

# Soviets Accuse Man in N.Y. as War Criminal

By ART SHIELDS

**RIGA, Latvia** — A man, wanted on charges of murdering many men, women and children, including 128 Jews, is walking the N.Y. City streets. He is identified in documents of the Nazi occupation authorities as captain of the German occupation police in Soviet Latvia between 1941 and 1944. His photo in a German military uniform has been published. He is an absentee defendant in the Riga war criminals trial.

So far, however, the U.S. State Department has not replied to the request for extradition made by the Soviet Foreign Ministry in June.

## LIVES IN MINEOLA

This man poses as a future "liberator" of Latvia. He lives in Mineola, Long Island, 232 Grand Ave. He can sometimes be seen at the headquarters of the so-called "Assembly of Captive European Nations" at 29 West 57th St., New York. He is described in the emigre press as a leading figure in the Latvian delegation to the "Captive Nations."

His name is Boleslav Malkovskis. He is vice-president of the American Latvian Association, which furnishes anti-Communist propaganda material to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

## DOCUMENTS

The case against Malkovskis does not depend only on the 15 witnesses in the court. There is also much documentary evidence from the files of the German occupation police. Some documents come from Malkovskis' superiors. Some are signed by Malkovskis himself.

I have spent much time examining these documents. The smell of blood on them is almost overpowering, and they indicate the defendant lost little time in providing the service of the Germans.

Thus Malkovskis is identified as commander of the second occupation police precinct in the Rezenke district of Eastern Latvia in a police report dated July 27, 1941, less than a month after the Hitlerites arrived.

The report is signed by the regional police adjutant. It says that Malkovskis commanded six police squads totalling 34 men.

## CRIMES DETAILED

One police report dated July 20, 1942, deals with the slaughter of Jews. It again names Malkovskis as commander of the second precinct. It says that 128 Jews were "arrested and liquidated." These victims were among 5,120 Jews butchered in the Rezenke district and about 85,000 Jews exterminated in Soviet Latvia.

The same report finds that 41 alleged "Communists" were liquidated in Malkovskis' precinct. Another 685 persons described as "unreliable" were arrested. An additional 1,238 persons were "investigated" by the precinct police.

Other police reports link Malkovskis with the deportation of more than 1,000 persons to Germany.

The wiping out of the village of Audrini was dealt with by Malkovskis himself in two reports. Audrini was wiped out like the Czech village, Lidice, after three fascist police died in a fight with Soviet guerrillas. Malkovskis' reports were sent to the Nazi deputy prosecutor in Daugavpils.

## A SIGNED REPORT

The first report states that "all the inhabitants of Audrini were arrested and the village burned. Malkovskis' signature stands out plainly under the report which is dated July 3, 1942.

The second report gives more details. It is dated July 8, 1942.

"On Dec. 22 of last year," it begins, "on the basis of the order of the commissioner of the region in Daugavpils, all the inhabitants of Audrini were arrested and on Jan. 2 this year the village was burned and the inhabitants shot, and 30 of them were executed in public on the market square of Rezenke."

Malkovskis' name is typed under the report. The report is signed by a secretary, V. Shicmanis, and the Daugavpils prosecutor's secretary adds this line: "I certify that this copy is correct."

## 200 MURDERED

A total of 200 Audrini citizens,

including 31 children, were murdered. Only 30 were publicly executed. The murder of the others was never publicly announced by the police.

Malkovskis' enrollment in the occupation police was a logical development of his previous activities in a Latvian terrorist organization.

This organization, the Auzsargs, was the military arm of the reactionary peasants' union that set up the fascist regime of Ulmanis, Latvian dictator in pre-war years.

The Auzsargs were uniformed and heavily armed. They beat up and imprisoned Communists, trade unionists, and militant peasants and persecuted Jews. Sometimes their victims were murdered.

Malkovskis' signature is attached to one Auzsargs document in the trial. This document is signed by Malkovskis as an Auzsargs commander. It certifies that Harold Puntilis, another absentee defendant in this trial, had become an Auzsargs platoon commander. The document, dated July 30, 1940, soon after Latvia joined the Soviet Union, carries Puntilis' photograph. And records show that the Auzsargs became the foundation of the Latvian quisling police later.

Puntilis commanded the fourth Rezenke police precinct according to occupation documents. One police report says that 715 Jews were executed by the police of this precinct. And witnesses testified that Puntilis gave the firing signal at nearly all mass executions in the district.

## LIVES IN CANADA

Puntilis lives in Willowdale, Ontario, where he is said to be a building contractor. The Canadian government has ignored the Soviet Foreign Ministry's extradition request.

The third wanted man, Albert Eichells, is identified in occupation documents as overall commander of all Rezenke police stations. Witnesses say he personally attended executions and boasted of the liquidation of Jews. He lives in Karlsruhe, West Germany, under the protection of the Bonn government, which ignored the extradition request.

Continued

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2003 2006

Eichels himself acknowledged  
receiving the Riga court  
papers to the trial in an envelope  
sent to Riga with his signature.  
He was the only absolute de-  
fendant in the case. He did not  
appear in his presence, how-  
ever.

The three defendants in the  
docs are Josef Blumhagen,  
Janis, and...  
Valk...

NOT AVAILABLE COPY

OCT 24 1965

