



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

April 19, 1966

DBB 45286

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Boleslavs Maikovskis

I. Background Data

On January 7, 1964, Miss Beckie Jeroms, Records Clerk, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Detroit, made available to SA Donald M. Beaney their file, A8194566. This file is for Boleslavs Maikovskis, who was issued immigrant visa number 151/2259, dated November 14, 1951, at Hamburg, wentorf, Germany, and shows he is of Latvian nationality, having been born in Latvia, on January 21, 1904. He is classified as an eligible displaced person, and as of November 13, 1951, was described as 5 feet 6 inches tall, brown hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. His mother was listed as Gertrude nee Beccs (deceased) and father, Jazeps Maikovskis (deceased).

As of November 13, 1951, his previous residences were listed as follows:

1918 - 1930	Mesteri, Latvia
1930 + 1932	Latvian Army
1932 - 1936	Ataszene
1936 - 1940	Lielope
1941 -	Bazkava
1941 - 1944	Riga, Stende, Latvia
1944 -	Gdynia, Germany
1945 - present	Leppin, Buxtehude, Hamburg and Pinneberg, Germany

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The file shows Maikovskis was employed as a foreman and inspector of the Rezekne Highway and Country Road Region of the State Department of Lielupe, Latvia, and had also been a farmer and bookkeeper. His education is listed as four years elementary, six years secondary school, and four years university. File further states that Maikovskis in 1933, joined the Civic Guard Organization "Aizsarge" in Latvia and was a member of that organization until July, 1940, when Latvia was occupied by Soviet authorities and the organization was liquidated. His religion is listed as Roman Catholic.

The above files show that Maikovskis is married. His wife's name is listed as Janina nee Ritins. She was born January 21, 1914, in Subinaite, Latvia. They were married May 20, 1939, in Ciskad, Latvia, and she resides with him.

Maikovskis entered the United States at New York on December 22, 1951, and intended to join his sponsor, Mrs. Antonina Gorsvans, 845 Capon NE, Grand Rapids, Michigan (War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference). Maikovskis intended to remain permanently in the United States.

On August 12, 1963, the records of the County Clerks Office, Nassau County, Mineola, New York, Deeds and Mortgage Section, as reviewed by SA Francis J. Sandin, reflected that on November 25, 1955, Boleslavs and Janina Maikovskis, 1464 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, took title to the property at 232 Grant Avenue, Mineola, New York. This property was purchased from Emma Grosser. A mortgage in the amount of \$9,000.00 is held by Willyam A. Zumstine, 221 Lowell Avenue, Floral Park, New York.

NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 13, 1963, that Boleslavs Maikovskis had been employed by the Jonal Construction

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Corporation, 1420 Helen Place, North Merrick, New York, since early in 1960, and was still so employed as of the middle of 1963.

NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during the latter part of 1964 that Boleslavs Maikovskis, who resided at 232 Grant Avenue, Mineola, New York, was employed as a finishing carpenter and was hired by various building contractors in the New York area to complete the interior carpentry in new and remodeled homes.

The 1963-1964 and the 1965-1966 Nassau Telephone Directories listed Boleslavs Maikovskis, 232 Grant Avenue, Mineola, New York, as the subscriber to telephone number PI 6-2753.

NY T-3, another Government agency which conducts personnel and security investigations, advised by memorandum, dated December 23, 1963, that the only information in possession of NY T-3 concerning Boleslavs Maikovskis was the following:

Boleslavs Maikovskis was born January 21, 1904, at Masteri, Latvia, while his wife, Janina, was born January 21, 1914, at Subinaite, Latvia. Maikovskis and his wife were among a list of cases rejected under Section 13 of Public Law 774, as amended, which information was contained on list 24 of the United States Displaced Persons Commission and was prior to 1951.

Other information available to NY T-3 indicated that as of 1951, Maikovskis and his wife, Janina, nee Ritins, were residing at Pinneberg/Hamburg, Auslaenderlager, Germany.

The Displaced Persons File of Boleslavs Maikovskis, as reviewed at the Federal Record Center, 641 Washington Street, New York, New York, by SA Carlton D. Leaf on February 24, 1964, contained the identical background information concerning Maikovskis and his wife as set forth from the INS file of Maikovskis, previously mentioned.

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Additional salient points indicate that Maikovskis' father was killed in 1919 by the Russians when the Soviets occupied part of Latvia. Two brothers were deported to Siberia, however, their names, ages and dates of deportation are not shown in the file. Sometime prior to 1940 Maikovskis was employed as a bookkeeper for the Rezekne Highway and Country Road Region. He was removed from this position by the Soviets as a "person injurious to their interests."

Maikovskis' application for immigration to the United States was rejected on September 5, 1950, under Section 13, Public Law 774, because of membership in "Aizsargi," the Latvian Civic Guard. The organization was listed as being inimical to the interests of the United States.

By letter dated September 5, 1950, a liaison officer of the Latvian Central Committee described the purpose of the Civic Guard. Its purpose was to support the State Security officers in maintaining peace, security and order in the State. The Guard was liquidated by the Soviets on July 20, 1940. On July 1, 1941, the Germans occupied Latvia at which time the activity of the Guard was refused and wearing of uniforms forbidden. The Guard was reportedly hostile toward national socialism; their only endeavour being to restore the Democratic Republic of Latvia. It is characterized as being anti-Communist and anti-Nazi.

In June, 1950, Maikovskis was interviewed by an International Relief Officer regarding his membership in the Civic Guard. Maikovskis claimed membership from 1933-1940, attaining the rank of Captain with the Riga regiment. He took no part in actual military or political activity against any other country or any particular ethnic group. Maikovskis claimed he joined the organization because "I became more and more interested in this organization and found the ideas good and necessary for my fatherland to guard the peace there and protect the democratic principles."

Maikovskis claimed he was arrested in January, 1941, by the Communists for being a member of the Guard, was interned for three weeks and released on January 26, 1941.

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In addition, Maikovskis claimed membership in the following organizations:

Latvian-Catholic Student and Academician Federation-
'Dzintars' which is a member of the World Federation
of "Pax Romana" (International Movement of Catholic
Students)

Congress of the Latvian Students Central
Association Abroad

Anti-Boleshevist Block of Nations

Latvian-Lithuanian Union

It is to be noted that Maikovskis' file included
eighteen letters of recommendations predominately from
Catholic clergy.

Maikovskis' application for immigration to the
United States was favorably reconsidered on July 29, 1951,
when the Civic Guard was deleted from the list of subversive
organizations.

II. Membership of Boleslavs Maikovskis
In Anti-Communist Latvian Organizations
in the United States

NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in
the past, advised on December 11, 1963, that Boleslavs
Maikovskis was on the Board of the American Latvian Association
(ALA) as the representative of the Daugavas Vanagi (DV), a
Latvian Veterans Association.

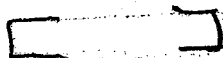
Characterizations of both the ALA and DV are
contained in the appendix attached hereto.

NY T-5, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, advised on August 6, 1964, that Boleslavs
Maikovskis had been an influential leader in Latvian affairs
both in the ALA and in the Catholic parish, which is
comprised of Latvian emigres in the New York metropolitan
area.

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NY T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in the latter part of 1964 that Boleslavs Maikovskis was then, and had been, a member of the DV in New York for many years. According to NY T-6, Maikovskis formerly had been quite active and sang in the DV Chorus but more recently had not been attending DV functions. NY T-6 also related that Maikovskis was then a Delegate to the Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN) for 1964-65, and was active in Latvian Catholic organizations.

A characterization of the ACEN is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

III. Information Received Pertaining To the Movie, "Vilkaci," ('Traitors') Which Identified Boleslavs Maikovskis As Chief of Police of Latgale, Latvia, and Portrayed His Involvement in the 'Audrini' Massacre

NY T-4, previously mentioned, furnished the following information on December 11, 1963, with respect to Boleslavs Maikovskis:

NY T-4 stated that he could not recall the exact date that he first met Maikovskis, but it was in connection with a film which NY T-4 was showing and narrating, probably in New York City, among the Latvian emigres there. NY T-4 said that he did not recall too much concerning Maikovskis and, in fact, did not run across this name again until that past year while he was in Riga, Latvia. While visiting in Riga, NY T-4 was told about a movie which had been prepared about the history of Latvia and which included men prominent in her history. NY T-4 was asked if he would like to see the movie, whereupon he agreed and it was shown to him.

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NY T-4 stated that the movie was an outright propaganda picture depicting prewar scenes of Latvia and conditions as they existed then; however, the picture then purported to show what various traitors had done to this country by collaborating with the Germans. The picture was entitled "Vilkaci," meaning traitors.

The picture told the story of a small Latvian village located in Eastern Latvia and populated almost wholly by Russians. At that time there was much partisan activity in opposition to the Germans and the population was warned that aiding or abetting the partisans in any way was tantamount to the death sentence passed upon those caught.

NY T-4 stated that he was in Riga, Latvia, during the period 1940-1944. In January, 1942, NY T-4 stated that the population heard about a village in the East being wiped out by the Germans. NY T-4 remembered this village name as "Audrini."

According to NY T-4, this "Audrini" massacre is portrayed in the movie mentioned above. He stated that Boleslavs Maikovskis is shown as the Chief of Police of Latgale, Latvia, and as such was charged by the Germans with responsibility in uncovering those aiding and abetting the partisans. According to NY T-4, Maikovskis is shown as having discovered the presence of a group of partisans in Audrini. Maikovskis then reportedly advised his German superiors of this fact whereupon the entire population, along with the partisans captured, were taken to the center of the village and either shot or hanged en masse. NY T-4 said he thought about 200 persons were involved. The village was then burned to the ground and the possessions of the former inhabitants destroyed. NY T-4 stated that some of the allegations made appear to him to be close to the truth. He stated that some parts of the film were apparently taken from the Germans after the war and may be genuine.

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Some time ago, while scanning through a newspaper, NY T-4 came across an article which urged fellow Latvians to request the use of a film which was available for showing to persons interested in Latvia. This film was entitled "Vilkaci," the name of the film shown to NY T-4 in Riga, Latvia.

After viewing it, NY T-4 stated that there was no doubt about it, that this film was identical with the one he had seen in Latvia. Maikovskis is depicted prominently and mentioned by name. This is one of the reasons for the Soviets condemning the DV and contending that war criminals are permitted as members. Maikovskis is the person most referred to as a member of this organization. NY T-4 still had this film in his possession, but did not plan to show it to any Latvians, except his closest friends, so as to alert them to the latest techniques being utilized by the Soviets to propagandize among the emigres.

According to NY T-4, the information about Maikovskis was not generally known to the Latvian community. NY T-4 said that the Soviets were trying to inform the emigres regarding these traitors through the use of this film and also by publishing their names in Latvian news media being sent here from overseas.

IV. Information Received Pertaining To Book Published in Latvia Entitled "Daugavas Vanagi--who are They?" which Contains Serious Allegations Concerning Boleslavs Maikovskis

NY T-5, previously mentioned, advised on August 6, 1964, that a book published in Latvia entitled "Daugavas Vanagi--who are They?" contained serious allegations concerning Boleslavs Maikovskis during the days that Latvia was occupied by the Germans in World War II. Specifically, the book attributed many atrocities to Maikovskis, who was a police official in Latvia at the time.

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V. Newspaper articles Setting Forth
Soviet Demand That Boleslavs Maikovskis
Be Extradited

"The New York Times", a daily and Sunday New York City morning newspaper, issue of June 12, 1965, contained on page 9 an article captioned, "Soviet Demands U.S. Extradite L.I. Man," which article contained a Moscow dateline of June 11, and read as follows:

"The Soviet Union has asked the United States for the extradition of a man living in Mineola, L. I., as an alleged World War II war criminal.

"Tass, the Soviet press agency, said the man, Boleslavs Maikovski_, lives at 232 Grant Street, Mineola.

"Two other persons, one a resident of Canada and the other of West Germany, were also listed as wanted for war crimes. Tass said the Foreign Ministry had sent notes to embassies of the three countries concerned demanding extradition.

"Tass said that 'it had been established' that the West German resident and Mr. Maikovski_, 'on orders of the Fascist authorities,' had burned the village of Audrini, in Latvia, and 'arrested all inhabitants, of whom 170, including 51 children, were shot.'

"The United States has refused similar requests on the grounds of uncertainty whether procedures for fair trials existed.

"Boleslavs Maikovski_, in a telephone interview last night, said he is a Latvian. He said that the Latvians could do nothing during the German occupation and that the Germans did 'everything.'

"Mr. Maikovski_ called the Soviet charges propaganda, of which 'not 1 per cent is right.'

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"Mr. Maikovski, who said he was 61 years old and came here from Germany in 1952, said he did not live in Audrini during the war. He said that during the occupation he worked as a police clerk in Rezekne, near Audrini. The West German resident, named by the Russians as Eichelis, was his supervisor, he added."

"Laiks," a anti-Communist Latvian language newspaper, published in Brooklyn, New York, Volume 17, Number 48 (1574), dated June 16, 1965, contains an article on Page 5, Column 4 entitled, "A New Soviet Attack." This article refers to a "Tass" report informing that the Soviet Government has requested extradition of three Latvian nationals accused of war crimes during the German occupation of Latvia. The alleged "war criminals" are Boleslavs Maikovskis of Mineola, Long Island, New York, Harold Puntulis of Toronto, and Eichelis in Karlsruhe, West Germany. The "Tass" report informs that the extradition requests have been submitted to the American, Canadian, and West Germany Embassies in Moscow.

"Amerikas Latvietis" ("American Latvian"), Number 13, Saturday, July 10, 1965, on Page 3, Column 5, sets forth an article which says that the Soviet Union has again requested the "free world" to extradite some war criminals. (Among them are Boleslavs Maikovskis, now in the USA, and Harold Puntulis, now in Toronto, Canada.) The article doubts that this will be done, as: "First, our sacred war promises are not worth a farthing; and, second, our own soldiers are now burning down villages with Napalm, and are burning women and children in Vietnam."

A characterization of "Amerikas Latvietis" appears in the appendix attached hereto.

The "Voice of the Homeland," Number 27 (921), issue of June, 1965, contained an article which was a reprint from the June, 1965, issue of "Cina", which article was entitled, "The Village of Audrini Accuses", and read as follows:

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"THE VILLAGE OF AUDRINI ACCUSES"

"Audrini in Latvia, Pircupe in Lithuania, Lidice in Czechoslovakia, Oradour (phonet) in France. These are the names of villages which have imbedded themselves deeply in the memory of the peoples and have become the loudest accusations against Hitler's bloody outrages. They characterize most graphically and clearly the conqueror's 'brown pestilence' and fascistic methods. Here flames from villages, set on fire by the Hitlerites, were shooting high up into the air. Here the dwellers' (who were innocent of any crimes) voices rang out: frightened children's cries; women's despairing death screams; helpless old people's sighs and moans. Here the tyrants' bullets put an end to the lives of hundreds of innocent people.

"There have been published in the newspapers the Soviet Government's notes to the Governments of the German Federal Republic, the United States of America, and Canada, demanding that war criminals Alberts Eihelis (or: Albert Eichel), Boleslavs Maikovskis, and Haralds Puntulis be extradited. These notes demand human justice. The looters and arsonists of the village of Audrini, but especially the murderers of the peaceful inhabitants of this village, must sit down on the bench of the accused, and they must answer to the court for their bloody deeds against humanity, as war criminals. These monsters were the perpetrators of this evil deed.

"Alberts Eihelis, who at present has found asylum in the German Federal Republic, must answer to the court for the fact that he, while he was the Police Chief of the District of Rezekne, inspired and organized the policemen under him for the purpose of killing peaceful citizens and anti-Fascists. He had formed an armed murderers' organization from his underlings. He himself systematically directed extensive shootings of citizens.

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"At his side on the accused bench should sit Boleslavs Maikovskis, the former Chief of the II Section of the Rezekne District Police. On the territory of his district (in the pagasts (= civil parish, or commune) of Razna, Berzgale, Makaseni, Ozolaine, Kaunata, and Driceni) he was carrying out Hitler's anti-humanitarian racial and national enslavement policies. He demanded from the citizens unconditional obedience to the occupation regime. He worked zealously that all citizens of Jewish and Gypsy nationality, who were living within the territory of his district, be shot.

"Maikovskis and Eihelis were the ones who energetically responded to the order that the village of Audrini be wiped off the face of the earth. On a cold winter night, in December, 1941, Eihelis' and Maikovskis' policemen burst into Audrini, drove the occupants from their houses, arrested them, and took them to the Rezekne jail. After the looting of the village, he gave the signal to put fire to the buildings. In this way, under the supervision of the police, all 42 farmers' houses burned to the ground. As a result of the 'successful' operation, a feast took place in the Rezekne District Police Headquarters, with foodstuffs looted in Audrini.

"Soon after that, on the evening of January 3, a ghastly column of trucks left the Rezekne jail. The murderers were taking 170 inhabitants of Audrini, including 51 children, to be killed in the Ancupani hills. After rifle salvos had done their work, Eihelis still walked around the piles of victims and shot his pistol in order to finish off those people who still showed signs of life. On January 4, 1942, on the Rezekne city market place, Eihelis directed the public shooting of 30 men and adolescents from Audrini village.

"And why should Haralds Puntulis sit on the accused bench? He was the man who was at the head of a man-shooting commando, specially organized from 20 policemen, which, systematically and on a mass scale, murdered peaceful inhabitants in the Rezekne and Ludza Districts. Sadists subservient to them completed their bloody deed in the Ancupani hills; at his command, rifle salvos caused the Audrini people to collapse in the market square of Rezekne.

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"Eihelis and Maikovskis were preparing the same gruesome fate for the village of Losi, in the Ozolaine pagasts, in the Rezekne District. All its citizens were arrested. However, the terrible tragedy never came to be, because of circumstances not dependent on them, and they had to do without the bloody feast.

"Eihelis, Maikovskis, and Puntulis were among the most active of Hitler's lackeys. For their active collaboration in the 'establishment of the new order in Europe', the Government of Ostland (= Hitler's occupied Eastern Baltic provinces) awarded to them high service rank and Hitler's medals. With their cooperation, more than 15,000 inhabitants of the Rezekne District perished; they systematically terrorized the local inhabitants, and they drove over 5,000 people to do slave work in Hitler's Germany.

"When the International War Tribunal in Nuremberg tried the chief war criminals, the murder of the people who had lived in the village of Audrini was considered to be a war crime and a crime against humanity. However, the murderers of the people of Audrini and of many other thousands of inhabitants of the former District of Rezekne have not yet been called to account for their doings.

"The Soviets people demand that these criminals should face the courts for their bloody deeds "

"Cina" is an official Communist newspaper, which is published in Riga, Latvia.

A characterization of the "Voice of the Homeland" is contained in the appendix attached hereto under the caption, "Soviet Committee on Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad."

VI. Newspaper articles Pertaining To
The Trial and Conviction of Boleslavs
Maikovskis, In Absentia, in Riga, Latvia,
During October, 1965

"The Worker" dated October 19, 1965, contained on page 3 an article captioned, "Six Men Go On Trial for war

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"Crimes in Latvia," which indicated that the murder of Jews by Latvian quislings during World War II was getting major attention in the trial of six men on war criminal charges that had begun in Riga, Latvia, the previous week. The article concluded by indicating that next Sunday's "Worker" would give the record of Boleslav Maikovskis, who was one of the absentee defendants. Photographs appeared on this page of three of the defendants, none of whom was identified as Maikovskis.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

"The Worker" dated October 24, 1965, contained on page 9 an article captioned "Soviets Accuse Man in N.Y. as War Criminal", which article read as follows:

"RIGA, Latvia — A man, wanted on charges of murdering many men, women and children, including 126 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 57 St., New York. He is described in the emigre press as a leading figure in the Latvian delegation to the 'Captive Nations.'

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"His name is Boleslav Maikovskis.

"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 Maikovskis 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 Maikovskis' superiors. Some are signed by Maikovskis himself.

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

"Thus Maikovskis is identified as commander of the second occupation police precinct in the Rezekne 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 Maikovskis 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 Maikovskis as commander of the second precinct. It says that 126 Jews were 'arrested and liquidated.' These victims were among 5,128 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 Maikovskis' precinct. Another 685 persons described as 'unreliable' were arrested. An additional 1,236 persons were 'investigated' by the precinct police.

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

"The wiping out of the village of Audrini was dealt with by Maikovskis himself in two reports. Audrini was wiped out like the Czech village, Lidice, after three fascist police died in a fight with Soviet guerrillas. Maikovskis' 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. Maikovskis' 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 on the commissar 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.'

"Maikovskis' name is typed under the report. The report is signed by a secretary, V. Shticmanis, 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 51 children, were murdered. Only 30 were publicly executed. The murder of the others was never publicly announced by the police.

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

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"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.

"Maikovskis' signature is attached to one Auzsargs document in the trial. This document is signed by Maikovskis as an Auzsarg commander. It certifies that Harold Puntilis, another absentee defendant in this trial, had become an Auzsarg platoon commander. The document is dated July 30, 1940, soon after Latvia joined the Soviet Union. It 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 713 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 *of ALLEGED WAR CRIMES IN LATVIA TF*

7-20-76 H
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.

7-20-76 H
"The third wanted man, Albert Eichelis, 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.

"Eichelis himself acknowledged receipt of the Riga court summons to the trial in an envelope sent to

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Riga with his signature. He was the only absentee defendant to do so. He did not answer with his presence, however.

"The three defendants in the dock are Jasep Basankovich, Janis Krayovskis and Peteris Vaiciuks."

"The New York Times" issue of October 31, 1965, contained on page 22 an article indicating that a Riga court had found the six guilty of having aided the Nazis, five of whom, including Boleslav Maikovski (tried in absentia), had been sentenced to death.

"The Worker," dated November 7, 1965, contained on page 5 an article captioned, "Jewish Survivors in Latvia Rebuild Ruins Left by Nazis," which made reference to Boleslav Maikovskis and five other defendants in the Riga war criminals trial, with Maikovskis and two of them being absentee defendants.

"The Worker," dated November 14, 1965, contained on page 5 an article captioned, "Five War Criminals Are Sentenced to Death in Latvia," which indicated that five of the six defendants in the war criminals trial had been sentenced to death, including Boleslav Maikovskis, whom the State Department had refused to return for trial. Two other absentee defendants had also been sentenced to death. At the conclusion of this article, there appeared a "correction" which indicated that photographs of two of the Latvian war criminals had been incorrectly labeled in the October 19, 1965, edition of "The Worker" and that the photograph of Maikovskis had been labeled "Michelis."

The "American Examiner", a weekly newspaper dealing with Jewish activities and cultural pursuits, issue of November 18, 1965, on page 10 contained an article entitled, "Riga Court Sentences Five Nazis To Death," which article read as follows:

"LONDON (JTA) — Death sentences have been imposed by a Riga court on five Latvians, three of them in absentia, who were found guilty of the murder of

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thousands of Jews and others under Nazi occupation during the Second World War, it was reported here from the Latvian capital. The victims were from the town of Rezeneke in eastern Latvia.

"Those given the death sentence in absentia were Boleslav Maikovski, now living in Mineola, L.I.; Harold Puntulis of Willowdale, Ont., Canada, and Albert Eichelis of Karlsruhe, west Germany. Of the three defendants present at the trial, two were given the death penalty and the third was sentenced to 15 years in prison. All the accused were former Latvian police officials.

"During the trial, the prosecution had charged that Eichelis, the former police chief in Rezeneke, had ordered that 'not one Jew must remain alive in Rezeneke' and that all six defendants took the initiative in carrying out that policy and also appropriated the possessions of the victims."

"Amerikas Latvietis," previously mentioned, issue of January 8, 1966, contained on page 6 an article entitled, "Fascistic Murderers Before the People's Tribunal," which article read as follows:

"In Riga, from October 11 to 23, there took place the trial, before the People's Court, of six of the most horrible war criminals - organizers and perpetrators of the final destruction of the Village of Audrini, District of Rezekne. Five of these were sentenced to death by the court; three of the monsters are the following, who are hiding behind the mask of political refugees:

"Boleslavs Maikovskis (Mineola, N.Y.)

"Haralds Puntulis (Willowdale, Ontario, Canada)

"Alberts Eichelis (Karlsruhe, west Germany).

"These three were tried and convicted in absentia, as the request (in June of this year) by the Soviet Union's

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Ministry of Foreign affairs to have them extradited was not granted by the respective governments in Washington, Ottawa, and Bonn.

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"As to Maikovskis it was ascertained and proven that:

"He had been at the head of an Occupation Police detachment of 34 men in the District of Rezekne as early as July 1941.

"He was mentioned in the Occupation Police documents as being in command for the purpose of 'arresting and killing' 126 Jews in the District of Rezekne in July 1942, where, at the same time, '41 communists were arrested and liquidated.' Other documents involve Maikovskis in the deportation of 1000 persons to Germany, as well as in other crimes.

"He himself had signed a report, on July 8, 1942, that 'On December 22 of last year, all inhabitants of the Village of Audrini were arrested on the order of the Commissioner of Daugavpils... On January 2 of this year, the village was burnt and all inhabitants shot, 30 of them being killed in the Rezekne market place.' - Altogether 200 Audrini inhabitants were murdered, including 51 children.

"J. Voitans, former policeman-on-duty of the Rezekne District, had been present when Eihelis and Maikovskis, angered at their failure in an encounter with Soviet partisans who had found refuge with some of the inhabitants of Audrini, had agreed to request the permission of the German authorities to shoot all of the inhabitants of the Village of Audrini and to burn down the village.

"The witnesses O. Dervaniks and J. Klapars, together with other policemen, had carried out Eihelis' and Maikovskis' order to arrest all Audrini inhabitants.

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"Former policeman ^v A. Zukovskis testified: In his office, Maikovskis had instructed the policemen what everyone had to do at the shooting... Maikovskis, too, had appeared at the place of the execution.

"Many atrocities are connected with the names of Eihelis, Maikovskis, Puntulis, and the policemen under their command. How far their craving for murder had gone is told by excerpts from some of the testimony. In the village of Dzergilova, two Jews who had fled from Rezekne, Falk Borcs and a woman by the name of Raja, were overtaken. Maikovskis delivered a threatening speech to the assembled villagers and ordered one of his policemen to lead F. Borcs to an apple tree in the orchard and hang him there, before the villagers' eyes...

"(Now this monster of cruelty is not ashamed to assume the pose of a Latvian fighter for 'liberation'. 'Laiks' publicizes him as an La vice-president and as one of the Latvian Nazi representatives in the 'Enslaved Nations assembly'. - Isn't this madness!)

*

"Talking of Puntulis, it was emphasized that:

"He was the stooge of Alberts Eihelis, Chief of the Militia Police of the District of Rezekne, and, as such, he was the Head of the 4th Police Precinct from July 27, 1941 until May 1944; he was also the leader of a special firing squad... The public murder of the 30 Audrinites on the market place in Rezekne was done by the Puntulis-led firing squad.

"In July 1941, thus very soon after the Hitler invasion, Puntulis and his firing squad killed, in the forest of Balda, all of the Jewish inhabitants of the village of Silmala. Shortly afterwards, the brutes invaded the village of Riebini. 'Puntulis gave us instructions for the forthcoming action', testified the accused J. Bassankovics; 'He said that all Jews living in Riebini would be shot'. Very soon, several hundreds of unfortunate men, women, and children were taken to the forest and shot. After that, in the pastor's

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residence in Riebini, there took place a drinking party, 'in honor of the completed action', where Basankovics saw Puntulis and other leading police functionaries.

"A. Mišlevskis, former policeman of the 4th Police Precinct, a witness to the mass arrest and murder of the Malta Jews, said that 'when we and Basankovics participated in the Jew mass arrests in the village of Malta, Puntulis and his assistant Drozdovskis made a point, at the beginning, of not entering the rich Jews on the list of the people to be arrested, because Puntulis' and Drozdovskis' purpose was to swindle the rich Jews out of gold jewelry and other valuables, and only then to shoot them...'

"Testimony was given also by Puntulis' sister-in-law, J. Umbrasko, to the effect that, at the desintegration of the Fascist army, Puntulis had fled to Sweden, and then to Canada, where he is supposed to be building and selling houses."

The "Morning Freiheit" of February 13, 1966, on page 1, columns 2-5, continued on page 2, columns 1-3, reported the following information:

"(Special to the "Morning Freiheit")

"Riga, Soviet-Latvia (by airmail). - Jewish writers in Soviet Latvia, artists, intellectuals, victims of nazism in the Riga ghetto, and in nazi concentration camps, partisans against Hitlerism, issued the following appeal to the Jews of the world:

"To the Jews of the whole world!
"Dear sisters and brothers!

"We, Jews in Latvia, appeal to you: support the just demand of the Soviet people concerning extradicting the nazi criminals who committed bloody crimes on Soviet territory during the years of Hitler occupation.

"The fascist hangmen and their lackeys committed monstrous crimes against the Jewish people and the other nationalities in the Soviet Union.

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"Under the blows of the heroic Soviet Army - our liberator - the fascist beasts fled overseas in order to escape their just punishment for the crimes which they committed on Soviet territory.

"The Soviet people will never forget and never forgive these nazi criminals for the bloody crimes which they committed on Soviet territory.

"Convincing proof of this is the trial which took place in Riga recently, where the highest court in the Soviet Socialist Latvian Republic sentenced a group of nazi criminals to be shot for their mass murder of Soviet citizens in the Rezeknan (phonetic) region during the years of Hitler occupation.

"The death sentence against hangman J. Basankovicz and J. Krasovski was carried out.

"The other fascist outcasts, who were convicted at that trial, but who are hiding under the protection of western countries, and who, therefore, were not punished, are:

"1. The former head of the Second Police Division for the Rezeknan District, Boleslaus Yazepovicz (Maikovskis). Born in 1909 in the Rezeknan area of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, a Latvian, with high legal education, married, lives in the United States of America. His address is: 232 Grant Street, Mineola, New York City.

"2. The former head of the Fourth Police Division for the Rezeknan area, Korald Petrovich Puntulib (Puntulis), born 1909, comes from the Yaroslav area, a Latvian uncompleted military education, married, lives in Canada. His address: 98 Alfred Street, Willowdale, Ontario.

"3. Albert Yanovich Eichelis, born in the year 1912, in the Zesiskov region of the Latvian-Soviet Republic, a Latvian, married, lives in the Federal German Republic. Address: Neireit-Osvald, Karlsruhe, near Klamveg.

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"The governments of the United States, Canada and the Federal German Republic are hiding these fascist murderers.

"We call upon you to raise your voices in protest and disapproval of such disgraceful action on the part of the governments of the above-mentioned countries, and demand of them that they hand over to Soviet justice the nazi criminals Eichlis, Malkovsky and Puntuilis!

"A just punishment is unavoidable!

"When the victims of nazism died a martyr's death they were certain that we, the living, would never forget it and never forgive it!

"Well, let us justify their faith in us!

"Twenty years have passed since the Nurenberg trials, and to this day the fascist murderers go about in complete freedom in the western countries, and the government people, in West Germany, have already voted for a complete amnesty for all nazi war criminals.

"We dare never forget that!

"We, together with all people of good-will throughout the world, must block fascism's path, to new Auswitzs, Maidaneks, Rumbuls, Baby Yars, Kalevi-Livis, and other places where innocent people were slaughtered.

"The West German revanchists are already dreaming of new military steps, robberies and murders.

"We must block fascism's path!

"Not a single Hitler cannibal dare escape his deserved punishment! There is not and cannot be a statute of limitations for them!

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"We demand legal punishment! People of good-will throughout the world should do everything in their power to support the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

"Remember, the Soviet Union saved the world from the brown plague.

"Therefore, let us all together fight for peace throughout the world!

"We ask all Jewish newspapers and publications to publish this appeal.

(There follows a list of signatories.)

A characterization of the "Morning Freiheit" is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

VII. Effect on Boleslavs Maikovskis
Of Publicity Given To His Trial and
Conviction in Riga, Latvia

NY T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 30, 1965, that Boleslavs Maikovskis is the Vice-President of the Council of Latvian Organizations in New York, and Maikovskis has been openly accused by the Soviets and Soviet Latvian Press as being guilty of atrocities while a police official in Latvia, during the German occupation, during the 1940's. NY T-7 said that this charge against Maikovskis had some unfavorable effect on his reputation among the Latvians but, as a group, NY T-7 did not believe that the Latvians felt this charge to be anything, but the usual Soviet propaganda.

NY T-7 noted that Maikovskis was Vice-President of the American Latvian Association (ALA), but that he had lost this position in a recent election. NY T-7 indicated that Maikovskis had offered his resignation as Vice-President of the Council of Latvian Organizations in New York, but it had not been accepted.

A characterization of the Council of Latvian Organizations in New York is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

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VIII. Physical Description

The following is a description of Boleslavs Maikovskis as obtained from sources previously set forth:

Name	Boleslavs Maikovskis
Date of birth	January 21, 1904
Place of birth	Rezekne, Latvia
Race	Caucasian
Height	5' 6"
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Entry into the United States	December 22, 1951, at New York as Displaced Person Number 151/2259
Immigrant Visa	Date November 14, 1951 at Hamburg, Germany
Social Security Number	065-28-9460
Occupation	Carpenter
Residence	252 Grant Avenue Mineola, Long Island, New York
Former Residence	517 East 26th Street Brooklyn, New York
Marital Status	Married
Spouse	Janina nee Ritins
Place of birth	Subinaite, Latvia
Date of birth	January 21, 1914
Date of marriage	May 20, 1939, Ciskad, Latvia
Residence	252 Grant Avenue Mineola, Long Island, New York
Occupation	Clerk, American Express Company, New York City

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"AMERIKAS LATVIETIS" ("AMERICAN LATVIAN")

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 13, 1965, that "Amerikas Latvietis" ("American Latvian") is a Latvian semi-monthly newspaper published by the Baltica Publishing Company, 64 Bartlett Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts 02119, with its mailing address listed as Post Office Box 23, Roxbury, Massachusetts 02119.

According to this source, this newspaper has printed and continues to print articles dealing with various phases of life in the Soviet Union, Soviet Latvia and other Soviet countries, which articles extoll life there, as well as contributions made by the Bolshevik regime everywhere.

This confidential source indicated that although this newspaper does not proclaim itself to be a Communist publication it repeatedly attacks, criticizes and ridicules many of the achievements of the United States and the Western World and consistently condemns United States foreign policy throughout the world, as well as the United States Government's handling of many domestic issues.

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1."MORNING FREIHEIT"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Morning Freiheit":

"Morning Freiheit

- "1. The Communist International 'subsidized * * * the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, Freiheit.' (Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1956, p. 159.)
- "2. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.' (Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)
- "3. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"

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SOVIET COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL
RELATIONS WITH COMPATRIOTS ABROAD

According to a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, the Soviet Committee on Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad (formerly known as Committee for a Return to the Homeland and the Development of Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad) is a Soviet propaganda organization founded in East Berlin, Germany, in 1955; and, since that time, has been headed by various Soviet officials.

The Committee publishes a magazine entitled "Homeland," and a newspaper, "Voice of the Homeland," in the Russian, Byelorussian, Estonian, Ukrainian, Georgian, and other related languages. Such publications, which are mailed to numerous persons having a family origin in countries now under Soviet domination, attempt to entice such individuals to return to their homeland; to praise the accomplishments of the current government of their individual countries of origin; and to attack and vilify generally the activities, leaders and mores of countries in the free world.

Issue Number 47 for July, 1963, of the publication "Voice of the Homeland," noted the Committee has adopted the name Soviet Committee on Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad.

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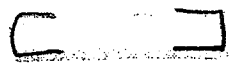
American Latvian Association (ALA)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that the American Latvian Association (ALA) was organized in Washington, D.C. in 1950, and incorporated in that city. According to this confidential source, the object in forming this organization was to unite all Latvians and Latvian organizations in the United States for the purpose of promoting citizenship, cultural activities, and advocating the principles of an independent Latvia free from Soviet control.

This confidential source continued that the membership of the ALA consisted of approximately 100 Latvian organizations, among which were included Church groups, social clubs, and fraternities, as well as a few hundred individual members who were unaffiliated with any particular Latvian organization.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that the ALA is the biggest of approximately over one hundred Latvian organizations in the United States, and the ALA is the parent body for most of these Latvian organizations in the United States.

This second confidential source continued that the ALA, in turn, is affiliated with the Latvian World Federation (LWF) and, among other groups affiliated with the LWF, are the Latvian Federation of Canada and the Latvian Federation of Australia.



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DAUGAVAS VANAGI (DV)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Daugavas Vanagi (DV) (Falcons of Daugava) was an organization of former Latvian soldiers who fought as a unit with the Germans against the Russians in 1943 - 1944, and became known as the Latvian Legion. According to this confidential source, after World War II, these veterans organized themselves into a veterans' organization known as the DV.

This confidential source continued that the purposes of this organization were the same as those generally associated with veterans' organizations, such as fraternalism, mutual aid and assistance, and to arrange for the care of those veterans who had been wounded or disabled during the Russian campaign.

This confidential source advised that the headquarters of the DV, known as the Central Board of Officers, was established in Germany, as most of the Latvian Legionnaires, and practically all of the disabled veterans, were located in Germany. However, many of the able veterans emigrated to other countries, where they organized local branches of the DV.

This confidential source indicated that, during the years immediately following World War II, because of the Latvian Legion's association with the German Army, the members of the Legion were excluded from entering the United States as Displaced Persons. However, in about 1950, some Latvians in the United States, who were sympathetic toward the Latvian Legionnaires and their organization, DV, as well as the DV's efforts to assist disabled Latvian veterans, began to form informal groups throughout the United States, which groups eventually became known as the Falcons of Daugava or DV.

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DAUGAVAS VANAGI (DV) (Contd.)

This confidential source explained that, even though the Latvian Legion had fought alongside the German forces, many patriotic Latvians did not regard the Latvian Legion as German collaborators, but rather as Latvian heroes, who had fought the Russians, not for the purpose of assisting the Germans in any manner whatsoever, but for the sole purpose of fighting Communism and preventing the Russians from invading Latvia. The fact that, at the same time, the Germans were also fighting a war of their own with the Russians, was regarded as coincidental, and the alliance between the Latvian Legion and the German forces was generally regarded as one of necessity, rather than desire.

This confidential source said that, in 1951, the restrictions against former members of the Latvian Legion entering the United States were lifted. As a result, a number of these Legionnaires came to the United States and joined the various informal groups of DV, which had already been established. In addition to these groups, they also formed a number of new branches. However, since there were not enough actual members of the Latvian Legion to create an effective organization, about one year previously, membership in the United States organization of the DV was opened to all Latvians, both men and women, regardless of whether or not they had been actual fighting members of the Latvian Legion in Latvia. This confidential source estimated that, at that time, there were about 15 to 20 branches in various parts of the United States, with a membership of from 400 to 600 and all of the branches were known by the same name, that is, DV or the Falcons of Daugava.

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DAUGAVAS VANAGI (DV) (Contd.)

This confidential source continued that regular meetings of the DV were held and an intra-organizational bulletin was published. Principal activities consisted of social affairs, such as picnics, dances, and other functions, all held for the purpose of raising money to be sent to Germany, where it was to be used for the care of veterans of the Latvian Legion, who had been wounded and disabled in the Russian campaign.

This confidential source stated that the DV was militantly anti-Communist and supported all activities tending toward the eventual liberation of Latvia from the Soviet Union.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that the second largest and most active Latvian organization in the United States is the DV, a Latvian veterans' organization, which is anti-Communist.

According to this second confidential source, the DV has about 55 branches, and the majority of heads of the branches are former career Latvian Army officers.

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ASSEMBLY OF CAPTIVE EUROPEAN NATIONS (ACEN)

In testimony before the House Committee On Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., on September 21, 1959, Dr. Vilis Masens identified himself as being of Latvian origin and indicated he had been a permanent resident of the United States since 1950, when he had been admitted to this country as a refugee from Communism. Dr. Masens related that he had formerly been a member of the Latvian Foreign Service, as well as the Latvian Department of State, and during the Soviet and Nazi occupation of Latvia, he had taken part in the activities of national resistance groups, leaving Latvia in the fall of 1944, on the eve of the second invasion of Latvia by the Communists.

Dr. Masens testified that he was one of the founders of the Assembly of Catholic European Nations (ACEN) and was elected its first Chairman in 1954, having retained this position until the fall of 1958. Dr. Masens said that he was, at the time of his testimony, a member of the General Committee, and Chairman of the Latvian Delegation in the ACEN.

Dr. Masens further testified that the ACEN is an international exile political organization, working for the liberation from Communist domination of nine formerly free and independent nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

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COUNCIL OF LATVIAN ORGANIZATIONS
IN NEW YORK

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that the Council of Latvian Organizations in New York is the central body for Latvian organizations in the New York area and about 30 or 32 organizations belong to it. This confidential source said that the Council of Latvian Organizations in New York is anti-Communist in character.

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