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a. I joined the Kriminalines Policijos Valdyba in 1929 at the age of 18. At this time this organization, the Lithuanian Security Police, was divided into two departments, political and criminal. I was employed in the political department in various jobs. The most important of those was my assignment in the Special Section, where I taught surveillance procedures under the Chief of the Special Section, Albinas CIUDERIS, and assisted in finding agents for the department. Later in 1934 or 1935 the name of the Security Police was changed to Saugumo Departamentas. Its organization, however, remained the same. From 1932 until 1940 I attended the University of Kaunas for varying periods of time. I continued to be employed by Saugumo Departamentas but was permitted to attend the University in order to complete my education. I did not, however, receive a degree.

b. When the Soviets occupied Lithuania for the first time in 1940, I left Kaunas for the country to avoid arrest, where I worked on the farms of my father and brother. I also worked for a time during this period as a bookkeeper in a sales agency. In June, 1941, when the war between Germany and the USSR started, I returned to Kaunas. It was thought at that time that the Germans would recognize the ~~EXISTING GOVERNMENT~~ Independence of Lithuania, and shortly before their arrival various government ministries were set up. At that time I returned to my job in the political department of Saugumo Departamentas. I was made a Department Inspector. This involved the supervision of varying numbers of other agents. When the Germans arrived, they did not, however, recognize the government ministries we had set up, and these ministries were reclassified as Vadyba (smaller administrative units), and the Germans placed their own men in all departments. I continued to work for the Security Police under the Germans, who renounced the organization Kriminalische Politzei. They retained, however, the same

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general organization, i.e., the two sections, political and criminal. I was made Personnel Director of the political section. This section dealt only with anti-Communist activities. There was a similar personnel directorship for the criminal section.

c. When we saw the true nature of the German occupation, it was decided that some sort of anti-German organization should be formed. For this reason I was one of the organizers of Lietuvos Laisves Kovotoju Bajunga (Lithuanian Freedom Fighter Association.) I do not know how many people actually belonged to this organization, since we operated on a three-or four-man cell basis. We printed a newspaper and maintained radio contact with British Intelligence. In addition, we placed agents in other countries with whom we also kept in touch by radio. One of these was Dr. Algirdas Vokistaitis, a Professor of Physical Education, whom we placed in Sweden. My organization was only one of several. The leaders of these organizations formed a sort of central advisory committee to coordinate the operations of the member organizations. Since it was felt that the work of the Kristallische Politzai was adequate for anti-Communist operations, the various anti-underground organizations formed were only anti-German.

d. Eventually the Germans discovered our operations, and in May, 1944, I was arrested, together with many of my friends, among whom were all nine members of the central committee referred to above. About 27 of us were brought to Germany and charged with high treason. We were kept in various prisons in Germany until April, 1945, when we were liberated by the US Army. Following liberation, the nine-man committee referred to above formed the organization now known as VLIKAS (Vyrsusias Lietuvos Islaisvinimo Komitetas) in Wursburg. Although not a member of this committee, I was one of its assistants. For a while, following liberation, I was un-

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played, but in December, 1945, I was made Chief of the Supply Department, Central Food Warehouse, UNRRA, in Augsburg. When UNRRA was replaced by IRO in 1947, I continued on in the same position under a different title and remained in the employ of IRO until I became ill in 1948. At that time I entered the DO camp in Augsburg, where, following my recovery, I was elected chairman of the Lithuanian Committee, which position I held until I arrived in the US in March, 1949. I am presently employed as a spinner in the Domino Sugar Refinery Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

2. Following his liberation and until his departure for the US Zickus worked from time to time for CIC, US Army. His first contact was with 2nd Lt. Anthony Vaivada, CIC, 3rd Army in Wursburg and 1st Lt. Gerald M. Cominer in Meringon. The work he did for CIC involved setting up a network of informants in the DP camps to spot either Soviet agents or Communist DP's. Of interest is the fact that in September, 1950, Zickus received a letter from Cominer, whose address at that time was 310 West 106th Street, New York City, stating that he, Cominer, was at that time engaged in work similar to his work in Germany and wondered if Zickus was in a position to help him.

3. Although we of course cannot vouch for its authenticity, Zickus appears to have extensive knowledge of current Lithuanian political activity. The major portion of our interview with him was devoted to this subject. His comments follow:

a. When VEIKAS was first formed in May, 1945, it consisted as I have said of nine men. This figure is now (1951) eleven. The organization has representatives from all Lithuanian political parties. The Christian Democratic Party, however, has a

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majority of six. An attempt was made to set up some system of Liaison between VLIKAS, then in Wurzburg later in Reutlingen, and whatever partisan activity was being carried on in Lithuania. For this purpose Jonas Deksnis, formerly a member of my organization Lieburas Laisvec Kovotoju Saljunga, and Aleksandras Brunius returned to Lithuania some time during 1945. Brunius remained in Lithuania and Deksnis came back to Germany in about June, 1946, and stated that a partisan group known as VLAKAS had been set up in Lithuania. The only difference in the name of this organization and VLIKAS is the third letter "A" which stands for Atvadavimo. There was considerable doubt about this in the minds of the VLIKAS people. Deksnis, although a very intelligent and able man, appeared to us to wish to be the boss of the entire operation, and it was thought that he merely made VLAKAS up to further his own ambitions. When Deksnis returned from his first trip to Lithuania in 1946, he brought with him Jurgis Valiulis. Valiulis had been seized by the Soviets when they occupied Berlin and had been sent to Minsk, where he was thoroughly interrogated. Eventually he was returned to Kaunas, where he was again arrested by the MVD and released only after agreeing to work for the MVD. This, needless to say, he did not do. Deksnis returned to Lithuania in about the middle of 1946 with Vytautas Stancivicius (his name is now Stancika). They later came back to the British Zone via Sweden with Stancika's wife. Deksnis reported in 1948 or 1949 that Brunius had been arrested by the MVD and sent to Siberia. It is not generally believed, however, that this is true. Brunius was a strong supporter of VLIKAS, whereas Deksnis was not, and Deksnis may merely have said this in order to strengthen his claim for domination of the partisan activity.

b. Following this trip it apparently became considerably more difficult to get in and out of Lithuania. Finally, in the winter of 1947-1948, the partisans in Lithuania were

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able to send out two young men. Apparently several others tried, but were killed.

One of the two men came to Reutlingen via Sweden rather than the usual route through Poland and the British Zone. The other remained in Sweden. The one who came to Reutlingen talked with VLIKAS about future plans for partisan activity and returned shortly thereafter. He reported that VLIKAS had done some work in the past but had later ceased to function. He also said that the partisans were in agreement with VLIKAS and would accept their supervision. During his stay in Germany this man, under the pen name of J. DAUMANTAS, wrote a book entitled Partisanai Uz Uazines Uzcanos (Partisans Behind the Iron Curtain), which was later published in the US by Lietuvos Knygos Klubas (Lithuanian Book Club), 2334 South Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

c. Deksnis about this time returned to Sweden. He had been attempting to start another organization called BDPS (Bandres Demokratinio Pusipriesinimo Sajudis) but without much success.

d. One of Deksnis' closest associates is Professor (of Justice) Stasys Zakevicius (who is now known as Zymantas) located in London. I received a letter from Zakevicius about the first week in May, 1951, in which he stated that Deksnis had again returned to Lithuania. He also stated that he and Deksnis were trying to start still another organization. This organization, whose name I cannot remember, according to Zakevicius has the support of the Chief Minister of the Lithuanian Government in Exile, Stasys Lozoraitis. It should be noted that Lozoraitis and VLIKAS do not always see eye to eye. The reason for this is that Lozoraitis is a member of the political party Tautininku Sajunga and his opinions reflect the attitudes of this party. VLIKAS on the other hand represents all parties.

e. Zakevicius is apparently receiving information from Deksnis via Vichey and Stockholm.

I recall that he mentioned on one occasion that while he was in Stockholm he was inter-

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It is my belief that British Intelligence has contact with Zakevicius. I also believe that some US intelligence organization was in touch with Deksnis on at least one occasion in the past when he was in Stockholm. I recall that he mentioned on one occasion that while he was in Stockholm he was interviewed by some US journalists. They called him up again after the interview to say that they had some additional questions. In the second interview they talked like Soviet experts. It was his suspicion that they had been briefed by US intelligence prior to the second interview.

f. Zakevicius in his letter also stated that Colonel (FNU) Sova, former Chief of Training Prof of the Lithuanian General Staff, is at present organizing a group of Lithuanians in Germany to act as liaison with the partisans in Lithuania. Sova is a very public-spirited individual and is not interested in any particular political group. His organization will undoubtedly help VLIKAS and any other group devoted to the re-establishment of an independent Lithuania.

4. In connection with Mr. Zickus' remarks about Zakevicius, OSO may be interested in the remarks of another source, Joseph Andrius (see Case 4106). According to Andrius, the man's name is Zikevicius and he is chairman of an organization called Resistencinis Sajudis with headquarters in London. We are more inclined to accept Zickus' spelling of his name, since he knows him personally, and Andrius does not. In any case Andrius describes him as a former Assistant Professor at the University in Kaunas who was active in the anti-Soviet underground and has been in Lithuania as late as 1946 or 1947. Politically Andrius describes him as far to the right, in fact something of a Fascist. He also says that he is worth a good bit of the time. In attempting to evaluate this description, it should be noted that Andrius is pro-VLIKAS as is Zickus. To complicate this political picture even further, Andrius stated that one of Zakevicius' or Zikevicius' associates in Resistencinis Sajudis is named Kuzminskas. In Boston report 3824 (OO-B-32227) from a third source, Dr.

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Balys Matulionis (see Case 5058), Kuzminskas is described as heading still another resistance group called Demokratines Rezistencijos Santarve, also allegedly supported by the British. It is possible that these two organizations are the same, and we will try to find out.

1. As far as I can remember the present membership of VLIKAS (Vyrausias Lietuvos

Islaisvinimo Komitetas) is as follows:

<u>Party</u>	<u>Committee Member</u>
1. Krikscioniu Demokratu Partija	Monsignor Krupavicius
2. Lietuvos Frontas	Brasaitis (true name Ambrazevicius) (Ivinskis, acting)
3.	Grinius
3. Darbo Federacija	Karvelis
4. Lietuvos Ukininku Sajunga	Prapolianis
5. Visuomenos Sajudis	Keminskas (true name Kairys)
6. Lietuvos Socialdemokratu Partija	?
7. Lietuvos Valstieciu Liaudininku Sajunga	Sidiskas
8. Lietuvos Tautininku Sajunga	Miglinas
9. Lietuvos Laisves Kovotoju Sajunga	?
10. Lietuvos Ukininku Partija (of. No. 4)	

2. Krupavicius, in addition to being the KDP member, is also chairman of VLIKAS.

Ivinskis, the acting representative of Lietuvos Frontas, is merely filling in for Brasaitis who is currently in the U.S., but who expects to return to Germany in the relatively near future.

3. I have recently received a letter dated 15 January 1952 from Stasys Zakevicius (present alias Stasys Zymantas), who is the head of Lietuvos Resistenijos Santarve, a Lithuanian resistance group operating out of the . This letter is a commentary on the disunity of the various Lithuanian political parties. Zakevicius was formerly a member of Lietuvos Laisves Kovotoju Sajunga (LLKS, No. 9 above), which is, not, strictly speaking, a political party at all, but is a resistance group organized during the German occupation of Lithuania. In the above list of the parties of VLIKAS the first five parties listed are the so-called Right Wing parties, the remaining five are Left Wing in the sense that the British Labor party is Left Wing. These two factions are constantly at war with each other over the leadership of VLIKAS itself and indirectly of all Lithuanian expatriates. The individual parties vary considerably as far as number of members and influence are concerned. An additional complication in the picture is the position occupied by the Lithuanian Diplomatic Corps, which also claims to be the controlling power in Lithuanian politics. The Senior Lithuanian Diplomatic Representative is

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Lozoraitis in Rome. Zakevicius in the U.K. is at present attempting to enlist the assistance of the Left Wing VLIKAS members in Germany to establish Lozoraitis in a position of dominance over the Right Wing VLIKAS. To do this, he is particularly trying to influence Lietuvos Laisves Kovotuju Sajunga, his former party and has in fact asked me to write to Miglinas urging him to cooperate. He is apparently attempting to combine LLKS and LRS, his group in the UK, into one party.

4. In his most recent letter, Zakevicius is extremely bitter at the stand taken by the Right Wing members. He is particularly critical of the activities of Lietuviu Frontas and especially its leader Brasaitis who, he says, is sabotaging the work of LRS. He does not say what particular form this sabotage takes, but he may mean that Brasaitis is disclosing some of its more clandestine operations.

5. In connection with this latter point, in a letter I received about two months ago, Zakevicius hinted that one of his agents Jonas Deksnis has returned to Lithuania. I have described some of the work of this man previously (Case 6683). I believe that Deksnis followed a route from the British zone in Germany through Poland and the Ukraine to Lithuania, since this was the route used at the time I was being considered for such a trip in about 1946.

6. The current state of Lithuanian politics is certainly a deplorable one. I know both Zakevicius and Krupavicius very well and they are intelligent, competent men. It is unfortunate, however, that they both seem to place more emphasis on their own personal interests or those of their respective political groups than they do on the interests of the country as a whole. It is also unfortunate, but true, that inter-party political bickering has gone on in Lithuanian politics for a long time even at the cost of the country's welfare. During the German occupation, for example, when I was Chief of the political section of the Lithuanian Security Police, I was fortunately able to inter-

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sent a number of reports made

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cept a number of reports made to the Gestapo by one underground group disclosing the activities of another. The present political picture is further complicated by the fact that in the U.S., Lithuanians belonging to the various parties represented in ELIKAS do not necessarily agree with the heads of their parties at VLIKAS in Germany.

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