

Dr. Arvydas Anušauskas

Murders of military and civilian population perpetrated by the Soviets

Introduction

The news about the slaughter of civilian population in Lithuania on 22-27 June 1941 was spread almost instantly. The first exhumations and identifications attracted public attention immediately. The destiny of the victims was exhaustively described in the first publications¹. In 1942-1943, a four-volume work "*Lietuvių archyvas. Bolševizmo metai*"² (*Lithuanian Archive. Years of Bolshevism*) was published providing summarised information about the killing in 1941, the blame, however, being ascribed to the Jews. Anti-Semitism was a basic element of most publications of the period of war. In 1942, publications dealing with individual cases of murder emerged. The publication "*Bėgančiųjų kerštas*" (*The Vengeance of the Escaping*)³ contains Lithuanian police records of the killing of about a thousand people at the outset of the war. The book "*Žemaičių kankiniai*" (*The Samogitian Martyrs*) published by the "*Žemaičių žemė*" (*The Samogitian Land*) House provides a documented description on the Rainiai forest tragedy when 76 prisoners were killed on 24-25 June 1941. The publications mentioned above reveal the process of physical disposal of civilian population, provide evidence, describe acts of exhumation, police records, therefore, for several decades they have been used as the main source of information about these events.

A new phase was opened in 1990, when interviews of still living witnesses were conducted and the criminal prosecution for the murder of civilian population was launched. Articles published by Russian historians about execution of prisoners relied on unknown documents⁴ and mainly concentrated on the specific details of prisoners' evacuation. Slaughter of civilians (with the exception of Poles) has never become an object of their research.

¹ In Pravieniškiai, the Bolsheviks slaughtered defenceless prisoners barbarously, *Naujoji Lietuva*, 7 July; A number of Lithuanian political prisoners taken from the Vilnius prison murdered brutally by Červina, *Ūkininko patarėjas*, 11 July 1941.

² The Lithuanian Archive. Years of Bolshevism, Kaunas, 1942, vol.1-3, 1943, vol.4.

³ *Bėgančiųjų kerštas*. Lithuanian police records (*in typescript*) of 1942. LGGRTC archive.

⁴ Kokurin A. I. Evakuacija zaključennykh iz tjurem Zapadnoj Ukrainy, Zapadnoj Belorusii i Litvy v 1941 imprisoned in (*Evacuation of prisoners from the prisons of Western Ukraine, Western Belarus and Lithuania*);

From 1996 to 2000, Lithuanians produced only a few publications summarising archive material and memories of the witnesses to the events of 22-27 June 1941 that had already been or had never been published earlier⁵. Most of the memoir books and articles, some of which had been published in Lithuania in 1942-1943, in the Lithuanian émigré community before 1989, or in Lithuania from 1989 to 2001 (*cf. List of Bibliography*), consisted of essays written by survivors of Cherven slaughter⁶.

The present work draws on the NKVD-NKGB documentation stored in the archives of Lithuania and Russia: the Fund of Criminal Cases of the KGB Documentation Unit and fund of the LCP (Lithuanian Communist Party) Documentation Unit of the Lithuanian Special Archive (LYA)⁷, Funds No. 9401 (orders of the NKVD USSR), 9413 (Prison Board of the MVD USSR) and 9414 (GULAG MVD USSR) of the State Archive of the Russian Federation.

Legal Situation

On the first day of the war, the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR issued a decree imposing martial law in the territories besides the front line, which included Lithuania, as well. Another decree set out that state security and defence functions were to be transferred to the military councils of the military districts, fronts and armies. All cases against political prisoners were sent over to military tribunals, which usually sentenced prisoners to the capital punishment – shooting. This was the official policy. In fact, local NKVD and LKGB offices and soldiers guarding prisoners (convoy army) were granted absolute freedom. NKVD and NKGB people considered shooting a way of evacuating prisoners. Documents define this execution as Category 1 evacuation, as approved on 27 June 1941. However, all killings of civilian population and prisoners were committed prior to the approval of the mentioned secret documents.

Evacuation of Prisoners and Organisation of Murders

⁵ Anušauskas A. *Lietuvos gyventojų sovietinis naikinimas (Soviet Annihilation of the Lithuanian Population)* V., 1996; *Rainių tragedija. 1941 m. birželio 24-25 d. (The Tragedy in Rainiai. 24-25 June 1941)*, Vilnius, 2000

⁶ Petraitis J. *Kaip jie mus sušaudė (How they shot us)*, Kaunas, 1943.

⁷ Explanation by P.Raslanas of 7 October 1942 to Secretary of the CC of the LCP(b) A.Sniečkus, LVOA (Lithuanian State Organisations Archive). F. 16895. Inv. 2. F. 185. P. 82.

On 22 June, A.Checheyev, Deputy Chief of the Prison Department of the NKVD LSSR, was authorised to evacuate prisoners, though Moscow had not issued any instructions by that time. In Moscow, the Prison Board of the NKVD USSR under the leadership of Cpt. M. Nikolski and the supervision of Deputy Commissar of the NKVD USSR S.Kruglov, worked on the plans for the evacuation of prisoners. The intention was to deport 5900 prisoners from Lithuania on 22 June (this was the number of prison inmates on 10 June 1941, however, on 16 June, 747 prisoners were deported to lagers, thus on 20 June, the number of prisoners in prisons was 5217⁸) to the following destinations: 1952 prisoners from Kaunas to the prisons of Vologda, 2901 prisoners from Vilnius, Panevėžys and Šiauliai to the prisons of Gorky region, 1237 prisoners from all other prisons to the prisons of Voronezh region⁹. The same day, another plan was drawn up providing for the deportation of 4000 prisoners¹⁰. The rest had to be either released, or executed.

Even prior to receiving any instructions from Moscow, Chief of the Interrogation Department of the NKVD of the Lithuanian SSR E.Rozauskas addressed Deputy People's Commissar of the NKGB D.Bykov with a proposal: "The evacuation of prisoners from Kaunas prison No. 1 being impossible, the most dangerous in their midst shall be separated and shot before withdrawing"¹¹. According to Rozauskas' estimations, there were as many as 400 such prisoners (every fifth prisoner¹²). However, as the situation on the front was rapidly changing, these plans were never brought into practice. The NKVD and NKGB had to leave Kaunas as early as on the night of 23 June 1941. The issue of prisoners' evacuation was dealt with in accordance with verbal instructions of local NKVD-NKGB chiefs. Only on 4 July 1941, V.Chornyshov and M.Nikolski formulated specific proposals to L. Beria:

1. Only prisoners under interrogation shall be taken to the back areas.
2. Women with children, adolescents (except for dangerous offenders – saboteurs, spies, bandits, etc.) shall be released.
3. Persons sentenced for domestic, official and other insignificant offences, as well as those punished in accordance with the decrees of the

⁸ Anušauskas A. *Lietuvos gyventojų sovietinis naikinimas (Soviet Annihilation of the Lithuanian Population)*, p. 110

⁹ RFVA (State Archive of the Russian Federation), Inv. 1v, F. 10, p. 301

¹⁰ ibidem, p. 14

¹¹ 7 September 1941 Note by E. Rozauskas to A.Sniečkus, LVOA. F. 1771. Inv. 2. F. 167. P. 1.

¹² 8 June 1941 Note by A. Chechev concerning prison capacity, LCVA (Lithuanian Central State Archive), f. R-756, inv. 6, file 134, p. 7.

Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR of 26 June and 10 September 1940 or interrogated for this sort of crimes, shall be released.

4. All other prisoners, including deserters, shall be imposed capital punishment – execution by shooting”¹³.

As the above-mentioned documents indicate, the murders were primarily targeted at imprisoned “counterrevolutionaries”. The status of the prisoner, whether sentenced or still interrogated, did not matter. The killings perpetrated in Lithuania are probably most poorly recorded in the documentation by the NKVD.

In his reports, P.Gladkov mentioned only shooting of 15 persons in Panevėžys, 4 in Zarasai and ca 15 condemned prisoners from Kaunas during evacuation. NKVD and NKGB documents do not make a single reference to the slaughter in Pravieniškiai and Rainiai. Only the prisoners who managed to survive the executions and exhumation of the killed could provide evidence of the crimes of the NKVD and NKGB officials and local collaborators. Less than 25% (1363 prisoners) of the Lithuanian prison population were deported to the depth of Russia before 20 July¹⁴. On 26 June 1941, 315 Šiauliai prison inmates (a third of whom were interrogated by the NKGB) were taken to Stara Rus prison in Leningrad region (later they were transferred to Gorki prison), on 3 July, 606 Vilnius prison inmates were brought to Gorki prison (417 of whom were interrogated by the NKGB), on 6 July, 311 prisoners from Panevėžys prison were brought to the Sol Ilecko prison in Chkalovo (now Orenburg) region, and on 9 July, 89 inmates of Švenčionys prison were taken to Vologda prison¹⁵.

They were condemned to slowly die of exhausting labour in Soviet lagers or were shot in 1942-1943 according to the 11 December 1941 Decision of the Supreme Court of the USSR “Concerning Processing of Cases against Persons who Have Committed a Crime on the Territory Temporarily Occupied by the Enemy”¹⁶. Before the outset of the war, capital sentences had to be approved by the Military Chamber and Punitive-Judicial Chamber of the USSR Supreme Court, reviewed by the Commission of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee (CC) of the All-Union Communist Party (the Bolsheviks) (AUCP(b)) and once again

¹³ Kokurin A. Evakuacija zaključennykh..., s. 5.

¹⁴ Report by Cpt. M. Nikolski on the Evacuation of Prisoners from the Areas besides the Front Line, RFVA, F. 9413, inv., 1v, file. 10, p. 92.

¹⁵ A roll of echelon departure and arrival, RFVA, f. 9413, inv.1, file 9, p. 9, 17, 37, 55, 56.

¹⁶ Постановление пленума Верховного суда СССР, (*Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court*) RFVA, f. 9474, inv. 1, file 124, p. 70; Plimprisoned in Г. Саббо, *Невозможно молчать (Impossible to Stay Silent)*, vol.2, 952.

approved by the CC of the AUCP(b). Decisions taken in the Special Meeting were not final. After the war broke out, capital punishment was executed according to the 15 November 1941 Note by L.Berija to J.Stalin. The Special Meeting of the NKVD USSR was entitled to impose (with the participation of the USSR prosecutor) capital punishment for “counterrevolutionary crimes and extremely dangerous crimes against the administrative system of the USSR”¹⁷. Decisions of the Special Meeting became final. For instance, as a result of such a procedure, Vilnius lawyer Algirdas Naimanas-Mirza-Kričinskis (imprisoned in 1886) was shot: detained 15 February 1941, sentenced to death penalty by the Special Meeting on 2 May 1942, and shot in Gorky prison on 2 June 1941¹⁸ (cf. Annex 1). Juozas Ringaudas (imprisoned in 1903), detained on 15 April 1941, sentenced by Gorky War Tribunal to capital punishment and shot on 29 July 1942 (cf. Annex 2). 618 prisoners brought from Lithuania were sentenced to death penalty, 568 of them were shot (cf. Annex 17-23)¹⁹. When passing sentences, no procedural rules, even those foreseen in the Soviet legislation, were observed (people had no access to their case, those who did not speak Russian, had no access to interpreter, no account was taken of the detainees’ state of health) (cf. Annex 8)²⁰.

Slaughter of Political Prisoners from Kaunas Prison in Cherven

The Cherven slaughter was the only one compatible with the scheme of “Category 1 evacuation”. According to P.Gladkov, on the night of 23 June 1941, 90 prisoners were taken from the Kaunas prison. Witnesses recollect that 118 prisoners were taken from the 4th section²¹. They were transported to Minsk prison. 15 persons sentenced to death penalty were separated there and shot on 24 June 1941: reserve Col. S.Rusteika (sentenced to death penalty on 30 May 1941), V. Pranckoninė (sentenced on 24 May 1941), Cpt. Švarplaitis (sentenced on 18 June 1941), B.Kantauskas (sentenced on 11 June 1941), etc.

On 25 June, the remaining prisoners, together with 2000 other inmates, were driven out of Minsk prison. The roll of echelon departure and movement (which contains data on the evacuation of prisoners) mentions these prisoners in only a few lines: “2 thousand prisoners were driven

¹⁷ 15 November 1941 Note by NKVD People’s Commissar L. Berija to J. Stalin, Modern documentation storage centre (hereinafter – MDSC), f. 89, inv. 18, file. 9, p. 1-2; Cf. Г. Сабоо, НЕВОЗМОЖНО МОЛЧАТЬ, vol.2, 964.

¹⁸ Act of 2 June 1942, LYA, Criminal Case Fund, file p-12811, p. 26

¹⁹ LYA, Criminal Case Fund, file. P-10880, p. 16; file. 44 840/3, p. 11; file 45 160/3, p. 14a; file 44071/3, p. 16; file. 45161/3, p. 16; file 44030/3, p. 15; file P-5878, p. 16.

²⁰ A cassation appeal of 14 July 1942 by Vytautas Mockus-Mockevičius against the Decision of the Supreme Court of Northern Kazakhstan, LYA, Criminal Case Fund, file 34062/3, p.29.

²¹ A.Valuckas, Kolektyvinė tironija (*Collective Tyranny*), p. 217-222.

from Minsk on foot. They were taken to Cherven, where ca 500 prisoners-counterrevolutionaries departed as Category 1”²² (i.e. they were shot). The prisoners were executed by the soldiers of Regiment 226 of Brigade 42 of the NKVD convoy forces. “Because of the heat and fatigue, the weaker ones started lagging behind, some were totally unable to proceed”, Col. Tumas, who was among the prisoners, wrote in his memoirs. “Commissars killed them by two shots on the back of the head”²³. On the night from 26 to 27 June, prisoners were divided into two groups. Most Lithuanians were in the group of prisoners to be liquidated (their destiny was decided upon by Stepanpov, Chief of the Prison Board of the NKVD of the Belarussian SSR)²⁴. This group of 400 to 750 prisoners included ca 26 Lithuanians²⁵. A group of prisoners, with 26 Lithuanians among them, was to stay in Cherven prison²⁶. Those doomed to die were driven towards the Bobruisk prison and shot on the road. Vaniukov gave his version of the Cherven slaughter to the Board of Convoy forces: “170 persons of the Guard Service of Regiment 226 were evacuating prisoners from all prisons in Minsk towards the Barezina river to dig trenches. On the way, in the neighbourhood of Cherven, the guards and prisoners were heavily air bombed. By the decision of the Chief of the Prison Board of the Belarussian NKVD Stepavon, those imprisoned for counterrevolutionary crimes were shot, while others released. All guards returned to their unit headquarters on 3 July”.²⁷

About 40 inmates of Kaunas prison who were driven from Minsk prison (ca 75 to 100 prisoners, because 15 condemned had been shot earlier) survived (J. Dambrauskas, V. Kaušas, P. Lašas, A. Žebrauskas, P. Žickus, J. Žickus, Prof. I. Končius, Col. J. Petraitis, Col. J. Tumas, Col. G. Urbonas, Col. A. Šova, Cpt. S. Jasiuskas, Cpt. O. Žadvydas, etc.) The rest, including Col. B. Giedraitis, Col. J. Šarauskas, Mjr. J. Špokevičius, Mjr. V. Opulskis, were killed alongside dozens of other imminent Lithuanian figures and ordinary farmers, workers and public servants (*cf. Annex 3*).

A signatory of the Lithuania’s Independence Act K.Bizauskas was among those taken from Kaunas prison. However, he, too, did not reach the prison in Minsk. Under unknown circumstances, he, together with other

²² A roll of echelon departure and arrival, RFVA, f. 9413, inv.1v, file 9, p. 49

²³ Tumas J. Kelias į Červenę. (*Road to Červenė*), V., 1990, p.50-51.

²⁴ Anušauskas A. Lietuvių tautos sovietinis naikinimas (Soviet Annihilation of the Lithuanian People). P/ 118-121.

²⁵ Petraitis J. Kaip jie mus sušaudė (*How they Shot us*), p. 200.

²⁶ Ibidem, p. 199

²⁷ Anušauskas A. Lietuvių tautos sovietinis naikinimas (*Soviet Annihilation of the Lithuanian People*). P.123.

14 prisoners, found himself in Polock region close to Bigosov station in Belarus (cf. Annex 4). On 26 June 1941, upon an instruction of the People's Commissar of the NKVD USSR and Bykov, Deputy Commissar of the NKVD LSSR and upon the decision of Maslov, Chairman of the Military Tribunal of the Internal and Border Forces of the NKVD USSR, 15 prisoners were shot²⁸ (cf. Annex 12-16)²⁹.

Killing of Telšiai Prison Inmates in Rainiai Forest

Out of 162 Telšiai prison inmates, 76 were interrogated by the NKGB. On 23 June, all prisoners were to be taken out of the prison. However, no vehicles being provided to transport prisoners, the chiefs of the NKVD and NKGB left the city. As no German army troops entered the town, on 24 June, commanders of the NKGB returned there with a unit of the Red Army and launched preparations in the Telšiai prison. They were led by Lt. Yermolayev, Deputy Chief of Kretinga County NKGB, P. Raslanas, Chief of the NKGB Telšiai County division, Kompanecas, an official of the Political Department of the 8th Army, D.Rocius, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Telšiai. Some time later, P. Raslanas said: "I am convinced that there was not a single innocent person there"³⁰. The Red Army soldiers took prisoners from their cells to the headquarters of the Guard Service. Then, the prisoners were laid into lorries one by one. Already at the break of the 25 June, lorries carrying prisoners were driven in the direction of Luokė, to the Rainiai forest. Further developments are scarcely known. This was probably the only slaughter in Lithuania leaving no surviving witnesses. Only the executioners gave evidence. D. Rocius said: "The shooting was done by the Red Army. Our people there were represented by Chief of NKGB Petras Raslanas, operative agent Galkin, and prison superintendent Pocevičius³¹. Only on 28 June, when the pits were found and unearthed, the severest possible torture of all the people became evident. Some of them had their ears cut, eyes put out, almost half of them (35) had their genitals injured. Some of them were finally killed by crushing their heads or stabbing with bayonets. Only ten prisoners were shot. Due to injuries, the identity of 46 prisoners could not be established. The remains of 73 prisoners were found in the Rainiai forest. Three other prisoners who had tried to escape were killed and

²⁸ Certificate of the deputy chief of Unit "A" NKGB LSSR. Jn. Lieut. Feigelson, K. Bizauskas' criminal case, LYA, Criminal Case Fund, file 1353, p. 16.

²⁹ LYA, Criminal Case Fund, file 13553-70, p. 70; P-10053, p. 31; file 33430/3, p. 150; file 5858/3, p. 54; file p-11951, p. 267;

³⁰ 7 October 1942 explanation by P. Raslanas to A. Sniečkus, Secretary of the CC LCP(b), LVOA, F. 16895. Inv. 2, file 185, p. 82.

³¹ 7 October 1942 explanation by P. Rocius to A. Sniečkus, LVOA. F. 16895. Inv. 2. file 185. p. 85.

buried close to Džiuginėnai³². The requirement of the NKVD chiefs, which, in fact, formulated later, on 4 July 1941, - to leave no political prisoners alive - was *fulfilled* (cf. *Annex 5, 9-11*).

Killing of Prisoners and Guards at the Pravieniškiai Lager

The act committed at Pravieniškiai lager differed from other murders on not only its massive scope, but also on the fact, that all prisoners without a single exception and even their superintendents together with their families (the latter being Lithuanians) were killed. This prison accommodated prisoners sentenced to short-term penalties, usually to 1 or 2 years in prison. On 26 June, a Red Army platoon with an armed vehicle arrived at the lager. The survived prisoners told that the initiator of the shooting was Lt. Kiseliov, who had been released from the lager after the outbreak of the war. This was probably the reason why 21 lager superintendents and their family members (6 women, and girls of 13 and 16 years old) were killed.

Prisoners driven out of barracks were shot with minesweepers and machine guns. Those who stayed alive were finished off with bayonets and a hand grenade thrown into the pile of dead and injured bodies³³.

The report by M. Valeika, Officer of Kaunas City Commandment Office, submitted on 28 June 1941, says that “230 persons were killed, superintendents and their family members being shot in the same way. 444 persons were on the meal lists on that day (cf. *Annex 6*) (including: 80 interned Poles, 20-30 Red Army soldiers sentenced for various offences). This means that 214 escaped. 50 of them were injured. A part of them died during the evacuation”³⁴. (cf. *Annex 24*).

Other Killings of Civilian Population

In other parts of Lithuania, small groups of prisoners were killed together with civilian population. They were executed upon the initiative and by the NKVD and NKGB staff or Red Army soldiers, as well as Soviet and party activists. In every county of Lithuania, dozens of people were killed just upon suspicion that they supported partisans or upon information filed against them by communist. Out of the total of 672 victims, 518 were killed by the Red Army troops. On 22 June, 37 persons were

³² Žemaičių kankiniai (*The Samogitian Martyrs*), p. 6

³³ Merkelis A. Kur ir kaip bolševikai žudė ir kankino lietuvius, (*Where and how Bolsheviks killed and Tortured Lithuanians*). The Lithuanian Archive. Years of Bolshevism, vol. 1, p. 101-102.

³⁴ Lietuvos gyventojų genocidas (*Genocide against the People of Lithuania*), vol 1, p. XXXVIII.

murdered, on 23 June, 97, on 24 June, 185, on 25 June, 168, on 26 June, 99, on 27 June, 53, on 28 June 17, on 29 June, 10, on 30 June, 9 (the figures exclude the prisoners of Telšiai prison and Pravieniškiai lager). The largest number, 109, were killed in Šiauliai county, 79 were murdered in Telšiai county, 72 in Kaunas county, 49 in Ukmergė county, 47 in Rokiškis county, 45 in Mažeikiai county, 38 in Tauragė county, 33 in Panevėžys county. The murder toll in each of the other counties ranges from 4 to 30 civilians³⁵.

A sign of a rifleman, hoisting of a tri-colour national or white flag, listening to radio were considered to be a sufficient ground to sentence a person to the capital punishment. Moreover, when fleeing the country, Red Army soldiers killed a lot of people in order to steal their bicycles, horses or clothes. Nevertheless, most of the victims were executed for disloyalty or hostility to Soviet authorities by collaborators (Soviet or party activists) upon a direct instruction. This way, on 22 June, 14 people were tortured to death in Girininkai village, Vainutas district, Tauragė county, and 5 suffered the same destiny in Krušonys village, Kaišiadorys district, Trakai county. The total number of group slaughter amounts to almost 40³⁶. The name list of persons killed during the 23 June 1941 rebellion contains 1,095 entries.

Several weeks later, P.Gladkov wrote his report in which he remembered to mention that 4 detainees had been shot in Zarasai (and 4 stayed alive)³⁷. He also mentioned the shooting of 15 persons arrested in Panevėžys during the liquidation of a partisan platoon. In reality, 19 people were shot there. Differently from other cases, this time there were witnesses to this murder. One of them told that “a prison car and a lorry loaded with armed soldiers [...]” came to the scene of the execution, “the cars stopped by an open pit [...]. Then chekists opened the prison car, jumped into it and started throwing people into the pit. Chekists and senior political instructors fired shots at the thrown bodies. [...] This was completed very fast, in some 10 or 15 minutes.”³⁸ The murder was committed on 25 June, at a distance of 300 to 400 meters from the sugar factory. 15 Kupiškis residents, who had been arrested in the Kupiškis district and brought to Panevėžys on the eve of the slaughter, were among the victims (two others could not be identified because of injuries).

³⁵ Anušauskas A. Lietuvių tautos sovietinis naikinimas (*Soviet Annihilation of the Lithuanian People*). P.127-128.

³⁶ Bėgančiųjų kerštas (*the Revenge of the Fleeing*), p. 4-158.

³⁷ RFVA. F. 9413. Inv. 1. file 22. p. 323.

³⁸ Bėgančiųjų kerštas (*the Revenge of the Fleeing*), p. 68

In Panevėžys, the killing continued up until the withdrawal of the Red Army troops. On 26 June in Panevėžys, in the cellar of the headquarters of the Red Army Staff, three doctors from Panevėžys county were tortured to death in the most brutal manner: reserve Col. J.Žemgulys, A.Gudonis, S. Mačiulis. In the same cellar, nurse of the hospital Z.Kanevičienė and three other Panevėžys residents were executed.

Slaughter of the Militaries

The remains of the Lithuanian Army were totally destroyed. On 22 June 1941, 7 to 8 thousand Lithuanian soldiers served in the 29 territorial rifle corps³⁹. As the war began, Soviet troops besieged the camps of the divisions of the 29th territorial rifle corps. A decree was issued stating that soldiers detained outside the camps would be sent to the military tribunal and executed. The divisions were ordered to move towards the depth of Russia. The killing of Lithuanian soldiers was related both to the outbreak of the rebellion, and to the refusal to obey the orders of Red Army commandment. Nonetheless, at the outset of the war, more than 5500 Lithuanian soldiers managed to fight their way out of the Soviet military control and stayed in Lithuania. In the course of their liberation, 120 soldiers perished or were missing⁴⁰: 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Majors, 8 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 3 Junior Lieutenants, 6 cadets, 8 warrant officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, 10 junior non-commissioned officers, 3 lance-corporal, 59 privates and 2 civilian officials. Nevertheless, later 1931 soldiers were put on the lists of the missing persons. Some of them were killed outside Lithuania or detained and transferred to lagers (information has been found about 324 detainees)⁴¹ (*cf. Annex 6 and 7*). Others perished during their service in the Soviet Army units, and only a tiny share of them returned to Lithuania in 1945.

Repercussions of the Killings of Civilian Population

The examples given above reveal that communists took advantage of the beginning of the war to exterminate people holding different views or members of former Lithuanian national organisations. The example of Estonia is an indication of what Lithuanians would have been in for, if the Red Army had stayed in the occupied Lithuania longer. Almost all prisoners there were deported for slow death in lagers of the Soviet Union, and in Tartu prison, 205 inmates were shot. Tallinn prison was

³⁹ Raštikis S., Lietuvos kariuomenės tragedija... (*Tragedy of the Lithuanian Army*), p. 224

⁴⁰ Raštikis S., Lietuvos kariuomenės tragedija... (*Tragedy of the Lithuanian Army*), p. 224-226

⁴¹ Lietuvos gyventojų genocidas (*Genocide against the People of Lithuania*), vol 1, p.62

still crowded. On 4 July 1941, it populated 1200 persons arrested by the NKVD and NKGB on the first days of the war and intended to be sent to lagers.⁴² Meanwhile in Lithuania, out of 5200 to 5900 persons imprisoned by the communist authorities in twelve prisons, nine internal prisons and Pravieniškiai lager, 2351 prisoners succeeded to escape owing to the rebellion and disarray of the transition from one occupation to the other⁴³; the latter figure included 168 Jews, 81 Russians, over 1500 Lithuanians, over 500 Poles. Officers and soldiers of the NKVD and NKGB killed ca 400 and deported to Russia 1365 prisoners.

⁴² 4 July 1941 Report by Maj. Baštakov to Maj. M.Nikolski, RFVA. f. 9413. Inv. 1. file 22. p. 341; 21 July 1941 Report of the Prison Department of the NKVD of the Estonian SSR // *ibidem*. p. 344.

⁴³ Lietuvos gyventojų genocidas (*Genocide against the People of Lithuania*), vol 1, p.58

Annex 3

PRISONERS OF KAUNAS PRISON BROUGHT TO CHERVEN AND EXECUTED (known names)

1. 1. Abromaitis Jonas, son of Augustinas, born 1921, r/o Džiugonys village, Panevėžys county, Radviliškis region, a worker; arrested on 1940, imprisoned in Panevėžys, Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot during mass murder in Cherven by NKVD on 26 06 1941. ANK
2. Baltas Algis, born 1922, r/o Vilnius; arrested on 1941, imprisoned in Vilnius, transferred to prison on in Minsk, Belarus, 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania. KER
3. Barzda Antanas, son of Antanas, born 1911, r/o Kaunas, civil servant; arrested on 29 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot during mass murder in Cherven by NKVD on 26 06 1941. BBK KGB KER KIT
4. Bernatavičius Karolis; arrested in 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder. KIT
5. Bikinas Bronius, son of Petras, born 1887, r/o Kaunas, civil servant; arrested on 12 06 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot during mass murder in Cherven by NKVD on 26 06 1941. BBK KGB KER SAR(1)
6. Bražukas Jonas, son of Matas, born 1902, r/o Lyduvėnai, Raseiniai county and region, forester; arrested on 20 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder, died in 1972. Arrested in Kaunas, during teachers' congress. BBK KGB KIT(1) SAR(1)
7. Budrys Pranas; arrested on 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania. KIT
8. Chmieliauskas Anatolijus Antanas, son of Konstantinas, born 1917, r/o Šiauliai, engineer; arrested on 10 02 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania. BBK KER KIT SAR(1) SPS

9. Ciplys; arrested on 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania. KIT
10. Dambrauskas Jonas, son of Antanas, born 1908, r/o Tytuvėnai, Raseiniai county, Kelmė region, farmer; arrested on 1941, imprisoned in Raseiniai, Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania; Arrested on 23 02 1945, transferred to lager, on 01 07 1945 sentenced by the military tribunal to ten years in prison, released on 27 10 1952. BBK KER KIT SAR(1)
11. Danielius Valdemaras, son of Eduardas, born 1911, r/o Tauragė, worker; arrested on 19 02 1941, imprisoned in Tauragė, on 19 06 1941 in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
12. Daudzvardas-Daugvardis Vincas, son of Juozas (Mykolas), born 1893, r/o Kaunas, journalist; arrested on 08 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. A public figure, retired major. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1) SPS
13. Eidukevičius (Eidukaitis) Vytautas, son of Jurgis, born 1899, r/o Kaunas, railway employee; arrested on 13 06 1941, imprisoned in Marijampolė, Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder, returned to Lithuania. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
14. Gabrusevičius Jonas, son of Vincas, born 1907, r/o Kaunas, policeman; arrested on 24 04 1941 (31 05 1941), imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, emigrated to the USA. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1) SPS
15. Giedraitis Balys, son of Marcijonas, born 1890, r/o Kaunas, policeman; arrested on 10 11 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, released after two weeks; Arrested on 08 01 1941, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior, retired Col. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)

16. Glemža, r/o Kaunas, student; arrested on 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. KER KIT
17. Grušas Kazys, son of Jonas (Juozas), born 1893, r/o Paškuvėnai village, Telšiai county and region, farmer; arrested on 29 04 1941, imprisoned in Telšiai, Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, died in 1946. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
18. Jakaitis Juozas, son of Antanas, born 1908, r/o Linkaičiai village, Šiauliai county, Radviliškis region, lieutenant; arrested on 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. Head of Cartridge Manufacturing Unit in Linkaičiai Armament Works. KER KIT SAR SPS
19. Janušaitis Kazys, son of Jonas; arrested on 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania. KIT SPS
20. Jasiunskas (Jasinskas) Stasys, son of Tomas, born 1907, r/o Kaunas, Captain; arrested on 03 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941 driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, in 1944 emigrated to Germany, in 1945 died. Employee of the Military Aviation Works. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1) SPS
21. Jonaitis Adomas, son of Kajetonas, born 1904, r/o Viršilai village, Mažeikiai county, Skuodas region, civil servant; arrested on 11 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. BBK KER KIT SAR(1)
22. Kaušas Vaclovas, son of Motiejus, born 1907, r/o Kaunas, policeman; arrested on 09 06 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941 driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania. In 1944 emigrated to the USA. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
23. Končius Ignas, son of Antanas, born 1886, r/o Kaunas, civil servant; arrested on 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941 driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, after the war emigrated to the USA,

- died in 1975. Doctor of Physics, Professor. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1) SPS
24. Kuodys Jonas, son of Jonas(?), born 1910, r/o Vilnius, railway employee; in June 1941 mobilised for the transportation of prisoners to Minsk, arrested there, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD in Cherven, returned to Vilnius, where was arrested by Nazis, deported to labour camps in Germany, returned to Lithuania, died in 1983. KER KIT SPS
25. Kupčiūnas Petras, son of Mykolas, born 1903, r/o Kaunas, journalist; arrested on 29 10 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas for border crossing, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. ANK BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
26. Lašas-Spiridonovas Povilas, son of Prokapas, born 1878, r/o Kaunas, policeman; arrested on 20 06 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to Butyrki prison in Moscow on 25 06 1940, to Minsk, Belarus, on 05 04 1941, to Kaunas on 12 04 1941, to Minsk on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania; arrested on 17 09 1944, imprisoned in Vilnius, sentenced to eight years of imprisonment by military tribunal on 17 04 1945, died in prison on 08 05 1945. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
27. Marūnas Vincas, born 1900, r/o Zapyškis village, Kaunas county and region, civil servant; arrested on 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941 driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, died in 1983. KIT
28. Nemčiauskas Aleksandras, son of Liudvikas, born 1893, r/o Luokė, Telšiai county and region, civil servant; Arrested on 20 04 1941, imprisoned in Telšiai, Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. BBK KGB KER SAR SPS
29. Opulskis Vladislavas, r/o Kaunas, military; arrested on 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. KER KIT SAR
30. Petraitis Antanas, son of Kazimieras, born 1896, r/o Eržvilkas, Tauragė county, Jurbarkas region, priest; arrested on 09 04 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941 driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to

- Lithuania, emigrated in 1944, died on 03 04 1955 in Chicago, died in 1955. KER KIT SAR(1)
31. Petraitis Pranas, son of Kazimieras, born 1907, r/o Kaunas, priest; arrested on 26 04 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941 driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, in 1944 emigrated to Switzerland, died in 1948. Doctor of Theology. BBK KER KIT SAR(1)
 32. Petraitis Jonas, son of Jokūbas, born 1891, r/o Alytus, military; arrested on 24 12 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, died in 1943. Retired Col., Division Commander. ANK BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
 33. Pėža Vytautas, son of Juozas, born 1919, r/o Mažiškės village, Šakiai county and region, student; arrested on 09 06 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. ANK BBK KGB KER KIT SPS
 34. Rutkauskas Vasilijus, son of Martynas, born 1909, r/o Kaunas, policeman; arrested on 25 10 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, for illegal border crossing, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. KER KGB KIT SAR(1)
 35. Simanavičius Antanas, son of Jonas, born 1895, r/o Kaunas, worker; arrested on 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941 shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. KER KIT SPS
 36. Subaitis Kazys, son of Juozas, born 1910, r/o Kaunas, farmer; arrested on 12 06 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania. BBK KGB KER SPS
 37. Šarauskas Juozas, son of Antanas, born 1893, r/o Kaunas, Colonel; arrested on 26 04 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941 shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. Chief of Staff in the Press and Education Department of the Army Staff. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1) SPS
 38. Šatas Julius, son of Jonas, born 1909, r/o Kaunas, engineer; arrested on 06 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)

39. Šeštokauskas-Šeštokaitis Leonas Juozas, son of Antanas, born 1902, r/o Marijampolė, military; arrested on 30 07 1940, imprisoned in Marijampolė, Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, after the war emigrated, in 1963 died. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
40. Šova Antanas, son of Pranas Antanas, born 1902, r/o Kaunas, Colonel; arrested on 20 03 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania; arrested on 15 05 1944, escaped on the way to Salaspils, Latvia, concentration camp while being deported by Nazis, died in 1994. Chief of Department III of the Army Staff, emigrated to the USA. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
41. Špokevičius (Špakevičius) Jonas, son of Kazys, born 1901, r/o Kaunas, military; arrested on 14 07 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD. KER SAR(1) SPS
42. Švelnys Pijus, son of Jonas, born 1906, r/o Kaunas, tradesman; arrested on 21 06 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, emigrated, died in 1979. BBK KER KIT SAR(1)
43. Taraška Juozas, son of Antanas, born 1907, r/o Jonaičiai village, Telšiai county and region, policeman; arrested on 29 04 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, emigrated to the USA, died in 1969. ANK BBK KGB KIT SAR(1)
44. Tatarincev Ivan, son of Jefim, born 1896, r/o Kaunas, lawyer; arrested on 09 08 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1) SPS
45. Tilinskas Stasys, son of Juozas, born 1917, r/o Kaunas, student; arrested on 20 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. KER KGB KIT SAR(1) SPS
46. Tumas Juozas, son of Martynas, born 1893, r/o Židikai, Mažeikiai county and region, Colonel; arrested on 10 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven

- to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, after the war, emigrated, died in 1977. Commander of Infantry Platoon No. 2, on 25 06 1940 quitted the army. ANK BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
47. Tuskenis Vladas, son of Baltrus, born 1913, r/o Kaunas, worker; arrested on 28 04 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, died in 1976. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1) SPS
48. Urbonas Hiliaras, son of Kazys, born 1921, r/o Kaunas, schoolboy; arrested on 02 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, emigrated to Canada. BBK KER KIT SAR(1)
49. Vaidila Bronius, son of Pranas, born 1918, r/o Kaunas, student; arrested on 03 04 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania. KER KGB KIT SAR(1) SPS
50. Viktoravičius Juozas, son of Antanas, born 1909, r/o Luokė, Telšiai county and region, farmer; arrested on 29 04 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, murdered by Soviet partisans in 1943. BBK KGB KIT SAR(1)
51. Virbūnas Andrius; arrested in 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, emigrated to Canada. KER
52. Zdanavičius Juozas, son of Pranas, born 1914, r/o Alytus, policeman; arrested in 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, shot by NKVD during mass murder in Cherven on 26 06 1941. KER KIT
53. Žadvydas (Zadvydas) Osvaldas, son of Ignas, born 1903, r/o Darbėnai, Kretinga county and region, Captain; arrested on 05 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, emigrated to the USA. Commander of Kretinga county riflemen. BBK KER KIT SAR(1) SPS

54. Žebrauskas Alfonsas, son of Antanas, born 1909, r/o Kaunas, Junior Lieutenant; arrested on 07 02 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, emigrated to the USA, died in 1982. KER KGB KIT SAR(1) SPS
55. Žičkis Petras, son of Vincentas, born 1894, r/o Šeškinės village, Raseiniai county, Kelmė region, civil servant; arrested on 26 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison in Minsk, Belarus, on 23 06 1941; on 26 06 1941 escaped while being driven to Cherven together with other prisoners, returned to Lithuania. Rebel. ANK BBK KGB SAR (1)
56. Žičkus Juozas, son of Juozas, born 1909, r/o Kaunas, postal employee; Arrested on 03 06 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, transferred to prison on 23 06 1941 in Minsk, Belarus, driven to Cherven on 26 06 1941 together with other prisoners, survived mass murder perpetrated by NKVD, returned to Lithuania, emigrated to the USA. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR (1)

Annex 4

PERSONS KILLED BY BIGOSOV RAILWAY STATION ON 26 06 1941

1. Bieliūnas Ignas, son of Jonas, born 1886, r/o Kaunas, civil servant; arrested on 25 01 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. His family was informed that he died on 27 11 1943 of pneumonia. ANK BBK KGB KIT(1)
2. Bizauskas Kazimieras, son of Kazimieras, born 1892, r/o Žirnojai village, Ukmergė county and region, civil servant; arrested on 20 11 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. Signatory of Lithuania's Independence Act, founder of the *Ateitininkai* organisation. BBK KGB KER KIT(1)
3. Valkauskas Stasys, son of Jonas, born 1913, r/o Kaunas, policeman; arrested on 27 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR(1)
4. Petkus-Petkevičius Justinas, son of Jonas, born 1912, r/o Luokė, Telšiai county and region, policeman; arrested on 26 04 1941, imprisoned in Telšiai, Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. ANK BBK KGB KER KIT SS
5. Gedmantas Antanas, son of Mykolas, born 1900, r/o Kaunas, Captain; arrested on 17 05 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. His family was informed that he died of a paralytic stroke in 1956. ANK BBK KGB KER KIT(1) SAR
6. Jablonskis Jonas, son of Jonas, born 1906, r/o Kaunas, journalist; arrested on 04 01 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. BBK KGB KER KIT
7. Knyva Teofilus, son of Kazimieras, born 1901, r/o Kaunas, policeman; arrested 13 06 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. BBK KGB KER SAR(1) SS
8. Kognovickis Tadeušas, son of Vincas Karolis, born 1922, r/o Kaunas, civil servant; arrested 25 03 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity

of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus ANK BBK KGB
KIT SAR(1) SS

9. Limantas Petras, son of Saliamonas, born 1911, r/o Kaunas, worker; arrested on 06 06 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. BBK KGB SS
10. Sakalas Albinas, son of Adomas, born 1919, r/o Kaunas, schoolboy; arrested on 29 01 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. BBK KGB KER KIT SS
11. Šaulys Stasys, born 1894, r/o Vilnius, Major; arrested in 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. KER SAR
12. Šeškūnas Jonas, son of Kazys, born 1900, r/o Šiluva, Raseiniai county and region, policeman; arrested on 29 05 1941, imprisoned in Raseiniai, Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. His daughter was informed that he died on 15 06 1944 in prison of cerebral haemorrhage. ANK BBK KGB KER KIT
13. Švoba Juozas, son of Matas, born 1898, r/o Bariūnai village, Šiauliai county, Joniškis region, policeman; arrested on 26 07 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. Lithuanian Security Official. BBK KGB KER KIT
14. Purvys Vytautas, son of Pranas, born 1921, r/o Kaunas, military; arrested on 22 09 1940, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. Military aviation officer. BBK KGB KER KIT SAR
15. Vosylius Juozas Kazys, son of Jonas, born 1920, r/o Kaunas, student; arrested on 26 04 1941, imprisoned in Kaunas, on 23 06 1941 sent in the direction of Minsk, shot on 26 06 1941 in the vicinity of Bigosov railway station, Polock region, Belarus. Member of the "Partisans' Union" organisation. ANK BBK KGB KER KIT SS

LIST OF TELŠIAI PRISON INMATES KILLED
IN RAINIAI ON 25 JUNE 1941

1. **Juozas Antanavičius** – the youngest of three tortured brothers, born 1921 in Didviečiai village Telšiai county. Attended Plungė gymnasium, member of the Šauliai (*Riflemen*) Union, organised circles of young Lithuanians in villages, made collections to support families suffered from Bolsheviks, because of that, interrogated several times. On 19 02 1941 detained together with several other Plungė Gymnasium students. The decision to detain was signed by Petras Raslanas, Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division. Interrogated by Serg. Aleksei Galkin, operative agent of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai in accordance with 25 June 1945 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
2. **Antanas Antanavičius** - born 1918 in Didviečiai village Telšiai county. Worked on the parents' farm. Member of the Šauliai Union. Volunteered to the army, served in the air forces. Like his brothers, was an active fighter against occupants: supplied arms, collected them, and bought them up. He carried a apparatus for copying [functioning on the basis of chapirograph principle] and a typewriter. Arrested on 20 02 1941. Accused of being a member of "a rebel organisation striving to overturn the Soviet government in Lithuania by armed attacks, procuring a copying apparatus and a typewriter, printing proclamation leaflets." The decision to detain was signed by Petras Raslanas, Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division. Interrogated by Serg. Aleksei Galkin, operative agent of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 24 06 1941.
3. **Jonas Antanavičius** – the oldest of the three brothers, born 1912 in Didviečiai village, Telšiai county. Police Chief. Prior to military service, worked on the parents' farm, after the military service, worked as a woodsman in Plungė forest district, later as a border policeman in Kybartai. Was an active member of the Šauliai Union, member of the union "*Jaunoji Lietuva*" (*the Young Lithuania*) and "*Atsargos karininkų sąjunga*" (*Reserve Officers*

Union). He handed small arms collected from riflemen over to reliable persons rather than to Bolsheviks. Arrested on 31 10 1940, accused of interfering with the 20 October 1940 public meeting which was addressed by Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of the LSSR Domas Rocius. On 29 01 1941 his case was sent to the OSO. Was interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division operative agent Nachman Dushanski. BBK: executed according to a court judgement, the case discontinued on 08 01 1948.

4. **Liudvikas Bachmanas** - born 1922 in Plungė. Was a 10th form student of Plungė gymnasium. Distributed proclamations. Detained on 24 02 1940. The decision to detain was signed by Petras Raslanas, Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division. Interrogated by Serg. Aleksei Galkin, operative agent of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 25 06 1941.
5. **Povilas Balsevičius** - born 1920 in Kumžaičiai village, Kretinga county. Was employed at Plungė district Executive Committee. Scout, starting with 1941, member of the All-Union Communist Youth Union (AUCYU). Wrote poetry. Together with his friends, printed and disseminated secret newspaper "*Laisvės Varpas*" (*The Freedom Bell*). Arrested on 22 02 1941 at his workplace, accused of "belonging to rebel organisation to restore Lithuania's statehood in Telšiai and Kretinga counties, helping others to take a typewriter from Plungė gymnasium on 24 01 1941, later distributing anti-Soviet proclamations". The decision to detain was signed by Petras Raslanas, Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division and operative agent Nachman Dushanski. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division operative agent Nachman Dushanski. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 25 06 1941.
6. **Stasys Balsevičius** - born 1913 in Kumžaičiai village, Kretinga county. Farmer, owner of a brick works. Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested at home on 25 02 1941, accused of belonging to the Šauliai Union and rebel organisation to restore Lithuania's statehood in Telšiai and Kretinga counties, on 15 02 1941 disseminated anti-Soviet proclamations in Kuliai and its

surroundings. The decision to detain was signed by Petras Raslanas, Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division and operative agent Nachman Dushanski. Interrogated by operative agent Nachman Dushanski. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 25 06 1941.

7. **Albinas Baltramiejūnas** - born 1905 in Gilbonys village, Panevėžys county. Journalist. Lived in Kretinga. Studied at Kaunas Vytautas Magnus University. Composed poetry, published several collections under pseudonym Gilbonis. Arrested on 29 09 1940, imprisoned for criticising the Soviet regime among workers. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division Lieut. Aleksandre Romashchenko, Security Senior Operative Agent Serg. Nikolai Yenin. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 25 06 1941.
8. **Kazys Baltrimaitis** - born 1922 in Šniūraičiai village, Šiauliai county. A student of Telšiai Trade School. Scout, member of the Šiauliai Union. Organised underground actions against occupants. Two month before the arrest, was detained by the militia and warned, however, this did not intimidate him, and he continued his activities: on the eve of the 16 February spread proclamations in Telšiai cemetery. Arrested on 22 02 1941, accused of belonging to the rebel organisation which had been liquidated in Telšiai already back in November 1940 (at that time, he was released due to insufficient evidence). The decision to detain was signed by Petras Raslanas, Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division and operative agent Serg. Aleksei Galkin. Interrogated by operative agent Serg. Aleksei Galkin. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 25 06 1941.
9. **Juozas Beimavičius** - born 1915 in Telšiai. Worker. Starting with 1936, member of the Lithuanian Communist Party. Arrested on 12 02 1941, imprisoned for becoming a Lithuanian security agent in 1936 (Art. 58-13). Interrogated by senior operative agent of the NKVD Telšiai county division Pranas Liepa. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and

a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division – to execute because of the approaching front.

10. **Steponas Bubelė** - born 1920 in Alsėdžiai, Telšiai county. Farmer. Member of the “*Pavasarininkai*” organisation. Arrested on 19 02 1941. Suspected of participating in the hoisting of the Lithuanian national flag on the occasion of the 16 February. Interrogated by Petras Raslanas, Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division, his deputies Kovaliovas and Jr. Lt. Piotr Morozov, operative agent Nachman Dushanski, operative agent Kazys Repšas. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 25 06 1941.
11. **Kostas Bučius (Bučys)** - born 1922 in Kairiškiai village, Šiauliai county. Student of Telšiai trade school. Sportsman. Member of the Šiauliai Union. Hobbies: poetry and other arts. Very religious. After the entry of Bolsheviks, together with his friends, took an oath to fight against occupants and was loyal to it. Wrote anti-Soviet poetry and read it in a literary evening at school. Arrested in Telšiai on 15 02 1941, imprisoned for anti-Soviet agitation. The decision to arrest was signed by Petras Raslanas, Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division and operative agent Serg. Aleksei Galkin. Interrogated by operative agent Serg. Aleksei Galkin. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 25 06 1941.
12. **Juozas Bumblys** - born 1906 in Lygiai village, Kretinga county. Farmer. In 1928-1929, member of the Lithuanian Peasant People’s party. Arrested on 11 01 1941 “for slandering the Soviet Union”. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division agent Petriakov. BBK: shot on 25 06 1945 during evacuation from Telšiai according to the 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, the NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
13. **Adolfas Butkevičius** – tradesman from Kaunatavas, Luokė district. Arrested on 08 06 1941 suspected by secret possession of guns. Arrested after a minor search during which no evidence was found and no grounds for accusation identified. Mentioned only in the publication “*Žemaičių Kankiniai*”.

14. **Andrius Čiurinskas** - born 1907 in Medininkai village, Trakai county. Headmaster of Telšiai elementary school. Member of the organisation “*Jaunoji Lietuva*”. Arrested on 06 11 1940 as an active participant of an anti-Soviet organisation, meetings of the organisation were held in his flat. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county interrogator Piotr Popov and Chief of the 3rd division of the State Security Board of the NKVD Snr. Lt. Danil Shvartsman. BBK: shot on 25 06 1945 during evacuation from Telšiai according to the 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, the NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
15. **Antanas Čiužas** – born 1922 in Rietavas, Telšiai county. Student of Telšiai School of Trades. Scout, member of the Šauliai Union. During the Bolshevik occupation together with his friends disseminated proclamations against the Soviet government. First time arrested in the beginning of November 1940 together with his brother Edvardas, released a few days later. Then arrested again on 27 11 1940 together with Tarvainis, Rakas and others, while attempting to cross the German border. Imprisoned in Kretinga, later transferred to Telšiai prison. Interrogated by Snr. Lieut. Pavel Agejev and Snr. Lieut. Vysocki of Border platoon No. 105 of the NKVD USSR. BBK: shot on 25 06 1945 during evacuation from Telšiai according to the 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, the NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
16. **Stasys Daknevičius** - born 1904 in Vaiteliai village, Kretinga county. Farmer. For many years, was commander of a local riflemen platoon and was a well known public figure in the neighbourhood, awarded Gediminas Order medal “*Star of Riflemen*”. Arrested on 11 01 1941, imprisoned for helping people to cross German-Soviet border. Interrogated by Deputy Chief of Counterintelligence Unit 4 of the NKVD LSSR, Lieut. Mikhail Chvanov, Lieut. Pashnin. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 25 06 1941.
17. **Pranas Daukšys** - born 1914 in Ažuolinė village, Tauragė county. Headmaster of Janapolė (Telšiai county.) school. A graduate of Tauragė Teachers’ Seminary (1938), in 1939, finished a post-graduate course for cadets. Commander of a riflemen platoon and leader of youth public work. Arrested on 08 06 1941, imprisoned

in Telšiai prison. Neither a case in the LYA , nor a card in the BBK found.

18. **Antanas Dibisteris** - born 1904 in Gribžiniai village, Kretinga county. A teacher in Kartena. A graduate of Telšiai Teachers' Seminary (1929), in 1930 finished a post-graduate course for cadets. Member of the Tautininkų (*Nationalists*) Party from 1934, member of the Šauliai Union from 1927. Arrested on 13 07 1940, imprisoned in Kretinga detention station, on 20 02 1941 transferred to Telšiai prison. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division Lieut. Aleksandre Romashchenka. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 25 06 1941.
19. **Vaclovas Gailius** - born 1900 in Bereniai village, Telšiai county, Farmer. Arrested on 15 01 1941, imprisoned for anti-Soviet agitation before elections to the USSR Supreme Council (in the 1 January 1941 public meeting and in villages urged people not to vote for those whom nobody knew and never elected); Interrogated by Deputy Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov, operative agent Serg. Aleksei Galkin. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the USSR 8th Army and a representative of the NKGB Telšiai county division: capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.
20. **Kazys Galdikas** - born 1905 in Kekališkės village, Tauragė county, lived in Telšiai, worker. Arrested on 15 01 1941. BBK: shot during 25 06 1941 evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. No case in the LYA found.
21. **Augustinas Gaudutis** - born 1896 in Čiuželiai village, Telšiai county. Secretary of the Municipality of Darbėnai district. Member of the nationalists' party from 1928, member of the Šauliai Union from 1925. Arrested on 12 07 1940 at his own home in Darbėnai, for three months imprisoned in Kretinga detention station. Later transferred to Telšiai prison. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division Security Serg. Yosif Yakovlev. BBK: shot during 25 06 1941 evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.

22. **Ignas Geležinis** - born 1897 in Šaltropiai village, Raseiniai county. Lawyer. Economist with university education, worked in the Tax Inspectorate. Member of the nationalists' party, member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 13 07 1940 in Palanga, imprisoned in Kretinga. Later transferred to Telšiai prison. Interrogated by security Lieut. Aleksandre Romashchenka of Kretinga county division of the People Commissariat of the Internal Affairs, senior security operative agent Serg. Nikolai Yenin. BBK: shot during 25 06 1941 evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
23. **Henrikas Glazauskas** – born 1918 in Beržai estate, Kėdainiai county. Civil servant of Telšiai municipality. Involved in the activities of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 06 11 1940, accused of organising and leading an Anti-Soviet organisation in Telšiai, spreading anti-Soviet agitation, printing and disseminating anti-Soviet proclamations before 7 November. Interrogated by NKVD State Security Board 3rd division operative agent Kazijev, Chief of the NKVD Telšiai county division P.Lapinskas. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. The case sent over to the special division of the NKVD of Chkalov region.
24. **Pranas Gužauskas** – born 1911, lived in Telšiai. Head of the Telšiai Mortgage Office. Scout from 1928, member of the Šauliai Union, member of the “Jaunoji Lietuva” organisation from 1934. Belonged to the “St. Jesus Heart” brotherhood. After Bolsheviks occupied Lithuania, together with teacher Čiurinkas, distributed proclamations before 7 November, hid arms. Arrested on the night of 07 11 1940, accused of “acting against Soviet authorities”. Interrogated by Chief of the NKVD Telšiai county P. Lapinskas and State Security Board 3rd division operative agent Kazijev. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR – executed on 25 06 1941.
25. **Juozas Jablonskis** - born 1911 in Naujokai village, Kretinga county. Tradesman-businessman. Worked in the border police. Later owned a teashop in Udraliai village. Arrested when visiting a neighbour in Udraliai village on the night of 27 04 1941, accused of attempting to escape to Germany with friends, asking a

Red Army warrant officer to sell him two Nagant revolvers with cartridges and to flee together. After a several-day imprisonment in Kretinga, on 2 May 1941 transferred to Telšiai prison. Interrogated by Cpt. Matveyenko and Serg. Aleksandre Romanov of the USSR 8th Army NKVD 3rd division. BBK: 10 01 1955 case discontinued (Article 204 b - due to insufficient evidence of guilt).

26. **Adolfas Jagminas** - born 1911 in Tryškiai, Šiauliai county, accountant of Telšiai municipality. Member of the Šiauliai Union. Arrested on 11 01 1941 at his workplace. During his stay in prison, fell ill and was hospitalised. This revealed that he was severely tortured during the interrogation. Interrogated by Snr. operative agent of the NKVD Telšiai county division Pranas Liepa.
27. **Jonas Jakštas** - born 1897 in Nemakščiai, Raseiniai county. Chief of Tverai district, Telšiai county. Commander of Tverai riflemen platoon and chairman of the nationalists' party unit, reserve Jr. Lieut. Arrested on 06 07 1940 in his own farm in Vincentavas village, Telšiai county, accused of belonging to nationalists' party, slandering the LCP. Interrogated Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Petras Raslanas, his deputy Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov, operative agent Serg. Aleksei Galkin. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR – executed on 25 06 1941.
28. **Aleksas Jankauskas** - born 1905 in Mažeikiai, lived in Brėvikiai village, Telšiai county. Worker. Lithuanian security police agent Banga, from 1933 to 1936 acted as a member of the LCP. Arrested on 17 02 1941 in Brenkiai village, Telšiai county. Interrogated by Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Petras Raslanas, his deputy Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov, operative agent Nachman Dushanski and operative agent Kazys Repšas. BBK: shot during 25 06 1941 evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
29. **Stanislovas Jocyš** - born 1903, lived in Luokė, Telšiai county. Organist. Arrested on 08 06 1941 in his own flat in Luokė, accused of possessing arms and acting against Communists. No case in the LYA or a card in BBK found.
30. **Povilas Kardelis** - born 1908 in Endriejavas, Kretinga county, lived in Raudiškės village, Tauragė county. Servant. Before 1940

worked in Germany, was apprehended by Germans several times as a smuggler. Arrested on 14 01 1941 after his neighbour informed against him for transporting smuggled goods from Germany. Imprisoned according Art. 83, 84 of the Criminal Code of the RFSSR for border violation. Interrogated by Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division Jr. Lieut. Konstantin Petrushenka, interrogator security Serg. Yosif Yakovlev. BBK: shot during 25 06 1941 evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. The case discontinued on 14 10 1957 according to Art. 4 and 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the RSFSR.

31. **Kazys Katkus** - born 1901 in Visvainiai village, Kretinga county. Head of Plateliai district. Lived in Paežeriai village, Plateliai district. Member of the Šauliai Union, platoon commander, member of the nationalists' party. Arrested on 13 08 1940 in his own farm, for two weeks imprisoned in Kretinga, interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division interrogator security Serg. Yosif Yakovlev. Later transferred to Telšiai prison. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment of Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.
32. **Kazimieras Kaulius** - born 1908 in Pažėrai village, Telšiai county, lived in Švėkšna, worked at a sawmill. Arrested on 15 01 1941 in his own home, accused of anti-Soviet agitation. Interrogated by Lieut. Pashin ir Prachko of the NKVD 105th border platoon. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.
33. **Vladas Kaveckas** - born 1889 in Palančis village, Kretinga county. Lawyer. Had university education, worked as a notary in Šiauliai. Chairman of a division of the nationalists' party (member from 1928), member of the Šauliai Union from 1930. Arrested on 13 07 1940. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division interrogator security Serg. Yosif Yakovlev. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR - executed on 25 06 1941.

34. **Boleslovas Kavolis** - born 1920 in Kuliai village, Kretinga county. 10th form pupil of Plungė gymnasium, worked as a clerk in Plungė Executive Committee. Together with his brother, on the eve of the 16 February posted a large amount of nationalist proclamations on posts, even on the door of militia building. Arrested on 01 03 1941 in Plungė. The decision to arrest was signed by Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Petras Raslanas, operative agent Nachman Dushanski. Interrogated by Telšiai county NKVD-NKGB operative agent Nachman Dushanski. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR - executed on 25 06 1941.
35. **Petras Kavolis** - born 1911 in Balniai village, Tauragė county, lived in Karklėnai village, Kretinga county. Farmer. Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 25 02 1941. Accused of publishing and distributing newspaper “*Laisvės varpas*” and proclamations produced with a copying apparatus functioning on the basis of chapirograph principle together with his brother, who was a schoolboy then. The decision to arrest was signed by Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Petras Raslanas, his deputy Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov. Interrogated by Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR - executed on 25 06 1941.
36. **Povilas Kazlauskas** - born 1906 in Gudaliai village, Telšiai county, lived in Luokė, farmer. Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 12 01 1941, accused of anti-Soviet agitation before elections to the USSR Supreme Council. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division operative agent Nachman Dushanski. BBK: shot during 25 06 1941 evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. The case discontinued on 25 05 1954 due to the lack of data for search.
37. **Kiriličėvas Georgijus** – lived in Telšiai, soldier. Arrested on 08 05 1941, accused according to Art.19-58 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Neither a case in LYA, nor a card in BBK found.
38. **Karolis Kišėvičius** - born 1915 in Balandžiai village, Ukmergė county. An agronomist, worked on a farm close to Telšiai. Arrested on 20 12 1940, imprisoned in Ukmergė, Telšiai. Accused

of making a comment in a meeting organised by communists in summer 1940. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 after the beginning of the war according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. No case found in LYA.

39. **Boleslovas Korza** - born 1902 in Nevarėnai, Telšiai county. Chief of Plateliai post office. Member of the Šauliai Union, member of the nationalists' party, leader of the "Young Lithuania" organisation, Member of the "Union to Liberate Vilnius", distributor of Lithuanian press. Arrested on 07 09 1940. Interrogated by the Chief of NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division, his deputy Lieut. Aleksandres Romashchenka, security senior operative agent Serg. Nikolai Yenin, operative agent Šeras, interrogator security Serg. Yosif Yakovlev. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 after the beginning of the war according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
40. **Bronius Kryžanauskas** - born 1922 in Plungė. Engineer, employee of Plungė power station. Scout, active sportsman. Arrested on 04 03 1941 in the office of the power station. The decision to arrest was signed by Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Petras Raslanas, his deputy Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division operative agent Nachman Dushanski. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR - executed on 25 06 1941.
41. **Leonas Kusas** - born 1909 in Paplinkšė village, Mažeikiai county Policeman. Member of the Šauliai Union, member of the nationalists' party. Lived in Alsėdžiai. Wanted to hoist a Lithuanian national flag on the occasion of 16 February together with his friends, however, he fell ill and could not participate in the hoisting. Arrested on 23 02 1941 in his own flat. Accused of organising anti-Soviet group from 05 11 1940, members of which prepared proclamations for 16 February and hoisted national flags in Plungė and Telšiai. Interrogated by Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Petras Raslanas, his deputy Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov, operative agents Nachman Dushanski, Kazys Repšas. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county

division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR - executed on 25 06 1941.

42. **Juozas Kvedaras** - born 1913 in Jodėnai village, Telšiai county. Farmer. Distributed proclamations against communists together with brothers Antanavičiuses, Pakalniškis and others. Arrested on 11 03 1941, during search in his home, a typewriter, a copying apparatus and some vellum found. The decision to arrest was signed by Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Petras Raslanas and operative agent Serg. Aleksei Galkin. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR - executed on 25 06 194.
43. **Mikas Lengvinas** (Lengvenis) - born 1913 in Girininkai village, Kretinga county. Farmer. Member of the Šauliai Union and “Young Lithuania” organisation. In January 1941, publicly campaigned against elections to the Supreme Council. Arrested on 11 01 1941, accused of belonging to the Šauliai Union, campaigning against going to polls. Interrogated by Deputy Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division Lieut. Aleksandre Romashchenka, senior operative agent Serg. Nikolai Yenin. The case contains a certificate issued by Special NKVD division of Chkalov region on 24 11 1942 stating that due to the actions of war, the Commission consisting of a representative of the 8th army, a representative of NKGB Telšiai county division, and a representative of the Telšiai city Executive Committee resolved to execute prisoner Lengvinas.
44. **Vytautas Lileikis** - born 1915 in Pavandenė village, Telšiai county. A clerk in Telšiai hospital. Member of the Šauliai Union and “Young Lithuania” organisation. Arrested on 03 11 1940, accused of active involvement in an anti-Soviet organisation, recruiting new members, distributing anti-Soviet proclamations before 7 November. Interrogated by Deputy Chief of NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov, Chief of the 3rd division of the NKVD State Security Board Snr. Lieut. Danil Shvartsman, Chief of the Telšiai county division P. Lapinskas, interrogator Piotr Popov. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR - executed on 25 06 1941.
45. **Pranas Lukauskas** - born 1909 in Gerduvėnai village, Kretinga county. Farmer. Member of the nationalists’ party, member of the

Šauliai Union. After Bolsheviks occupied Lithuania, together with Daknevičius, distributed proclamations, etc. Arrested on the night of 12 01 1940, for six weeks held in Kretinga detention station, later transferred to Telšiai prison. Accused of anti-Soviet agitation. Interrogated by Lieut. Pashin of the 105th border platoon of the USSR NKVD. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR - executed on 25 06 1941.

46. **Liudas Malakauskas** - born 1920 in Kontaučiai, Telšiai county. Driver. Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 10 11 1940, accused of belonging to Telšiai anti-Soviet organisation, printing and distributing proclamations. Interrogated by Chief of the NKVD Telšiai county P.Lapinskas, NKVD State Security Board 3rd division operative agent Kaziyev. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during the evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
47. **Petras Maskolenka** - born 1907 in Parvainiai village, Telšiai county. Owner of a small retail shop in Telšiai. Arrested on 08 06 1941 in Kaunatavas, Telšiai county, accused of possessing arms and involving into anti-Soviet activities. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. No file found in LYA.
48. **Jonas Milius** - born 1903 in Plungė. Shoemaker. Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 17 02 1941, accused of hoisting a Lithuanian national flag on the eve of 16 February. Interrogated by Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Petras Raslanas, his deputies Kovaliov and Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov, operative agents Nachman Dushanski, Kazys Repšas. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment of Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.
49. **Antanas Montvydas** - born 1907 in Mataičiai village, Tauragė county. Farmer and carpenter. Arrested on 13 01 1941, accused of spreading anti-Soviet agitation upon the introduction of the Soviet regime in Lithuania. Interrogated by Lieut. Pashnin of 105th border platoon of the USSR NKVD. Sentenced to 5 year in lager

by the Special Meeting (OSO) on 24 05 1941. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.

50. **Vladas Motuzas** - born 1893 in Pasruojė village, Telšiai county Gaudikaičiai estate governor. Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 21 10 1940, accused of anti-Soviet agitation and belonging to the Šauliai Union. Interrogated by NKVD Telšiai county division Snr. operative agent Pranas Liepa. On 26 04 1941 sentenced by OSO to eight year in lager. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
51. **Motiejus Norvaiša** - born 1907 in Aušiliškė village, Telšiai county. Dressmaker. Arrested on 27 02 1941 at his own home in Pleiniai village, Telšiai county, accused of anti-Soviet agitation before elections to the USSR Supreme Council. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division interrogator A. Minkevičius. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
52. **Vaclovas Pabarčius** - born 1903 in Pakarkliai village, Kėdainiai county. Milkman. Scout, member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 12 01 1941. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. No file found in LYA.
53. **Liudvikas Pakalniškis** - born 1910 in Jodėnai village, Telšiai county. Farmer. Member of the Šauliai Union. Together with brothers Antanavičius disseminated proclamations against Bolsheviks, collected and hid arms. Arrested on 19 02 1941. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division operative agent Serg. Aleksei Galkin. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Executed on 25 06 1941.
54. **Zigmas Parafionavičius** – Student of the Dotnuva Agriculture Academy. Scout, member of the academic corporation

“*Samogitia*”. Arrested on 08 06 1941 in Pakalniškiai village, Luokė district. Accused of possessing arms and acting against Soviet authorities. Neither a file in the LYA, nor a card in BBK found.

55. **Kazys Puškorius** - born 1921 in Kindaralai village, Telšiai county Studied at Klaipėda and Telšiai Schools of Trade. Scout, member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 07 11 1940, accused of “belonging to an anti-Soviet organisation in Telšiai, disseminating proclamations and spreading anti-Soviet agitation, attempting to overthrow Soviet government in Lithuania in an armed way”. Interrogated by Deputy Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov, NKVD Telšiai county interrogator P.Lapinskas. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.
56. **Vladas Petronaitis** - born 1888 in Plaučiškiai village, Panevėžys county. Lawyer. Graduate of Petrapilis University. In 1921 was the war commandant of Kretinga county. From 1923 up until arrest was a defence lawyer in Kretinga. Participant of the Independence War, Cavalier of Vytis Cross, in 1927 to 1928, member of the “*Geležinis vilkas*” (*Iron Wolf brigade*), commander of the riflemen unit board and long-serving chairman of the Reserve Officers Union. Arrested on 12 07 1940, imprisoned in Kretinga detention station, in August transferred to Telšiai prison. Interrogated by the Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division Jr. Lieut. Konstantin Petrushenko, his deputy Lieut. Aleksandre Romashchenka, interrogators Serg. Sergei Novikov and Security Serg. Yosif Yakovlev. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. In 1949 his case discontinued due to insufficient evidence of guilt.
57. **Kazys Paulauskas** - born 1919 in Paškuvėnai village, Telšiai county. Farmer. Arrested on 18 01 1941. Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division operative agent Serg. Aleksei Galkin. On 24 05 1941, the Special Meeting sentenced him to eight years in lager. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.

58. **Adomas Rakas** - born 1923 in Rietavas, Telšiai county, lived in Gargždai, student of Telšiai School of Trades. Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 23 11 1940 in Kretinga, while attempting to cross the border to Germany. Later transferred to Telšiai prison. Interrogated by Snr. Lieut. Pavel Agejev and Snr. Lieut. Vysocki of the USSR NKVD-NKGB Border Platoon No. 105. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. The case sent over to the special NGVD division of Sverdlovsk city.
59. **Andrius Rudokas** - born 1910 in Pakalniškiai village, Telšiai county. Manager of Pakalniškiai estate. Arrested on 08 06 1941, suspected of hiding arms and distributing proclamations. No file found in LYA.
60. **Jonas Rudokas** - born 1902 in Pakalniškiai village, Telšiai county. Farmer. Arrested on 08 06 1941. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. No file found in LYA.
61. **Zigmas Sakelis** - born 1878. Owner of the Pavandenė (Telšiai county) estate. Arrested on 11 07 1940 at his own home. Neither a file in the LYA, nor a card in BBK found.
62. **Adomas Simutis** - born 1901 in Suginčiai village, Mažeikiai county. Day-labourer. Arrested on 08 06 1941 in his own flat in Kaunatavas. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. No file found in LYA.
63. **Julius Simutis** - born 1909 in Notėnai village, Kretinga county. Lived in Kretinga. Watch repairer. From 1931 to 1934 member of the LCP(b). Arrested and sentenced to six years in prison. From 1934 served as a Lithuanian security police agent. Arrested on 18 10 1940, accused of betraying communists. Interrogated by Chief of the NKVD Kretinga county division Jonas Jurgaitis, his deputy Jr. Lieut. Konstantin Petrushenko, interrogators Serg. Sergei Novikov and security Serg. Yosif Yakovlev. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. – Executed on 25 06 1941.

64. **Feliksas Stukas** - born 1905 in Vilimiškiai estate, Kretinga county, into a peon family. Lived in Prišmončiai village, Kretinga county. Arrested on 07 03 1941 in Kretinga, accused of spying for Germans. A month later, transferred to Telšiai prison. Neither a file in the LYA, nor a card in BBK found.
65. **Vladas Sungaila** - born 1916 in Bokštai village, Tauragė county. Policeman in Telšiai. Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 05 03 1941, accused of disseminating proclamations. The decision to arrest was signed by Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Petras Raslanas and operative agent Nachman Dushanski. Interrogated by operative agent Nachman Dushanski. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR – executed on 25 06 1941.
66. **Zenonas Šakenis** - born 1921 in Luknėnai village, Kretinga county. 10th form pupil of Plungė gymnasium. Arrested on 07 03 1941. The decision to arrest was signed by Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division Petras Raslanas and operative agent Nachman Dushanski. Interrogated by operative agents Nachman Dushanski and Aleksei Galkin. LYA: Sentenced by the USSR 8th Army Special Commission 25 06 1941 to capital punishment according to Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.
67. **Edmundas Šalčius** - born 1912 in Radžiūnėliai village, Rokiškis county, lived in Palanga, post office employee. Commander of the “Young Lithuania” Palanga division, Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 13 07 1940, imprisoned in Kretinga, later transferred to Telšiai prison. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR – executed on 25 06 1941. No file found in LYA.
68. **Česlovas Šalkauskas** - born 1894 in Joniškis, Šiauliai county, lived in Naujikai village, Telšiai county, engineer, Medemrodė estate manager. Arrested on 16 05 1941. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. No file found in LYA..
69. **Jonas Šleinius** - born 1905 in Vieštovėnai village, Telšiai county. Lived in Vainaičiai village, Telšiai county, farmer, miller. Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 14 01 1941.

Interrogated by NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division operative agent Nachman Dushanski. BBK: case discontinued on 08 06 1954 due to insufficient data for search.

70. **Zenonas Tarvainis** - born 1920, lived in Gargždai, Kretinga County. Student of the Telšiai gymnasium. Worked as the head of the Meteorological Station. Scout. Was fond of poetry, created poems. In his flat, held chapirograph printing house and disseminated proclamations. Interrogated several times, his flat searched a few times. Went into hiding, but was arrested in Kretinga on 12 12 1940 and brought to Telšiai prison. Interrogated by Snr. Lieut. Pavel Agejev and Snr. Lieut. Vysocki of the NKVD-NKGB USSR border platoon No. 105. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. On 01 05 1942 the case sent over to the NKVD special division of Sverdlovsk city.
71. **Jonas Telšinskis** - born 1911 in Kvietiniai village, Kretinga county. Manager of Count Tiškevičius' estate in Vilimiškės. Belonged to the circles of young farmers. Encouraged people in the village to refuse to vote. Arrested on 10 01 1941, imprisoned in Kretinga, later in Telšiai. Interrogated by Lieut. Pashin of the NKVD USSR border platoon No. 105, NKVD-NKGB Kretinga county division interrogator security Serg. Yosif Yakovlev. On 24 05 1941 sentenced by the Special Meeting to five years in lager. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. On 28 08 1941 the case sent over to the NKVD special division of Chkalov region.
72. **Juozas Truška** - born 1895 in Ežaičiai village, Kretinga county. Served as a policeman in Luokė. Member of the Šauliai Union. Arrested on 08 06 1941 as a counterrevolutionary. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee. No case found in LYA.
73. **Jurgis Vičius** - born 1899 in Arsla village, Kretinga county. Head of Mosėdis district. Commander of a local riflemen unit. Arrested on 13 07 1940 in his own farm, accused of slandering Bolshevik authorities. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to

Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. No case found in LYA.

74. **Povilas Vilčinskas** - born 1918 in Diltinai village, Telšiai county. Former superintendent of Telšiai prison. Arrested on 24 02 1941, accused of maintaining contacts with detained political prisoners. BBK: shot on 25 06 1941 during evacuation from Telšiai according to 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army, NKGB Telšiai county division and the Executive Committee.
75. **Herminėgildas Žvirzdinas** - born 1920 in Telšiai, worked at the Meteorological Station, studied at Telšiai gymnasium. Sportsman, together with his colleagues students disseminated anti-Soviet proclamations. Arrested on 03 11 1940, imprisoned in Telšiai prison. Interrogated by the Chief of the NKVD State Security Board 3rd division, Snr. Lieut. Daniil Shvartsman, Chief of the 2nd sub-division Piotr Popov, Chief of the NKVD-NKGB Telšiai county division P. Lapinskas, his deputy Jr. Lieut. Piotr Morozov. BBK: 25 June 1941 Resolution of the Special Commission of the representatives of the USSR 8th Army and NKGB Telšiai county division – capital punishment according to Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR – executed on 25 06 1941.

LIST OF ANNEXES

1. Act of 2 June 1942
2. 27 07 1942 Note by Lieut. Korchagin of Special Division No.1 of Sverdlovsk region NKVD.
3. Prisoners of Kaunas prison brought to Cherven and executed on 23 06 1941 (known names)
4. List of persons killed by Bigosov railway station on 26 06 1941
5. List of Telšiai prison inmates killed on 25 June 1941 in Rainiai
6. Act of 1 July 1943
7. Note of 27 August 1941 to the Chairman of Western Front Military Tribunal
8. Cassation Appeal by V. Mockus of 14 July 1942
9. Certificate of 24 November 1942 concerning the Execution of P. Kardelis in Rainiai
10. Certificate of 24 November 1942 concerning the Execution of A. Jankauskas in Rainiai
11. Certificate of 24 November 1942 concerning the Execution of M. Lengvinas in Rainiai
12. Certificate of 18 May 1944 concerning the Execution of J. Švoba by Bigosov Station
13. Certificate of 18 May 1944 concerning the Execution of A. Gedmantas by Bigosov Station
14. Certificate of 18 May 1944 concerning the Execution of J. Jablonskis by Bigosov Station
15. Certificate of 18 May 1944 concerning the Execution of V. Purvis by Bigosov Station
16. Certificate of 18 May 1944 concerning the Execution of A. Sakalas by Bigosov Station
17. Notification of 20 July 1942 about J. Livinskas's Repression according to Category I
18. Notification of 20 July 1942 about S. Gramnickas's Repression according to Category I
19. Notification of 20 July 1942 about R. Žikorius's Repression according to Category I
20. Notification of 20 July 1942 about S. Mikalavičius's Repression according to Category I
21. Notification of 20 July 1942 about K. Kvedaras's Repression according to Category I
22. Notification of 20 July 1942 about A. Levinas's Repression according to Category I
23. Notification of 20 July 1942 about A. Sidabras's Repression according to Category I

24. List of Persons Shot in Pravieniškės Prison Yard on 25-26 June 1941
(known names)