

**Budgetary enterprise Center for the Study of the Genocide and Resistance of Residents of
Lithuania**

Didžioji street no. 17/1, Vilnius

Plaintiff:

Grant Arthur Gochin

Date of birth: November 2, 1963

Address: 10900 Winnetka Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311

United States of America

Representative of plaintiff:

Rokas Rudzinskas, attorney

A. Mickevičiaus street no. 14-2, LT-08119 Vilnius

tel.: 8 614 88303, email: rokas@rlaw.lt

**COMPLAINT
REGARDING THE CHANGING OF A FINDING OF HISTORY**

August 29, 2019, Vilnius

In October of 2015 the Center published an historical finding entitled "Actions of Jonas Noreika (General Storm) in Nazi-Occupied Lithuania" in which it is stated that studies conducted on the activity of Jonas Noreika during the German occupation show his actions cannot be judged in conclusively in one way or another, and in which it is noted that additional comprehensive studies by the Center's historians failed to confirm statements in the memoirs of A. Pakalniškis to the effect Jonas Noreika was a participant in mass murder operations against the Jews, stating that the Nazi occupational regime in 1941 was unsuccessful in drawing Noreika into an operation to exterminate Jews in the Plungė rural district of the Telšiai district, and that Jonas Noreika did not participate in activities of discrimination against and isolation of Jews because he only began to carry out the duties of head of the Šiauliai district on August 3 or August 5, 1941, and that no information Jonas Noreika had been a participant in the mass murder operations against the Jews in the Šiauliai district had been discovered in archive documents or in works by historians.¹

This finding is not objective and is biased, based on works by Center historians in which Jonas Noreika's involvement in the Holocaust is not considered. The finding is based on unreliable evidence: records of interrogations by Soviet interrogation organs (i.e., testimonies coerced by violence) and testimonies by Jonas Noreika's fellow travellers and fellow party members.

The finding is silent about important historical circumstances contained in the documents, e.g., the testimony of Klemensas Brunius in which Jonas Noreika is named as the representative of the Lithuanian Nationalist Party for the Žemaitija region (Lithuanian Special Archive, f.K-1, a.58, b.34897/3, 1.219), the personal instruction Jonas Noreika issued on people of Jewish ethnicity,

¹ The historical finding has been published on the Center website at the following URL:

http://genocid.lt/UserFiles/File/Pazymos/201510_noreika_pazyma01.pdf

An excerpt from the finding of history is quoted [underlined above] as it was presented to the Vilnius district administrative court on March 27, 2019, in the finding in administrative case no. eI-534-281/2019.

signed just as he assumed the duties of district head, the appointment of the mayor of Žagarė and his testimony.

The legal assessment regarding Noreika's actions against Jews in the finding is in contradiction to international law and the jurisprudence of the military tribunal of the United Nations. The categorical statements made in the finding are not in keeping with the facts in documents about the realities of the period from June to August in 1941. During research archival documents were discovered showing that Noreika as commander of the LAF in Žemaitija (Telšiai) did contribute to the extermination of Jews in the Telšiai and Šiauliai districts in 1941.

The documents also show that mass murder operations against Jews and the looting of their property was carried out from June to August of 1941 by auxiliary police/white armbanders/Lithuanian Activist Front volunteers. Although Nazi officers did participate in certain operations, the arrest, transport, imprisonment in ghettos and murder was carried out by people whose commander in chief and head of military justice in Žemaitija was Jonas Noreika.

1. Legal Standing

My grandfather Shmuel (Samuel) Gochin came from Papilė in the Šiauliai district and was born in 1902.² He was deported to Siberia during World War I. When he returned to Lithuania in 1925 he did his mandatory military service in the Lithuanian military. At the age of 25 he emigrated to South Africa. Other family members emigrated with my grandfather. These facts are enumerated in the July 21, 2011, decision by the Lithuanian Supreme Administrative Court in my, Grant Gochin's, restoration of Lithuanian citizen case no. A822-2124-2011.

My grandfather's brother Mones with his wife Sheyna and daughters Leva, Rakhael, Tsile, Mashe and Sarah and sons Samuel, Abe, Yakov, Yosel and Shmerl³ (citizens of the Republic of Lithuania⁴) were also deported and returned to Lithuania in 1921. During the outbreak of World War II they remained living in Papilė. According to the information available, they all suffered a tragic fate. They died in the Šiauliai district in the Holocaust carried out there (murdered on July 7, July 18 and October 2 in the Žagarė ghetto).

The Holocaust affected my family directly. The mass murder of the Jews in the Šiauliai under the command of Jonas Noreika finished 600 years of the Gochin family's presence in Lithuania. My grandfather suffered over the death of his brother and his brother's family and came down with chronic heart disease. I grew up with my grandfather present and by listening to his stories I also suffered the loss of family. My grandparents and cousins became victims of the LAF white armbanders under Noreika's command and died in the ghetto Noreika established and commanded.

The existing finding by the Center insults and offends me as the heir of the Gochin family. The Center's publication of an unobjective assessment of Noreika's character and actions belittles the memory of my dead relatives. This impinges on my self-respect. I cannot feel fulfilled and content when a state institution officially refuses to admit Jonas Noreika's collaboration with the Nazis and his culpability in the Holocaust as commander of the Lithuanian Activist Front in Žemaitija. A state

² Lithuanian Central State Archive, F 412 In 13, B6 L863, Composition of Shmuel Gochin's family

³ Lithuanian Central State Archive, F. 412. In. 13 B. 13 L. 242.

⁴ Lithuanian Central State Archive, F. 412. In. 12 B. 67. L. 225, Internal passport no. 623696 issued to Mones Gochin and 6 of his family members.

institution whose fundamental mission is the restoration of historical justice is providing information to the public which distorts the historical facts regarding Jonas Noreika's contribution to the death of my relatives and of all Jews in the Šiauliai district.

The existing finding is illegitimate and therefore, based on article 15, section 1, point 6 of the Lithuanian Law on Public Administration, I bring this complaint and request an administrative proceeding be performed and that in the manner prescribed by law an administrative finding be made regarding the violation of the rights and legitimate interests of Grant Arthur Gochin by the Center (Law on Public Administration, section one). Based on the documents presented with this complaint, documents which the Center has, I ask for a new assessment of the actions of Jonas Noreika and that a new, objective historical finding be published.

2. Factual basis of complaint

The interpretations and explanations of historical circumstances presented in the finding are not objective. All culpability for the events in the Holocaust in Žemaitija in June and July of 1941 is placed at the feet of the Nazi occupational regime. In the same way, without basis for doing so, the finding excludes the testimony of eye-witnesses, facts recorded in documents are ignored which show the influence and authority Jonas Noreika wielded as the commander of the Telšiai LAF, facts are suppressed regarding the circle of people around Noreika and facts demonstrating the involvement of Telšiai district institutions in the isolation of Jews, their exploitation as slave labor and the division of their property as loot are omitted. The historical finding omits facts and documents testifying to Jonas Noreika's collaboration with the Nazis in the post of head of the Šiauliai district. The finding does not consider the possibility of crimes having been committed [by Noreika] against Lithuanian citizens and lays all the initiative and responsibility upon the Nazi occupational authority. With no objective basis for this.

LAF propaganda

The historical finding fails to name Jonas Noreika as the representative for the Žemaitija region of the political party which was in power until August 5, 1941. The finding is silent on the fact the LAF political party published its own official publication, "Žemaičių žemė," from the beginning of July, 1941, to 1942, whose subtitle headline proclaimed it "The Newspaper of the Lithuanian Activist Front." According to the explanations offered by the Telšiai curia [diocese] to the municipality, the "government" took the printing press from the curia at the end of June, 1941,⁵ while the Telšiai municipality provided tables to the state press.⁶

According to the testimony of LAF member Vytautas Stonys, the LAF in Kaunas had a central headquarters and over 100 people worked in its administration; it had military and propaganda departments.⁷

The LAF newspaper "Žemaičių žemė"⁸ published openly anti-Semitic propaganda in its articles until August, 1941.⁹ In issues published in July, the newspaper printed translations of Hitler's "Mein

⁵ Appendices 5, 5.1, 5.2, Lithuanian Central State Archive f1075-a2-b10-1108, and others.

⁶ The LAF government was in power in Lithuania until August 5, 1941.

⁷ Lithuanian Communist Party, LKP-f3377-a55-b41-1107-119, Vytautas Stonys 's explanation of the structure of the LAF

⁸ <https://silviafoticom.files.wordpress.com/2018/09/zemaiciuzeme1941.pdf>

Kampf."¹⁰ It should be kept in mind this was the official newspaper of the party in power which reflected the ideology and thought of the Lithuanian political organization rather than that of the German Nazis. These political organizations were legally in power until August 5.

According to the evidence available, censorship of the press in Žemaitija was weak or didn't exist at all until the end of 1941 (unlike Kaunas). If Žemaičių žemė had been censored by the Nazis, it wouldn't have been possible for the newspaper to talk about a free Lithuania, independence or even the Lithuanian [Provisional] Government and the LAF (see: article by N. Butautas on the publication of the "Į Laisvę" newspaper in the September 26, 1981, issue of Draugas newspaper). This belief is strengthened by excerpts from Žemaičių žemė provided below.

Žemaičių žemė No. 4

- * "Everyone must work! We are rebuilding a free national Lithuania..."
- * "We have only won freedom through our work ... to win back an Independent Lithuania in the Telšiai district"
- * "The message to the Nation of the Provisional Government of Independent Lithuania"

Žemaičių žemė No. 6

- * "Žemaitijans express joy ... Commander of the Lithuanian Activist Front of the Telšiai District captain Noreika ... invites you to remain united, rallying to the Lithuanian Activist Front. ... The resolution was signed by many of the participants at the meeting and sent to the Lithuanian Government."
- * "And by the water ... since they, too, thirst for Lithuania's freedom and independence"

The second page of the July 16, 1941, issue of the newspaper "Išlaisvintas Panevėžietis" [Liberated Panevėžys Resident] reported: "Generalkommissar Dr. von Renteln has been read the speech of representative Leonas Prapuolenis" who vowed "to resurrect Lithuania to the new life of statehood." It's worth noting this speech was delivered the day after the dissolution of the Lithuanian [Provisional] Government. The evidence shows censorship in the summer of 1941 in Žemaitija operated in name only or didn't operate at all.

The finding issued by the Center doesn't consider what influence the propaganda disseminated by the LAF had, neither on the prevailing public mood in Žemaitija, nor on the volunteers recruited to the LAF and their decision to exterminate their fellow citizens of Jewish ethnicity. And this is extraordinarily important.

Although there isn't direct evidence indicating Jonas Noreika contributed to the publication of Žemaičių žemė, as the head of the LAF political organization in Žemaitija Jonas Noreika couldn't not have known what was going on in the military district under his command. Taking into consideration Noreika's penchant for literary work and his later activities in the Šiauliai district, it's much more credible that publication of Žemaičių žemė began with his knowledge and possibly at his initiative and with his support.¹¹ It might seem coincidental, but the LAF newspaper bore the same name as the Žemaičių žemė delegation Jonas Noreika formed and directed (more on this below).

⁹ Especially in Žemaičių žemė Nos. 4 and 5

¹⁰ Appended

¹¹ In the brochure published in 1933 titled "Hold Your Head High, Lithuanian," Jonas Noreika provides an analysis of the economic and cultural decline of the Lithuanian nation naming Jews the main cause of the failure.

The Center's historical finding fails to mention much less consider these facts, facts which are crucial to assessing Jonas Noreika's participation in genocidal acts during the period the LAF government was in power.

Mass Murder of the Jews of Plungė

In view of the circumstances discussed and the documents indicated, it should be noted the Nazis did not wield great influence in deciding the fate of the 1,800 Jews of Plungė. Archival documents¹² and eye-witnesses to the events¹³ indicate there were very few German soldiers in Telšiai in early July. There were only a handful of German soldiers at the German military kommandatura. One has to understand these were not SS or SD but Wehrmacht soldiers. Wehrmacht soldiers were not tasked with the isolation and murder of Jews.

In line with the testimony of A. Pakalniškis, there was a kommandatura in Plungė. P. Alimas replaced Jonas Noreika as commander after 2 days. The young captain Noreika then worked in another part of the same building, at LAF headquarters, recruiting volunteers. All of this was located across the street from the synagogue where at that time all the Jews of Plungė were imprisoned and held there for two weeks.

The historical finding fails to mention these facts. The finding without foundation rejects Pakalniškis's testimony Noreika issued verbal orders to shoot all the Jews who were in the synagogue. Aleksandras Pakalniškis's recollections are rejected as coerced testimony solicited by the Soviet occupational power structures (likely given during brutal interrogation) where perpetrators of the mass murders claim "**the organizers of the massacres were the Germans** and Povilas Alimas and his aide Pabrėža were responsible for transporting Jews to Kaušėnai and shooting them there." ¹⁴ This might be true, but regarding who gave orders to remove the Jews of Plungė from their homes, lock them in the synagogue and shoot them after two weeks, there is no reliable information. Except for Pakalniškis's testimony.

The historical finding does not take into consideration the fact reported by Pakalniškis that the door of P. Alimas's office was right next to Jonas Noreika's. The finding doesn't take into account was the head of the LAF based in Kaunas for the Žemaitijan region and that when the ghetto prisoners were being executed Jonas Noreika was the highest-ranking official officer of the political regime in Plungė.

The finding doesn't take into account that issue no. 5 of the LAF newspaper Žemaičių žemė reported Jonas Noreika convoked and headed a delegation called Žemaičių žemė on July 20 to welcome and congratulate the LAF Government in Kaunas. According to both the newspaper and the diary of Zenonas Blynas, the head of the Telšiai LAF, Jonas Noreika, was the head of the delegation which consisted of: "Telšiai district police chief Bronius Juodikis, who (was Noreika's deputy commander of the Telšiai LAF, who was incidentally accused as one of the leaders of the extermination of the Jews of Telšiai), Telšiai district head Ramanauskas, Telšiai district TDA head (commander) major Svilas, Plungė LAF commander and TDA commander lieutenant Alimas,

¹² Appendices nos. 12, 12.1, 12.2.

¹³ Testimony of A.Pakalniškis, testimony of Zenonas Ivinskis.

¹⁴ Lithuanian Special Archive, f. K-1, ap. 58, b. 6964/3, l. 18, 18 a.p., 24 a.p., 76 a.p., b. 15668/3, t. 1, 29, 56, 56 a.p.

Telšiai district hospital director Dr. Plechavičius and Telšiai branch of the Bank of Lithuania director Jurkus." ¹⁵

If Jonas Noreika directed these people on a political issue, that means that by July of 1941 he had acquired their confidence and authority. Therefore it cannot be gainsaid that Noreika was in charge of Alimas and others in the issuance of orders for the isolation, transport and mass shooting of the Jews of Plungė.

The finding says Noreika at his own personal initiative could not have ordered the shooting of the Jews of Plungė because the Lithuanian police structures which were involved in the extermination operations against the Jews were carrying out the orders of officials of the German security police and SD, i.e., they were strictly in a subordinate position. This opinion by the Center is totally unfounded. In light of the historical sources and the testimony of Pakalniškis, the Center's argument regarding Jonas Noreika's actions in Plungė and the mass murder of the Jews of Plungė clearly requires a reassessment.

Actions as head of the Telšiai LAF

The finding doesn't address the fact Jonas Noreika in July of 1941 lived in the town of Telšiai where the headquarters of the Telšiai LAF were located. It is known Noreika resided in a Jewish home on Vaižganto street. This fact is testified to by:

The description of the constitution of the Žemaičių žemė delegation in Zenonas Blynas's diary, where Jonas Noreika is named as the commander of the Telšiai LAF;

The joint order by Ramanauskas and Noreika signed July 25 in which Noreika is indicated as the commander of the Telšiai LAF.

Noreika settled in Telšiai after the mass murder of the Jews of Plungė for three weeks until his appointment as head of the Šiauliai district. The finding glosses over this period of time while Jonas Noreika was in command of the armed LAF volunteers in the Telšiai district.

It's important to note the Telšiai city municipality in the district administered by Jonas Noreika by June 30, 1941, was issuing titles and deeds to acquire Jewish property to people who had made requests. ¹⁶ This fact, the fact that property was being divided up that early and by permission of the local government, means title to that property was already freed up in Telšiai and the owners of that property had been isolated before the end of June of 1941. The documents show the head of the Telšiai district administration carried out the establishment of the Telšiai ghetto,¹⁷ while the Telšiai city municipality administered Jewish property and the Jews themselves, keeping them prisoner and exploiting them as labor right till the end of December. The city municipality even had a separate official for Jewish affairs.

The documents show the actions carried out regarding the Jews in June and July of 1941 in Telšiai were not ordered by the Nazis. The documents confirm the heads of official institutions--the chief

¹⁵ "Karo laikų dienoraštis" [Diary of Wartime]. Zenonas Blynas, Vilnius 2010, p. 93

¹⁶ Requests and deeds for the transfer of property appended.

¹⁷ September 23, 1941, letter from the burgermeister [mayor] of Telšiai to present Noreika with the estimated costs of setting up the ghetto in Telšiai.

of police--the head of the district, the municipality--carried out actions against people of Jewish ethnicity. And these were the people included in Jonas Noreika's Žemaičių žemė delegation. Jonas Noreika influenced these people in implementing the program and ideology of the LAF, according to which all Jews were equal to Communists, i.e., were the enemy. Because the LAF was in power, it is highly likely the imprisonment and concentration of the Jews in a ghetto in Telšiai was implemented at the initiative of the local government.

These are very important points of fact, because they demonstrate the criminal nature of actions by the local government institutions carried out against the Jews. These facts witness to the prevailing atmosphere, the environment in which Jonas Noreika and the people around him in Telšiai operated. Noreika could not have remained on the margins of Holocaust events. The finding needs a clear assessment of the actions of Jonas Noreika, the commander of the Telšiai LAF, including discussion of his possible connections to criminal acts aimed at the Jews of Telšiai and the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania.

The historical finding fails to consider what sort of power Jonas Noreika had in his post as commander of the Telšiai LAF, neither does it consider what the LAF volunteers under Noreika's command did. It needs to be noted that there is an archival document which demonstrates the Telšiai kommandatura issued permits to carry firearms to members of the Lithuanian National Socialist Party in 1941.¹⁸

According to the testimony of Šiauliai prosecutor Matas Krygeris, he went to the headquarters of the LAF in Telšiai to investigate the legality of the death sentences being carried out there.¹⁹ In his book Krygeris writes: "Some Lithuanian brothers are carrying out executions on their own initiative. Here in Telšiai there has formed this Lithuanian 'court martial' of super-patriots who have tried 'Communist activists,' which has carried out its own 'verdicts.' The author is using quotation marks to contradict the literal meaning of the words, meaning the illegality of the actions." Krygeris said high-ranking LAF operators participated in the meeting. When he proposed freeing the people arrested and held at the LAF headquarters and barracks, there were none opposing, and Telšiai district head Augustinas Ramanauskas interjected: "I told you we were doing the wrong thing."

Matas Krygeris's phrase "high-ranking LAF operators" likely means both Jonas Noreika and Bronius Juodikis as well as major Svilas and Ramanauskas met with him. It is noteworthy there survives a decision regarding the rejection/fulfillment of a plea for mercy by people condemned to death.²⁰ It shows that the LAF court martial and death penalties were Noreika's jurisdiction. It also shows the Telšiai prison was allowed by the municipality on July 2, 1941, to take 500 sheets, and the same number of underpants and shirts.²¹ These facts are not included in the Center's finding of history, but they are extremely important because they testify to Jonas Noreika's alleged crimes against citizens of Lithuania committed in the Telšiai district.

Circumstantial evidence shows the LAF volunteers of the Joniškis rural district had a "Jewish Management Commission" which in early July of 1941 ordered the Joniškis rural district administration to register residents and to find the property they were hiding.²² On July 18 it issued

¹⁸ Lithuanian Central State Archive, f1075-a2-b19-13R

¹⁹ Matas Krygeris. *Rūstūs prisiminimai* [Bitter Remembrances]. pp. 50-51

²⁰ Lithuanian Central State Archive, fR1441-a2-b10-Rejection of Vladas Bauža's request for mercy

²¹ A document showing the issuance of a property deed by the Telšiai municipality is appended.

²² Lithuanian Central State Archive, R739,ap1,b4, l.12 and others.

an order to Jews, issuing a 20,000-ruble fine for not carrying out an earlier order and ordering them to make payment to the LAF treasury by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the next day. This document confirms the LAF's power and influence in deciding the disposition of the property of the Jews of Joniškis and the fate of the Jews themselves. The documents demonstrate the totally wanton and willful attitude of the Joniškis LAF regarding the Jews, and that the Joniškis LAF had the power to order around not just individuals, but even the municipality of Joniškis.

It's noteworthy that as a consequence of the "governance" by the Žemaitija LAF, when Jewish property was looted and local residents murdered without a trial, or were condemned to death by a sentence issued by an LAF court, on July 24, 1941 (after Matas Krygeris's visit to Telšiai), head of the Šiauliai district Urbaitis issued an order condemning the willful and wanton acts by the LAF partisans.²³ The document states LAF partisans/the TDA/white armbanders were carrying out the functions of law enforcement agencies and were doing so without legitimacy. That same day the commander of the Šiauliai LAF issued order no. 2 which stated LAF chapters were operating out of accordance with local police and were engaged in "adventures" which tarnished the reputation of the organization.²⁴

There an extremely important document containing a joint order by Telšiai LAF commander Noreika and the head of the Telšiai district dated July 25, 1941, addressed to "Telšiai district police stations, chiefs and activist headquarters," forbidding activists (LAF volunteers) to carry out death sentences in situ.²⁵ It states self-justifications made in an attempt to evade would be investigated fully. This demonstrates that the execution of death sentences in situ was part of the daily reality in the Telšiai district headed by Jonas Noreika.

An important detail witnessing to the influence Noreika wielded at that time is that the order was signed first by chief of staff of the Telšiai LAF captain Noreika, while Telšiai district chief Ramanauskas's signature was second. The cover-letter for this letter says the head of the Telšiai district sent the jointly-signed order to Noreika and by this order tasked administrative bodies and officials and the police to carry out the orders and will of the leader of the Telšiai LAF. This again demonstrates the level of power Noreika held in Žemaitija.

The historical finding does not consider Noreika's possible participation in the process of isolating and murdering the Jews of the Telšiai district. The documents discussed above and Matas Krygeris's testimony show Noreika had a prison in his district, the LAF persecuted Communists (Jews and Communists were one and the same thing according to LAF ideology) and carried out death sentences. The finding, however, only says that during the first days of July of 1941 people in the Telšiai government invited Noreika to an intellectual evening attended by these same members of the Žemaičių žemė delegation. The finding omits important facts about the war crimes committed by these people.

The mass murder operations in Plungė and Telšiai are not mentioned in the report by Jäger, the commander of the Hamann unit of Einsatzkommando 3, nor in the court testimonies of the Tilsit Einsatzkommando who murdered Jews in the Lithuanian border area. We understand from Einsatzgruppe A commander Stahlecker's report that a unit of the group charged with murdering

²³ Lithuanian Central State Archive, F-R1099-ap1-l8-1

²⁴ Lithuanian Central State Archive, R739 ap1,b4, 1.17

²⁵ Lithuanian Central State Archive, f1075-a2-b6-l35

Latvian Jews, Einsatzkommando 2, deployed in Šiauliai about 100 kilometers away from Plungė, was formally in charge of mass murder operations in Plungė, Telšiai, Mažeikiai, Biržai and Šiauliai.

Stahlecker in his October 15, 1941, report states one Einsatzkommando 2 unit (about 30 soldiers) responsible for the entire Šiauliai military district succeeded in murdering 42,000 Jews, while Jäger's Einsatzkommando 3 (150 soldiers) murdered 32,000 Jews in the Kaunas military district. We know, however, from Jäger's report that his group commanded by the sociopath Hamann were dedicated to their grisly task and worked 5 days per week. The numbers of victims reported by each group show the possible contribution made by the Žemaitija LAF to the mass murder of the Jews of Plungė and Telšiai.

The period during which Jonas Noreika held the post of commander of the Telšiai LAF in 1941 was marked by the murder of a large number of Jews in Telšiai (likewise in Plungė). Jonas Noreika was the highest-ranking representative of the political and held authority in the district. He led a delegation which was constituted of the police chief of the Telšiai district, the head of the Telšiai district and the commander of the Telšiai TDA. It is almost certain these people were complicit in imprisoning Jews in the Telšiai ghetto and in seizing, dividing up and selling their property. These people commanded armed institutions (police, TDA) which were complicit in the mass murder of Jews in Lithuania. They were part of Noreika's inner circle. Noreika (General Storm) was their political and ideological leader.

These are highly pertinent facts which the finding suppresses. The existing finding does not reflect the reality of the historical events nor Noreika's possible criminal role in the Telšiai district, and therefore requires additional material. First of all by specifying the LAF was a political organization and the power Jonas Noreika and the LAF wielded in the Telšiai district, objectively discussing the prison the LAF had in Telšiai, the courts martial and the death sentences carried out.

Actions as head of the Šiauliai district, 1941-1942

The finding says "Ignas Urbaitis, who served as the head of the Šiauliai district starting in July of 1941, on July 23, 1941, promulgated document no. 6, according to which: '... Jews from the small towns are supposed to move between July 25 and August 15 to the locations assigned by the aldermen of the rural districts and city mayors. Jews who fail to follow these instructions must be punished.'" The finding further indicated that "Jonas Noreika did not take part in the abovementioned acts of discrimination against and isolation of the Jews."

There is an historical document which indicates the opposite, namely, that on August 9, 1941, Jonas Noreika issued an order to an alderman regarding the removal of the Jews of the small town of Tryškiai to Grudziai.²⁶ This document negates the Center's claim Jonas Noreika did not participate in acts of discrimination against Jews by following the order of the former district head, and demands a revision of the Center's historical finding.

It's also worthwhile pointing out to the Center there are also other documents showing Jonas Noreika, operating in the spirit of document no. 6 of July 23, 1941, issued by Urbaitis and acting in the capacity of public servant, took actions against Lithuanian citizens of Jewish ethnicity even

²⁶ Lithuanian Central State Archive, fR-1099-a.1- b.2- 1137

before Gewecke was appointed commissar of the Šiauliai military district. More precisely, Noreika issued the following acts regarding Jewish property:

Instructions for the seizure of Jewish property

Provisional instructions on August 6 (reg. no. 429) on what should be done with property abandoned by Jews and Communists.²⁷ These instructions are intended for the alderman of the small towns and the mayors of the cities of the Šiauliai district. Jonas Noreika gives the instruction that until the government announces otherwise, both real estate and movable property fall under the jurisdiction of the [city, rural district, regional] municipalities, and it must be inventoried, and perishable goods sold. The Jews being removed may take for themselves movable property as they see fit, but other property is considered abandoned without title.

There is an addition to the instructions given on August 16 which gives the instruction lists of property must also be signed by the Jewish owner of the property, and that these lists must be presented to Noreika by August 20.

The historical finding doesn't indicate that Noreika managed affairs regarding the seizure of Jewish property. The finding doesn't discuss at whose initiative or instruction Jonas Noreika during his first days in the post issued orders for Jewish property to be passed on to the municipal bodies, nor by whose initiative Jonas Noreika received lists of Jewish real estate.

The finding says Noreika on August 10 issued instructions for the liquidation of movable Jewish assets, but it remains silent on the fact that he ordered the money made from the sale of these goods be brought to the treasury of the executive board he controlled of the district (rather than being placed in a bank account), and it remains silent also regarding the fact there were calls to divide up and liquidate (share out, destroy) abandoned Jewish property as quickly as possible.²⁸

An important matter for a fair judgment is that later, on October 10, Jonas Noreika promulgated the military district commissar's instruction which said monies received from the sale of Jewish property were to be placed in a Nazi bank account.²⁹ This change of beneficiary shows commissar Gewecke's interest in Jewish property matters only appeared two months after the announcement of Noreika's orders during the latter's first days on the job.

This is important because it shows that until October 10 Noreika had sufficient freedom of action to make decisions regarding the movable assets of the Jews of the Šiauliai district, and that the institution he headed likely also received money from the sale of Jewish property. This sort of activity, even during the period when Noreika held the post, was considered criminal looting, the theft of property in wartime. The finding suppresses these facts.

Transfer of Jewish real estate

The existing finding of history by the Center fails to mention Jonas Noreika through separate acts managed Jewish real estate affairs. Documents by the head of the district administration testify it

²⁷ Lithuanian Central State Archive, fr-1099-a1-b1-1113

²⁸ Lithuanian Central State Archive, fR-1099-ap1-b1-1 239

²⁹ Lithuanian Central State Archive, R1099-1-2-456

was with Jonas Noreika's initiative, with him as mediator and decision maker, that Jewish real estate was transferred to new owners. To wit:

A request by the Gubernija beer factory on August 7, 1941, to transfer to the factory Jewish fruit drink operations.³⁰ The request was written on Noreika's second day in the post. A note in the corner of the text of a resolution signed by Noreika and his secretary Tamašauskas, it says: "Matter solved by telephone. To the files, Oct. 7, '41."

Noreika's letter of October 23, 1941, to the alderman of the Kuršėnai rural district in which he instructs that Ignas Pliuskus was appointed executor of the Šneideris farm with immediate effect, and instructs the alderman to take immediate action to evict the residents there and to inventory the property.³¹

Letter from October of 1941 to commissar Gewecke asking for his approval for the transfer of a Jewish mill and 20 hectares of land in the Kuršėnai rural district to Šiauliai resident Benediktas Galminas's ownership. In the letter Noreika said he was acting personally as intermediary in this affair.³²

The abovementioned documents show Noreika had an interest for whatever reason in mediating in the transfer of Jewish real estate to new owners. This sort of activity under the rules and laws in place at the time were not part of the duties of a district administration head, rather mayors and alderman appointed new owners according to set criteria. Noreika was nonetheless the highest-ranking official after the Nazi commissar in the district, so his mediation likely did insure the smooth transfer of selected Jewish property.

There are still more documents testifying to the fact that in the post of district head Jonas Noreika managed the exploitation of Jews as slave labor, organized guards for this purpose, provided arms and permits to the guards and organized transport of Jewish slave labor to and from the Šiauliai ghetto.³³ Jonas Noreika's letter dated November 5, 1941, to the Šiauliai municipality testifies that the municipality hadn't received money for the use of Jewish labor on the railroad organized by Jonas Noreika, money it was due for the use of Jews from the ghetto as labor. Noreika replied the municipality should seek redress from the board of directors of the railroad, who ordered the labor. These documents testify to Jonas Noreika's personal involvement in the exploitation of Jews of Šiauliai as slave labor. These are important facts which go to show that Noreika following the mass murder of the Jews of Žagarė made use of the limitations on the rights of Jews announced by the Nazis for his own personal benefit.

The above-indicated documents are important because they testify that Noreika by his own volition and choice administered issues regarding the signing-over of Jewish real estate and exploited the Jews of the Šiauliai ghetto to carry out work ordered by enterprises. This was not the following of Nazi orders, this was continual, willful and intentional criminal acts committed against Lithuanian citizens.

The establishment and administration of the Žagarė ghetto

³⁰ Lithuanian Central State Archive, fR-1099-a1-b2-1418

³¹ Lithuanian Central State Archive, F., R-1099, ap.1, b.2

³² Lithuanian Central State Archive, F., R-1099, ap.1, b.2, 1.544

³³ Lithuanian Central State Archive, fR-1099-a1-b2-1338, LCVA-fR-1099-a1-b2-1440, LCVA-fR-1099-a1-b2-1504

The historical finding by the Center cites Jonas Noreika's instruction of August 22, 1941, "to all aldermen of rural districts and mayors of smaller towns in the Šiauliai" which announced the Šiauliai military district commissar ordered all Jews to be removed to Žagarė.³⁴ The Center's finding also states that "the occupational Nazi regime managed to involve him, as it did other officials of the Lithuanian civilian administration, in the management of affairs connected with the isolation of the Jews."

The Center in its finding while stating the fact of the existence of this order claims the Nazi regime managed to draw Jonas Noreika into the management of affairs related to the isolation of the Jews, but remains silent on important documented facts which demonstrate Jonas Noreika and the Šiauliai district administration he headed were responsible for setting up the Žagarė, maintaining it and liquidating it. This is testified to in the documents discussed below.

According to the testimony Žagarė mayor Simonas Rakštys provided to Soviet interrogators in which he in two different interrogations testified: he did hold the post of mayor before the Soviet occupation, that he was appointed by Jonas Noreika to the post of Žagarė city mayor at the end of August, 1941, that the Nazi regime removed him from that post at the end of October and that he held that post for two months.³⁵ Asked whose orders he had followed, Simonas Rakštys replied he had without exception followed the orders of Jonas Noreika.

One has to understand that the appearance of a Jewish ghetto, its existence and its liquidation must have been at the epicenter of events in the small town of Žagarė in the autumn of 1941, but according to the mayor he did not act independently, he carried out Noreika's orders. It's noteworthy Simonas Rakšty was replaced by another mayor by the Nazis immediately following the liquidation of the ghetto.

There survives a letter of permission signed by Jonas Noreika allowing the mayor of Joniškis to keep dental equipment under his jurisdiction for two months.³⁶ This document is important because it shows Jonas Noreika had freedom of operation and was able to make exceptions while formally carrying out the order of commissar Gewecke to remove the Jews to the Žagarė ghetto.

There is a notification signed by the head and the accountant of the Šiauliai district dated August 24, 1942, confirming that soldiers of the Lithuanian Self-Defense units of the Šiauliai military district had indeed received from the head of the district salaries to the amount of 533,350.03 rubles from September 20, 1941 to November 1, 1941.³⁷

Historians say the 14th Battalion which operated in the Šiauliai military district was constituted of groups of soldiers from the Telšiai LAF and Jonas Noreika was the commander of the Telšiai LAF. This document confirms Jonas Noreika as head of the Šiauliai district administration paid salaries to LAF soldiers for the period during which mass murder operations against the Jews were being carried out in the Šiauliai district (October 2, 1941, Žagarė ghetto). It's important to point out these salaries weren't paid for a single month (the usual practice), but for 6 weeks. There are also no other

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³⁵ Lithuanian Special Archive, K58-1, b.8276, l.11

³⁶ Lithuanian Central State Archive, fR-1099-a1-b2-l-380

³⁷ Lithuanian Central State Archive, fR-1099-a2-b2-l133

testimonies of similar content found in the archive. It is not known to whom this was addressed, but it seems it must have been important if the personal attestation of Jonas Noreika was required.

There is a secret protocol by Šiauliai commissar Gewecke, heads of districts and police chiefs dated September 4, 1941, (appendix no. 38, collection of the Lithuanian Academy of Science library) which contains comprehensive instructions on restrictions of the rights of Jews and bans placed upon them. District heads and the police departments subordinate to them were required to carry out these instructions. The document shows criminal acts against Jews were not random but were planned, their execution supervised, and that Noreika took part in this.

It doesn't seem likely the Center took these documents into consideration when it stated Noreika was drawn into matters connected with the isolation of Jews. The documents demonstrate his personal involvement and participation in administering the Žagarė ghetto and his willful and intentional self-involvement in the extermination of the Jews of the Šiauliai district. Noreika exerted sufficient effort to insure the earlier document no. 6 by Ignas Urbaitis dated July 23, 1941, would be implemented, that Jews would be isolated. Although local residents resisted this, a ghetto for the Jews of the Šiauliai district was established in Žagarė. Noreika appointed the town mayor and personally directed him during the period when the local Jews were still alive (after the ghetto was liquidated the Nazis removed the mayor). Noreika's institution paid the salary for the six-week period, possibly to soldiers from the Telšiai LAF (the 14th Battalion), during which the ghetto prisoners in Žagarė were murdered. These are crucial historical facts which go unmentioned in the finding. Documents show active collaboration with the Nazi regime, leading to the mass murder of the Jews of the Šiauliai district held prisoner in the Žagarė ghetto.

Noreika's intentional actions had an influence on the Holocaust, but the Center holds a different opinion. I think the existing historical finding demands a clear addition based on an analysis of the documents indicated. In the interest of an objective and true explication of the historical facts, the finding must talk about the episodes where Noreika collaborated with the Nazis.

It's important to point out as well that the diary of Zenonas Blynas notes Karl Jäger visited Šiauliai military district commissar Franz Gewecke in September of 1941. It was on instructions from the latter that Jonas Noreika established the Žagarė ghetto, it was to him he went for support in transferring Jewish real estate, it was he whom Noreika asked for permission to carry firearms, etc. Karl Jäger asked the Jews of the Šiauliai city ghetto be turned over to him for extermination. Franz Gewecke did not turn over the Jews of the Šiauliai ghetto. The Šiauliai ghetto is a rare exception, it was not liquidated and many Jewish lives were saved. That cannot be said of the Žagarė ghetto of the Šiauliai district ruled by Jonas Noreika.

3. Illegitimacy of the Historical Finding

The current finding is illegitimate and violates the principles defined in article 3 of the Lithuanian law on public administration:

The principle of objectivity, which means an administrative decision and the official actions of a public service entity must be unbiased and objective.

The principle of comprehensiveness, which means a public administration entity must respond to a request or complaint clearly and rationally, indicating all circumstances which had an influence on

the consideration of the request or complaint and the specific acts of law which formed the foundation for assessing the contents of the request or complaint.

The Center in its finding doesn't talk about the guilt to which the evidence testifies, it remains silent on important facts and circumstances surrounding various events (for example, it fails to include the published diary of leader of the Lithuanian Nationalist Party, Zenonas Blynas, who describes in detail the events in Žemaitija in 1941). The Center assesses events and the actions of Jonas Noreika sporadically, rejecting and remaining totally silent on relevant facts and personal relations, i.e., failing to reflect the general whole of the facts and suppressing Jonas Noreika's relation to other LAF and LNP members.

The principle of non-abuse of power, which means public administration entities are forbidden to make administrative decisions in the pursuit of goals not defined by acts of law or by other normative legal acts.

The priority task among the activities of the Genocide Center (defined in article 4 in the law on its foundation) is research on the physical and spiritual genocide of residents of Lithuania executed by the occupational regimes from 1940 to 1990 and the restoration of historical truth and justice. The Center in its finding by not talking about Jonas Noreika's collaboration with the Nazis and the activities of the LAF in Žemaitija, is violating its functions as defined in law and is working contrary to the goals defined in law.

The suppression of historical facts and the selective assessment of this person which is contrary to jurisprudence fails to tell the truth about Jonas Noreika. The finding's claims that Center historians had presented their conclusions after "comprehensively researching Jonas Noreika's activities" and that "there was no information or even hints found in archival documents and works by historians examined that Noreika might have been a participant in operations for the extermination of Jews in the Šiauliai district" mislead the public and constitute disinformation, which is banned in part 2, article 19 of the Lithuanian law on the provision of information.

This is on-going and intentional disinformation. During consideration of the case at the Vilnius Administrative Court, the Center claimed that all of the archival documents, newspaper excerpts and academic articles the plaintiff presented "were already known to the Center and were taken into consideration in adopting the finding regarding Jonas Noreika's activities back in October of 2015" (quote from the decision of March 27, 2019, in administrative case no. eI-534-281/2019). The Center did not use these documents and they are not cited in their historical finding.

Taking into consideration the documents discussed above which show Jonas Noreika's possible complicity in crimes committed against residents of Lithuania, the existing finding of history by the Center violates the requirements set forth in article 22.11 [of the law on public administration] which specify that information published by state institutions:

1. must be objective and unbiased and presented with as broad as possible spectrum of opinions regarding controversial political, economic and other social issues;
2. must not proclaim unfounded, unverified facts or unfounded accusations.

The arguments presented regarding the violation of law are not just the opinion of the plaintiff. Jonas Noreika's granddaughter Silvia Foti also disagrees with the information promulgated in the historical finding and believes her grandfather intentionally collaborated with the Nazis during World War II (testimony in appendix no. 40).

It's noteworthy as well that members of academia who do research in the area of the Holocaust in Lithuania, i.e., Lithuania's International Commission for Assessing the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupational Regimes in Lithuania, also contest the legitimacy of the Center's finding. In response to a statement by the Center on the activities of Jonas Noreika, members of the International Commission on April 10, 2019, said (appendix 39):

"We cannot understand why the Center is defending an openly racist and fascist political group, the Lithuanian Nationalist Party, whose members served in police structures which were among the most active persecutors and murders of Jews.

"On August 22, 1941, and on September 10, 1941, Jonas Noreika, following the orders of Hans Gewecke, who was appointed commissar of the Šiauliai military district by the Germans, promulgated orders on the removal of the Jews in the military district into ghettos and the seizure of their property. ... Almost every single person who was arrested under these orders was later murdered. This is the historical reality based on undisputed documents and evidence. If this is not participation in the genocide of Jewish citizens of Lithuania, then what is it?"

The assessment of the behavior of perpetrators in the crime of genocide presented in the finding is not objective and legally flawed. The Center only considered whether Noreika was what they consider a direct participant in the Holocaust, and the finding fails to look at the influence he had as LAF commander in Žemaitija, where he recruited hundreds of auxiliary police volunteers who were subordinate to him--these were those same white armbanders who carried out the extermination of Jews along with the SS.³⁸ The finding fails to discuss the Lithuanian Activist Front held courts martial and summary executions. Jonas Noreika was the highest military justice authority in Žemaitija, issuing the same orders as the earlier head of the Telšiai district,³⁹ that the Telšiai LAF maintain its own prison (with over 500 prisoners)⁴⁰ and that the LAF carry out death sentences. The finding fails to state Noreika carried out LAF policies condemning Jews. The finding fails to mention what influence Noreika as commander of the Žemaitija LAF had on Lithuanian residents of Jewish ethnicity, commanding as he did an organization which published a newspaper attacking Jews and which carried out the persecution and mass murder of Jews in Žemaitija.

It should be noted that the jurisprudence of the Lithuanian courts in cases of genocide and rendering a decision on a person's culpability in the crime of genocide follows the articles of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal of 1945, "which the United Nations General Assembly recognized in its resolution as the principles of international law and which are recognized as part of common law in international law."⁴¹

In a case on the deportation of residents of Lithuania during the Soviet occupation, "the court found that following the law cannot be considered as a circumstance mitigating responsibility, and the

³⁸ Žemaičių žemė No. 5 reports Noreika invited people to join the LAF during a holiday celebration, A. Pakalniškis's testimony on recruitment in Plungė.

³⁹ See Appendix 35.1

⁴⁰ See Appendix 19, Matas Krygeris's recollections, and Appendix 21, questionnaire on blankets for the prison.

⁴¹ from the verdict of the Lithuanian Appellate Court on June 20, 2008, in criminal case no. 1A-209/2008

following of an illegitimate law relieves neither the person doing it nor the person giving it of criminal accountability. This principle is enshrined in the articles of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal of 1945. ... Article 8 says a person is not relieved of responsibility who has perpetrated a war crime, a crime against the peace or a crime against humanity. The court found the accused was a healthy person of sound mind, and the behaviors of such people are always done for a reason, are controlled and governed by their psyche, that they understand the significance of their actions. The accused's choice to join his action to that of a criminal organization, participating in a criminal organization which carries out crimes against humanity, also, in the collegium's opinion, show the orientation of the accused's intentions, that he chose to serve an occupational regime, to carry out its orders and to contribute to the deportation of civilians by his own free will, understanding the danger of this criminal act." ⁴²

In the decision by the Lithuanian Appellate Court on January 9, 2009, in criminal case no. 1A-21/2009, the court found that "although it wasn't determined in the case that the accused had murdered any of the people named earlier, he did take part in MGB operations seeking to destroy people who belonged to a political group, and therefore any participation in the execution of such actions by the accused is adjudged as that of co-perpetrator rather than accessory or aide. That the accused didn't murder anyone may hold significance in sentencing or selecting the type of punishment."

4. Demands of the complaint

The existing finding of history is illegitimate and incorrect. It does not reflect Jonas Noreika's true criminal actions. The distorted information being presented to the public about Jonas Noreika offends and insults me. It is causing negative emotional consequences and is an affront to my dignity. My grandfather's family was murdered in the district administered by Jonas Noreika and therefore I have foundation for demanding the Center change its finding and thus remedy the non-monetary damage done to me by its illegitimate actions.

Taking into consideration the facts explained and the documents discussed above, I ask that the Center revise and publish its finding of history entitled "Jonas Noreikos (generolo Vėtro) veikla nacių okupuotoje Lietuvoje" [Activities of Jonas Noreika (General Storm) in Nazi-Occupied Lithuania], and in the revised finding that the LAF organization be named clearly, that the status Noreika held in that organization be explained clearly, and that the possibly crimes of the Telšiai LAF and other Telšiai government agencies and institutions be specified clearly. I ask that the Lithuanian Nationalist Party be named and Jonas Noreika's position in that organization be explained. I ask that the Center, basing itself on acts of international law ratified by Lithuania and Lithuanian jurisprudence in genocide cases, objectively assess Jonas Noreika's contribution to the Holocaust in Žemaitija in his role as commander of the Žemaitija LAF, including his culpability in the mass murders of Jews in the Plungė, Telšiai and Šiauliai districts.

Respectfully,

Grant Arthur Gochin

APPENDED:

⁴² *Op. cit.*

The documents presented in the appendices are numbered in accordance with the page numbering at the bottom of the page. Appendix No. 2-40 is presented in digital format on a compact disc.

- [Appendix No. 1] Legal representation agreement
- [Appendix No. 2] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA F 412 In 13, B6 L863 composition of family of Shmuel Gochin
- [Appendix No. 4] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA F. 412. In. 12 B. 67. L. 225 Internal passport no. 623696, 1922, Mones Gochin
- [Appendix No. 5] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-f1075-a2-b10-1108 March 11, 1942, Telšiai diocese explains seizure of printing press
- [Appendix No. 5.1] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-f1075-a2-b10-187 July 4, 1941, Juodikis requests a table at state printing press
- [Appendix No. 5.2] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-f1075-a2-b10-186 July 4, 1941, Telšiai municipality, permission for a table at the state printing press
- [Appendix No. 7] LKP-f3377-a55-b41-1107-119-Explanations by Vytautas Stonys on the structure of the LAF
- [Appendix No. 8] Žemaičių žemė, 1941 issues
- [Appendix No. 9] Žemaičių žemė No. 5, excerpts
- [Appendix No. 10] Excerpts from Mein Kampf, Žemaičių žemė Nos. 2 and 4
- [Appendix No. 12.] July 21, 1941, German kommandatura given 5 blankets and 3 pillows
- [Appendix No. 12.1] Costs incurred by the Germans, Telšiai, 1941-1942.
- [Appendix No. 12.2] July 2, 1941, Telšiai district head order - collection of Jewish property, ammunition for paramilitary or police
- [Appendix No. 13] Zenonas Ivinskis's testimony in 1965 on mass murders in Plungė and Telšiai
- [Appendix No. 16.1] June 30, 1941-Alkas asks for former Jewish photographic laboratory
- [Appendix No. 16.2] July 4, 1941, Povilas Rumbutis appointed executor of Jewish property in city of Telšiai
- [Appendix No. 16.3] July 4, 1941, furniture for Telšiai prosecutor Antanelius
- [Appendix No. 16.4] July 8, 1941, police ask for furniture on lease-to-buy
- [Appendix No. 16.5] July 15, 1941, ownership of hat workshop transferred
- [Appendix No. 16.6] July 12, 1941, order by Telšiai mayor: seized property to municipality's warehouse
- [Appendix No. 16.7] July 15, 1941, order by Telšiai district head on seizure of Jewish property
- [Appendix No. 16.8] July 22, 1941, authorization from municipality to police to transport property of Jews of Rainiai to Telšiai
- [Appendix No. 17] September 23, 1941, letter from Telšiai mayor to Jonas Noreika on estimated costs projected for establishing Telšiai ghetto
- [Appendix No. 18] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-f1075-a2-b19-l3R-right to bear arms in Telšiai
- [Appendix No. 19.] Excerpt from Matas Krygeris's book "Rūstūs prisiminimai" [Bitter Memories]
- [Appendix No. 22.1] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA R739,ap1,b4, l.12 LAF order to Joniškis municipality to register remaining Jews by July 15
- [Appendix No. 22.2] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA R739,ap1,b4 l.11 LAF order to Joniškis municipality to register Jewish property hidden by residents
- [Appendix No. 22.3] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA R739ap1,b4, l.13 July 10, 1941, LAF order fining Jews a 20,000 ruble fine
- [Appendix No. 23] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-F-R1099-ap1-l8-1 July 24, 1941, order by Šiauliai district head Urbaitis condemning wanton acts by LAF partisans
- [Appendix No. 24] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA R739ap1,b4, l.17 July 24, 1941, Šiauliai LAF order No. 2
- [Appendix No. Nr 25.] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-f1075-a2-b6-l35-Noreika's order to Telšiai LAF, July 25, 1941

[Appendix No. 25.1] July 25, 1941, text by Ramanauskas and Noreika appointing Noreika

[Appendix No. 26] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-fR-1099-a.1- b.2- 1137-Noreika's order on the removal of the Jews of Tryškiai, .jpg format

[Appendix No. 27] Lithuanian Central State Archive lcva-fr-1099-a1-b1-1113 August 6, 1941, Noreika's order on Jewish property, .jpg format

[Appendix No. 27.1] Lithuanian Central State Archive lcva-fr-1099-a1-b1-1113 August 6, 1941, Noreika's order on Jewish property, .jpg format

[Appendix No. 28] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-fR-1099-ap1-b1-1 239-Noreika's order on Jewish property, September 10, .jpg format

[Appendix No. 29] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA R1099-1-2-456 Noreika's order, Jewish property to commissar's bank account, .jpg format

[Appendix No. 31] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA F., R-1099, ap.1, b.2, 1 -Appointment of executor of Šneideris farm

[Appendix No. 32] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA F., R-1099, ap.1, b.2, 1.544 - JN Jewish mill and 20 hectares of land to Šiauliai resident Galminas

[Appendix No. 33] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-fR-1099-a1-b2- 1504-Exploitation of Jews for work on the railroad

[Appendix No. 33.1] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-fR-1099-a1-b2- 1440-Exploitation of Jews for work on the railroad

[Appendix No. 33.2] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-fR-1099-a1-b2- 1338-Exploitation of Jews for work on the railroad

[Appendix No. 33.3] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-fR-1099-a1-b2-1294-Exploitation of Jews for work on the railroad

[Appendix No. 35] interrogation of Simonas Rakstys, mayor of Žagare

[Appendix No. 36.] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-fR-1099-a1-b2-1-380-permission to keep dental equipment

[Appendix No. 37] Lithuanian Central State Archive LCVA-fR-1099-a2-b2-1133-Salaries to soldiers of the Union of Riflemen headquarters

[Appendix No. 38] September 4, 1941, consultation with Gewecke

[Appendix No. 39.] Confirmation by Silvia Foti

[Appendix No. 40] April 10, 2019, International Commission members' reply to Genocide Center statement