

# FORENSIC REGISTER AND DOCUMENTARY DOSSIER

## Pranas Lukys alias Jakys

*Lithuanian Security Police Chief | Voldemarist | Einsatzkommando Tilsit Collaborator | Ulm Defendant*

**Purpose.** This register is designed as a public documentary anchor for later Substack, Times of Israel, legal-context, and historical-memory writing. Later articles can cite this register for the Lukys-Jakys record without restating the full evidentiary chain.

**Central use.** The record permits a narrow comparison: West Germany convicted a Lithuanian Security Police chief for participation in murder. Lithuania did not punish him for crimes against Jews. Lithuania now seeks to punish Artur Fridman for speech about Lithuanian nationalist memory.

**Evidence rule.** This register states what the evidence supports, separates judicial findings from attributed secondary-source claims, and preserves conflicting source information where the record conflicts.

### 1. Executive Register

**Name:** Pranas Lukys alias Jakys. German records also render the name as Jakys, Jackys, and Jakkys; the Stapo Tilsit report uses Jackys.

**Birth:** The 1960 Ulm judgment identifies him as born on 3 July 1900 in Raseiniai/Lithuania. The Stapo Tilsit report of 1 July 1941 records Lydavenen/Lyduvėnai and 30 July 1900. The conflict should be preserved in archival work rather than normalized away. [J1] [M8]

**Known roles:** Lithuanian Security Police / Saugumas official; Kretinga Security Police chief; Voldemarist-aligned nationalist actor; collaborator with Einsatzkommando Tilsit. [M1] [M2]

**Primary judicial record:** Landgericht Ulm, Schwurgericht, 3 November 1960, Ks 2/57, Justiz und NS-Verbrechen, Bd. XVI, Lfd. Nr. 499, pp. 775-831; judgment text begins at p. 779. [J1]

**1958 disposition:** The original Ulm judgment convicted Lukys alias Jakys in 315 cases and sentenced him to seven years Zuchthaus and five years loss of civil rights. The conviction was set aside as to Lukys on appeal and replaced by the 1960 retrial judgment. [J2] [M3] [M10]

**Final operative judgment:** The 1960 Ulm court convicted Lukys in 103 cases of gemeinschaftliche Beihilfe zum gemeinschaftlichen Mord, sentenced him to five years Zuchthaus, stripped him of civil rights for two years, and credited pretrial detention. [J1]

**Kretinga date anchor:** The contemporaneous Stapo Tilsit report of 1 July 1941 dates the 214-person Krottingen/Kretinga action to 25 June 1941. The Ulm court record places Lukys in Krottingen on 26 June 1941, and the Aurich follow-on judgment also carries 26 June. Use 25 June for the historical chronology and 26 June when describing the Ulm court finding. [M8] [J3] [J9]

**Hands-on killing anchor:** Independent of the Ulm court record, Christoph Dieckmann and Rūta Vanagaitė document that Lukys, as Kretinga police chief, made personal weekly visits to the Dimitravas camp on Saturdays and shot prisoners as they were forced to run across the yard. The Ulm court did not have this evidence. [M12]

**Core evidentiary point:** The Ulm court found that Lukys used local police knowledge and a name list in the review of detainees, that he opposed at least two releases, and that those men were shot. The court rejected his rescuer narrative. [J3] [J4]

**Sentencing characterization:** At sentencing, the court found that Lukys largely had it in his own hands whom he would send to Sonderbehandlung and described him as "ein nur allzu williger Henkersknecht." [J8]

## 2. Principal Findings Supported by the Record

West Germany convicted Pranas Lukys alias Jakys, a Lithuanian Security Police chief and collaborator with Einsatzkommando Tilsit, for participation in murder. [J1]

The 1960 Ulm court identified Lukys as born on 3 July 1900 in Raseiniai/Lithuania, last resident in Augsburg, in pretrial detention since 22 February 1957, and convicted him in 103 cases. [J1]

The 1960 judgment restated the earlier 1958 Ulm disposition: Lukys alias Jakys had been convicted in 315 cases and sentenced to seven years Zuchthaus and five years Ehrverlust. [J2]

At Krottingen I, the court found that Lukys was brought in to help review detained Lithuanian communists or suspected communists, that he used a name list, and that Hersmann relied on his information. [J3]

The court found that Lukys opposed at least two releases when Hersmann was inclined to release detainees; those men were not released and were shot. [J3] [J4]

The court rejected Lukys's explanation that he had come to the execution site to free the detainees and accepted only that certain released men thanked him because they personally escaped death. [J4]

The 1960 court convicted Lukys of accessory participation in communal murder in 103 proven cases: Krottingen I, Krottingen III, Krottingen IV, Polangen II, Polangen III, and Krottingen VI. [J5]

The court found that Lukys knew the extermination measures were unlawful and criminal. [J5] [J7]

German jurisdiction applied because Lukys was a foreigner found in Germany and not extradited; the court noted that there was then no extradition or other legal traffic between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic. [J6]

A separate documentary source outside the Ulm record, Christoph Dieckmann and Rūta Vanagaitė, places Lukys at the Dimitravas camp making weekly Saturday visits during which he personally forced prisoners to run across the yard and shot them as they ran. The Ulm court did not consider this evidence; the legal frame applied at Ulm was Beihilfe (accessory), while the Dieckmann record supports a hands-on principal-perpetrator finding. [M12]

Lithuania did not produce a comparable criminal reckoning against Lukys-Jakys for crimes against Jews. This register identifies no Lithuanian-state punishment of him for the murder of Jews.

## 3. Evidence Hierarchy

**Judicial findings.** The controlling legal record for Lukys is the 1960 Landgericht Ulm retrial judgment, supported by the 1958 Ulm judgment as procedural history and by the 1960 Federal Court of Justice appeal/remand history as reflected in the 1960 judgment. [J1] [J2]

**Contemporaneous German police record.** The Stapo Tilsit report of 1 July 1941, signed by Hans-Joachim Böhme and publicly available in translated/annotated form through JewishGen/KehilaLinks, supplies the contemporaneous date table for the earliest actions: Garsden/Gargždai on 24 June 1941; Krottingen/Kretinga on 25 June 1941; and Polangen/Palanga on 27 June 1941. [M8]

**Soviet Extraordinary Commission and Dieckmann/Vanagaitė documentary record.** Christoph Dieckmann and Rūta Vanagaitė reproduce the Soviet Extraordinary Commission forensic finding of 506 corpses in four pits at Dimitravas — 31 children, 94 teenagers, and 381 women, including 30 children thrown into the pits alive — and separately attribute to Kretinga police chief Pranas Lukys the practice of weekly Saturday executions at Dimitravas. This is documentary material the 1958 and 1960 Ulm courts did not consider. [M12]

**Memorial and research sources.** Gedenkorte-Europa supplies the public memorial/research narrative for Kretinga and the biographical entry for Pranas Lukys. It identifies him as Kretinga Security Police chief, describes list production and selection activity with Hersmann, and connects him to later murders of women and children. [M1] [M2]

**Secondary scholarship.** USHMM, Dieckmann's German monograph, Langerbein, Kwiet, Matthäus, Gräfe, Bubnys, and related scholarship provide historical context for Lithuanian collaboration, the Tilsit killing zone, the Kretinga/Palanga actions, and postwar West German prosecution. [M5] [M6] [M9] [M11]

## 4. Conflict and Variance Register

**Birth date and place:** The 1960 Ulm judgment gives 3 July 1900, Raseiniai/Lithuania. The Stapo Tilsit report gives 30 July 1900, Lydavenen/Lyduvėnai. Both should be carried because the variance may reflect wartime police reporting, place-name hierarchy, county/place confusion, or a transcription issue. [J1] [M8]

**Krottingen/Kretinga date:** The contemporaneous Stapo Tilsit report dates the 214-person Krottingen/Kretinga action to 25 June 1941. The 1960 Ulm court record places Lukys in Krottingen on 26 June 1941 for the Lukys-specific finding. The Aurich follow-on judgment also carries 26 June. Use 25 June for the massacre chronology and 26 June for the Ulm finding. [M8] [J3] [J9]

**Palanga / Polangen I date:** The Stapo Tilsit report records the 111-person Polangen/Palanga action on 27 June 1941. The Aurich follow-on judgment carries 30 June 1941. These should be treated as a source-date variance for the same 111-person event, not as two separate actions. [M8] [J9]

**Women in the earliest actions:** The Stapo Tilsit report states that both the Garsden/Gargždai 201-person total and the Krottingen/Kretinga 214-person total included one woman. That evidence places women among the earliest victims in the Tilsit actions and complicates later defense chronology that tried to isolate the killing of Jewish women and children as a later development. [M8]

**1958 and 1960 counts:** The 1958 Ulm judgment convicted Lukys in 315 cases. The 1960 retrial judgment convicted him in 103 proven cases after the Federal Court of Justice set aside the 1958 conviction as to Lukys and ordered a new hearing. The reduction reflects narrowed proof on retrial, not a reversal of the underlying killing system. [J1] [J2]

**Ulm court versus Dieckmann evidence:** The 1958 and 1960 Ulm judgments applied a Beihilfe (accessory) legal frame to Lukys. The Dieckmann/Vanagaitė documentary record of weekly Saturday executions at Dimitravas, attributed to Lukys by name, supports a hands-on principal-perpetrator characterization that the Ulm court did not consider. The two records are not in conflict; the Ulm record is narrower because that evidence was not before the court. [J1] [J5] [M12]

**German-court proceeding in Kaunas:** Gedenkorte-Europa gives a 1942 formulation for a German proceeding against Lukys involving brutal individual killings, personal enrichment, or misuse of authority. USHMM Occasional Paper 2005-07-03 refers to 1943 imprisonment for unlawful appropriation of Jewish property and misuse of authority. The exact date, court, charge framing, and file location require archival confirmation. [M2] [M6]

## 5. Identity, Political Profile, and Pre-1941 Trajectory

Pranas Lukys appears in the German judicial and police record under the operational alias Jakys and related variants Jackys and Jakkys. The record places him within the Lithuanian Security Police / Saugumas world, the Kretinga security apparatus, and the Voldemarist or voldemarininkai-aligned nationalist current. [J1] [M1] [M2] [M8]

The working chronology places him as a teacher before entering Lithuanian state service; secondary material places him in Lithuanian criminal-police service from 1923 and as head of the Lithuanian Security Police in Kretinga in 1925-1926. These details should be strengthened through Gräfe and Lithuanian archive records before use as standalone claims. [M2]

After the Soviet occupation in 1940, Lukys fled into German-controlled territory. Secondary sources place him inside German Sicherheitspolizei structures before the invasion of the Soviet Union, and the Stapo Tilsit report further connects him to the Tilsit security forces. [M6] [M8]

## 6. Chronology

**3 July 1900:** Born in Raseiniai/Lithuania according to the 1960 Ulm judgment. [J1]

**30 July 1900:** Alternative wartime police-record entry: Lydavenen/Lyduvėnai according to the Stapo Tilsit report. [M8]

**1915:** Deported to Russia at age 15; the 1960 court treated this as part of his personal history and later hatred of Russians and communists. [J8]

**1919-1922:** Volunteer in the newly formed Lithuanian armed forces; secondary/dossier item requiring direct verification before standalone publication.

**1923:** Entered Lithuanian criminal police according to secondary/dossier material; verify through Gräfe and Lithuanian records before standalone citation.

**1925-1926:** Reported first tenure as head of Lithuanian Security Police in Kretinga; attribute to Gedenkorte/Gräfe pending archival confirmation. [M2]

**1940:** Fled to Germany after Soviet occupation. Secondary sources place him in German security-police structures before the invasion; the Stapo Tilsit report connects him to the Tilsit security forces. [M6] [M8]

**22 June 1941:** German forces took Kretinga. Lukys returned with the German invasion and resumed a Saugumas/LSP role in the Kretinga district. [M1] [M2] [M8]

**24 June 1941:** Men aged 14-60 were ordered to Kretinga marketplace. Gedenkorte-Europa states that Werner Hersmann and Pranas Lukys separated alleged communists and Jews; Jews were beaten and confined. [M1]

**25 June 1941:** Krottingen/Kretinga massacre: the Stapo Tilsit report records 214 persons shot, including one woman. [M8]

**26 June 1941:** Ulm court finding: Lukys was present in Krottingen and participated in the review of detainees using a name list. [J3]

**27 June 1941:** Polangen/Palanga: the Stapo Tilsit report records 111 persons shot. [M8]

**Late June / early July 1941:** The Stapo Tilsit report also records Garsden/Gargždai on 24 June 1941: 201 persons shot, including one woman. Together with Krottingen, this places women among the first victims in the earliest Tilsit actions. [M8]

**Early July 1941:** Krottingen III: the 1960 judgment found proof that 15 Jewish men were shot and that Lukys reported their detention and number to the relevant German witness. [J4] [J5]

**Mid-July 1941:** More than 100 Jews imprisoned in Kretinga were brought to the Jewish cemetery, forced to dig a pit, and shot according to Gedenkorte-Europa. [M1]

**Late July 1941:** Dossier lead: Lukys ordered Saugumas officer Vincas Smilgys to "liquidate" 17 Jewish women "without screaming or noise." This should be tied to its underlying file before standalone use.

**End of July 1941:** Per Dieckmann and Vanagaitė, prisoners were marched from Skuodas to the Dimitravas camp, a distance of 14 kilometers covered in two days; those unable to keep pace were shot and buried along the road. [M12]

**Beginning of August 1941:** Dossier lead: Lukys chaired or participated in the meeting at which Behrendt transmitted the order to shoot Jewish women and children in the Tilsit strip. Tie to the underlying record before standalone use.

**Mid-August 1941:** Gedenkorte-Europa states that twenty women and children of murdered Jewish men were killed and that Lukys ordered the murder. The 1960 judgment's Krottingen VI conviction covers at least 20 Jewish women and children. [M1] [J5]

**Mid-August 1941 (Dimitravas):** Per Dieckmann and Vanagaitė, the prisoners at Dimitravas were shot by Lithuanian police from Skuodas together with local partisans. The Soviet Extraordinary Commission later found four pits at Dimitravas containing 506 corpses: 31 children, 94 teenagers, and 381 women. Thirty children were thrown into the pits alive. [M12]

**August 1941 and following (recurring at Dimitravas):** Per Dieckmann and Vanagaitė, Kretinga police chief Pranas Lukys made personal weekly visits to the Dimitravas camp on

Saturdays, forced prisoners to run across the camp yard, and personally shot them as they ran. [M12]

**Late August 1941:** Gedenkorte-Europa states that women at Pryšmančiai were deceived that they would be sent to their husbands; Lukys ordered the murder and Tilsit Gestapo representatives observed and photographed it. [M1]

**12 October 1941:** Kunigiškiai forest near Palanga / Valderiškės camp action appears in the working dossier; use after location-specific verification.

**1942/1943:** Secondary sources report German action against Lukys in Kaunas for abuses involving personal enrichment, misuse of authority, unlawful appropriation of Jewish property, or brutal individual killings. Gedenkorte gives 1942; USHMM gives 1943. [M2] [M6]

**1944:** Fled to Germany ahead of the Soviet advance; later resided in Passau and Augsburg. [M2]

**1949:** His family reportedly emigrated to the United States; the reason his own emigration failed requires direct evidence before publication.

**22 February 1957:** Arrested or placed in pretrial detention in West Germany. [J1]

**28 April 1958:** Opening of the Ulm Einsatzgruppen Trial before the Schwurgericht of the Landgericht Ulm. [M3]

**29 August 1958:** Original Ulm conviction: 315 cases, seven years Zuchthaus, five years loss of civil rights. [J2] [M3] [M10]

**23 February 1960:** Federal Court of Justice judgment 1 StR 648/59: Kreuzmann and Sakuth appeals rejected; Schmidt-Hammer and Lukys convictions set aside for new hearing and decision. [J2]

**27 Sept.-3 Nov. 1960:** New main hearing before Schwurgericht Ulm; findings based on defendants' statements and 57 witnesses. [J2]

**3 November 1960:** Final operative judgment: Lukys convicted in 103 cases; five years Zuchthaus; two years loss of civil rights. [J1]

## **7. Operational Register: Kretinga, Palanga, Dimitravas, and the Tilsit Border Strip**

The Einsatzkommando Tilsit killing zone was an approximately 25-kilometer strip on Lithuanian soil. The 1960 Ulm judgment states that from 24 June 1941 to autumn 1941, mass killings of Jews and Lithuanian residents suspected of communism were carried out there by Einsatzkommando Tilsit on orders of National Socialist authorities. [J1]

Kretinga marketplace, 24 June 1941: Gedenkorte-Europa states that men aged 14-60 were ordered to assemble, that Werner Hersmann and Pranas Lukys selected alleged communists and Jews from the crowd, and that Jewish men were beaten by German soldiers and Lithuanian white-arbanders. [M1]

Krottingen/Kretinga, 25 June 1941: the Stapo Tilsit report records 214 persons shot, including one woman. [M8]

Krottingen/Kretinga I, 26 June 1941 judicial finding: the 1960 judgment found Lukys present in Krottingen, using a name list and providing information during the review of detained Lithuanian communists or suspected communists. [J3]

Krottingen I evidentiary result: the retrial judgment proved at least two cases where Lukys's objection to release caused men to remain in the killing process and be shot. [J3] [J4] [J5]

Women in the first actions: the Stapo Tilsit report states that the Garsden/Gargždai 201-person total and the Krottingen/Kretinga 214-person total each included one woman. [M8]

Palanga / Polangen I: the contemporaneous report records 111 persons shot on 27 June 1941. The Aurich follow-on judgment carries 30 June 1941 for the same event. [M8] [J9]

Krottingen III: the court found proof regarding 15 Jewish men and recorded that Lukys reported their detention and number to Mo. [J4] [J5]

Polangen III: the court credited Behrendt's testimony and found proof regarding 60 Lithuanian communists, including 3-5 women. [J5]

Krottingen VI: the court found proof regarding at least 20 Jewish women and children. This is the judicial bridge to the Gedenkorte-Europa narrative that Lukys ordered mid-August killings of women and children. [J5] [M1]

Pryšmančiai / Kveciai forest and Kretinga Jewish cemetery: Gedenkorte-Europa supplies the public memorial narrative connecting Lukys to lists, selections, deception, and orders for later murders of women and children. [M1]

By early September 1941, Gedenkorte-Europa states that Kretinga's Jewish population, more than 1,000 people, had been destroyed and that postwar investigations found mass graves at the Jewish cemetery and in the Kveciai forest. [M1]

## **7.1 Dimitravas camp (Skuodas-Dimitravas axis)**

The Dimitravas camp record adds a separate body of evidence to the Lukys file. It is documented in Christoph Dieckmann and Rūta Vanagaitė's *How Did It Happen?: Understanding the Holocaust*, in language reproduced here so the basis is unambiguous:

*"marched from Skuodas to the Dimitravas camp at the end of July, walking a distance of 14 kilometers in two days. Those who were not fast enough were shot and buried along the road. In Dimitravas, they had to work in the fields. In the middle of August, they were shot by Lithuanian police from Skuodas and local partisans. The Soviet Extraordinary Commission found four pits with 506 corpses: 31 children, 94 teenagers, and 381 women. Thirty children were thrown into the pits alive. Kretinga police chief Pranas Lukys used to go to Dimitravas every Saturday to force people to run across the yard and then he shot them while they ran. The same camp was used later for POWs. Even later, 189 women, wives of Soviet functionaries, were imprisoned at the Dimitravas camp." [M12]*

Three documentary points must be kept distinct in any use of this record:

First, the Skuodas-Dimitravas march at the end of July 1941 is its own atrocity: a forced 14-kilometer march in two days during which those unable to keep pace were shot and buried along the road. [M12]

Second, the mid-August 1941 mass killing at Dimitravas was carried out by Lithuanian police from Skuodas and local partisans. The Soviet Extraordinary Commission later found four pits containing 506 corpses, comprising 31 children, 94 teenagers, and 381 women. Thirty children were thrown into the pits alive. This is the forensic finding of a Soviet postwar commission, reproduced by Dieckmann and Vanagaitė and so carrying the imprimatur of a senior German Holocaust historian working with a Lithuanian co-author. [M12]

Third, Lukys's personal practice at Dimitravas is a separate, recurring action: weekly Saturday visits during which he forced prisoners to run across the yard and shot them as they ran. This is the evidence the Ulm court did not consider. It is the documentary basis for treating Lukys as a hands-on principal perpetrator, not only as the accessory the Ulm court convicted him to be. [M12]

Forensic significance. The Dimitravas record breaks the Ulm Gehilfen frame. The Ulm court convicted Lukys as an accessory because that was the evidentiary record before it. Dieckmann supplies later documentary material identifying Lukys by name, by role (Kretinga police chief), by location (Dimitravas), by frequency (every Saturday), and by method (forcing prisoners to run, then shooting them). That record is consistent with principal perpetration. Any later article relying on this register must keep this distinction visible: the legal record of Ulm is one thing; the documentary record of Dieckmann is another; together they describe a fuller perpetrator than either source alone.

## **8. Judicial Register: Ulm Proceedings**

### **8.1 The 1958 Ulm judgment: original conviction**

The 1960 judgment restates the 1958 disposition: Lukys alias Jakys was convicted in 315 cases and sentenced to seven years Zuchthaus and five years loss of civil rights. The judgment was set aside as to Lukys after appeal. The bpb public-history account independently gives the 1958 Lukys sentence table, and the JTA contemporaneous report provides a press account of the 1958 sentencing. [J2] [M3] [M10]

### **8.2 The 1960 Ulm judgment: final operative conviction**

The 1960 judgment identifies the defendant as Pranas Lukys alias Jakys, born 3 July 1900 in Raseiniai/Lithuania, last resident in Augsburg, in pretrial detention since 22 February 1957. It convicted him of gemeinschaftliche Beihilfe zum gemeinschaftlichen Mord in 103 cases and sentenced him to five years Zuchthaus. The court also stripped him of civil rights for two years and credited pretrial detention. [J1]

The case concerned mass killings carried out from 24 June 1941 to autumn 1941 in an approximately 25-kilometer Lithuanian border strip by Einsatzkommando Tilsit, targeting Jews and Lithuanian residents suspected of communism. [J1]

### **8.3 Specific Lukys findings**

At Krottingen I, Lukys was present in Krottingen on 26 June 1941 according to the court record and was brought in before the prisoners were transported to the execution site to help question detained Lithuanian communists or suspected communists. [J3]

He gave information using a name list. Hersmann relied more or less on his information, giving Lukys a decisive role in the review. [J3]

At least twice, when Hersmann was inclined to release detainees, Lukys strongly objected. Those men were not released and were shot. [J3] [J4]

The court rejected Lukys's claim that he had gone to the execution site to free all detainees. It accepted only the limited proposition that released men thanked him because they personally escaped death. [J4]

For later Kretinga and Palanga killings, the court credited witness evidence against Lukys and rejected his effort to discredit witnesses. [J5]

The court found that Lukys knowingly assisted extermination measures satisfying the legal elements of murder and that he understood their unlawfulness and criminal purpose. [J5] [J7]

German jurisdiction applied because Lukys was a foreigner found in Germany and not extradited; the court noted that there was then no extradition or other legal traffic between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic. [J6]

The military-order protection did not apply to Lukys because he was neither in a German command relationship nor subject to German special military jurisdiction; the court found that he clearly recognized the obvious unlawfulness and criminal purpose of the mass killings. [J7]

At sentencing, the court found that Lukys largely had it in his own hands whom he would send to Sonderbehandlung and described him as "ein nur allzu williger Henkersknecht." [J8]

**Cross-reference note:** The Ulm court did not consider the Dimitravas evidence later set out in Dieckmann and Vanagaitė. The Beihilfe (accessory) legal frame applied at Ulm reflects the evidentiary record before the court. The Dieckmann/Vanagaitė record of weekly Saturday executions at Dimitravas, attributed to Lukys by name and role, would have supported a principal-perpetrator characterization rather than accessory. Any later article should make this gap visible rather than collapse it. [J5] [M12]

#### **8.4 The 103 proven cases in the 1960 judgment**

Krottingen I: 2 Lithuanian communists.

Krottingen III: 15 Jewish men.

Krottingen IV: 4 Lithuanian communists.

Polangen II: 2 Lithuanian spouses suspected of communism.

Polangen III: 60 Lithuanian communists, including 3-5 women.

Krottingen VI: at least 20 Jewish women and children.

Total: 103 cases of accessory participation in communal murder. The difference between the 315-case 1958 disposition and the 103-case 1960 retrial judgment reflects the procedural path of appeal, remand, and narrowed proof at the second hearing. [J2] [J5]

### **9. The 1942/1943 German-Court Proceeding at Kaunas**

The working dossier includes a significant secondary-source claim that Lukys-Jakys was arrested and convicted or imprisoned by German authorities at Kaunas in 1942 or 1943 for abuses connected to brutal individual killings, personal enrichment, misuse of authority, or unlawful appropriation of Jewish property. Gedenkorte-Europa gives the 1942 formulation; USHMM Occasional Paper 2005-07-03 refers to 1943 imprisonment for unlawful appropriation of Jewish property and misuse of authority. [M2] [M6]

**Forensic significance.** If verified through the German or Lithuanian archival file, this episode would show how the German occupation apparatus could punish corruption, theft, private violence, or misuse of authority inside a murder system while the mass murder of Jews remained policy. That point is analytically powerful and should be supported by the original file before being used as a standalone public claim.

## **10. Fridman / Article 170<sup>2</sup> Use Note**

This register is best used as a documentary anchor, not as a rhetorical shortcut. The strongest Fridman connection is institutional contrast: Germany convicted a Lithuanian security-police perpetrator for participation in murder; Lithuania did not punish him for crimes against Jews; Lithuania now seeks to punish Artur Fridman for speech about Lithuanian nationalist memory.

**Recommended sentence for later articles.** West Germany convicted Pranas Lukys-Jakys, a Lithuanian Security Police chief and Voldemarist armed collaborator, for participation in murder. Lithuania did not punish him for crimes against Jews. Lithuania now seeks to punish Artur Fridman for speech about the same universe of Lithuanian nationalist memory.

## **11. Archive and File-Application Register: What Still Should Be Requested and Why**

The present register is usable now for public writing because the operative West German judicial findings, the Stapo Tilsit date table, the Dieckmann/Vanagaitė Dimitravas record, and the public memorial/research record already support the main claim. Additional files should still be requested because they can convert attributed secondary claims into primary-document claims, sharpen the 1958-to-1960 procedural history, identify exhibits and photographs, and test whether Lithuanian records contain any domestic proceeding or postwar non-punishment trail.

**Full 1958 Ulm judgment, JuNSV Bd. XV, Lfd. Nr. 465, pp. 1-274:** This is the original 315-case disposition. It should be obtained to identify the Lukys-specific findings behind the first conviction, compare the evidentiary record with the 1960 retrial, and avoid relying only on the 1960 restatement for the 1958 case.

**Federal Court of Justice judgment of 23 February 1960, 1 StR 648/59:** This file explains why the convictions of Lukys and Schmidt-Hammer were set aside and why Kreuzmann and Sakuth lost their appeals. It is important for describing the appellate posture with precision.

**Full 1960 Ulm retrial file, Ks 2/57:** The printed JuNSV text supplies the judgment, but the case file may contain witness statements, police exhibits, photographs, translations, interrogation records, and identity materials that explain how the court reached the 103-case result.

**Zentrale Stelle Ludwigsburg / Bundesarchiv investigative file, likely B 162 / AR-Z 15/1958 or successor holdings:** This file may contain person-by-person investigative summaries, correspondence, witness leads, evidentiary tables, and postwar investigative reasoning on Lukys-Jakys and the Tilsit defendants.

**Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart, Bestand EA 4/412:** Baden-Württemberg justice-ministry files on the Ulm trial may include administrative correspondence, press strategy, trial oversight, public reaction, and internal documentation not reproduced in JuNSV.

**Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart, Bestand R 20/003 05, if confirmed relevant:** The working source inventory suggests possible audio or sound documents connected to the verdict. This should be tested because audio may preserve court or media framing not available in print.

**Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg or successor holdings for Staatsanwaltschaft Ulm case materials:** These may include the prosecutor's working file, court exhibits, police photographs, press clippings, witness contact sheets, and materials identifying Lukys-Jakys in the dock on 28 April 1958.

**Archival copy of the Stapo Tilsit report of 1 July 1941:** The JewishGen/KehilaLinks translation is publicly useful, but the original German record should be obtained to support the 25 June Krottingen date, the 27 June Polangen date, the women-in-first-actions point, and the Jackys/Lydavenen birth variant from the source itself.

**Soviet Extraordinary Commission file on the Dimitravas pits:** Dieckmann and Vanagaitė reproduce the 506-body finding (31 children, 94 teenagers, 381 women; 30 children buried alive). The underlying Soviet commission file should be obtained, both to confirm the figures from the primary source and to identify the witness statements and forensic methodology behind them.

**Dieckmann's archival source for the Dimitravas Saturday executions:** The Dieckmann/Vanagaitė statement that Kretinga police chief Pranas Lukys made weekly Saturday visits to Dimitravas and personally shot prisoners as they ran rests on an archival or testimonial source within Dieckmann's research base. The underlying file or testimony should be identified so the claim can be cited to its primary anchor rather than only to the popular book.

**German or Lithuanian archival file for the 1942/1943 Kaunas proceeding:** This remains an important unresolved file. It would verify whether German authorities convicted or imprisoned Lukys for misuse of authority, theft, unlawful appropriation of Jewish property, personal enrichment, or brutal individual killings, and would allow the analytical point about intra-system punishment to be made directly.

**Lithuanian Central State Archive records on interwar Saugumas / criminal police service in Kretinga:** These files could verify his prewar state service, his reported 1925-1926 Kretinga Security Police leadership, dismissal, political profile, and state-service continuity.

**Lithuanian wartime local administration and police records for Kretinga, Palanga, Pryšmančiai, Kveciai, Valderiškės/Kunigiškiai, and Dimitravas:** These may identify local personnel, orders, detention records, transfer lists, property records, and Lithuanian-side participation in the killings described by the German, memorial, and Dieckmann sources.

**Postwar Soviet, Lithuanian SSR, or later Lithuanian files on Lukys-Jakys:** These files could test whether any domestic investigation, conviction in absentia, property file, rehabilitation

record, citizenship/emigration matter, or non-prosecution trail exists. The central public claim is stronger if the domestic record is searched rather than assumed.

**Operational Situation Report / Ereignismeldung UdSSR file for early July 1941:** The working dossier contains an Operational Situation Report number discrepancy, with references to Nr. 14 of 6 July 1941 and earlier notes referencing Nr. 12 of 4 July 1941. The primary EM text should be verified before citing the number.

**Gräfe, Vom Donnerkreuz zum Hakenkreuz, p. 436, and cited underlying sources:** Gräfe reportedly contains a short Pranas Lukys biography. Direct inspection is needed for the 1923 police-service claim, 1925-1926 Kretinga tenure, political alignment, and source chain.

## **12. Short Public Abstract for Upload Page**

This forensic register documents Pranas Lukys alias Jakys, a Lithuanian Security Police chief in Kretinga and Voldemarist / nationalist collaborator in the Einsatzkommando Tilsit killing zone. West Germany convicted him in 1958 in 315 cases and, after appeal and retrial, convicted him again in 1960 in 103 cases of accessory participation in communal murder. The register incorporates the contemporaneous Stapo Tilsit report of 1 July 1941, which dates the Krottingen/Kretinga 214-person massacre to 25 June 1941 and records that both the earliest Garsden and Krottingen shootings included one woman. It also incorporates the Dieckmann and Vanagaitė documentary record of the Dimitravas camp, including the Soviet Extraordinary Commission forensic finding of four pits with 506 corpses — 31 children, 94 teenagers, and 381 women, with 30 children thrown into the pits alive — and the separate finding that Kretinga police chief Pranas Lukys made weekly Saturday visits to Dimitravas and personally shot prisoners as they were forced to run across the yard. The Ulm court did not have the Dimitravas evidence and applied a Beihilfe (accessory) frame. Lithuania did not produce a comparable criminal reckoning for crimes against Jews. The register is intended for later citation in articles contrasting Germany's punishment of a Lithuanian perpetrator with Lithuania's refusal to punish such perpetrators while seeking to punish speech about Lithuanian nationalist memory.

## **13. Publication-Ready Core Paragraph**

Germany did not need to imagine Pranas Lukys-Jakys as a symbol. It tried him. It named him. It found that he used local Lithuanian security knowledge and a name list in a murder process, that he opposed releases when men otherwise might have lived, and that he knowingly assisted extermination measures whose unlawfulness and criminal purpose he understood. The contemporaneous Stapo Tilsit report places the 214-person Krottingen/Kretinga massacre on 25 June 1941 and records that the victims included one woman. The senior German Holocaust historian Christoph Dieckmann, with Rūta Vanagaitė, separately documents that Kretinga police chief Pranas Lukys went to the Dimitravas camp every Saturday and personally shot prisoners as they were forced to run across the yard, and that the Soviet Extraordinary Commission found four pits there containing 506 bodies, including 30 children buried alive. West Germany convicted Lukys first in 315 cases, then, after appeal and retrial, in 103 cases. Lithuania did not punish him for crimes against Jews. That is the documentary contrast: a German court punished a Lithuanian perpetrator; Lithuania now seeks to punish Artur Fridman for speech about Lithuanian nationalist memory.

## 14. Source Register

### 14.1 Primary judicial and contemporary sources

[J0] Stable public index: JuNSV West German Court Judgments index. Use this as the stable public link to the JuNSV collection; use the formal print citations below for page-specific findings. URL: <https://junsv.nl/en/west-german-court-judgments>

[J0a] Procedural-history cross-check: use public case-chain indexes such as dejure.org only as docket aids, not as substitutes for the JuNSV print judgment text.

[J1] JuNSV Bd. XVI, Lfd. Nr. 499, p. 779: LG Ulm, 3 Nov. 1960, Ks 2/57; identifies Schmidt-Hammer and Pranas Lukys alias Jakys; states Lukys conviction in 103 cases, five years Zuchthaus, two years loss of civil rights, and the Einsatzkommando Tilsit border-strip murder context.

[J2] JuNSV Bd. XVI, Lfd. Nr. 499, p. 780: restates the 1958 conviction of Lukys in 315 cases; seven years Zuchthaus and five years Ehrverlust; records BGH 23 Feb. 1960, 1 StR 648/59; remands as to Lukys and Schmidt-Hammer; states new main hearing ran 27 Sept.-3 Nov. 1960 with 57 witnesses.

[J3] JuNSV Bd. XVI, Lfd. Nr. 499, p. 813: Lukys-specific findings in Krottingen I; presence on 26 June 1941 according to the court record; use of a name list; decisive role in review of detainees; objection to at least two releases.

[J4] JuNSV Bd. XVI, Lfd. Nr. 499, p. 816: rejects Lukys rescuer narrative; finds he was substantially involved in review, had a name list, did not want all detainees freed, and aided the murder of at least two victims in Krottingen I.

[J5] JuNSV Bd. XVI, Lfd. Nr. 499, p. 819: lists the 103 proven cases and finds Lukys knew the extermination measures were unlawful and criminal.

[J6] JuNSV Bd. XVI, Lfd. Nr. 499, p. 822: German jurisdiction over Lukys as a foreigner found in Germany and not extradited; German law applied to murder-accessory crimes committed in Lithuania.

[J7] JuNSV Bd. XVI, Lfd. Nr. 499, p. 825: rejects application of German military-order protection to Lukys; finds he recognized the obvious unlawfulness and criminal purpose of the mass killings.

[J8] JuNSV Bd. XVI, Lfd. Nr. 499, p. 830: sentencing findings; Lukys described as "ein nur allzu williger Henkersknecht"; final five-year sentence.

[J9] Aurich follow-on judgment carrying forward the canonical Tilsit-Einsatzkommando killing table: JuNSV Bd. XX, Lfd. Nr. 579a, LG Aurich, 26 June 1964, p. 305. It carries 26 June 1941 for the Krottingen 214-person action and 30 June 1941 for Polangen I; those are later court-record dates that diverge from the contemporaneous Stapo Tilsit report.

### 14.2 Public memorial and research sources

[M1] Gedenkorte-Europa, Kretinga locality entry. Public memorial/research narrative on Kretinga; Lukys as Security Police chief, list provider, selector with Hersmann, and orderer of murders of women and children. URL: [https://www.gedenkorte-europa.eu/de\\_de/kretinga.html](https://www.gedenkorte-europa.eu/de_de/kretinga.html)

- [M2] Gedenkorte-Europa, Pranas Lukys biographical entry. URL: [https://www.gedenkorte-europa.eu/de\\_de/article-pranas-lukys-1900.html](https://www.gedenkorte-europa.eu/de_de/article-pranas-lukys-1900.html)
- [M3] Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, "28. April 1958: Beginn Ulmer Einsatzgruppen-Prozess." Concise German public-history account of the Ulm trial; includes the 1958 Lukys sentence table. URL: <https://www.bpb.de/kurz-knapp/hintergrund-aktuell/547752/28-april-1958-beginn-ulmer-einsatzgruppen-prozess/>
- [M4] German Wikipedia, Ulmer Einsatzgruppen-Prozess. Useful bibliographic pointer to the Ulm trial and related JuNSV references; use only as an index, not as controlling authority. URL: [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulmer\\_Einsatzgruppen-Prozess](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulmer_Einsatzgruppen-Prozess)
- [M5] Institut für Zeitgeschichte research project, "Das radikal Böse. Der Ulmer Einsatzgruppen-Prozess von 1958." Scholarly framing of the trial, its prehistory, and the Gehilfen doctrine. URL: <https://www.ifz-muenchen.de/en/research/ea/research/radical-evil-the-1958-ulm-einsatzgruppe-trial-and-the-rediscovery-of-the-holocaust>
- [M6] USHMM Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, Occasional Paper 2005-07-03, Lithuania and the Jews: The Holocaust Chapter, including Michael MacQueen case-study material on Lithuanian collaboration. URL: [https://www.ushmm.org/m/pdfs/Publication\\_OP\\_2005-07-03.pdf](https://www.ushmm.org/m/pdfs/Publication_OP_2005-07-03.pdf)
- [M7] JewishGen International Jewish Cemetery Project, Kretinga entry. Use as a lead and memorial/source index; verify archival claims before treating as controlling. URL: <https://cdp.jewishgen.org/eastern-europe/lithuania/kretinga>
- [M8] JewishGen/KehilaLinks Gargždai, annotated translation of the Stapo Tilsit report of 1 July 1941. Use as the public online anchor for the contemporaneous report giving Garsden 24 June 1941, 201 persons including one woman; Krottingen 25 June 1941, 214 persons including one woman; Polangen 27 June 1941, 111 persons; and the Jackys/Lydavenen birth-record variant. URL: <https://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/Gargzdai/report.html>
- [M9] Vilnius University journal, Genocidas ir rezistencija, "Annihilation of the Jewish Community of Kretinga in Summer and Autumn 1941." URL: <https://www.zurnalai.vu.lt/gr/en/article/view/37374>
- [M10] Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 2 September 1958, contemporaneous reporting of the original 1958 sentences. The 1958 Lukys sentence was later vacated as to him and replaced by the 1960 operative judgment. URL: <https://www.jta.org/1958/09/02/archive/nazi-officials-sentenced-in-germany-killed-5000-lithuanian-jews>
- [M11] Arūnas Bubnys, Holocaust in Lithuanian Province in 1941, English PDF; useful for Kretinga county provincial context. URL: [https://www.komisija.lt/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A.Bubnys\\_Province\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.komisija.lt/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A.Bubnys_Province_ENG.pdf)
- [M12] Christoph Dieckmann and Rūta Vanagaitė, How Did It Happen?: Understanding the Holocaust. Primary documentary source for: (i) the end-of-July 1941 forced march from Skuodas to the Dimitravas camp with prisoners shot along the road; (ii) the mid-August 1941 mass killing at Dimitravas by Lithuanian police from Skuodas and local partisans; (iii) the Soviet Extraordinary Commission forensic finding of four pits with 506 corpses (31 children, 94 teenagers, 381 women; 30 children thrown into the pits alive); and (iv) the recurring weekly Saturday visits to Dimitravas by Kretinga police chief Pranas Lukys, during which he forced

prisoners to run across the camp yard and personally shot them as they ran. The Ulm court did not have this evidence in 1958 or 1960. Carry as a numbered M-source, not only as a bibliographic entry.

### **14.3 Secondary scholarly literature**

Helmut Langerbein, *Hitler's Death Squads: The Logic of Mass Murder*, Texas A&M University Press, 2003. Detailed English-language treatment of Lukys-Jakys; verify exact pages before quotation.

Christoph Dieckmann, *Deutsche Besatzungspolitik in Litauen 1941-1944*, Wallstein, Göttingen, 2011, vol. 1, p. 385 fn. 384. Principal German monographic anchor.

Christoph Dieckmann and Rūta Vanagaitė, *How Did It Happen?: Understanding the Holocaust*. Promoted in this Version 2026-05-20 to numbered primary documentary source [M12] above. Bibliographic entry retained here for completeness.

Konrad Kwiet, "Rehearsing for Murder: The Beginning of the Final Solution in Lithuania in June 1941," *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, 12:1 (1998), pp. 3-26.

Jürgen Matthäus, "Controlled Escalation: Himmler's Men in the Summer of 1941 and the Holocaust in the Occupied Soviet Territories," *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, 21:2 (Fall 2007), pp. 218 ff.

Jürgen Matthäus, "Jenseits der Grenze," *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, 44:2 (1996), pp. 101-117.

Karl Heinz Gräfe, *Vom Donnerkreuz zum Hakenkreuz. Die baltischen Staaten zwischen Diktatur und Okkupation*, Edition Organon, Berlin, 2010. Pranas Lukys short biography reportedly at p. 436.

Sabrina Müller, "Zum Drehbuch einer Ausstellung. Der Ulmer Einsatzgruppenprozess von 1958," in Jürgen Finger, Sven Keller, Andreas Wirsching, eds., *Vom Recht zur Geschichte*, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen, 2009.

Joseph Levinson, ed., *The Shoah (Holocaust) in Lithuania*, Vilnius, 2006, p. 98 ff.

Patrick Tobin, "Crossroads at Ulm — Postwar West Germany and the 1958 Ulm Einsatzkommando Trial," doctoral dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2013.

### **14.4 Working sources incorporated**

Lukys-Jakys\_Forensic\_Dossier.docx, uploaded 19 May 2026. Used as the broad working compilation.

Lukys\_Jakys\_Forensic\_Register\_2026-05-19\_corrected.docx. Used for the longer register structure and source inventory.

Lukys\_Jakys\_Forensic\_Register\_corrected\_2026-05-19(1).docx. Used for the cleaner register structure and publication framing.

Lukys\_Jakys.docx (control document, Version 2026-05-19). The base for the present Version 2026-05-20 update.

User-supplied 19 May 2026 Stapo Tilsit primary-source verification note. Applied for Krottingen date hierarchy, Polangen duplication, women-in-first-actions point, and canonical JewishGen/KehilaLinks URL.

How Did It Happen?: Understanding the Holocaust, Christoph Dieckmann and Rūta Vanagaitė, uploaded PDF. The Dimitravas passage at the Skuodas-Dimitravas section is the basis for [M12] and for the Section 7.1 additions.

*Lukys-Jakys Forensic Register and Documentary Dossier — Control Document, Version 2026-05-20*