

Grant Arthur Gochin

10900 Winnetka Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311, USA | +1 818-625-6513 | ggochin@gmail.com

International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance — Permanent Office, Berlin, for referral to the Lithuanian delegation and to the competent IHRA committee

PRISMA consortium (EU project No. 101296606) — Coordinator, Alphabet Formation (Belgium)

Platform of European Memory and Conscience — Board and Prize Committee

LGGRTC’s Written Rule That Turns Terminated Investigations Into “Acquittals”

Its application to Brazaitis, Škirpa, Gewecke, Bub and Schleef; LGGRTC’s May 2026 admission to the U.S. Congress and its October 2026 refusal to correct; measure 3.27 of Lithuania’s national plan

This submission supplements, and does not replace, my IHRA petition of 28 May 2026, my Brazaitis and Škirpa dossiers of 24 September 2026 (Annexes 8 and 9), my IHRA transmission of 5 October 2026 and my PRISMA removal request of 5 October 2026. It concerns the Lithuanian Genocide and Resistance Research Centre (LGGRTC). LGGRTC’s statements are cited here as its assertions; the facts rest on the primary records attached and on external court and archival sources.

1. The rule, in LGGRTC’s own words

In letter No. 14R-82 of 11 October 2018, copied to the Seimas Ombudsperson, LGGRTC stated (Annex 3, p. 1; translation, Annex 1):

“The LGGRT Centre [...] calls suspicions, charges or investigations which were dismissed or terminated without proof of the person’s guilt the person’s acquittal.”

In the same letter LGGRTC stated that it “does not carry out a legal assessment of persons’ activity.” The rule converts the absence of a conviction into an affirmative finding of innocence, and LGGRTC has applied it to perpetrators and collaborators of the Holocaust in Lithuania.

2. The applications

Brazaitis. Letter 55R-21 (26 February 2018) states that Juozas Ambrazevičius-Brazaitis, head of the 1941 Provisional Government, “was completely acquitted” after a 1974 U.S. Congress and INS investigation (Annex 2, p. 3). Letter 14R-82 states that a 1975 letter from Congressman Joshua Eilberg confirms that Brazaitis and Šlepetys “were acquitted” and that Eilberg “indirectly apologizes”; it names the addressee as “Algimantas Gečys” (Annex 3). The Eilberg letter is addressed to Stanley A. Gecys (Annex 4, p. 4). The INS letter records that Brazaitis was never questioned, that the names were removed from the active list, that the investigations were “deactivated,” and that “should meaningful information be elicited [...] the investigation is reactivated” (Annex 4, p. 6). LGGRTC page 2969 still stated on 15 July 2026 that Brazaitis was rehabilitated by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Škirpa. In the same letter 55R-21 LGGRTC disclosed that, in its determination on Kazys Škirpa, it took into account “secondary circumstances which it did not mention in that determination” — namely that Brazaitis “was completely acquitted” (Annex 2, p. 3). A foreign “acquittal” that never occurred was used, undisclosed, as favorable evidence in a second state historical determination.

Gewecke. LGGRTC’s memorandum of 17 December 2019 on Jonas Noreika, quoted in its letter 55R-951 of 2 October 2026 (Annex 6), states that in “1969” the Lübeck court “rejected the charges concerning the Holocaust” against Gebietskommissar Hans Gewecke and his deputy Ewald Bub, while recording that Gewecke was sentenced to four and a half years because, on his order, B. Mazoveckis was hanged in the Šiauliai ghetto for secretly bringing food into the ghetto. The judgment is dated 27 January 1970 (Lübeck Regional Court, 2 Ks 1/68; JuNSV No. 722). The killing of a Jewish ghetto prisoner, for which Gewecke was convicted, is a Holocaust crime; LGGRTC records it and states in the same sentence that the Holocaust charges were rejected.

Bub. The published judgment did not establish co-perpetration of murder (Mord); its reasons establish knowing, intentional and unlawful aiding of manslaughter (Totschlag); the proceedings were discontinued because prosecution was time-barred (Annex 10). LGGRTC called this “complete acquittal.” In 55R-951 LGGRTC concedes it “has not examined” the judgment “because it is not digitized,” that “completely acquitted” is “likely [...] not legally correct,” and yet maintains that the Holocaust charges were rejected. The judgment is published in Justiz und NS-Verbrechen and accessible at junsv.nl.

Schleef. LGGRTC’s reply of 11 February 2020 states that the Oldenburg court “exonerated” Hermann Schleef on 27 April 1970 and generalizes that German courts exonerated the builders and commanders of the Šiauliai ghetto and camp. The Oldenburg Regional Court (IV AR 17/70) removed Schleef from prosecution “aus dem tatsächlichen Grunde des mangelnden Beweises” — for lack of evidence — without trial; a separate 1947 Spruchgericht judgment had sentenced him to two and a half years for SS membership with knowledge of its crimes. The court order is held by the Lower Saxony State Archive (NLA OL Best. 140-5 Acc. 38/1997 Nr. 459); Annex 11 contains my filing describing it, the 22-page prosecution memorandum of 26 March 1970 and the 1947 judgment. The archive confirmed that copies of these files were sent to the Lithuanian Embassy in 2021.

Noreika. The Gewecke/Bub passage appears in LGGRTC’s 2019 memorandum on Jonas Noreika, whom LGGRTC itself records as having signed, on 22 August 1941, the order transmitting the instruction to move the Jews of Šiauliai district into a ghetto (Annex 2, p. 2). Letter 55R-21 also discloses that, in its Noreika determination, LGGRTC “took into account (although it did not mention it)” that the Lithuanian Supreme Court had rehabilitated Noreika.

Open source. Bundesarchiv B 162/4368, a 4 August 1964 partial discontinuance in the wider Schaulen investigation AR-Z 774/61, has not yet been examined. It is treated here as neither exculpatory nor incriminating.

3. Admission to the U.S. Congress, then refusal

On 12 May 2026 Lithuania’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs wrote to Congressman Brad Sherman, on the basis of “information supplied by” LGGRTC, that “the Centre has acknowledged that its earlier public formulation from 2018 referring to the ‘complete exoneration’ of Juozas Ambrazevičius-Brazaitis was legally imprecise and has expressed regret for this miswording. This formulation has since been corrected to more accurately reflect the nature of the findings,” and that “the administrative discontinuation of an investigation does not constitute a formal judicial exoneration under U.S. legal standards” (Annex 4, pp. 2–3).

On 13 October 2026, in letter 55R-1016 signed by acting Director General Arūnas Bubnys, LGGRTC declined to examine my request to correct its 2018 letters containing that formulation, stated that there were “no new data,” called the objection “personal opinion,” and did not mention the 12 May letter (Annex 5; translation, Annex 1). Letters 55R-21 and 14R-82 have never been corrected; page 3058 was edited only on 26 August 2026, more than three months after Congress was told the formulation “has since been corrected.”

The same officials. Letter 55R-21 lists Arūnas Bubnys and Dalius Stancikas at its foot as contact persons; 14R-82 names Stancikas; 55R-951 is signed by Bubnys with Stancikas as contact; 55R-1016 is signed by Bubnys. The persons listed on the “acquittal” letters decide whether they will be corrected.

4. Measure 3.27

Lithuania’s 157-measure plan against antisemitism, adopted in January 2026, makes LGGRTC the principal implementer of measure 3.27: analysis of the Holocaust exhibitions of municipal museums and recommendations for their revision, 2027–2029. As documented in my article “157 Measures, No Credibility” (The Times of Israel, 3 October 2026), LGGRTC itself proposed during consultation that the Vilna Gaon Museum of Jewish History lead this measure; the government kept LGGRTC as principal implementer, stating that it has greater competence in this field. I am requesting the official consultation table; this paragraph relies on the published account until it is obtained. The institution that applies the 14R-82 rule is to judge the Holocaust exhibitions of Lithuania’s municipal museums.

5. The IHRA standard

The IHRA Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion (10 October 2013) includes “intentional efforts to excuse or minimize the impact of the Holocaust or its principal elements, including collaborators and allies of Nazi Germany.” The IHRA Statement on Rehabilitation (2020) condemns “all attempts to rehabilitate the reputations of persons who were complicit” in the Holocaust.

The record shows: a written rule (2018); its application to a Provisional Government leader, an undisclosed use in a second determination, and German perpetrators of the Šiauliai ghetto (2018–2020); notice through my 2018 Ombudsperson complaint with four U.S. legal opinions, a 2019 prosecutorial record, Congressional correspondence in 2019 and 2026, and the 2021 transmission of the Oldenburg files to the Lithuanian Embassy; an admission to the U.S. Congress (May 2026); and a refusal to correct (October 2026). My assessment is that this is an institutional method that excuses Holocaust perpetrators and collaborators by converting procedural outcomes into innocence, maintained after notice. I ask the addressees to determine that question on the documents.

6. Requests

IHRA: refer this submission to the Lithuanian delegation with a request for a point-by-point written response, including whether the 14R-82 rule remains LGGRTC policy and which formulation was “corrected” as reported to Congress; and refer the record to the competent IHRA committee for assessment against the Working Definition and the 2020 Statement.

PRISMA: treat this as an addendum to my removal request; determine whether LGGRTC materials applying the 14R-82 rule have entered or will enter project outputs; adopt safeguards against their reuse; and respond in writing under the consortium's procedures.

PEMC: consider this record in connection with the nomination of Arūnas Bubnys for the PEMC Prize. Dr. Bubnys signed letter 55R-951 (maintaining that the Holocaust charges were "rejected") and letter 55R-1016 (refusing correction after the admission to Congress).

Grant Arthur Gochin

Citizen of the Republic of Lithuania and of the United States

Signed with a qualified electronic signature; the date is that of the signature time stamp.

Annexes

1. Working English translation of the key LGGRTC passages, 2 pp.
2. LGGRTC letter No. 55R-21, 26 February 2018 (Lithuanian), 3 pp.
3. LGGRTC letter No. 14R-82, 11 October 2018 (Lithuanian), 2 pp.
4. Lithuanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs letter of 12 May 2026 and Embassy cover of 13 May 2026, with enclosed U.S. documents, 9 pp.
5. LGGRTC letter No. 55R-1016, 13 October 2026 (Lithuanian, certified copy), 3 pp.
6. Text transcription of LGGRTC letter No. 55R-951, 2 October 2026 (Lithuanian), 1 p.
7. Exhibit: the 17 July 2026 correction request (header fields and Part VII), 3 pp.
8. Brazaitis dossier for IHRA, 24 September 2026 (signed), 18 pp.
9. Škirpa dossier for IHRA, 24 September 2026 (signed), 20 pp.
10. Submission to LGGRTC with the Ewald Bub study, 5 October 2026 (signed), 40 pp.
11. Schleef consolidated filing with Oldenburg archival scans and Dr. Kerstin Rahn's correspondence, 27 September 2026, 41 pp. (scans reproduced in black and white to reduce file size).

Grant Arthur Gochin

10900 Winnetka Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311, USA | +1 818-625-6513 | ggochin@gmail.com

ANNEX INDEX

Physically attached documents. Each annex page is labelled at the top right ("Annex N — page/of").

1	Working English translation of key LGGRTC passages	2 p. — PDF p. 6
2	LGGRTC letter No. 55R-21, 26 Feb 2018	3 p. — PDF p. 8
3	LGGRTC letter No. 14R-82, 11 Oct 2018	2 p. — PDF p. 11
4	MFA letter of 12 May 2026 and Embassy cover of 13 May 2026, with U.S. documents	9 p. — PDF p. 13
5	LGGRTC letter No. 55R-1016, 13 Oct 2026 (certified copy)	3 p. — PDF p. 22
6	Transcription of LGGRTC letter No. 55R-951, 2 Oct 2026	1 p. — PDF p. 25
7	Exhibit: 17 July 2026 correction request (header fields, Part VII)	3 p. — PDF p. 26
8	Brazaitis dossier for IHRA, 24 Sep 2026 (signed)	18 p. — PDF p. 29
9	Škirpa dossier for IHRA, 24 Sep 2026 (signed)	20 p. — PDF p. 47
10	Submission to LGGRTC with the Ewald Bub study, 5 Oct 2026 (signed)	40 p. — PDF p. 67
11	Schleef consolidated filing with Oldenburg archival scans, 27 Sep 2026	41 p. — PDF p. 107

Note: previously signed PDFs are reproduced here as copies; their qualified electronic signatures are verifiable on the originals, which the submitter retains and will provide on request. Translations and the transcription were prepared by the submitter and are marked as such.

Grant Arthur Gochin

10900 Winnetka Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311, USA | +1 818-625-6513 | ggochin@gmail.com

Working English translation of the key LGGRTC passages

Prepared by the submitter. The Lithuanian originals are attached and control. Emphasis added in bold.

1. LGGRTC Letter No. 55R-21 of 26 February 2018 (Kazys Škirpa section, p. 3)

*“In writing its determination on K. Škirpa, the Centre also took into account secondary circumstances which it did not mention in that determination — **the activity of Juozas Brazaitis-Ambrazevičius, head of the Lithuanian Provisional Government, suspected of possible similar criminal acts defined in the Convention and the Statute, who took over these duties after K. Škirpa was arrested, was thoroughly investigated in 1974 in the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and J. Ambrazevičius-Brazaitis was completely acquitted** [visiškai išteisintas]. K. Škirpa himself spent the last 30 years of his life in the USA (died 1979) without facing any charges from the U.S. administration or law enforcement, which, as already mentioned, actively searched for perpetrators of genocide and investigated the activity of the Lithuanian Provisional Government.”*

Signed: Teresė Birutė Burauskaitė, Director General. Contact persons printed at the foot of the letter: **Arūnas Bubnys** (arunas.bubnys@genocid.lt) and **Dalius Egidijus Stancikas**.

2. LGGRTC Letter No. 14R-82 of 11 October 2018 (copy to the Seimas Ombudsperson)

¶1: *“The LGGRT Centre in its activity is guided by the principle of the presumption of innocence enshrined in the democratic world and in the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, and by the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania; **therefore suspicions, charges or investigations which were dismissed or terminated without proof of the person’s guilt, it calls the person’s acquittal** [vadina asmens išteisinimu]. Article 31 of the Constitution: ‘A person shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty in accordance with the procedure established by law and declared guilty by an effective court judgment’; Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 303(5)(2): ‘The court shall adopt a judgment of acquittal if it is not proved that the accused participated in committing the criminal act.’”*

¶2: *“The letter you sent, of 13 January 1975, from Joshua Eilberg, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law of the U.S. Congress Judiciary Committee, **to Algimantas Gečys**, Vice-President of the Lithuanian-American Community, confirms the LGGRT Centre’s statement that the activity of Juozas Brazaitis-Ambrazevičius was investigated in the U.S. Congress and in the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U.S. Department of Justice **and that they were acquitted** [išteisinti]. [...] (d) U.S. Representative J. Eilberg not only reports the suspension of the investigation, **but also indirectly apologizes** for the unfounded accusations made against J. Brazaitis and J. Šlepetys [...]”*

The Eilberg letter of 13 January 1975 (attached in the 12 May 2026 Foreign Ministry package) is addressed to **Mr. Stanley A. Gečys**, Executive Vice-President, Lithuanian-American Community of the U.S.A., Inc., Philadelphia.

¶3: *“[...] **Regarding the reliability of this information and copies of internal documents of other states’ institutions, we suggest that you apply to the institutions of those states.**”*

¶4: “[...] *Under the LGGRT Centre Law, the LGGRT Centre does not carry out a legal assessment of persons’ activity.*”

Signed: Teresė Birutė Burauskaitė, Director General. Contact person: Dalius Egidijus Stancikas.

3. LGGRTC Letter No. 55R-951 of 2 October 2026 (signed by acting Director General Arūnas Bubnys; contact Dalius Stancikas)

Quoting its own memorandum of 17 December 2019: “[...] *In 1969 the Lübeck (Germany) court rejected the charges concerning the Holocaust brought against H. Gewecke and his deputy Evald Bub; E. Bub [...] was completely acquitted, while H. Gewecke was sentenced to four and a half years’ imprisonment because, on his order, B. Mazoveckis was hanged in the Šiauliai ghetto for secretly bringing food into the ghetto.*”

“The Centre has not examined the 1970 Lübeck court judgment, because it is not digitized; it is therefore likely that the statement ‘E. Bub was completely acquitted’ is not legally correct [...]. On the other hand, *the essential statements that the court rejected the Holocaust charges brought against H. Gewecke and his deputy E. Bub are accurate [...].*”

4. LGGRTC Letter No. 55R-1016 of 13 October 2026, point 3 (signed by acting Director General Arūnas Bubnys)

“[...] the Centre does not currently have new data, nor have you provided any, that would allow it reasonably to establish that the data and/or historical circumstances stated in the Letters [55R-21 and 14R-82] are incorrect and/or inappropriate. *Your personal opinion, or the fact that you do not like the content of these Letters, also does not constitute any basis [...] to rewrite the historical factual circumstances stated in these Letters [...].* [...] Accordingly, under Article 11(3) (3) and (5) of the Law on Public Administration, *the Centre does not examine the requests [...] to ‘withdraw, correct and reissue’ the Centre’s Letters.*”

Point 1: the 17 July 2026 e-mail was received on 17 July 2026; the Centre “read it, assessed it as a letter addressed only to the Council” and, under point 38 of the Rules approved by Government Resolution No. 875, “did not examine it and did not answer it”; it was registered on 21 September 2026 under No. 7R-1174.



LIETUVOS GYVENTOJŲ GENOCIDO IR REZISTENCIJOS TYRIMO CENTRAS

Biudžetinė įstaiga, Didžioji g. 17/1, LT-01128 Vilnius tel. (8 5) 231 4139, faks. (8 5) 279 1033, el. p. centras@genocid.lt
Duomenys kaupiami ir saugomi Juridinių asmenų registre, kodas 191428780

Grant Arthur Gochin
Atstovaujamaam advokato Roko Rudzinsko
A. Mickevičiaus g. 14-2
Vilnius

2018-02-26 Nr. 5.28 -2/
I 2017-11-30 Nr.4D-2017/1-1558/3D-3511

DĖL INFORMACIJOS PATEIKIMO

Informuojame, kad 2017-11-30 Seimo kontrolieriaus prašymu pakartotinai atsakome į Jūsų skundą dėl LGGRTC rašytų pažymų apie Jono Noreikos ir Kazio Škirpos veiklą.

LGGRTC pakartotinai nesutinka su Jūsų vertinimu, kad „Centras, formuodamas valstybės politiką istorinių tyrimų srityje ir nustatydamas tokių tyrimų metodikas ir kryptis, pažeidžia LR BK 99 str., Niurnbergo tribunolo statuto 6 str. ir Jungtinių Tautų suformuotus genocido nusikaltimo sudėties aiškinimo principus“, „nevertina savanoriško prisidėjimo prie genocido kaip nusikaltimo žmogiškumui“, „Centras Išvadose dėl K. Škirpos ir J. Noreikos veiklos Antrojo pasaulinio karo metais iškreipia tarptautinėje teisėje pripažįstamą genocido nusikaltimo dalyvių sąvoką“, „Centras oficialiose išvadose asmenis vertina tik tiesioginiu genocido vykdytojo aspektu ir genocido dalyvių ratą aiškina siaurai, t.y. nustatinėja tiksliai, ar asmuo šaudė ar nešaudė žydų tautybės asmenis, ir šią poziciją aiškiai pabrėžia“, „Centras ignoruoja likusias haustinas veikas“, „šiais teisiniais aspektais Centras asmenų elgesio nevertina“.

LGGRTC mano, kad šie vertinimai nėra pagrįsti ir neatitinka tikrovės. LGGRTC primena, kad LR Konstitucinis Teismas 2000-06-30 nutarime pabrėžė, kad „valstybės institucijos, pareigūnai turi saugoti, ginti žmogaus teises ir laisves; ypač svarbu, kad, vykdydami jiems patikėtas funkcijas, jie patys nepažeistų žmogaus teisių ir laisvių“, taigi ir vienos pagrindinių šių teisių – žmogaus nekaltumo prezumpcijos.

LGGRTC pateikia papildomus paaiškinimus dėl Jono Noreikos ir Kazio Škirpos veiklų tyrimo.

Dėl pažymos apie Joną Norciką.

LGGRTC (toliau – Centras), tirdamas Jono Noreikos veiklą, rėmėsi visais jam pasiekiamais informacijos šaltiniais ir ją vertino pagal Jungtinių Tautų Organizacijos Konvencijos dėl kelio užkirtimo genocido nusikaltimui ir baudimo už jį bei Niurnbergo tribunolo statuto nuostatas ir Jungtinių Tautų Baudžiamojo Tribunolo praktiką, aiškinančią minėtas Konvencijos nuostatas.

Tai akivaizdžiai matyti iš Centro pateiktos pažymos, kurioje neapsiribota vien konstatavimu, kad Jonas Noreika nebuvo tiesioginis genocido vykdytojas - nešaudė žmonių, bet rašoma ir apie kitą jo veiklą (žydų izoliavimą), kuri ir buvo vertinama pagal Pareiškėjo nurodytas Konvencijos ir Tribunolo suformuotus nuostatas.

Centras savo pažymoje pabrėžė, kad pagal turimus duomenis J. Noreika nėra tiesiogiai dalyvavęs žydų masinėse naikinimo operacijose ne todėl, kad Centras „asmenis vertina tik tiesioginiu genocido vykdytojo aspektu“, kaip neteisingai teigiama Pareiškėjo skunde, bet todėl, kad surinkti

duomenys paneigia Plungės komendantūroje dirbusio A. Pakalniškio prisiminimus, esą J. Noreika yra buvęs tiesioginis žydų masinio naikinimo operacijų dalyvis.

Centro pažymoje rašoma: „Atlikti J. Noreikos veiklos vokiečių okupacijos laikotarpiu tyrimai leidžia teigti, kad ji **negali būti vertinama vienareikšmiškai**. (...) Apibendrinant galima teigti, kad vokiečių okupacijos laikotarpiu Jonas Noreika nėra dalyvavęs žydų masinėse naikinimo operacijose Telšių ir Šiaulių apskrityse. **Tačiau okupacinei nacių valdžiai ji, kaip ir kitus lietuvių civilinės administracijos pareigūnus, pavyko įtraukti į su žydų izoliavimu susijusių reikalų tvarkymą.**”

Ši pastaba, išryškinta oficialiame Centro rašte, akivaizdžiai paneigia Pareiškėjo kaltinimus, neva „Centras oficialiose išvadose asmenis vertina tik tiesioginiu genocido vykdytojo aspektu ir genocido ratą aiškina siaurai, t.y. nustatinėja tikslai, ar asmuo šaudė ar nešaudė žydų tautybės asmenis“.

Centras savo pažymoje atkreipė dėmesį, kad yra rastas 1941 m. rugpjūčio 22 d. Šiaulių apskrities viršininko J. Noreikos pasirašytas raštas „Visiems Šiaulių apskrities valsčių viršaičiams ir antraeilių miestų burmistrams“, kuriame pranešama apie Šiaulių apygardos komisaro įsakymą iškelti žydus ir pusiau žydus iš valsčių ir miestelių bei apgyvendinti juos viename rajone – gete, ir kuriame nurodoma, kad žydai nuo rugpjūčio 25 iki 29 d. turi būti perkelti į Žagarės miestą.

Pažymėdamas šį faktą Centras norėjo pabrėžti, kad ši J. Noreikos veika gali patekti į Konvencijos ir Tribunolo apibrėžtas nusikalstamas veikas, tačiau atsižvelgdamas į visuotinai pripažįstamą nekaltumo prezumpcijos principą bei turimus duomenis, Centras negalėjo teigti, kad J. Noreika „tyčia sudarė tokias gyvenimo sąlygas, kuriomis buvo apgalvotai siekiama fiziškai sunaikinti“ žydus ar jų dalį, „tiesiogiai ir viešai kurstė genocidą“, „bendrininkavo vykdant genocidą“ ar vykdė kitas veikas, numatytas Konvencijos 2 ir 3 str. ar Niurnbergo tribunolo statute.

Centras pagal savo kompetenciją negalėjo nustatyti, ar J. Noreika tikrai pasirašė šį raštą ir ar jis „žinojo, ar turėjo žinoti apie vykdytojo tikslą sunaikinti dalį grupės“, kaip nurodoma Baudžiamojo Tribunolo praktikoje. Centras savo pažymoje nurodė šiuo požiūriu svarbią aplinkybę, t. y., kad J. Noreika nebuvo patikimas naciams žmogus: dėl vokiečių civilinės valdžios įsakymų nevykdymo ir nacių valdžiai nepalankių straipsnių 1943 m. vasario 23 d. J. Noreika buvo atleistas iš Šiaulių apskrities viršininko pareigų ir įkalintas Šiaulių kalėjime, o vėliau išvežtas į Štuthofio koncentracijos stovyklą Vokietijoje.

Rašydamas pažymą apie J. Noreiką Centras atsižvelgė (nors to ir neminėjo pažymoje), kad LR Aukščiausiasis teismas yra reabilitavęs J. Noreiką ir iki šiol nėra panaikinęs jo reabilitacijos.

Visa ši Centro pažymoje išsamiai ir plačiai išdėstytų Jono Noreikos veiklos aplinkybių visuma patvirtina, kad Centras, tirdamas Jono Noreikos veiklą ir teikdamas savo išvadas, tinkamai taikė Konvencijos reikalavimus ir laikėsi genocido nusikaltimo sudėties vertinimo kriterijų, suformuotų Konvencijoje, Niurnbergo tribunolo statute ir Baudžiamojo Tribunolo praktikoje.

Dėl pažymos apie Kazį Škirpą.

Lietuvos gyventojų genocido ir rezistencijos tyrimo centras, tirdamas Kazio Škirpos veiklą, rėmėsi visais jam pasiekiamais informacijos šaltiniais ir ją vertino pagal Jungtinių Tautų Organizacijos Konvencijos dėl kelio užkirtimo genocido nusikaltimui ir baudimo už jį bei Niurnbergo tribunolo statuto nuostatas ir Jungtinių Tautų Baudžiamojo Tribunolo praktiką, aiškinančią minėtas Konvencijos nuostatas.

Tai akivaizdžiai matyti iš Centro pažymos, kurioje atkreipiamas dėmesys į K. Škirpos veiklą, kuri ir buvo vertinama pagal Pareiškėjo nurodytas Konvencijos ir Tribunolo suformuotas nuostatas: „**K. Škirpos ir Berlyno LAF veikloje antisemitizmas buvo iškeltas į politinį lygmenį ir tai galėjo paskatinti dalį Lietuvos gyventojų įsitraukti į Holokaustą.**“

Šioje pažymoje išryškinta Kazio Škirpos veika patvirtina, kad Centras ją vertino atsižvelgdamas į JT Konvencijos nuostatas ir Baudžiamojo Tribunolo taikomą praktiką ir akivaizdžiai paneigia Pareiškėjo kaltinimus, neva „Centras oficialiose išvadose asmenis vertina tik tiesioginiu genocido vykdytojo aspektu ir genocido ratą aiškina siaurai, t. y. nustatinėja tikslai, ar asmuo šaudė ar nešaudė žydų tautybės asmenis“.

Pažymėdamas tą faktą Centras norėjo pabrėžti, kad ši K. Škirpos veika gali patekti į Konvencijos ir Tribunolo apibrėžtas nusikalstamas veikas, tačiau atsižvelgdamas į visuotinai pripažįstamą nekaltumo prezumpcijos principą, ir turimus duomenis, Centras negalėjo teigti, kad K. Škirpa „tyčia sudarė tokias gyvenimo sąlygas, kuriomis buvo apgalvotai siekiama fiziškai sunaikinti ją visą ar jos dalį“, „tiesiogiai ir viešai kurstė genocidą“, „bendrininkavo vykdant genocidą“ ar vykdė kitas veikas, numatytas Konvencijos 2 ir 3 str.

Pagal turimą informaciją ir savo kompetenciją Centras taip pat negalėjo teigti, kad K. Škirpa „žinojo ar turėjo žinoti apie vykdytojo tikslą sunaikinti dalį grupės“, kaip nurodoma Baudžiamojo Tribunolo praktikoje. Centras savo pažymoje nurodė šiuo požiūriu svarbias aplinkybes: išanalizavus Berlyno LAF organizacijos parengtuose tekstuose sutinkamus antisemitinius teiginius, galima tvirtinti, kad jos nariai „žydų problemą“ siūlė spręsti ne genocido, o išvaymo iš Lietuvos būdu, taip pat pažymėjo, kad karo išvakarėse Berlyno LAF nariai neturėjo jokios informacijos apie tai, kad naciai planuoja visiškai išžudyti žydus, o pats K. Škirpa nebuvo naciams patikimas žmogus - Laikinajai Vyriausybei paskelbus atkuriant Lietuvos nepriklausomybę gestapas Kaziui Škirpai skyrė namų areštą.

Rašydamas pažymą apie K. Škirpą Centras atsižvelgė ir į šalutines aplinkybes, kurių nepaminėjo toje pažymoje - dėl galimų panašių nusikalstamų veikų, apibrėžtų Konvencijoje ir Statute, įtariamo Lietuvos laikinosios vyriausybės vadovo Juozo Brazaičio - Ambrazevičiaus, šias pareigas perėmusio areštavus K. Škirpą, veikla 1974 metais buvo išsamiai tirta JAV Kongrese ir JAV Imigracijos ir natūralizacijos tarnyboje, ir J. Ambrazevičius - Brazaitis buvo visiškai išteisintas. Pats K. Škirpa paskutinius savo 30 gyvenimo metų praleido JAV (mirė 1979 m.) nesulaukęs jokių kaltinimų iš JAV administracijos ar teisėsaugos, kuri, kaip jau minėta, aktyviai ieškojo genocido nusikaltimus vykdžiusių asmenų ir tyrė Lietuvos laikinosios Vyriausybės veiklą.

Visa ši Centro pažymoje išsamiai ir plačiai išdėstyta Kazio Škirpos veiklos aplinkybių visuma patvirtina, kad Centras, tirdamas K. Škirpos veiklą ir teikdamas savo išvadas, tinkamai taikė Konvencijos reikalavimus ir laikėsi genocido nusikaltimo sudėties vertinimo kriterijų, suformuotų Konvencijoje, Niurnbergo tribunolo statute ir Baudžiamojo Tribunolo praktikoje.

Generalinė direktorė



Teresė Birutė Burauskaitė

Arūnas Bubnys, tel. (8~5) 266 1521, el. p. arunas.bubnys@genocid.lt

Dalius Egidijus Stancikas, tel. (8~5) 275 1266, el. p. dalius.stancikas@genocid.lt



LIETUVOS GYVENTOJŲ GENOCIDO IR REZISTENCIJOS TYRIMO CENTRAS

Biudžetinė įstaiga, Didžioji g. 17/1, LT-01128 Vilnius tel. (8 5) 231 4139, faks. (8 5) 279 1033, el. p. centras@genocid.lt
Duomenys kaupiami ir saugomi Juridinių asmenų registre, kodas 191428780

Grant Arthur Gochin
atstovaujama advokato Roko Rudzinsko
A. Mickevičiaus g. 14-2
LT-08119 Vilnius
Kopija
Lietuvos Respublikos Seimo Kontrolieriui
Gedimino pr. 56
LT-01110 Vilnius

2018-10-11 Nr. 14R-
į 2018-09-19

DĖL INFORMACIJOS PATEIKIMO

Atsakydami į Jūsų paklausimą informuoju:

1. LGGRT centras savo veikloje vadovaujasi demokratiname pasaulyje ir LR Konstitucijoje įtvirtintu nekaltumo prezumpcijos principu, taip pat Lietuvos Respublikos teisės aktais, todėl įtarimus, kaltinimus ar tyrimus, kurie atmesti ar nutraukti neįrodžius asmens kaltumo, vadina asmens išteisinimu. LR Konstitucijos 31 straipsnis: „*Asmuo laikomas nekaltu, kol jo kaltumas neįrodytas įstatymo nustatyta tvarka ir pripažintas įsiteisėjusiu teismo nuosprendžiu*“, LR Baudžiamojo proceso kodekso 303 str. 5.2 dalis: „*Teismas priima išteisinamąjį nuosprendį, jeigu neįrodyta, kad kaltinamasis dalyvavo padarant nusikalstamą veiką*“.
2. Jūsų atsiųstas 1975-01-13 JAV Kongreso Teismų komiteto Imigracijos, pilietybės ir tarptautinės teisės pakomitečio pirmininko Joshua Eilbergo raštas JAV lietuvių bendruomenės viceprezidentui Algimantui Gečiui patvirtina LGGRT centro teiginį, kad Juozo Brazaičio-Ambrazevičiaus veikla buvo tirta JAV Kongrese ir JAV Teisingumo departamento Imigracijos ir natūralizacijos tarnyboje ir kad jie buvo išteisinti. Iš šio rašto akivaizdu, kad:
 - a) buvęs Lietuvos laikinosios vyriausybės vadovas Juozas Brazaitis-Ambrazevičius ir buvęs šios vyriausybės vidaus reikalų ministras Jonas Šlepetys dėl jiems iškeltų kaltinimų buvo įtraukti į JAV gyvenančių, bendradarbiavimu su naciais įtariamų asmenų sąrašą;
 - b) tyrimas pradėtas JAV Kongreso Teismų komiteto Imigracijos, pilietybės ir tarptautinės teisės pakomitečio pirmininko, taigi, atsakingos šiais klausimais JAV Kongreso struktūros, pavedimu Imigracijos ir natūralizacijos tarnybai;
 - c) tyrimas vykdytas ir sustabdytas (neįmanoma sustabdyti to, kas nepradėta) neįrodžius J. Brazaičio ir J. Šlepečio kaltumo;
 - d) JAV Kongreso atstovas J. Eilbergas ne tik praneša apie tyrimo sustabdymą, bet ir netiesiogiai atsiprašo dėl J. Brazaičiui ir J. Šlepečiiui mestų nepagrįstų kaltinimų: „*Tikiuosi, kad šis dokumentas padės dviem minėtiems vyrams ir jų draugams išsivaduoti iš suspaudimo ir neivilties dėl jiems iškeltų kaltinimų*.“ Šio svarbaus palinkėjimo Jūs kažkodėl neminite ir neverčiate į lietuvių kalbą.
3. Jūsų atsiųstame rašte taip pat minimas Imigracijos ir natūralizacijos tarnybos raštas Kongresui. LGGRT centro žiniomis, šiame rašte JAV teisingumo departamentas praneša JAV Kongresui, kad Juozas Brazaitis-Ambrazevičius, kaip Laikinosios vyriausybės ministras

pirmininkas ir švietimo ministras, ir Jonas Šlepetys, kaip Laikinosios vyriausybės vidaus reikalų ministras, buvo kaltinami, kad jų išleistų įsakų pagrindu buvo vykdytos represijos prieš žydus. Atlikto tyrimo metu buvo susisiekiama su 40 galimų informacijos šaltinių Jungtinėse Valstijose, Europoje ir Artimuosiuose Rytuose: su karo dokumentų saugojimo centrais, įvairiomis žydų organizacijomis (su Pasaulio žydų kongresu, Amerikos žydų kongresu, Rusijos žydų bendruomene, Žydų mokslinių tyrimų institutu, Komitetu prieš nacizmą ir antisemitizmą ir t.t.), pavieniais asmenimis, Vokietijos prokurorais, žurnalistais ir kitais karo nusikaltimų sferoje pripažintais ekspertais, tačiau nei iš vieno šaltinio nebuvo gauta įrodomojo pobūdžio informacijos.

Dėl šių žinių patikimumo ir kitos valstybės institucijų vidaus dokumentų kopijų siūlome kreiptis į tų valstybių institucijas.

4. Jūsų rašte daroma išvada, kad „Centras, vertindamas K. Škirpos vaidmenį dalyvaujant Holokauste...“ neatitinka tikrovės. LGGRT centras, tirdamas K. Škirpos veiklą, nerado patikimų duomenų, kad jis būtų Holokausto dalyvis. Pagal LGGRT centro įstatymą LGGRT centras neatlieka teisinio asmenų veiklos vertinimo.

Generalinė direktorė



Teresė Birutė Burauskaitė



**EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND TO THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES**

2622 16th Street, NW, Washington DC, 20009, tel. + 1 202 234 5860, fax + 1 202 328 0466
E-mail amb.us@urm.lt, <https://usa.mfa.lt>

The Honorable Brad Sherman
Member of Congress
Washington, DC 20515
USA

Washington, May 13, 2026

RE: Follow-Up Regarding Statements on Juozas Ambrazevičius-Brazaitis

Dear Congressman,

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your letter of March 20, 2026. We deeply value and share your continued commitment to preserving historical accuracy and remembrance. Lithuania greatly appreciates the strong partnership between Lithuania and the United States and is committed to addressing the tragic legacy of the past, especially the Holocaust, with responsibility, transparency, and respect for the victims.

I would like to assure you that the issues outlined in your letter receive due attention at the governmental level. Therefore, in response to your inquiry, I would like to share a letter addressed to you from Viceminister of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania Vidmantas Verbickas.

Please accept, Congressman Sherman, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Enclosed:

1. Lithuanian Viceminister of Foreign Affairs' Letter, 2 pages.
2. Letter from the United States Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service and related congressional correspondence, 6 pages.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'G' followed by a horizontal line and a dot.

Ambassador Gediminas Varvuolis
Embassy of the Republic of Lithuania



LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS UŽSIENIO REIKALŲ MINISTERIJA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

Budget institution, J. Tumo-Vaižganto str. 2, LT-01108 Vilnius, Lithuania, Tel. + 370 5 236 2444, Fax + 370 5 236 2626

E-mail urm@urm.lt, <http://www.urm.lt>

Data are accumulated and stored in the Register of Legal Entities, code 188613242

The Honorable Brad Sherman
 Member of Congress
 Washington, DC 20515
 USA

12-05-2026 No. *(19.2.3)3-2806*

RE: Follow-Up Regarding Statements on Juozas Ambrazevičius-Brazaitis

Member of Congress Sherman,

I am writing in response to your letter of March 20, 2026, addressed to Lithuanian Ambassador to the U.S. Gediminas Varvuolis. Allow me to assure you that the matters you raise are being treated with due attention at the governmental level.

We appreciate your continued engagement on the important issue of historical accuracy and remembrance. Lithuania deeply values its close partnership with the United States and shares your commitment to addressing the tragic legacy of the past, especially the Holocaust, with responsibility, transparency, and respect for the victims. Lithuania's state institutions have repeatedly and publicly condemned both the Holocaust and the actions of local collaborators who participated in Nazi crimes. This position has been clearly reflected in parliamentary resolutions, official commemorations, and consistent public statements by official authorities acknowledging the responsibility to confront this painful chapter of history openly and honestly.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to provide clarification based on the information supplied by the Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania, the institution responsible for historical research in this area.

First and foremost, the Centre has acknowledged that its earlier public formulation from 2018 referring to the "complete exoneration" of Juozas Ambrazevičius-Brazaitis was legally imprecise and has expressed regret for this miswording. This formulation has since been corrected to more accurately reflect the nature of the findings.

At the same time, it is important to emphasize that this correction concerns the legal terminology used by the Center, rather than the underlying factual outcome of the U.S. investigation. The archival records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service show that, following an extensive and internationally coordinated inquiry, no evidence of a probative nature was found to substantiate allegations of involvement in anti-Jewish or pro-Nazi activities.

On this basis, in 1974 the case concerning Juozas Ambrazevičius-Brazaitis was discontinued, and the individual was removed from the list of alleged Nazi war criminals residing in the United States.

For full transparency, I would like to draw your attention to the attached original U.S. documents, including the 1974 letter of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law of the House Judiciary Committee, as well as the related Congressional correspondence, which confirm both the scope and outcome of the investigation.

At the same time, the Lithuanian side fully acknowledges the important distinction you raise: the administrative discontinuation of an investigation does not constitute a formal judicial exoneration under U.S. legal standards. Lithuanian institutions do not seek to attribute to the United States authorities any formal determination beyond what is supported by official documentation, and the earlier wording has been corrected precisely to avoid any misunderstanding.

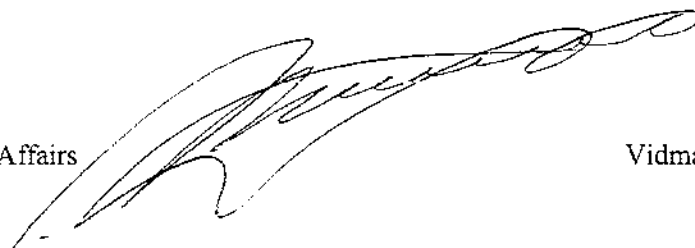
Lithuania remains firmly committed to a responsible, evidence-based, and transparent approach to historical evaluation. Over the past decades, our country has undertaken significant efforts to address the legacy of both Nazi and Soviet occupations with integrity, including through scholarly research, legal frameworks, and education. We honor the memory of Holocaust victims and continue to support efforts to preserve historical truth and counter any distortion.

We greatly appreciate your engagement on this important issue and your support for strong U.S.–Lithuania relations. We trust that the clarification provided above, together with the attached original documents, contributes to a shared understanding grounded in historical evidence and mutual respect.

Please accept, Congressman Sherman, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Respectfully,

Viceminister of Foreign Affairs

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vidmantas Verbickas', written in a cursive style.

Vidmantas Verbickas

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION, CITIZENSHIP, AND
INTERNATIONAL LAW

JOSHUA EILBERG, PA., CHAIRMAN
 JEROME R. WALDIS, CALIF. WILLIAM J. KEATING, OHIO
 WALTER FLOWERS, ALA. TOM RAILSBACK, ILL.
 JOHN F. SEIBENLING, OHIO CHARLES E. WIGGINS, CALIF.
 ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN, N.Y. HAMILTON FISH, JR., N.Y.

Committee on the Judiciary
 U.S. House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20515

GARNER J. CLINE, COUNSEL
 ARTHUR P. ENDRES, JR., ASSISTANT COUNSEL
 DONALD G. BENN, ASSOCIATE COUNSEL
 FRANCES F. CHRISTY, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

2429 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
 Washington, D. C. 20515
 January 13, 1975

Mr. Stanley A. Gecys
 Executive Vice-President
 Lithuanian-American Community of the U.S.A., Inc.
 1004 Robinson Building
 42 South 15th Street
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Dear Mr. Gecys:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Immigration and Naturalization Service which states that Juozas Brazaitis and Jonas Slepetyts have been removed from the active list of Alleged Nazi War Criminals residing in the United States and that the investigations relating to them have been stopped.

These actions are based upon the INS's determination that there is no evidence of anti-Jewish or pro-Nazi activities on their part.

I trust that this document will serve to relieve the pressures and frustrations these two men and their friends have been living under because of the charges which had been brought against them.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Joshua Eilberg
 JOSHUA EILBERG

JE:ut
 Encls.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20536

84
PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

CO 703.951

DEC 8 7 1974

Dear Chairman Eilberg:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 20, 1974 requesting a status report on this Service's investigation of alleged Nazi War Criminals Juozas Brazaitis and Jonas Slepetys. The Service investigation of Messrs. Brazaitis and Slepetys was conducted jointly by reason of the almost identical predicated allegation to wit: that during the life of the interim Provisional Government of Lithuania from June 23, 1941 to July 12, 1941 (3 weeks) Mr. Brazaitis as Minister of Education and acting Prime Minister and Mr. Slepetys as Minister of Interior were responsible for the issuance and enforcement of repressive edicts against the Jewish minority.

In the interest of clarity, brevity and expediency I have attached for your information and retention copies of the following listed material pertinent to these cases:

1. Memorandum of Information concerning Jonas Slepetys.
2. Memorandum of Information concerning Juozas Brazaitis.
3. Print-out of a biographical profile of Mr. Brazaitis, extracted from the Lithuanian Encyclopedia (English Language) published in 1958 by Juozas Kapocias and printed by the Spaude Lithuanian Encyclopedia Press, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts.
4. Memorandum for files of both subjects setting forth a list of War Document Centers, organizations, individuals, German District Attorneys, journalists, and other recognized authorities in the field of war crimes who were contacted during the course of this investigation.

In addition to the foregoing approximately forty (40) other potential sources of information were contacted throughout the United

15

- 2 -

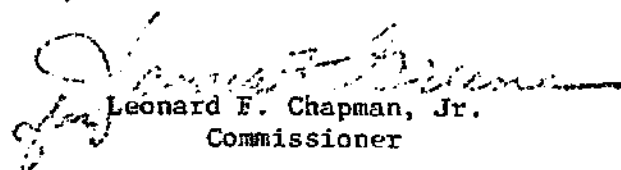
States, Europe and the Near East. No information of an evidentiary nature was elicited from any of the sources outlined. Mr. Slepety's voluntarily appeared before Service officers and testified in depth under oath as to his service in the Provisional Lithuanian government and activities related thereto. Mr. Slepety's categorically denied the veracity of the allegations. In an attempt to elicit similar testimony from Mr. Brazaitis, it was ascertained that he had recently sustained his fourth heart attack and was hospitalized. Mr. Brazaitis' physician advised that the prognosis of his patients' condition was unfavorable, and he could project no time frame within which Mr. Brazaitis might be questioned without detriment to his personal well being.

A review committee, composed of highly qualified officers from each Service operational activity, responsible for oversight monitoring and evaluation of all cases involving Alleged Nazi War Criminals residing in the United States, has recently completed a comprehensive examination of the cases relating to Messrs. Brazaitis and Slepety's. It was this committee's opinion that the investigation in these cases had elicited no substantive evidence to substantiate the predicated allegations (supra). It was their further opinion that in the absence of any probative information to the contrary, further investigation in these matters appeared unwarranted.

Based upon the foregoing, the names of Messrs. Brazaitis and Slepety's have been removed from the active list of Alleged Nazi War Criminals residing in the United States and the investigations relating thereto deactivated. Despite the foregoing action, it is a standard practice in cases of this type, to continue to query all new sources of information developed, for identification and possible information of probative value. Should meaningful information be elicited thru this procedure, the investigation is reactivated to pursue same.

It is hoped that the foregoing is responsive to your request and of some assistance to you.

Sincerely,



Leonard F. Chapman, Jr.
Commissioner

Honorable Joshua Eilberg
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Enclosures

September 27, 1974

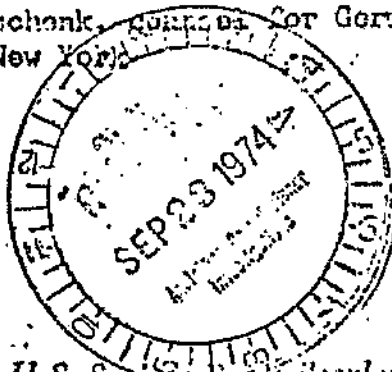
MEMORANDUM TO FILE

re: BRAZAITIS, Juozas AB 222 100

DEK
JLB

The below listed overseas War Documents Centers, German District Attorneys, organizations, individuals and other sources of information have been contacted regarding the above named Subject. To date no information of an evidentiary nature has been elicited from any of these sources.

- 1- American Federation of Jewish Ghetto Fighters, Camp Inmates and Nazi Victims, 505 5th Avenue, New York, New York
- 2- Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies, 1133 Broadway, New York, New York
- 3- Morning Freiheit, Chaim Sullor, editor; 35 E. 12 Street, New York, N.Y.
- 4- Jewish Currents, Morris Schappas, editor; 22 E. 17 Street, New York, N.Y.
- 5- World Jewish Congress, 15 East 84 Street, New York, New York
- 6- American Jewish Congress, 15 East 84 Street, New York, New York
- 7- Center of Russian Jewry, 20 West 72 Street, New York, New York
- 8- The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York
- 9- Jewish Labor Committee, 25 East 78 Street, New York, New York
- 10- Federation of Polish Jews, 345 8th Avenue, New York, New York
- 11- Committee Against Nazism and Anti-Semitism, 345 6th Ave., New York, N.Y.
- 12- United Restitution Organization, 1241 Broadway, New York, New York
- 13- Ukrainian News, Michael Manuslak, editor, 65 E. 4 Street, New York, N.Y.
- 14- YIVO Institute, 86 Street, New York, New York
- 15- Dorothy Rabinowitz, reporter, 55 East 9 Street, New York, New York
- 16- Fritz Weinschenk, ~~German~~ for German Consulate in New York, 630 5th Ave. New York, New York



FILED
 BY BRAZAITIS, Juozas
 CC WE-Slepays, John
 Auth. [Signature]
 Date 11/21/74
 Filed [Signature]

NYC 50/40.378

91

(List of Report Nazi War Criminals Residing in the United States) (Cont'd)

- 17- Frederick Alberti, attorney, 1180 6th Avenue, New York, New York
- 18- Shirley Korman, authority, 69-12 Exeter Street, Queens, New York
- 19- Charles Allen, 175 West 79 Street, New York, New York
- 20- Henrika Mitron, camp survivor, 65-39 171 Street, Flushing, New York
- 21- Elmar Rauch, Consul, German Consulate General, New York, New York
- 22- David Trager, United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, New York
- 23- Robert Wolfe, Captured Records Branch, Military Archives Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- 24- Rabbi Wornik, President, Suffolk Board of Rabbis, East Northport Jewish Center, East Northport, New York.
- 25- Leonard Lieberman, Oklahoma City, Jewish Community Council, 1100 N. Dewey Street, Ste. 103, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- 26- Nathan Loshale, Tulsa Jewish Community Council, 3314 East 51 Street, Ste T., Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- 27- George Wald, Mosaic Law Congregation, 2300 Serra Blvd., Sacramento, California.
- 28- Rabbi Martin Sandberg, Beth-el Synagogue, 903 Ponce de Leon, Santurce, Puerto Rico.
- 29- Mark Solsoika, Jewish Communities of Concentration Camp Survivors, Hartford, Conn.
- 30- Self-Help, 137 Woodbine Street, Providence, Rhode Island
- 31- LAOR, 531 South Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois, c/o Sol Godstein
- 32- Janusz Korgzak Lodge, 2628 W. Touhy, Skokie, Illinois, c/o David Rosencwajq
- 33- New Citizens Club, 6916 Algonquin, Chicago, Illinois, c/o Allen Kredow
- 34- Shalom, 555 West Roosevelt, Chicago, Illinois, c/o Leo Seifman
- 35- Yom Hashoah Holocaust Memorial Program, Buffalo, New York
- 36- TMA Club, 69 Carpenter Avenue, Buffalo, New York
- 37- New Americans Organization, 5 Greenside Lane, Rochester, New York
- 38- Kol Israel Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio
- 39- Jewish Survivors of Nazism, 1580 Summit Road, Cincinnati, Ohio
- 40- New Hope Synagogue, 1625 Crest Hill, Roselawn, Cincinnati, Ohio
- 41- Benjamin Miller, authority, 3818 Castano, Dayton, Ohio
- 42- Jewish Community Relations Council, St. Paul, Minnesota
- 43- Jewish Counseling Service, Newark, New Jersey

NYC 50/40.378

(List of Report Nazi War Criminals Residing in the United States (Cont'd))

- 44- Harry Feldman, authority, 2616 Murray Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- 45- Survivors of the Nazi Holocaust, 1523 Joy Road, Detroit, Michigan
- 46- Rabbi Harry Sky, 400 Deering Avenue, Portland, Maine
- 47- Rabbi Alexander, Congregation B'nai Emanuel, 3536 Travel Street, San Francisco, California
- 48- Rabbi Traub, Congregation Adath Israel, 1851 Noriega Street, San Francisco, California
- 49- Congregation B'nai Israel, 1575 Annie Street, Colma, California
- 50- Rabbi Zuchen, 795 Carey Drive, San Leandro, California
- 51- American Jewish Congress, 7803 Clayton Road, Clayton, Missouri
- 52- Jewish Community Centers Association, 11001 Schuetz Road, Creve Couer, Missouri
- 53- B'nai Brith Society, 9378 Olive Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri
- 54- Jewish Federation of St. Louis, 611 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri
- 55- Jewish Community Relations Council, 722 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Missouri
- 56- Jewish Employment Service, 1727 Lowst Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri
- 57- New Americans Club, 603 West 86 Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, c/o Jack Igielnik
- 58- New Life Association, San Diego, California
- 59- Jewish Community Center, 2562 Balltown Road, Schenectady, New York
- 60- Jewish Family Service, 291 State Street, Albany, New York
- 61- New American Association, 17 Silverbrook Road, Newton, Massachusetts
- 62- Simon Wiesenthal, Documentation Center for Nazi War Crimes, Vienna, Austria
- 63- Ruth Kluger, author, Tel-Aviv, Israel
- 64- Jewish Ghetto Fighters Museum, Tel-Aviv, Israel
- 65- Yad W'shem Documents Center, Jerusalem, Israel
- 66- Documents Center for Nazi War Crimes, Ludwigsburg, Germany
- 67- Berlin Documents Center, Germany
- 68- Documents Center, Wiesbaden, Germany
- 69- District Attorneys Offices in Frankfurt, Hannover, Dortmund, Hamburg, Germany
- 70- Wiener Library, London, England

Samuel H. Zutterman



LIETUVOS GYVENTOJŲ GENOCIDO IR REZISTENCIJOS TYRIMO CENTRAS

Biudžetinė įstaiga, Didžioji g. 17/1, LT-01128 Vilnius tel. (0 5) 231 4139, el. p. centras@genocid.lt
Duomenys kaupiami ir saugomi Juridinių asmenų registre, kodas 191428780

Grant Arthur Gochin

2026-10- Nr. 55R-
Į 2026-09-15 Nr. gauta el. paštu

el. p. ggochin@gmail.com

DĖL 2026 M. RUGSĖJO 15 D. PRAŠYMO

Lietuvos gyventojų genocido ir rezistencijos tyrimo centras (toliau – Centras), atsakydamas į Jūsų 2026 m. rugsėjo 15 d. prašymą (Centro registracijos data 2026 m. rugsėjo 16 d. Nr. 7R-1155) (toliau – prašymas), teikia šią informaciją:

1) Dėl I ir V dalyse išdėstytų prašymų informuojame, kad Jūsų 2026 m. liepos 17 d. elektroninis laiškas anglų kalba „*Re-application – Director General, LGGRTC*“ (toliau – laiškas) buvo gautas Centre 2026 m. liepos 17 d., 17:01 val. Šis Jūsų laiškas yra skirtas Centro tarybai (toliau – Taryba) ir buvo Jūsų paties persiųstas tiesiogiai Tarybai jos elektroninio pašto adresu. Centrai, kaip ir kitoms šiame Jūsų laiške nurodytoms Lietuvos Respublikos ir užsienio valstybių institucijoms bei atitinkamiems asmenims, Jūs šį laišką atsiuntėte kaip kopiją susipažinimui. Centras su šiuo Jūsų laišku susipažino, įvertino kaip laišką, skirtą tik Tarybai, todėl, vadovaujantis Asmenų prašymų ir skundų nagrinėjimo viešojo administravimo subjektuose taisyklių, patvirtintų Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės 2007 m. rugpjūčio 22 d. nutarimu Nr. 875 (Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės 2021 m. gruodžio 1 d. nutarimo Nr. 1014 redakcija) 38 punkto nuostatomis, šio Jūsų laiško nenagrinėjo ir į jį neatsakė. Šis Tarybai skirtas Jūsų laiškas Centro dokumentų valdymo sistemoje užregistruotas 2026 m. rugsėjo 21 d. Nr. 7R-1174.

2) Dėl II ir IV dalyse išdėstytų prašymų informuojame, kad šiose Jūsų prašymo dalyse suformuoti klausimai yra priskirtini Centro Tarybos kompetencijai, todėl ši dalis klausimų Centro 2026 m. rugsėjo 22 d. raštu Nr. 13R-554 yra persiųsta Centro Tarybai.

3) Dėl III dalyje išdėstyto prašymo „*pataisyti*“ Centro raštus 2018 m. vasario 26 d. Nr. 55R-21 ir 2018 m. spalio 11 d. Nr. 14R-82 (toliau – Raštai) atkreipiame dėmesį, kad analogiškas prašymas yra išdėstytas ir pirmiau minėto Jūsų laiško VII dalyje „*Formal administrative request: withdraw, correct, and reissue Letters Nos. 55R-21 and 14R-82*“. Atsakant į šiuos Jūsų prašyme ir laiške išdėstytus abu iš esmės analogiškus prašymus, informuojame, kad Centras šuo metu neturi naujų duomenų, jų nepateikėte ir Jūs, leidžiančių pagrįstai konstatuoti aptariamuose Raštuose, kurie buvo parengti atsakant į Jūsų 2017 m. lapkričio 30 d. ir 2018 m. rugsėjo 19 d. paklausimus, nurodytus duomenis ir (ar) istorines aplinkybes neteisingomis ar (ir) netinkamomis. Jūsų asmeninė nuomonė ar tai, kad Jums nepatinka šių Raštų turinys, taip pat nesudaro jokio pagrindo Lietuvos Respublikos teisės aktuose nustatyta tvarka šiuose Raštuose nurodytas istorines faktines aplinkybes perrašyti ir jas pakeisti kitomis taip, kaip pageidaujate Jūs. Neturint naujų faktinių duomenų, leidžiančių abejoti Raštų pagrįstumu, Lietuvos Respublikos teisės aktai nesuteikia Centrai teisės ir pareigos juos „atšaukti, pataisyti ir iš naujo išleisti“. Atkreipiame Jūsų dėmesį ir tai, kad Jūsų prašymo III dalyje ir laiško VII dalyje suformuluoti prašymai Centrai yra pateikti praėjus teisės aktuose nustatytam

terminui nuo gautų atsakymų (Centro Raštų) į pirmiau paminėtus Jūsų paklausimus. Tai reiškia, kad, vadovaujantis Lietuvos Respublikos viešojo administravimo įstatymo 11 straipsnio 3 dalies 3, 5 punktų nuostatomis, Centras nenagrinėja Jūsų prašymo III dalyje ir laiško VII dalyje suformuotų prašymų „atšaukti, pataisyti ir iš naujo išleisti“ Centro Raštus. Primename ir tai, kad šie Raštai Jums ir Jūsų atstovui advokatui buvo išsiųsti 2018 m. vasario 26 d. ir 2018 m. spalio 11 d. Jūsų nurodytais adresais.

4) Dėl VI ir VII dalyse išdėstytų prašymų informuojame, kad Jums yra pateikta visa Centro disponuojama informacija tokia apimtimi, kokia yra leidžiama pateikti pagal Lietuvos Respublikos Lietuvos gyventojų genocido ir rezistencijos tyrimo centro įstatymo 2 straipsnio 1 dalies, 3 ir 4 straipsnių nuostatuose suteiktą Centrai kompetenciją. Todėl, vadovaujantis Lietuvos Respublikos viešojo administravimo įstatymo 11 straipsnio 3 dalies 3 punkto nuostatomis, ji neteikiama. Taip pat neteikiama informacija, kuri nurodyta Lietuvos Respublikos teisės gauti informaciją ir duomenų pakartotinio naudojimo įstatymo 2 straipsnio 2 dalies 1 punkte ir kurios teikimas pagal šio įstatymo 5 straipsnio 1 dalies nuostatas sudaro institucijai neproporcingai didelę našta.

5) Dėl VIII dalyje išdėstyto prašymo informuojame, kad apie tai, jog Jūsų prašymas yra gautas bei užregistruotas Centro dokumentų valdymo sistemoje, Jūs buvote informuotas tą pačią dieną Jūsų elektroninio pašto adresu ggochin@gmail.com.

Atkreipiame dėmesį, kad šis atsakymas parengtas pagal Centro turimus duomenis ir informaciją; gavus papildomą informaciją ar naujus duomenis atsakymo turinys gali keistis.

Kartu informuojame ir apie tai, kad Centro veiklą reglamentuojančiame Lietuvos Respublikos Lietuvos gyventojų genocido ir rezistencijos tyrimo centro įstatyme ar (ir) kituose teisės aktuose nėra nustatyta Centrai teisė ir (ar) pareiga aiškinti Lietuvos Respublikos įstatymų ir (ar) kitų teisės aktų nuostatas. Šis atsakymas per vieną mėnesį nuo jo gavimo dienos pasirinktinai gali būti skundžiamas Lietuvos administracinių ginčų komisijai (A. Goštauto g. 12-100, 01108 Vilnius) Lietuvos Respublikos ikiteisminio administracinių ginčų nagrinėjimo tvarkos įstatymo nustatyta tvarka arba Regionų administraciniam teismui (Vilniaus rūmai, Žygimantų g. 2, 01102 Vilnius; Kauno rūmai, A. Mickevičiaus g. 8A, 44312 Kaunas; Klaipėdos rūmai, Galinio Pylimo g. 9, 91230 Klaipėda; Šiaulių rūmai, Dvaro g. 80, 76298 Šiauliai; Panevėžio rūmai, Respublikos g. 62, 35158 Panevėžys) Lietuvos Respublikos administracinių bylų teisenos įstatymo nustatyta tvarka.

Laikinai einantis generalinio direktoriaus pareigas

Arūnas Bubnys

DETALŪS METADUOMENYS	
Dokumento sudarytojas (-ai)	Lietuvos Gyventojų Genocido ir Rezistencijos Tyrimo Centras
Dokumento pavadinimas (antraštė)	Prašymas dėl 2026-07-17 kreipimosi registracijos, nagrinėjimo ir susijusių dokumentų pateikimo - Atsakymas G.A. Gochinui į 2026-09-16 prašymą Nr. 7R-1155
Dokumento registracijos data ir numeris	2026-10-13 Nr. 55R-1016
Dokumento gavimo data ir dokumento gavimo registracijos numeris	-
Dokumento adresatas (-ai)	Kiti
Dokumento specifikacijos identifikavimo žymuo	ADOC-V1.0
Parašo paskirtis	Pasirašymas
Parašą sukūrusio asmens vardas, pavardė ir pareigos	Arūnas Bubnys Laikinais einantis generalinio direktoriaus pareigas
Parašo sukūrimo data ir laikas	2026-10-13 16:11
Parašo formatas	Trumpalaikio galiojimo (XAdES-T)
Laiko žymoje nurodytas laikas	2026-10-13 16:11
Informacija apie sertifikavimo paslaugų teikėją	RCSC IssuingCA-2
Sertifikato galiojimo laikas	2026-02-13 13:35 - 2028-02-13 13:35
Parašo paskirtis	Pasirašymas
Parašą sukūrusio asmens vardas, pavardė ir pareigos	Jolita Bernotienė Vyriausioji specialistė
Parašo sukūrimo data ir laikas	2026-10-13 16:16
Parašo formatas	Einamojo galiojimo (XAdES-EPES)
Laiko žymoje nurodytas laikas	
Informacija apie sertifikavimo paslaugų teikėją	EID-SK 2016
Sertifikato galiojimo laikas	2022-06-02 10:42 - 2027-06-01 23:59
Informacija apie būdus, naudotus metaduomenų vientisumui užtikrinti	-
Pagrindinio dokumento priedų skaičius	0
Pagrindinio dokumento pridedamų dokumentų skaičius	0
Programinės įrangos, kuria naudojantis sudarytas elektroninis dokumentas, pavadinimas	Elpako v.20261011.7
Informacija apie elektroninio dokumento ir elektroninio (-ių) parašo (-ų) tikrinimą (tikrinimo data)	Tikrinant dokumentą nenustatyta jokių klaidų (2026-10-13)
Elektroninio dokumento nuorašo atspausdinimo data ir ją atspausdinęs darbuotojas	2026-10-13 nuorašą suformavo Jolita Bernotienė
Paieškos nuoroda	-
Papildomi metaduomenys	Nuorašą suformavo Dokumentų valdymo sistema „Deka Office“ (2026-10-13)

Grant Arthur Gochin

10900 Winnetka Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311, USA | +1 818-625-6513 | ggochin@gmail.com

LGGRTC 2026-10-02 rašto Nr. 55R-951 tekstinė transkripcija

*Transkribuota iš viešai paskelbto elektroninio dokumento nuorašo
(static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/LGGRTC_55R-951_2026-10-02.pdf). Pasirašytas
originalas pareiškėjo turimas ir bus pateiktas pareikalavus.*

Adresatai: Grant Gochinui (ggochin@gmail.com); Seimo Laisvės kovų ir valstybės istorinės atminties komisijos pirmininkui Dariui Jakavičiui (priim@lrs.lt). Data: 2026-09-29; registracija: 2026-10-02 Nr. 55R-951; į 2026-09-18.

Antraštė: DĖL BUVUSIŲ ŠIAULIŲ APYGARDOS VADŲ H. GEWECKE IR E. BUB'Ų BYLŲ

Lietuvos gyventojų genocido ir rezistencijos tyrimo centro (toliau – Centras) 2019-12-17 pažymoje „Apie Jono Noreikos (Generolo Vėtros) veiklą antinaciniame pogrindyje“ po teiginiais: „Šiaulių apygardos komisaras Hansas Gewecke, vienas iš Žagarės ir Šiaulių getų iniciatorių ir organizatorių, po karo taip pat teigė tuo metu nesupratęs, kad getai baigsis žydų sunaikinimu. 1969 m. Liubeko (Vokietija) teismas atmetė H. Geweckei ir jo pavaduotojui Evaldui Bubui pateiktus kaltinimus dėl Holokausto; E. Bubas (kurį D. Jasaitis apibūdina kaip rafinuotai žiaurų) buvo visiškai išteisintas, o H. Gewecke nuteistas puspenktų metų kalėti už tai, kad jo nurodymu Šiaulių gete buvo pakartas B. Mazoveckis, paslapčia į getą įsinešęs maisto“, yra nuoroda, kuria remiantis buvo išsakyti šie teiginiai – tai straipsnis, parašytas H. Gewecke ir E. Bub'ų teisme dalyvavusio ir prieš juos liudijusio buvusio Šiaulių geto kalinio Leibos Lipšico prisiminimų pagrindu, taip pat buvo remtasi H. Gewecke filmuotu pasakojimu, saugojamu Steven'o Spielberg'o Holokausto liudijimų vaizdo archyve JAV.

Centras nėra ištyręs 1970 metų Liubeko teismo nuosprendžio, nes jis nėra įskaitmenintas, todėl tikėtina, kad teiginys „E. Bub'as buvo visiškai išteisintas“ nėra teisiškai korektiškas, tačiau tai patvirtinti ar paneigti bus galima tik Centrai tiesiogiai susipažinus su teismo nuosprendžiu.

Kita vertus, esminiai teiginiai, kad teismas atmetė H. Geweckei ir jo pavaduotojui E. Bubui pateiktus kaltinimus dėl Holokausto, yra tikslūs, nes platesni kaltinimai dėl Gewecke'o ir Bub'ų dalyvavimo Šiaulių žydų persekiojime ir masinėse žudynėse nepasibaigė jų nuteisimu už visą šią veiklą 1941–1944 metais.

Laikinai einantis Generalinio direktoriaus pareigas dr. Arūnas Bubnys (kvalifikuotas elektroninis parašas 2026-10-01 15:21; antras parašas — Jolita Bernotienė, 2026-10-02 09:08).

Kontaktinis asmuo: Dalius Stancikas, +370 612 60604, dalius.stancikas@genocid.lt

Grant Arthur Gochin

10900 Winnetka Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311, USA | +1 818-625-6513 | ggochin@gmail.com

Exhibit: e-mail of 17 July 2026 — header fields and Part VII

Exact copy of the message fields and of the cited passages, taken from the sender's Gmail account. Omitted passages, which concern other matters, are marked [...]. The complete message, including full server headers, is available on request.

From: Grant Arthur Gochin <ggochin@gmail.com>

To: taryba@genocid.lt; arunas.bubnys@genocid.lt

Cc: centras@genocid.lt; evaldas.gelumbauskas@genocid.lt; kristina.burinskaite@genocid.lt; komisija@lr.lt; fainakukliansky@gmail.com; sandra.brikaite@urm.lt; urm@urm.lt; minister@urm.lt; vidmantas.verbickas@urm.lt; amb.us@urm.lt; ombuds@lrski.lt; erika.leonaite@lrski.lt; media@urm.lt

Date: 17 July 2026, 04:01:27 UTC (07:01:27 Vilnius time)

Subject: Re-application — Director General, LGGRTC

Gmail message ID: 19f6e3c84cfe0056

Salutation: “Dear Professor Streikus and Dr. Bubnys,”

VII. Formal administrative request: withdraw, correct, and reissue Letters Nos. 55R-21 and 14R-82

On May 12, 2026, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs finally conceded that the Centre's “complete exoneration” formulation was “legally imprecise,” expressed regret for the wording, and acknowledged that administrative discontinuation is not formal judicial exoneration under United States law. The Ministry has therefore withdrawn the legal formulation on which the Centre's correspondence relied, even while attempting to preserve its underlying historical conclusion.[2]

The Centre has not acted on that concession. As of July 15, 2026, the Centre's own website continues to state that Brazaitis was rehabilitated by the United States Department of Justice. That page was photographed by the Lithuanian Jewish Community in 2019 and again by me on July 15, 2026. It is unchanged. The Foreign Ministry has told a member of the United States Congress that the formulation was wrong. The Centre has left it published. Both the Ministry and the Centre are copied on this letter, and the page is one click away.[3]

In light of that concession, this email is also my formal administrative request that the LGGRTC withdraw, correct, and reissue to me the two official letters that carried the false American verdict:

1. Letter No. 55R-21 of February 26, 2018, which stated that the activities of Juozas Ambrazevičius-Brazaitis had been exhaustively investigated by the United States Congress and the Immigration and Naturalization Service and that he had been “completely exonerated.”[4]

2. Letter No. 14R-82 of October 11, 2018, which continued the same exoneration account and characterized Congressman Joshua Eilberg's transmittal letter as an indirect apology for unfounded allegations.[5]

Reissue both letters on Centre letterhead, retaining their original reference numbers and marking them as corrected and reissued. Send the corrected versions to me and to every known original recipient. They must state plainly that no United States court, Congress, Department of Justice component, INS adjudicator, or other American authority exonerated or rehabilitated Brazaitis;

that administrative discontinuation was not an adjudication on the merits; and that the earlier language is withdrawn.

The Centre cannot answer this with another evasion. In Pažyma No. 4D-2017/1-1558/3D-317 of February 2, 2018, Seimas Ombudsman Augustinas Normantas found my complaint against the Centre well founded and formally recommended that the Director reconsider the request and provide a clear, reasoned answer to every question, identifying the relevant circumstances and specific legal provisions, with a copy to the Ombudsman. The Centre was required to report on implementation within thirty days. Letter No. 55R-21 was issued as the Centre's purported compliance with that process. It cannot remain the official answer after the Foreign Ministry has conceded that its central formulation was legally imprecise.[6]

The falsehood was challenged again in my formal Ombudsman filing of December 12, 2018, which named Letters Nos. 55R-21 and 14R-82 and attached four independent American legal opinions. The Centre has had notice ever since.[7]

This request is not a rhetorical aside. Please confirm receipt, correct and reissue both letters within the applicable statutory period, or provide a clear, reasoned refusal identifying the legal basis and the route of appeal. I would prefer not to repeat the same cycle through the Ombudsman, the courts, and the media, but the wider LGGRTC record already includes Ombudsman proceedings and litigation, including Vilnius Regional Administrative Court Case No. eI-534-281/2019 and Supreme Administrative Court Case No. eA-1768-624/2020. Any refusal or silence will be added to that record.[8]

I know the usual Lithuanian methodology: answer the convenient or easy questions and leave the lies, deceptions, and frauds unaddressed. This is therefore a gentle and respectful request that you answer every point raised in this letter separately and point by point. A response to one or two convenient matters will not constitute a response to this application, the formal correction demand, or the institutional failures documented here.

[...]

XII. Requests requiring a separate, point-by-point answer — items 4 to 6

4. Withdraw, correct, and reissue Letter No. 55R-21 of February 26, 2018, on Centre letterhead, retaining its reference number, marked as corrected and reissued, and transmitted to me and to every known original recipient — or provide a reasoned refusal identifying the legal basis and the route of appeal.

5. Withdraw, correct, and reissue Letter No. 14R-82 of October 11, 2018, on the same terms.

6. State what action the Centre has taken, or will take, on the page at genocid.lt/centras/lt/2969/a/, which continues to publish the claim the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conceded on May 12, 2026 was legally imprecise.

Footnotes [2]–[8] of the message (verbatim)

[2] Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania, Vice-Minister Vidmantas Verbickas, response of May 12, 2026, transmitted by Ambassador Gediminas Varvuolis to U.S. Representative Brad Sherman on May 13, 2026, acknowledging that “complete exoneration” was legally imprecise and that administrative discontinuation is not formal judicial exoneration under U.S. law: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/06/Letter-to-Rep.-Sherman.pdf>

[3] LGGRTC live publication: <http://genocid.lt/centras/lt/2969/a/>. The Lithuanian Jewish Community reproduced and translated the same notice on August 22, 2019: <https://www.lzb.lt/en/2019/08/22/genocide-center-independent->

holocaust-research-is-criminal-and-unconstitutional-in-lithuania/. Archived page capture: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Regarding-the-provision-of-information.pdf>. The Centre page was accessed and photographed again on July 15, 2026.

[4] LGGRTC, Letter No. 55R-21, February 26, 2018:

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Gonocide-Reply-2018-02-26-Holocaust-interpretation.pdf>

[5] LGGRTC, Letter No. 14R-82, October 11, 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/4.-2018-10-11-Lietuvos-gyventoju-genocido-ir-rezistencijos-tyrimo-centro-rastas-Nr.-14R-82.pdf>

[6] Seimas Ombudsman Augustinas Normantas, Pažyma No. 4D-2017/1-1558/3D-317, February 2, 2018, finding the complaint well founded and recommending a clear, reasoned response addressing every question, relevant circumstance, and specific legal provision, with a copy to the Ombudsman:

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/4D-2017-1-1558-3D-317-2018-02-02.pdf>

[7] Grant Arthur Gochin, complaint to the Seimas Ombudsman, December 12, 2018, challenging LGGRTC Letters Nos. 55R-21 and 14R-82 and attaching four American legal opinions:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/04/20181212_Letter_Brazaitis_Ombudsman_GC.pdf

[8] For the wider administrative and litigation record, see Grant Gochin, Lithuania Litigation Listing, May 5, 2026, including Vilnius Regional Administrative Court Case No. eI-534-281/2019 and Supreme Administrative Court Case No. eA-1768-624/2020: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Lithuania_litigation_listing_as_of_5-5-26.pdf

REVISED AND UPDATED SUBMISSION

FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE ALLIANCE

The Brazaitis “Exoneration” Claim

*American administrative record, Lithuanian state attribution, repeated notice, partial correction,
and rehabilitation after ministerial concession*

Submitted by Grant Arthur Gochin | 24 September 2026

To	Arvydas Daunoravičius, Head of the Republic of Lithuania’s Delegation to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania
Email	arvydas.daunoravicius@urm.lt
Applicant	Grant Arthur Gochin, citizen of the Republic of Lithuania
Purpose	Transmission to the IHRA Chair, Secretary General, and relevant expert bodies for internal consideration
Status	Revised Brazaitis-only evidentiary submission. It supersedes the factual presentation of the 19 August 2026 Brazaitis supplement, but does not withdraw the petition of 28 May 2026. It is submitted through the Lithuania-delegation route established by the formal request of 24 September 2026 and should be read alongside, but separately from, the revised Škirpa submission transmitted the same day.
Language	English
Requested handling	Transmission without alteration or endorsement; preservation of the record; written confirmation of registration and route taken.

Executive request

I ask Lithuania’s Head of Delegation to transmit this revised Brazaitis submission, without alteration and without any requirement that the Lithuanian delegation endorse it, to the IHRA Chair, the Secretary General, and the expert bodies competent to consider Holocaust distortion, rehabilitation, historical research, and archival access. I ask that it be registered with the documentary sequence that began with my petition of 28 May 2026 and that I receive written confirmation of the registration number and route taken.

The submission is deliberately narrow. It does not ask IHRA to decide whether Juozas Ambrazevičius-Brazaitis was criminally guilty. It asks what the United States actually decided in 1974–1975, what Lithuanian state institutions later said the United States decided, how that proposition was used, what happened after repeated documentary notice, and whether the public record was adequately corrected after Lithuania’s Foreign Ministry acknowledged in May 2026 that the “complete exoneration” formulation was legally imprecise.

The record has materially changed since the 19 August filing. On 26 August 2026 LGGRTC actively edited one passage on its public page No. 3058 and marked the change “pataisyta 2026 08 26,” but another statement on the same page continued to say that Brazaitis had been rehabilitated by the United States Department of Justice, while page No. 2969 continued to carry the same categorical rehabilitation proposition. A new criminal-law complaint concerning those 2026 acts was filed on 13 September; the Prosecutor General’s Office declined to open a pre-trial investigation on 24 September. Separately, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has registered a signed records request concerning the diplomatic and legal file as No. 2-15744, and the 2009 state-award file is being pursued through the Lithuanian State New Archives.

This filing is part of a single procedural sequence but a separate evidentiary file. The 24 September formal request asks Lithuania’s national delegation to route documented complaints into IHRA without requiring the delegation to endorse them. The revised Škirpa submission addresses a distinct source-method record. This Brazaitis submission addresses the American-exoneration and rehabilitation record. The two matters overlap only where the supposed American exoneration of Brazaitis was itself used as favorable evidence in the Škirpa file.

Formal request to Lithuania's IHRA delegation, 24 September 2026:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/IHRA_Lithuania_Formal_Request_BILINGUAL_LT_AUTHENTIC_2026-09-24_signed.pdf

Original Škirpa supplemental submission, 19 August 2026:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/IHRA_Supplemental_Submission_Skirpa_Determination_2026-08-19.pdf

I. Scope and express limits

- No criminal conviction or finding of criminal guilt concerning Brazaitis is requested.
- No claim is made that the 1974–1975 United States inquiry was exhaustive or that it consulted every relevant archive or source.
- No claim is made that Brazaitis's death was the formal reason for the INS disposition; the controlling proposition is that the surviving disposition is administrative, conditional, and non-adjudicative.
- No private dishonesty or criminal intent is attributed to any named Lithuanian official. The complaint concerns state attribution, source use, correction practice, disclosure, and reproducibility.
- The 24 September 2026 prosecutorial refusal is treated as a criminal-procedure disposition, not as validation of the historical proposition that Brazaitis was exonerated or rehabilitated.
- The existence of a state honor or ceremonial commemoration is relevant to materiality and public rehabilitation; it is not by itself proof of Holocaust complicity or of a violation of IHRA standards.

I am not a lawyer. Legal references identify standards invoked in Lithuanian state records and IHRA instruments; this is principally an evidentiary and institutional-method submission.

II. Procedural route to Lithuania's IHRA delegation

IHRA's current Lithuania country page identifies Arvydas Daunoravičius of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Head of Lithuania's national delegation. Earlier correspondence from the IHRA Secretariat stated that there is no process for external submission of petitions. I am a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania and therefore ask my national delegation to place this documentary record inside the Alliance's internal structure.

I do not ask the Lithuanian delegation to sponsor or endorse allegations against Lithuanian institutions. If it considers that it cannot advocate a complaint concerning those institutions, I ask it to forward the submission without endorsement to the IHRA Chair and Secretary General and request identification of the appropriate internal procedure. The identity of the Member Country whose conduct is challenged should affect conflict handling, not block transmission.

IHRA Lithuania country page: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/countries/lithuania>

Original Brazaitis supplemental submission, 19 August 2026:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/IHRA_Supplemental_Submission_Brazaitis_2026-08-19.pdf

Original petition, 28 May 2026: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/IHRA-Petition-Gochin-5-28-26.pdf>

III. Applicable IHRA framework

The Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion identifies, among the forms of distortion, intentional efforts to excuse or minimize the impact of the Holocaust or its principal elements, including collaborators and allies of Nazi Germany. The 2020 Statement on Rehabilitation condemns attempts to rehabilitate the reputations of persons complicit in Holocaust crimes and calls for research, public awareness, political responsibility, and accurate engagement with national histories.

The 2020 Ministerial Declaration is especially relevant after 2020: Member Countries accept responsibility to counter denial and distortion, safeguard the historical record including the role of collaborators, make archival material available, and encourage open and accurate engagement with national pasts. I ask IHRA to apply those instruments to the documented state method rather than to accept my characterization as a conclusion.

IHRA's expert leadership had already addressed LGGRTC in April 2019. The signatories expressed grave concern about the Centre's treatment of Jonas Noreika, described the Centre's text as part of a series of attempts to rehabilitate his reputation, invoked the Working Definition's collaborator language, and invited Lithuania and the Centre to engage in open dialogue and joint research. That statement did not decide the Brazaitis matter, but it established prior IHRA notice concerning rehabilitation methodology at the same institution.

IHRA Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definition-holocaust-denial-distortion>

IHRA Statement on Rehabilitation: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/statements/ihra-statement-on-rehabilitation>

2020 IHRA Ministerial Declaration: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/2020-ihra-ministerial-declaration>

2019 IHRA expert statement concerning LGGRTC: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/statements/statement-center-study-genocide-resistance-lithuania>

III-A. Membership-compliance framework and temporal control

This submission does not treat every event under the same legal or institutional standard. Lithuania joined IHRA in 2002. The 2018–2019 state formulations are therefore assessed against the Stockholm Declaration and the Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion, which IHRA Member Countries adopted in 2013. Conduct after 2020—including the continued publication of the rehabilitation claim, the 2026 correction practice, and the 2026 ministerial concession—is also evaluated against the 2020 Ministerial Declaration and the 2020 Statement on Rehabilitation. The 2009 decoration and 2012 reburial are used as commemoration context and materiality, not retroactively as violations of later IHRA instruments.

IHRA’s current Membership and Application Procedure describes adherence to the Stockholm Declaration and the 2020 Ministerial Declaration, open Holocaust-era archives, and academic, educational, and public examination of a country’s Holocaust past as elements of the membership baseline it now articulates. I use those criteria as a current compliance reference, not as a claim that the exact present application procedure governed Lithuania’s 2002 admission or that any later defect automatically terminates membership. I have located no published IHRA procedure that makes suspension or expulsion an automatic consequence of a single finding. The process requested here is therefore graduated: expert review, document-specific response, production and correction first; any status consequence only if IHRA itself finds material, continuing, uncured non-compliance and determines that its rules permit a further measure.

The relevant conduct is institutional state conduct for this submission. LGGRTC is a Lithuanian state budget institution created by law, with the Seimas exercising the owner’s rights and duties. Its publications, formal letters, litigation positions, archival work, and historical assessments are issued under delegated public functions. The question for IHRA is therefore not whether an individual historian is entitled to an opinion. It is whether a Member Country’s official historical institution has used, corrected, and disclosed evidence in a manner consistent with the open and accurate treatment of Holocaust history to which the Republic has committed.

- Stockholm Declaration: uphold the truth of the Holocaust, strengthen research and remembrance, and illuminate obscured aspects of the record.
- Working Definition: scrutinize intentional efforts to excuse or minimize the Holocaust or its principal elements, including the role of collaborators and allies of Nazi Germany.
- 2020 Ministerial Declaration: counter distortion; safeguard the historical record, including the role of collaborators; preserve and make archives available; and encourage open and accurate engagement with national histories.
- Statement on Rehabilitation: oppose attempts to rehabilitate persons complicit in Holocaust crimes and promote research, public awareness, and political responsibility.

IHRA Membership and Application Procedure: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/who-we-are/member-countries/membership-and-application-procedure>

Stockholm Declaration: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/stockholm-declaration>

Current LGGRTC statute (e-Seimas): <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.40706/asr>

IHRA, Understanding Holocaust Distortion: Contexts, Influences and Examples:

<https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Understanding-Holocaust-Distortion-Contexts-Influences-and-Examples-IHRA.pdf>

IV. The United States record: what was actually decided

The surviving American administrative record does not contain an acquittal, judicial exoneration, rehabilitation, or adjudication of innocence. In December 1974, INS Commissioner Leonard F. Chapman Jr. reported that the sources contacted had produced no information of an evidentiary nature sufficient to justify further active

investigation at that time. The names of Brazaitis and Jonas Šlepetyš were removed from the active list and the investigations deactivated, while the record expressly preserved the possibility of reactivation if new meaningful information emerged.

On 13 January 1975, Representative Joshua Eilberg transmitted the INS result to Stanley A. Gecys of the Lithuanian-American Community. That congressional covering letter hardened the administrative result rhetorically, but it was not a judicial or Department of Justice adjudication of innocence. The complete underlying INS file CO 703.951 has not been recovered into the present corpus, so this submission does not claim to possess the entire investigation.

Eilberg to Stanley A. Gecys, 13 January 1975 — TOI preservation copy: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/1975-letter.pdf>

Four private American legal opinions obtained in late 2018 rejected the inference that the surviving 1974–1975 documents constituted legal exoneration or rehabilitation. They are important as notice and legal interpretation, not as United States governmental determinations.

IV-A. Falsifiable core proposition

If Lithuania identifies an authentic United States adjudication by a competent body formally exonerating, acquitting, or rehabilitating Brazaitis, this submission’s central American-record proposition must be revised. No such adjudication has been identified in the record presently held.

IV-B. The strongest limitations in the American record

The American file contains several limitations that matter before it is used as affirmative historical clearance. Brazaitis was never questioned in the inquiry. The surviving INS material records that he was hospitalized after a fourth heart attack and could not be interviewed; Šlepetyš, by contrast, appeared and testified under oath. Brazaitis died before the final Chapman disposition was issued. I do not rely here on a disputed exact death date and do not claim that death was the formal legal basis of the deactivation. The narrower point is that the principal subject whose conduct was later declared “completely exonerated” was never examined by the agency in testimony before the administrative file was closed from active investigation.

LGGRTC 2012 publication (records Brazaitis death date as 28 November 1974 and reproduces the Eilberg letter in English):

https://www.genocid.lt/UserFiles/File/Titulinis/2012/20120525_brazaiti.pdf

The source memorandum attached to the surviving INS material lists roughly seventy numbered organizations, archives, and individuals, plus additional sources. It demonstrates breadth of outreach, but it does not establish how many recipients responded, what records were actually searched, or that every listed institution supplied responsive evidence. No Lithuanian archive or repository appears on that list. Lithuania was under Soviet occupation in 1974; the authentic Provisional Government protocols later published in Lithuania were not part of the archival environment described by this source list. The absence of a Lithuanian repository proves only that none is listed—not that investigators possessed no other information.

There is also a basic source-control problem in the later Lithuanian use of the Eilberg letter. Eilberg addressed his 13 January 1975 transmittal to Stanley A. Gecys of the Lithuanian-American Community. LGGRTC later identified the recipient as “Algimantas Gečys” in a court pleading. That error does not by itself invalidate a historical conclusion, but it is significant where the document is being treated as the central foreign authority for an affirmative rehabilitation proposition: the institution misidentified the addressee of the very document on which the proposition rested.

MFA/INS nine-page package transmitted to Representative Sherman: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/Letter-to-Rep.-Sherman.pdf>

LGGRTC litigation pleading, 1 October 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/lt-govt-defense.pdf>

V. How Lithuanian state institutions converted the American record

From 2018 onward, LGGRTC used stronger language than the American administrative record supports. Letter No. 55R-21 of 26 February 2018 described Brazaitis as having been completely exonerated after American review. Public page No. 2969 attributed his rehabilitation to the United States Department of Justice. Letter No.

14R-82 of 11 October 2018 elaborated the Centre’s interpretation of the Eilberg/INS material. The same premise appeared in litigation and later public defenses.

The disputed American proposition was not merely biographical. LGGRTC acknowledged in the Škirpa oversight record that favorable circumstances not stated in the published Škirpa conclusion included the supposed complete American exoneration of Brazaitis. The Seimas Ombudsman found a transparency failure in the handling of that Škirpa request. This cross-file use matters because it shows the Brazaitis proposition functioning as favorable evidence in a second state historical determination.

Certified Seimas Human Rights Committee response package / official file produced in September 2026:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/Seimas_HRC_Response_2026-09-22_Gochin_with_English_Translation.pdf
LGGRTC Letter No. 55R-21: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Gonocide-Reply-2018-02-26-Holocaust-interpretation.pdf>

LGGRTC page No. 2969 — live page: <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/2969/a/> | TOI preservation capture: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Regarding-the-provision-of-information.pdf>

LGGRTC Letter No. 14R-82, 11 October 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/4.-2018-10-11-Lietuvos-gyventoju-genocido-ir-rezistencijos-tyrimo-centro-rastas-Nr.-14R-82.pdf>

LGGRTC litigation pleading, 1 October 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/lt-govt-defense.pdf>

Seimas Ombudsman report, 2 February 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/4D-2017-1-1558-3D-317-2018-02-02.pdf>

The proposition also crossed institutional files. In Letter No. 14R-51 of 11 July 2018, LGGRTC repeated the Brazaitis “complete exoneration” premise inside its substantive response concerning Kazys Škirpa while reproducing on the same page the narrower American language that names had been removed from an active list and the investigations deactivated. The stronger Lithuanian proposition and the narrower American administrative wording therefore coexisted in the same state instrument. This is important because it shows operative use, not merely a loose biographical description.

Page No. 3058 also has a traceable publication history. The underlying public defense appeared in DELFI on 8 March 2019 and was republished by LGGRTC on 13 March 2019. The official version framed criticism of the Brazaitis account as part of a wider dispute about alleged falsification of Lithuanian history, repeated the American rehabilitation theory, and displayed the American correspondence as supporting proof. The date distinction matters: the DELFI publication and the LGGRTC republication are separate publication events.

DELFI publication, 8 March 2019: <https://www.delfi.lt/news/ringas/politics/lggrtc-genocido-tyrimo-centras-nepasiduos-vulgariam-spaudimui.d?id=80566671>

LGGRTC 2019 archive listing (records Centre republication under 13 March 2019): <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/3149/a/>

LGGRTC Letter No. 14R-51, 11 July 2018: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/GC_reply_Skirpa_20180711-1.pdf

VI. Repeated notice: the source defect was specifically identified

By December 2018 the Centre had received a formal complaint accompanied by four U.S. legal opinions challenging the exoneration theory. Representative Brad Sherman then wrote to Lithuania on 25 September 2019 asking for specific and credible references to the asserted exoneration and rehabilitation or a public retraction of the claim.

The strongest prior-notice document is the Lithuanian prosecutorial refusal of 2 December 2019 in investigation material M-2-02-01142-19 / AP-31212. Prosecutor Benediktas Leišys recorded that the 1975 congressional correspondence relied upon by LGGRTC did not state either an exoneration or a rehabilitation fact. He nevertheless declined to open a pre-trial investigation because the criminal-law intent and purpose required under Article 170² were not established. Those propositions must remain separate: the defect in the source characterization was recorded; criminal intent was not found.

Further notice followed through the 26 November 2020 correction demand, LGGRTC’s 22 December 2020 refusal, Representative Sherman’s 2021 follow-up, and his renewed 20 March 2026 intervention. LGGRTC’s 2020 response treated the congressional intervention as a politician’s opinion rather than as a new historical source or circumstance.

Representative Brad Sherman correspondence compilation, 2019–2026:

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/Congress-on-Brazaitis.pdf>

Vilnius prosecutor refusal, 2 December 2019: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/04/2020-05-20_035122-Decision.pdf

VI-A. The notice chain is cumulative, not a single disagreement

The notice record predates the 2018–2019 public dispute. In September 2012, Representatives Brad Sherman, Henry Waxman, and Howard Berman protested the government-supported repatriation and ceremonial reburial of Brazaitis. That correspondence did not decide the historical merits, but it placed the commemoration controversy before the Lithuanian Government years before the later “complete exoneration” formulation.

In 2018, the challenge became document-specific. A 16 March Ombudsman communication and a 12 December Ombudsman filing placed the American-record issue before Lithuanian institutions; the latter attached four independent U.S. attorney opinions—Stuart L. Leviton (27 November 2018), Bryan Barnet Miller (29 November), Gary D. Labin (5 December), and I. Mark Bledstein (6 December)—each rejecting the proposition that the surviving U.S. material constituted legal exoneration or rehabilitation. Those opinions are private legal interpretations, not U.S. government adjudications. Their significance is notice.

The issue then entered law-enforcement and diplomatic channels. AP-31212 / material M-2-02-01142-19 resulted in the 2 December 2019 refusal that expressly recorded that the source stated neither an exoneration nor a rehabilitation fact. Sherman wrote on 25 September 2019 to Prime Minister Saulius Skvernelis, again on 25 May 2021 to Ambassador Audra Plepytė, and on 20 March 2026 to Ambassador Gediminas Varvuolis. The 2026 letter asked Lithuania either to identify the U.S. authority for the exoneration claim or correct it. This is therefore not a record in which the State lacked repeated, specific notice of the legal and documentary objection.

A renewed administrative correction demand was made on 17 July 2026 seeking withdrawal, correction, and reissue of the relevant LGGRTC instruments. The Brazaitis IHRA supplement was then filed on 19 August 2026. LGGRTC made the marked edit to page No. 3058 on 26 August—seven days later. I draw no inference about why that timing occurred. It establishes only sequence. I have not identified a formal written response to the 17 July demand that explains the scope or rationale of the edit.

2012 Sherman/Waxman/Berman letter: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/2012-Congress-letter-on-Brazaitis.pdf>

Four U.S. legal opinions — Leviton: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/Leviton.pdf>

Miller: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/Miller.pdf>

Labin: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/Labin.pdf>

Bledstein: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/Bledstein-letter.pdf>

26 November 2020 correction demand: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/On-Brazaitis-Exoneration_Grant-Arthur-Gochin_Nov-26-2020.pdf

VII. The 12 May 2026 Foreign Ministry concession

On 12 May 2026, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Vidmantas Verbickas replied to Representative Sherman under Ref. (19.2.3)3-2806. The letter stated, on information supplied by LGGRTC, that the earlier “complete exoneration” formulation was legally imprecise, expressed regret for that wording, and stated that it had since been corrected. The same letter expressly distinguished administrative discontinuation of an investigation from formal judicial exoneration under United States law.

That governmental concession narrows the present dispute. This submission does not ask whether the original 2018 wording could have begun as error. It asks what correction actually followed the State’s 2026 acknowledgment, what LGGRTC told the Ministry had been corrected, and why stronger rehabilitation language remained in public and official records after that acknowledgment.

MFA reply to Representative Sherman, 12 May 2026: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/06/Letter-to-Rep.-Sherman.pdf>

VII-A. The Ministry’s legal clarification is independent; the historical briefing supplied to it requires independent verification

The 12 May 2026 letter is entitled to substantial weight for what the Ministry itself decided as a matter of legal characterization. The Vice-Minister acknowledged that the earlier “complete exoneration” formulation was

legally imprecise and that an administrative discontinuation is not formal judicial exoneration under United States law. For purposes of this submission, I treat that legal clarification as an official position of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and accord it independent evidentiary weight.

A different question arises from the historical account transmitted through the Ministry. The letter expressly states that its clarification was based on information supplied by LGGRTC. That makes it necessary to distinguish the Ministry's own legal conclusion from historical propositions originating with the institution whose work was under challenge. I do not independently credit those historical propositions merely because they appeared in a ministerial reply; they remain subject to source-level verification against the underlying American and Lithuanian records.

The temporal scope of the American inquiry is especially important. The Chapman/INS letter describes the relevant Provisional Government period as 23 June through 12 July 1941. The Provisional Government continued until 5 August. Significant surviving acts involving Ambrazevičius fall after the period stated in the INS summary, including the 29 July university measure, the 1 August Regulations on the Status of Jews, and the 2 August property decision. An inquiry whose own summary closes the relevant period before those acts cannot, without further evidence, support a comprehensive factual conclusion about them.

I do not allege that the Ministry knowingly transmitted an inaccurate historical account, nor do I allege that LGGRTC deliberately misled it. The narrower, testable concern is whether the Ministry was given a complete and accurate evidentiary presentation when it prepared its response to Representative Sherman. The appropriate remedy is production and independent review: the Ministry should examine the full LGGRTC briefing chain, the underlying American records, and the Lithuanian records that fall outside the temporal window stated in the INS summary, and determine for itself whether the historical account placed before it was complete and accurate.

The Ministry is therefore respectfully asked to produce the communication by which LGGRTC supplied the factual account used in the 12 May reply, together with its attachments, source list, internal legal or historical review, and any drafts or approvals. That record would allow the Ministry, IHRA, and the reader to distinguish what the Ministry independently verified from what it received from LGGRTC.

Congressional correspondence compilation, including Sherman's 20 March 2026 letter:
<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/Congress-on-Brazaitis.pdf>

VIII. The 26 August 2026 selective correction and the surviving contradiction

On 26 August 2026, LGGRTC edited page No. 3058 and marked the relevant sentence “pataisyta 2026 08 26.” The revised sentence says that after the American inquiry Brazaitis and Šlepetys were removed from the list of suspects because evidence of crimes had not been found. That edit is a real correction of one formulation and should be credited as such.

The correction was not complete. Earlier on the same live page, the Centre still states that Brazaitis was “reabilituotas JAV teisingumo ministerijos” — rehabilitated by the United States Department of Justice. Page No. 2969 likewise continues to state categorically that he was rehabilitated by the U.S. Justice Department. The current page No. 3058 therefore contains both the surviving rehabilitation proposition and the later, narrower corrected formulation.

This creates a concrete reproducibility question rather than a semantic abstraction. After the Ministry said the stronger legal characterization was imprecise and LGGRTC demonstrated the ability to edit its page, which proposition is the Republic asking readers and institutions to treat as the State's current position?

LGGRTC page No. 3058: <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/3058/a/>

LGGRTC page No. 2969 — live page: <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/2969/a/> | TOI preservation capture: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Regarding-the-provision-of-information.pdf>

Annotated August 2026 correction comparison:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/LGGRTC_Annotated_Exhibit_2026-08-30.png

IX. The claim is embedded in a Holocaust-responsibility narrative

Page No. 3058 does more than state a disputed American legal result. It places the Brazaitis proposition inside a defense of the Provisional Government against claims concerning responsibility for the Holocaust in Lithuania. The page presents the alleged U.S. rehabilitation as an important historical fact in answering criticism of the Centre's treatment of Lithuanian responsibility.

That placement is why the issue falls within IHRA's distortion and rehabilitation tools. The Alliance need not decide Brazaitis's criminal guilt in order to examine whether a non-adjudicative foreign administrative outcome has been converted into an exonerating state-memory proposition and retained after the foreign-law characterization was formally corrected.

X. The criminal-law warning and its institutional context

LGGRTC page No. 2969 published the rehabilitation proposition alongside a statement that the research challenging the Centre might have violated the Lithuanian Constitution and Criminal Code. This submission does not characterize that language as a criminal offense and does not infer the private purpose of any author. Its relevance is institutional and procedural: the state historical body defended the disputed favorable proposition while simultaneously raising possible criminal-law consequences in relation to the research challenging its historical conclusions.

The 2019 prosecutor later recorded that the American correspondence did not state exoneration or rehabilitation, but declined prosecution for lack of the required criminal intent. That history is part of the notice record and the correction environment in which the 2026 edit occurred.

XI. Current domestic procedural posture: AP-29972 and the 24 September refusal

On 13 September 2026 I filed a new criminal-law application focused on the 2026 factual sequence: the 12 May Foreign Ministry concession, the 26 August active edit, and the surviving rehabilitation statements. The filing expressly distinguished those new acts from the older 2018–2019 publications and asked prosecutors to identify the responsible decision chain rather than presume responsibility from office or title.

On 24 September 2026 the Prosecutor General's Office declined to open a pre-trial investigation in the joint decision addressing AP-29927 and AP-29972, material No. M-2-01-00074-26. The decision treated LGGRTC's historical publications as historians' assessments for criminal-law purposes and recognized the 26 August correction. The disposition does not adjudicate whether every surviving historical proposition is accurate, whether the correction is complete, or whether the State should reissue the earlier official instruments.

The decision was subject to appeal. I have elected not to appeal it. I present it to IHRA as the current domestic criminal-procedure endpoint, not as proof for or against the underlying historical claim.

24 September 2026 prosecutorial refusal, preservation copy:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/Lithuania_Prosecutor_Refusal_AP-29927_AP-29972_2026-09-24.pdf

XI-A. The prosecutorial refusal confirms the documentary contradiction but does not resolve it

The 24 September decision is relevant beyond its criminal disposition because it independently reproduces the state of LGGRTC's public record. It quotes the continuing statement that Brazaitis "was rehabilitated by the U.S. Department of Justice" and separately quotes the 26 August corrected sentence stating only that Brazaitis and Šlepetys were removed from the list of suspects. The same decision nevertheless characterizes the amendment as having "clearly removed" the rehabilitation proposition. The decision's own recitation therefore preserves the unresolved contradiction: one formulation was corrected while another substantively stronger formulation remained.

This does not make the prosecutorial refusal erroneous as a criminal-law disposition. The prosecutor applied the statutory threshold for opening a criminal investigation and found the required objective and subjective elements absent. The decision also described LGGRTC's publications as conclusions of historians, "not lawyers." That distinction reinforces the importance of the Foreign Ministry's own legal clarification: the legal meaning of a foreign administrative disposition cannot be established merely by repeating a historian's characterization of it.

After finding the criminal threshold unmet, the prosecutor expressly declined to undertake the additional clarification measures requested. The refusal is therefore not a documentary audit of the correction process. It does not establish who drafted or approved the 26 August edit, what LGGRTC communicated to the Foreign Ministry, what source set the Ministry received, why the separate DOJ-rehabilitation formulation was left unchanged, or whether records outside the INS inquiry's stated temporal window were considered.

Those unresolved questions strengthen the case for an independent institutional review while remaining outside the criminal-law conclusion. I accord independent weight to the Foreign Ministry's legal clarification of 12 May 2026. I do not automatically extend that weight to historical propositions supplied to it by LGGRTC. The appropriate next step is production of the LGGRTC–MFA briefing record and an independent Ministry review of the complete documentary chronology.

XII. Active production route: the Foreign Ministry's file

On 16 September 2026 I submitted a QES-signed revised request to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs seeking the diplomatic and legal file concerning the alleged American "complete exoneration": correspondence with U.S. agencies and Congress, internal legal opinions and talking points, material supplied by other Lithuanian institutions, the Sherman correspondence file, and the 2026 documents underlying the Ministry's statement that the formulation had been corrected.

On 17 September the Ministry confirmed that the request was received and registered as No. 2-15744 and transferred according to competence. That request remains an active production route. I do not treat the absence of a merits response as of 24 September as non-production or refusal; the request is included so IHRA can see that the missing communication underlying the May concession has been sought through ordinary Lithuanian administrative channels.

Separately, on 13 September 2026 I sent LGGRTC a QES-signed records request seeking the Centre's Brazaitis holdings, source-use records, internal drafting and approval materials, correspondence, and correction history, and expressly requested registration. I have not located a registration acknowledgment or merits response as of 24 September 2026. I therefore treat that request as a pending production route, not as a refusal or as proof of non-production.

Applicant's QES-signed LGGRTC data request, 13 September 2026: Prasymas_LGGRTC_Brazaitis_duomenys_2026-09-13.pdf (held by applicant; transmitted to LGGRTC on 13 September 2026).

XII-A. Research completeness, institutional responsibility, and the missing full-file inquiry

On 5 September 2026 I submitted a Freedom of Information Act request to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for the complete Brazaitis administrative file, CO 703.951 / AS 222 100 S/CJ (C), including the underlying request forms, identifying data, internal memoranda, source responses, investigative summaries, and disposition materials. The complete file is therefore being sought directly from the United States.

In the documentary record presently held, I have not identified evidence that LGGRTC requested, obtained, or reviewed the complete CO 703.951 file before issuing categorical statements that Brazaitis had been 'completely exonerated' or 'rehabilitated by the U.S. Department of Justice.' The surviving Lithuanian record instead identifies a limited group of American documents, including the Chapman administrative disposition and Eilberg correspondence. This is a deliberately limited proposition: it does not establish that LGGRTC never sought the full file. If a request, receipt, complete copy, or source-use memorandum exists, production of it would narrow or defeat this concern.

The question is institutional because the Centre's legal mandate is not merely to comment on history. The current LGGRTC Act expressly emphasizes that genocide and persecution cases are to be investigated by collecting and analyzing all archival and historical material in Lithuania and outside Lithuania. The Centre's current Regulations, approved by Seimas Resolution No. XIV-2987 and effective from 1 October 2024, make the retrieval duty concrete: §8.1.5 directs the Centre to search in Lithuania and foreign states for documents concerning war crimes, genocide, and other crimes against humanity; arrange their return or acquire copies; and

manage, collect, preserve, research, and disseminate them. The Centre's 2025 activity report, especially the section “Istorinių šaltinių atvėrimas ir tyrimų tęstinumas,” describes continued archival work and source publication; the same report states that difficult historical narratives should be grounded in research and sources rather than preconceived positions or political interpretations.

I therefore do not ask IHRA to infer that the Centre's statutory purpose is exculpation, and I make no claim about the private motive of any historian. The narrower, testable question is whether the source method used in the Brazaitis matter had an exculpatory effect: a non-adjudicative subset of a foreign administrative record was converted into affirmative clearance and rehabilitation language, reused in other state historical work, and defended publicly, while the record now before IHRA contains no evidence that the complete underlying American file had first been obtained and reviewed.

The institutional asymmetry is relevant to method, not identity. The dates make the sequence concrete: LGGRTC's formal “complete exoneration” formulation appears in Letter No. 55R-21 of 26 February 2018; on 5 September 2026, more than eight years later, an individual external researcher filed a U.S. FOIA request seeking the complete underlying American administrative file. The question for IHRA is why comprehensive source retrieval appears, on the present record, to have followed categorical state pronouncements rather than preceded them, and what research-control mechanism should prevent that sequence in future Holocaust-related historical determinations.

Current LGGRTC Act — preamble (all archival and historical material in Lithuania and beyond):

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.40706/asr>

Current LGGRTC Regulations, Seimas Resolution No. XIV-2987, §8.1.5:

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/608ec1607bff11efabdbb4a1fc8b0b63>

LGGRTC 2025 activity report — section “Istorinių šaltinių atvėrimas ir tyrimų tęstinumas” and discussion of source-grounded historical interpretation: <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/4914/a/>

Applicant's USCIS FOIA request: 5 September 2026, CO 703.951 / AS 222 100 S/CJ (C) (held by applicant; sent through the USCIS FOIA channel). No separate USCIS control number has been located in the applicant's Gmail record as of 24 September 2026.

XIII. State honor and the pending 2009 award file

By Presidential Decree No. 1K-1907 of 26 June 2009, Brazaitis was posthumously awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Cross of Vytis. The decree described him as, among other things, a resistance ideologue, an organizer and leader of the June 1941 Uprising, Minister of Education, and Prime Minister of the Provisional Government.

On 14 September 2026 the Office of the President, response No. 1D-2902, directed my request for the award file to the Lithuanian State New Archives. A signed request then sought the nomination, historical/reputational/legal vetting, inter-agency consultation, drafting and approval chain, objections, and any later review. That process is pending. I draw no inference from the present absence of the file.

The award matters only to materiality: the disputed American exoneration proposition concerns a person whom the Republic has formally honored. IHRA is not asked to decide whether the decoration should be retained or revoked.

Presidential Decree No. 1K-1907, 26 June 2009 (public legal text): <https://www.infolex.lt/ta/32397>

XIII-A. Domestic historical counterweight and state-supported commemoration

The state record is not institutionally uniform. A 2010 memorandum by Lithuanian Institute of History scholars Česlovas Laurinavičius and Gediminas Rudis, prepared for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is a potentially important domestic counterweight. The project copy records a materially adverse assessment of the Provisional Government and of Brazaitis's later representation of its wartime role, and did not support the highest-level reburial treatment. I use this memorandum only as corroborative notice and institutional context because the precise original bibliographic/provenance record still requires verification. It should not be elevated above its present source status until that is fixed.

Brazaitis's remains were repatriated and ceremonially reburied in Kaunas in May 2012 with documented state support. The U.S. Department of State's 2012 International Religious Freedom Report recorded that the

Lithuanian Government funded the transfer of his remains from Connecticut to Kaunas and that, as required by law, an official ceremony was held with a ceremonial honor guard; it also recorded that no serving central-government officials attended the ceremony or participated in related events. The commemoration triggered domestic scholarly objection and the September 2012 congressional protest. Those events do not establish criminal responsibility. They show why a claimed American exoneration was materially useful to the favorable public standing of a person already formally honored and commemorated by the Republic.

U.S. Department of State, 2012 International Religious Freedom Report — Lithuania (ECoi mirror):

<https://www.ecoi.net/en/document/1342475.html>

2010 Laurinavičius–Rudis memorandum and honors material — project scans:

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/Brazaitis-scans.pdf>

2012 Lithuanian open letter concerning the reburial: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/8.-Atviras-laiskas-del-J.-Ambrazeviciaus-B.kilmingo-perlaidojimo-Bernardinai.lt_.pdf

XIII-B. A repeated one-direction exoneration method: Brazaitis, Gewecke, Bub, and Schleef

The Brazaitis formulation is not an isolated vocabulary error. The same state institution has used the language of exoneration, acquittal, or equivalent clearance in several separate Holocaust-related records where the underlying foreign procedural outcome did not support that description.

The four comparators now documented are materially different in their underlying procedure. The American Brazaitis matter was an administrative investigation that was deactivated and expressly capable of reactivation. Hans Gewecke was convicted in Lübeck and sentenced to four years and six months. Ewald Bub's proceeding was discontinued; the published and archival German record does not record a merits acquittal. Hermann Schleef's Oldenburg proceeding ended for insufficient evidence, not with a trial acquittal or affirmative finding of innocence.

LGGRTC nevertheless converted these differing procedural outcomes into a common exculpatory vocabulary. In the Brazaitis record, administrative deactivation became 'complete exoneration' and rehabilitation by the United States Department of Justice. In the Gewecke-Bub record, Bub was described as wholly or completely exonerated and the German proceedings were generalized into the proposition that German courts had exonerated the 'actual builders and commanders' of the Šiauliai ghetto and concentration-camp system. In the same 11 February 2020 response, LGGRTC added Schleef and stated that the Oldenburg court had exonerated him, although the German order rested on insufficient evidence.

The significance is not merely that several procedural labels were inaccurate. The resulting exoneration narrative was used downstream in Lithuanian historical memory. The Gewecke-Bub-Schleef formulations appeared in LGGRTC's continuing defense of Jonas Noreika, and the supposed American exoneration of Brazaitis was used as favorable context in the Škirpa file. The foreign procedural outcome was therefore not simply misstated; the enlarged exculpatory description became evidence supporting a favorable Lithuanian historical conclusion.

Within this identified comparator set, the direction of the error is consistent. A conviction, a discontinued proceeding, an insufficient-evidence disposition, and an administrative deactivation are each enlarged toward exoneration or rehabilitation. I have identified no converse example in this same record in which procedural ambiguity or non-conviction was enlarged into culpability against a Lithuanian historical figure. This bounded directional pattern is more probative of method than any one mistaken word viewed in isolation.

The applicant's inference is that the consistency is compatible with an ideological exculpatory function: foreign procedural outcomes are selected or reframed in ways that reduce the apparent responsibility of Lithuanian actors or strengthen defenses of them. The submission does not ask IHRA to infer private dishonesty, bad faith, or ideological motive from consistency alone. It asks IHRA to test whether the repeated one-direction transformation of non-exonerating outcomes into exculpatory historical evidence, particularly after notice and access to contrary primary records, is compatible with the open and accurate engagement with national history required by IHRA's distortion and rehabilitation framework.

LGGRTC response No. 14R, 11 February 2020 (English translation): https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Atsakymas-Gochinui-i-01-16_en.pdf

LGGRTC memorandum on Jonas Noreika, 17 December 2019: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Annex-No-46-GRRCL-2019-December-memorandum-second-memorandum-on-Jonas-Noreika.pdf>

Justiz und NS-Verbrechen, proceeding No. 722 (Gewecke/Bub): <https://junsv.nl/junsv-01/junsv/brd/brdfiles/brd722.htm>
Bundesgerichtshof, 26 January 1971, 5 StR 631/70: <https://dejure.org/1971,6855>

Signed Gewecke-Bub submission to the Prosecutor General, 18 September 2026:
https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/LT_General_Prosecutor_Gewecke_Bub_LGGRTC_Statement_2026-09-18_signed.pdf

Signed Schleef supplement, 24 September 2026: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/AP-30803_M-2-02-00837-26_Schleef_Papildymas_2026-09-24_signed.pdf

Schleef preservation record: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/Schleef.pdf>

XIV. Materiality: why the American attribution matters

The Provisional Government sat from late June to early August 1941. Its own records include anti-Jewish governmental measures and institutional decisions relevant to the Holocaust-era record. A preserved copy of the 1 August 1941 Regulations on the Status of Jews bears Ambrazevičius’s signature, although the precise archive leaf number should be verified before definitive scholarly citation. Lithuania’s International Commission and the Dieckmann–Sužiedėlis research provide the broader official and scholarly baseline for the Provisional Government, TDA, segregation, expropriation, and the anti-Jewish regulatory regime.

LGGRTC 2001 source edition — Lituanistika bibliographic record: <https://www.lituanistika.lt/content/21407>

The present submission does not ask IHRA to infer personal criminal liability from those institutional records. Their relevance is to rehabilitation: a claimed foreign exoneration has been invoked as external authority in the public treatment of the head of that government, despite the absence of an identified American adjudication and despite the Foreign Ministry’s later concession about the legal character of the U.S. record.

The materiality of the exoneration claim can be tested against the Provisional Government’s own record. LGGRTC itself published the principal source edition of the Government’s protocols in 2001. Among the relevant items are the 5 July 1941 decision concerning requested support for the TDA Battalion and the Seventh Fort detention operation; the 1 August 1941 Regulations on the Status of Jews, on the preserved project copy bearing Ambrazevičius’s signature; the 2 August resolution concerning restoration of bank-held valuables, which contained a discriminatory exclusion; and the final meeting minutes recording Brazaitis’s reference to excesses including executions of Jews in Kaunas and the provinces. Each proposition must be read at the level the source supports: institutional acts and contemporaneous awareness are not automatically individual criminal liability.

The 1 August Regulations also expose the temporal problem in the American summary. The INS disposition described the relevant Provisional Government period as ending 12 July; the Government continued into August. The 1 August Regulations and the 2 August decision therefore fall outside the window written into the American summary itself. A later state institution may still assess the American inquiry as historically relevant, but it cannot reasonably treat that three-week description as affirmative clearance of acts occurring after the period the summary said it examined without identifying additional evidence that closes the gap.

Christoph Dieckmann and Saulius Sužiedėlis, “The Persecution and Mass Murder of Lithuanian Jews during Summer and Fall of 1941: Sources and Analysis”: https://www.komisija.lt/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/S.SuziedelisC.Dieckmann_Mass-Killings_United-version.pdf

International Commission conclusions, approved 20 April 2005: https://www.komisija.lt/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Approved-Conclusions_Persecution-and-Mass-Murder-of-Lithuanian-Jews.pdf

1 August 1941 Regulations on the Status of Jews — preserved scan: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/5.-Zydu-padeties-nuostatai-LCVA-f1075-a2-b5-l54A.pdf>

Finnish diplomatic materials concerning Lithuania in 1941 provide an additional contemporaneous external record for the broader governmental environment. The file identified here is the September 1941 Finnish diplomatic report preserved as “5C10-Liettuano-oloista.” It is included for source completeness only; this submission does not derive a Brazaitis-specific finding from it unless a particular passage is separately cited and its evidentiary limits are stated.

Finnish Foreign Ministry file — 5C10 Liettuan oloista: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/5C10-Liettuan-oloista.pdf>

XIV-A. The present applications are themselves part of the historical record

The requests, complaints, archival applications, ministerial replies, corrections, refusals, and non-corrections generated by this matter will themselves become part of the long-term historical record. Future researchers will not evaluate only what Lithuania said about 1941. They will also be able to evaluate what Lithuanian institutions did after the underlying primary records, source limitations, and correction requests were specifically placed before them in 2018–2026. These files will form part of the record by which Lithuania’s treatment of Holocaust history is assessed for generations.

This submission therefore distinguishes error from conduct after notice. An initial historical or legal mistake can be corrected. Where a state institution is placed on specific documentary notice that a material proposition is false or overstated, verifies enough of the objection to make a partial correction, and nevertheless continues to publish the stronger proposition, the issue is no longer adequately captured by the word “mistake.” The allegation presented for IHRA determination is that continued maintenance after notice and partial correction can amount to knowing historical distortion. In this submission, “knowing” means institutional knowledge evidenced by the documentary record — including the 2 December 2019 prosecutorial acknowledgment of the source defect, the 12 May 2026 Foreign Ministry legal concession, and the 26 August 2026 partial edit — and does not attribute a private state of mind, dishonesty, or intent to any individual official. That institutional allegation is to be tested against the documents and the institutions’ own explanations.

I therefore ask IHRA to invite the Republic of Lithuania to consider the archival record its institutions are creating now and, where the record warrants it, to make a dated, transparent correction accompanied by a complete source audit and published reasoning. Future researchers will be able to see both the challenged historical proposition and the manner in which the State responded after specific documentary notice. A correction would form part of that record; so would a decision to leave a proposition standing after its evidentiary basis has been shown to be incomplete, non-adjudicative, or temporally narrower than the conclusion drawn from it.

XV. Findings stated by confidence level

Established on documents held or publicly preserved

- The surviving 1974–1975 American documents identified in the present corpus record administrative deactivation and possible reactivation, not a judicial acquittal, exoneration, or rehabilitation.
- LGGRTC used stronger American-exoneration and U.S.-Department-of-Justice rehabilitation language in formal letters, litigation, and public pages from 2018 onward.
- A Lithuanian prosecutor stated on 2 December 2019 that the congressional source relied upon did not state either an exoneration or a rehabilitation fact, while declining criminal investigation for lack of the required intent and purpose.
- The Foreign Ministry stated on 12 May 2026 that the “complete exoneration” formulation was legally imprecise and that administrative discontinuation is not formal judicial exoneration under U.S. legal standards.
- LGGRTC actively edited page No. 3058 on 26 August 2026 and marked that edit, but a separate U.S.-Department-of-Justice rehabilitation statement remained on that page and page No. 2969 retained the categorical rehabilitation proposition.
- The 24 September 2026 prosecutorial refusal did not adjudicate the historical truth of the surviving rehabilitation proposition or whether LGGRTC’s correction should extend to earlier letters and public pages.
- The MFA records request concerning the correction and diplomatic file was registered on 17 September 2026 as No. 2-15744 and remains pending.
- The 2009 Presidential decree awarded Brazaitis the Grand Cross of the Order of the Cross of Vytis; the underlying award-vetting file is the subject of a pending archive request.
- LGGRTC Letter No. 14R-51 used the Brazaitis “complete exoneration” proposition inside the Škirpa file while reproducing narrower U.S. deactivation language in the same instrument.
- The surviving INS source list records broad international outreach but identifies no Lithuanian archive or repository; the complete CO 703.951 file remains sought under U.S. FOIA.

- The present record does not show that LGGRTC obtained and audited the complete CO 703.951 file before publishing categorical exoneration and rehabilitation formulations.
- In the documented comparator set, LGGRTC's exculpatory terminology extends beyond Brazaitis: Gewecke's conviction, Bub's discontinued proceeding, and Schleef's insufficient-evidence disposition were represented within an exoneration/acquittal narrative and used in the Centre's defense of Lithuanian historical figures.

Supported institutional inference

Even if the original 2018 formulation is assumed to have begun as error, the documented sequence supports a narrower institutional inference that the record has not yet been fully corrected or made reproducible after notice. The source defect was formally recorded by a Lithuanian prosecutor in 2019; the Foreign Ministry conceded the legal imprecision in May 2026; LGGRTC then made a partial edit in August 2026; yet stronger rehabilitation language remained publicly accessible. This inference concerns institutional correction practice. It does not require or assert private dishonesty by any named official.

The cross-case directionality strengthens the institutional inference because the identified category errors do not randomly enlarge or diminish culpability. Within the comparators presently documented, they run toward exculpation and then enter favorable Lithuanian historical narratives. That consistency supports, but does not by itself prove, an inference of ideological selection or institutional bias. IHRA is asked to test that inference against the complete production and any counterexamples Lithuania can identify.

Unresolved

- The complete INS administrative file CO 703.951 and whether it contains any additional disposition material.
- The exact correction or internal communication on which the Foreign Ministry relied when it wrote that the wording “has since been corrected.”
- Who initiated, drafted, reviewed, and approved the 26 August 2026 edit and why the surviving rehabilitation statements were left unchanged.
- Whether Letters Nos. 55R-21 and 14R-82 remain operative without qualification after the May 2026 concession.
- The full contents of the 2009 state-award file and whether the claimed American result was part of any historical or reputational vetting.
- Whether LGGRTC ever requested or obtained the complete U.S. administrative file CO 703.951 before publishing its exoneration and rehabilitation formulations; the present record does not establish either proposition.

XVI. Pre-registered correction and falsification conditions

- If an authentic United States adjudication is produced showing that a competent U.S. body formally exonerated, acquitted, or rehabilitated Brazaitis, the central American-record finding must be revised.
- If the complete U.S. file materially alters the present understanding of the administrative disposition, the description of the U.S. process must be revised to the extent the primary record requires.
- If LGGRTC produces a dated, complete correction made before this filing that removes the U.S.-Department-of-Justice rehabilitation proposition from every relevant public and official instrument, the persistence finding must be narrowed from the date of correction.
- If the Ministry produces the communication showing exactly what LGGRTC said had been corrected before 12 May 2026, that communication must replace inference about the Ministry's informational basis.
- If the Ministry produces records showing that it independently reviewed the full 1941 documentary record, including material and acts after 12 July 1941, before issuing the 12 May 2026 letter, the concern that its historical account depended materially on an incomplete LGGRTC presentation must be narrowed or withdrawn.
- If page No. 2969 or the surviving rehabilitation statement on page No. 3058 is corrected after this filing, the record should be dated and the correction foregrounded rather than treated as if it had never existed.
- If the 2009 award file shows that no American-exoneration proposition was considered in the decoration process, no such linkage will be inferred.
- If IHRA determines on a reasoned record that the documented conduct does not fall within its distortion or rehabilitation tools, the IHRA characterization sought here must be narrowed or withdrawn to the extent of that determination.

- If LGGRTC produces a pre-2018 request for, receipt of, and documented review of the complete CO 703.951 file, the concern that its categorical American-exoneration language rested on an unretrieved partial file must be narrowed to whatever source-use or interpretation issue remains after that production.
- If Lithuania produces materially comparable LGGRTC examples in which procedural ambiguity, non-conviction, or insufficient evidence was consistently treated with equal caution when the result was adverse to a Lithuanian historical figure, the claimed one-direction methodological asymmetry must be narrowed.

XVII. Requested IHRA process

1. Register and preserve this revised submission as the current Brazaitis evidentiary statement linked to the petition of 28 May 2026 and the Brazaitis supplement of 19 August 2026.
2. Refer the matter to the Academic Working Group, the Committee on Antisemitism and Holocaust Denial, and the Committee on the Holocaust, Genocide, and Crimes Against Humanity, or to the expert bodies the IHRA Chair and Secretary General consider appropriate.
3. Invite a document-specific written response from the Republic of Lithuania addressing the U.S. administrative disposition, the 2019 prosecutorial acknowledgment, the May 2026 ministerial concession, the 26 August edit, and the surviving public statements.
4. Encourage preservation and production of the non-privileged working files and inter-institutional communications needed to reproduce the correction history, recording non-production only as an evidentiary boundary and not as proof of intent.
5. Invite Lithuania to state whether Letters Nos. 55R-21 and 14R-82 and public pages Nos. 2969 and 3058 remain authoritative, and if not, to identify the correcting instrument and effective date.
6. Ask Lithuania to explain what it understands the 1974–1975 United States proceedings to have established and to identify any American adjudication it says supports the words exoneration or rehabilitation.
7. If IHRA finds non-compliance with its distortion or rehabilitation standards, invite a defined corrective process and transparent reissuance or correction of the relevant public and official instruments.
8. Preserve the right to supplement if the MFA, LGGRTC, prosecutor, archive, United States agencies, or other custodians produce documents that materially narrow or alter this record.
9. Ask the Republic of Lithuania to state whether it considers the documented Brazaitis correction history compatible with the Stockholm Declaration, the Working Definition, the 2020 Ministerial Declaration, and the Statement on Rehabilitation, distinguishing standards by date.
10. If IHRA identifies a compliance defect, use graduated measures first: source production, independent expert review, dated public correction, and a defined opportunity to cure before considering any further status-related consequence permitted by IHRA's rules.
11. Invite a cross-case methodological audit of the Brazaitis, Gewecke, Bub, Schleef, Noreika, and Škirpa records to determine whether LGGRTC applies a consistent rule to acquittals, dismissals, discontinuances, insufficient-evidence dispositions, administrative closures, and convictions, regardless of whether the procedural outcome supports or undermines a favorable Lithuanian national-memory narrative.

XVIII. Document-specific questions for Lithuania

- What United States adjudication, if any, is said to have exonerated or rehabilitated Brazaitis? Identify the issuing authority, date, docket or file reference, and text.
- What exact correction did the Ministry of Foreign Affairs mean on 12 May 2026 when it wrote that the legally imprecise “complete exoneration” wording “has since been corrected”?
- What communication did LGGRTC provide to the Ministry to support that statement, and on what date?
- Did the Ministry independently review the full 1941 documentary record, including acts after 12 July 1941, before issuing the 12 May 2026 reply? If so, identify the records reviewed and the officials or experts who performed that review.
- If the Ministry relied materially on an LGGRTC factual briefing, will it now review that briefing against the complete documentary chronology and state whether the information supplied to it was complete and accurate?

- Why does page No. 3058 still state that Brazaitis was rehabilitated by the United States Department of Justice while a later sentence on the same page was narrowed on 26 August 2026?
- Why does page No. 2969 continue to state that Brazaitis was rehabilitated by the U.S. Justice Department?
- Do Letters Nos. 55R-21 and 14R-82 remain in force without qualification? If not, identify the withdrawal, correction, or reissue.
- Who authorized the 26 August 2026 edit, what sources were reviewed, and what rule determined which formulations were changed and which were retained?
- What is the current governmental position on LGGRTC's 22 December 2020 description of Representative Sherman's correction as a politician's opinion rather than a new historical source or circumstance?
- What action, if any, did Lithuania or LGGRTC take in response to the April 2019 IHRA expert invitation to acknowledge and condemn the relevant wartime conduct and engage in open dialogue and joint research?
- What historical, reputational, or legal vetting supported the 2009 state decoration, and did that vetting rely on a claimed American exoneration or rehabilitation?
- What is the status of MFA request No. 2-15744 and what records can be produced concerning the May 2026 correction and the underlying U.S. file?
- Before publishing the 'complete exoneration' and U.S.-Department-of-Justice rehabilitation claims, did LGGRTC request, obtain, or review the complete INS/USCIS administrative file CO 703.951? If so, produce the request, response, file inventory, and source-use record.
- If LGGRTC did not possess the complete CO 703.951 file, what research methodology justified converting the surviving subset into categorical exoneration or rehabilitation language?
- What written source-completeness, peer-review, or quality-control rule applies when LGGRTC uses a foreign criminal or administrative proceeding as favorable historical evidence concerning Holocaust-era actors?
- Will LGGRTC or the Ministry now seek the complete American file independently and reassess the public record if the full file materially changes, narrows, or complicates the partial record previously relied upon?
- What documentary completeness standard did LGGRTC apply before treating the U.S. administrative record as affirmative exoneration or rehabilitation, and where is that standard recorded?
- Did LGGRTC review the 2001 edition of the Provisional Government protocols it had itself published, including the post-12 July acts, before using the American inquiry as favorable evidence?
- What weight did Lithuania give, if any, to the 2010 Laurinavičius–Rudis memorandum when later state institutions presented the American result as favorable historical authority?
- What institutional mechanism now exists to ensure that a state historical pronouncement is revisited when later archival retrieval or official legal clarification materially changes the evidentiary record?
- What written methodological rule does LGGRTC apply when converting foreign criminal or administrative outcomes into historical propositions such as 'acquitted,' 'exonerated,' or 'rehabilitated,' and can Lithuania identify comparable cases where that rule operated in a direction adverse to a Lithuanian historical figure?

XIX. Positionality and disclosure

I am the complainant in the Lithuanian notice and prosecutorial record described above, the petitioner in the IHRA sequence beginning on 28 May 2026, and a litigant in related Lithuanian proceedings. I am not a neutral observer and do not present myself as one. Documents authored by me are used to establish notice, chronology, requests, and procedural posture; the principal factual findings are tied to governmental, prosecutorial, archival, or other independently identifiable records.

I am also a doctoral candidate in Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Gratz College. If this matter is referred to an IHRA expert body whose chair or member has an institutional connection to Gratz, I request whatever disclosure, reassignment, or recusal step IHRA considers appropriate. I seek no favorable consideration from that relationship.

I applied for the post of Director General of LGGRTC in February 2026 and again in July 2026 and was not selected. I disclose that interest here.

XX. Principal documentary source map

Original IHRA petition, 28 May 2026: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/IHRA-Petition-Gochin-5-28-26.pdf>

Original Brazaitis supplemental submission, 19 August 2026:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/IHRA_Supplemental_Submission_Brazaitis_2026-08-19.pdf

LGGRTC Letter No. 55R-21, 26 February 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Gonocide-Reply-2018-02-26-Holocaust-interpretation.pdf>

LGGRTC Letter No. 14R-82, 11 October 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/4.-2018-10-11-Lietuvos-gyventoju-genocido-ir-rezistencijos-tyrimo-centro-rastas-Nr.-14R-82.pdf>

LGGRTC page No. 2969 — live page: <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/2969/a/> | **TOI preservation capture:** <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Regarding-the-provision-of-information.pdf>

LGGRTC page No. 3058: <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/3058/a/>

Representative Brad Sherman correspondence compilation, 2019–2026:

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/Congress-on-Brazaitis.pdf>

Vilnius prosecutor refusal, 2 December 2019: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/04/2020-05-20_035122-Decision.pdf

MFA reply to Representative Sherman, 12 May 2026: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/06/Letter-to-Rep.-Sherman.pdf>

Annotated August 2026 correction comparison:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/LGGRTC_Annotated_Exhibit_2026-08-30.png

24 September 2026 prosecutorial refusal, AP-29927/AP-29972:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/Lithuania_Prosecutor_Refusal_AP-29927_AP-29972_2026-09-24.pdf

2012 congressional protest concerning Brazaitis reburial: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/2012-Congress-letter-on-Brazaitis.pdf>

Ombudsman complaint, 16 March 2018: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/Letter_Ombudsman_Brazaitis_20180316-1.pdf

Ombudsman filing challenging 55R-21 and 14R-82, 12 December 2018:

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/20181212_Letter_Brazaitis_Ombudsman_GC.pdf

LGGRTC litigation pleading, 1 October 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/lt-govt-defense.pdf>

Formal correction demand, 26 November 2020: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/On-Brazaitis-Exoneration_Grant-Arthur-Gochin_Nov-26-2020.pdf

Presidential Decree No. 1K-1907, 26 June 2009: <https://www.infolex.lt/tq/32397>

IHRA Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definition-holocaust-denial-distortion>

IHRA Statement on Rehabilitation: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/statements/ihra-statement-on-rehabilitation>

2020 IHRA Ministerial Declaration: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/2020-ihra-ministerial-declaration>

2019 IHRA expert statement concerning LGGRTC: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/statements/statement-center-study-genocide-resistance-lithuania>

IHRA Lithuania country page: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/countries/lithuania>

Current LGGRTC Act — preamble / current consolidated text: <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.40706/asr>

LGGRTC 2025 activity report: <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/4914/a/>

Applicant's USCIS FOIA request for complete Brazaitis administrative file: 5 September 2026, CO 703.951 / AS 222 100 S/CJ (C), held by applicant.

LGGRTC Letter No. 14R-51, 11 July 2018: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/GC_reply_Skirpa_20180711-1.pdf

LGGRTC court pleading, 1 October 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/lt-govt-defense.pdf>

2012 Sherman/Waxman/Berman protest: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/2012-Congress-letter-on-Brazaitis.pdf>

2010 Laurinavičius–Rudis memorandum / honors scans: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/Brazaitis-scans.pdf>

2012 Lithuanian open letter concerning reburial: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/8.-Atviras-laiskas-del-J.-Ambrazeviciaus-B.kilmingo-perlaidojimo-Bernardinai.lt_.pdf

IHRA Membership and Application Procedure: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/who-we-are/member-countries/membership-and-application-procedure>

Stockholm Declaration: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/stockholm-declaration>

Eilberg letter to Stanley A. Gecys, 13 January 1975 — TOI preservation copy: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/1975-letter.pdf>

DELFI publication, 8 March 2019 — “Genocido tyrimo centras nepasiduos vulgariam spaudimui”:

<https://www.delfi.lt/news/ringas/politics/lggrtc-genocido-tyrimo-centras-nepasiduos-vulgariam-spaudimui.d?id=80566671>

LGGRTC 2019 archive listing (page 3149): <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/3149/a/>

LGGRTC 2001 Provisional Government source edition — Lituianistika: <https://www.lituanistika.lt/content/21407>

1 August 1941 Regulations on the Status of Jews — preservation scan: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/03/5.-Zydu-padeties-nuostatai-LCVA-f1075-a2-b5-l54A.pdf>

International Commission conclusions, 20 April 2005: https://www.komisija.lt/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Approved-Conclusions_Persecution-and-Mass-Murder-of-Lithuanian-Jews.pdf

Dieckmann–Sužiedėlis study: https://www.komisija.lt/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/S.SuziedelisC.Dieckmann_Mass-Killings_United-version.pdf
 Finnish Foreign Ministry file 5C10 — “Liettuan oloista”: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/5C10-Liettuan-oloista.pdf>
 Certified Seimas Human Rights Committee response package, September 2026:
https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/Seimas_HRC_Response_2026-09-22_Gochin_with_English_Translation.pdf
 U.S. Department of State 2012 International Religious Freedom Report — Lithuania (ECoI mirror):
<https://www.ecoi.net/en/document/1342475.html>
 IHRA, Understanding Holocaust Distortion: Contexts, Influences and
 Examples: <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Understanding-Holocaust-Distortion-Contexts-Influences-and-Examples-IHRA.pdf>
 LGGRTC 2012 Brazaitis publication: https://www.genocid.lt/UserFiles/File/Titulinis/2012/20120525_brazaiti.pdf
 MFA/INS nine-page package with American enclosures, August preservation copy:
<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/Letter-to-Rep.-Sherman.pdf>
 Current LGGRTC Regulations, Seimas Resolution No. XIV-2987, §8.1.5:
<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/608ec1607bff11efabdbb4a1fc8b0b63>
LGGRTC response No. 14R, 11 February 2020 (English translation): https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Atsakymas-Gochinui-i-01-16_en.pdf
LGGRTC memorandum on Jonas Noreika, 17 December 2019: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Annex-No-46-GRRCL-2019-December-memorandum-second-memorandum-on-Jonas-Noreika.pdf>
Justiz und NS-Verbrechen, proceeding No. 722 (Gewecke/Bub): <https://junsv.nl/junsv-01/junsv/brd/brdfiles/brd722.htm>
Bundesgerichtshof, 26 January 1971, 5 StR 631/70: <https://dejure.org/1971.6855>
Signed Gewecke-Bub submission to the Prosecutor General, 18 September 2026:
https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/LT_General_Prosecutor_Gewecke_Bub_LGGRTC_Statement_2026-09-18_signed.pdf
Signed Schleef supplement, 24 September 2026: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/AP-30803_M-2-02-00837-26_Schleef_Papildymas_2026-09-24_signed.pdf
Schleef preservation record: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/Schleef.pdf>

Respectfully submitted,

Grant Arthur Gochin

Citizen of the Republic of Lithuania

24 September 2026

Grant Gochin

25 Sep 2026

**REVISED AND UPDATED SUBMISSION
FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE
INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE ALLIANCE**

The Škirpa Determination

*State historical method, undisclosed favorable premises, documentary continuity,
attribution, and persistence after notice and correction*

Submitted by Grant Arthur Gochin | 24 September 2026

To	Arvydas Daunoravičius, Head of the Republic of Lithuania's Delegation to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania
Email	arvydas.daunoravicius@urm.lt
Applicant	Grant Arthur Gochin, citizen of the Republic of Lithuania
Purpose	Transmission to the IHRA Chair, Secretary General, and relevant expert bodies for internal consideration
Status	Revised Škirpa-only evidentiary submission. It supersedes the factual presentation of the Škirpa supplemental submission of 19 August 2026, but does not withdraw the petition of 28 May 2026 or the formal Lithuanian-delegation transmission request of 24 September 2026.
Language	English
Requested handling	Transmission without alteration or endorsement; preservation of the record; written confirmation of the route taken.

Executive request

I ask Lithuania's Head of Delegation to transmit this revised Škirpa submission, without alteration and without any requirement that the Lithuanian delegation endorse it, to the IHRA Chair, the Secretary General, and the expert bodies competent to consider Holocaust distortion, rehabilitation, historical research, and archival access. I ask that it be registered with the documentary sequence that began with my petition of 28 May 2026 and that I receive written confirmation of the route taken.

This redraft is narrower than the version reviewed after the 19 August filing: it is exclusively about Kazys Škirpa and the Lithuanian state's historical treatment of the Škirpa record. It draws on separately filed matters only where they bear directly on the Škirpa reasoning.

The reason for redrafting rather than merely forwarding the August filing is that the Škirpa record has materially expanded. The August submission deliberately excluded a still-developing documentary-transmission study. Since then, primary archival images, an official Seimas file, two 1939 scholarly source leads with precise archival locators, and Finnish Foreign Ministry material have become available or have been organized into a reproducible chain. The revised submission incorporates those

developments while retaining the same limiting principle: IHRA is being asked to examine state historical method and correction practice, not to convict Kazys Škirpa of a crime.

This filing also preserves the membership-status question raised by my petition of 28 May 2026. My allegation is not limited to one disputed historical conclusion. I contend that the Škirpa record forms part of a recurrent institutional pattern in which a state historical body used favorable reasoning that was not disclosed, applied inconsistent attribution thresholds, relied on a foreign 'exoneration' premise later conceded to be legally imprecise, and failed to publish a complete corrective re-weighting after notice.

I characterize the cumulative LGGRTC record as a sustained and extensive pattern of Holocaust distortion. I do not ask the Lithuanian delegation itself to accept that characterization. I ask IHRA to test the documented conduct against its own Working Definition, the Stockholm Declaration, the 2020 Ministerial Declaration, the Statement on Rehabilitation, and the Alliance's guidance on distortion, and to determine the institutional consequences, if any, if non-compliance is found and remains uncured.

I. Scope and express limits

This filing asks whether the reasoning and correction practice of a state historical institution concerning the founder and leader of the Berlin Lithuanian Activist Front should be examined under IHRA's tools on Holocaust distortion and rehabilitation.

- No criminal conviction or finding of criminal guilt is requested.
- No claim is made that Škirpa was physically present at, directed, or participated in the mass shootings in Lithuania while he remained in Berlin.
- No claim is made that Škirpa personally drafted every sentence of every LAF document.
- No request is made that IHRA decide whether a street, plaque, or other memorial should bear his name.
- No private intent or dishonesty is attributed to any named Lithuanian official. The complaint concerns institutional source use, disclosed reasoning, correction, and reproducibility.
- Immediate authorship, organizational leadership, authorization, circulation, retrospective knowledge, political responsibility, and operational responsibility are treated as separate propositions and are not collapsed into one another.

I am not a lawyer. Legal references are included to identify standards invoked in Lithuanian state records and IHRA instruments; this submission is principally an evidentiary and institutional-method filing.

II. Procedural route to the Lithuanian IHRA delegation

IHRA's current Lithuania country page identifies Arvydas Daunoravičius of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Head of Lithuania's national delegation. Earlier correspondence from the IHRA Secretariat stated that there is no process for external submission of petitions, and the German IHRA route subsequently recommended that I direct the matter to the national delegation corresponding to my citizenship. I am a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania. A separate signed request of 24 September 2026 therefore asks the Lithuanian delegation to transmit the documentary complaint into IHRA's internal process without requiring the delegation to endorse it.

IHRA Lithuania country page: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/countries/lithuania>

Formal Lithuanian-delegation transmission request, 24 September 2026: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/IHRA_Lithuania_Formal_Request_BILINGUAL_LT_AUTHENTIC_2026-09-24_signed.pdf

III. Applicable IHRA framework

The Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion identifies, among other forms of distortion, intentional efforts to excuse or minimize the impact of the Holocaust or its principal elements, including the role of collaborators and allies of Nazi Germany. The 2020 Statement on Rehabilitation condemns attempts to rehabilitate the reputations of persons complicit in the crimes of the Holocaust and calls for open and accurate engagement with national histories. This submission does not presuppose that those standards have been violated; it asks IHRA to examine the documented state method against its own framework.

IHRA had already addressed this institution before the present filing. In April 2019, chairs and recent chairs of IHRA expert bodies expressed grave concern about LGGRTC's treatment of Jonas Noreika and invoked the Alliance's distortion framework. That statement is not a merits decision in the Škirpa matter, but it shows that the institutional source-method problem falls within a field IHRA has previously examined.

IHRA Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definition-holocaust-denial-distortion>

IHRA Statement on Rehabilitation: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/statements/ihra-statement-on-rehabilitation>

IHRA 2019 statement concerning LGGRTC: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/statements/statement-center-study-genocide-resistance-lithuania>

IHRA's later guidance illustrates how the Working Definition's item (a) applies to national narratives. Its 'Understanding Holocaust Distortion' resource states that portraying the Holocaust as irrelevant to a nation's history because it was a Nazi German organized crime can be distortion when that framing ignores the roles of local collaborators. I rely on that guidance only as an interpretive aid to item (a), not as a separate binding rule.

IHRA, Understanding Holocaust Distortion: Contexts, Influences and Examples: <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Understanding-Holocaust-Distortion-Contexts-Influences-and-Examples-IHRA.pdf>

IV. Membership-compliance question: whether Lithuania continues to satisfy the commitments on which IHRA membership is based

IHRA's Membership and Application Procedure states that new Member Countries are welcomed on the basis of adherence to the Stockholm Declaration of 28 January 2000 and the 2020 IHRA Ministerial Declaration. Lithuania's country page records that Lithuania joined the IHRA in 2002. I therefore distinguish the standards by time: the 2015 Škirpa determination is assessed against the Stockholm Declaration and the Working Definition adopted by IHRA Member Countries in 2013; the 2024 report and post-2020 persistence or correction practice are also assessed against the 2020 Ministerial Declaration and the 2020 Statement on Rehabilitation.

IHRA Membership and Application Procedure: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/who-we-are/member-countries/membership-and-application-procedure>

IHRA Lithuania country page: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/countries/lithuania>

The public materials I have located explain admission but do not publish a dedicated external procedure for suspension, downgrade, or expulsion of an existing Member Country. The current admission procedure also says that consensus is sought on applications. I do not assume from that text either that Lithuania's consent would be required for every later status measure or that it would not be. I ask IHRA to identify the governing procedure and, before any status sanction, to identify graduated measures that can lawfully be taken without prejudging that procedural question—for example, an expert-body assessment, a Chair's request for a written response, placement of the matter on a Plenary agenda, and defined corrective benchmarks, if IHRA's rules permit them.

The current application procedure also states that a candidate country should satisfy IHRA that Holocaust-period archives are open for research, that there is or will be academic, educational, and public examination of the country's Holocaust-era past, and that the applicant endorses previous IHRA decisions. I use those provisions as evidence of IHRA's present membership baseline, not as a claim that the exact current application procedure governed Lithuania's 2002 accession or that any single later defect automatically terminates membership.

LGGRTC's conduct is state conduct for purposes of this request. Lithuanian law establishes the Centre as a state budget institution and assigns the Seimas the owner's rights and duties. Report No. 9R-598 was prepared within LGGRTC's delegated functions for an interinstitutional state commemoration process; the 24 September 2026 prosecutorial decision expressly records that delegated-function setting; and on 12 May 2026 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs relayed LGGRTC's position to the United States Congress. I therefore ask IHRA to evaluate the conduct as part of the Republic's institutional record, without attributing private intent to individual officials.

Current LGGRTC statute (e-Seimas): <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.40706/asr>

A. The allegation presented for IHRA determination

The allegation advanced is that the record now goes beyond an ordinary dispute among historians. The controlled Škirpa file documents: an admitted undisclosed favorable evidentiary basis; a Seimas Ombudsman transparency finding; reuse of a foreign 'complete exoneration' proposition while the same state instrument reproduced narrower American language; a later Foreign Ministry concession that the proposition was legally imprecise; only partial public correction; a 2024 state report that preserved favorable architecture without publishing a consistent attribution rule; and primary-source objections that had been on formal notice since 2017.

The broader May 28 petition characterizes LGGRTC's conduct as a longer-running institutional distortion problem. This Škirpa filing independently documents the controlled period from 2015 through 2026, with earlier 1994-1995 state-memory context. It should therefore not be read as independent proof of every broader allegation in the May petition; it is a document-specific case study that IHRA can test.

B. IHRA commitments potentially implicated by the Škirpa record

Temporal scope	IHRA standard / membership baseline	Documented Škirpa/LGGRTC issue	Question for IHRA
Membership baseline; current procedure (Lithuania joined 2002)	Current application procedure: adherence to Stockholm; Holocaust-period archives open for research; academic, educational and public examination of the national Holocaust-era past; endorsement of previous IHRA decisions.	The primary archival chain is increasingly public, but the source-use and working-file record behind 9R-598 has not been produced in this record. The working file is not itself a 1933-1950 archive; its relevance is to reproducibility and public/academic examination.	Whether current Lithuanian practice remains consistent with the membership baseline IHRA now articulates, without treating admission conditions as an automatic expulsion rule.
2015 determination: Stockholm 2000 + Working Definition adopted 2013	Stockholm §3 and Working Definition item (a): uphold Holocaust truth; scrutinize intentional efforts to excuse or minimize the Holocaust or its principal elements, including the role of collaborators and allies of Nazi Germany.	The 2015 determination acknowledged LAF antisemitism and expulsion policy, used favorable premises not disclosed in the published reasoning, and bounded the adverse record through expulsion-versus-genocide and other limiting propositions.	Whether the 2015 method, on the evidence and any intent threshold IHRA applies, falls within item (a) or otherwise conflicts with Stockholm §3.
2015 and 2024	Stockholm §§4-5: strengthen Holocaust education, remembrance and research; encourage study of the Holocaust in all its dimensions.	Adverse LAF material is present, but the published state reports do not state a reproducible rule explaining why adverse organizational evidence is subjected to stricter attribution than some favorable material.	Whether the published method supports study 'in all its dimensions' or narrows the record through an unstated weighting rule.
2015 and 2024	Stockholm §7: throw light on obscured aspects of the	Relevant archival texts are now publicly preserved; the dispute concerns how they	Whether Lithuania should be invited to disclose the research apparatus necessary

	Holocaust and facilitate archival access.	were selected, attributed and weighed, and the internal source-use record has not been produced here.	for independent testing of the state determination.
Post-2020 persistence; 2024 report; 2026 correction practice	2020 Ministerial Declaration §7: governments accept responsibility to work together to counter Holocaust denial and distortion.	After the 2018 transparency finding, the State retained a favorable Škirpa determination; in 2026 one favorable premise was conceded legally imprecise and only partial public correction has been identified.	Whether the post-2020 persistence and correction response constitute adequate action to counter distortion if IHRA finds distortion present.
Post-2020	2020 Ministerial Declaration §8: promote education, remembrance and research to counter historical distortion.	Report No. 9R-598 was state historical work prepared for a contemporary commemoration process.	Whether the report and its source method meet the research and anti-distortion standard the Declaration seeks to advance.
Post-2020	2020 Ministerial Declaration §9: safeguard the historical record, including the role of fascist and extreme-nationalist partners and other collaborators.	LVIII, LXIV, item 18, the 1939 antecedents, and Škirpa's own cross-reference bear on the political program and organizational record of the Berlin LAF. Report No. 9R-598 expressly states on p. 5 that the 'Jewish problem' was proposed to be solved not by genocide but by expulsion from Lithuania; the 2015 determination uses the same limiting distinction at pp. 4–6.	Whether the State's treatment safeguards the collaborator record in full or systematically discounts evidence relevant to organizational responsibility.
Post-2020	2020 Ministerial Declaration §10: identify, preserve and make available archival material and testimony.	Specific primary archival records are identified and publicly preserved, while the internal source list, drafts, provenance analysis and reviewer record behind 9R-598 remain requested.	Whether preservation and access are sufficient for independent verification, distinguishing Holocaust-era archives from later institutional working records.
Post-2020; hortatory text read with §9 and Rehabilitation Statement	Ministerial Declaration §11 encourages countries and societies to address their pasts openly and accurately; the Rehabilitation Statement applies that principle directly to rehabilitation concerns.	The Ombudsman found a transparency failure; a favorable premise was later corrected by the Foreign Ministry; no public reissued Škirpa determination with fresh weighting has been identified.	Whether Lithuania's post-2020 response meets the open-and-accurate-history standard IHRA encourages, while recognizing that §11 is hortatory rather than framed as a mandatory clause.
Post-2020	IHRA Statement on Rehabilitation: condemn rehabilitation of persons complicit in Holocaust crimes; promote research, public awareness and political responsibility; engage accurately with national histories.	The record links Škirpa to leadership of the Berlin LAF; his manuscript expressly links him retrospectively to LXIV; item 18 contains a first-person initiative statement; LXIV calls for collective expulsion, expropriation and civic exclusion. The 2019 IHRA statement treated documented ghettoization and expropriation as material to a rehabilitation analysis.	Whether this evidence reaches the Statement's complicity/rehabilitation threshold is for IHRA to decide; this filing does not concede that threshold in advance.

C. Why the 2019 IHRA statement matters to the membership question

On 11 April 2019, IHRA's expert leadership publicly addressed the same Lithuanian state institution. The signature block opened with Ambassador Georges Santer, then IHRA Chair; Professor Yehuda Bauer, Honorary Chair; and Dr. Wichert ten Have, IHRA Adviser, followed by current and former chairs of the expert bodies. They described LGGRTC's 27 March 2019 Noreika text as the latest in a series of attempts to rehabilitate his reputation and stressed the documentary record of his key role in ghettoization and expropriation of Jewish property. The Škirpa record is not identical, but the comparison is methodologically relevant: the 2015 determination treats expulsion rather than genocide as a limiting distinction (2015 determination, pp. 4–6), and Report No. 9R-598 repeats that proposition expressly on p. 5. The 2019 statement was not a membership ruling and did not decide Škirpa's case. It did, however, put the same institution on public IHRA notice that rehabilitation analysis must engage the full collaborator record rather than neutralize it through a narrowing frame.

IHRA 2019 statement concerning LGGRTC: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/statements/statement-center-study-genocide-resistance-lithuania>

D. Membership status is a compliance question, not a historical verdict

I ask a compliance question rather than a political verdict on Lithuania as a whole: whether the documented conduct of a Member Country's state historical institution, together with the State's oversight and correction response, remains compatible with the commitments IHRA associates with membership. If IHRA finds non-compliance, the next questions are what cure is required, whether cure has occurred, and which procedural measures are available under the Alliance's rules.

I preserve the relief requested in my petition of 28 May 2026: review, corrective action, and—if IHRA itself finds material, continuing, uncured non-compliance and determines that its governing procedures permit such measures—consideration of suspension, downgrade, or revocation of Member-Country status. I do not state that any one of those outcomes is mandatory under a published rule.

E. Requested compliance determination

I ask IHRA to make a reasoned, document-specific determination on the following points:

- Which Stockholm Declaration and 2020 Ministerial Declaration commitments are engaged by the Škirpa record?
- Whether the documented conduct meets the Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion, including any intent element IHRA considers necessary.
- Whether the 2018 Ombudsman finding, the 2026 Foreign Ministry correction, and the absence of an identified reissued Škirpa determination constitute adequate cure.
- Whether the 2024 Report No. 9R-598 is methodologically reproducible under a single attribution standard applied to favorable and adverse evidence.
- What corrective measures Lithuania should be invited to take if IHRA finds non-compliance.
- What membership-status consequences, if any, IHRA's rules permit if a Member Country is found materially and persistently non-compliant and refuses or fails to cure.

V. The state determination and the institutional question

The 2015 Škirpa determination is not a document of simple concealment. The official record, preserved in the 2026 Seimas production as LGGRTC letter No. 13R-267 of 25 September 2015, acknowledges manifestations of antisemitism in the Berlin LAF, identifies Škirpa as its leader, reproduces anti-Jewish organizational language, and states that LAF proclamations may have helped create conditions in which some Lithuanians became involved in Nazi criminal orders. It nevertheless reaches a favorable overall institutional treatment by emphasizing expulsion rather than genocide, absence of prewar knowledge of total extermination, and Škirpa's physical separation from the VII Fort killings because he remained in Berlin (2015 determination, pp. 4–6).

In 2024 LGGRTC issued Report No. 9R-598 in connection with the interinstitutional process concerning a proposed Škirpa plaque in Vilnius. The report is not identical to the 2015 instrument and it reproduces substantial adverse material. The methodological objection is therefore not that adverse evidence disappeared. It is that the attribution and weighting rules remain unstated and difficult to reproduce.

The carry-forward from the 2015 determination to Report No. 9R-598 is independently testable in three specific limiting propositions: (1) the distinction between expulsion and genocide (2015 determination, pp. 4–6; Report No. 9R-598, p. 5); (2) the proposition that Berlin LAF members lacked prewar knowledge of a Nazi plan to exterminate all Jews (2015 determination, pp. 4–6; Report No. 9R-598, p. 5); and (3) the separation of Škirpa from the VII Fort killings by reference to his Berlin location and absence from Lithuania (2015 determination, pp. 4–6; Report No. 9R-598, p. 7). The relevance of this

continuity is that the earlier determination had an admitted undisclosed evidentiary basis and an Ombudsman transparency finding.

The 2024 report also has a defined institutional authorship chain. LGGRTC's public notice identifies historian Dr. Alfredas Rukšėnas as the report's preparer, and the report itself carries Director General Dr. Arūnas Bubnys in the signature block. The prosecutor's decision of 24 September 2026 independently describes the same chain: the report was prepared within LGGRTC's delegated functions by historian Dr. Alfredas Rukšėnas and signed by Director General Dr. Arūnas Bubnys. I state this only to identify authorship and institutional issuance; no inference about either man's private intent is drawn from it.

2015 LGGRTC Škirpa determination: https://www.genocid.lt/UserFiles/File/Pazymos/201510_skirpa_pazyma01.pdf

Preservation copy of Report No. 9R-598: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/07/20240808_skirpa_pazyma.pdf

VI. The 2018 oversight record: favorable reasoning was used but not published

A major development since the August IHRA filing is that the Seimas Human Rights Committee produced the official 2017-2018 file. The certified electronic copy was registered by the Seimas Chancellery on 23 September 2026 as No. S-2026-4031. It contains the Committee correspondence, LGGRTC replies, the full Seimas Ombudsman report, the 2017 appeal and complaint, and the Committee's later report to the Speaker.

The file records a decisive institutional fact: LGGRTC acknowledged that in preparing the Škirpa conclusion it had taken into account circumstances that were not stated in the published conclusion. The favorable examples identified were the asserted American 'complete exoneration' of Juozas Ambrazevičius-Brazaitis and the fact that Škirpa lived for decades in the United States without accusation. Neither proposition concerns anything Škirpa did in Lithuania or Berlin during 1940-1941.

The Seimas Ombudsman found that the Centre failed to observe the principle of transparency, did not provide the clear and reasoned response required by public-administration standards, recognized the complaint regarding the Centre's officials as justified, and stated that signs of systematic improper implementation of legal requirements could be discerned in the Centre's handling of persons' requests.

Unpublished considerations are not inherently improper. The defect here is reproducibility: a reader of the 2015 determination could not know that these favorable foreign-state premises entered the weighting, and the State's own oversight mechanism later identified the omission as a transparency failure.

Seimas Human Rights Committee response package with English translation: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/Seimas_HRC_Response_2026-09-22_Gochin_with_English_Translation.pdf

LGGRTC Letter No. 55R-21, 26 February 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Gonocide-Reply-2018-02-26-Holocaust-interpretation.pdf>

VII. The favorable American premise was used directly in the Škirpa file and later corrected by Lithuania

The foreign-exoneration premise was not merely mentioned in an abstract oversight exchange. In LGGRTC Letter No. 14R-51 of 11 July 2018, its substantive reply in the Škirpa matter, the Centre again described Brazaitis as having been completely exonerated in the United States. On the same page it reproduced the American language stating that the names had been removed from an active list and that the investigations had been deactivated. The stronger Lithuanian proposition and the narrower American administrative wording therefore appeared together inside the Škirpa file.

On 12 May 2026, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Vidmantas Verbickas wrote to U.S. Representative Brad Sherman under Ref. (19.2.3)3-2806. The Ministry stated, on information supplied by LGGRTC, that the Centre had acknowledged that the 'complete exoneration' formulation was legally imprecise,

expressed regret for the wording, and recognized that administrative discontinuation of an investigation is not equivalent to formal judicial exoneration under United States law.

That correction does not prove that the historical conclusion concerning Škirpa is false. It creates a narrower institutional question: what does the favorable determination rest on after one of the favorable inputs the Centre itself identified has been conceded to be legally imprecise? As of 24 September 2026, I have identified no public reissued Škirpa determination stating a fresh weighting without that premise.

The second undisclosed favorable premise is methodologically similar: decades of residence in the United States without accusation is evidence about the reach, information, priorities, and archival access of American authorities, not affirmative evidence of wartime conduct. The two premises therefore share a source-method problem: foreign silence or administrative inaction was converted into favorable historical evidence.

The Centre did later demonstrate that it could amend the public record. On 26 August 2026, page 3058 was visibly edited and marked 'pataisyta 2026 08 26': one use of reabilituoti ('rehabilitated') was removed and replaced with wording that the men had been removed from the list of suspects. The correction was partial. A separate statement on the same page continued to attribute a rehabilitation of Brazaitis to the United States Department of Justice, and page 2969 continued to state that he had been rehabilitated by the U.S. Justice Department.

That edit matters to the Škirpa file because the American 'complete exoneration' was one of the two favorable circumstances LGGRTC itself said it used when explaining the Škirpa determination. The issue is not whether every Brazaitis page belongs in a Škirpa submission; it is whether the favorable premise actually used in the Škirpa reasoning has been fully withdrawn and the Škirpa determination re-weighted after correction.

LGGRTC page 3058: <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/3058/a/>

LGGRTC page 2969: <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/2969/a/>

Annotated August 2026 correction comparison: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/LGGRTC_Annotated_Exhibit_2026-08-30.png

LGGRTC Letter No. 14R-51, 11 July 2018: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/GC_reply_Skirpa_20180711-1.pdf

MFA reply transmitted to Representative Sherman, 12 May 2026: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/06/Letter-to-Rep.-Sherman.pdf>

VIII. The official Seimas file proves specific notice of the anti-Jewish documentary problem in 2017

The new Seimas package resolves another question: whether the archival issues now raised were first invented in 2026. They were not. The 2017 complaint reproduced in the official file specifically identified the 24 March 1941 'Instructions for the Liberation of Lithuania' and a document revoking the historic hospitality or refuge associated with Vytautas the Great. It complained that the favorable state conclusion did not engage those materials adequately. The Ombudsman later required LGGRTC to address the questions and arguments raised.

The state therefore had specific notice of the March 1941 documentary problem years before Report No. 9R-598 was prepared in 2024. The significance is procedural as well as historical: the 2024 report followed a state oversight proceeding in which the same source problem had already been identified, the Centre's handling had been criticized, and a clear reasoned response had been recommended.

IX. The primary-source chain is now public and stronger than it was in August

Archival custody and authorship must be kept separate. LCVA fond 648 is the Lithuanian Legation in London fond. The materials discussed below are preserved there in apyrašas 2, files b. 581 and b. 582. Their presence in that fond establishes archival custody and provenance; it does not by itself establish Škirpa's personal authorship of every document in the files.

A. Document LV: the 'Revocation of Hospitality to Jews' draft

The b. 582 annex index identifies Document LV, Svetingumo atšaukimas žydams ('Revocation of Hospitality to Jews'), at folios 182-183 and marks it as a projektas — a draft. The 2017 complaint quoted the document as revoking the historic right of refuge, warning Jews to leave with Soviet forces, and threatening remaining Jews with confiscation, expulsion, court-martial, or severe punishment. Because the primary scan of LV is not relied on here, I do not present it as an issued proclamation or as proof of Škirpa's personal authorship. Its importance is that the disputed document was already specifically identified to Lithuanian institutions in 2017 and is catalogued in b. 582 among the documentary appendices preserved in the Lithuanian Legation in London fond.

B. Document LVIII: 24 March 1941 strictly secret instructions

LCVA f. 648, ap. 2, b. 582 preserves Document LVIII, dated 24 March 1941, marked 'STRICTLY SECRET,' and titled 'Instructions for the Liberation of Lithuania.' The opening directs that its contents be transmitted to uprising centers only orally and through completely trusted couriers. In the uprising-preparation section it calls for intensified anti-Communist and anti-Jewish action and states the objective of forcing all Jews to flee Lithuania with the retreating Soviet forces. Later, 'Force the Jews to flee Lithuania' appears as a numbered operational task.

The same document states that an atmosphere should be created in which Jews could not expect even minimum rights or a livelihood in the projected 'New Lithuania' and invokes revocation of the hospitality associated with Vytautas the Great. This places the anti-Jewish objective inside clandestine operational guidance, not only in public rhetoric.

Public copy — Document LVIII, fols. 188-197: https://grantgochin.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/LCVA_F648_A2_B582_Document_LVIII_1941-03-24_Strictly_Secret_Instructions.pdf

C. Document LXIV: expulsion, expropriation and civic exclusion

Document LXIV, LCVA f. 648, ap. 2, b. 582, folios 213-215, is issued in the institutional name of the Lithuanian Activist Front. It orders every Lithuanian Jew without exception to leave Lithuania, provides for Jewish movable and immovable property to pass into Lithuanian national ownership, declares that Jews would have no civil rights or possibility of livelihood in the restored state, and states that the old right of refuge associated with Vytautas the Great is 'completely and finally revoked.'

LVIII and LXIV therefore repeat materially parallel propositions: anti-Jewish mobilization, collective removal, denial of rights and livelihood, and revocation of the Vytautas-era protection. The repetition supports an institutional continuity inference between secret uprising preparation and the later LAF appeal. It does not, by itself, prove personal authorship by Škirpa.

Public copy — Document LXIV, fols. 213-215: https://grantgochin.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/LCVA_F648_A2_B582_Document_LXIV_LAF_Anti-Jewish_Appeal_Fols_213-215.pdf

D. Škirpa's own manuscript cross-reference

The adjacent manuscript file, LCVA f. 648, ap. 2, b. 581, provides a separate attribution link. In his own retrospective manuscript Škirpa discusses an anti-Jewish appeal issued shortly before the German-Soviet war and expressly directs the reader to 'Dokm. LXIV.' The evidentiary function is narrow but

substantial: his own manuscript demonstrates retrospective knowledge of and linkage to the specific appeal preserved in b. 582. It is not used as proof that he typed or drafted every sentence.

Škirpa memoir pp. 136-137 / Document LXIV cross-reference: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/LCVA_F648_A2_B581_Skirpa_Memoir_pp136-137_Document_LXIV_CrossReference.pdf

E. The revocation question is concrete and falsifiable

The documentary chain now permits a narrower question than a general dispute over Škirpa's reputation. Document LXIV states that the historic refuge associated with Vytautas the Great was 'completely and finally revoked.' I have not identified a later act of the Republic of Lithuania that expressly identifies that LAF revocation and repudiates it.

I do not ask IHRA to infer from my search that no such act exists. The proposition is deliberately falsifiable: Lithuania can answer it by producing the act, identifying the institution, date and text, and stating whether it is treated as the Republic's explicit repudiation of the LAF declaration. If such an act is produced, the non-identification point disappears.

X. Škirpa's 1973 book supplies two direct source-use tests

A. Item 18: a first-person initiative statement

In item 18 of Škirpa's 1973 documentary survey, beginning at printed page 165, he describes an Administracijos sudarymo pasiūlymas (administrative formation proposal) given to Lt. Col. Graebe. Point 5 names Jews, together with other persons characterized as pillars of the Soviet regime, for immediate dismissal and, where necessary, arrest and accountability. Immediately after the eighth introductory point, Škirpa states retrospectively that all of those introductory points were inserted on his own initiative, without Graebe specifically asking him to do so, and explains his statehood rationale.

This statement is retrospective and must not be turned into more than it proves. Standing alone, it is not contemporaneous proof that Škirpa personally drafted every word of the 1941 proposal, and it does not establish operational responsibility for later killings. Its importance is methodological. If adverse organizational material is discounted unless personally attributable to Škirpa, then his own published first-person statement about inserting the entire eight-point package is a source that must either be weighed or expressly distinguished.

Both the 2015 determination and Report No. 9R-598 cite the 1973 volume for other propositions. A document-specific audit finds that neither cites printed pages 165-167, names item 18, identifies the administrative proposal or Graebe, or discusses the first-person initiative statement. That establishes only what the published instruments do not discuss. It does not establish what a researcher read internally.

B. The book itself declares an omission from the March 24 instructions

At printed page 171, Škirpa expressly states that he is omitting the first four sections of the March 24 instructions, including Section IV, calls those sections orientational, and proceeds directly to what he describes as the instruction's essential matters. The existence of the omission is therefore established by the book itself, not inferred from a critic's comparison. The retained portion still contains anti-Jewish language.

This does not justify a wholesale claim that the 1973 book is falsified or unusable. The correct methodological consequence is document-specific: where LGGRTC relies on the participant-edited 1973 presentation, the underlying archival version should be checked, and the report should disclose whether differences in scope or wording affected its assessment.

Public copy — Kazys Škirpa, Sukilimas Lietuvos suverenumui atstatyti (1973): <https://grantgochin.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/Sukilimas-Lietuvos-suverenumui-atstatyti-Kazys-Skirpa.pdf>

XI. Differential attribution and the untested rival-authenticity hypothesis

Report No. 9R-598 relies on a newspaper item in *Draugas* dated 25 June 1941 reporting that the latest information from Berlin said Škirpa had prohibited persecution of Jews. The report then formulates its own research question on the premise that he issued such a prohibition — asking why he prohibited persecution rather than first establishing whether the prohibition existed. No underlying prohibition order, transmission record, or identified original source is supplied in the report.

The methodological issue is comparative. Adverse LAF material is repeatedly subjected to personal-authorship or direct-attribution objections, while this favorable proposition enters through a second-hand newspaper report and is then embedded in the institution's own research question. IHRA is not asked to decide which source should win. It is asked whether the state determination is reproducible when the institution does not state a consistent attribution rule for favorable and adverse evidence.

The July 2018 reply adds a second source-method problem. LGGRTC reproduced Bronys Raila's retrospective speculation that hostile actors might have supplemented LAF texts and raised the possibility that antisemitic language had been inserted later. That possibility cannot be rejected merely because it is exculpatory; authenticity concerns should be tested. The problem is that no published provenance chain, contemporaneous parallel copy, forensic comparison, or document-by-document source history supporting the later-insertion hypothesis has been identified.

The asymmetry is therefore testable: one adverse-source challenge is answered with an authenticity hypothesis that is not publicly demonstrated, while a favorable Škirpa prohibition is accepted through a second-hand report without an underlying order. The requested remedy is production of the working file and statement of the evidentiary rule.

XII. The 1939 record adds antecedents before the Soviet occupation and before the LAF

Two peer-reviewed 2017 studies published by Vytautas Magnus University identify relevant 1939 archival material with precise Lithuanian archival locators. The underlying originals are not reproduced in this submission, so I treat these as corroborative scholarly reports and retrieval leads rather than principal primary-source findings.

Šarūnas Liekis cites a Lithuanian legation report of 14 December 1939, LCVA/LCSA f. 383, ap. 7, b. 2230, fols. 5-5a, describing a conversation between Škirpa and Ernst Woermann during the Suwałki Jewish refugee crisis. In Liekis's account, Škirpa replied that Jews were not loved in Lithuania either, said there were already too many, stated that Lithuania could not afford refuge especially for Jews, and suggested the Lublin area as an alternative destination. The same study records that Škirpa had earlier intervened, at the Lithuanian government's instruction, against Germany's forcible expulsion of Jewish refugees across the Lithuanian border. Both facts should be preserved together.

Simonas Jazavita cites a 13 March 1939 Škirpa report to Foreign Minister Juozas Urbšys, LCVA/LCSA f. 648, ap. 1, b. 39, fols. 155-157, in which Škirpa attributed approximately ninety percent of anti-Communist agitation to Jews. Jazavita also cites an August 1939 letter in which Urbšys objected to what he described as Škirpa's 'openly Nazi rhetoric.' These materials matter chronologically: they make it harder to explain the later anti-Jewish political program solely as a reaction to the Soviet occupation of June 1940.

Šarūnas Liekis, "The Suwalki Triangle. A Window into the Genocidal Future," 2017: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/ISSN2335-8769_2017_N_67.PG_179-189.pdf

Simonas Jazavita, "The Position of Lithuania in the Japanese-German Relationship," 2017: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/ISSN2335-8769_2017_N_67.PG_191-213.pdf

XIII. Finnish Foreign Ministry material adds independent contemporaneous attribution to Škirpa

The Finnish Foreign Ministry archive now supplies several distinct layers. They should not be collapsed into a single historical proposition.

A. The 23 July 1941 Škirpa memorandum

A Finnish legation file preserves a covering letter dated 23 July 1941 and a four-page memorandum transmitted by Škirpa from Berlin. The covering letter materially strengthens attribution: it presents the enclosed text as Škirpa's memorandum concerning Lithuania's current legal position and wishes. The memorandum records a German-oriented political program, including active cooperation with Germany in the reorganization of Europe, assistance to entering German troops, and a future place for Lithuania within a European order led by Germany and its allies. I use this for political alignment and provenance, not as proof that Škirpa personally authored LVIII or LXIV and not as proof of Holocaust culpability.

Finnish MFA preservation copy — Škirpa memorandum and covering letter: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/7-E-Skirpa-muistio.pdf>

B. The September 1941 Kivimäki transmission and Provisional Government record

The Finnish file also records a 23 September 1941 transmission associated with Škirpa to Finnish envoy Toivo Kivimäki. The file identifies enclosures including Provisional Government Protocol No. 35 and the 5 August 1941 memorandum to the Generalkommissar signed by Juozas Ambrazevičius and ministers. I cite this material here only to identify the preservation and transmission record. Disputed wording within the second Kivimäki transmission is expressly not relied upon in this submission and remains reserved for separate treatment.

Finnish MFA preservation copy — Lithuanian independence efforts, 1941: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/7E-Lietuan-itsenaisvysspyrkimykset-1941.pdf>

C. The 1942–1943 diplomatic note

A Finnish Legation file from Bern preserves a Lithuanian diplomatic note circulated in the 1942–1943 period to governments aligned with the United Nations. It is relevant to the broader exile-diplomatic narrative of Lithuanian sovereignty and wartime self-presentation. I do not use it as primary evidence of Škirpa's anti-Jewish program; it is included so the diplomatic source set is not selectively described.

Finnish MFA preservation copy — Lithuanian diplomatic note, 1942–1943: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/7E-Lietuan-nootti-1943.pdf>

D. Lithuania's own stated standard of acknowledgment, 1994–1995

Two later Finnish diplomatic cables provide a useful institutional comparator. The September 1994 report records Prime Minister Adolfas Šleževičius calling for an honest and open assessment of the persecution and killing of Jews in Lithuania, apologizing for Lithuanian participation, and coupling acknowledgment with a stated responsibility to bring participants in persecution and murder to justice. The March 1995 report records President Algirdas Brazauskas's apology in Israel for Lithuanians who killed, shot, drove Jews to death and robbed them, and records commitments to systematic investigation and review of disputed rehabilitation cases.

These are Finnish diplomatic reports of Lithuanian statements, not substitutes for the original Lithuanian or Knesset texts, so I do not use them as exact-quotation authority. Their relevance is institutional: by 1994–1995 Lithuania's leadership was publicly articulating a standard of explicit acknowledgment, accountability and rehabilitation review. The contemporaneous commemoration chronology is set out once, in §XIV below; it is pre-accession context rather than an IHRA membership violation.

Finnish MFA / Embassy Vilnius report, 23 September 1994: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/5C-VIL0329.pdf>

Finnish MFA / Embassy Vilnius report, 16 March 1995: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/5C-VIL0096.pdf>

XIV. Materiality: this is a live state-memory question, not an abstract historical dispute

The 2024 report was prepared for an interinstitutional state process concerning commemoration of Škirpa. The Lithuanian Jewish Community, stating that it represented thirty-two Lithuanian and foreign Jewish organizations, publicly rejected Report No. 9R-598 in August 2024. Vilnius had already renamed a street carrying Škirpa's name in 2019, and the proposed plaque generated renewed state review in 2024. I do not ask IHRA to decide the memorial outcome; the relevance is that a disputed state historical method directly informs public-memory decisions.

That is why the requested remedy is methodological rather than commemorative: disclose the source rule, expose the working record, state what was considered, correct propositions that no longer stand, and reissue the determination if its reasoning has changed.

The commemorative record predates the 2024 plaque process. Škirpa and his wife were reburied at Petrašiūnai Cemetery in Kaunas on 16 June 1995 in a state-sponsored ceremony. Contemporary reporting records Prime Minister Adolfas Šleževičius speaking on behalf of the Government; the Lithuanian Foreign Ministry later confirmed that Defence Minister Linas Linkevičius chaired the reburial commission, organized the events under a Government order, and delivered the cemetery address. In Vilnius, a municipal decision of 4 February 1998 named Kazio Škirpos Alley. On 24 July 2019 the City Council renamed it Trispalvės Alley and expressly repealed the relevant point of the 1998 naming decision.

These acts do not prove endorsement of every part of Škirpa's biography. They show why the quality of the state's historical determination has practical consequences: public authorities have repeatedly had to decide which parts of his record are honored, rejected, or left unresolved. Private replacement plaques or demonstrations are not treated here as state acts and are not necessary to this submission.

Vilnius City Municipality decision renaming Kazio Škirpos Alley and repealing the 1998 naming point:

<https://vilnius.lt/naujienos/del-trispalves-vardo-suteikimo-alejai-ir-jos-ribu>

Lithuanian MFA response confirming the Škirpa reburial commission and 16 June 1995 ceremony: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/linkevicius-answer-2018-06-img-626083531-0001.pdf>

Contemporaneous 1995 press report on the reburial ceremony: https://www.spauda.org/teviskes_ziburiai/archive/1995/1995-07-11-TEVISKES-ZIBURIAL.pdf

Lithuanian Jewish Community statement, English, 26 August 2024: <https://www.lzb.lt/en/2024/08/26/lithuanian-jewish-community-statement-on-genocide-centers-newest-report-on-kazys-skirpa/>

XV. Current domestic procedural posture: AP-29927

On 11 September 2026 I submitted a criminal-law application concerning Report No. 9R-598, registered as AP-29927. On 24 September 2026 Prosecutor Sergejus Stulginskis declined to open a pre-trial investigation in material No. M-2-01-00074-26.

The decision is relevant here for what it does and does not decide. It identifies Report No. 9R-598 as having been prepared by LGGRTC historian Dr. Alfredas Rukšėnas and signed by Director General Dr. Arūnas Bubnys. It characterizes the report as a historiographical, not legal, assessment and treats the contested passages as specialist historians' opinion. Applying the criminal threshold of Article 170², the prosecutor found insufficient objective and subjective elements to open a criminal investigation.

That disposition is not a historical validation of every proposition in Report No. 9R-598 and does not adjudicate the source-use questions presented here. It establishes a present procedural boundary: the

criminal proceeding did not test whether the report applied a consistent attribution rule, whether its omitted or differently weighted sources should have altered the analysis, or whether the report should be reissued after the 2018 transparency finding and the 2026 correction of a favorable premise. The decision was subject to appeal within seven days. I have elected not to appeal it.

Official decision: Office of the Prosecutor General, IBPS-V-2526543-26, 24 September 2026, material No. M-2-01-00074-26.

Preservation copy: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/Lithuania_Prosecutor_Refusal_AP-29927_AP-29972_2026-09-24.pdf

XVI. Findings stated by confidence level

Established on documents now held or publicly preserved

- LGGRTC acknowledged in the 2018 oversight record that it had taken into account favorable circumstances not stated in the published Škirpa conclusion.
- The Seimas Ombudsman found a transparency failure, found that the required clear and reasoned response was not provided, recognized the complaint regarding the Centre's officials as justified, and identified signs of systematic improper implementation of legal requirements in the Centre's handling of requests.
- The 2026 Seimas production proves that the specific March 1941 instructions and the Vytautas-related revocation document were already raised before Lithuanian institutions in the 2017 complaint.
- LGGRTC Letter No. 14R-51 used the Brazaitis 'complete exoneration' proposition inside the Škirpa file while reproducing on the same page the narrower U.S. language that the investigations had been deactivated.
- On 12 May 2026 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs acknowledged that the 'complete exoneration' formulation was legally imprecise and distinguished administrative discontinuation from judicial exoneration.
- No public reissued Škirpa determination removing or re-weighting that favorable premise has been identified as of 24 September 2026.
- Document LVIII is an LAF document dated 24 March 1941, marked strictly secret, intended for clandestine transmission, and containing both a stated objective and a numbered task to force Jews from Lithuania.
- Document LXIV is an LAF document demanding collective Jewish departure, transfer of Jewish property, permanent civic and economic exclusion, and revocation of the historic refuge associated with Vytautas the Great.
- Škirpa's own manuscript expressly cross-references the anti-Jewish appeal to Document LXIV, establishing retrospective knowledge and documentary linkage but not personal authorship of each sentence.
- Škirpa's 1973 book itself declares that the published presentation of the 24 March instructions omits Sections I-IV.
- Neither the 2015 determination nor Report No. 9R-598 publishes a discussion of item 18 / printed pp. 165-167 of the 1973 volume, although both use that volume elsewhere.
- Report No. 9R-598 relies on a favorable Draugas report of a Škirpa prohibition on persecution but does not supply an underlying prohibition order or transmission record.
- Report No. 9R-598 identifies Alfredas Rukšėnas as the historian who prepared it and carries Arūnas Bubnys in the Director General signature block; the 24 September 2026 prosecutorial decision records the same authorship-signature chain.

- On 26 August 2026 LGGRTC visibly corrected one Brazaitis 'rehabilitation' formulation on page 3058, while a separate U.S.-Department-of-Justice rehabilitation statement remained on that page and page 2969 remained unchanged.
- The 24 September 2026 AP-29927 refusal treats Report No. 9R-598 as a historiographical, not legal, assessment and specialist opinion for criminal-law purposes; it does not adjudicate the report's historical source method.

Corroborative but not principal findings

- The Liekis and Jazavita studies report relevant 1939 archival material with precise Lithuanian archival locators. The underlying originals should be obtained before those reports are promoted to primary-source findings.
- The Finnish MFA file is a direct contemporaneous Škirpa source with a covering letter that materially strengthens attribution. It is used for political alignment and provenance, not as proof of authorship of LVIII or LXIV or of Holocaust culpability.
- The b. 582 index identifies Document LV, 'Revocation of Hospitality to Jews,' as a draft. Because the primary scan is not relied upon here, the document is not characterized as an issued proclamation.
- The September 1941 Finnish file identifies Škirpa's transmission to Kivimäki and preserves Protocol No. 35 and the 5 August Provisional Government memorandum. It is used for source-set identification only; disputed wording is not relied upon.
- The 1994–1995 Finnish diplomatic reports preserve contemporaneous accounts of Lithuanian state acknowledgment, apology, accountability promises and rehabilitation review. They are used as an institutional comparator, not as exact-quotation authority.

Open, falsifiable question

- I have not identified a Lithuanian state act expressly identifying and repudiating the LAF's declared 'complete and final' revocation of the Vytautas-era refuge. This is not asserted as proof of nonexistence; Lithuania can resolve it by producing the act.

Supported institutional inference

Taken together, the record supports an institutional inference that the favorable Škirpa determination has not been made fully reproducible after notice: undisclosed favorable considerations were used; a state oversight body found a transparency defect; one favorable premise was later conceded to be legally imprecise; and Report No. 9R-598 retained three identifiable limiting propositions from the earlier determination—expulsion rather than genocide, lack of prewar knowledge of total extermination, and separation of Škirpa from the VII Fort killings by his Berlin location (2015 determination, pp. 4–6; Report No. 9R-598, pp. 5 and 7). Primary-source objections specifically raised in 2017 remain without a published source-use audit, and the institution has not stated a single attribution rule applied consistently to favorable and adverse evidence. This inference does not require a finding that any named official acted dishonestly.

XVII. Pre-registered correction and falsification conditions

- If Lithuania produces a reissued determination or dated reassessment showing how the Škirpa conclusion was re-weighted after the 12 May 2026 ministerial correction, the persistence-after-correction finding must be revised from that date.
- If LGGRTC produces the underlying prohibition order behind the 25 June 1941 Draugas item, together with provenance and transmission evidence, the criticism of that item must be narrowed or withdrawn.

- If the 2015 determination or Report No. 9R-598 is shown to discuss item 18 / printed pp. 165-167 under a different title or location, the published-source omission finding must be corrected.
- If the LGGRTC working files show that LVIII, LXIV, item 18, or contrary attribution evidence were reviewed and expressly distinguished, the issue narrows from failure to engage the source to failure to publish the reasoning.
- If competent review of the Lithuanian originals materially changes the English descriptions of LVIII, LXIV, or the memoir cross-reference, the corresponding propositions will be corrected.
- If the underlying 1939 archival originals do not support the Liekis or Jazavita descriptions, the 1939 corroborative propositions will be withdrawn.
- If the 1973 first-person statement is shown, on competent linguistic review, not to apply to all eight introductory points or not to include point 5, the item 18 attribution proposition will be withdrawn or narrowed.
- If the b. 582 index or primary scan shows that Document LV is not a draft or is materially different from the description reproduced in the 2017 complaint, the treatment of that document will be corrected.
- If Lithuania produces a dated state act expressly identifying and repudiating the LAF's revocation of the Vytautas-era refuge, the non-identification proposition is withdrawn from the date and scope of that act.
- If LGGRTC produces a public instrument showing that every Brazaitis rehabilitation/exoneration formulation relevant to the Škirpa premise was fully withdrawn before this filing, the partial-correction finding must be revised.
- If the AP-29927 decision is reversed or a later Lithuanian proceeding substantively adjudicates the source-method questions in Report No. 9R-598, the description of the current domestic procedural boundary must be updated.
- If IHRA determines, on a reasoned record, that the documented Škirpa/LGGRTC conduct is consistent with the cited membership commitments, the membership-compliance allegation must be narrowed or withdrawn to the extent of that determination.

XVIII. Requested IHRA process

Because the public membership procedure explains admission by consensus but does not publish a removal procedure, I ask IHRA to proceed through graduated measures first, to the extent its rules permit, and to reserve any membership-status consequence until after a defined cure process has failed.

1. Register and preserve this revised submission with the May 28 petition, the August 19 Škirpa filing, and the September 24 Lithuanian-delegation transmission request. Treat this document as the current evidentiary statement of the Škirpa matter.
2. Commission or invite an expert-body assessment of the Škirpa/LGGRTC record, referring it to the Academic Working Group, the Committee on Antisemitism and Holocaust Denial, and the Committee on the Holocaust, Genocide, and Crimes Against Humanity, or to whichever expert bodies the IHRA Chair and Secretary General consider appropriate.
3. Request a document-specific written response from the Republic of Lithuania through the Chair or Secretary General, addressing the questions below rather than a general statement about Škirpa's reputation, and place the compliance question on an appropriate Plenary agenda if IHRA's rules permit.
4. Encourage preservation and production of the relevant historical working files and source-use record, recording any non-production only as an evidentiary boundary and not as proof of intent.

5. Invite Lithuania to state whether the 2015 and 2024 Škirpa determinations remain in force without qualification after the 2018 Ombudsman finding and the 12 May 2026 ministerial correction, and if so to publish the evidentiary basis on which they now rest.
6. Invite Lithuania to identify the exact archival or published versions of LV, LVIII, LXIV and the 1973 source passages that were consulted in 2015 and 2024, and to explain the attribution rule applied to each.
7. Invite Lithuania to identify any state act that expressly repudiates the LAF's revocation of the Vytautas-era refuge, or state that no such act has been identified in the responding institutions' records.
8. Open a formal membership-compliance review, or identify the IHRA procedure that performs the equivalent function, measuring the documented conduct against the Stockholm Declaration, the 2020 Ministerial Declaration, the Working Definition, and the Statement on Rehabilitation.
9. Publish or communicate a reasoned compliance determination distinguishing proven facts, disputed historical propositions, methodological deficiencies, and corrective steps. If IHRA finds material non-compliance, define objective corrective benchmarks and a cure period.
10. Only if IHRA finds material non-compliance and the defined cure is refused or fails, identify what membership-status consequences are available under IHRA's governing procedures.

XIX. Document-specific questions for Lithuania

- Has LGGRTC formally reassessed the Škirpa determination after the Foreign Ministry's 12 May 2026 acknowledgment that the 'complete exoneration' premise was legally imprecise? If yes, identify and produce the reassessment.
- Did the 2015 determination or Report No. 9R-598 consult item 18 / printed pp. 165-167 of Škirpa's 1973 volume? If yes, how were point 5 and the first-person initiative statement weighed? If not, state that fact.
- What evidentiary rule did LGGRTC apply in 2015 and 2024 when deciding whether an LAF text could be attributed to Škirpa? Was the same rule applied to favorable evidence such as the Draugas prohibition report?
- What is the original source, transmission chain, and documentary provenance of the alleged Škirpa prohibition on persecution reported in Draugas on 25 June 1941?
- How did the Centre treat Document LVIII and Document LV ('Revocation of Hospitality to the Jews'), the two documents specifically raised in the 2017 complaint, when preparing Report No. 9R-598; and how, if at all, did it separately treat Document LXIV once that document was identified in the later archival chain?
- Did the Centre consult Document LV, 'Svetingumo atšaukimas žydams'? If so, did it treat it as a draft, an issued text, or another category, and on what provenance evidence?
- What internal research file, instructions, drafts, source lists, reviewer comments, and commission correspondence underlie Report No. 9R-598?
- Did LGGRTC withdraw or qualify its reliance on the asserted American exoneration of Brazaitis and on Škirpa's decades of unaccused residence in the United States? If so, identify the instrument and date.
- What corrective action followed the Seimas Ombudsman's 2018 transparency finding and recommendation that I receive a clear and reasoned response to all questions raised?
- What published provenance test, parallel copy, forensic comparison, or document-by-document source history supports the possible later-insertion hypothesis advanced in the July 2018 reply?

- Which exact edition or scan of Škirpa's 1973 book was used in 2015 and 2024, and did the researchers compare its abbreviated presentation of the March 24 instructions with the archival version in b. 582?
- Has LGGRTC considered the 23 July 1941 Škirpa memorandum preserved in the Finnish Foreign Ministry files? If so, how was its direct evidence of Škirpa's German-oriented political program weighed?
- Is there a post-1990 act of the Republic of Lithuania that expressly identifies and repudiates the LAF's declaration that the Vytautas-era refuge for Jews was 'completely and finally revoked'? If yes, identify the institution, date and text.
- After the visible 26 August 2026 correction to page 3058, why did the separate Department-of-Justice rehabilitation statement remain on that page and why did page 2969 remain unchanged? Did LGGRTC reassess the Škirpa determination after that correction?
- What role did Alfredas Rukšėnas and Arūnas Bubnys respectively have in drafting, review, approval and publication of Report No. 9R-598? This question seeks the institutional workflow only and does not presume individual intent.
- Did LGGRTC consult the Finnish MFA materials now publicly preserved, including the 23 July 1941 Škirpa memorandum, the September 1941 transmission record, or the 1994–1995 acknowledgment and apology cables? If so, how were they treated?

XX. Positionality and disclosure

I am the complainant whose 2017 submissions form part of the official Seimas file, the petitioner in the IHRA sequence beginning on 28 May 2026, and a litigant in related Lithuanian proceedings. I am not a neutral observer and do not present myself as one. Advocacy writings by me are used here only to establish notice, chronology, or the existence of a public record; the principal factual findings are tied to state records, primary archival documents, or identified scholarly sources.

I am also a doctoral candidate in Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Gratz College. If this matter is referred to an IHRA expert body whose chair or member has an institutional connection to Gratz, I request whatever recusal, reassignment, or disclosure step IHRA considers appropriate. I seek no favorable consideration from that relationship.

I applied for the post of Director General of LGGRTC in February 2026 and again in July 2026 and was not selected. I disclose that interest here.

XXI. Principal documentary source map

Original IHRA petition, 28 May 2026: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/IHRA-Petition-Gochin-5-28-26.pdf>

Original Škirpa supplemental submission, 19 August 2026: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/IHRA_Supplemental_Submission_Skirpa_Determination_2026-08-19.pdf

Formal request to Lithuania's IHRA delegation, 24 September 2026: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/IHRA_Lithuania_Formal_Request_BILINGUAL_LT_AUTHENTIC_2026-09-24_signed.pdf

Seimas Human Rights Committee response package, 22-23 September 2026: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/Seimas_HRC_Response_2026-09-22_Gochin_with_English_Translation.pdf

MFA reply to Representative Sherman, 12 May 2026: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/06/Letter-to-Rep.-Sherman.pdf>

LGGRTC 2015 Škirpa determination: https://www.genocid.lt/UserFiles/File/Pazymos/201510_skirpa_pazyma01.pdf

LGGRTC Report No. 9R-598, preservation copy: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/07/20240808_skirpa_pazyma.pdf

LGGRTC Letter No. 55R-21, 26 February 2018: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Gonocide-Reply-2018-02-26-Holocaust-interpretation.pdf>

LGGRTC Letter No. 14R-51, 11 July 2018: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/GC_reply_Skirpa_20180711-1.pdf

Škirpa 1973 documentary survey: <https://grantgochin.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/Sukilimas-Lietuvos-suverenumui-atstatyti-Kazys-Skirpa.pdf>

Document LVIII, 24 March 1941, public copy: https://grantgochin.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/LCVA_F648_A2_B582_Document_LVIII_1941-03-24_Strictly_Secret_Instructions.pdf

Document LXIV, fols. 213-215, public copy: https://grantgochin.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/LCVA_F648_A2_B582_Document_LXIV_LAF_Anti-Jewish_Appeal_Fols_213-215.pdf

Škirpa manuscript / LXIV cross-reference: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/LCVA_F648_A2_B581_Skirpa_Memoir_pp136-137_Document_LXIV_CrossReference.pdf

Liekis 2017: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/ISSN2335-8769_2017_N_67.PG_179-189.pdf

Jazavita 2017: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/ISSN2335-8769_2017_N_67.PG_191-213.pdf

Finnish MFA — Škirpa memorandum and covering letter: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/7-E-Skirpa-muistio.pdf>

Finnish MFA — Lithuanian independence efforts, 1941: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/7E-Lietuan-itsenaisvysspyrkimykset-1941.pdf>

Lithuanian Jewish Community statement on Report No. 9R-598: <https://www.lzb.lt/en/2024/08/26/lithuanian-jewish-community-statement-on-genocide-centers-newest-report-on-kazys-skirpa/>

IHRA Working Definition of Holocaust Denial and Distortion: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definition-holocaust-denial-distortion>

IHRA Statement on Rehabilitation: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/statements/ihra-statement-on-rehabilitation>

IHRA 2019 statement concerning LGGRTC: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/statements/statement-center-study-genocide-resistance-lithuania>

LGGRTC page 3058 (26 August 2026 correction marker visible): <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/3058/a/>

LGGRTC page 2969: <https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/2969/a/>

Annotated August 2026 correction comparison: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/LGGRTC_Annotated_Exhibit_2026-08-30.png

Finnish MFA — Lithuanian diplomatic note 1942–1943: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/7E-Lietuan-nootti-1943.pdf>

Finnish MFA / Embassy Vilnius — Šleževičius report, 1994: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/5C-VIL0329.pdf>

Finnish MFA / Embassy Vilnius — Brazauskas report, 1995: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/5C-VIL0096.pdf>

Vilnius City Municipality — 2019 renaming act and repeal of 1998 naming point: <https://vilnius.lt/naujienos/del-trispalves-vardo-suteikimo-alejai-ir-jos-ribu>

Lithuanian MFA response confirming the Škirpa reburial commission and 16 June 1995 ceremony: <https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/linkevicius-answer-2018-06-img-626083531-0001.pdf>

Contemporaneous 1995 press report on the reburial ceremony: https://www.spauda.org/teviskes_ziburiai/archive/1995/1995-07-11-TEVISKES-ZIBURIAL.pdf

Office of the Prosecutor General, decision IBPS-V-2526543-26, 24 September 2026, material No. M-2-01-00074-26: https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/Lithuania_Prosecutor_Refusal_AP-29927_AP-29972_2026-09-24.pdf

IHRA Member Countries: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/who-we-are/member-countries>

IHRA Membership and Application Procedure: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/who-we-are/member-countries/membership-and-application-procedure>

Stockholm Declaration: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/stockholm-declaration>

2020 IHRA Ministerial Declaration: <https://holocaustremembrance.com/resources/2020-ihra-ministerial-declaration>

IHRA recommendations on recognizing and countering Holocaust distortion: <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Recognizing-and-Countering-Holocaust-Distortion-Recommendations-%E2%80%93-IHRA.pdf>

Current LGGRTC statute (e-Seimas): <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.40706/asr>

IHRA Lithuania country page (joined 2002): <https://holocaustremembrance.com/countries/lithuania>

IHRA, Understanding Holocaust Distortion: Contexts, Influences and Examples: <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Understanding-Holocaust-Distortion-Contexts-Influences-and-Examples-IHRA.pdf>

Respectfully submitted,

Grant Arthur Gochin

Citizen of the Republic of Lithuania
24 September 2026

Grant Gochin

24 Sep 2026

**This document is signed with eSGN**

To check its signatures, open this PDF using Adobe Acrobat Reader.

For more information, visit the Adobe Acrobat's Learn & Support section.

**Signature Types**

- Signed by a natural person
- Signed by a natural person with a registered profession
- Signed by a legal person or registered organisation

Levels of Electronic Signature

- Simple Electronic Signature
- Advanced Electronic Signature
- Qualified Electronic Signature

G. Gochin

Baghdad, 04 October 2026
eIDAS Qualified Electronic Signature



Interim submission concerning the Gewecke and Bub exoneration claims

5 October 2026 | Grant Arthur Gochin, citizen of the Republic of Lithuania | ggochin@gmail.com

To Dr. Arūnas Bubnys, Acting General Director of LGRTC, and the Centre Council

I submit the public bilingual Partial Historical Study on Ewald Bub as interim evidence, attached in full as Supplement 1 and linked below. The study is an annex, not a completed account. Additional evidence and separate work on Gewecke and Schleef will follow. This submission supplements my existing requests; it does not withdraw, replace or restart them.

The published Lübeck judgment must be read in all three parts: Bub was substantively cleared of co-perpetration of Mord; its reasons establish knowing, intentional and unlawful assistance in Totschlag; and his proceeding was discontinued because prosecution was time-barred. Gewecke was sentenced to four years and six months. Those outcomes do not amount to complete historical exoneration and cannot exonerate Noreika's separate acts. The Centre's own 2015 memorandum records Noreika's 1941 ghettoization and property directives; Bub did not arrive in Šiauliai until October 1942.

Two further public-source points require answers. First, the Lituanistika catalogue lists Arūnas Bubnys's Lithuanian and English chapters in the same 2002 volume as Lipshitz's account. That account describes Bub as an enemy of the Jews and does not describe a trial or acquittal. His own English chapter, p. 231, also attributes the seizure and shooting of 72 Jews in December 1941 to orders from Gewecke and the German Security Police and SD head. Co-contribution does not prove Bubnys read Lipshitz; the Centre must nevertheless account for these published adverse descriptions. Second, judgment p. 350 records Gewecke's 17 April 1948 Bielefeld sentence of two years and a 20,000-Reichsmark fine and states that his Šiauliai activity was considered in its reasons as a ground for punishment, without identifying individual cases. The imprisonment was credited against internment already served. This was not a conviction for a specified Šiauliai killing, but it directly contradicts the general 1945 release-and-clearance chronology.

I accuse LGRTC of clear and apparent historical fraud and deliberate rewriting of Holocaust history, including distortion, selective exculpation and substitution of procedural outcomes for historical innocence. This is my conclusion from the documented assertions, repeated dissemination and maintenance of an essential exoneration claim after the Centre acknowledged that it had not examined the judgment underpinning it. I request historical correction and institutional accountability.

I request a separate, reasoned answer to each of the following:

1. Correct the 17 December 2019 memorandum, the 3 February 2020 Cvirka reply, the 11 February 2020 reply and No. 55R-951 against the operative disposition and full reasons of JuNSV XXXIII, No. 722a. Identify the exact wording withdrawn, retained or replaced, and publish corrections wherever those official claims remain available.
2. Identify the article based on Lipšicas's recollections relied upon in No. 55R-951: author, title, date, publisher, exact passages and underlying source. Supply the text or its public location and explain which proposition each passage supports. Distinguish that article from Lipshitz's 2002 ghetto history.
3. Produce the dated primary source for calling Bub Gewecke's deputy in Šiauliai. Explain it against the judgment's identification of Schriever as deputy and Bub's Politics and Administration function. Correct the 1945 release claim in light of the 1948 custody and sentence records.

4. After obtaining and examining the public judgment, state expressly whether the Centre maintains that its essential statements are “tikslūs” (accurate). If it does, identify each retained statement, its source and its compatibility with the adverse findings and Gewecke’s conviction. A general reaffirmation will not answer these specific discrepancies.

5. Using the publicly accessible chapter scan linked below, reconcile its p. 231 account of Gewecke’s orders with the Centre’s exoneration narrative. Identify every passage concerning Gewecke, Bub, the execution or the German proceedings; state whether this chapter and Lipshitz’s adjacent contribution were considered in drafting or approving No. 55R-951, and explain the selection of a later secondary account instead of the published judgment.

6. Withdraw or independently reassess the Centre’s Noreika findings insofar as they rely on the Gewecke/Bub court outcome, and issue new findings supported by identified primary sources. The direct Bub court-outcome alibi is documented for Noreika; the Škirpa and Brazaitis comparisons concern exculpatory methodology, not an asserted direct Bub citation that has not been located. Explain any refusal to withdraw an identified finding and the evidence supporting its retention.

7. Preserve the source-acquisition, drafting, review, approval, notice, correction and dissemination records. Identify recipients and educational products using the disputed claims and the corrections to be supplied to them, including relevant PRISMA partners. Require independent verification before educational reuse.

This submission is to be considered alongside my applications dated 4 October 2026 identified as S-141, S-142, LAC-D00598 and LAC-D00599, and my signed SPR-87 submission linked below. These identifiers are cross-references to existing matters, not new applications or a request to reset their processing periods.

Further supplements will address Dortmund (NW 1097), Hagen-Haspe, Bundesarchiv AR-Z 774/61, the Leppert letters and Lübeck witness record, and systematic searches for Bayer and spelling variants. The offered witness list names Antonina Noreika; I do not claim it proves that she testified, testified for Bub, or establishes Noreika’s crimes.

Please register this submission, provide its registration number and date, and deliver a reasoned response to each request within the applicable statutory period. If any lawful extension applies, identify its basis and revised deadline. Identify the decision-maker and the applicable review procedure in your response.

Please arrange for request 5 to be assessed and decided by the Council or another competent official independent of Dr. Bubnys, who signed No. 55R-951 and authored the chapter under examination. If the Council lacks competence, identify and refer the request to the appropriate independent decision-maker.

The Lithuanian text controls; the English text is provided as a convenience translation.

Yours sincerely, Grant Arthur Gochin

To be signed with a qualified electronic signature.

Public documents / Vieši dokumentai

Annex / Priedas — Partial Historical Study EN LT

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Bub_Partial_Historical_Study_EN_LT.pdf

SPR-87 signed submission / Pasirašytas kreipimasis

https://grantgochin.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/SPR87_Submission_LT_EN_QES-1-signed.pdf

2002 volume catalogue / 2002 m. leidinio katalogas

<https://www.lituanistika.lt/content/76100>

2002 volume public scan / Viešas 2002 m. leidinio skenas — Bubnys p. 231

<https://silviafoticom.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/thesiauliaighetto-listsofprisoners-excerpts.pdf>

JuNSV XXXIII p 350 / 350 puslapis

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=350&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=658534d9a87f8ff084ab9e7fe41da9a7

Tarpinis kreipimasis dėl Gewecke ir Bubo išteisinimo teiginių

2026 m. spalio 5 d. | Grant Arthur Gochin, Lietuvos Respublikos pilietis | ggochin@gmail.com

LGGRTC laikinai einančiam generalinio direktoriaus pareigas dr. Arūnui Bubniui ir Centro tarybai

Teikiu viešą dvikalbį dalinį istorinį Ewaldo Bubo tyrimą kaip tarpinius įrodymus; visas tyrimas pridedamas kaip 1 priedas, o jo nuoroda pateikta toliau. Tyrimas yra priedas, o ne užbaigtas darbas. Vėliau pateiksiu papildomus duomenis ir atskirus tyrimus apie Gewecke bei Schleefą. Šis kreipimasis papildoma esamus prašymus; jų neatšaukia, nepakeičia ir nepradeda iš naujo.

Paskelbtas Liubeko nuosprendis turi būti skaitomas visomis trimis dalimis: Bubas iš esmės pripažintas neatsakingu pagal bendravikdytės įvykdant Mord kaltinimą; motyvuose nustatyta sąmoninga, tyčinė ir neteisėta pagalba įvykdant Totschlag; bylos nagrinėjimas nutrauktas dėl patraukimo baudžiamojon atsakomybėn senaties. Gewecke skirtas ketverių metų ir šešių mėnesių laisvės atėmimas. Šios baigtys nėra visiškas istorinis išteisinimas ir negali išteisinti atskirų Noreikos veiksmų. Paties Centro 2015 m. pažymoje užfiksuoti Noreikos 1941 m. geto ir turto nurodymai; Bubas Šiauliuose pradėjo dirbti tik 1942 m. spalį.

Dvi papildomos viešų šaltinių aplinkybės reikalauja atsakymo. Pirma, Lituania kataloge Arūno Bubnio lietuviškas ir angliškas tekstai įrašyti tame pačiame 2002 m. leidinyje kaip Lipšico pasakojimas. Pastarajame Bubas apibūdinamas kaip žydų priešas, o teismo procesas ar išteisinimas neaprašomi. Paties Bubnio angliško teksto 231 puslapyje 72 žydų suėmimas ir sušaudymas 1941 m. gruodį siejamas su Gewecke ir Vokietijos saugumo policijos bei SD vadovo įsakymais. Bendras dalyvavimas leidinyje neįrodo, kad Bubnis skaitė Lipšico tekstą; tačiau Centras turi paaiškinti, kaip įvertino šiuos paskelbtus nepalankius aprašymus. Antra, nuosprendžio 350 puslapyje nurodyta 1948 m. balandžio 17 d. Bielefeldo teismo Gewecke skirta dvejų metų bausmė ir 20 000 reichsmarkių bauda; jo veikla Šiauliuose motyvuose taip pat įvertinta kaip bausmės pagrindas, neįvardijant atskirų atvejų. Laisvės atėmimas įskaitytas į jau atliktą internavimą. Tai nebuvo nuteisimas už konkretų Šiaulių nužudymą, tačiau tiesiogiai prieštarauja bendram paleidimo ir išteisinimo 1945 m. pasakojimui.

Kaltinu LGGRTC aiškiu ir akivaizdžiu istorijos klastojimu bei sąmoningu Holokausto istorijos perrašymu, įskaitant iškraipymą, atrankinį teisinimą ir procesinių baigčių pateikimą kaip istorinio nekaltumo įrodymą. Tai mano išvada, pagrįsta dokumentuotais teiginiais, jų kartotiniu platinimu ir esminio išteisinimo teiginio išlaikymu Centrai pripažinus, kad jį pagrindžiantis nuosprendis nebuvo ištirtas. Prašau ištaisyti istorinę informaciją ir užtikrinti institucinę atskaitomybę.

Prašau atskiros motyvuoto atsakymo į kiekvieną klausimą:

1. Ištaisyti 2019 m. gruodžio 17 d. pažymą, 2020 m. vasario 3 d. atsakymą dėl Cvirkos, 2020 m. vasario 11 d. atsakymą ir Nr. 55R-951 pagal JuNSV XXXIII, Nr. 722a, rezoliucinę dalį ir visus motyvus. Tiksliai nurodyti atšauktas, paliktas ar pakeistas formuluotes ir paskelbti pataisas visur, kur šie oficialūs teiginiai tebėra prieinami.
2. Identifikuoti Nr. 55R-951 nurodytą straipsnį, paremtą Lipšico prisiminimais: autorių, pavadinimą, datą, leidėją, tiksliai ištraukas ir pirminį šaltinį. Pateikti tekstą arba jo viešą nuorodą ir paaiškinti, kokį teiginį pagrindžia kiekviena ištrauka. Atskirti šį straipsnį nuo Lipšico 2002 m. geto istorijos.
3. Pateikti datuotą pirminį šaltinį, kuriuo remiantis Bubas vadinamas Gewecke pavaduotoju Šiauliuose. Paaiškinti jį pagal nuosprendyje Schrieveriui priskirtas pavaduotojo pareigas ir Bubo Politikos ir administracijos funkciją. Ištaisyti paleidimo 1945 m. teiginį pagal 1948 m. nelaisvės ir bausmės dokumentus.

4. Gavus ir išnagrinėjus viešą nuosprendį, aiškiai nurodyti, ar Centras tebetaiko savo esminius teiginius „tiksliais“. Jei taip, įvardyti kiekvieną paliktą teiginį, jo šaltinį ir suderinamumą su nepalankiomis išvadomis bei Gewecke nuteisimu. Bendras patvirtinimas neatsakys į konkrečius neatitikimus.

5. Remiantis toliau nurodytu viešai prieinamu teksto skenu, suderinti jo 231 puslapio pasakojimą apie Gewecke įsakymus su Centro išteisinimo pasakojimu. Įvardyti visas ištraukas apie Gewecke, Bubą, egzekuciją ar Vokietijos procesus; nurodyti, ar šis tekstas ir greta paskelbtas Lipšico pasakojimas vertinti rengiant ar tvirtinant Nr. 55R-951; paaiškinti, kodėl pasirinktas vėlesnis antrinis pasakojimas, o ne paskelbtas nuosprendis.

6. Atšaukti arba nepriklausomai iš naujo įvertinti Centro išvadas dėl Noreikos tiek, kiek jos remiasi Gewecke ir Bubo teismo proceso baigtimi, ir paskelbti naujas išvadas pagal aiškiai nurodytus pirminius šaltinius. Tiesioginis Bubo proceso baigties alibi dokumentuotas Noreikos atveju; Škirpos ir Brazaičio palyginimai susiję su teisinamuoju metodu, o ne nenustatytu tiesioginiu Bubo citavimu. Paaiškinti atsisakymą atšaukti bet kurią įvardytą išvadą ir jos išlaikymo įrodymus.

7. Išsaugoti šaltinių gavimo, rengimo, peržiūros, tvirtinimo, informavimo, taisymo ir sklaidos dokumentus. Identifikuoti ginčijamus teiginius naudojusius gavėjus bei švietimo produktus ir jiems teiktinas pataisas, įskaitant susijusius PRISMA partnerius. Užtikrinti nepriklausomą patikrinimą prieš pakartotinį naudojimą švietime.

Šį kreipimąsi prašau vertinti kartu su mano 2026 m. spalio 4 d. prašymais, identifikuotais S-141, S-142, LAC-D00598 ir LAC-D00599, bei toliau nurodytu pasirašytu kreipimusi dėl SPR-87. Šie identifikatoriai yra nuorodos į esamus klausimus, o ne nauji prašymai ar prašymas pradėti jų nagrinėjimo terminus iš naujo.

Vėlesni papildymai apims Dortmundą (NW 1097), Hagen-Haspe, Bundesarchiv AR-Z 774/61, Lepperto laiškus ir Liubeko liudytojų dokumentus bei sistemingas Bayer pavardės ir jos variantų paieškas. Siūlomų liudytojų sąraše minima Antonina Noreika; neteigiu, kad jis įrodo jos liudijimą, liudijimą Bubo naudai ar Noreikos nusikaltimus.

Prašau užregistruoti šį kreipimąsi, pateikti registracijos numerį ir datą bei motyvuotai atsakyti į kiekvieną prašymą per taikytiną įstatymo nustatytą terminą. Jei terminas teisėtai pratęsiamas, nurodyti pagrindą ir naują galutinę datą. Atsakyme įvardyti sprendimo priėmimą ir taikytiną apskundimo tvarką.

Prašau užtikrinti, kad 5 prašymą įvertintų ir sprendimą dėl jo priimtų Centro taryba arba kitas kompetentingas pareigūnas, nepriklausomas nuo dr. Bubnio, kuris pasirašė Nr. 55R-951 ir parašė nagrinėjamą tekstą. Jeigu Taryba neturi kompetencijos, prašau nurodyti tinkamą nepriklausomą sprendimo priėmimą ir jam perduoti prašymą.

Lietuviškas tekstas yra pagrindinis; anglišką tekstą pateikiamas patogumui.

Pagarbiai, Grant Arthur Gochin

Pasirašoma kvalifikuotu elektroniniu parašu.

Public documents / Vieši dokumentai

Annex / Priedas — Partial Historical Study EN LT

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Bub_Partial_Historical_Study_EN_LT.pdf

SPR-87 signed submission / Pasirašytas kreipimasis

https://grantgochin.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/SPR87_Submission_LT_EN_QES-1-signed.pdf

2002 volume catalogue / 2002 m. leidinio katalogas

<https://www.lituanistika.lt/content/76100>

2002 volume public scan / Viešas 2002 m. leidinio skenas — Bubnys p. 231

<https://silviafoticom.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/thesiauliaighetto-listsofprisoners-excerpts.pdf>

JuNSV XXXIII p 350 / 350 puslapis

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=350&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=658534d9a87f8ff084ab9e7fe41da9a7

Ewald Bub and the collapse of LGGRTC judicial exoneration claims

Partial historical study | Grant Arthur Gochin | 5 October 2026

This is a partial and interim historical study, not a completed account. It will be completed and supplemented as further primary documents are obtained and examined. The present conclusions concern the evidence identified here; unresolved questions and planned extensions are set out in Section 10.

1 Findings and scope

LGGRTC used an alleged complete acquittal of Ewald Bub, alongside purported rejection of Holocaust accusations against Hans Gewecke, to defend Jonas Noreika. Its response No. 55R-951 acknowledges that it had not examined the 1970 Lübeck judgment and that the complete-acquittal formulation was probably legally inaccurate. Nevertheless, the Centre reaffirmed its broader proposition that Holocaust accusations had been rejected. That proposition cannot be sustained as a general historical exoneration. [7–10]

The published judgment distinguishes three matters: failure to establish Bub's co-perpetration of murder; substantive findings that he knowingly and intentionally aided an unlawful killing amounting to manslaughter; and discontinuance because prosecution of that offense was time-barred. Gewecke was sentenced to four years and six months. None of these outcomes supplies a transferable exoneration of Noreika. [1–3]

The study reconstructs Bub's occupation service, participation in the execution of a Jewish ghetto prisoner, postwar administrative classification and criminal proceedings. It then examines how LGGRTC converted the German proceedings into an exculpatory argument concerning Noreika. Published court reasons, contemporaneous administrative records, survivor history and retrospective perpetrator statements are distinguished throughout. Numbered source notes give document titles, locators and live links. The legal categories Mord and Totschlag are retained because translating both simply as murder would obscure the distinction on which the German disposition depended.

Chronology of the historical record

Date	Event	Source
1933-1939	NSDAP and SA involvement, Nazi leadership training at Krössinsee, and military service before occupation administration.	[5]
August–September 1941	Noreika’s ghettoization and Jewish-property directives; Bub was not yet serving in Schaulen.	[17-18]
October 1942	Bub’s appointment to Politics and Administration in Schaulen; favorable ideological assessment dated 28 October.	[4]
6 June 1943	Execution of Masowiecki in the Kaukasus ghetto; Bub directed its implementation.	[31]
1945–1948	Soviet captivity and return; NRW record specifies 28 May 1948.	[4, 6]
4 August 1949–16 June 1950	Category IV decision, reported subsequent Category V classification under the returnee provision, and fee-waiver decision.	[6]
8 May 1960 / 18 March 1961	Expiry of the relevant limitation period; first judicial act against Bub occurred afterward.	[2]
27 January 1970	Lübeck judgment: Gewecke sentenced, Bub’s proceeding discontinued.	[1-3]
2019–2021	Official and public repetition of the exoneration narrative in defense of Noreika.	[7-16]
2 October 2026	LGGRTC admission that the judgment had not been examined, accompanied by reaffirmation of the essential historical claim.	[10]

2 What the judgment decided

Issue	Documentary result	Consequence for LGGRTC
Operative disposition	LG Lübeck, 27 January 1970, 2 Ks 1/68: Bub's proceeding was discontinued; Gewecke received four years and six months. [1]	Discontinuance is not an operative complete acquittal.
Murder accusation	The reasons and costs discussion substantively clear Bub of co-perpetration of murder. This favorable finding must be acknowledged. [3]	The Centre may cite this limited clearance, but must identify the particular charge and the remaining adverse findings.
Aiding manslaughter	The reasons find that Bub aided manslaughter knowingly, intentionally and unlawfully, without a ground excluding guilt. [2]	A finding of culpable participation cannot honestly be described as complete historical exoneration.
Limitation	The reasons explain that prosecution of Bub's established offense was time-barred. [2]	The prosecution bar does not establish innocence of the conduct described.
Scope	The trial concerned a particular 1943 ghetto hanging, not an adjudication of all Holocaust conduct in the district. [1-3]	Its outcome cannot be enlarged into rejection of every Holocaust allegation.

The victim was Masowiecki, a Jewish ghetto prisoner. The judgment expressly states that Bub directed the execution on site. The adverse finding is therefore not a vague allegation of association with the administration: it concerns his concrete participation in the hanging. The court nonetheless distinguished assistance from murder co-perpetration and found that the applicable prosecution period had expired on 8 May 1960. The first judicial act against Bub occurred on 18 March 1961, too late to interrupt it. [2]

The judgment's adverse findings are findings in the reasons, not a conviction of Bub. This distinction matters. The case was discontinued. Equally, the favorable murder-charge passage does not erase the finding of intentional assistance in the unlawful killing. The Centre's categorical formulation suppresses the distinction that determines the meaning of the decision. [1-3]

The judgment also credits Gewecke with opposing an intended 1941 annihilation measure. That favorable passage belongs in any fair account; the reasons discuss the preservation of Jews in a system that depended on their labor. It does not cancel his conviction or transform the occupation administration into a humanitarian institution. The record contains both favorable and adverse facts. A historical determination must account for both. [28]

The execution and the evidence on which the court relied

The hanging of Bezalel Masowiecki was a public act of occupation terror against a ghetto population subjected to hunger and restrictions on obtaining food. The judgment describes a former baker, approximately thirty to thirty-five years old, with a wife and young daughter. Lithuanian police stopped and searched him in the bakery yard after he returned carrying prohibited goods, including food and cigarettes. Paf. ordered his arrest; Mie. and Paf. transported him in the trunk of the Gebietskommissariat's car to that office, after which he was imprisoned. This sequence distinguishes the search, arrest order and transport described by the court. The criminal proceedings concerned this particular killing. They did not amount to a trial of the entire district administration's Holocaust record. [29, 31]

The death order originated in the Gebietskommissariat. The court could not determine whether Gewecke personally issued it or whether Schriever issued it with Gewecke's knowledge. It adopted the alternative more favorable to Gewecke. This evidentiary choice did not eliminate Gewecke's responsibility: he knew the hanging was planned, possessed the power to prevent it, recognized its unlawfulness, and nevertheless failed to withdraw the order. He then arranged Bub's participation. An unresolved question about the original issuer is not a finding that the administration lacked responsibility. [31]

The Jewish Council was compelled to arrange the gallows, executioners and a physician to certify death. Its representatives, Mendel Leibowicz and Aron Katz, sought clemency and delivered a German-language petition on behalf of Masowiecki's wife. The judgment records the council's desperate efforts without treating coerced compliance as the source of the killing. German officials dictated the execution and its public staging. [31]

On 6 June 1943, adult inhabitants of both ghetto sections were compelled to attend. Bub appeared for the Gebietskommissariat with other officials; SD personnel and Lithuanian police were also present. The judgment describes Masowiecki's sister-in-law approaching Bub with a clemency petition from the prisoner's mother. Bub rebuffed her with a movement of his foot. When council representatives renewed their plea, he said in substance that he was not the Gebietskommissar and could do nothing. He then gave the instruction and gesture for the hanging to proceed. After the doctor certified death, Bub directed that the body remain hanging until noon and that burial take place with only a small number present. These are specific findings about command and conduct at the execution, not merely his physical presence. [31]

Gewecke's defense sought to transfer the execution to the SD. Bub's account minimized his role as that of an attendee without power to intervene. The court rejected the essential exculpatory version: the execution was an act of the Gebietskommissariat, and Bub's conduct assisted its implementation. The distinction between ordering the death originally and directing its execution is indispensable. Failure to prove the former against Bub did not erase the latter. [32]

The court evaluated survivor testimony critically. It considered the passage of time, discussion among former prisoners, published accounts, personal motives and the possibility that prosecution material had influenced witnesses abroad. It found no indications of deliberate false statements among the witnesses on whose evidence it relied and no indications of influence by Israeli authorities. One witness's receipt of a prosecution narrative led to heightened scrutiny, not an automatic rejection or acceptance of his

evidence. These reasoned assessments cannot be replaced with a generic allegation that survivor witnesses were coordinated or unreliable. [33]

The judgment also used a ghetto diary recording the Jewish Council's notice: the adult population was to attend the execution at 11 a.m. on 6 June. This contemporary corroboration matters because members of the Jewish Council did not survive to testify directly about the original announcement. The court acknowledged that evidentiary loss and explained why the remaining testimony and diary supported its findings. Historical reconstruction should preserve this reasoning, rather than quote only the ultimate disposition. [33-34]

Survivor history and the release of Lena Bayer

Leiba Lipshitz's published history of the Šiauliai ghetto supplies another account of the episode. It describes a search of returning prisoners on 31 May 1943, involving Gewecke and officials including Bub, and identifies two detained people: Betzalel Mazovetsky, a former baker, and Lena or Leah Bayer, a former music teacher. According to this account, the Jewish Council was told on 3 June that both would be hanged publicly and was ordered to provide the gallows and executioners. The variants Masowiecki and Mazovetsky are retained when identifying their respective sources. [36-37]

Lipshitz records intensive negotiations with Bub and the provision of gold, jewelry and men's leather boots before agreement was reached that Bayer would be spared. At the execution gathering, his account has Bub announcing that anyone bringing food into the ghetto illegally would be hanged, ordering Bayer's release and announcing the death sentence against Mazovetsky. The account thus places Bub in the negotiation and selective-release process as well as at the hanging. It is incompatible with a historical portrait of a harmless official whose involvement was only passive attendance. [36]

In the English text of Lipshitz's ghetto history examined for this study, there is no account of a trial or acquittal and no mention of Noreika. It explicitly describes Bub as "one of the most repugnant Gebietskommissariat officials and an atrocious enemy of the Jews." This particular text cannot substantiate a judicial-acquittal claim. That does not establish that every recollection attributed to Lipshitz had the same scope; the later article and its transmission must be assessed separately. [36-37]

Lipshitz also describes an earlier episode beginning on 30 August 1942: after food searches, Gewecke demanded fifty Jews for execution. The Jewish Council and service leaders resolved to present themselves instead. According to the account, Gewecke replaced the threatened execution with a 20,000-Reichsmark payment when they appeared. The narrative depicts a coercive extraction under threat of death, rather than uncomplicated humanitarian clemency. It predates Bub's October 1942 arrival and is not attributed here to him. [36]

The same history identifies the later SS ghetto commandant as Hermann Schlöf. The name is retained as the source's spelling; reconciling Schlöf, Schleef and Lithuanian variants requires personnel and judicial records. The commandant reference contributes to the reconstruction of the later camp administration, but supplies no acquittal finding and cannot validate LGGRTC's broader exoneration narrative. [36]

The description of valuables as bribes belongs to Lipshitz's account. It is not adopted here as a separate judicial finding of bribery. Nor does his account alone establish the legal

extent of Bub's clemency authority: he could have negotiated or announced a decision authorized by another official. The historically significant point is the practical role attributed to him in administering threats, negotiations and the execution. That evidence should be evaluated alongside the court's specific finding that he directed the hanging. [31, 36]

The accounts differ in detail. Lipshitz describes gathering at 9 a.m.; the judicially cited council notice specifies 11 a.m. for attendance at the execution. Gathering and execution schedules might differ, but that explanation is not established. Lipshitz's narrative foregrounds two threatened prisoners and Bayer's release, whereas the criminal adjudication centers on Masowiecki's death. Such differences require comparison of observation, chronology and source transmission; they do not justify either suppressing the survivor account or treating every detail as a court finding. The present sources do not establish whether the valuables and Bayer episode were raised anywhere in the full investigation or trial record. [34, 36]

This distinction is particularly relevant to LGRTC's source practice. In No. 55R-951 the Centre identified a secondary publication drawing on Lipshitz's recollection, alongside the Gewecke interview, as sources for its assertions. That does not establish that it consulted the full 2002 history. It does establish the need to separate a survivor's narrative of proceedings from the judgment's actual operative disposition and reasons. Neither survivor memory nor a defendant's retrospective interview can substitute for the decision when an institution claims to describe what a court held. [10, 36]

3 Bub in the Schaulen administration

The judgment places Bub's arrival in Schaulen, now Šiauliai, in October 1942. It identifies his department as Politics and Administration and describes supervision of Lithuanian local administration among his duties. It also records ideological assessments of his suitability for Nazi administrative service. This department must not be confused with an economics office. [4]

This supervisory function places Noreika's county administration within the relevant apparatus during the period in which their service overlapped. It does not establish that Bub gave Noreika any particular instruction; the judgment passage does not name Noreika as his subordinate. LGRTC's asserted transmission of Bub's orders therefore requires the actual orders, dates and recipients. Above all, Bub's late-1942 arrival cannot explain or excuse Noreika's August and September 1941 measures. [4, 8, 17]

LGRTC repeatedly called Bub Gewecke's deputy. The published judgment instead calls Kurt Schriever Gewecke's deputy. [29] The independently accessible judgment establishes Bub's departmental function. LGRTC should produce the source supporting its contrary designation, rather than perpetuate a label without a personnel citation. [4, 7-10]

The judgment describes the establishment of the Schaulen ghettos with assistance from the local municipal administration. This finding documents Lithuanian participation at the municipal level; it is not automatically a finding about Noreika's county administration. Attribution must follow the institution and person actually identified in each source. [27]

Political formation and the division of administrative offices

The judgment's biographical reconstruction situates Bub within Nazi political formation before his Lithuanian appointment. It records his application to the NSDAP in March 1933, party membership from May, participation in the mounted SA and labor service, and acceptance for party leadership training at Ordensburg Krössinsee in December 1938. Military service followed in 1939. These particulars should not be inflated into proof of a specific killing, but they supply the political and institutional background against which his later service must be understood. [5]

The court identifies his Schaulen department as Politics and Administration. Its responsibilities encompassed Lithuanian local administration, schools, hospitals and the prison, as well as censorship of local publications. The ideological assessment dated 28 October 1942 described his views as firmly established and his development toward a capable Gebietskommissar favorably. Gewecke's assessment of 17 August 1943 likewise praised his ideological reliability and work. These are contemporary personnel evaluations, not retrospective certificates from adversaries. They undermine any account that strips his office of its political function. [4]

An earlier economics-department role must not be transferred into Schaulen. In the Schaulen administration, Schriever headed the economics department and was Gewecke's deputy, close associate and personal friend; the court describes delegated police punitive authority. The differences between departmental leadership, Stabsleiter and formal deputy status must be resolved through dated personnel records. They cannot be collapsed into a generic title merely because it serves an argument about superior responsibility. [4, 29-30]

The ghetto's exploitation also supplies context for purported humane treatment. The court describes ghetto establishment by Claus and Schrepfer, assisted by the local municipal administration, police guarding, confiscation and forced labor. Food restrictions and incomplete deliveries, attributed in the judgment to failures of Lithuanian authorities, produced hunger. These findings name municipal participation and should not be reassigned automatically to a county official. They nevertheless show that the German administrative system was sustained through local institutions and material deprivation. [27, 30]

Gewecke's opposition to a planned 1941 selection belongs in the account. The court associates his position with the need to retain Jewish workers and records Lohse's backing. Opposition to one destruction measure within an exploitative labor regime is historically significant, but it does not demonstrate opposition to antisemitic persecution as a whole. The proper question is what he opposed, why, and what he continued to administer. A favorable fact must be retained with its motive and limits, rather than expanded into a humanitarian identity. [30, 28]

4 The false 1945 release chronology and the denazification label

The Centre's Cvirka reply of 3 February 2020 says that Gewecke and Bub were released by the Allies after interrogation in 1945. The published judgment records Bub's Soviet captivity in 1945 and release in 1948. The NRW file records his return on 28 May 1948. For Gewecke, the judgment gives internment from 24 June 1945 to 21 February 1948 and a two-year sentence imposed on 17 April 1948, credited against time already served. A general 1945 release-and-clearance narrative is contradicted by these documented histories. [4-6, 8]

The NRW record, NW 1037-A/REG 14436, records Category IV classification in Dortmund on 4 August 1949. Bub's February 1950 letter says that a blanket rule for returnees from Soviet captivity subsequently placed him in Category V. The Special Commissioner's decision of 16 June 1950 refers to the returnee provision and resolves a fee-waiver matter. It supplies no examination of his conduct in Schaulen and no merits finding that he did not participate in persecution. [6]

Category V is labelled *Entlastete*, conventionally translated as exonerated. It has an administrative meaning, but it cannot be substituted for a criminal acquittal or a historical investigation of Holocaust responsibility. This report does not declare the classification legally invalid. The underlying Dortmund committee record and any separate Category V instrument are needed to establish its complete administrative basis. [6]

Denazification and criminal adjudication were different processes

The digitized NRW file belongs to the Special Commissioner's denazification records. Its immediate subject is the administrative cost of Bub's classification. In his correspondence Bub presents himself as a sick, impoverished returnee who underwent denazification as a civic obligation. Schaulen and his *Gebietskommissariat* service are absent from the correspondence examined here. That silence is a property of this file, not proof that he disclosed nothing to any German authority: the separate Dortmund committee proceedings must be examined before making that wider claim. [6]

The file's sequence is important. A Dortmund decision placed him in Category IV on 4 August 1949. His February 1950 letter reports a subsequent Category V classification under the NRW provision for returnees from Soviet captivity. The Special Commissioner refers to the provision in general terms and grants the waiver on 16 June 1950. The record does not reproduce a substantive review of persecution in Schaulen. It therefore cannot bear the evidentiary weight of a finding that he was innocent of Holocaust participation. [6]

The five-category framework of Control Council Directive No. 38 distinguishes forms of responsibility and administrative treatment. Its framework must be separated from the Land rules implementing classification and relief. The existence of Category V does not establish an unlawful decision, and the translated label *exonerated* does not create a merits adjudication absent from the record. The exact instrument, procedure and grounds determine its meaning. The surviving fee-waiver file and a criminal judgment nineteen years later address different questions. [6, 38-39]

Why limitation differed between the defendants

The different outcomes did not mean that the German court accepted the substantive case against Gewecke and rejected every substantive allegation against Bub. The reasons explain that judicial acts interrupted the relevant limitation period for Gewecke: a Darmstadt examination of a witness on 21 June 1957 and a judicial arrangement of questioning on 16 April 1960. The corresponding first judicial act against Bub occurred on 18 March 1961, after the period had expired on 8 May 1960. The later legislative change did not revive a prosecution already barred. This explains the asymmetry through procedural chronology rather than a supposed certificate of Bub's innocence. [2, 35]

The costs passage deserves explicit treatment because it contains language the Centre could cite selectively. Bub was substantively cleared of co-perpetration of Mord. At the same time, the reasons established knowing, intentional and unlawful assistance in Totschlag. The operative outcome was discontinuance. The combination must be stated in full: limited clearance on one legal theory, adverse findings on another, and a time bar preventing conviction on that established offense. A report that concealed the favorable passage would reproduce the selective method it criticizes. [1–3]

5 Located official statements and public repetitions

The following chronology distinguishes official Centre documents from employee commentary and independent political advocacy. The distinction preserves responsibility rather than diluting it: official signatories and preparers must account for the official claims, while separate authors must account for their own repetitions.

Date and source	Claim and use	Status
17 December 2019 [7]	Noreika memorandum invokes rejection of Holocaust accusations against Gewecke and Bub and complete acquittal of Bub; gives the Lübeck year as 1969.	Official memorandum; Stancikas preparer, Burauskaitė signatory.
23 December 2019 [11]	Stancikas says Gewecke “yra išteisintas” and links German orders to Noreika. Bub is not named in this text.	Public commentary; Pro Patria mirror identifies Delfi as source.
3 February 2020 [8]	Cvirka reply describes Noreika transmitting Gewecke's and Bub's orders; claims Allied release after interrogation in 1945; gives 1970.	Official reply; Burauskaitė signatory, Stancikas contact. Full registration suffix requires confirmation.
11 February 2020 [9]	Reuses “wholly exonerated” for Bub and generalizes from proceedings to actual ghetto builders and commanders while defending the Noreika findings.	Official reply; Burauskaitė signatory, Stancikas contact.
22 April 2020 [16]	Ažubalis and Kasčiūnas repeat the Gewecke-Bub-Schleef court alibi for Noreika and request circulation of the Centre's conclusion to diplomatic missions.	Parliamentary advocacy. Requested dissemination is proved; implementation is not.
13 July 2020 [12]	Stancikas names Gewecke, Bub and “H. Šliofą” (Schleef), saying “jie išteisinti”.	Public commentary. Pro Patria mirror; attributed Respublika origin remains unconfirmed.

Date and source	Claim and use	Status
14 September 2020 [13]	Stancikas’s interview answers say German courts “išteisino” the men; source spelling “H. Shliořą” (Schleef).	Mirror identifies tiesos.lt and interviewer Ramutė Bingelienė. These are spoken answers; the book itself was not inspected.
9 February 2021 [14]	Stancikas says Gewecke and Bub “yra išteisinti” in Lübeck in 1970, alongside Noreika’s transmission of the Žagarė instruction.	Public commentary; mirror identifies Delfi as source.
26 April 2021 [15]	Sinica claims American and German courts found Gewecke not guilty, using this to defend Noreika. Bub is not named.	Independent public advocacy, not an official LGRTC determination.
Registered 2 October 2026 [10]	No. 55R-951 acknowledges no examination of the judgment and likely legal inaccuracy, but reaffirms the essential rejection-of-Holocaust-accusations proposition.	Official response; documentary dating and metadata should be distinguished.

Mirror headers establish the outlet attributions shown above, not independent proof of first-publication dates. The Lithuanian spellings Šliořą and Shliořą are retained as source variants. They assist tracing the argument but do not themselves prove copying or intentional deception. The different court-year references likewise require correction without confusing that error with the much more consequential misstatement of disposition. [7–14]

The method is visible across the repetitions: Lithuanian agency is reduced to transmitting German orders; responsibility is shifted upward; the German officials are then presented as cleared. The supposed clearance is used to make responsibility disappear at both levels. The public judgment breaks that chain of reasoning. Even a genuine acquittal of a superior would not determine a different official’s historical conduct.

6 Why the alibi fails for Noreika

The Centre’s own 2015 memorandum records Noreika’s letter of 22 August 1941 implementing ghettoization measures and his directive of 10 September 1941 on liquidating movable property of Jews and fled communists. The latter is cited to LCVA R-1099, ap. 1, b. 1, l. 239. The memorandum describes storage, distribution, auction or lease and transfer of proceeds to the county treasury. Those are administrative acts with consequences, not merely a favorable biography or an abstract question about whether Noreika personally carried out shootings. [17]

Bub arrived more than a year later. His alleged acquittal cannot excuse instructions issued before he held office in Schaulen. Nor can a limitation-based termination concerning a June 1943 killing resolve the content, implementation or significance of Noreika’s 1941 orders. Disproving the acquittal alibi therefore discredits the Centre’s defense of Noreika; Noreika’s conduct must then be examined directly through his orders, their implementation and other evidence.

The Holocaust subcommission of the International Commission criticized LGRTC’s Noreika reasoning on 11 April 2019 and addressed the significance of his ghettoization and property measures. It also identified weaknesses in parts of the opposing presentation. Its

value is independent historical assessment, not a judicial conviction or endorsement of every accusation. [18]

LGGRTC also juxtaposes Bub's supposed exoneration with Jasaitis's description of him as brutal and responsible for Noreika's March 1943 arrest and deportation. Brutality and non-conviction are not logically incompatible. The problem is the selective use of the same official: adverse conduct supports the resistance narrative, while an inflated legal outcome supports exculpation. Later resistance does not retrospectively nullify earlier participation in persecution. [7, 9-10]

7 The Gewecke defense and the Noreika family

In the public USHMM transcript, Gewecke reads a letter from his former chief interpreter Otto Leppert, dated Chicago, 21 February 1966. The letter offers Lithuanian witnesses for Gewecke's case who would attest to supposedly humane treatment of Jews in Schaulen. It includes Antonina Noreika, identified as the widow of the district chief, and a Telšiai administrator named Ramanauskas. [19-20]

This establishes an offered witness network connecting Gewecke's defense to the Noreika family. It does not establish that Antonina testified, that she supplied testimony for Bub, or that her proposed evidence was false. A proposed witness list does not itself prove Noreika's crimes. The public record also does not establish that a court rejected or excluded her testimony. Assertions that such evidence could never be admitted in court would therefore be unsound.

The historical-verification issue remains serious. A former interpreter recruiting persons connected to the administration, including an official's widow, is not an independent corroborating institution. Any actual testimony would require examination of personal knowledge, relationship, interest, corroboration and cross-examination. The offered network cannot be turned into mutually validating certificates of innocence. The same interview records Gewecke correcting a reference to acquittal. Its content demands scrutiny rather than use as an undifferentiated exoneration source. [19]

Relationships and the problem of circular corroboration

Relationship	What the source establishes	What it cannot establish alone
Gewecke and Bub	Departmental superior and occupation official; Gewecke arranged Bub's attendance at the execution. [4, 31]	That every order attributed to either man existed or was passed to Noreika.
Gewecke and Schriever	Chief and deputy; delegated authority and personal association. [29-30]	Exclusive responsibility of Schriever for the death order.
Bub and Noreika's administration	Chronological overlap from late 1942 and Bub's supervision of local Lithuanian administration. [4, 17]	Bub's authorship of Noreika's 1941 orders or exoneration of those orders.
Gewecke and Leppert	Former chief interpreter offering witnesses for Gewecke's defense. [19-20]	Independent institutional verification of the offered favorable account.
Leppert and Antonina Noreika	A letter lists the district chief's widow as a proposed witness. [19-20]	That she testified, testified for Bub, or supplied false testimony.
Noreika and Antonina	The proposed witness is identified by her marital relationship and her husband's office. [19-20]	Proof of Noreika's criminal conduct merely from her inclusion in the list.

The network is historically revealing because the proposed corroboration was assembled from people connected to the occupation administration and its social world. It is not independent merely because several people could repeat a favorable characterization. If a defendant's account is supported by an interpreter's list, and that list is then used to validate the same defendant's account, the evidence is circular until actual observations and independent documents are identified. The proper object of inquiry is the underlying act, not the number of mutually favorable characterizations. [19-20]

Related or interested witnesses are not automatically inadmissible in court. Their evidence can be tested for personal knowledge, opportunity to observe, consistency, interest and external corroboration. The public proposed-witness list does not permit a finding about what Antonina would have said, what questions she faced, or whether a court accepted her evidence. Its significance is the documented defense connection, not an invented judicial episode. That connection warrants the Lübeck witness record and Leppert's letters being examined alongside the interview. [19-20]

This is also why accusations that witnesses testified falsely require the testimony itself and a demonstrated contradiction. The historical criticism here rests on a documented exculpatory network and LGRTC's misuse of legal outcomes. It does not depend on labeling every proposed witness a liar or treating kinship as proof of guilt. The court's rejection of the defendants' principal exculpatory accounts and its scrutiny of survivor evidence provide firmer grounds for assessing the competing narratives. [32-33]

8 Škirpa and Brazaitis as comparative cases

The evidence establishes the direct Gewecke-Bub alibi in the Noreika defense. It does not establish that LGRTC explicitly used Bub's court outcome to exonerate Škirpa or Brazaitis. The comparative evidence concerns the method of exculpation rather than a proven transfer of Bub's judicial outcome.

LGGRTC's 25 June 2024 Škirpa report, No. 9R-598 (9.6E), nonetheless warrants review for comparable exculpatory reasoning. Its treatment of antisemitic political material, expulsion versus extermination, physical absence and collaboration must be assessed against the sources and actual agency. The Lithuanian Jewish Community rejected the report. Vitkus's independent analysis compares the Noreika and Škirpa certificates, including favorable biography and reduction of responsibility. This supports investigation of a recurring method, not invention of a missing Bub-to-Škirpa citation. [21-23]

The Brazaitis case presents a separate question about the conversion of an American investigative outcome into rehabilitation language. The preserved August 2026 comparison records selective alteration of one Centre passage while other rehabilitation wording remained. The present Bub report does not adjudicate the entire Brazaitis record. It identifies the reason to audit judicial and investigative authority consistently: absence of prosecution, discontinuance, administrative clearance and substantive historical innocence are different propositions. [24]

9 Notice and the accusation of historical fraud

No. 55R-951 is decisive evidence of an institutional verification failure. LGGRTC admits that it had not examined the judgment it purported to characterize and retreats from the legal accuracy of complete acquittal, while maintaining the broader historical claim. It does not admit that all its work is baseless or confess deliberate fraud. The wider accusation must be argued from conduct rather than falsely presented as the Centre's own admission. [10]

The judgment was published in JuNSV and could be sought through ordinary archival, library or editorial channels. Public judgment pages have now been independently retrieved. A state research institution cannot responsibly make categorical court-outcome assertions first and use lack of digitization as the explanation for not reading the decision. Current online availability does not establish when every page first became accessible, so no unsupported historical access date is asserted here.

Grant Arthur Gochin's conclusion: I accuse LGGRTC of clear and apparent historical fraud, deliberate rewriting of Holocaust history, Holocaust revisionism and distortion. The documented conduct includes substitution of a procedural result for historical innocence, evasion of adverse findings, selective exculpatory framing and persistence in an essential claim after acknowledging that its judicial foundation had not been examined. In my assessment, this is an institutional defense of a preferred conclusion rather than an honest correction of the record.

10 Historical conclusions and the European educational context

The central finding is not merely that LGGRTC used an imprecise translation. It constructed an exculpatory argument from a court decision it had not examined, described Bub in terms that obscure established participation in an unlawful killing, and retained the broader historical clearance after acknowledging the legal defect. The correction required is substantive: the judgment did not reject the entire record of Holocaust responsibility, and it supplied no transferable innocence for Noreika. [1-3, 7-10]

Noreika's 1941 ghettoization and dispossession measures must be evaluated through their wording, implementation and consequences. Bub's late arrival excludes him as their contemporary administrative source. His later supervisory position and the execution

findings deepen the need to examine the apparatus; they do not replace proof of Noreika's acts. The collapse of the acquittal alibi removes an invalid defense. The signed directives and independent historical assessment supply the direct evidentiary basis for reassessment. [4, 17-18]

The Škirpa comparison concerns a recurring exculpatory method, not a demonstrated citation of Bub's disposition. Brazaitis likewise requires an independent audit of rehabilitation language against the actual American record. Historical criticism is strongest when each case retains its own documents and the comparison identifies precisely which reasoning is shared. [21-24]

PRISMA gives this verification failure a European educational consequence. Its public descriptions place Holocaust remembrance and opposition to distortion within the project's purposes. A participant making such claims must distinguish judicial findings from procedural outcomes, disclose its historical method and correct material misrepresentations. The public project descriptions do not establish the absence of independent review; the grant, partner responsibilities, methodology, quality-control and evaluation records must establish what review exists. Educational reuse of the disputed exoneration narrative would extend its effects beyond Lithuanian commemoration. [25-26]

The remaining historical questions are specific: the original Dortmund classification proceedings and any separate Category V decision; the complete investigation and witness record concerning the hanging, Bayer's release and the valuables; dated personnel documents resolving Bub's titles; the original Leppert letters and any actual testimony by offered witnesses; and LGGRTC's source-acquisition and drafting records. The Bundesarchiv finding aid identifies pertinent case material, including the indictment, partial-discontinuance material and judgment. These are research targets, not substitutes for documents already examined. [6, 19-20, 40]

Later supplements are intended to examine the Dortmund denazification holdings (NW 1097), the Hagen-Haspe records, Bundesarchiv AR-Z 774/61 material, the Leppert letters and the Lübeck witness record, and a systematic full-text search of the judgment and related proceedings for Bayer and spelling variants. Their mention identifies research still to be completed, not findings already established. The exact archival scope and relevant file units remain to be confirmed.

The present record is sufficient to reject complete historical exoneration as an accurate account of Bub's proceedings. It also establishes a serious, recurring institutional distortion in the use of those proceedings to defend Noreika. The study's accusation of historical fraud rests on that documented substitution, repetition and persistence after notice. A corrected history must restore the victim, the occupation apparatus, the court's adverse findings and its actual procedural limits to the center of the account.

Source notes and bibliography

[1] LG Lübeck 27 January 1970, 2 Ks 1/68, JuNSV XXXIII, No 722a, p 349, operative disposition

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=349&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=3515dc99e09d2e93ae08e4b2038b9878

[2] Same judgment pp 385–386, Bub findings and limitation

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=386&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=4bb2f5de1551ab9705f0f2bbab103398

[3] Same judgment pp 386–387, costs and clearance of the murder accusation

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=387&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=e6d414832d398dfe6781583de29c970c

[4] Same judgment p 351, Bub office, assessment and Soviet captivity

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=351&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=3ea7959ed2242e1754c3e284f36a2edd

[5] Same judgment p 350, Gewecke internment and 1948 sentence; Bub political training

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=350&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=658534d9a87f8ff084ab9e7fe41da9a7

[6] Landesarchiv NRW, NW 1037-A/REG 14436, public scans, especially PDF pp 2–4 and 9–10

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Bub.pdf>

https://www.landesharchiv-nrw.de/digitalisat/Abt_Rheinland/NW-Bestaende/NW_1037-A_REG/~144/NW_1037-A_REG-14436/mets.xml

[7] LGGRTC memorandum 17 December 2019, public English rendering

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Annex-No-46-GRRCL-2019-December-memorandum-second-memorandum-on-Jonas-Noreika.pdf>

[8] LGGRTC Cvirka reply 3 February 2020, registration prefix 14R

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Cvirka-reply.pdf>

[9] LGGRTC reply 11 February 2020, public English rendering, especially p 4

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Atsakymas-Gochinui-i-01-16_en.pdf

[10] LGGRTC No 55R-951, registered 2 October 2026, text and metadata pp 1–2

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/LGGRTC_55R-951_2026-10-02.pdf

[11] Stancikas, 23 December 2019, Pro Patria mirror identifying Delfi as source

<https://www.propatria.lt/2019/12/dalius-stancikas-kodel-nepasitikima.html>

[12] Stancikas, 13 July 2020, Pro Patria mirror

<https://www.propatria.lt/2020/07/dalius-stancikas-istorijos.html>

[13] Stancikas interview by Ramutė Bingelienė, 14 September 2020, mirror identifying tiesos.lt

<https://www.propatria.lt/2020/09/dalius-stancikas-lietuvos-istorija.html>

[14] Stancikas, 9 February 2021, Pro Patria mirror identifying Delfi

<https://www.propatria.lt/2021/02/dalius-stancikas-kaip-perrasoma-istorija.html>

[15] Vytautas Sinica, 26 April 2021, Lithuania Tribune

<https://lithuaniatribune.com/v-sinica-lithuania-doesnt-glorify-nazis-and-noreika-wasnt-one-a-response-to-silvia-foti/>

[16] Ažubalis and Kasčiūnas, public letter 22 April 2020, TS-LKD publication

<https://tsajunga.lt/aktualijos/reaguojant-i-l-linkeviciaus-atsakyma-del-prasymo-perziureti-nuostatas-del-jono-noreikos-genero-lo-vetros/>

[17] LGGRTC October 2015 Noreika memorandum, especially pp 2 and 5

https://grantgochin.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/201510_noreika_pazyma01.pdf

[18] International Commission Holocaust subcommission statement, 11 April 2019

<https://www.komisija.lt/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Statement-J.-Noreika-04-11.pdf>

[19] USHMM RG-60.5027 English transcript, printed pp 58–59

https://collections.ushmm.org/film_findingaids/RG-60.5027_01_trl_en.pdf

[20] USHMM RG-60.5027 German transcript, PDF pp 70–71

https://collections.ushmm.org/film_findingaids/RG-60.5027_01_trs_de.pdf

[21] LGGRTC Škirpa report No 9R-598 (9.6E), 25 June 2024, especially pp 4–7

https://www.lzb.lt/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/20240808_skirpa_pazyma-1-1.pdf

[22] Lithuanian Jewish Community statement, English publication 26 August 2024

<https://www.lzb.lt/en/2024/08/26/lithuanian-jewish-community-statement-on-genocide-centers-newest-report-on-kazys-skirpa/>

[23] Zigmās Vitkus, *Relevant Tomorrow* 5 (27–28), 2025, pp 41–61, especially 54–55

<https://journals.lnb.lt/relevant-tomorrow/article/download/996/925/1599>

[24] Preserved comparison of LGGRTC Brazaitis publications, 6 and 30 August 2026

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/LGGRTC_Annotated_Exhibit_2026-08-30.png

[25] LGGRTC PRISMA project description, updated 30 September 2026

<https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/4969/a/>

[26] PRISMA partner project description, Jewish Community Osijek, 13 August 2026

<https://www.zo-osijek.hr/projekt-prisma/>

[27] LG Lübeck judgment p 352, ghetto establishment and municipal assistance

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=352&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=8a06dd93eedbf2f4cc68ce2d5499b0cd

[28] LG Lübeck judgment p 385, favorable findings concerning Gewecke

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=385&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=8342028093342e38eff900dfd69d8ab4

[29] LG Lübeck judgment p 355, Gewecke, deputy Schriever and the hanging decision

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=355&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=72a4b9c3b18e09855d17bc7e221fc9fb

[30] LG Lübeck judgment pp 353–354, labor interests, food deprivation and Schriever’s function

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=354&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=c005d6c07a4f522c922a449d8d0d9a43

[31] LG Lübeck judgment pp 355–356, arrest, petitions and execution

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=356&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=4dbeac69ca37152aed42f32487cdea51

[32] LG Lübeck judgment pp 358–359, defendants’ accounts and the court’s evaluation

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=359&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=a21fbd072a54b83c2c4a696d0b54290

[33] LG Lübeck judgment pp 360–361, witness reliability and alleged external influence

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=361&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=2247b3f9ede5278c5d703cf4c2248715

[34] LG Lübeck judgment p 364, ghetto diary and Jewish Council notice

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=364&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=85e6ebbd38ffc92d2459963872c89f2

[35] LG Lübeck judgment pp 382–383, judicial acts interrupting limitation for Gewecke

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=382&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=d12d8c5a12309fd4445ff393aab82a1c

[36] Leiba Lipshitz, The Šiauliai Ghetto July 18 1941–July 24 1944, in Šiaulių getas: kalinių sąrašai 1942 / The Šiauliai Ghetto: Lists of Prisoners 1942, compiled by Irina Guzenberg and Jevgenija Sedova (Vilnius: Vilna Gaon Jewish State Museum, 2002); passage concerning the May–June 1943 execution and Lena Bayer. English reproduction pp 13–14; printed chapter pagination not established. Museum catalogue identifies the volume and its contents

<https://www.archive-jmuseum.lt/old/en.jmuseum.lt/index9c40.html?Element=ViewArticle&TopicID=937>

[37] Lipshitz chapter, bibliographic record in the Lituanistika database

<https://www.lituanistika.lt/content/76100>

[38] Control Council Directive No 38, 12 October 1946, classification framework; English text at German History in Documents and Images

<https://germanhistorydocs.org/en/occupation-and-the-emergence-of-two-states-1945-1961/control-council-directive-no-38-october-12-1946>

[39] Landesarchiv NRW, guidance on online denazification records

<https://www.archive.nrw.de/landesarchiv-nrw/landesarchiv-nrw/entnazifizierungsakten-online>

[40] Bundesarchiv finding aid, public redacted copy, including B 162/4363, B 162/4368 and B 162/14394

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/01_Bundesarchiv_Finding_Aid_PUBLIC_REDACTED.pdf

Ewaldas Bubas ir LGGRTC teismo išteisinimo teiginių žlugimas

Dalinis istorinis tyrimas | Grant Arthur Gochin | 2026 m. spalio 5 d.

Tai dalinis ir tarpinis istorinis tyrimas, o ne užbaigtas darbas. Jis bus užbaigtas ir papildytas gavus bei išnagrinėjus kitus pirminius dokumentus. Dabartinės išvados susijusios su čia įvardytais įrodymais; neišspręsti klausimai ir numatomi papildymai pateikiami 10 skyriuje.

1 Išvados ir tyrimo apimtis

LGGRTC pasitelkė tariamą visišką Ewaldą Bubo išteisinimą ir tariamą kaltinimą Hansui Gewecke ir Bubui dėl Holokausto atmetimą, gindamas Joną Noreiką. Atsakyme Nr. 55R-951 Centras pripažįsta, kad nebuvo ištyręs 1970 m. Liubeko teismo nuosprendžio ir kad visiško išteisinimo formuluotė tikriausiai buvo teisiškai netiksli. Vis dėlto Centras pakartojo platesnį teiginį, esą kaltinimai dėl Holokausto buvo atmesti. Šis teiginys nepagrindžia bendro istorinio išteisinimo. [7-10]

Paskelbtame nuosprendyje atskirti trys dalykai: neįrodyta Bubo bendravikdytė nužudant pagal Mord kategoriją; motyvuose nustatyta, kad jis sąmoningai ir tyčia padėjo įvykdyti neteisėtą nužudymą, kvalifikuotą kaip Totschlag; ir bylos nagrinėjimas nutrauktas dėl šiai nusikalstamai veikai taikytos senaties. Gewecke nuteistas ketveriems metams ir šešiems mėnesiams. Nė viena šių baigčių nesuteikia Noreikai perkeliama istorinio išteisinimo. [1-3]

Tyrime rekonstruojama Bubo tarnyba okupacinėje administracijoje, dalyvavimas įvykdant mirties bausmę žydų geto kaliniui, pokarinė administracinė klasifikacija ir baudžiamasis procesas. Toliau nagrinėjama, kaip LGGRTC Vokietijos procesą pavertė Noreiką teisinančiu argumentu. Nuosekliai atskiriami paskelbti teismo motyvai, to meto administraciniai dokumentai, išgyvenusiojo istorinis pasakojimas ir retrospektyvūs okupacinės administracijos veikėjų pareiškimai. Numeruotose šaltinių pastabose pateikiami dokumentų pavadinimai, nuorodos į jų vietas ir matomi, aktyvūs URL. Paliekamos vokiečių teisės kategorijos Mord ir Totschlag, nes abiejų vertimas vien žodžiu nužudymas paslėptų skirtumą, nuo kurio priklausė proceso baigtis.

Istorinių įvykių chronologija

Data	Įvykis	Šaltinis
1933-1939	NSDAP ir SA veikla, nacių vadovų mokymas Krössinsee ir karinė tarnyba iki okupacinės administracijos.	[5]
1941 m. rugpjūtis-rugsėjis	Noreikos geto ir žydų turto nurodymai; Bubas dar netarnavo Šiauliuose.	[17-18]
1942 m. spalio	Bubas paskirtas į Politikos ir administracijos skyrių; palankus ideologinis vertinimas spalio 28 d.	[4]
1943 m. birželio 6 d.	Masowieckio egzekucija Kaukasus gete; Bubas vadovavo jos įvykdymui.	[31]
1945-1948	Sovietų nelaisvė ir grįžimas; NRW byloje nurodyta 1948 m. gegužės 28 d.	[4, 6]
1949 m. rugpjūčio 4 d.-1950 m. birželio 16 d.	IV kategorijos sprendimas, pranešta vėlesnė V kategorija pagal grįžusiųjų nuostatą ir mokesčio atsisakymas.	[6]
1960 m. gegužės 8 d. / 1961 m. kovo 18 d.	Senaties pabaiga; pirmasis teisminis veiksmas Bubo atžvilgiu atliktas vėliau.	[2]
1970 m. sausio 27 d.	Liubeko nuosprendis: Gewecke nuteistas, Bubo bylos nagrinėjimas nutrauktas.	[1-3]
2019-2021	Oficialus ir viešas išteisinimo naratyvo kartojimas ginant Noreiką.	[7-16]
2026 m. spalio 2 d.	LGRTC pripažinimas, kad nuosprendis netirtas, kartu pakartojant esminį istorinį teiginį.	[10]

2 Ką nusprendė teismas

Klausimas	Dokumentinis rezultatas	Reikšmė LGGRTC teiginiams
Rezoliucinė baigtis	LG Lübeck, 1970 m. sausio 27 d., 2 Ks 1/68: Bubo bylos nagrinėjimas nutrauktas; Gewecke skirtos ketverių metų ir šešių mėnesių laisvės atėmimas. [1]	Nutraukimas nėra rezoliucinis visiškas išteisinimas.
Mord kaltinimas	Motyvuose ir išlaidų aptarime Bupas iš esmės pripažintas neatsakingu už bendravykdystę pagal Mord. Palanki išvada pripažintina. [3]	Centras gali cituoti šį ribotą vertinimą, bet turi įvardyti konkretų kaltinimą ir likusias nepalankias išvadas.
Pagalba įvykdant Totschlag	Motyvuose nustatyta sąmoninga, tyčinė ir neteisėta pagalba, nesant kaltę šalinančių pagrindų. [2]	Kaltas dalyvavimas negali sąžiningai būti vadinamas visišku istoriniu išteisinimu.
Senatis	Motyvuose paaiškinta, kad nustatytos Bubo veikos persekiojimui suėjo senatis. [2]	Persekiojimo kliūtis nenustato nekaltumo dėl aprašyto elgesio.
Apimtis	Teismas nagrinėjo konkretų 1943 m. pakorimą gete, ne visą apygardos veiklą Holokauste. [1–3]	Baigties negalima išplėsti iki visų kaltinimų dėl Holokausto atmetimo.

Auka buvo žydų geto kalinys Masowiecki. Nuosprendyje aiškiai nustatyta, kad Bupas vadovavo egzekucijai jos vietoje. Nepalanki išvada nėra miglotas kaltinimas ryšiais su administracija: ji susijusi su konkrečiu jo dalyvavimu pakariant žmogų. Teismas vis dėlto atskyrė pagalbą nuo bendravykdystės pagal Mord kategoriją ir nustatė, kad taikytas senaties terminas baigėsi 1960 m. gegužės 8 d. Pirmasis teisėjo procesinis veiksmas Bubo atžvilgiu atliktas 1961 m. kovo 18 d., per vėlai terminui nutraukti. [2]

Bubui nepalankūs vertinimai yra nuosprendžio motyvų išvados, o ne apkaltinamasis nuosprendis jam. Šis skirtumas svarbus: bylos nagrinėjimas buvo nutrauktas. Taip pat palankus Mord kaltinimo vertinimas nepanaikina nustatytos tyčinės pagalbos vykdant neteisėtą nužudymą. Kategoriška Centro formulotė nutyli skirtumą, lemiantį sprendimo prasmę. [1–3]

Nuosprendyje taip pat palankiai vertinama tai, kad Gewecke prieštaravo numatytai 1941 m. naikinimo priemonei. Ši aplinkybė turi būti pateikta sąžiningame pasakojime; motyvuose aptariamas žydų išsaugojimas sistemoje, priklausiusioje nuo jų darbo. Ji nepanaikina Gewecke nuteisimo ir nepaverčia okupacinės administracijos humanitarine institucija. Dokumentuose yra ir palankių, ir nepalankių faktų. Istorinė išvada turi paaiškinti abu. [28]

Egzekucija ir įrodymai kuriais rėmėsi teismas

Bezalelio Masowieckio pakorimas buvo viešas okupacinio teroro veiksmas prieš geto gyventojus, kentusius badą ir maisto išsigijimo ribojimus. Nuosprendyje aprašomas buvęs kepėjas, maždaug trisdešimtys-trisdešimt penkerių metų, turėjęs žmoną ir mažą dukterį. Kai jis grįžo su draudžiamomis prekėmis, įskaitant maistą ir cigaretes, Lietuvos policininkai jį sulaikė kepyklos kieme ir apieškojo. Atvykęs Paf. įsakė jį suimti; Mie. ir Paf. Gebietskommissariat automobiliu, jo bagažinėje, nuvežė jį į komisariatą, o vėliau jis pateko į kalėjimą. Toks atskirų veiksmų įvardijimas tiksliai atitinka teismo nustatytą eigą. Baudžiamasis procesas buvo susijęs su šiuo konkrečiu nužudymu, o ne visos apygardos administracijos veiklos Holokauste nagrinėjimu. [29, 31]

Mirties įsakymas kilo iš Gebietskommissariat. Teismas negalėjo nustatyti, ar jį asmeniškai davė Gewecke, ar Schrieveris su Gewecke žinia. Jis pasirinko Gewecke palankesnę alternatyvą. Šis įrodymų vertinimas nepanaikino Gewecke atsakomybės: jis žinojo apie numatytą pakorimą, galėjo jį sustabdyti, suvokė jo neteisėtumą ir vis dėlto neatšaukė įsakymo. Tada jis organizavo Bubo dalyvavimą. Neatsakytas klausimas apie pirmąjį įsakymo davėją nėra išvada, kad administracija nebuvo atsakinga. [31]

Žydų taryba buvo priversta parūpinti kartuves, budelius ir gydytoją mirčiai patvirtinti. Jos atstovai Mendelis Leibowiczius ir Aronas Katzas prašė pasigailėti ir perdavė vokiečių kalba parašytą Masowieckio žmonos malonės prašymą. Nuosprendyje užfiksuotos desperatiškos tarybos pastangos, tačiau priverstinis paklusimas nelaikomas nužudymo šaltiniu. Vokiečių pareigūnai diktavo egzekuciją ir jos viešą surengimą. [31]

1943 m. birželio 6 d. abiejų geto dalių suaugusieji buvo priversti dalyvauti. Bubas atvyko kaip Gebietskommissariat atstovas kartu su kitais pareigūnais; taip pat dalyvavo SD darbuotojai ir Lietuvos policininkai. Nuosprendyje aprašyta, kaip Masowieckio svainė priėjo prie Bubo su kalinio motinos malonės prašymu. Bubas ją atstūmė kojos judesiu. Tarybos atstovams vėl prašant pasigailėti, jis iš esmės pasakė nesąs Gebietskommissar ir nieko negalįs padaryti. Tada jis žodžiu ir gestu nurodė pradėti pakorimą. Gydytojui patvirtinus mirtį, Bubas įsakė palikti kūną kabėti iki vidurdienio ir laidoti dalyvaujant tik nedaugeliui žmonių. Tai konkrečios išvados apie vadovavimą egzekucijai ir elgesį jos metu, ne vien apie jo buvimą vietoje. [31]

Gewecke gynyba mėgino priskirti egzekuciją SD. Bubas menkino savo vaidmenį, vaizduodamas save dalyviu, negalėjusiu įsikišti. Teismas atmetė esminę teisinamąją versiją: egzekucija buvo Gebietskommissariat veiksmas, o Bubo elgesys padėjo ją įvykdyti. Būtina atskirti pirminį mirties įsakymo davimą nuo vadovavimo jo vykdymui. Neįrodytas pirmasis veiksmas Bubo atžvilgiu nepanaikino antrojo. [32]

Teismas kritiškai įvertino išgyvenusiųjų parodymus. Jis apsvarstė praėjusį laiką, buvusių kalinių tarpusavio pokalbius, publikacijas, asmeninius motyvus ir galimą užsienyje gyvenusių liudytojų poveikimą prokuratūros medžiaga. Tų liudytojų, kurių parodymais rėmėsi, atžvilgiu teismas nenustatė tyčinio melavimo požymių ir nenustatė Izraelio institucijų įtakos požymių. Tai, kad vienas liudytojas gavo prokuratūros aplinkybių aprašymą, paskatino griežtesnį patikrinimą, o ne automatinį jo parodymų atmetimą ar priėmimą. Šių motyvuotų vertinimų negali pakeisti bendras kaltinimas, kad išgyvenusiųjų parodymai buvo suderinti ar nepatikimi. [33]

Teismas taip pat pasitelkė geto dienoraštį, kuriame užrašytas Žydų tarybos pranešimas: suaugusieji turėjo dalyvauti egzekucijoje birželio 6 d. 11 val. Šis to meto patvirtinimas svarbus, nes tarybos nariai neišgyveno ir negalėjo tiesiogiai paliudyti pirminio pranešimo aplinkybių. Teismas pripažino šį įrodymų praradimą ir paaiškino, kodėl likę parodymai bei dienoraštis pagrindė jo išvadas. Istorinė rekonstrukcija turi išsaugoti šį argumentavimą, o ne cituoti tik proceso baigtį. [33–34]

Išgyvenusiojo pasakojimas ir Lenos Bayer paleidimas

Leibos Lipšico paskelbta Šiaulių geto istorija pateikia kitą šio įvykio pasakojimą. Joje aprašyta 1943 m. gegužės 31 d. grįžtančių kalinių krata, kurioje dalyvavo Gewecke ir kiti pareigūnai, įskaitant Bubą, ir įvardyti du sulaikytieji: buvęs kepėjas Betzalelis Mazovetsky ir buvusi muzikos mokytoja Lena, arba Leah, Bayer. Pasak šio pasakojimo, birželio 3 d. Žydų tarybai pranešta, kad abu bus viešai pakarti, ir įsakyta parūpinti kartuves bei budelius. Pavardės variantai Masowiecki ir Mazovetsky išlaikomi nurodant atitinkamus šaltinius. [36–37]

Lipšicas aprašo intensyvias derybas su Bubu ir aukso, papuošalų bei vyriškų odinių batų perdavimą, kol sutarta, kad Bayer bus pasigailėta. Susirinkus egzekucijai, pasak jo, Bubas paskelbė, kad kiekvienas, nelegaliai nešantis maistą į getą, bus pakartas, įsakė paleisti Bayer ir paskelbė Mazovetskio mirties nuosprendį. Taigi pasakojimas priskiria Bubui vaidmenį ir derybose bei atrankiniame paleidime, ir pakorime. Tai nesuderinama su istoriniu nepavojingo pareigūno, tik pasyviai dalyvavusio, portretu. [36]

Šiame tyrime išnagrinėtame Lipšico geto istorijos angliškaame tekste nėra teismo proceso ar išteisinimo aprašymo ir Noreika neminimas. Bubas aiškiai apibūdinamas kaip „vienas atgrasiausių Gebietskommissariat pareigūnų ir žiaurus žydų priešas“ (vertimas iš anglų kalbos). Šis konkretus tekstas negali pagrįsti teismo išteisinimo teiginio. Tai nenustato, kad visi Lipšicui priskiriami prisiminimai buvo tokios pat apimties; vėlesnį straipsnį ir jo perdavimą reikia vertinti atskirai. [36–37]

Lipšicas taip pat aprašo ankstesnį epizodą, prasidėjusį 1942 m. rugpjūčio 30 d.: po maisto kratų Gewecke pareikalavo penkiasdešimties žydų egzekucijai. Žydų taryba ir geto tarnybų vadovai nutarė vietoj jų atvykti patys. Pasak pasakojimo, jiems pasirodžius Gewecke pakeitė grasinimą egzekucija 20 000 reichsmarkių mokėjimu. Pasakojime vaizduojamas prievartinis turto išgavimas grasinant mirtimi, o ne paprastas humanitarinis pasigailėjimas. Epizodas ankstesnis už Bubo atvykimą 1942 m. spalį ir čia jam nepriskiriamas. [36]

Toje pačioje istorijoje vėlesnis SS geto komendantas įvardytas Hermann Schlöf. Pavardė paliekama pagal šaltinio rašybą; Schlöf, Schleef ir lietuviškus variantus reikia suderinti pagal personalo ir teismo dokumentus. Komendanto paminėjimas prisideda prie vėlesnės stovyklos administracijos rekonstrukcijos, bet nepateikia išteisinimo išvados ir negali patvirtinti platesnio LGRTC išteisinimo naratyvo. [36]

Vertybių apibūdinimas kyšiais priklauso Lipšico pasakojimui. Čia jis nepateikiamas kaip atskira teismo išvada dėl kyšininkavimo. Vien šis pasakojimas taip pat nenustato teisinės Bubo įgaliojimų pasigailėti apimties: jis galėjo derėtis arba paskelbti kito pareigūno patvirtintą sprendimą. Istorikai reikšmingas jam priskirtas praktinis vaidmuo administruojant grasinimus, derybas ir egzekuciją. Šie duomenys turi būti vertinami kartu su konkrečia teismo išvada, kad jis vadovavo pakorimui. [31, 36]

Pasakojimai skiriasi detalėmis. Lipšicas nurodo susirinkimą 9 val.; teismo cituotame tarybos pranešime dalyvavimas egzekucijoje numatytas 11 val. Susirinkimo ir egzekucijos laikas galėjo skirtis, tačiau toks paaiškinimas nenustatytas. Lipšico pasakojime pabrėžiami du žmonės, kuriems grasinta mirtimi, ir Bayer paleidimas, o teismo nagrinėjimo centre yra Masowieckio mirtis. Tokie skirtumai reikalauja palyginti stebėjimo aplinkybes, chronologiją ir šaltinio perdavimą; jie nepateisina nei pasakojimo nutylėjimo, nei kiekvienos detalės pateikimo kaip teismo nustatyto fakto. Dabartiniai šaltiniai neleidžia nustatyti, ar vertybių ir

Bayer epizodas buvo aptartas kur nors visoje tyrimo ar teismo bylos medžiagoje. [34, 36]

Šis skirtumas ypač svarbus LGGRTC darbui su šaltiniais. Atsakyme Nr. 55R-951 Centras nurodė antrinę publikaciją, paremtą Lipšico prisiminimu, ir Gewecke interviu kaip savo teiginių šaltinius. Tai neįrodo, kad Centras skaitė visą 2002 m. istoriją. Tačiau tai parodo būtinybę atskirti išgyvenusiojo proceso prisiminimą nuo tikrosios nuosprendžio rezoliucinės dalies ir motyvų. Nei išgyvenusiojo atmintis, nei retrospektyvus kaltinamojo interviu negali pakeisti sprendimo, kai institucija teigia apibūdinanti teismo išvadą. [10, 36]

3 Bubas Šiaulių okupacinėje administracijoje

Nuosprendyje Bubo atvykimas į Schaulen, dabartinius Šiaulius, datuojamas 1942 m. spalį. Jo padalinys įvardytas kaip Politikos ir administracijos skyrius, o tarp pareigų nurodyta Lietuvos vietinės administracijos priežiūra. Taip pat pateikti ideologiniai jo tinkamumo nacių administracinei tarnybai vertinimai. Šio skyriaus negalima painioti su ekonomikos skyriumi. [4]

Ši priežiūros funkcija sieja Noreikos apskrities administraciją su atitinkamu aparatu tuo laikotarpiu, kai jų tarnyba sutapo. Ji neįrodo, kad Bubas davė Noreikai koki nors konkretų nurodymą; nuosprendžio ištraukoje Noreika neįvardytas jo pavaldiniu. Todėl LGGRTC teigiamam Bubo įsakymų perdavimui pagrįsti reikalingi tikrieji įsakymai, jų datos ir adresatai. Svarbiausia, Bubo atvykimas 1942 m. pabaigoje negali paaiškinti ar pateisinti Noreikos 1941 m. rugpjūčio ir rugsėjo priemonių. [4, 8, 17]

LGGRTC ne kartą vadino Bubą Gewecke pavaduotoju. Paskelbtame nuosprendyje Gewecke pavaduotoju įvardytas Kurtas Schrieveris. [29] Viešai prieinamas nuosprendis nustato Bubo skyriaus funkciją. LGGRTC turėtų pateikti savo kitokio pareigų įvardijimo šaltinį, užuot kartojęs titulą be nuorodos į personalo dokumentą. [4, 7-10]

Nuosprendyje aprašomas Šiaulių getų įsteigimas padedant vietos miesto administracijai. Ši išvada dokumentuoja Lietuvos institucijų dalyvavimą miesto lygmeniu; ji nėra savaime išvada apie Noreikos apskrities administraciją. Priskyrimas turi atitikti kiekviename šaltinyje faktiškai įvardytą instituciją ir asmenį. [27]

Politinis pasirengimas ir administracinių pareigų pasiskirstymas

Nuosprendžio biografinėje rekonstrukcijoje Bubo pasirengimas siejamas su nacių politine sistema dar iki jo paskyrimo Lietuvoje. Nurodytas 1933 m. kovo prašymas priimti į NSDAP, narystė nuo gegužės, dalyvavimas raitųjų SA ir darbo tarnyboje bei priėmimas į partijos vadovų mokymą Ordensburg Krössinsee 1938 m. gruodį. 1939 m. pradėta karinė tarnyba. Šių aplinkybių negalima išplėsti iki konkretaus nužudymo įrodymo, tačiau jos pateikia politinį ir institucinį vėlesnės tarnybos kontekstą. [5]

Teismas Bubo Šiaulių padalinį įvardija kaip Politikos ir administracijos skyrių. Jo atsakomybė apėmė Lietuvos vietinę administraciją, mokyklas, ligonines ir kalėjimą, taip pat vietos leidinių cenzūrą. 1942 m. spalio 28 d. ideologiniame vertinime jo pažiūros apibūdintos kaip tvirtai susiformavusios, o raida link gebančio Gebietskommissar įvertinta palankiai. Gewecke 1943 m. rugpjūčio 17 d. vertinime taip pat gyrė jo ideologinį patikimumą ir darbą. Tai to meto personalo vertinimai, o ne retrospektyvūs priešininkų pareiškimai. Jie paneigia jo pareigų politinę funkciją ištrinanti pasakojimą. [4]

Ankstesnių pareigų ekonomikos skyriuje negalima perkelti į Šiaulius. Šiaulių administracijoje ekonomikos skyriui vadovavo Schrievers, Gewecke pavaduotojas, artimas bendradarbis ir asmeninis draugas; teismas aprašo jam deleguotą policinę baudimo teisę. Skyriaus vadovo, Stabsleiter ir formalaus pavaduotojo pareigų skirtumai turi būti aiškinami pagal datuotus personalo dokumentus. Jų negalima sulieti į bendrą titulą vien todėl, kad jis padeda argumentui apie vadovo atsakomybę. [4, 29–30]

Geto išnaudojimas taip pat suteikia kontekstą tariamam humaniškam elgesiui. Teismas aprašo getų steigimą, kurį vykdė Clausas ir Schrepferis, padedant vietos miesto administracijai, policijos apsaugą, konfiskavimą ir priverstinį darbą. Maisto apribojimai ir nepilnos siuntos, nuosprendyje siejamos su Lietuvos institucijų veiklos trūkumais, sukėlė badą. Šios išvados įvardija miesto institucijų dalyvavimą ir neturi būti automatiškai priskiriamos apskrities pareigūnui. Vis dėlto jos rodo, kad Vokietijos administracinė sistema rėmėsi vietos institucijomis ir materialiniu nepriteklumi. [27, 30]

Gewecke prieštaravimas numatytai 1941 m. atrankai turi būti įtrauktas. Teismas jo poziciją sieja su būtinybe išlaikyti žydų darbininkus ir nurodo Lohse paramą. Prieštaravimas vienai naikinimo priemonei išnaudojančio darbo režimo viduje yra istoriškai reikšmingas, bet nerodo prieštaravimo visam antisemitiniam persekiojimui. Reikia nustatyti, kam jis prieštaravo, kodėl ir ką toliau administravo. Palankus faktas turi būti pateiktas su jo motyvu ir ribomis, o ne išplėstas iki humanitarinio veikėjo įvaizdžio. [30, 28]

4 Klaidinga paleidimo 1945 m chronologija ir denacifikacijos kategorija

Centro 2020 m. vasario 3 d. atsakyme dėl Cvirkos teigiama, kad sąjungininkai po apklausos 1945 m. paleido Gewecke ir Bubą. Paskelbtame nuosprendyje nurodyta, kad Bubas 1945 m. pateko į sovietų nelaisvę ir paleistas 1948 m. NRW byloje jo grįžimas datuojamas 1948 m. gegužės 28 d. Gewecke atžvilgiu nuosprendyje nurodytas internavimas nuo 1945 m. birželio 24 d. iki 1948 m. vasario 21 d. ir 1948 m. balandžio 17 d. skirta dvejų metų bausmė, įskaityta į jau atliktą laiką. Bendram paleidimo ir išteisinimo 1945 m. pasakojimui prieštarauja šios dokumentuotos istorijos. [4–6, 8]

NRW byloje NW 1037-A/REG 14436 nurodyta, kad 1949 m. rugpjūčio 4 d. Dortmunde Bubas priskirtas IV kategorijai. Jo 1950 m. vasario laiške teigiama, kad vėliau pagal bendrą taisyklę sovietų nelaisvės grįžusiems asmenims jis priskirtas V kategorijai. 1950 m. birželio 16 d. Specialiojo komisaro sprendime nurodyta grįžusiųjų nuostata ir išspręstas mokesčio atsisakymo klausimas. Jame netiriamas elgesys Šiauliuose ir nepateikiama esminė išvada, kad Bubas nedalyvavo persekiojime. [6]

V kategorija vadinama Entlastete, paprastai verčiant išteisintieji. Ji turi administracinę reikšmę, bet negali pakeisti baudžiamojo išteisinimo ar istorinio atsakomybės už Holokaustą tyrimo. Šiame tyrime kategorijos suteikimas neskelbiamas teisiškai negaliojančiu. Visam administraciniam pagrindui nustatyti reikalinga pirminė Dortmundų komiteto byla ir bet koks atskiras V kategorijos suteikimo dokumentas. [6]

Denacifikacija ir baudžiamasis procesas buvo skirtingos procedūros

Skaitmeninė NRW byla priklauso Specialiojo komisaro denacifikacijos dokumentams. Jos tiesioginis dalykas yra Bubo klasifikacijos administracinės išlaidos. Laiškuose Bupas save pristato kaip ligotą, neturtingą grįžusįjį, denacifikaciją atlikusį kaip piliečio pareigą. Išnagrinėtoje korespondencijoje Šiauliai ir jo Gebietskommissariat tarnyba neminimi. Ši tyla apibūdina šią bylą, bet neįrodo, kad jis nieko neatskleidė jokiai Vokietijos institucijai: prieš taip teigiant reikia tirti atskirą Dortmundo komiteto procesą. [6]

Svarbi bylos seka. 1949 m. rugpjūčio 4 d. Dortmundo sprendimu Bupas priskirtas IV kategorijai. Jo 1950 m. vasario laiške pranešama apie vėlesnę V kategoriją pagal NRW nuostatą grįžusiesiems iš sovietų nelaisvės. Specialusis komisaras bendrais žodžiais nurodo šią nuostatą ir 1950 m. birželio 16 d. atsisako mokesčio. Byloje nepateikiamas esminis persekiojimo Šiauliuose įvertinimas. Todėl ji negali pagrįsti išvados apie nekaltumą dėl dalyvavimo Holokauste. [6]

Kontrolės tarybos direktyvos Nr. 38 penkių kategorijų sistema atskiria atsakomybės ir administracinio vertinimo formas. Ši sistema turi būti atskirta nuo žemės taisyklių, įgyvendinančių klasifikaciją ir lengvatas. V kategorija savaime neįrodo neteisėto sprendimo, o išverstas išteisintųjų pavadinimas nesukuria byloje nesančio esminio vertinimo. Reikšmę lemia tikslus dokumentas, procedūra ir pagrindai. Išlikusi mokesčio atsisakymo byla ir po devyniolikos metų priimtas baudžiamasis nuosprendis sprendė skirtingus klausimus. [6, 38-39]

Kodėl kaltinamiesiems senatis buvo taikoma skirtingai

Skirtingos baigtys nereiškia, kad Vokietijos teismas priėmė esminius įrodymus prieš Gewecke ir atmetė visas esmines aplinkybes prieš Bubą. Motyvuose paaiškinta, kad Gewecke atžvilgiu senaties eigą nutraukė teisiniai veiksmai: 1957 m. birželio 21 d. liudytojo apklausa Darmštate ir 1960 m. balandžio 16 d. teisėjo organizuota apklausa. Pirmasis atitinkamas teisminis veiksmas Bubo atžvilgiu atliktas 1961 m. kovo 18 d., terminui pasibaigus 1960 m. gegužės 8 d. Vėlesnis įstatymo pakeitimas neatgaivino jau suėjusios senaties. Ši procesinė chronologija paaiškina skirtumą be tariamo Bubo nekaltumo patvirtinimo. [2, 35]

Bylinėjimosi išlaidų motyvus būtina aiškiai aptarti, nes juose yra formuluotė, kurią Centras galėtų cituoti atrankiniu būdu. Bupas iš esmės pripažintas neatsakingu pagal bendravykdystės įvykdant Mord kaltinimą. Kartu motyvuose nustatyta sąmoninga, tyčinė ir neteisėta pagalba įvykdant Totschlag. Rezoliucinė baigtis buvo bylos nagrinėjimo nutraukimas. Šį derinį reikia pateikti visą: ribotas išteisinantis vertinimas pagal vieną teisinę kvalifikaciją, nepalankios išvados pagal kitą ir senatis, užkirtusi kelią nuteisti už tą nustatytą veiką. Palankios ištraukos nutylėjimas atkurtą tą patį atrankinį metodą, kurį tyrimas kritikuoja. [1-3]

5 Nustatyti oficialūs teiginiai ir jų viešas kartojimas

Toliau pateikta chronologija atskiria oficialius Centro dokumentus, darbuotojo viešus pasisakymus ir savarankiškus politinius argumentus. Šis skirtumas išsaugo atsakomybę: oficialūs pasirašiusieji ir rengėjai turi paaiškinti oficialius teiginius, o kiti autoriai – savo pakartojimus.

Data ir šaltinis	Teiginys ir naudojimas	Statusas
2019 m. gruodžio 17 d. [7]	Noreikos pažymoje remiamasi kaltinimų Gewecke ir Bubui dėl Holokausto atmetimu ir visišku Bubo išteisinimu; Liubeko teismo metai nurodyti kaip 1969.	Oficiali pažyma; rengė Stancikas, pasirašė Burauskaitė.
2019 m. gruodžio 23 d. [11]	Stancikas teigia, kad Gewecke „yra išteisintas“, ir sieja vokiečių įsakymus su Noreika. Būbas šiame tekste neįvardytas.	Viešas komentaras; Pro Patria nurodo Delfi kaip šaltinį.
2020 m. vasario 3 d. [8]	Atsakyme dėl Cvirkos Noreika apibūdinamas kaip Gewecke ir Bubo įsakymų perdavėjas; teigiama, kad sąjungininkai juos paleido po apklausos 1945 m.; teismo metai nurodyti 1970.	Oficialus atsakymas; pasirašė Burauskaitė, kontaktas Stancikas. Visas registracijos numerio tęsinys dar tikslintinas.
2020 m. vasario 11 d. [9]	Pakartojamas visiško Bubo išteisinimo teiginys ir išplečiamas iki tikrųjų getų steigėjų bei vadovų ginant Noreikos išvadą.	Oficialus atsakymas; pasirašė Burauskaitė, kontaktas Stancikas.
2020 m. balandžio 22 d. [16]	Ažubalis ir Kasčiūnas kartoja Gewecke, Bubo ir Schleefo teisminių alibi Noreikai ir prašo platinti Centro išvadą diplomatinėms atstovyboms.	Parlamentinis argumentavimas. Prašymas platinti įrodytas; jo įgyvendinimas neįrodytas.
2020 m. liepos 13 d. [12]	Stancikas įvardija Gewecke, Bubą ir „H. Šliofą“ (Schleef), teigdamas „jie išteisinti“.	Viešas komentaras; Pro Patria kopija. Priskyrimas Respublikai dar nepatvirtintas.
2020 m. rugsėjo 14 d. [13]	Stanciko interviu atsakymuose sakoma, kad Vokietijos teismai „išteisino“ šiuos vyrus; šaltinio rašyba „H. Shliofą“ (Schleef).	Nurodytas tiesos.lt ir Ramutė Bingelienė. Tai žodiniai atsakymai; pati knyga netikrinta.
2021 m. vasario 9 d. [14]	Stancikas teigia, kad Gewecke ir Būbas „yra išteisinti“ Liubeke 1970 m., kartu aptardamas Noreikos Žagarės nurodymo perdavimą.	Viešas komentaras; Pro Patria nurodo Delfi.
2021 m. balandžio 26 d. [15]	Sinica teigia, kad JAV ir Vokietijos teismai nustatė Gewecke nekaltumą, ir naudoja tai Noreikai ginti. Būbas neįvardytas.	Savarankiškas viešas argumentavimas, ne oficiali LGRTC išvada.
Registruota 2026 m. spalio 2 d. [10]	Nr. 55R-951 pripažįstamas nuosprendžio netyrimas ir tikėtinas teisinis netikslumas, bet patvirtinamas esminis kaltinimų dėl Holokausto atmetimo teiginys.	Oficialus atsakymas; dokumento datavimas ir metaduomenys atskirtini.

Pakartotinai skelbiančių puslapių antraštės nustato pirmiau nurodytą priskyrimą leidiniams, bet nepriklausomai neįrodo pirmojo paskelbimo datų. Lietuviški Šliofą ir Shliofą variantai išlaikomi kaip šaltinių rašyba. Jie padeda sekti argumentą, tačiau savaime neįrodo kopijavimo ar tyčinės apgaulės. Skirtingai nurodyti teismo metai taip pat taisytini, nepainiojant šios klaidos su daug svarbesniu proceso baigties iškraipymu. [7–14]

Kartojimo metu matomas metodas: Lietuvos veikėjų vaidmuo sumažinamas iki vokiečių įsakymų perdavimo; atsakomybė perkeliama aukšty; tuomet vokiečių pareigūnai vaizduojami išteisintais. Tariamasis išteisinimas panaudojamas atsakomybei panaikinti abiem

lygmenimis. Viešas nuosprendis suardo šią argumentavimo grandinę. Net tikras vadovo išteisinimas nenulemtų kito pareigūno istorinio elgesio vertinimo.

6 Kodėl Noreikos alibi žlunga

Paties Centro 2015 m. pažymoje užfiksuotas Noreikos 1941 m. rugpjūčio 22 d. raštas dėl geto priemonių įgyvendinimo ir 1941 m. rugsėjo 10 d. nurodymai likviduoti žydų bei pabėgusių komunistų kilnojamąjį turtą. Pastarųjų archyvinė signatūra: LCVA R-1099, ap. 1, b. 1, l. 239. Pažymoje aprašytas saugojimas, paskirstymas, pardavimas aukcione ar nuoma ir pajamų perdavimas apskrities išdui. Tai padarinių turėję administraciniai veiksmai, o ne vien palanki biografija ar abstraktus klausimas, ar Noreika asmeniškai šaudė žmones. [17]

Bubas atvyko daugiau kaip po metų. Jo tariamas išteisinimas negali pateisinti nurodymų, duotų iki jo tarnybos Šiauliuose. Taip pat senaties pagrindu nutrauktas procesas dėl 1943 m. birželio nužudymo negali išspręsti Noreikos 1941 m. įsakymų turinio, įgyvendinimo ar reikšmės. Taigi išteisinimo alibi paneigimas diskredituoja Centro Noreikos gynybą; Noreikos elgesys turi būti tiesiogiai tiriamas pagal jo įsakymus, jų įgyvendinimą ir kitus įrodymus.

Tarptautinės komisijos Holokausto pakomisė 2019 m. balandžio 11 d. kritikavo LGGRTC Noreikos vertinimą ir aptarė jo geto bei turto priemonių reikšmę. Ji taip pat nurodė trūkumus dalyje priešingos argumentacijos. Jos vertė – nepriklausomas istorinis vertinimas, o ne teisminis nuteisimas ar visų kaltinimų patvirtinimas. [18]

LGGRTC taip pat sugretina tariamą Bubo išteisinimą su Jasaičio apibūdinimu, kad jis buvęs žiaurus ir atsakingas už Noreikos suėmimą bei išsiuntimą į Štuthofą 1943 m. kovą. Žiaurumas ir nuteisimas logiškai gali sutapti. Problema – atrankinis to paties pareigūno panaudojimas: nepalankus elgesys remia pasipriešinimo naratyvą, o išplėsta teisinę baigtis – išteisinimą. Vėlesnis pasipriešinimas atgaline data nepanaikina ankstesnio dalyvavimo persekiojime. [7, 9–10]

7 Gewecke gynyba ir Noreikos šeima

Viešoje USHMM stenogramoje Gewecke skaito savo buvusio vyriausiojo vertėjo Otto Lepperto laišką, datuotą Čikagoje 1966 m. vasario 21 d. Laiške Gewecke bylai siūlomi Lietuvos liudytojai, kurie patvirtintų tariamai humanišką elgesį su žydais Šiauliuose. Tarp jų minima Antonina Noreika, įvardyta apskrities viršininko našle, ir Telšių administracijos veikėjas Ramanauskas. [19–20]

Tai nustato siūlomų liudytojų tinklą, siejantį Gewecke gynybą su Noreikos šeima. Tai neįrodo, kad Antonina liudijo, kad liudijo Bubo naudai ar kad jos siūlomi parodymai buvo melagingi. Siūlomų liudytojų sąrašas pats savaime neįrodo Noreikos nusikaltimų. Viešas įrašas taip pat nenustato, kad teismas atmetė ar neleido jos parodymų. Todėl teiginys, kad tokie parodymai niekada negalėtų būti priimti teisme, nepagrįstas.

Istorinio patikrinimo problema vis tiek rimta. Buvęs vertėjas, telkiantis su administracija susijusius žmones, įskaitant pareigūno našlę, nėra nepriklausoma patvirtinimo institucija. Tikrus parodymus reikėtų vertinti pagal asmeninį žinojimą, ryšius, suinteresuotumą, kitus patvirtinančius duomenis ir kryžminę apklausą. Siūlomo tinklo negalima paversti vienas kitą patvirtinančiais nekaltumo pažymėjimais. Tame pačiame interviu Gewecke pataiso nuorodą į išteisinimą. Turinys reikalauja analizės, o ne jo naudojimo kaip nediferencijuoto išteisinimo šaltinio. [19]

Ryšiai ir žiedinio patvirtinimo problema

Ryšys	Ką nustato šaltinis	Ko jis vienas negali nustatyti
Gewecke ir Bubas	Vadovas ir okupacinis pareigūnas; Gewecke organizavo Bubo dalyvavimą egzekucijoje. [4, 31]	Kad kiekvienas jiems priskirtas įsakymas egzistavo ar buvo perduotas Noreikai.
Gewecke ir Schrieveris	Vadovas ir pavaduotojas; deleguoti įgaliojimai ir asmeniniai ryšiai. [29–30]	Išimtinės Schrieverio atsakomybės už mirties įsakymą.
Bubas ir Noreikos administracija	Tarnybos sutapimas nuo 1942 m. pabaigos ir Bubo Lietuvos vietinės administracijos priežiūra. [4, 17]	Bubo autorystės dėl Noreikos 1941 m. įsakymų ar jų išteisinimo.
Gewecke ir Leppertas	Buvęs vyriausiasis vertėjas siūlo liudytojus Gewecke gynybai. [19–20]	Nepriklausomo institucinio palankaus pasakojimo patikrinimo.
Leppertas ir Antonina Noreika	Laiške apskrities viršininko našlė įvardyta siūloma liudytoja. [19–20]	Kad ji liudijo, liudijo Bubo naudai ar pateikė melagingus parodymus.
Noreika ir Antonina	Siūloma liudytoja įvardyta pagal santuokinį ryšį ir vyro pareigas. [19–20]	Noreikos nusikalstamo elgesio įrodymo vien dėl jos įrašymo į sąrašą.

Tinklas istoriškai atskleidžiantis, nes siūlomas patvirtinimas telktas iš žmonių, susijusių su okupacine administracija ir jos socialine aplinka. Jis netampa nepriklausomas vien todėl, kad keli žmonės galėtų pakartoti palankų apibūdinimą. Jei kaltinamojo pasakojimas remiamas vertėjo sąrašu, o šis sąrašas vėliau naudojamas tam pačiam pasakojimui patvirtinti, įrodymas yra žiedinis, kol nenustatyti tikri stebėjimai ir nepriklausomi dokumentai. Tyrimo objektas – konkretus veiksmas, o ne vienas kitą remiančių palankių apibūdinimų skaičius. [19–20]

Susijusių ar suinteresuotų liudytojų parodymai teisme nėra automatiškai neleistini. Juos galima tikrinti pagal asmeninį žinojimą, galimybę stebėti, nuoseklumą, suinteresuotumą ir išorinį patvirtinimą. Viešas siūlomų liudytojų sąrašas neleidžia nustatyti, ką Antonina būtų sakiusi, kokie klausimai jai pateikti ar ar teismas priėmė jos įrodymus. Jo reikšmė – dokumentuotas gynybos ryšys, o ne išgalvotas teismo epizodas. Šis ryšys pagrindžia būtinybę kartu su interviu tirti Liubeko liudytojų dokumentus ir Lepperto laiškus. [19–20]

Todėl kaltinimams dėl melagingo liudijimo reikalingi patys parodymai ir įrodytas prieštaravimas. Istorinė kritika čia remiasi dokumentuotu teisinamuoju tinklu ir LGRTC netinkamu teisinių baigčių naudojimu. Ji nepriklauso nuo kiekvieno siūlomo liudytojo vadinimo melagiu ar giminystės laikymo kaltės įrodymu. Teismo atmestos pagrindinės kaltinamųjų teisinamosios versijos ir patikrinti išgyvenusiųjų parodymai suteikia tvirtesnę pagrindą konkuruojantiems pasakojimams vertinti. [32–33]

8 Škirpa ir Brazaitis kaip lyginamieji atvejai

Įrodymai nustato tiesioginį Gewecke ir Bubo alibi naudojimą Noreikos gynybai. Jie nenustato, kad LGRTC aiškiai panaudojo Bubo proceso baigtį Škirpai ar Brazaičiui išteisinti. Lyginamieji duomenys susiję su teisinimo metodu, o ne įrodytu Bubo teisinės baigties perkėlimu.

Vis dėlto 2024 m. birželio 25 d. LGGRTC Škirpos pažyma Nr. 9R-598 (9.6E) turi būti vertinama dėl panašios teisinamosios argumentacijos. Antisemitinės politinės medžiagos, išvairo ir naikavimo skirtumo, fizinio nebuvimo bei kolaboravimo vertinimą reikia tikrinti pagal šaltinius ir tikrą veikėjo vaidmenį. Lietuvos žydų bendruomenė pažymą atmetė. Nepriklausoma Vitkaus analizė lygina Noreikos ir Škirpos pažymą, įskaitant palankią biografiją ir atsakomybės mažinimą. Tai pagrindžia pasikartojančio metodo tyrimą, o ne trūkstamos Bubo ir Škirpos citavimo grandies išradimą. [21–23]

Brazičio atvejis kelia atskirą klausimą apie JAV tyrimo baigties pavertimą reabilitacijos kalba. Išsaugotas 2026 m. rugpjūčio palyginimas rodo atrankinį vienos Centro ištraukos pakeitimą, išlikus kitoms reabilitacijos formuluotėms. Šis Bubo tyrimas neįvertina visos Brazičio bylos. Jis parodo, kodėl reikia nuosekliai tikrinti teismo ir tyrimo autoriteto naudojimą: nepersekiojimas, bylos nutraukimas, administracinis priskyrimas ir esminis istorinis nekaltumas yra skirtingi teiginiai. [24]

9 Informavimas ir kaltinimas istorijos klastojimu

Atsakymas Nr. 55R-951 yra lemiamas institucinio patikrinimo trūkumo įrodymas. LGGRTC pripažįsta, kad nebuvo ištyręs nuosprendžio, kurį tariamai apibūdino, ir atsitraukia nuo visiško išteisinimo teismo tikslumo, kartu palaikydamas platesnį istorinį teiginį. Tai nėra prisipažinimas, kad visas Centro darbas nepagrįstas, ar prisipažinimas dėl tyčinio klastojimo. Platesnis kaltinimas turi būti grindžiamas elgesiu, o ne melagingai pateikiamas kaip paties Centro prisipažinimas. [10]

Nuosprendis paskelbtas JuNSV ir galėjo būti gautas įprastais archyvų, bibliotekų ar leidėjų kanalais. Vieši nuosprendžio puslapiai dabar patikrinti nepriklausomai. Valstybinė tyrimų institucija negali atsakingai pirma kategoriškai apibūdinti teismo baigties, o vėliau nesuskaitmeninimu aiškinti sprendimo neperskaitymo. Dabartinis prieinamumas internete nenustato, kada kiekvienas puslapis pirmą kartą tapo prieinamas, todėl nepagrįsta istorinė prieigos data čia neteigiama.

Grant Arthur Gochin išvada: kaltinu LGGRTC aiškiu ir akivaizdžiu istorijos klastojimu, sąmoningu Holokausto istorijos perrašymu, Holokausto revizionizmu ir iškraipymu. Dokumentuotas elgesys apima procesinės baigties pakeitimą istoriniu nekaltumu, nepalankių išvadų vengimą, atrankinį teisinamąjį pateikimą ir esminio teiginio išlaikymą pripažinus, kad jo teisminis pagrindas nebuvo ištirtas. Mano vertinimu, tai institucinis pageidaujamos išvados gynimas, o ne sąžiningas istorinių duomenų ištaisymas.

10 Istorinės išvados ir Europos švietimo kontekstas

Pagrindinė išvada nėra vien tai, kad LGGRTC pavartojo netikslų vertimą. Centras sukūrė teisinamąjį argumentą iš netirto teismo sprendimo, apibūdino Bubą žodžiais, užtemdančiais nustatytą dalyvavimą neteisėtame nužudyme, ir išlaikė platesnį istorinį išteisinimą pripažinęs teisinį trūkumą. Reikalingas esminis pataisymas: nuosprendis neatmetė visų atsakomybės už Holokaustą duomenų ir nesuteikė Noreikai perkeliama nekaltumo. [1–3, 7–10]

Noreikos 1941 m. geto ir turto atėmimo priemonės turi būti vertinamos pagal jų tekstą, įgyvendinimą ir padarinius. Vėlyvas Bubo atvykimas atmeta galimybę laikyti jį tuometiniu tu priemonių administraciniu šaltiniu. Vėlesnė jo priežiūros funkcija ir egzekucijos išvados sustiprina būtinybę tirti aparatą, tačiau nepakeičia Noreikos veiksmų įrodymų. Išteisinimo

alibi žlugimas pašalina negaliojantį gynybos argumentą. Pasirašyti nurodymai ir nepriklausomas istorinis vertinimas suteikia tiesioginį pakartotinio vertinimo pagrindą. [4, 17–18]

Škirpos palyginimas susijęs su pasikartojančiu teisinamuoju metodu, o ne įrodytu Bubo proceso baigties citavimu. Brazaičio atveju taip pat reikalingas nepriklausomas reabilitacijos kalbos patikrinimas pagal tikrus JAV dokumentus. Istorinė kritika stipriausia, kai kiekvienas atvejis išlaiko savo dokumentus, o palyginimas tiksliai įvardija bendrą argumentavimą. [21–24]

PRISMA šiam patikrinimo trūkumui suteikia Europos švietimo reikšmę. Viešuose projekto aprašuose Holokausto atminimas ir pasipriešinimas jo iškreipymui įtraukti į projekto tikslus. Tokius teiginius skelbiantis dalyvis turi skirti teismo išvadas nuo procesinių baigčių, atskleisti istorinį metodą ir taisyti esminius iškreipimus. Vieši projekto aprašai neįrodo nepriklausomos peržiūros nebuvimo; finansavimo, partnerių pareigų, metodikos, kokybės kontrolės ir vertinimo dokumentai turi parodyti, kokia peržiūra egzistuoja. Ginčijamo išteisinimo naratyvo pakartotinis naudojimas švietime išplėstų jo poveikį už Lietuvos atminimo politikos ribų. [25–26]

Likę istoriniai klausimai konkretūs: pirminis Dortmundo klasifikacijos procesas ir atskiras V kategorijos dokumentas; visa tyrimo ir liudytojų medžiaga apie pakorimą, Bayer paleidimą bei vertybes; datuoti personalo dokumentai Bubo pareigoms patikslinti; pirminiai Lepperto laišakai ir tikri siūlomų liudytojų parodymai; LGGRTC šaltinių gavimo ir rengimo dokumentai. Bundesarchiv aprašas nurodo susijusią bylos medžiagą, įskaitant kaltinamąjį aktą, dalinio nutraukimo dokumentus ir nuosprendį. Tai tolesnio tyrimo objektai, o ne jau išnagrinėtų dokumentų pakaitalai. [6, 19–20, 40]

Vėlesniuose papildymuose numatoma nagrinėti Dortmundo denacifikacijos dokumentus (NW 1097), Hagen-Haspe dokumentus, Bundesarchiv AR-Z 774/61 medžiagą, Lepperto laiškus ir Liubeko liudytojų dokumentus, taip pat sistemingai ieškoti Bayer pavardės bei jos variantų visame nuosprendžio ir susijusių procesų tekste. Jų paminėjimas įvardija dar neužbaigtą tyrimą, o ne jau nustatytas išvadas. Tikslė archyvinė apimtis ir susiję bylos vienetai dar tikslintini.

Dabartinių duomenų pakanka atmesti visišką istorinį išteisinimą kaip tikslų Bubo proceso apibūdinimą. Jie taip pat nustato rimtą, pasikartojantį institucinį iškreipimą naudojant šį procesą Noreikai ginti. Tyrimo kaltinimas istorijos klastojimu remiasi dokumentuotu pakeitimu, kartojimu ir teiginio išlaikymu po informavimo. Ištaisyta istorija turi grąžinti auką, okupacinį aparatą, teismo nepalankias išvadas ir tikrąsias procesines ribas į pasakojimo centrą.

Šaltinių pastabos ir bibliografija

[1] LG Lübeck 27 January 1970, 2 Ks 1/68, JuNSV XXXIII, No 722a, p 349, operative disposition

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=349&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=3515dc99e09d2e93ae08e4b2038b9878

[2] Same judgment pp 385–386, Bub findings and limitation

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=386&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=4bb2f5de1551ab9705f0f2bbab103398

[3] Same judgment pp 386–387, costs and clearance of the murder accusation

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=387&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=e6d414832d398dfe6781583de29c970c

[4] Same judgment p 351, Bub office, assessment and Soviet captivity

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=351&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=3ea7959ed2242e1754c3e284f36a2edd

[5] Same judgment p 350, Gewecke internment and 1948 sentence; Bub political training

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=350&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=658534d9a87f8ff084ab9e7fe41da9a7

[6] Landesarchiv NRW, NW 1037-A/REG 14436, public scans, especially PDF pp 2–4 and 9–10

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/Bub.pdf>

https://www.landesharchiv-nrw.de/digitalisat/Abt_Rheinland/NW-Bestaende/NW_1037-A_REG/~144/NW_1037-A_REG-14436/mets.xml

[7] LGGRTC memorandum 17 December 2019, public English rendering

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Annex-No-46-GRRCL-2019-December-memorandum-second-memorandum-on-Jonas-Noreika.pdf>

[8] LGGRTC Cvirka reply 3 February 2020, registration prefix 14R

<https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Cvirka-reply.pdf>

[9] LGGRTC reply 11 February 2020, public English rendering, especially p 4

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/05/Atsakymas-Gochinui-i-01-16_en.pdf

[10] LGGRTC No 55R-951, registered 2 October 2026, text and metadata pp 1–2

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/LGGRTC_55R-951_2026-10-02.pdf

[11] Stancikas, 23 December 2019, Pro Patria mirror identifying Delfi as source

<https://www.propatria.lt/2019/12/dalius-stancikas-kodel-nepasitikima.html>

[12] Stancikas, 13 July 2020, Pro Patria mirror

<https://www.propatria.lt/2020/07/dalius-stancikas-istorijos.html>

[13] Stancikas interview by Ramutė Bingelienė, 14 September 2020, mirror identifying tiesos.lt

<https://www.propatria.lt/2020/09/dalius-stancikas-lietuvos-istorija.html>

[14] Stancikas, 9 February 2021, Pro Patria mirror identifying Delfi

<https://www.propatria.lt/2021/02/dalius-stancikas-kaip-perrasoma-istorija.html>

[15] Vytautas Sinica, 26 April 2021, Lithuania Tribune

<https://lithuaniatribune.com/v-sinica-lithuania-doesnt-glorify-nazis-and-noreika-wasnt-one-a-response-to-silvia-foti/>

[16] Ažubalis and Kasčiūnas, public letter 22 April 2020, TS-LKD publication

<https://tsajunga.lt/aktualijos/reaguojant-i-l-linkeviciaus-atsakyma-del-prasymo-perziureti-nuostatas-del-jono-noreikos-genero-lo-vetros/>

[17] LGGRTC October 2015 Noreika memorandum, especially pp 2 and 5

https://grantgochin.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/201510_noreika_pazyma01.pdf

[18] International Commission Holocaust subcommission statement, 11 April 2019

<https://www.komisija.lt/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Statement-J.-Noreika-04-11.pdf>

[19] USHMM RG-60.5027 English transcript, printed pp 58–59

https://collections.ushmm.org/film_findingaids/RG-60.5027_01_trl_en.pdf

[20] USHMM RG-60.5027 German transcript, PDF pp 70–71

https://collections.ushmm.org/film_findingaids/RG-60.5027_01_trs_de.pdf

[21] LGGRTC Škirpa report No 9R-598 (9.6E), 25 June 2024, especially pp 4–7

https://www.lzb.lt/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/20240808_skirpa_pazyma-1-1.pdf

[22] Lithuanian Jewish Community statement, English publication 26 August 2024

<https://www.lzb.lt/en/2024/08/26/lithuanian-jewish-community-statement-on-genocide-centers-newest-report-on-kazys-skirpa/>

[23] Zigmās Vitkus, *Relevant Tomorrow* 5 (27–28), 2025, pp 41–61, especially 54–55

<https://journals.lnb.lt/relevant-tomorrow/article/download/996/925/1599>

[24] Preserved comparison of LGGRTC Brazaitis publications, 6 and 30 August 2026

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/08/LGGRTC_Annotated_Exhibit_2026-08-30.png

[25] LGGRTC PRISMA project description, updated 30 September 2026

<https://www.genocid.lt/centras/lt/4969/a/>

[26] PRISMA partner project description, Jewish Community Osijek, 13 August 2026

<https://www.zo-osijek.hr/projekt-prisma/>

[27] LG Lübeck judgment p 352, ghetto establishment and municipal assistance

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=352&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=8a06dd93eedbf2f4cc68ce2d5499b0cd

[28] LG Lübeck judgment p 385, favorable findings concerning Gewecke

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=385&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=8342028093342e38eff900dfd69d8ab4

[29] LG Lübeck judgment p 355, Gewecke, deputy Schriever and the hanging decision

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=355&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=72a4b9c3b18e09855d17bc7e221fc9fb

[30] LG Lübeck judgment pp 353–354, labor interests, food deprivation and Schriever’s function

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=354&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=c005d6c07a4f522c922a449d8d0d9a43

[31] LG Lübeck judgment pp 355–356, arrest, petitions and execution

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=356&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=4dbeac69ca37152aed42f32487cdea51

[32] LG Lübeck judgment pp 358–359, defendants’ accounts and the court’s evaluation

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=359&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=a21fbd072a54b83c2c4a696d0b54290

[33] LG Lübeck judgment pp 360–361, witness reliability and alleged external influence

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=361&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=2247b3f9ede5278c5d703cf4c2248715

[34] LG Lübeck judgment p 364, ghetto diary and Jewish Council notice

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=364&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=85e6ebbd38ffc92d2459963872c89f2

[35] LG Lübeck judgment pp 382–383, judicial acts interrupting limitation for Gewecke

https://junsv.nl/seiten?tx_junsv_pi2%5Baction%5D=listPagesByNumber&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bcontroller%5D=Book&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bpagenumber%5D=382&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bsection%5D=4464&tx_junsv_pi2%5Bvolume%5D=48&cHash=d12d8c5a12309fd4445ff393aab82a1c

[36] Leiba Lipshitz, The Šiauliai Ghetto July 18 1941–July 24 1944, in Šiaulių getas: kalinių sąrašai 1942 / The Šiauliai Ghetto: Lists of Prisoners 1942, compiled by Irina Guzenberg and Jevgenija Sedova (Vilnius: Vilna Gaon Jewish State Museum, 2002); passage concerning the May–June 1943 execution and Lena Bayer. English reproduction pp 13–14; printed chapter pagination not established. Museum catalogue identifies the volume and its contents

<https://www.archive-jmuseum.lt/old/en.jmuseum.lt/index9c40.html?Element=ViewArticle&TopicID=937>

[37] Lipshitz chapter, bibliographic record in the Lituanistika database

<https://www.lituanistika.lt/content/76100>

[38] Control Council Directive No 38, 12 October 1946, classification framework; English text at German History in Documents and Images

<https://germanhistorydocs.org/en/occupation-and-the-emergence-of-two-states-1945-1961/control-council-directive-no-38-october-12-1946>

[39] Landesarchiv NRW, guidance on online denazification records

<https://www.archive.nrw.de/landesarchiv-nrw/landesarchiv-nrw/entnazifizierungsakten-online>

[40] Bundesarchiv finding aid, public redacted copy, including B 162/4363, B 162/4368 and B 162/14394

https://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/10/01_Bundesarchiv_Finding_Aid_PUBLIC_REDACTED.pdf

Hermann Schleef - AP-30803 / M-2-02-00837-26

Final consolidated QES-signed supplemental filing

FINAL RECIPIENT(S)

Lithuanian Police (info@policija.lt); CC: Vilnius Regional Prosecutor, Prosecutor General, Tautvydas Volkas

FINAL CONSOLIDATED TRANSMISSION

27 Sep 2026, 22:17 PDT - "QES pasirašytas konsoliduotas papildymas - AP-30803 / M-2-02-00837-26 - Hermann Schleef"

PUBLIC COPY OF ORIGINAL QES-SIGNED PDFhttps://static-cdn.toi-media.com/blogs/uploads/2026/09/QES_SIGN_Schleef_AP-30803_M-2-02-00837-26_CONSOLIDATED_2026-09-27_signed.pdf**WHAT THIS FILE IS**

A technical cure and consolidation of the 24 September QES-signed Schleef supplement and its three primary annexes (Dr. Kerstin Rahn email preservation copy and two Oldenburg archival scan sets). It is intended for the existing AP-30803 / M-2-02-00837-26 material, not as a new complaint.

TRANSMISSION / CURE HISTORY

- 1 24 Sep 2026**
The QES-signed main Schleef supplement was emailed and registered, but the primary annexes listed in it were not attached to that first transmission.
- 2 27 Sep 2026**
The omitted primary annexes were emailed with the signed supplement, then sent again in a second annex package.
- 3 27 Sep 2026, 21:40-21:45 PDT**
Vilnius Regional Prosecutor replied to both annex transmissions that the email submission would not be registered because the new communication itself was not QES-signed or otherwise formed to ensure integrity and immutability.
- 4 27 Sep 2026, 22:17 PDT**
The main supplement and all primary annexes were combined into one PDF, the entire consolidated PDF was newly QES-signed, and it was resent to Police with the prosecutorial recipients copied.

AUTHENTICITY / SIGNATURE NOTE

This cover was added after the final transmission. The signed PDF begins on the next page. Verify the QES against the originally transmitted/public file at the URL above.

PAKARTOTINIS KONSOLIDUOTAS PATEIKIMAS - QES PASIRAŠYMU

2026 m. rugsėjo 27 d.

Adresatas: Vilniaus apygardos prokuratūra / Lietuvos policija

Nuoroda: AP-30803 / M-2-02-00837-26 - Hermann Schleef

Šis konsoliduotas pateikimas parengtas reaguojant į Vilniaus apygardos prokuratūros pranešimus, kad 2026-09-27 el. paštu atskirai pateikti priedai nebus registruojami, nes pats naujas kreipimasis nebuvo pasirašytas kvalifikuotu elektroniniu parašu arba suformuotas elektroninėmis priemonėmis, užtikrinančiomis teksto vientisumą ir nepakeičiamumą.

Anksčiau pateiktas 2026-09-24 pagrindinis papildymas buvo QES pasirašytas. Šiuo techniniu pakartotiniu pateikimu tas papildymas ir jo VIII skyriuje nurodyti pirminiai priedai sujungiami į vieną dokumentą, kad visas pateikimas būtų pasirašytas nauju QES ir prijungtas prie tos pačios medžiagos, o ne registruojamas kaip naujas pareiškimas.

Konsoliduoto dokumento sudėtis:

1. Konsolidavimo / trūkumo ištaisymo lydraštis.
2. 2026-09-24 papildymas medžiagoje Nr. M-2-02-00837-26 (AP-30803) dėl Hermann Schleef (anksčiau pateiktas kaip atskiras QES pasirašytas PDF).
3. Dr. Kerstin Rahn 2026-09-21 el. laiško išsaugota kopija.
4. NLA OL Best. 140-4 Nr. 650 skaitmeninės reprodukcijos.
5. NLA OL Best. 140-5 Acc. 38/1997 Nr. 459 III skaitmeninė reprodukcija.

Prašymas:

Prašau šį visą konsoliduotą PDF dokumentą laikyti vienu vientisu pateikimu ir visus jame esančius dokumentus bei priedus prijungti prie jau nagrinėjamos medžiagos / prašymo. Ankstesnių pateikimų datos ir jų procesinis tęstinumas neturi būti keičiami vien dėl šio techninio konsolidavimo. Šis konsoliduotas failas pasirašomas vienu kvalifikuotu elektroniniu parašu (QES), apimančiu visą dokumentą ir į jį įtrauktus priedus.

Pagarbiai,

Grant Arthur Gochin

Lietuvos Respublikos pilietis

ggochin@gmail.com

VILNIAUS APSKRITIES VYRIAUSIAJAM POLICIJOS KOMISARIATUI

Birželio 23-iosios g. 16, LT-03206 Vilnius | info@policija.lt

**NUORAŠAS: VILNIAUS APYGARDOS PROKURATŪROS VILNIAUS APYLINKĖS
PROKURATŪROS 3-IAJAM SKYRIUI**

Rinktinės g. 7, LT-09201 Vilnius | vilnius@prokuraturos.lt

NUORAŠAS: LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS GENERALINEI PROKURATŪRAI

Rinktinės g. 5A, LT-01515 Vilnius | generaline.prokuratura@prokuraturos.lt

Pareiškėjas	Grant Arthur Gochin
Statusas	Lietuvos Respublikos pilietis
Adresas	10900 Winnetka Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311, JAV
El. paštas	ggochin@gmail.com
Telefonas	+1 818-625-6513

2026 m. rugsėjo 24 d.**PAPILDYMAS MEDŽIAGOJE NR. M-2-02-00837-26 (AP-30803)****DĖL NAUJAI NUSTATYTŲ HERMANN SCHLEEF APLINKYBIŲ IR DUOMENŲ
PATIKSLINIMO PAGAL BPK 168 STRAIPSNIO 1 DALĮ****I. Procesinė padėtis ir šio papildymo paskirtis**

2026 m. rugsėjo 18 d. mano pareiškimas buvo užregistruotas Nr. AP-30803. 2026 m. rugsėjo 24 d. Vilniaus apygardos prokuratūros Vilniaus apylinkės prokuratūros 3-iojo skyriaus vyriausioji prokurorė Valentina Strokienė dokumentu Nr. IBPS-S-535138-26 nurodė, kad pareiškime esančių aplinkybių nepakanka procesiniam sprendimui priimti, todėl AP-30803 perduotas Vilniaus apskrities vyriausiajam policijos komisariatui aplinkybėms patikslinti ir procesiniam sprendimui organizuoti. Sukurta medžiaga Nr. M-2-02-00837-26.

Prokurorės pavedime aiškiai nurodyta: patikslinimo metu būtina atlikti BPK 168 straipsnio 1 dalyje numatytus veiksmus, o juos atlikus spręsti klausimą dėl ikiteisminio tyrimo pradėjimo.

Šį dokumentą prašau laikyti AP-30803 ir medžiagos Nr. M-2-02-00837-26 papildymu, o ne nauju ar pakartotiniu skundu. Jis teikiamas dar nepriėmus procesinio sprendimo ir tiesiogiai atsako į prokurorės pavedimą patikslinti faktines aplinkybes.

[AP-30803 2026-09-24 persiuntimo / patikslinimo dokumentas](#) | [IBPS registracijos metaduomenų kortelė](#)

II. Kodėl Schleef medžiaga tiesiogiai susijusi su AP-30803

AP-30803 pirminis faktinis centras buvo LGGRTC naudojamas Vokietijos baudžiamųjų procesų apibūdinimas kaip „išteisinimų“ Gewecke ir Bub atžvilgiu. Schleef yra to paties oficialaus naratyvo dalis. 2020 m. vasario 11 d. LGGRTC atsakyme Nr. 14R Oldenburgo 1970 m. balandžio 27 d. procesinis sprendimas Hermann Schleef atžvilgiu taip pat buvo pateiktas kaip „išteisinimas“, o išvada išplėsta iki teiginio, kad Vokietijos teismai esą išteisino faktinius Šiaulių geto ir koncentracijos stovyklos kūrėjus bei vadus.

Nauja aplinkybė yra ne vien tai, kad pirminiai Oldenburgo dokumentai neatitinka žodžio „išteisintas“. Dr. Kerstin Rahn 2026 m. rugsėjo 21 d. raštu patvirtino, kad tos pačios Schleef bylos skenuotos kopijos, kurias ji pateikė man, 2021 m. jau buvo perduotos Lietuvos ambasadai. Tai sukuria patikrinamą valstybės dokumentų gavimo, persiuntimo, žinojimo ir galimos korekcijos grandinę.

III. Naujos faktinės aplinkybės

1. Oldenburgo procesas baigtas dėl įrodymų stokos, ne išteisinamuoju nuosprendžiu

Archyvinės signatūros: NLA OL Best. 140-4 Nr. 650; NLA OL Best. 140-5 Acc. 38/1997 Nr. 459. Baudžiamojo tyrimo žymuo - StA Oldenburg 2 Js 218/63; teismo procesinis numeris - IV AR 17/70.

Oldenburgo žemės teismo (Landgericht Oldenburg) Ketvirtosios baudžiamųjų bylų kolegijos 1970 m. balandžio 27 d. nutartyje Schleef paliktas už tolesnio baudžiamojo persekiojimo ribų „aus dem tatsächlichen Grunde des mangelnden Beweises“ - dėl faktinės įrodymų stokos. 1970 m. gegužės 8 d. aukštesniojo prokuroro pranešimas fiksuoja tą patį pagrindą. Tai nėra išteisinamasis nuosprendis po bylos išnagrinėjimo iš esmės.

2. Tyrimas buvo susijęs su konkrečiais Holokausto epizodais

1970 m. kovo 26 d. prokuratūros memorandumas nagrinėjo, be kita ko, 1943 m. lapkričio 5 d.

atranką Šiauliuose. Jame nurodomas 796 atrinktų žmonių skaičius, įskaitant vaikus, vyresnius žmones, ligonius, neįgaliuosius ir keturias motinas, kurias memorandumas fiksuoja išvykus kartu su vaikais. Tyrimo kliūtis buvo individualios Schleef baudžiamosios atsakomybės įrodymas reikiamu standartu, o ne teiginys, kad atranka ar deportacija neįvyko.

Holokausto įvykio faktinį kontekstą papildė šeimos liudijimai, saugomi JAV Holokausto memorialiniame muziejuje: [Nesse Godin liudijimas apie 1943 m. lapkričio 5 d. Šiaulių geto atranką](#); [Pinchas Galperin ID kortelė](#), kurioje fiksuojamas šeimos pasakojimas, kad Sara vėliau sužinojo apie jo deportaciją į Aušvicą ir nužudymą dujų kameroje.

3. Atskiras 1947 m. Spruchgericht sprendimas

Archyvinėje medžiagoje yra ir atskiras 1947 m. Spruchgericht sprendimas, kuriuo Schleef buvo nuteistas ir jam paskirta dvejų su puse metų bausmė dėl jo SS narystės ir žinojimo apie organizacijos nusikalstamą veiklą. Šio sprendimo nenaudoju kaip įrodymo dėl konkrečių 1963-1970 m. tirtų žmogžudysčių; jis tik patvirtina, kad Schleef Vokietijos pokario procesinis įrašas nėra vientisas „išteisinimas“.

4. Viešas „išteisinimo“ naratyvas iki 2021 m.

2019 m. gruodžio 17 d. LGGRTC memorandumas dėl Jono Noreikos jau rėmėsi Gewecke-Bub „išteisinimo“ konstrukcija. Ar pats memorandumas tuo metu buvo viešai paskelbtas, šiame papildyme neteigiū; tai galima nustatyti patikslinimo metu. 2019 m. gruodžio 23 d. Dalius Egidijus Stancikas viešame „Pro Patria“ straipsnyje pakartojo šio naratyvo argumentus. 2020 m. liepos 13 d. ir rugsėjo 14 d. jis viešai kartojo, kad Vokietijos teismai išteisino asmenis, pateikiamus kaip faktinius Šiaulių getų kūrėjus ir vadus; Schleef jo tekstuose pateikiamas kaip „H. Šlioř“ / „H. Shlioř“.

2020 m. balandžio 22 d. Seimo nariai Audronius Ažubalis ir Laurynas Kasčiūnas viešame laiške užsienio reikalų ministrui tą patį Vokietijos teismų argumentą perkėlė į diplomatinės komunikacijos kontekstą ir prašė LGGRTC Noreikos išvadą perduoti Lietuvos diplomatinėms atstovybėms. Laiške Schleef pavardė pateikta kaip „Shflöř“. 2021 m. užklausa Oldenburgui naudojo formą „Schlöř“. Šis rašybos sutapimas yra tik aplinkybė patikrinimui, ne galutinė kilmės išvada.

5. 2021 m. Lietuvos ambasada gavo Schleef bylos kopijas

Dr. Rahn patvirtino, kad Schleef bylos skenuotos kopijos 2021 m. buvo perduotos Lietuvos ambasadai. Tikslī perdavimo data, užklauskos iniciatorius ir tolimesnis Lietuvos institucinis maršrutas dar nenustatyti. Neteigiu, kad konkretus LGGRTC darbuotojas, ministerijos pareigūnas ar Seimo narys tas bylas perskaitė. Tai yra būtent tie faktai, kuriuos dabar galima ir reikia patikslinti dokumentais.

6. Vieša korekcija po valstybės gauto šaltinio kol kas nenustatyta

Viešos LGGRTC Schleef „išteisinimo“ formuluotės korekcijos po 2021 m. valstybės institucijos gauto pirminio Vokietijos šaltinio kol kas nenustačiau. Taip pat nenustačiau Schleef teiginio pakartojimo po

konkrečios gavimo datos, nes tiksli gavimo data dar nežinoma. Todėl neteigiu, kad konkretus asmuo, susipažinęs su byla, sąmoningai pakartojo žinomai klaidingą teiginį.

7. Faktinė formuluotė, korekcijos nebuvimas ir valstybės gavimas

Teiginys, kad Hermann Schleef buvo „išteisintas“ 1970 m. balandžio 27 d., yra patikrinamas faktinis teiginys apie konkretaus teismo procesinio sprendimo turinį, o ne istoriko vertinama nuomonė. Jį galima tiesiogiai palyginti su tos pačios datos Landgericht Oldenburg nutartimi, kurioje proceso baigtis grindžiama įrodymų stoka.

Iki šiol nenustačiau jokios viešos LGGRTC šios Schleef „išteisinimo“ formuluotės korekcijos. Šiame epizode nėra nustatytos vėlesnės viešos formuluotės, kuria Centras būtų atitaisęs ankstesnį procesinio rezultato apibūdinimą.

2021 m. Lietuvos ambasados gautos Oldenburgo bylos kopijos yra objektyvi aplinkybė, reikšminga žinojimo ir institucinės dokumentų apyvartos vertinimui. Kam konkrečiai Lietuvos valstybėje šie dokumentai buvo persiųsti ir kas su jais susipažino, dar nenustatyta; būtent tai prašau patikrinti pagal BPK 168 straipsnio 1 dalį.

IV. BPK 168 straipsnio 1 dalies patikslinimo veiksmai, kurių prašau

BPK 168 straipsnio 1 dalis leidžia prieš procesinį sprendimą patikslinti pareiškimo duomenis neprocesinės prievartos priemonėmis, įskaitant liudytojų apklausas ir duomenų ar dokumentų pareikalavimą iš valstybės ar savivaldybės įstaigų bei organizacijų. Įstatymas numato, kad tokie patikslinimo veiksmai atliekami per kuo trumpesnę terminą, bet ne ilgiau kaip per dešimt dienų.

[BPK 168 straipsnis - oficiali suvestinė redakcija](#)

1. Pareikalauti iš Užsienio reikalų ministerijos ir Lietuvos ambasados: 2021 m. užklausa dėl „Hermann Schlöf“, Dr. Kerstin Rahn atsakymą, visus gautus priedus, registracijos duomenis, persiuntimus, vertimus, santraukas, vidinius vertinimus ir gavėjų duomenis.
2. Pareikalauti iš LGGRTC: 2019 m. gruodžio 17 d. memorandumo ir 2020 m. vasario 11 d. atsakymo Nr. 14R rengimo šaltinius, projektų versijas, derinimus, elektroninį susirašinėjimą, faktinio / mokslinio patikrinimo įrašus ir konkretų šaltinį, kuriuo grindžiamas Schleef „išteisinimo“ teiginys; taip pat dokumentus, rodančius, ar 2021 m. ar vėliau LGGRTC gavo Oldenburgo medžiagą.
3. Pareikalauti iš Seimo kanceliarijos: dokumentus, susijusius su 2020 m. balandžio 22 d. Ažubalio-Kasčiūno laišku, jo perdavimu URM, galimu pavedimu diplomatinėms atstovybėms ir bet koku ryšiu su vėlesne „Schlöf“ užklausa.
4. Jei reikalinga, papildomą Žemutinės Saksonijos valstybinio archyvo patvirtinimą dėl 2021 m. užklauskos ir atsakymo galiu pateikti pats.

Šie duomenys jau yra mano 2026 m. rugsėjo 21 d. informacijos prašymų objektas, tačiau BPK 168 straipsnio patikslinimo tikslas skiriasi: prašau policijos juos gauti nepriklausomai, jei jie reikšmingi procesiniam sprendimui, nelaukiant viešojo administravimo atsakymų terminų.

V. BK 170² teisinio vertinimo ribos

1. 2019-2021 m. veikoms taikytina to laikotarpio redakcija

2019-2021 m. viešiemis veiksams pirmiausia taikytina tuo metu galiojusi BK 170² straipsnio redakcija. 2020 m. gegužės 1-7 d. oficialioje suvestinėje redakcijoje nacistinės Vokietijos nusikaltimų dalis apėmė viešą pritarimą „SSRS ar nacistinės Vokietijos įvykdytiems Lietuvos Respublikos teritorijoje ar prieš Lietuvos Respublikos gyventojus genocido ar kitiems nusikaltimams žmoniškumui arba karo nusikaltimams“, jų neigimą ar šiurkštų menkinimą, jeigu tai padaryta grasinančiu, užgauliu ar įžeidžiančiu būdu arba dėl to buvo sutrikdyta viešoji tvarka. Ši formuluotė galiojo visu 2019-2021 m. laikotarpiu ir iki 2022 m. gegužės 5 d.

[BK istorinė suvestinė redakcija, galiojusi 2020-05-01-2020-05-07](#)

Holokausto nusikaltimai, dėl kurių čia kalbama, buvo padaryti Lietuvos teritorijoje ir prieš Lietuvos gyventojus, laikytus Šiaulių gete, todėl senosios redakcijos taikymo ribos nėra akivaizdi kliūtis. Tačiau senoji norma taip pat reikalavo viešumo ir papildomos sąlygos - grasinančio, užgaulaus ar įžeidžiančio būdo arba faktiškai sutrikdytos viešosios tvarkos. Aš neteigiu, kad šie elementai jau įrodyti.

2022 m. balandžio 28 d. įstatymas Nr. XIV-1065, įsigaliojęs 2022 m. gegužės 5 d., pakeitė 170² straipsnį ir, be kita ko, išplėtė viešosios tvarkos formulę iki atvejų, kai ji „galėjo būti sutrikdyta“. Šis vėlesnis išplėtimas negali būti mechaniškai taikomas ankstesnių veikų teisinei padėčiai sunkinti.

[Įstatymas Nr. XIV-1065](#)

2. BK 3 straipsnis, senatis ir kiti elementai

BK 3 straipsnis nustato, kad veikos nusikalstamumą ir baudžiamumą nustato veikos padarymo metu galiojęs įstatymas; vėlesnis įstatymas, kuris palengvina asmens teisinę padėtį, turi grįžtamąją galią, o ją sunkinantis - neturi, išskyrus kodekse nustatytas išimtis. Prašau prokuratūros ir policijos šią taisyklę taikyti atskirai kiekvienam galimam veiksmui.

BK 170² straipsnio 1 dalies maksimali laisvės atėmimo bausmė yra dveji metai; BK 11 straipsnio 3 dalis tokį tyčinį nusikaltimą priskiria nesunkiems, o BK 95 straipsnis nesunkiam tyčiniam nusikaltimui numato aštuonerių metų apkaltinamojo nuosprendžio priėmimo senaties terminą, jei nėra kitų straipsnyje nurodytų aplinkybių. Orientacinis skaičiavimas todėl veda į 2027 m. 2019 m. veikoms, 2028 m. 2020 m. veikoms ir 2029 m. 2021 m. veikoms. Tai nėra mano procesinė išvada; prašau taikyti BK 3, 11 ir 95 straipsnius pagal konkrečias nustatytas aplinkybes.

[Baudžiamojo kodekso suvestinė redakcija \(BK 3, 11, 95, 170²\)](#)

3. Viešumas, saugomas objektas ir kaltės forma

2020 m. vasario 11 d. LGRTC atsakymas buvo adresuotas man, todėl vien jis savaime nėra viešas BK 170² veiksmas. Jis gali būti reikšmingas šaltinių, metodikos ir žinojimo vertinimui. Viešumo klausimas pirmiausia siejasi su viešais LGRTC dokumentais, Stanciko tekstais, 2020 m. balandžio 22 d. parlamentarų laiškų ir kitais viešais tekstais.

Taip pat suprantu, kad vieno kaltinamojo procesinio rezultato klaidingas apibūdinimas savaime nėra tapatus genocido neigimui ar šiurkščiam menkinimui. Prašau vertinti, ar tariamų Vokietijos „išteisinimų“ panaudojimas platesniame istoriniame argumente, faktų atranka, nutylėjimai, vėlesnis valstybės turimas priešingas pirminis šaltinis ir korekcijos klausimas kartu atitinka visus tuo metu galiojusios normos objektyviusius ir subjektyviusius požymius.

4. Seimo narių imunitetas

Kai kurie viešos chronologijos dalyviai yra arba buvo Seimo nariai. Jei patikrinimas paliestų šiuo metu Seimo nario mandatą turintį asmenį, prašau taikyti Konstitucijos 62 straipsnio reikalavimus. Šiuo papildymu neprašau iš anksto konstatuoti jokio konkretaus Seimo nario baudžiamosios atsakomybės.

[Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucija](#)

VI. Viešai paskelbta Schleef faktų sintezė

2026 m. rugsėjo 24 d. paskelbiau išsamią faktų ir šaltinių sintezę „Lithuania Had the Schleef File“. Neprašau jos laikyti pirminiu įrodymu; ji yra viešas šaltinių ir chronologijos žemėlapis. Pirminiai įrodymai yra Oldenburgo procesiniai dokumentai, LGRTC dokumentai, vieši tekstai ir Dr. Rahn patvirtinimas.

[Substack publikacija | TOI infrastruktūroje išsaugota PDF kopija](#)

VII. Prašau

1. Prijungti šį papildymą ir jo priedus prie AP-30803 bei medžiagos Nr. M-2-02-00837-26 ir vertinti kartu prieš priimant BPK 168 straipsnyje numatytą procesinį sprendimą.
2. Atlikti IV skyriuje nurodytus duomenų patikslinimo veiksmus pagal BPK 168 straipsnio 1 dalį, ypač tiesiogiai pareikalauti 2021 m. Schleef dokumentų maršruto ir gavimo įrodymų iš Lietuvos valstybės institucijų.
3. Patikrinti Oldenburgo pirminių dokumentų turinį ir nustatyti, ar 2020 m. LGGRTC vartotas „išteisinimo“ apibūdinimas atitinka faktinį Vokietijos procesinį rezultatą.
4. Nustatyti, kada ir kam Lietuvos valstybėje buvo perduota 2021 m. Dr. Rahn pateikta Schleef medžiaga, kas ją gavo, ar ji pasiekė LGGRTC, URM, Seimo kanceliariją ar kitą instituciją, ir ar buvo svarstyta ankstesnės formuluotės korekcija.
5. Atskirai įvertinti viešumo, saugomo objekto, tuo metu galiojusios BK 170² redakcijos papildomų sąlygų, kaltės formos, subjekto, BK 3 straipsnio, BK 95 straipsnio ir, jei taikytina, Konstitucijos 62 straipsnio klausimus.
6. Jei BK 170² šiame faktiniame komplekse netaikytinas, įvertinti, ar naujuose dokumentuose ir veiksmuose yra kitų Lietuvos Respublikos baudžiamajame įstatyme numatytų nusikalstamų veikų požymių.
7. Raštu pranešti man apie priimtą procesinį sprendimą, jo faktinį ir teisinį pagrindą bei apskundimo tvarką.

VIII. Įrodymai, viešos nuorodos ir priedai

[1. AP-30803 / M-2-02-00837-26 persiuntimas patikslinimui, 2026-09-24, Nr. IBPS-S-535138-26](#)

[2. AP-30803 IBPS metaduomenų kortelė](#)

[3. 2026-09-18 pareiškimas Generalinei prokuratūrai dėl Gewecke-Bub \(AP-30803\)](#)

[4. LGGRTC 2020-02-11 atsakymo Nr. 14R lietuviškas originalas](#)

[5. LGGRTC 2020-02-11 atsakymo viešas angliškas vertimas](#)

[6. LGGRTC 2019-12-17 memorandumas dėl Jono Noreikos](#)

[7. D. Stancikas, 2019-12-23](#)

[8. D. Stancikas, 2020-07-13](#)

[9. D. Stancikas, 2020-09-14](#)

[10. D. Stancikas, 2021-02-09](#)

[11. A. Ažubalis ir L. Kasčiūnas, 2020-04-22 viešas laiškas](#)

[12. V. Sinica, 2021-04-26](#)

[13. GG-SCH-EMB-DE-2026](#)

[14. GG-SCH-URM-2026](#)

[15. GG-SCH-LGGRTC-2026](#)

[16. GG-SCH-SEIMAS-2026](#)

[17. Substack: Lithuania Had the Schleef File](#)

[18. TOI PDF: Schleef](#)

[19. BK istorinė redakcija](#)

[20. BK suvestinė redakcija](#)

[21. BPK suvestinė redakcija](#)

Pridedama atskirai kaip pirminiai priedai, jei reikalinga:

- Dr. Kerstin Rahn 2026-09-21 el. laiško kopija, patvirtinanti 2021 m. Schleef skenų perdavimą Lietuvos ambasadai.
- NLA OL Best. 140-4 Nr. 650 skaitmeninės reprodukcijos.
- NLA OL Best. 140-5 Acc. 38/1997 Nr. 459 III skaitmeninė reprodukcija.

IX. Pareiškėjo patvirtinimas

Patvirtinu, kad sąžiningai pateikiu man žinomas aplinkybes ir aiškiai atskiriu dokumentais nustatytus faktus nuo dar tikrintinų išvadų. Nenoriu ir nesiekiu melagingai įskųsti jokio asmens. Neprašau policijos ar prokuratūros perimti mano viešo straipsnio išvadų. Prašau savarankiškai patikrinti pirminius dokumentus, nustatyti faktinę dokumentų bei žinojimo grandinę ir priimti procesinį sprendimą pagal Lietuvos Respublikos teisę.

Pagarbiai

Grant Arthur Gochin

SOURCE PRESERVATION COPY

Dr. Kerstin Rahn, Niedersächsisches Landesarchiv, email of 21 September 2026 concerning Hermann Schleef.

From: Kerstin.Rahn@nla.niedersachsen.de
 Subject: AW: Anfrage zu Hermann Schleef
 Date: 21 September 2026

Sehr geehrter Herr Gochin,

vielen Dank für Ihre Anfrage. Im Mailanhang übersende ich zunächst die Scans, die ich 2021 auf Anfrage nach einem „Hermann Schlöf“ an die litauische Botschaft übermittelt habe und die auch Herr Begerow für den von Ihnen genannten Artikel in der Nordwest-Zeitung (NWZ) zur Kenntnis erhalten hat.

Aus meiner damaligen Antwort auf die litauische Anfrage zitiere ich hier:

Im Rahmen einer intensiven Recherche sind mir allerdings Archivalien zu Hermann Schleef (1943 Lagerführer des „Konzentrationslagers Schaulen“) aufgefallen. In einer Akte der Staatsanwaltschaft bei dem Landgericht Oldenburg befinden sich Dokumente zu einem Voruntersuchungsverfahren gegen den Kaufmann Hermann Schleef aus Delmenhorst wegen Mordes (NSG) aus dem Jahr 1970, zu nennen sind v.a.:

- eine Mitteilung des Generalstaatsanwaltes in Oldenburg an den Niedersächsischen Justizminister vom 7. April 1970, dass die Voruntersuchung am 10. Februar 1970 geschlossen und das Verfahren gegen Hermann Schleef eingestellt worden ist,
- ein Vermerk vom 26. März 1970 der Staatsanwaltschaft Oldenburg (im Umfang von 22 Seiten) in der Ermittlungssache gegen Hermann Schleef vom 26. März 1970,
- eine Ausfertigung des Beschlusses des Landgerichtes Oldenburg in dem Ermittlungsverfahren gegen den Kaufmann Hermann Schleef, geb. am 28. Oktober 1906 in Bennien, wegen Verdachts des Mordes und Beihilfe zum Mord vom 27. April 1970.

Zu den Signaturen der Scans: NLA OL Best. 140-4 Nr. 650 und NLA OL Best. 140-5 Acc. 38/1997 Nr. 459.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

i.A. Kerstin Rahn
 Dr. Kerstin Rahn
 Niedersächsisches Landesarchiv
 Leiterin Abteilung Oldenburg

Preservation note: This PDF preserves the text of the Gmail message received from Dr. Rahn. The two archival scan sets referenced in the message are attached separately in the supplemental filing.

Staatsanwaltschaft
bei dem Landgericht

29 Oldenburg, 26. März 1970

- 2 Js 218/63 -

Ermittlungssache ./ Hermann Schleef

V e r m e r k

Band I
Bl. 115

- I. Gegen den Angeschuldigten ist die Voruntersuchung am 14. 2. 1963 eröffnet worden wegen des Vorwurfes, er habe sich der Ermordung von Juden oder der Beihilfe dazu dadurch schuldig gemacht, daß er
 1. am 5. 11. 1943 an der durch ein SS-Kommando unter dem Befehl des im Jahre 1955 verstorbenen damaligen SS-Hauptsturmführers Heinrich Forster in dem Ghetto Schaulen/Litauen durchgeführten Aussonderung arbeitsunfähiger alter Juden und Kinder aktiv mitgewirkt habe, wobei ihm bekannt gewesen sei, daß diese Selektion dem Abtransport in ein Vernichtungslager gedient habe,
 2. durch zwei Kopfschüsse den an Nierensteinen bettlägerig kranken Gershon Samatissek getötet habe, als dieser seinem Befehl, sich aufrecht hinzustellen, nicht nachgekommen sei,
 3. Ende 1943 auf einem Transport von Ghettoinsassen nach Riga einem Angehörigen des SS-Begleitpersonals den Befehl gegeben habe, eine Jüdin namens Peresicki zu erschießen.

Die Voruntersuchung hat folgendes ergeben:

A. Zur Person des Angeschuldigten:

Band I
Bl. 130-
133,
Band III
Bl. 191,
192-196

Der Angeschuldigte ist in Bennien/Kreis Melle auf dem väterlichen Pachthof zur Größe von 15 ha zusammen mit acht Geschwistern aufgewachsen. Nach dem Besuch der Volksschule erlernte er bei seinem Vater die Landwirtschaft.

Weil er wegen mehrerer Leistenbrüche für die Arbeit in der Landwirtschaft auf die Dauer nicht geeignet war, meldete er sich über die SA, der er im März 1933 beigetreten war, für den polizeilichen Hilfsdienst. Im Herbst 1933 kam er zunächst zur militärischen Ausbildung nach Haaren/Ems und sodann um die Weihnachtszeit 1933 nach Esterwegen zum Bewachungspersonal des dort bestehenden Lagers, in dem sich ca. 2.000 politische Gefangene befanden. Da sich bereits bei der militärischen Ausbildung sein Bruchleiden bemerkbar gemacht hatte, wurde er der Kommandantur in Papenburg als Schreibkraft zugewiesen.

Die polizeiliche Hilfstruppe wurde im September 1934 in "SS-Verfügungstruppe" umbenannt; die Angehörigen dieser Einheit trugen Ärmelstreifen mit dem Aufdruck "Totenkopf, Sturmabann Ostfriesland".

Mitte 1936 wurden die Gefangenen von Esterwegen in das neu errichtete Konzentrationslager Sachsenhausen bei Oranienburg verlegt, desgleichen die Wachmannschaft. In Sachsenhausen war der Angeschuldigte wiederum auf der Schreibstube des Kommandanturstabes - und zwar in der politischen Abteilung - tätig.

Weil er während des Krieges nicht dauernd in der Heimat bleiben wollte und ihm die Büroarbeit in dem KZ nicht gefiel, reichte er mehrere Gesuche um Versetzung an die Front ein. Daraufhin wurde er am

Band I,
Bl. 131,
Band III,
Bl. 191.

- 3 -

15. 3. 1943 zum höheren SS- und Polizeiführer für das Ostland nach Riga versetzt. Hier war er zunächst auf der Schreibstube des KZ Kaiserwald in Riga tätig. Danach wurde er dem SS- und Polizeiausbildungsbataillon in Adacie als Ausbilder zugeteilt. Nach einigen Monaten kam er nach Riga zurück und wurde zur Beaufsichtigung von Juden, die auf dem Flugplatz Planierarbeiten auszuführen hatten, herangezogen.

Im Herbst 1943 wurde er nach Schaulen versetzt. Er wurde damit beauftragt, das dort bestehende Ghetto-Arbeitslager als Lagerführer zu übernehmen. Dieses Amt bekleidete er bis zur Auflösung des Lagers im Juli 1944. Während die Insassen des Ghettos nach Danzig-Stutthof geschafft wurden, ging er nach Riga zurück und war wieder im KZ Kaiserwald tätig. Im Oktober 1944 setzte er sich bei Anrücken der Front nach Danzig ab. Hier erhielt er einen Kurierauftrag nach Berlin. Von Berlin wurde er nach Witten an der Ruhr geschickt, um ein Lager von 600 KZ-Häftlingen, die bei der Ruhr-Stahl-AG arbeiteten, zu übernehmen. Drei Tage vor Ostern 1945 verlegte er das Lager wegen Feindannäherung ostwärts und kam bis Lippstadt, wo er die Lagerinsassen dem Landrat übergab. Er selbst setzte sich nach Essen ab, um von dort in Zivil seine Heimat zu erreichen. In Unna in Westfalen wurde er am 1. 5. 1945 von den Amerikanern verhaftet und in das Lager Staumühle I bei Paderborn eingeliefert, wo er bis Ende 1947 festgehalten wurde. Im Spruchgerichtsverfahren wurde er am 19. Dezember 1947 zu einer Gefängnisstrafe von 2 Jahren und 6 Monaten verurteilt, auf die ein Jahr und 3 Monate der Internierungshaft angerechnet wurden. Die Strafe verbüßte er bis zum 18. März 1949 in Esterwegen.

Bd. III Bl.
190

Bd. I Bl.
154 R.

Nach der Haftentlassung begab sich der Angeschuldigte nach Delmenhorst, wo sich seine inzwischen im Jahre 1965 verstorbene Ehefrau, mit der er seit 1937

kinderlos verheiratet war, aufhielt. Am 1. Mai 1949 erhielt er eine Anstellung bei der Lotterieeeinnahme Fasel in Delmenhorst. Nach dem Tode der Eheleute Fasel führte er das Geschäft weiter und wurde schließlich im Jahre 1955 zum selbständigen Lotterieeeinnahmer durch die Lotterie-Direktion in Hamburg eingesetzt. Auch heute arbeitet er noch in dieser Lotterieeeinnahme in Delmenhorst.

Bd. III
Bl. 195

Der Angeschuldigte wurde am 20. April 1936 zum SS-Unterscharführer, am 1. August 1937 zum SS-Scharführer, am 20. April 1938 zum Oberscharführer und am 1. Mai 1940 zum Hauptscharführer befördert.

Der Angeschuldigte ist ausweislich des Strafregisterauszuges bisher nicht bestraft.

B. Zu den einzelnen Schuldvorwürfen:

1. Kinder- und Altenaktion vom 5. 11. 1943.

Band I
Bl. 133
Band IV
Bl. 156
Band II
Bl. 90

In Schaulen wurden im Laufe des Sommers 1941 von der Zivilverwaltung unter der Leitung des Gebietskommissars Gewecke zwei Ghettos errichtet. Die Ghettos lagen etwa 200 bis 250 Meter voneinander entfernt. Das eine Ghetto hieß Traku, das andere Kaukasus. Im Herbst 1943 wurde das Ghetto Kaukasus geschlossen. Gleichzeitig wurde das Ghetto Traku der Zuständigkeit der Zivilverwaltung entzogen und der SS unterstellt. Es wurde umbenannt in Konzentrationslager Kauen-Arbeitslager Schaulen. Die Insassen des Ghettos Kaukasus wurden in das Arbeitslager Schaulen übernommen. Die Gesamtbelegstärke betrug 1943 ca. 4.000 bis 4.500 sogenannte Arbeitsjuden.

Bd. I Bl. 24,
133-135

Ein Teil der Juden des Arbeitslagers Schaulen war auf außerhalb liegenden Arbeitsstellen in Linkaitschai, Pawenziai (Pabenciai), Daugeliai, Akmian und dem

- 5 -

Flughafen eingesetzt, wo sie von den anfordernden Stellen untergebracht und durch Wehrmachtsangehörige bewacht wurden.

Die Leitung des Arbeitslagers Schaulen lag nach der Übernahme durch die SS zunächst in den Händen des SS-Hauptsturmführers Forster. Bereits kurze Zeit später wurde er von dem Angeschuldigten abgelöst, der nach einer acht- bis zehntägigen Einarbeitungszeit noch im Oktober 1943 die alleinige Lagerleitung übernahm. Zu seiner Unterstützung hatte der Angeschuldigte eine ca. vierzig Mann starke SS-Wache zur Verfügung, die das Ghetto zu bewachen und die Juden zu den Arbeitsstellen zu geleiten hatte.

Der Angeschuldigte wohnte außerhalb des Ghettos. Morgens gegen 6.30 Uhr begab er sich in das Verwaltungsgebäude innerhalb des Lagers, um die Arbeitseinteilung und sonstigen Arbeiten zu erledigen. Normalerweise verließ er nach einigen Stunden das Ghetto. Im Laufe des Nachmittags oder Abends kehrte er nochmals zurück, um sich zu überzeugen, daß alles in Ordnung war. Nächster Vorgesetzter des Angeschuldigten war der Leiter des Konzentrationslagers in Kauen (Kowno). Diesem hatte der Angeschuldigte die täglichen Stärkemeldungen zu machen und die vorgeschriebenen Berichte zu erstatten. Der Lagerleiter in Kauen unterstand wiederum dem höheren SS- und Polizeiführer in Riga.

Die Selektion der Kinder und arbeitsunfähigen Juden am 5. 11. 1943 wurde auf höheren Befehl durchgeführt. Der SS-Hauptsturmführer Forster kam mit einem Sonderkommando von Kauen nach Schaulen und leitete die Aktion. Auf seinen Befehl wurden arbeitsunfähige Juden, ältere Leute und Kinder unter 14 Jahren, ausgesondert, auf Lkw's geschafft und zum Bahnhof in Schaulen gefahren. Hier wurden die Selektierten auf Waggons verladen und abtransportiert.

Die Zahl der Kinder und Alten wird fast übereinstimmend von sämtlichen Zeugen, auch von dem angeschuldigten, mit ca. 800 angegeben. In der Schrift "Linkas-Schaulen" findet sich auf Seite 23 der Übersetzung eine genaue Aufschlüsselung der abtransportierten Opfer. Danach sind ausgesondert worden:

Kinder bis zu 10 Jahren	506	
Kinder zwischen 10 und 13 Jahren	68	
Alte: Männer	56	
Frauen	<u>135</u>	
		191
Kranke und Invalide:		
Männer:	12	
Frauen:	<u>14</u>	
		26
Frauen (Mütter), die sich freiwillig diesem Transport anschlossen		<u>4</u>
insgesamt:		796

Band IV
Bl. 55 ff.

Eine wesentlich geringere Zahl wird lediglich von dem Zeugen Gensas genannt. Dieser Zeuge war zur Tatzeit Polizeivorstand der jüdischen Ghettopolizei. Er meint, daß bei der Aktion vom 5. 11. 1943 574 Juden weggeführt worden seien.

Der Verbleib des Transportes und das Schicksal der Opfer der Aktion vom 5. 11. 1943 konnte nicht geklärt werden.

Bd. II Bl.
123, 198

Unterlagen (Transportbegleitpapiere pp.), die Aufschluß über den Weg des Zuges geben könnten, konnten nicht aufgefunden werden. Desgleichen konnten Angehörige des Begleitpersonals nicht ermittelt werden.

Bd. II Bl.
218

Nach Mitteilung der Deutschen Bundesbahn unterstand der Bahnhof Schaulen zur Zeit der Besetzung Litauens durch deutsche Truppen der Reichsverkehrsdirektion

(RVD) Riga. Von dieser Direktion seien keinerlei Unterlagen in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland verlagert worden. Bei den Unterlagen, die aus dem Bezirk der Reichsbahndirektion Königsberg geborgen worden seien, befänden sich keine Urkunden (Fahrplananordnungen, Fahrtberichte, Wagenzettel und dergleichen) über einen Transport aus Schaulen. Die Reichsbahndirektion Königsberg könne derartige Unterlagen überdies nur geführt haben, wenn der Transport vom 5. 11. 1943 den Bezirk der Reichsbahndirektion Königsberg berührt hätte. Falls das der Fall gewesen sei, seien die entsprechenden Unterlagen wahrscheinlich als unwichtig in Königsberg zurückgelassen worden.

Bd. III
Bl. 111, 149
ff., Bd. IV
Bl. 28

Das an die zuständige Stelle in Litauen gerichtete Rechtshilfeersuchen vom 19. 5. 1967, mit dem unter anderem um Nachforschung nach dem Weg und Verbleib des Transportzuges ersucht wurde, ist bzgl. dieser Frage unbeantwortet geblieben, so daß geschlossen werden muß, daß die entsprechenden Ermittlungen der litauischen Behörden ergebnislos verlaufen sind.

Bd. I, Bl.
96-99, 106 f.,

Auch die Anfragen und Auskunftersuchen an Staatsanwaltschaften mit einschlägigen Verfahren, die Zentrale

Bd. II Bl.

63 u. 66, 73 f.,

79 ff., 110 f.,

114, 123, 128,

192, 194, 198 f.,

205 ff., 218

Bd. III,

Bl. 92, 103 f.,

109, 114, 259,

272

Stelle in Ludwigsburg, das Institut für Zeitgeschichte, das Bundesarchiv, den Internationalen Suchdienst des Roten Kreuzes, die Arbeitsgruppe RSHA beim Generalstaatsanwalt beim Kammergericht Berlin und das Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine in Paris haben keine Hinweise

über den Verbleib des Transportes der Kinder und Alten erbracht.

Die jüdischen Zeugen, die zur Tatzeit in dem Ghetto in Schaulen gelebt haben, haben gleichfalls trotz intensiver Nachforschungen, die sie unmittelbar nach der Aktion vom 5. 11. 1943 aufgenommen und bis in die jüngste Zeit fortgesetzt haben, nicht in Erfahrung bringen können, wohin die selektierten Kinder und Alten verschleppt worden sind. Nur negativ haben sie

feststellen müssen, daß keiner der Abtransportierten je zurückgekehrt ist. Weitere Erkenntnisquellen und Ausermittlungsmöglichkeiten, die über das Schicksal der Opfer der Aktion vom 5. 11. 1943 Aufschluß geben könnten, sind nicht ersichtlich.

Bd. I Bl.
139,
Bd. II Bl.
97,
Bd. III Bl.
126,
Bd. IV Bl.
7, 8

Der angeschuldigte hat sich dahin eingelassen, wenn er sein Gedächtnis anstrengt, so meinte er jetzt, daß er nach der Aktion vom 5. 11. 1943 durch ein Schreiben des Lagerkommandanten von Kauen erfahren habe, daß der Kinder- und Altentransport nach dem Lager Auschwitz gegangen sei. Am Tage der Aktion habe er davon aber keine Kenntnis gehabt. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt habe er den Worten Forsters, die Kinder würden lediglich in ein anderes Lager verlegt, geglaubt. Während der Aktion seien sowohl er als auch seine Wachmannschaft dieser Annahme gewesen. Sie seien tatsächlich überzeugt gewesen, den Abtransportierten werde nichts passieren. Damals sei ihm das Wort "Vernichtungslager" oder nur der Begriff als solcher völlig unbekannt gewesen. Aus seiner dienstlichen Tätigkeit seien ihm nur die Namen der Lager Sachsenhausen/Oranienburg, Buchenwald, Neuengamme, Dachau und ein Frauenlager, dessen Name er nicht mehr wisse, bekannt gewesen. Von Auschwitz oder anderen eigentlichen Vernichtungslagern habe er nichts gehört, gehabt. Davon habe er erst später erfahren.

Da der Verbleib und das Schicksal der selektierten Kinder und Alten nicht geklärt werden konnte, bleibt ebenfalls ungeklärt, ob mit der Aktion vom 5.11.1943 bereits die Vernichtung der betroffenen Juden bezweckt war. Stellt man die damalige Gesamtsituation in Rechnung, so wird allerdings mit hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit davon auszugehen sein, daß die Kinder und Alten nicht nur sämtlich ums Leben gekommen, sondern auch einem Vernichtungslager zugeführt worden sind.

Bd. II, Bl.
205

Denn diese Möglichkeit auch sehr nahe liegt, so kann dennoch nicht völlig ausgeschlossen werden, daß die Kinder und Alten zunächst tatsächlich in ein anderes Lager verlegt und erst später auf eine besondere Anordnung hin in ein Vernichtungslager, wahrscheinlich Auschwitz, wie der Angeschuldigte später erfahren haben will, gebracht worden sind. Daß nicht alle Transporte sofort in ein Vernichtungslager geschafft wurden, ergibt sich aus dem Verfahren 45 Js 1/61 der Staatsanwaltschaft Dortmund. In diesem Verfahren ist nämlich festgestellt worden, daß im Jahre 1943 ein Kindertransport von Bialystok zunächst in das Lager Theresienstadt, das kein Vernichtungslager war, geleitet worden ist und daß die Kinder erst später nach längerem Aufenthalt nach Auschwitz transportiert worden sind.

Diese nicht hinreichende Klärbarkeit des Zieles der Aktion vom 5. 11. 1943 und des tatsächlichen Schicksals der selektierten Opfer nach dem Abtransport aus Schaulen führt dazu, daß dem Angeschuldigten nicht sicher nachgewiesen werden kann, daß er dadurch, daß er bei der Aussonderung mitgewirkt hat, einen Tatbeitrag zum Mord geleistet hat. Andere Straftatbestände scheiden wegen Verjährung aus.

2. Tötung des kranken Gershon Samatissek durch zwei Kopfschüsse

Bd. I Bl.
102 f.,
Bd. A,
Bl. 86

Der Zeuge Michael Litt, der mit einer Schwester des Erschossenen verheiratet ist, hat bekundet, er habe sich bei dem ehemaligen Lagerfriseur Max Kogan nach dem Schicksal seines Schwagers Gershon Samatissek erkundigt und von diesem erfahren, für den Tod seines Schwagers sei der Angeschuldigte verantwortlich. Sein Schwager habe damals an Nierensteinen gelitten und zu Bett gelegen. Der Angeschuldigte ^{habe} ihm gleichwohl befohlen, aufzustehen und zum Arbeitslager Akmian, wo sich Kalkgruben befunden hätten, zu kommen. Sein Schwager sei auf ein Auto verladen

worden. Der Angeschuldigte habe sodann mit Stiefeln auf seinen Schwager eingetreten und ihn dreimal vom Wagen werfen lassen. Sein Schwager habe über das ganze Gesicht geblutet und den Befehl, sich hinzustellen, nicht mehr ausführen können. Daraufhin habe ihn der Angeschuldigte durch zwei Kopfschüsse aus seiner Pistole getötet.

Bd. A Bl.
59 b,

Bd. IV
Bl. 132 f.

Der Zeuge Max Kogan hat ausgesagt, als Lagerfriseur habe er immer eine Menge Neuigkeiten gehört, zumal er auch sehr oft mit dem Judenrat zusammengekommen sei. So habe er erfahren, von wem wisse er nicht mehr, daß Forster bei einem Transport von Schaulen nach Akmian einen kranken Mann erschossen habe. Es könne sein, daß es sich bei dem Getöteten um Gershon Samatissek gehandelt habe. Die Schwester des Samatissek sei jetzt mit Herrn Litt (Lipsic) in Chicago verheiratet. Diesem habe er auf Anfrage mitgeteilt, er habe gehört, nicht der Angeschuldigte Schleef, sondern Forster habe Samatissek erschossen.

Bd. A
Bl. 36, 38

Der Zeuge Dr. med. William Pace (früher Wulf Peisachowitsch) hat bekundet, er habe durch die Ghettoverwaltung erfahren, daß Forster den Samatissek erschossen habe. Das habe er bereits am Tattage gehört, da ihm als Arzt alle Nachrichten als ersten erreicht hätten. Der Angeschuldigte Schleef solle mitgefahren sein; soweit ihm mitgeteilt worden sei, solle Forster geschossen haben.

Bd. II Bl.
173, 183 f.

Dem Zeugen Abramson ist ein Gershon Samatissek nicht bekannt. Es sei dagegen richtig, daß Forster einen Juden auf der Fahrt nach Akmian erschossen habe. Das habe ein begleitender jüdischer Lagerpolizist selbst erzählt.

Bd. IV Bl.
139, 141,
Bd. A Bl.
65 f.

Der Zeuge Furmann hat ausgesagt, im Lager Traku habe die Familie Samatissek 50 Meter von seinem eigenen Hause entfernt gewohnt. Als er eines Tages, etwa ein halbes Jahr nach der Aktion vom

5. 11. 1943, nach Hause gekommen sei, habe er SS-Leute vor dem Haus der Familie Samatissek gesehen und Geschrei gehört. Eine der Schwestern des Gershon Samatissek, nicht die, die mit dem Zeugen Litt verheiratet sei, habe ihm damals erzählt, ihr Bruder Gershon sei krank gewesen und hätte nicht zur Arbeit gehen können. Dann seien SS-Leute gekommen, um ihn abzuholen. Bei dieser Gelegenheit habe man ihren Bruder erschossen. Er habe nicht erfahren, wer die Erschießung angeordnet habe, und er wisse auch nicht, ob die SS-Leute möglicherweise von sich aus ohne Befehl von oben dieses Verbrechen begangen hätten.

Bd. III
Bl. 234,

Bd. IV
Bl. 192

Der Zeuge Lipschitz hat erklärt, er habe Gershon Samatissek gekannt. Als die Ghettos in Schaulen in ein KZ-Lager umgewandelt worden seien, sei Samatissek in dem Nebenlager Daugeliai untergebracht worden. Samatissek sei krank gewesen. Er habe, soweit er wisse, an Ischias gelitten und nicht arbeiten können. Im Ghetto in Schaulen sei eines Tages davon gesprochen worden, daß Samatissek erschossen worden sei. Er habe das nicht verstehen können, weil es zu der Zeit keine Aktion gegeben habe. Aus diesem Grunde und weil er mit Gershon Samatissek längere Zeit in der Pelzabteilung der Lederfabrik in Schaulen zusammengearbeitet habe, habe er sich bei der jüdischen Polizei erkundigt und von einem Polizisten erfahren, eines Tages sei das Lager Daugeliai von Forster und dem Angeschuldigten Schleef inspiziert worden. Beide seien von jüdischen Polizisten begleitet gewesen. Samatissek sei gefragt worden, warum er nicht arbeite. Als er geantwortet habe, er sei krank und könne nicht arbeiten, habe Schleef seine Pistole gezogen und ihn erschossen. Danach sei befohlen worden, Samatissek in die Klosettgrube zu werfen. Wer den Befehl dazu gegeben habe, wisse er nicht. Jedenfalls sei der Befehl von Schleef oder Forster gekommen. Die Leiche des Samatissek sei, so weit er wisse, später nicht mehr aus der Jauche geholt worden. Seiner Erinnerung nach habe sich dieser Vorfall vor der Kinderaktion ereignet, und zwar bei der ersten Inspektion durch Forster, Möglicherweise sei die

Erschießung auch später erfolgt.

Bd. I
Bl. 50

Der Zeuge Cecil Levitan hat in seiner ersten Vernehmung in New York am 23. 2. 1962 bekundet, er habe die Beerdigung eines kranken Mannes erlebt, der am Tage der Kinderaktion habe abtransportiert werden sollen. Man habe Forster gesagt, daß er nicht mehr laufen könne. Daraufhin habe Forster befohlen, ihn im Bett auf die Straße zu bringen. Forster habe auf ihn eingeschlagen und ihm den Befehl gegeben, sich zu erheben. Als er das mit letzter Kraft getan habe, habe Forster ihn erschossen. Diesen Vorfall habe er nicht selbst gesehen; davon habe er nur gehört.

Bd. A
Bl. 54

In seiner zweiten Vernehmung vom 25. 11. 1964 hat der Zeuge Levitan, zur Tötung des Gershon Samatissek befragt, ausgesagt, die Sache mit den Kopfschüssen sei ihm nur vom Hörensagen bekannt. Es sei eine im Ghetto allgemein bekannte Sache gewesen. Sie seien eine kleine Gruppe gewesen; alles habe sich sofort herumgesprochen. Unter anderem habe sich herumgesprochen, daß Schleef, und kein anderer, einen kranken Mann erschossen haben solle. Eine Personenverwechslung könne nicht vorliegen. Er erinnere sich, daß es damals für sie im Ghetto eine große Erschütterung gewesen sei. Es stimme, daß Forster auch einen kranken Mann im Steinbruch Akmian erschossen habe. Er wisse genau, daß es sich dabei um eine andere Erschießung gehandelt habe. Er habe nämlich die Schwester des von Forster Ermordeten gekannt. An die Namen der beiden Erschossenen könne er sich heute nicht mehr erinnern.

Bd. II
Bl. 16

Der Zeuge Maurer, der seit etwa Oktober 1943 zur Bewachungsmannschaft des Ghettos in Schaulen gehörte, hat bekundet, bei seiner Wachtruppe sei ein SS-Offizier gewesen. Ein SS-Mann habe erzählt, dieser SS-Offizier habe ohne triftigen Grund in einem Außenlager einen älteren Juden einfach niedergeschossen, weil er, als er gerufen worden sei, nicht sofort ge-

kommen sei. Der Jude habe nicht laufen können. Es könne sein, daß der SS-Offizier Forster geheißen habe.

Bd. I
Bl. 138, 220
Bd. III
Bl. 125

Der Angeschuldigte hat sich dahin eingelassen, er habe niemals einen Juden durch zwei Kopfschüsse getötet. Möglicherweise liege eine Verwechslung mit dem SS-Hauptsturmführer Forster vor. Er erinnere sich, daß er während seiner Einarbeitungszeit als Lagerleiter von seinem Vorgänger Forster auf einem Lastwagen zu dem Steinbruch Akamian mitgenommen worden sei. Auf diesem Wagen hätten sich auch Juden befunden. Einer dieser Juden habe sich widersetzlich verhalten und trotz verschiedener Befehle nicht aufstehen wollen. Darauf habe Forster den Mann erschossen. Ob es sich dabei um einen Gershon Samatissek gehandelt habe, wisse er nicht. Jedenfalls sei er selbst an diesem Vorgang unbeteiligt gewesen. Es sei ausgeschlossen, daß die Erschießung innerhalb des Ghettos in Schaulen erfolgt sei. Solange er das Lager geleitet habe, sei kein Insasse erschossen worden.

Diese Einlassung des Angeeschuldigten ist nicht zu widerlegen. Den Aussagen der Zeugen kann schon deswegen kein entscheidender Beweiswert zugemessen werden, weil keiner der Zeugen die Erschießung des Gershon Samatissek unmittelbar beobachtet und erlebt hat. Alle wissen davon nur von Hörensagen. Hinzu kommt, daß die Zeugen die Darstellung des Angeeschuldigten überwiegend im Kern bestätigen oder zumindest nicht ausschließen, daß Forster die Tat ausgeführt hat und dafür verantwortlich ist. Die Bekundungen des Zeugen Levitan, der davon spricht, sowohl Forster als auch der Angeeschuldigte hätten einen kranken Mann erschossen, reichen zur Überführung des Angeeschuldigten nicht aus. Abgesehen davon, daß dieser Zeuge von beiden Erschießungen ebenfalls nur vom Hörensagen und nicht aus eigenem Erleben weiß, und er der einzige Zeuge ist, der von der Erschießung zweier kranker Juden berichtet,

- 14 -

Bd. I Bl.
215,
Bd. II Bl.
203, 223

begegnet seine Darstellung aber auch deswegen Bedenken, weil er bei seiner ersten Vernehmung nur die Erschießung durch Forster schildert und erst in seiner zweiten Vernehmung die Erschießung durch den Angeschuldigten erwähnt, als er zur Tötung des Gershon Samatissek ausdrücklich gehört und ihm als Täter der Angeschuldigte genannt wird. Da auch die Schwester des Gershon Samatissek, Charlotte Samatissek, von der der Zeuge Furmann die Erschießung des Gershon Samatissek erfahren haben will, nicht ermittelt werden konnte, bleibt nach dem Ergebnis der Voruntersuchung ungeklärt, von wem der kranke Gershon Samatissek erschossen worden ist, dem Angeschuldigten oder Forster, und ob der Angeschuldigte einen anderen kranken Juden durch zwei Pistolenschüsse getötet hat.

3. Tötung der Jüdin Peresicki.

Von dieser Tat sind nähere Einzelheiten lediglich durch den Zeugen Pejsach Furmann bekannt geworden. Dieser Zeuge ist dreimal zu der Tötung gehört worden.

Bd. I Bl.
40

In seiner ersten Vernehmung vom 16. 1. 1962 in den USA hat der Zeuge bekundet, gegen Ende des Krieges sei er von Schaulen nach Riga transportiert worden. Der Angeschuldigte habe den Transport geleitet und auf dem Wege einem SS-Mann den Befehl gegeben, eine jüdische Frau namens Peresicki zu erschießen.

Bd. A
Bl. 65-70

In der zweiten Vernehmung vom 22. 7. 1964, ebenfalls in den USA, hat der Zeuge ausgesagt, mit 4 oder 5 Lkw's seien ungefähr 200 Juden von Schaulen nach Riga gefahren worden. Der Angeschuldigte habe im ersten Lkw vorne im Führerhaus neben dem Fahrer gesessen. Er selbst habe sich auf dem zweiten oder dritten Lkw und Frau Peresicki auf dem darauffolgenden Fahrzeug befunden. Während der Fahrt sei eine Verzögerung dadurch eingetreten, daß der Transport beim Überschreiten der Kampflinien mit Einheiten der deutschen

Armee zusammengestoßen sei. Man habe Frau Peresicki befohlen, vom Wagen zu steigen. Sie sei dann von einem deutschen SS-Mann in den nahe der Straße gelegenen Wald begleitet worden. Etwas später sei der Deutsche zurückgekommen und die Fahrt sei fortgesetzt worden. Der SS-Mann habe bei seiner Rückkehr durch sein Gewehr geblasen, um es zu reinigen und schußbereit zu machen. Er meine, daß der Angeschuldigte während des Halts aus dem Lkw ausgestiegen sei und sich die Beine vertreten habe. Zwar habe er nicht gehört, daß der Angeschuldigte den Befehl zur Erschießung gegeben habe; er nehme das aber deswegen an, weil der Angeschuldigte für den Transport verantwortlich gewesen sei und nichts ohne seinen ausdrücklichen Befehl hätte getan werden können. Außer Schleef sei kein anderer Offizier anwesend gewesen.

Bd. IV
Bl. 138 ff,
Bl. 141, 142

Bei seiner dritten Vernehmung durch den Untersuchungsrichter am 26. 6. 1969 in Lübeck hat der Zeuge erklärt, im Jahre 1944 seien in Abständen zunächst zwei Transporte aus dem Lager Traku nach Stutthof gegangen. Zuletzt seien nicht mehr als etwa 100 Juden in Schaulen zurückgeblieben. Im Juli 1944 seien diese Juden auf vier oder fünf Lastkraftwagen nach Riga transportiert worden. Der Transport sei von lettischen SS-Leuten begleitet worden. Ob auch deutsche SS-Leute dabei gewesen seien, wisse er nicht. Allerdings glaube er, daß ein Mann, der durch einen großen blauen Fleck an einer Gesichtshälfte aufgefallen sei, ein Deutscher gewesen sei. Er nehme an, daß dieser den Transport geleitet habe. Ob der Angeschuldigte bei dem Transport mitgefahren sei, wisse er nicht genau. Bisher habe er geglaubt, daß der Angeschuldigte dabei gewesen sei; das könne er aber heute nicht mehr mit Sicherheit sagen. Nach einer Stunde Fahrt habe die Kolonne außerhalb des Städtchens Janesik gehalten. Eine Frau Peresicki, die ihm von Schaulen her bekannt gewesen sei und die mit ihm auf demselben Wagen gesessen habe, sei bei dieser Gelegenheit von einem letti-

schen SS-Mann herausgeholt worden. Der SS-Mann habe sich mit Frau Peresicki durch hohes Gras von der Straße entfernt und sei mit ihr in einem kleinen Wald verschwunden. Etwa 10 Minuten später sei der lettische SS-Mann allein mit dem Gewehr über der Schulter zurückgekommen. In der Zwischenzeit habe er keinen Schuß gehört. Da der SS-Mann allein zurückgekehrt sei und sie nie wieder etwas von Frau Peresicki gehört hätten, nehme er an, daß Frau Peresicki von dem SS-Mann umgebracht worden sei. Aus dem Umstand, daß die Wagenkolonne auf die Rückkunft des SS-Mannes gewartet habe, ziehe er den Schluß, daß dieser auf Befehl gehandelt habe. Wer den Befehl gegeben habe, wisse er natürlich nicht; er glaube jedoch, daß der Transportführer der Befehlsgeber gewesen sei.

Die Zeugen

Bd. A Bl. 53 f.	C. Levitan,
Bd. B Bl. 91	Ch. Zilinsky,
Bd. B Bl. 112	S. Katz,
Bd. III Bl. 241,	Ul'Manone,
Bd. IV Bl. 182	
Bd. IV, Bl. 134	M. Hogan, und
Bd. IV Bl. 193	L. Lipschitz

haben lediglich gehört, daß Frau Peresicki erschossen worden sei. Nähere Einzelheiten über den Tathergang und eine Mitwirkung des Angeschuldigten wissen sie jedoch nicht.

Weitere Zeugen konnten nicht festgestellt werden. Insbesondere konnte der Aufenthalt des Zeugen David Glickmann, der nach der Aussage des Zeugen Furmann zu den mit ihm nach Riga abtransportierten Juden gehört haben soll, nicht ermittelt werden.

Bd. A. Bl. 69,
Bd. I, Bl. 216,
Bd. II, Bl. 203,
223

Der Angeschuldigte bestreitet, eine Jüdin namens Peresicki erschießen lassen zu haben. Er habe nie einen Judentransport von Schaulen nach Riga begleitet und niemals einem SS-Mann einen derartigen Befehl gegeben.

Bd. I, Bl. 137f.

Nach dem Ermittlungsergebnis kann der Vorwurf gegen den Angeschuldigten, er habe Frau Peresicki erschießen lassen, nicht aufrecht erhalten werden. Der einzige Tatzeuge, P. Furmann, kann im Gegensatz zu seinen früheren Bekundungen heute nicht einmal sagen, ob der Angeschuldigte überhaupt den Transport nach Riga begleitet hat. Offen bleibt auch, ob Frau Peresicki durch den SS-Mann tatsächlich erschossen worden ist. Einen Schuß hat der Zeuge nicht gehört. Die Schlüsse, die der Zeuge aus den beobachteten Tatsachen zieht, sind nicht zwingend. Nicht auszuschließen ist, daß Frau Peresicki unbemerkt von dem Zeugen nach oder evtl. auch vor dem SS-Mann zu der Wagenkolonne zurückgekehrt und auf ein anderes Fahrzeug gestiegen ist.

Da auf Grund der wechselnden und unbestimmten Aussagen des Zeugen Furmann kein sicherer Aufschluß über das Schicksal der Jüdin Peresicki zu gewinnen ist und weitere Zeugen nicht ermittelt werden konnten, erübrigen sich auch weitere Nachforschungen nach dem Leiter des Transports von Schaulen nach Riga und dem (deutschen oder lettischen) SS-Mann, der Frau Peresicki in den Wald geleitet hat.

II. Im Verlaufe der Voruntersuchung sind noch folgende weitere Taten bekannt geworden, auf die der Untersuchungsrichter zwar die Ermittlungen ausgedehnt hat, für die aber ein Ergänzungsantrag nicht gestellt worden ist:

1. Tötung von zwei alten Frauen während der Aktion am 5. 11. 1943 durch zwei oder drei SS-Angehörige (Ukrainer) auf ein Handzeichen des Angeschuldigten.

Bd. IV, Bl. 122,
123,
Bd. B, Bl. 91

Der Zeuge Chaim Zylinski hat hierzu ausgesagt, der Angeschuldigte habe am Nachmittag des 5. 11. 1943 mit zwei oder drei Ukrainern die Straßen des Ghettos kontrolliert. In der Ezero- oder Ginkomstraße hätten die Ukrainer zwei alte Frauen aus einem Haus geholt. Ein Ukrainer habe diesen Frauen in deutscher Sprache zugerufen: "Schneller, schneller". Dann habe dieser

- 18 -

Ukrainer mit dem Angeschuldigten gesprochen; was, wisse er nicht. Schleef habe eine Handbewegung gemacht, und zwar in der Weise, daß er die rechte Hand von oben nach unten geführt habe. Was diese Geste genau habe bedeuten sollen, könne er nicht sagen. Es könne so gewesen sein, daß der Angeschuldigte den Ukrainern, die offensichtlich angetrunken gewesen seien, habe bedeuten wollen, sie sollten ihn damit in Frieden lassen. Tatsache sei, daß die Ukrainer danach die beiden Frauen mit automatischen Pistolen erschossen hätten. Der Angeschuldigte sei dann weggegangen, die Ukrainer seien ihm gefolgt. Er selbst habe sich gleichfalls nicht um die Frauen gekümmert und habe sich in der gleichen Richtung wie Schleef und die Ukrainer entfernt.

Bd. I, Bl. 63 Außer diesem Zeugen bekundet nur noch der Zeuge S. Petlitzki, daß am 5. 11. 1943 zwei Frauen durch Ukrainer erschossen worden seien. Diese Tat hätten Mitglieder des Judenrates dem Angeschuldigten gemeldet. Er habe ganz in der Nähe gestanden und gehört, daß Schleef geantwortet habe, mit so einem Dreck beschäftige er sich nicht.

Bd. IV,
Bl. 5

Der Angeschuldigte behauptet, von der Erschießung der beiden alten Frauen wisse er nichts. Am 5. 11. 1943 habe er während des ganzen Tages nicht gesehen oder gehört, daß überhaupt geschossen worden sei. Von einer gewaltsamen Tötung habe er weder an diesem Tage noch später etwas erfahren. Ein derartiger Vorfall sei ihm auch nicht gemeldet worden.

Selbst wenn davon auszugehen ist, daß die beiden alten Frauen tatsächlich am Tage der Aktion vom 5. 11. 1943 erschossen worden sind und daß diese Erschießung in Gegenwart des Angeschuldigten erfolgt ist, - nach der Aussage des Zeugen Petlitzki bestehen daran gewisse Zweifel -, so läßt sich doch nicht sicher feststellen, daß die Ukrainer auf Befehl des

Angeschuldigten geschossen haben. Die von dem Zeugen Zylinski geschilderte Handbewegung des Angeschuldigten ist nicht eindeutig. Möglich ist, daß der Angeschuldigte damit, wie der Zeuge selbst für möglich hält, lediglich zum Ausdruck bringen wollte, daß er das Vorgehen der Ukrainer mißbilligte und von ihnen nicht behelligt werden wollte. Nicht auszuschließen ist, daß die unter Alkoholeinfluß stehenden Ukrainer die Geste falsch verstanden und als Schießbefehl aufgefaßt haben.

2. Erschießung eines Juden durch den Angeschuldigten.

Diese Gewalttat wird allein von dem Zeugen G. Schapiro in zwei in Rußland (Wilna) durchgeführten Vernehmungen geschildert.

Bd. III,
Bl. 97

In der ersten Vernehmung vom 22. 9. 1966 hat der Zeuge bekundet, er sei Augenzeuge der im Herbst 1943 gegen Greise und Kinder durchgeführten Aktion gewesen. Auf Befehl von Schleef und Forster seien die Kinder den Eltern weggenommen und zusammen mit den Alten auf Lastwagen geworfen worden. Ein kleiner Knabe, Schiljanski, habe den Soldaten entfliehen wollen. Der in der Nähe befindliche Angeschuldigte habe vor seinen Augen seine Pistole gezogen und den Jungen erschossen.

Bd. III,
Bl. 252 f.

In seiner zweiten Vernehmung vom 11. 12. 1967 hat der Zeuge ausgesagt, er habe nicht gesehen, wie die Kinder- und Altenaktion im Herbst 1943 durchgeführt worden sei, da er an diesem Tage außerhalb des Ghettos gearbeitet habe. Als er abends heimgekommen sei, seien die Kinder und Alten nicht mehr dagewesen. Zwei Tage nach der Aktion habe er im Ghetto einen 5-jährigen Jungen namens Schiljanski gesehen, der sich während der Aktion irgendwo versteckt gehabt habe und deswegen am Leben geblieben sei. Gleichzeitig habe ~~der~~ den Angeschuldigten Schleef kommen sehen. Schleef habe den Jungen zu sich gerufen. Der Junge sei jedoch fortgelaufen. Darauf habe Schleef mit seiner Pistole nach ihm geschossen und ihn sogleich mit dem ersten Schuß tödlich getroffen.

Anschließend sei der Angeschuldigte seines Weges gegangen.

Bd. III,
Bl. 127,
Bd. IV,
Bl. 6,7

Der Angeschuldigte bestreitet diese Tat und behauptet, der Vorwurf sei völlig aus der Luft gegriffen. In seinem ganzen Leben habe er noch keinen Menschen erschossen. Die Tötung eines Jungen am 5. 11. 1943 sei ihm auch nie gemeldet worden.

Die Aussage des Zeugen Schapiro reicht zur Überführung des Angeschuldigten nicht aus. Die Bekundungen des Zeugen widersprechen sich in mehreren wesentlichen Punkten. Während der Zeuge die Erschießung in seiner ersten Vernehmung auf den 5. 11. 1943 verlegt und dabei behauptet, er habe sie an diesem Tage mit eigenen Augen beobachtet, erklärt er bei seiner zweiten Vernehmung, die Erschießung sei zwei Tage nach der Aktion vom 5. 11. 1943 erfolgt; am 5. 11. 1943 sei er gar nicht im Ghetto, sondern außerhalb zur Arbeit gewesen.

Bd. I, Bl. 14 f.,
Bd. II, Bl. 181,
Bd. I, Bl. 63,
Bd. B, Bl. 111

Es ist möglich, daß der Zeuge einen Vorfall meint, der sich am Tage der Aktion nach der Schilderung der Zeugen B. Mark, A. Abramson, Petlitzki und S. Katz zugetragen haben soll. Nach den Aussagen dieser Zeugen soll nämlich ein flüchtender 5-jähriger Junge, ein Kind des Zeugen Abramson, angeschossen und am Bein verletzt worden sein. Dieses Kind sei dann ergriffen, auf den Lkw geworfen und mit den anderen selektierten Juden zum Bahnhof transportiert worden. Während der Zeuge Mark aussagt, Forster habe auf den Jungen geschossen und ihn dann auf den Lkw geworfen, bekunden die übrigen Zeugen, das Kind sei von einem Hiwi angeschossen worden. Nach der Aussage des Zeugen Katz soll der Angeschuldigte dabei zugegen gewesen sein und anschließend befohlen haben, das blutende und schreiende Kind auf den Lastwagen zu werfen. Dieser Vorfall ist offenbar im Ghetto erzählt und verbreitet worden. So will auch der Zeuge Dr. Burstein davon erfahren und in diesem Zusammenhang den Namen Schiljanski

Bd. IV Bl. 161 f

gehört haben. Dr. Burstein meint sogar, ihm sei gesagt worden, der Angeschuldigte habe am 5. 11. 1943 ein Kind eigenhändig erschossen. Er weiß aber nicht, wer ihm das erzählt hat und ob das, was ihm mitgeteilt worden ist, stimmt oder ob es sich nur um ein Gerücht gehandelt hat.

Es liegt nahe, daß dem Zeugen Schapiro dieses Vorkommnis später, ebenfalls wie dem Zeugen Dr. Burstein, erzählt worden ist und er jetzt der Überzeugung ist, es selbst erlebt zu haben. Nicht auszuschließen sein wird ferner, daß der Zeuge nach der inzwischen verstrichenen langen Zeit einer Personenverwechslung unterliegt oder den Angeschuldigten deswegen für diese Tat verantwortlich hält, weil er damals der Lagerleiter war.

Zusammenfassend ergibt sich, daß zunächst nicht sicher festgestellt werden kann, ob das flüchtende Kind überhaupt erschossen worden ist. Zum anderen kann nicht nachgewiesen werden, daß der Angeschuldigte der Täter war oder bei der Tat irgendwie mitgewirkt hat. Letztlich bleibt ungeklärt, ob der Schütze mit Tötungsvorsatz gehandelt hat oder das Kind evtl. nur verwunden und an der Flucht hindern wollte. Dem Angeschuldigten oder auch einem anderen Täter kann somit ein Mord oder die Mitwirkung dazu nicht zur Last gelegt werden.

3. Erschießung von ungefähr zehn Kindern im Nebenlager Akmewan (= Akmian oder Akmyane) Anfang November 1943 unter Beteiligung des Angeschuldigten.

Bd. IV,
Bl. 222 f.

Der Zeuge Schiljanski (dieser Zeuge gehört zu einer anderen Familie Schiljanski als der im vorigen Fall genannte Junge Schiljanski), der selbst in dem Nebenlager Pawentschaj (oder Pabenciai) untergebracht war, erwähnt diese Tat in seiner Vernehmung vom 28. 11. 1969. Er hat bekundet, ihm sei bekannt, daß zur Zeit der Aktion vom 5. 11. 1943 in den Nebenlagern des Lagers Schaulen ebenfalls solche Kinderaktionen durchgeführt worden seien. In Akmian seien ungefähr 10 Kinder

an "Ort und Platz" erschossen worden. Es sei erzählt worden, daß der Angeschuldigte Schleef persönlich bei der Erschießung dieser Kinder beteiligt gewesen sei.

Bd. III, Bl.
130

Der Angeschuldigte hat sich dahin eingelassen, ähnliche Aktionen wie am 5. 11. 1943 in Schaulen hätten auf den Außenarbeitsstellen nicht stattgefunden.

Daß Anfang November 1943 Kinder und Alte nicht nur aus dem Lager in Schaulen abtransportiert worden sind, sondern die Aktion sich auch auf die Nebenlager erstreckt hat, wird nicht nur von mehreren Zeugen bekundet, sondern insbesondere auch in der Schrift "Pinkas-Schaulen" beschrieben. Wie dort auf Seite 24 ff. der Übersetzung ausgeführt wird, sind gleichartige Aktionen in Pawenciai, Daugialiai und auf dem Flughafen durchgeführt worden (aus Pawenciai sollen 9 Personen, aus Daugialiai 8 Kinder und 6 alte Frauen und vom Flughafen 7 Personen weggeführt worden sein). In Bacionai, Linkajci und Akmian haben dagegen nach der vorgenannten Schrift keine Aktionen stattgefunden. Daß bei den Aktionen in den Außenlagern Erschießungen erfolgt sind, wird weder in der Schrift "Pinkas Schaulen" noch von einem Zeugen sonst erwähnt.

Nicht auszuschließen ist deshalb, daß der Zeuge Schiljanski falsch unterrichtet und ihm eine Selektion als Erschießung mitgeteilt worden ist. Von einer Beteiligung des Angeschuldigten weiß der Zeuge im übrigen nur vom Hörensagen. Bei dieser Sachlage kann daher nicht geklärt werden, ob in Akmian überhaupt eine Erschießung stattgefunden hat, ob der Angeschuldigte dabei mitgewirkt hat oder wer sonst dafür verantwortlich ist.

V a r e l m a n n
Erster Staatsanwalt

Das Spruchgericht

16. Spruchkammer

4 Sp. Ls 490/47

(16 - 112/47)

D as Urteil - Strafbeschuld

ist rechtskräftig, seit dem 10. VIII. 48.

Hiddesen, den - 2. OKI 1948₉₄

Geschäftsstelle des Spruchgerichts

U R T E I L

Justiz-ober-inspektor

In Namen des Rechts!

In dem Spruchgerichtsverfahren gegen den Zivil-
Internierten

Hermann Wilhelm Schlee

Landwirt,

geb. 28.10.06 in Bennien, Krs. Melle,

letzter Wohnort: Oranienburg,

int. seit 1.5.45,

Lager Staumühle,

Jnt. No. 511.494

früher: Hauptscharführer der W. SS,

Oberscharführer der Totenkopfverbände,

hat die 16. Spruchkammer des Spruchgerichts Hiddesen in der
Sitzung vom 19. Dezember 1947,

an welcher teilgenommen haben:

Oberlandesgerichtsrat B r a u e r,

als Vorsitzender,

Schuhmachermeister Julius L i n d e,

Tischler August L i n n e m a n n

als Schöffen,

Staatsanwalt B e h m

als öffentlicher Ankläger,

Justizangestellter A h l e r s

als Urkundsbeamter der Geschäftsstelle,

für Recht erkannt:

Der Angeklagte war vom 1.9.1939 bis Mai 1945

Mitglied der SS und hatte als solches Kenntnis

von den verbrecherischen Handlungen, die dieser

Organisation in Bezug auf die Errichtung von

KZ Lagern und die Verfolgung von Juden im Nürn-

berger Urteil zur Last gelegt werden.

Er wird daher gemäss der VO 69 zu einer

Gefängnisstrafe von 2 1/2 (zweieinhalb) Jahren

verurteilt, auf die 1/4 (eineinviertel) Jahr der

Internierungshaft angerechnet werden.

Die Kosten des Verfahrens fallen dem Angeklagten

zur Last.

G r ü n d e .

1. a) Angeklagt ist der Hermann Wilhelm S c h l e e f, bisher wohnhaft in Oranienburg, Marienbadstrasse 8, zurzeit im Lager Staumühle, geb. 28.10.1906 in Benning, Krs.Melle, verheiratet, deutscher Staatsangehörigkeit, unbestraft, seit dem 1.5.1945 interniert.

Der Angeklagte gehörte früher der evangelischen Kirche an, aus der er auf Veranlassung seiner vorgesetzten Dienststelle 1935 austrat.

Der Angeklagte besuchte die Volksschule und erlernte anschliessend auf dem Pachthof seiner Eltern die Landwirtschaft bis Ende 1933.

In die Partei trat er im März 1933 ein, gleichzeitig auch in die SA. Aus dieser schied er nach einiger Zeit infolge seiner Tätigkeit in der SS aus. Ende 1933 wurde den Angehörigen der SA von einem Offizier der SS von den Totenkopfverbänden erzählt und wurde ihnen die günstige Stellung erklärt, die sie beim Eintritt in diesen Verband in Bezug auf Verpflegung, Unterkunft, weitere Zukunft und Bezahlung haben würden. Da der Angeklagte infolge mehrerer Brüche für die Arbeit in der Landwirtschaft auf die Dauer nicht geeignet war, meldete er sich zum Totenkopfverband und kam zunächst zur militärischen Ausbildung nach Haaren a.d. Ems und kurz darnach nach Esterwege. Es machte sich bald bei der militärischen Ausbildung der Bruchschaden des Angeklagten bemerkbar. Eine dauernde Verwendung in der Truppe erschien unwahrscheinlich; der Angeklagte wurde deshalb auf die Schreibstube versetzt und blieb hier, bis er am 1. September 1936 zum KZLager Oranienburg versetzt wurde, wo er ebenfalls auf der Schreibstube arbeitete. (Er hatte hier die politische Abteilung und hatte ausser der Führung des Brieftagebuches auch noch den allgemeinen Briefwechsel zu erledigen, der die Häftlinge des Lagers anging. Hierdurch kam er auch wiederholt in unmittelbare Berührung mit den Häftlingen. Der Angeklagte bekam in der Lagersiedlung eine Wohnung, in der er mit seiner Frau wohnte. Am 15.3.1943 wurde er zur Kampftruppe Jäckel versetzt, die in Estland in der Ausbildung stand in dem Ort Adazi. Der Angeklagte war hierhin versetzt worden, nachdem er mehrfach Gesuche um eine Versetzung an die Front eingereicht hatte. Es zeigte sich aber auch hier wieder, dass der Angeklagte auf die Dauer dem körperlichen Einsatz nicht gewachsen war. Er wurde deshalb im November 1943 nach Schaulen versetzt und damit beauftragt, das dortige Arbeitslager des KZLagers Kaunas als Lagerführer zu übernehmen. Das Lager setzte sich im wesentlichen aus rd. 3 000 jüdischen Häftlingen (ganze Familien) zusammen und war in dem früheren Ghetto untergebracht. Im Sommer 1944 musste das Lager wegen des Heranrückens der russischen Front aufgelöst werden. Soweit die Juden marschfähig waren, gingen sie zu Fuss zum Bahnhof. Im übrigen wurden sie und ihr Gepäck in LKW's zur Bahn befördert, wo ein Hauptsturmführer die Häftlinge übernahm und nach Danzig brachte. Der Angeklagte meldete sich in Riga, kam wiederum als Gruppenführer nach Adazi und blieb hier, bis er im Oktober 1944 infolge weiteren Vorrückens der Russen nach Danzig kam. Hier erhielt er einen Kurierauftrag nach Berlin und wurde von Berlin aus nach Witten a.d. Ruhr geschickt, um ein Lager von 600 KZ-Häftlingen zu übernehmen. Diese arbeiteten bei einer Fabrik, wurden täglich hingeführt und von den etwa 30 Mann Bewachungs-

personal bewacht und kamen abends in das Lager zurück. Beim Anrücken der Amerikaner marschierte der Angeklagte mit diesen Häftlingen nach Münster und übergab hier die Häftlinge der Polizei. Er selbst versuchte, sich zu seinen Eltern durchzuschlagen, wurde aber festgenommen.

c) Der Angeklagte wurde am 1.5.1940 Hauptscharführer. Der Angeklagte war kein Soldat.

d) Der Angeklagte kannte die Entwicklung der Judenbewegung vor dem Kriege. Er wusste auch, dass die Juden den Judenstern tragen musste; er hatte auch von der Kristallnacht 1938 gehört. Von einem Abtransport der Juden während des Krieges will der Angeklagte nichts wissen.

Ebenso will er von der Erschießung der Juden in Lettland und Litauen nichts gehört haben.

Die Juden im Lager Schaulen sind nach seinen Angaben gut behandelt worden, haben zusätzliche Verpflegung bekommen und haben soviel Freiheit zugebilligt erhalten, wie nötig war.

e) Der Angeklagte beobachtete in Oranienburg mehrfach, dass Juden eingeliefert wurden, aber auch wieder wegkamen. Er kann nicht mehr mit Sicherheit angeben, ob dies 1938 gewesen ist oder im Kriege.

Die allgemeine Bedeutung der KZLager ist dem Angeklagten bekannt. Ebenso weiss er, dass auch politisch verdächtige Personen in die Lager hineinkamen; ab 1934 waren es in der Hauptsache Berufsverbrecher und nur hin und wieder einmal ein politisch Verdächtigter. Ob in der Kriegszeit viele politische Häftlinge eingeliefert worden sind, will der Angeklagte nicht wissen; von einzelnen Ausländern hat er die Einlieferung erfahren.

Ueber die Höhe der Sterblichkeit im Lager, welches 1943 etwa 11.000 Insassen hatte, will er nichts wissen. Den Bau eines Krematoriums hält er deswegen für notwendig, weil im Kriege die Eisenbahnwagen fehlten, um die Leichen der verstorbenen Häftlinge an die Angehörigen zu schicken. - Der Angeklagte wusste, dass die Häftlinge in Oranienburg wiederholt körperlich gequält wurden.

e) Diese Feststellungen beruhen auf den Angaben des Angeklagten.

f) Nach einzelnen vorgelegten Leumundszeugnissen ist der Angeklagte persönlich ein anständiger ordentlicher Mensch gewesen; er soll sich auch in Oranienburg ebenso wohl wie in Schaulen um das Wohl der Häftlinge bemüht haben, soweit es ihm möglich war, und das Vertrauen vieler Häftlinge erworben haben.

Die Auskünfte der Polizei aus Papenburg, Oranienburg und Berlin können über den Angeklagten keine beachtlichen Mitteilungen machen.

2. Der Angeklagte bestreitet, sich strafbar gemacht zu haben. Er verweist darauf, dass er nicht aus freiem Entschluss zum KZLager gekommen sei; dass er das Verbrechertum dieser Lager nicht erkannt habe und dass er sich bemüht habe, den ihm unterstellten Häftlingen Erleichterungen zu verschaffen und Gutes zu erweisen; an irgendwelchen Misshandlungen sei er nicht beteiligt gewesen.

3. Das Gericht hat den Angeklagten für schuldig befunden,

~~33 B.~~

Geo. A. P. Abbott

Der Angeklagte hat dieses noch stärker erkannt, als er in Schaulen das Arbeitslager der Juden zu führen hatte. Hier waren Juden aus Litauen zusammen, denen man ebenfalls Eigentum und Wohnung, Bestimmungsrecht über Arbeit und Freiheit im Handel genommen hatte, die man auf unbestimmte Zeit und für unklare Zwecke einsperrte und auch bei Heranrücken der russischen Front nicht freigab, sondern weiter nach Danzig brachte.

Züchtigungen unterworfen waren.
Das Gericht ist davon überzeugt, dass der Angeklagte darüber hinaus noch ganz erhebliche weitere Kenntnisse über die Personen hat, die in das KZLager eingeliefert wurden, über die Gründe ihrer Einlieferung, über die Rechtlosigkeit und über das Schicksal.

Der Angeklagte hat daher auch bei den KZLagern das Verbrecherische und Unmenschliche der Handlungsweise der verantwortlichen Personen erkannt.

e) Der Zusammenhang zwischen den verbrecherischen Handlungen seiner Organisation, der SS und der Judenverfolgung bzw. der Führung der KZLager ergab sich für den Angeklagten einwandfrei aus den äusseren Umständen. Denn in beiden Fällen waren Leitung, Verwaltung und Bewachung in der Hand der SS.

f) Der Angeklagte ist daher nach der VO 69 der Militärregierung zu bestrafen.

Bei der Strafzumessung ist in erster Linie zu bedenken, dass die SS in unheilvoller Weise durch ihr brutales, rücksichtsloses und rechtloses Vorgehen unendlich viel Unglück nicht nur über die nächst betroffenen, von ihr verfolgten Personen, sondern über das ganze deutsche Volk gebracht hat.

Was sodann den Angeklagten selbst angeht, so ist zu seinen Lasten zu werten, dass er seit 1933 bei der SS sich befindet und von diesem Zeitpunkt an laufend im Dienst der KZLager beschäftigt gewesen ist. Es ist weiter zu seinen Ungunsten zu berücksichtigen, dass seine Erkenntnisquellen und auch sein Kenntnistatbestand ein ausserordentlich grosser ist, wenngleich er nur einen geringen Teil seiner ~~Wissen~~ Kenntnis zugegeben hat. Das sachlich-sinnlose Bestreiten des Angeklagten muss ebenfalls zu seinen Ungunsten gewertet werden.

Es kann nicht irgendwie zu Gunsten des Angeklagten berücksichtigt ~~hat~~, dass er angeblich nicht freiwillig zur SS und zu den KZLagern gekommen wäre. Genau das Gegenteil ist der Fall. Der Angeklagte ist auf Grund eigenen frei gefassten Entschlusses zu den Totenkopfbänden gegangen in Kenntnis dessen, dass sie bei den KZLagern eingesetzt waren. Es wäre für ihn angesichts seiner schweren körperlichen Gebrechen auch eine Möglichkeit gewesen, aus der SS auszuschneiden, - wenn er es gewollt hätte.

Eine Gefängnisstrafe ist daher unbedingt erforderlich; sie muss auch einen fühlbaren Umfang haben. Das Gericht hat daher 2 1/2 Jahre als notwendig festgesetzt und dem Angeklagten darauf mit Rücksicht auf sein sinnloses Bestreiten nur die Hälfte der Strafe als durch die Internierungshaft verbüsst angerechnet.

Nach § 465 StPO hat der Angeklagte die Kosten des Verfahrens zu tragen.

Der öffentliche Ankläger
bei dem Spruchgericht Hiddesen
4 Sp.Js. 1581 / 47.

Hiddesen, den 17. Okt. 1947.

Gegenwärtig :

Staatsanwalt Dr. K a r f f .
Justizangestellter Diekmann
als Protokollführer.

Es erscheint der Internierte Hermann S c h l e e f
und erklärt, mit dem Gegenstand der Vernehmung bekanntgemacht
und zur Wahrheit ermahnt, folgendes :

1.) Zur Person :

K. Z.
Ich wurde am 28. 10. 1906 in Bennien Krs. Melle als
Sohn des Landwirts Friedr. Schleef geboren. Nach Besuch der
Volksschule erlernte ich Landwirtschaft und war bis zum
15. 11. 1933 auf dem elterlichen Hof tätig. Dann trat ich
einer SS-Einheit bei, die schon damals mit Waffen ausgerüstet
war und aus der später der Totenkopf-Sturmpann "Ostfriesland"
gebildet wurde. Der Partei hatte ich seit dem 15. 3. 1933
angehört und war seit dem gleichen Tage auch SA-Angehöriger
gewesen. In meiner neuen SS-Einheit kam ich zunächst nach
Haaren an der Ems und erfuhr dort die erste militärische Aus-
bildung. Mein Dienstgrad war SS-Mann. Am 22. Dez. 1933 kamen
wir nach Esterwegen. Nachdem ich dort nur wenige Tage gewesen
war, wurde ich zur Kommandantur des Konzentrationslagers
Papenburg versetzt. Dort wurde ich auf der Schreibstube be-
schäftigt. Hier blieb ich bis zum 31. 8. 1936 und war immer
nur auf der Schreibstube beschäftigt. Am nächsten Tage wurden
wir nach Oranienburg versetzt. Ich kam dort wieder auf die
Schreibstube des Kommandanturstabes des KL Sachsenhausen.
Hier blieb ich bis zum 15. 3. 1943. Auch während dieser gan-
zen Zeit war ich stets auf der Schreibstube tätig. Am 20. 4.
1936 war ich zum SS-Unterscharführer befördert, am 1. 8. 1937
wurde ich SS-Scharführer, am 20. 4. 1938 wurde ich Ober-
scharführer und am 1. 5. 40 Hauptscharführer. In letzterer
Eigenschaft wurde ich am 16. 3. 1943 zur Kampfgruppe Jäckel
versetzt. Dies war eine SS- und Polizeidivision, die damals
in Ostland in der Ausbildung stand. Ich kam zur 4. Kompanie,
die s. Zt. in Adazi, einem Ort westlich von Riga, lag. Dort
war ich Gruppenführer. Ich machte dort militärische Ausbil-
dung. Im Nov. 1943 wurde ich nach Schaulen versetzt und hatt
dort das Arbeitslager des Konzentrationslagers Kaunas als
Lagerführer zu übernehmen. Dies Lager ~~bestand aus einem~~
war das frühere Ghetto. Mir unterstanden rund 3.000 jüdische
Häftlinge. Die Juden lebten auch mit ihren Familien zusammen.
Wegen des Herannahens der russ. Front mußte ich dies Lager
im Juni oder Juli 1944 auflösen. Die Insassen mußten, soweit
sie nicht krank oder körperbehindert waren, den Bahnhof in
Akmienne im Fußmarsch erreichen. Die Entfernung betrug etwa
12 - 15 km. In Akmienne habe ich die Leute in Eisenbahnwaggon
verladen und einem SS-Hauptsturmführer Stötzler übergeben,
der den Transport nach Danzig führte. Ich meldete mich be-
fehlsgemäß beim dem höheren SS- und Polizeiführer Jäckel in

6 B

Riga und kam wieder als Gruppenführer zu meiner früheren Einheit nach Adazi. Hier blieb ich bis Okt. 1944 und war solange als Ausbilder tätig. Wegen des Anrückens der Russen setzten wir uns ab und sind dann über Riga, Liebau nach Danzig gekommen, wo ich am 15. Nov. 1944 eintraf. Von dort fuhr ich nach Berlin und meldete mich beim SS-Verwaltungs- und Wirtschaftshauptamt, wo ich Befehl erhielt, mich sofort nach Witten-Annen (Ruhr) zu begeben, um dort ein Arbeitslager zu übernehmen. In diesem Lager waren etwa 600 Konzentrationshäftlinge, die bei der Ruhrstahl-Akt.-Ges. eingesetzt wurden. Am 27. März 1945 habe ich mich mit dem Lager im Fußmarsch abgesetzt in Richtung Lippstadt, wo ich am 1. April 1945 eintraf. Hier wurden die Lagerinsassen durch den Landrat der Polizei übergeben, weil inzwischen die Amerikaner Lippstadt besetzt hatten. Ich habe mich dann selbst abgesetzt, um nicht in Gefangenschaft zu geraten und versuchte ~~dann~~ auf Umwegen zu meinen Eltern nach Melle zu gelangen. Am 25. April 1945 wurde ich in Unna von den amerikanischen Truppen verhaftet.

2.) Zur Sache :

12 Ich weiß nichts von Judenverfolgung durch die SS. Ebensovienig weiß ich von der Ausrottung der Juden durch die SS. Vor meiner Internierung habe ich hiervon nie etwas erfahren. Wenn man es allerdings als Judenverfolgung auffasst, daß Juden in Konzentrationslager gebracht wurden, so muß ich erklären, daß im Jahre 1938 Juden in das Konzentrationslager Sachsenhausen gebracht wurden. Diese Juden wurden durch Justizbeamten gebracht und ich nahm an, daß sie wegen krimineller Verbrechen eingeliefert wurden. Ich halte es für unmöglich, daß die Juden lediglich auf Grund eines Schutzhaftbefehles durch die Gestapo ins Kz. kamen. Ich habe das Konzentrationslager nie betreten und weiß daher nicht, wie die Juden dort behandelt wurden. Die Juden waren durch einen Judenstern gekennzeichnet, außerdem waren sie, je nach dem sie als Berufsverbrecher oder politische Verbrecher eingestuft waren, noch mit einem besonderen Winkel in verschiedener Farbe zusätzlich gekennzeichnet. Die Juden wurden auch zur Arbeit herangezogen. Es waren Angehörige verschiedenster Berufe. Ich nehme an, daß auch Angehörige geistiger Berufe darunter waren. ~~Dar~~ Ich habe nie etwas darüber erfahren, daß Juden im Lager misshandelt oder getötet wurden. Hier und da wurden Häftlinge auf der Flucht erschossen. Ob auch Juden darunter waren, weiß ich nicht, da nach Einlieferung in das Lager grundsätzlich nur die Bezeichnung "Häftling" ~~bezeichnet~~ wurde. Ich weiß, daß es Prügelstrafen im Lager gab. Sie mussten jeweils schriftlich vorher beim Reichsführer-SS beantragt werden. Ich habe davon gehört, daß der Vollzug auf dem sogenannten Dock erfolgte. Der Vollzug der Strafe mußte in Gegenwart eines Arztes ~~geschehen~~. Mir ist nicht bekannt, daß die Häftlinge nach dem Vollzug der Prügelstrafe noch in Dunkelarrest (Bunker) kamen. Die Dienstvorschrift für die Lagerwache war mir nicht bekannt.

Das Lager Sachsenhausen war mit einer 2,50 m hohen Steinmauer umgeben. Oben befand sich Stacheldraht. Es mag sein, daß der Stacheldraht elektrisch geladen war. Außerdem war die Mauer durch Wachtürme gesichert.

Lagerkommandanten waren zu meiner Zeit

- 1.) SS-Oberführer Loritz,
- 2.) SS-Standartenführer Baranowski
- 3.) SS-Standartenführer Hellwig
- 4.) SS-Standartenführer Kaendl.

Aus der Tätigkeit des SS-Oberführer Loritz weiß ich, daß er als sehr streng verschrien war, auch bei SS-Angehörigen. Von besonderen Exzessen, die unter seiner Aera begangen sind, habe ich aber nichts erfahren.

Wie die Einlieferung der jüdischen Häftlinge sich zeitlich gestaltete, erinnere ich heute nicht mehr. Ich meine, daß nur 1938 Juden eingeliefert wurden und glaube, bestimmt sagen zu können, daß wir Juden aus den besetzten Ostgebieten überhaupt nicht bekommen haben. Aus dem Lager kamen laufend jüdische Häftlinge wieder heraus, oft 15 - 20 pro Tag. Ich vermüte, daß die Entlassung erfolgte, nachdem die Juden sich durch ihre Rechtsabstände zur Auswanderung verpflichtet hatten. Die Verpflegung der Konzentrationsinsassen war gut. Ich habe darüber nie Klagen gehört, obwohl ich mich öfter mit Häftlingen unterhalten habe.

Außer den Juden waren auch kriminelle und politische Verbrecher sowie asoziale Elemente, Bibelforscher und Homosexuelle im Lager.

Auf Grund meines Eintrittes in die Partei erfuhr ich, daß die NSDAP gegen die Juden eingestellt war. Diese Einstellung beruhte auf rassistischen Gründen. Die Nürnberger Gesetze sind mit dem Inhalt nach bekannt geworden. ~~Ich weiß nicht, ob die Juden zur Verhaftung in das Lager kamen.~~ Nach allem, was damals in Deutschland geschah, musste ich annehmen, daß die Juden aus der Volksgemeinschaft ausgeschlossen wurden. Als 1938 die schweren Ausschreitungen gegen die Juden begangen wurden, befand ich mich in Oranienburg. Von den Vorgängen in Berlin habe ich erfahren. Ich weiß aber nicht, inwieweit die SS daran beteiligt war. Meine Formation war jedenfalls nicht eingesetzt.

Im Lager Oranienburg hatten wir politische Gegner und Berufsverbrecher, insgesamt etwa 13.000 - 14.000. In den Lagern Oranienburg gab es keinen Arbeitszwang, die Insassen konnten aber freiwillig arbeiten. Sie taten dies auch gern und wurden dann bei der Morkultivierung eingesetzt. Es wurden, wie ich weiß, einige Häftlinge auf der Flucht erschossen, sonst ist mir über Grausamkeiten und Morde nichts bekannt geworden.

Die SS- und Polizeidivision Jockel war zu meiner Zeit eine reine Kampftruppe. Über den Einsatz der SS- und Polizeiformationen zum Zwecke der Judenverfolgung in den besetzten Gebieten habe ich nie etwas erfahren. Die Juden im Ghetto von Schaulen hatten früher dem Gebietskommissar und dem SD unterstanden. Dann wurde die Überwachung der SS übertragen. Die Juden waren zu den verschiedensten Arbeiten, vor allem in kriegswichtigen Betrieben, eingesetzt. Sie wurden unter Bewachung zur Arbeit geführt, und zwar wurden sie von Wehrmachtangehörigen aus dem Ghetto abgeholt und auch wieder zurückgebracht. Über die Bestrafung der Juden gab es keine Anordnungen. Ich hatte Angeisungen, Männer, Frauen und Kinder getrennt unterzubringen, habe dies aber nicht getan, um die Arbeitsfreudigkeit der Leute zu erhalten. Dadurch wurde auch der Gedanke an Flucht ausgeschaltet. Mir ist nicht bekannt, daß in der Gegend von Riga sehr viele Juden liquidiert sind. In Schaulen ist das bestimmt nicht geschehen. In dem Lager waren Angehörige aller Berufe beisammen, z.B. Ärzte, Professoren, Rechtsanwälte, Ingenieure u. Handwerker aller Art. Die Leute meldeten sich zumeist freiwillig zur Arbeit und taten das gerne. Selbstverständlich bestand für die Lagerinsassen Arbeitszwang. Sie wurden gut behandelt und verpflegt und konnten für sich selbst kochen. Ich habe mich auch in jeder Weise für die Leute eingesetzt.

Auf verschiedentlichen Vorhalt bleibe ich dabei, daß ich erst nach meiner Internierung von den an Juden und der einheimischen

Bevölkerung in den besetzten Gebieten durch die SS begangenen Grausamkeiten und Morden (Exekutionen) erfahren habe.

Ergänzend bemerke ich noch, daß ich im Kz. Schaulen ständig Ausgänge erteilt habe, auf Grund derer Lagerinsassen (ca. 30 - 40 täglich) zur Erledigung von Besorgungen das Lager verlassen durften.

In der Ruhrstahl-A.-G. in Witten waren auch viele Fremdarbeiter und Kriegsgefangene beschäftigt. Die mir unterstellten Konzentrationsäre arbeiteten nicht mit den anderen Arbeitern zusammen, jedenfalls nicht mit den Fremdarbeitern. Während der Arbeitszeit hatte ich Wachen, um den Betrieb zu stellen, um die Flucht von ihnen zu verhindern. Ob sich unter den Konzentrationsären Juden, weiß ich nicht, ich glaube aber bestimmt sagen zu können, es war nicht der Fall. Sie setzten sich vielmehr mit Kriminellen und Asozialen zusammen. Politische Häftlinge waren nicht dabei. Die Verpflegung der Konzentrationsäre war gut, da sie alle Schwerarbeiterzulage erhielten und außerdem noch zusätzlich Lebensmittel, die ich besorgte.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben :

Hermann Gochin

Geschlossen :

H. Gochin

Dickmann

14
 ✓ Formularangelegenheit Nr. 5 mit Abschrift von bekannten
 Protokollen an Polizeiverwaltungen
 ✓ Papenburg / Kreis
 ✓ Osnabrück
 ✓ Bielefeld, H. Helle.

2. West.

H. 18.8.47

*zu la-e gef. 21.10.47
 ab 22.10.47*

Nach 3 H. (er. Eingang der Polizeiauskunfte).

H. 27.8.47. 18m.