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G. Gochin

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Lietuvos Respublikos pilietis

Lietuvos Respublikos Prezidentui Gitanui Nausėdai
Per Lietuvos Respublikos Prezidento kanceliariją
Valstybės apdovanojimų reikalams
S. Daukanto a. 3, LT-01122 Vilnius
kanceliarija@prezidentas.lt

Bendras adresatas: Lietuvos Respublikos užsienio reikalų ministerija — urm@urm.lt. Prašau užregistruoti ir perduoti Lietuvos IHRA delegacijos vadovui.

Kiti sprendimo adresatai: Lietuvos Respublikos generalinė prokuratūra — generaline.prokuratura@prokuraturos.lt (dėl reabilitacijos); Anykščių rajono savivaldybės administracija — info@anyksciai.lt; A. Baranausko ir A. Vienuolio-Žukausko memorialinis muziejus — a.vienuolis@gmail.com (dėl viešojo pagerbimo). Lietuvos gyventojų genocido ir rezistencijos tyrimo centras (LGGRTC) — centras@genocid.lt (dėl įstatymo Nr. I-180 6 straipsnio 2 dalyje numatytos teisės).

Kopijos informuoti: Lietuvos istorijos institutui — istorija@istorija.lt; Vilniaus universiteto Istorijos fakultetui — if@if.vu.lt; Lietuvos žydų bendruomenei — info@lzb.lt.

ANY-PRES-001 | 2026 m. lapkričio 2 d.

Prašymas ištirti Balio Kučiausko ir Juozo Gindrėno pagerbimo pagrindą ir spręsti dėl jo panaikinimo

1 Prašymas ir paskelbti tyrimai

Gerbiamas Prezidente, prašau inicijuoti visapusišką Balio Kučiausko ir Juozo Gindrėno valstybinių apdovanojimų, pripažintų statusų ir viešojo pagerbimo pagrindo tyrimą ir priimti arba kompetentingoms institucijoms perduoti priimti motyvuotus sprendimus dėl jų išsaugojimo ar panaikinimo. Savivaldybės muziejus abu vyrus pristato kaip Anykščių krašto karžygius, nors jų biografijose pats nurodo su žydų persekiojimu ir žudymu susijusią baudžiamųjų bylų medžiagą. Prašau atskiros išvados dėl kiekvieno asmens, kiekvieno apdovanojimo ir kiekvieno kito pripažinimo. [1–3]

Mano visas miestelio tyrimas su šaltinių nuorodomis ir lietuviška santrauka paskelbtas Substack platformoje: Anykščiai: The Survivor Named Them. So Did the Files. Šiame PDF kaip A priedą pateikiu visą tyrimo kopiją. Prašau vertinti konkrečius jo dokumentus ir išvadas. Mano tyrimų katalogas: Grant Gochin Substack

2 Dokumentinis tyrimo pagrindas

1941 m. vasarą buvo sunaikinta Anykščių žydų bendruomenė: Arūno Bubnio tyrimas nurodo apie 1 500 žydų aukų ir daugiau kaip dvidešimt Anykščių baltaraiščių būrio narių, dalyvavusių šaudant. Tyrime vyrų žudynės datuojamos maždaug liepos 28 d.; po šių žudynių ir išgabenimų į Uteną 1941 m. rugpjūčio 29 d. Liudiškiuose nužudytos žydų moterys, vaikai ir seneliai. Tai yra konkretus vietos lietuvių darinio ir jo veiksmų istorinis kontekstas, kuriame turi būti ištirtas abiejų vyrų pagerbimas. [1]

Balys Kučiauskas gimė 1901 m. gruodžio 22 d. Muziejaus biografijos pirmame puslapyje nurodytas Lietuvos kariuomenės kūrėjų savanorių medalio liudijimas Nr. 746, išduotas 1928 m. rugpjūčio 29 d. Toje pačioje biografijoje rašoma, kad 1951 m. kovą jam iškelta baudžiamoji byla kaip birželio sukilimo ir Anykščių žydų žudynių dalyviui ir kad jis nuteistas 25 metus kalėti lageryje. Tai muziejaus paskelbta informacija; prašau gauti patį nuosprendį ir nustatyti jo turinį bei vėlesnę procesinę istoriją. [2] Muziejus taip pat nurodo, kad amžininkų prisiminimuose Kučiauskas minimas kaip vienas iš 1941 m. birželio sukilimo organizatorių Anykščiuose. Prašau ištirti šį organizacinį vaidmenį kartu su vėlesniuose protokoluose aprašytais veiksmais. [2]

Gintaro Vaičiūno paskelbtame bylos aprašyme Julius Gailiūnas nurodo Kučiauską šovus į sužeistą žydą duobėje; Vincas Vilutis nurodo jį buvus įvykio vietoje; apklausos medžiagoje jam priskiriami du šūviai. Tyrime nurodyta LYA, f. K-1, ap. 58, b. P-24665/3, t. 2: 1951 m. gegužės 28 d. apklausa, l. 28–29; 1951 m. spalio 13 d. tyrimo eksperimentas, vokas 115-1, l. 156; parodymai teisme, l. 200–202. Prašau įvertinti visus protokolus, jų tarpusavio ryšį, parodymų gavimo aplinkybes ir kitus juos patvirtinančius ar paneigiančius duomenis. [1, 4]

Juozas Gindrėnas gimė 1900 m. gruodžio 29 d. Jo muziejaus biografijos pirmame puslapyje nurodytas to paties medalio liudijimas Nr. 2099, išduotas 1929 m. balandžio 17 d. Taigi jo atveju reikia tirti ir konkretų tarpukario apdovanojimą, ir vėlesnę reabilitaciją. Biografijoje užfiksuotas prisipažinimas dalyvavus suimant žydus, liudytojų parodymai apie masinį suėmimą, į Uteną išgabenamų žydų saugojimą ir šaudymą bei 1945 m. kovo 8 d. nuosprendis. Muziejus nurodo pomirtinę Lietuvos Aukščiausiojo Teismo reabilitaciją, bet nepateikia sprendimo datos ar numerio. [3] Toje pačioje biografijoje jis nurodytas 1941 m. Andrioniškio partizanų būrio, vadovaujamo Vlado Kiaulevičiaus, nariu. [3]

Muziejaus Gindrėno biografija remiasi ir Vaičiūno rankraštiniu rinkiniu; šių pasakojimų negalima automatiškai laikyti nepriklausomais vienas kito patvirtinimais. Prano Gindrėno tapatybės ir jo reabilitacijos klausimas į šio prašymo dalyką neįtrauktas. [1, 3]

3 Dokumentai, kuriuos būtina gauti ir pateikti

Gauti ir pateikti abiejų medalių pripažinimo ir suteikimo bylas, komisijos sprendimus, liudijimus, teikimus ir registrų įrašus. Muziejus nurodo LCVA, f. 930, ap. 3, b. 1842 dėl Kučiausko ir f. 930, ap. 4, b. 1193, l. 7–16 dėl Gindrėno. Patikrinti šias nuorodas ir nustatyti kitus saugotojus. Gauti visą Kučiausko bylą P-24665/3; Gindrėno baudžiamosios ir reabilitacijos bylų identifikatorius, sprendimus ir tyrimo medžiagą; muziejaus naudotus rankraščius; visus vėlesnius apdovanojimų, statusų ir jų peržiūros sprendimus. [2–4] Atskirai nustatyti, kas dabar saugo kariuomenės kūrėjų savanorių registrą ir ar po 1990 m. kuriam nors vyrui buvo pripažintas atitinkamas statusas, teisė ar išmoka; pateikti sprendimo aktą arba dokumentuotą paieškos rezultatą.

Muziejaus biografijoje tiesiogiai parašyta: „Lietuvos Aukščiausiasis teismas reabilitavo J. Gindrėną (po mirties) kaip neteisėtai patyrusį represijas.“ Ta pati pridedama puslapio kopija užfiksuoja jo prisipažinimą suiminėjus žydus ir liudytojų parodymus apie saugojimą bei šaudymą. Asmenų, represuotų už pasipriešinimą okupaciniams režimams, teisių atkūrimo įstatymo Nr. I-180 2 straipsnio 1 dalis nustato išimtis dėl dalyvavimo nusikaltimuose žmoniškumui, karo nusikaltimuose ir beginklių civilių žmonių žudynėse ar kankinimuose. [3, 5, 6] Generalinės prokuratūros tiesiogiai prašau gauti reabilitacijos sprendimą bei visą jo pagrindą ir įvertinti, ar yra pagrindas kreiptis į Lietuvos Aukščiausiąjį Teismą dėl proceso atnaujinimo pagal šio įstatymo 6 straipsnio 2 dalį. Nustatyti sprendimo datą, numerį, taikytą įstatymo redakciją, kokie parodymai buvo vertinti, ar jau buvo atnaujinimo procesas ir kokie nauji duomenys reikšmingi dabar. Sprendimą kreiptis arba nesikreipti

motyvuoti atskirai ir atsakyti tiesiogiai man. LGGRTC tiesiogiai prašau nurodyti, ar jis jau naudojosi 6 straipsnio 2 dalyje suteikta teise bylose, kuriose nustatyta duomenų apie žydų žudymą, ir ar kreipsis dėl Gindrėno reabilitacijos peržiūros. Pateikti žinomų ankstesnių kreipimųsi datas, numerius bei rezultatus ir atskirą motyvuotą sprendimą šioje byloje. Pagal 6 straipsnio 1 dalį įvertinti netinkamą įstatymo taikymą, neatliktą būtiną perdavimą Generalinei prokuratūrai tyrimui ir naujai paaiškėjusias aplinkybes; jei jau teikti pareiškimai ar teikimai dėl proceso atnaujinimo, įvertinti 6 straipsnio 8 dalyje nustatytą naujų aplinkybių reikalavimą. Prezidento prašau koordinuoti dokumentų gavimą ir kreipimosi klausimo išnagrinėjimą; neprašau jo pakeisti teismo sprendimo.

Šis prašymas susijęs su 2026 m. spalio 20 d. pateiktais ANY-001, ANY-002, ANY-003 ir ANY-005, tačiau kelia savarankišką apdovanojimų ir reabilitacijos peržiūros klausimą. Lietuvos ypatingojo archyvo 2026 m. spalio 26 d. raštas P2-3475 dėl ANY-005 pateikė paieškos ir kopijavimo tarifus, o ne prašytų bylų istorinį vertinimą. Jo kopija pridedama kaip D priedas. [1]

4 Trys atskiri vertinimai

Dėl kiekvieno asmens ir kiekvieno nustatyto apdovanojimo ar statuso prašau atskirai atsakyti: A. Koks buvo pirminio suteikimo teisinis ir dokumentinis pagrindas, kas teikė kandidatūrą ir ką tikrino sprendimą priėmusi institucija? B. Kokie vėlesni individualūs, dalinio ar teminiai tyrimai iš tikrųjų atlikti, kokia jų apimtis ir rezultatas? C. Kaip dabar, įvertinus šiame prašyme nurodytą medžiagą, sprendžiamas tolesnio pagerbimo klausimas? Pradinės bylos aprašymas nepakeičia atsakymų apie vėlesnius tyrimus ir dabartinį vertinimą.

5 Nepriklausomas istorinis vertinimas

Prašau kreiptis į Vilniaus universiteto Istorijos fakultetą ir Lietuvos istorijos institutą, kviečiant pasiūlyti kvalifikuotus, interesų konfliktus atskleidusius istorikus nepriklausomam vertinimui. Paskelbti tyrimo klausimus, ekspertų atrankos pagrindą, šaltinių sąrašą, išvadas ir reikšmingas atskirąsias nuomones, laikantis teisėtų duomenų apsaugos ribojimų. Jei akademinės institucijos atsisako, nurodyti alternatyvią nepriklausomo vertinimo tvarką. LGGRTC turi pateikti savo turimus šaltinius ir argumentus, tačiau jo ankstesnes rekomendacijas ar publikacijas vertinančių išvadų neturi kontroliuoti vien jų autoriai ar jas priėmusi institucija.

Valstybė Gindrėną reabilitavo, o viešojo muziejaus jo pagerbimo biografijoje, parengtoje remiantis LGGRTC istoriko Vaičiūno surinkta bylų medžiaga, kartu pateikti sovietinės baudžiamosios bylos duomenys apie žydų suėmimą, saugojimą ir šaudymą. Valstybė negali pasitelkti šių bylų pagerbimo pasakojimui, bet vien dėl jų sovietinės kilmės atsisakyti tirti tų pačių bylų nepalankų turinį. Gauti pirminę baudžiamąją ir reabilitacijos bylas bei tiksliai nurodyti, kokius šių bylų duomenis Teismas ištyrė, priėmė ar atmetė ir kodėl. Pagal įstatymo Nr. I-180 2 straipsnio 2 dalį represinių struktūrų bylose esantys duomenys negali būti pripažinti įrodymais be papildomo jų tyrimo. Prašau atlikti tokį tyrimą, vienodai vertinant autentiškumą, parodymų gavimo aplinkybes ir nepriklausomus patvirtinimus. [3, 6]

6 Kompetencija ir tarpukario apdovanojimai

Konstitucijos 84 straipsnio 22 punktas ir Valstybės apdovanojimų įstatymas Nr. IX-957 yra pagrindas prašyti nustatyti Prezidento kompetenciją dėl valstybinių apdovanojimų. Prašau nurodyti 18 straipsnio ir kitų taikytinų nuostatų reikšmę kiekvienam konkrečiam apdovanojimui, jo suteikimo metu galiojusią teisę ir dabartinę peržiūros procedūrą. Tarpukario medalio, ordino, karinio laipsnio,

reabilitacijos, formalaus statuso ir savivaldybės biografinio pristatymo negalima laikyti vienos rūšies sprendimais. [L1]

1990 m. kovo 11 d. Aktas atkūrė Lietuvos valstybės suvereninių galių vykdymą. Atskiru tos pačios dienos įstatymu Nr. I-13 trumpam atnaujintas 1938 m. Konstitucijos veikimas, pabrėžiant valstybės tęstinumą; pats šis įstatymas neatkūrė iki 1940 m. galiojusių įstatymų. Todėl prašau išnagrinėti tarpukario apdovanojimų dabartinį teisinį režimą. Jei jų atėmimo procedūros nėra arba Prezidentas neturi kompetencijos, nurodyti konkrečias priežastis, kitą kompetentingą instituciją ir galimas priemones, įskaitant registrų anotavimą bei viešojo pagerbimo peržiūrą. Taip pat prašau viešai išdėstyti valstybės poziciją dėl dokumentuotame žydų persekiojime dalyvavusių asmenų pagerbimo. [L2, L3]

7 Prašomi sprendimai

Prašau paskirti koordinuojantį padalinį ar pareigūną, gauti ir pateikti nurodytus dokumentus, organizuoti nepriklausomą vertinimą ir dėl kiekvieno nustatyto apdovanojimo ar statuso priimti vieną iš aiškiai motyvuotų sprendimų: išsaugoti; panaikinti ar išbraukti iš apdovanotųjų sąrašo pagal taikytiną teisę; pradėti tam reikalingą procedūrą, nurodant veiksmus ir terminus; arba nurodyti konkrečią teisinę kliūtį ir galimas alternatyvas. Jei faktų dar nepakanka, nurodyti, ko trūksta ir kokie veiksmai bus atliekami. Nesutikimą su mano tyrimo išvada pagrįsti konkrečia ginčijama vieta ir šaltiniais. Vien bendro pobūdžio biografija arba išvada apie dalinį neatsako į individualius klausimus. Esminio istorinio vertinimo neperduoti vien LGGRTC; dėl kiekvieno persiuntimo nurodyti adresatą, klausimą ir jo atsakomybę. Savarankišką sprendimą dėl Prezidento kompetencijai priklausančio apdovanojimo priimti pagal nepriklausomo vertinimo rezultatus.

Nuo 1941 m. Holokausto Lietuvoje praėjo 85 metai, nuo nepriklausomybės atkūrimo — 36 metai. Lietuva turi LGGRTC, Tarptautinę komisiją ir universitetų istorikus; nurodyti šaltiniai saugomi valstybės archyvuose arba paskelbti jos institucijų leidiniuose. Kodėl šį darbą turi atlikti privatus tyrėjas iš Kalifornijos? Prašau, kad valstybės institucijos pačios gautų dokumentus, ištirtų čia pateiktus klausimus ir viešai paaiškintų priimtus sprendimus. Praėjus 81 metams nuo 1945 m. ir 36 metams nuo 1990 m. kovo 11 d., Lietuvos valstybė gali užbaigti kovas dėl istorinės atminties viešai pripažindama dokumentuotus faktus, įskaitant lietuvių dalyvavimą persekiojant, apiplėšiant ir žudant kaimynus žydus. Susitaikymui būtina tiesa. Valstybės ir savivaldybių institucijos turi ištirti joms pateiktus konkrečius įrodymus, paaiškinti asmenų pagerbimo pagrindą ir ištaisyti viešus tekstus bei sprendimus, kurių dokumentai nepagrindžia. Nei archyvinių bylų buvimas, nei viešas pagerbimas negali pakeisti šio darbo.

Savivaldybės, muziejaus, bibliotekos ar redakcijos prašau atskirai priimti motyvuotą sprendimą dėl jų valdomo viešojo pristatymo tikslinimo ir pagerbimo pagrindo. Institucinio pagerbimo vertinimas turi atsižvelgti į persekiojimą ir turto atėmimą, taip pat į žudymą. Atsakymą pateikti net jei nėra prezidentinio apdovanojimo. Istorinė tiesa ir dokumentuotų veiksmų įvardijimas yra susitaikymo prielaida.

8 Registravimas, atsakymas ir dokumentų išsaugojimas

Prašau atskirai užregistruoti šį prašymą ir pranešti registracijos numerį, datą, viso PDF su priedais gavimą bei koordinuojantį padalinį. Į kiekvieną prašymą atsakyti atskirai el. paštu ggochin@gmail.com per taikytiną įstatymo terminą; pratęsus terminą, nurodyti teisinį pagrindą ir numatomą atsakymo datą. Kompetencijai nepriklausančią dalį persiųsti kompetentingai institucijai ir pranešti persiuntimo datą, adresatą bei perduotą klausimą. Kopijos gavėjai, iš kurių aiškiai neprašoma

sprendimo, informuojami pagal jų kompetenciją. Kiekvieno sprendimo adresato prašau pateikti atskirą savo institucijos registracijos numerį ir datą bei atsakyti į jam skirtus klausimus. Užsienio reikalų ministerijos prašau atskirai patvirtinti registravimą ir perdavimą Lietuvos IHRA delegacijos vadovui.

Prašau išsaugoti šiam nagrinėjimui svarbius dokumentus, susirašinėjimą ir dabartines viešų tekstų versijas. Jei dokumento nėra, nurodyti paieškos apimtį ir žinomą saugotoją; jei jo pateikti negalima, nurodyti konkretų pagrindą ir pateikti atskleidžiamą dalį. Mokamų paslaugų mano vardu be išankstinio rašytinio sutikimo dėl konkrečios kainos neužsakau. Nustatę mano tyrimo klaidą, nurodykite vietą ir ją pagrindžiančius šaltinius; pagrįstą klaidą ištaisysiu.

Pagarbiai,
Grant Arthur Gochin
Lietuvos Respublikos pilietis
Holokausto ir genocido studijų doktorantas, Gratz College

9 Šaltiniai ir priedai

[1] Grant Arthur Gochin. A priedas / Annex A: complete Anykščiai research report, section 7 and Appendix B3; full source references and Lithuanian summary.

[2] Museum biography of Balys Kučiauskas, page 1. Reproduced as Annex B. Medal certificate No. 746; criminal-case and sentence account. Šaltinis

[3] Museum biography of Juozas Gindrėnas, pages 1–2. Page 1 reproduced as Annex C. Medal certificate No. 2099; witness accounts; reported rehabilitation. Source list on page 2. Šaltinis

[4] Gintaras Vaičiūnas. Published case-file study on witness statements concerning the Anykščiai rural district. Archival references are attributed to this publication; original case files requested above. Šaltinis

[5] Lietuvos Aukščiausiasis Teismas. Reabilitacijos pilietinių teisių atkūrimo bylos. Official procedural guidance, updated 9 January 2024. Šaltinis

[6] Lietuvos Respublikos asmenų, represuotų už pasipriešinimą okupaciniams režimams, teisių atkūrimo įstatymas Nr. I-180, 2 straipsnio 1–2 dalys ir 6 straipsnio 1–3, 8 dalys. Official consolidated text from 1 July 2023, hosted by the Supreme Court: pp. 2 and 4–5. Article 4 concerns certificate requests; Article 6(2) expressly includes the Prosecutor General and LGGRTC as reopening applicants. Establish the version governing the original decision and present reopening. Šaltinis

[L1] Law on State Awards No. IX-957. Identify the applicable version and provision for each instrument. Šaltinis

[L2] Act of 11 March 1990 on the Re-establishment of the Independent State of Lithuania. Šaltinis

[L3] Separate Law No. I-13 of 11 March 1990 on reinstatement of the 1938 Constitution, points 3–4. Šaltinis

A priedas yra visa pridėto miestelio tyrimo kopija. Kiti priedai identifikuoti pirmiau. Tyrimo šaltinių nuorodos išsaugotos originaliame PDF. Šaltinių vertinimas nepakeičiamas vien nuoroda į autoriaus publikaciją.

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Citizen of the Republic of Lithuania

To His Excellency Gitanas Nausėda
President of the Republic of Lithuania
Through the Presidential Chancellery
For State Awards matters
S. Daukanto a. 3, LT-01122 Vilnius
kanceliarija@prezidentas.lt

Co-addressee: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania — urm@urm.lt. Please register and route to the head of Lithuania's IHRA delegation.

Additional decision addressees: Prosecutor General's Office — generaline.prokuratura@prokuraturos.lt (rehabilitation); Anykščiai District Municipality Administration — info@anyksciai.lt; A. Baranauskas and A. Vienuolis-Žukauskas Memorial Museum — a.vienuolis@gmail.com (public commemoration). Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania (LGGRTC) — centras@genocid.lt (its right under Article 6(2) of Law No. I-180).

Copies for information: Lithuanian Institute of History — istorija@istorija.lt; Vilnius University Faculty of History — if@if.vu.lt; Lithuanian Jewish Community — info@lzb.lt.

ANY-PRES-001 | 2 November 2026

Application to investigate the honors of Balys Kučiauskas and Juozas Gindrėnas and determine whether they should be revoked

English control translation of the Lithuanian application

1 Request and published research

Dear Mr President, I request a full investigation into the basis of the State decorations, recognized statuses and public commemoration of Balys Kučiauskas and Juozas Gindrėnas, followed by reasoned decisions on retention or revocation by the President or the competent authorities. The municipal museum presents both men as regional heroes while its own biographies record criminal-case material concerning persecution and murder of Jews. Please make separate findings for each man, each decoration and each other form of recognition. [1–3]

My complete town research, with source references and a Lithuanian summary, is published on Substack: Anykščiai: The Survivor Named Them. So Did the Files. A complete copy is enclosed in this PDF as Annex A. Please assess its identified documents and findings individually. My research catalogue: Grant Gochin Substack

2 Documentary grounds for investigation

The Jewish community of Anykščiai was destroyed in summer 1941: Arūnas Bubnys's study identifies approximately 1,500 Jewish victims and more than twenty members of the Anykščiai white-armband unit who took part in shooting. The report dates the murder of men to approximately 28 July; after these murders and transfers to Utena, Jewish women, children and elderly people were

murdered at Liudiškiai on 29 August 1941. This identified local Lithuanian formation and its acts provide the historical setting in which both men’s honors must be examined. [1]

Balys Kučiauskas was born on 22 December 1901. Page 1 of the museum biography records Lithuanian Army Founding Volunteers Medal certificate No. 746, issued on 29 August 1928. It also states that a criminal case was opened against him in March 1951 as a participant in the June uprising and the murder of Anykščiai’s Jews, followed by a sentence of twenty-five years in a camp. These are the museum’s published statements. Obtain the judgment itself and establish its findings and subsequent procedural history. [2] The museum also states that contemporaries remember Kučiauskas as one of the organizers of the June 1941 uprising in Anykščiai. Investigate this organizational role alongside the acts described in the later statements. [2]

In Gintaras Vaičiūnas’s published case-file account, Julius Gailiūnas describes Kučiauskas shooting a wounded Jewish man in a pit; Vincas Vilutis places him at the scene; interrogation material attributes two shots to him. The research identifies LYA, f. K-1, ap. 58, file P-24665/3, vol. 2: interrogation of 28 May 1951, folios 28–29; investigative experiment of 13 October 1951, envelope 115-1, folio 156; and court testimony, folios 200–202. Assess the complete records, their relationships, the circumstances in which statements were obtained, and corroborating or conflicting evidence. [1, 4]

Juozas Gindrėnas was born on 29 December 1900. Page 1 of his museum biography records a certificate for the same medal, No. 2099, issued on 17 April 1929. His case therefore concerns a specific interwar decoration as well as later rehabilitation. The biography records an admission to arresting Jews, witness accounts of mass arrests and guarding and shooting Jews being transported to Utena, and a sentence dated 8 March 1945. It reports posthumous rehabilitation by Lithuania’s Supreme Court but supplies no decision date or number. [3] The same biography identifies him as a member in 1941 of the Andrioniškis partisan unit led by Vladas Kiaulevičius. [3]

The museum’s Gindrėnas biography also cites Vaičiūnas’s manuscript collection; these accounts must not automatically be counted as independent corroboration. The identity and rehabilitation of Pranas Gindrėnas are outside this application. [1, 3]

3 Records to obtain and produce

Obtain and produce both medal recognition and conferral files, commission decisions, certificates, nominations and register entries. The museum cites LCVA, f. 930, inventory 3, file 1842 for Kučiauskas, and f. 930, inventory 4, file 1193, folios 7–16 for Gindrėnas. Verify those references and identify other custodians. Obtain the complete Kučiauskas file P-24665/3; identifiers, decisions and investigative material from Gindrėnas’s criminal and rehabilitation files; manuscripts used by the museum; and every later award, status and review decision. [2–4] Separately identify the current custodian of the army founding-volunteers register and whether either man received any associated status, entitlement or benefit after 1990; provide the decision or documented search outcome.

The museum biography expressly states: “Lietuvos Aukščiausiasis teismas reabilitavo J. Gindrėną (po mirties) kaip neteisėtai patyrusį represijas.” In English: “The Supreme Court of Lithuania rehabilitated J. Gindrėnas posthumously as having unlawfully suffered repression.” The same enclosed page records his admission to arresting Jews and witness accounts of guarding and shooting them. Article 2(1) of the Rights Restoration Law No. I-180 excludes participation in specified crimes against humanity and war crimes, and in killing or torture of unarmed civilians. [3, 5, 6] I directly ask the Prosecutor General’s Office to obtain the rehabilitation decision and its complete evidentiary basis, and assess grounds for applying to Lithuania’s Supreme Court to reopen the proceeding under

Article 6(2) of that Law. Establish the decision date and number, applicable legislative version, testimony examined, any previous reopening and the significance of evidence now presented. Give separate reasons for applying or declining to apply and reply directly to me. I directly ask LGGRTC whether it has exercised its Article 6(2) right in cases involving evidence of the killing of Jews, and whether it will apply for review of Gindrėnas's rehabilitation. Identify known previous applications by date, number and outcome, and give a separate reasoned decision in this case. Assess incorrect application of the Law, omission of a required referral to the Prosecutor General for investigation, and newly discovered circumstances under Article 6(1); if reopening applications or referrals were previously made, address the new-circumstances requirement in Article 6(8). I ask the President to coordinate acquisition of records and consideration of an application, rather than to alter a judicial decision.

This application relates to ANY-001, ANY-002, ANY-003 and ANY-005 submitted on 20 October 2026, but raises separate awards and rehabilitation review questions. The Lithuanian Special Archives' letter P2-3475 of 26 October 2026 concerning ANY-005 supplied search and copying tariffs rather than a historical assessment of the requested files. A copy is enclosed as Annex D. [1]

4 Three separate assessments

For each person and each identified decoration or status, answer separately: A. What was the original legal and documentary basis, who nominated the person and what did the deciding institution check? B. What later individual, unit or thematic investigations actually occurred, with what scope and findings? C. How is continued honor now assessed in light of the material identified in this application? Describing the original file does not answer the questions about subsequent research and present assessment.

5 Independent historical assessment

Invite Vilnius University's Faculty of History and the Lithuanian Institute of History to nominate qualified historians who disclose conflicts of interest for an independent assessment. Publish the research questions, selection basis, source inventory, conclusions and meaningful dissent, subject to lawful data restrictions. If the academic institutions decline, identify an alternative independent assessment process. LGGRTC should supply its records and arguments; evaluation of its earlier recommendations or publications should not be controlled solely by their authors or the institution responsible for them.

The State rehabilitated Gindrėnas, while the public museum's commemorative biography, drawing on case material collected by LGGRTC historian Vaičiūnas, also presents Soviet criminal-file material concerning the arrest, guarding and shooting of Jews. The State cannot use these files in a commemorative narrative yet refuse to investigate adverse material in the same files solely because of Soviet provenance. Obtain the original criminal and rehabilitation files and specify which material the Court examined, accepted or rejected, and why. Article 2(2) of Law No. I-180 bars recognition of material in repressive bodies' files as evidence without supplementary investigation. I request that investigation with consistent assessment of authenticity, circumstances of statements and independent corroboration. [3, 6]

6 Competence and interwar decorations

Article 84(22) of the Constitution and Law on State Awards No. IX-957 provide the basis for asking the President to establish competence concerning State decorations. Identify the relevance of Article

18 and other applicable provisions to each particular decoration, the law in force at conferral and the present review procedure. An interwar medal, order, military rank, rehabilitation, formal status and municipal biographical presentation are distinct instruments. [L1]

The Act of 11 March 1990 restored the exercise of Lithuania's sovereign powers. Separate Law No. I-13 of that day briefly reinstated the 1938 Constitution to express State continuity; that law did not itself revive pre-1940 legislation. I therefore request examination of the present legal regime for interwar decorations. If no withdrawal procedure exists or the President lacks competence, identify the specific reasons, any other competent authority and possible measures, including register annotation and review of public commemoration. I also request a public statement of the State's position on honoring persons implicated by documented evidence in persecution of Jews. [L2, L3]

7 Decisions requested

Appoint a coordinating unit or official, obtain and produce the identified records, arrange independent assessment, and issue one of the following reasoned outcomes for each identified decoration or status: retain; revoke or remove from the recipients' list under applicable law; commence the necessary procedure with identified steps and timing; or identify the specific legal obstacle and available alternatives. If facts remain insufficient, identify what is missing and the actions to be taken. Support disagreement with my research by identifying the precise disputed passage and sources. A general biography or unit-level conclusion does not answer the individual questions. Do not delegate the historical merits assessment to LGGRTC alone; disclose each referral's recipient, question and responsibility. Decide honors within presidential competence on the independent assessment's results.

Eighty-five years have passed since the Holocaust in Lithuania in 1941 and thirty-six since independence was restored. Lithuania has LGGRTC, the International Commission and university historians; the identified sources are held in State archives or published by its institutions. Why must a private researcher in California do this work? State institutions should themselves obtain the documents, investigate the questions presented here and publicly explain their decisions. Eighty-one years after 1945 and thirty-six years after 11 March 1990, Lithuania can resolve its historical-memory conflicts by publicly acknowledging documented facts, including Lithuanian participation in the persecution, dispossession and murder of Jewish neighbors. Reconciliation requires truth. State and municipal institutions must examine the specific evidence presented to them, explain the basis of individual commemoration, and correct public accounts and decisions that the documents do not support. Neither the existence of archival files nor public honors can substitute for that work.

I ask the municipality, museum, library or editorial body concerned to give a separate reasoned decision on correction of its public presentation and the basis of commemoration. Assessment of institutional honor must address persecution and dispossession as well as murder. Answer these questions even if no presidential decoration is identified. Historical truth and acknowledgment of documented conduct are prerequisites for reconciliation.

8 Registration response and preservation

Register this application separately and provide its number, date, acknowledgment of the complete PDF and annexes, and coordinating unit. Answer each request separately by email to ggochin@gmail.com within the applicable statutory period; identify the legal basis and expected reply date for any extension. Forward matters outside competence to the competent authority and provide the referral date, recipient and question referred. Copy recipients from whom no decision is

expressly requested receive the material for information within their competence. Each decision addressee should provide its own institutional registration number and date and answer the requests directed to it. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should separately confirm registration and routing to Lithuania's IHRA delegation head.

Preserve the records, correspondence and current public-text versions relevant to this examination. If a record cannot be located, identify the search scope and known custodian; if disclosure is restricted, identify the specific ground and release separable portions. I do not authorize paid services in my name without prior written agreement to a quoted amount. If you identify an error in my research, specify the passage and supporting sources; I will correct a substantiated error.

Respectfully,
Grant Arthur Gochin
Citizen of the Republic of Lithuania
PhD candidate in Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Gratz College

9 Sources and annexes

[1] Grant Arthur Gochin. A priedas / Annex A: complete Anykščiai research report, section 7 and Appendix B3; full source references and Lithuanian summary.

[2] Museum biography of Balys Kučiauskas, page 1. Reproduced as Annex B. Medal certificate No. 746; criminal-case and sentence account. Source

[3] Museum biography of Juozas Gindrėnas, pages 1–2. Page 1 reproduced as Annex C. Medal certificate No. 2099; witness accounts; reported rehabilitation. Source list on page 2. Source

[4] Gintaras Vaičiūnas. Published case-file study on witness statements concerning the Anykščiai rural district. Archival references are attributed to this publication; original case files requested above. Source

[5] Lietuvos Aukščiausiasis Teismas. Reabilitacijos pilietinių teisių atkūrimo bylos. Official procedural guidance, updated 9 January 2024. Source

[6] Lietuvos Respublikos asmenų, represuotų už pasipriešinimą okupaciniams režimams, teisių atkūrimo įstatymas Nr. I-180, 2 straipsnio 1–2 dalys ir 6 straipsnio 1–3, 8 dalys. Official consolidated text from 1 July 2023, hosted by the Supreme Court: pp. 2 and 4–5. Article 4 concerns certificate requests; Article 6(2) expressly includes the Prosecutor General and LGGRTC as reopening applicants. Establish the version governing the original decision and present reopening. Source

[L1] Law on State Awards No. IX-957. Identify the applicable version and provision for each instrument. Source

[L2] Act of 11 March 1990 on the Re-establishment of the Independent State of Lithuania. Source

[L3] Separate Law No. I-13 of 11 March 1990 on reinstatement of the 1938 Constitution, points 3–4. Source

Annex A is the complete enclosed town report. Other annexes are identified above. Source links are preserved in the original report PDF. Reference to the author's publication does not replace assessment of its underlying evidence.

ANY-PRES-001
Priedų rodyklė / Annex index

A — Anykščiai tyrimas / complete town research report
PDF puslapiai / pages 12–48

B — Balys Kučiauskas — muziejaus biografijos 1 puslapis / museum biography page 1
PDF puslapis / page 49

C — Juozas Gindrėnas — muziejaus biografijos 1 puslapis / museum biography page 1
PDF puslapis / page 50

D — Lietuvos ypatingojo archyvo raštas P2-3475 / archive letter
PDF puslapis / page 51

Puslapių numeriai šioje rodyklėje nurodo viso PDF puslapius.
Page references in this index refer to the complete PDF.
Pridėtų šaltinių originali puslapių numeracija išsaugota.
Original pagination of the enclosed sources is retained.

Anykščiai: The Survivor Named Them. So Did the Files.

Grant Arthur Gochin

1 November 2026

1. The survivor named the Lithuanian men

Motl Kuritsky survived a shooting at the Hare Hills outside Anykščiai. He named ten men from the Lithuanian shooting group: police chief Mishkinys; Talotskis, a student and sports instructor; Antanas Pumputis, a shoemaker and orchestra player; Victorius Bakzevitsius and his brother, both bagel bakers; Grazhys, a coachman; two Davidonis brothers whose father worked for the bath-house keeper; Viliutis, a sausage-shop owner; and Kanapkis, nicknamed Lopatke, “the Spade.” The occupations and relationships made these men recognizable to the town from which their victims came. (Koniuchowsky testimony[1])

Kuritsky knew some of the armed men as his fellow musicians. During an earlier beating on the way to a pit, he recognized Viktorius Bakzevitshius and begged him for help. The answer he recorded was: “You’re a Jew! I can’t save you!” The Lithuanian criminal-file literature names policeman Viktoras Bagdzevičius, his brother Vladas Bagdzevičius, Bronius Miškinis and Silvijus Gražys. The survivor’s names and the case-file names demand comparison. The Bagdzevičius identification is particularly strong; the Miškinis and Gražys correspondences have the differing degrees of specificity set out below. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study[2])

The command and administrative functions also have names. Witness Ignatijus Kuznecovas identified Balys Baltrėnas, also rendered Boleslovas Baltrėnas, as town commandant on whose orders people were arrested and shot. A July 1941 county roster names Juozas Vyšniauskas as the Anykščiai partisan commander. Witness Stasys Vitkevičius identified Bronius Miškinis as a unit chief who distributed murdered Jews’ property, with Jonas Gečiauskas and Vytautas Pajarskas as his deputies. Arūnas Bubnys identifies more than twenty members of the local white-armband unit as shooters and records the distribution of victims’ property among members. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission)[3]; Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000[4])

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1 Leyb Koniuchowsky, testimony collection; Jonathan Boyarin, English translation; David Solly Sandler, compiler/publisher, The Lithuanian Slaughter of Its Jews (2020). The published table of contents places Golde Yed and Zalmen and Galya Bregman’s Anykshtsiai accounts at pp. 240–245. Their attestation dates are Landsberg, 17 December 1946. The long Motl Kuritsky account is cited by named episode: the cemetery removal; Viktorius in the beating line; the 5 July ransom; the Hare Hills escape and ten-name list; and the August roundup. The English text credits Boyarin’s translation dated 18 October 1989. Its original Yiddish file and printed pagination require verification.

2 Gintaras Vaičiūnas, Liudininkų parodymai kaip informacijos šaltinis 1941 Birželio sukilimo dalyvių baudžiamosiose bylose (Anykščių valsčiaus pavyzdys), Voruta, 2021, part I and part II. The article quotations are attributed to their named witnesses; Appendix B identifies the originals.

3 Arūnas Bubnys, Holocaust in Lithuanian Province in 1941, International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania, printed pp. 63–64 and 68, notes 68–74 and Utena County conclusion.

4 Valentinas Brandišauskas, ed., 1941 m. birželio sukilimas: dokumentų rinkinys (Vilnius: LGGRTC, 2000), pp. 163–174, especially pp. 172–173, entries 431–451; digitized volume. The underlying document is identified as LCVA R-1652/1/1, leaves 1–6. Facing printed pp. 172–173, scan page 87,

The Bregmans described Lithuanian crowds welcoming the Germans with bread, flowers and wine, music and celebration, while Jews locked themselves inside in fear. Kuritsky described neighbors carrying away the possessions of Jews forced from their homes. The institutions behind the persecution were the armed local formation, the police, the commandant's headquarters, the commissions identifying Jews and allocating their property, the detention sites and the property stores. Their acts were arrest, confinement, beating, rape, forced labor, robbery and murder. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas 2013[5])

2. The survivor names and the case-file names

Viktoras Bagdzevičius is the strongest identification across the two records. Kuritsky names Victorius Bakzevitsius, a local bagel baker and orchestra acquaintance, and his bagel-baker brother among the shooting group. He separately describes Viktorius in the line of Lithuanians beating Jews with sticks, whips and military shovels on the way to a pit, and records the personal appeal and answer quoted above. Vaičiūnas names brothers Viktoras and Vladas Bagdzevičius as members of the local formation arrested in September 1944. He records Viktoras's death sentence and execution, and Vladas's twenty-year sentence and death at Vorkuta in 1953. The shared given name, close surname, brother pair, locality and formation make the identification compelling. Vladas's given name comes from the case-file account; Kuritsky supplies only "brother." (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Bronius Miškinis is the probable identification of Kuritsky's Mishkinys. Kuritsky calls him the police chief; Vitkevičius describes a chief within the formation, his deputies and his distribution of Jewish property after the shootings. Vitkevičius's shooting allegation was information he heard from others, whereas Kuritsky directly lists Mishkinys in the group at his own shooting. The same locality, surname and leadership function connect the accounts. The exact appointment and personal identifiers belong in the police and unit records. Golde Yed's account also names Mishkinys in Dr. Ginsburg's robbery and murder. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Silvijus Gražys is a candidate identification for Kuritsky's coachman Grazhys. The case-file testimony summarized by Vaičiūnas places Silvijus among those hauling men's bodies from the synagogue to Bražinsko laukas, and Vitkevičius names Silva Gražys in escort and shooting allegations. Occupation, locality and acts support the comparison. The same article also names Liudvikas Gražys: Kuritsky's surname alone cannot choose conclusively between them. Viliutis, the sausage-shop owner, and witness Vincas Vilutis need occupational comparison; the Davidonis brothers and gravedigger Jonas Davicijonas, son of Feliksas, need family comparison. These last two are research candidates, not established matches. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Koniuchowsky's survivor-collection chain is distinct from the Soviet interrogation chain. The collection was published as testimony recorded in displaced-person camps in 1946–1948; Golde Yed and the Bregmans' accounts explicitly bear the Landsberg date 17 December 1946. The long

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were inspected on 1 November 2026; entries 449 and 451 print Burnaika.

5 Gintaras Vaičiūnas, Sukilimas Anykščiuose: 4 nepriklausomybės dienos, part I, 21 June 2013, and part II, 30 July 2013. Source is the historian's published account; earlier substantive extracts are preserved in the signed filings.

Kuritsky text credits a Yiddish-to-English translation dated 18 October 1989. Its original sheet must establish his precise recording place and date. What Vaičiūnas alleges about coercion of a Soviet defendant does not answer the survivor's identification. The analytical task is to compare each name, occupation and act across the two records, and to test any transmission between them. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Bubnys links the more-than-twenty-shooters attribution to J. Medžiuolis's 5 January 1945 interrogation. His file K-1/58/38531/3 supplies another route to names and specific operations. Kučiauskas's witness, interrogation and investigative-experiment evidence is examined together with the museum biography below. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Vaičiūnas case-file study)

3. Command, named acts and the three death sentences

Vaičiūnas reports three final death sentences among the sixty-two convicted men in his sample: policemen Viktoras Bagdzevičius and Adomas Petronis, and formation member Jonas Petrauskas. He reports Bagdzevičius's execution and Petronis's execution in Vilnius on 27 November 1957. In the four-defendant case, the initial death sentences of Vladas Bagdzevičius and Antanas Sidaras were changed to imprisonment; those of Viktoras Bagdzevičius and Jonas Petrauskas remained. This final disposition matters when counting the three. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Petronis is named as commander and shooter in Kuznecovas's cemetery account. Anastasija Nikiforova describes Jonas Petrauskas striking the eldest Dubovsky son's head with a rifle butt, twisting his left arm and taking his suit. The body-hauling testimony also names Petrauskas. Pranas Gindrėnas and Vladas Gabė confessed to shooting, according to Vaičiūnas, and received fifteen years' imprisonment and twenty years' hard labor respectively. Vaičiūnas doubts that either participated in a shooting; his conclusion must confront the complete admissions, witness statements and material corroboration. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Kuznecovas described Baltrėnas as the commandant whose orders caused arrests and shootings. Juozas Dobrovolskis likewise attributed the orders to Baltrėnas's command position. These are command allegations. They are more specific than merely calling him an organizer. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Vladas Macijauskas, the deputy volost head, was prosecuted in 1946. Vitkevičius described him as a former security worker and Rifleman; Marfa Berezniova described his influence over arrests and release. Antanas Beinorius, a policeman, was placed at Bražinsko laukas by gravedigger Samuilas Nikiforovas, and Apolonija Vyšniauskienė described Beinorius and Povilas Černiauskas catching an escaped Jew. Vitkevičius called Jonas Gečiauskas and Vytautas Pajarskas Miškinis's deputies and described them as working for the Gestapo; Juozas Tutkus was also named as serving it. Those labels are witness characterizations; German employment and reporting relationships require personnel records. Antanas Sidaras appears as co-defendant of the Bagdzevičius brothers and Petrauskas; the charges discussed against him include Red Army desertion and killing Soviet personnel. That case association does not itself attribute a Jewish victim's shooting to him. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

The escort and guard record names further men and particular acts. Povilas Jovaiša identified Antanas Burneika, Stasys Burneika, Povilas Černiauskas, Mykolas Juodelis, Vytautas Laskauskas, Tadas Liagas, Jonas Pavilonis and Kazys Sabinskas as men he saw escorting Jews to shooting places. Vladislava Jovaišienė described Liagas arresting a Jewish butcher's family. Pranas Jovaiša named

Albertas Paulavičius, Urbonas and Kalendra in the synagogue killing and removal of bodies. Anicetas Jovaiša, Jonas Miškinis and Danielius Kabikas described Jewish men loading and unloading corpses and then being shot. Jonas Miškinis, the body hauler, is a different given name from Bronius Miškinis. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Bronius Janickas admitted participation in the shooting of a group of 150 Jews, according to Vaičiūnas. Juozas Dobrovolskis reported Janickas boasting of machine-gunning Jews. Juozas Vyšniauskas, the imprisoned Soviet activist, alleged Janickas and Juozas Kalendra repeatedly raped and murdered the Dubovskytė sisters. This witness is distinguishable from the commander of the same name. His wife and another prisoner describe a Dubovsky household with four sons; the family identities require comparison, while the separate allegation of sexual violence remains explicit. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

4. The LGGRTC historian's exculpatory reading

The Voruta byline identifies Gintaras Vaičiūnas as a chief historian in LGGRTC's historical-research program. His 2021 articles foreground coercion of defendants, the political affiliations and later conduct of prosecution witnesses, and arguments for doubting confessions. He records Gindrėnas and Gabė's admissions and then doubts that they shot at all. He infers voluntariness from payment to grave diggers while reporting their statements that they were threatened. That is an exculpatory reading of the files, not a neutral resolution of the historical acts. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

LGGRTC also published his study on a Soviet "fifth column" in the Anykščiai region in the journal's 2022 issue, placed online on 23 January 2023. The Centre's 2023 book, Kolaboravimas ir patriotizmas Anykščių krašte 1920–1941 m., was presented at its Tuskulėnai memorial on 6 December 2023; its invitation named Dainius Noreika as a participant. The official summary describes Soviet and Nazi collaborators and the insurgents' struggle against Soviet occupiers and collaborators, but does not mention Jews or the murder of the local Jewish community. The book's contents must be assessed page by page; its public description already frames the subject without its Jewish victims. (LGGRTC journal[6]; LGGRTC book notice[7])

The survivor answers the exculpatory method with a particular identification: Viktorius was an acquaintance standing among the men beating Jews on the way to a pit. Vaičiūnas's discussion of a Soviet interrogator's conduct cannot remove that testimony. LGGRTC must publish the comparison and produce the original records needed to test it. The same standard applies to Miškinis, Gražys, Petronis and the named command and property functions.

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6 Gintaras Vaičiūnas, Sovietų Sąjungos penktoji kolona Anykščių krašte tarpukario Lietuvoje, Genocidas ir rezistencija 2(52) (2022), pp. 47–68; journal metadata gives online publication 23 January 2023.

7 LGGRTC, official invitation to the 6 December 2023 book presentation, 22 November 2023; Centre's 2023 news record confirms the event. Vaičiūnas, Kolaboravimas ir patriotizmas Anykščių krašte 1920–1941 m. (LGGRTC, 2023), ISBN 978-609-8298-32-1. The finding concerns the official summary and the published 2021 articles; the complete 320-page book remains a separate required source.

5. The published July roster

The 484-number Utena County roster is a published document in Valentinas Brandišauskas's 2000 LGGRTC collection 1941 m. birželio sukilimas, pp. 163–174. The Anykščiai section, entries 431–451 on pp. 172–173, identifies Juozas Vyšniauskas, born 1919, as the Anykščiai partisan commander, with a pistol. The following twenty men are listed as partisans serving in Anykščiai town, with rifles: Petras Matikonis; Antanas Pečiulis; Aleksas Burneika; Stasys Vingrys; Antanas Ridikas; Jonas Šaltenis; Rapolas Kamarauskas; Jonas Kamarauskas; Vladas Pulika; Stasys Stakys; Jonas Burneika; Juozas Kalendra; Antanas Tyla; Antanas Petronis; Bronius Sriubas; Vladas Sriubas; Antanas Šaltenis; Justinas Burnaika; Klemas Kiaušas; and Antanas Burnaika. The printed roster uses Burneika and Burnaika variants; entries 449 and 451 print Justinas and Antanas Burnaika. The facing page images were checked in the digitized volume. (Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000)

The section's weapons subtotal gives two machine guns, twenty rifles and 1,000 rounds. Its twenty-one listed men are a July roster snapshot; the separate formation-strength figures of 245, 248 or 254 describe a different scale or date. The roster supplies contemporary service and command evidence to compare with later testimony. In particular, it independently names Juozas Kalendra, the man identified in the corpse-removal and sexual-violence accounts, and Antanas Ridikas and Stasys Vingrys, named in the detention record. (Vaičiūnas 2013; Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000)

The three documentary chains are the survivor collection, the Soviet case records reproduced by Vaičiūnas, and the contemporary roster published by LGGRTC. Their actual overlaps are specific:

- Viktoras Bagdzevičius: Kuritsky's named acquaintance in the beating line and shooting group corresponds compellingly to the named policeman in the case-file account. His name is not in this twenty-one-man roster section. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)
- Juozas Kalendra: the contemporary roster corroborates armed service under the full name; later witnesses identify him in corpse removal and sexual violence. The acts come from the witnesses, not from the roster. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000)
- Antanas Burneika: Jovaiša's full-name identification of an escort corresponds probably to Antanas Burnaika, born 1909, in roster entry 451. The locality, given name and close surname support the match; personal identifiers must confirm it. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000)
- Antanas Petronis: the roster lists him, born 1906, in entry 445. Vitkevičius names the unit's medic Antanas Petronis alongside Adomas Petronis and alleges Gestapo work. This is a strong full-name and formation match, with the employment allegation separately attributed to the witness. Antanas is distinct from Adomas, the policeman sentenced to death. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000)
- Klemas Kiaušas: entry 450 gives his full name and birth year 1909; Adomavičienė names a Kiaušas among the police and white-armbanders she knew. That is a surname-level candidate, requiring a given name and personal identifiers before identification. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000)
- Antanas Ridikas and Stasys Vingrys: the roster independently corroborates the names and armed service of men named in the detention accounts. (Vaičiūnas 2013; Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000)

- Jonas and Rapolas Kamarauskas: the roster lists them with birth years 1899 and 1901; gravedigger Jonas Davicijonas names both as men escorting Jewish families to execution. The museum's Jonas biography identifies Rapolas, born 1901, as his brother. This relationship has documentary support. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000; museum biographies[8])

Aleksas and Jonas Burneika, Justinas and Antanas Burnaika in the roster, and Antanas and Stasys Burneika in Jovaiša's escort account form a surname cluster for investigation. Their family relationship has not been established. Birth, marriage and household records must determine whether they were relatives. The roster itself proves armed service at a particular time; the act-specific accounts establish the allegations of persecution and killing.

6. Places where the acts occurred

Vaičiūnas places the local formation's headquarters and volost police at J. Biliūno g. 17. He identifies the Riflemen's Union hall on J. Biliūno Street, since demolished, as the place where the company formed on 25 June. Bubnys identifies that hall as a collection and distribution site for murdered Jews' property. The address joins command and policing to a physical place; the hall joins formation history to appropriation. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Vaičiūnas 2013; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

The survivor geography adds the prison on Skemeny Street; the synagogue courtyard and Shoemakers' Synagogue; the old and new study houses; the Jewish cemetery; the forest confinement area called Shilalis or Janvydžiai/Janydžiai; the later Bath Street ghetto; and the Hare Hills. The criminal-file accounts add Bražinsko laukas and Gražio laukai. Liudiškiai/Girelė is the principal memorial location. A map must resolve historic street forms and distinct burial sites from cadastral evidence; assigning modern coordinates without it would conceal the very differences that require investigation. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Rosin[9]; municipal route[10]; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

7. The A Baranauskas and A Vienuolis Žukauskas Memorial Museum heroes register

The A. Baranauskas and A. Vienuolis-Žukauskas Memorial Museum's heroes biography of Juozas Gindrėnas states that Lithuania's Supreme Court posthumously rehabilitated him, while recording his admission to arresting Jews and witness accounts that he guarded and shot Jews sent to Utena. The

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8 A. Baranauskas and A. Vienuolis-Žukauskas Memorial Museum, linked heroes biographies, checked 1 November 2026: GINDRĖNAS Juozas; GINDRĖNAS Pranas; KAMARAUSKAS Jonas; TYLA Antanas; SAMULIS Jonas; VYŠNIAUSKAS Juozas; BALTRĖNAS Juozas; LEŠČIUS Jonas; NAVICKAS Pranas. The first pages contain the relevant dates, service and prosecution material; Juozas Gindrėnas's biography reports posthumous Supreme Court rehabilitation, without a decision date or identifier. All 39 full-name and surname candidates were opened; different-given-name candidates do not establish identity.

9 Josef Rosin, "Anyksciai," Pinkas Hakehillot Lita, Yad Vashem, Jerusalem, 1996, pp. 151–155; English translation Shaul Yannai, JewishGen community history. See also ANY-001 Annex A.

10 Anykščiai District Municipality, Du Anykščių žydų keliai per miestą, 21 July 2021, museum-supplied text; accessed 1 November 2026. The complete station texts and recordings are requested in Appendix B.

biography gives no rehabilitation date or case number and cites Vaičiūnas's unpublished Holocaust research collection. The museum is owned by Anykščiai District Municipality. (museum biographies; museum statutes[11])

Gindrėnas was born on 29 December 1900. The biography dates his tribunal sentence of ten years to 8 March 1945 and records witness accounts of mass arrests as well as guarding and shooting. The actual rehabilitation judgment must establish the court's reasoning and its treatment of the Jewish-victim evidence. The museum's reliance on Vaičiūnas's manuscript means that its account is not independent corroboration of his case-file narrative. (museum biographies)

The museum's regional volunteers register presents biographies beneath the heading "ANYKŠČIŲ KRAŠTO KARŽYGIAI" — "Heroes of the Anykščiai region." Balys Kučiauskas's biography says that he was prosecuted in March 1951 for participation in the June uprising and the murder of Anykščiai's Jews. It then states: "Jis buvo nuteistas 25 metus kalėti lageryje." — "He was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment in a camp." His volunteer medal certificate was issued on 29 August 1928, before the murders. The current museum presentation places that military honor beside an explicit acknowledgment of his participation in the murder prosecution. (museum volunteer register[12]; museum statutes)

The shooting evidence belongs beside this presentation. In the case-file account reproduced by Vaičiūnas, Julius Gailiūnas describes Kučiauskas shooting a wounded Jewish man in the pit; Vincas Vilutis places him at the scene; the interrogation records two shots attributed to Kučiauskas. The cited investigative experiment took place on 13 October 1951. The original is LYA P-24665/3, volume 2, envelope 115-1, leaf 156. The full statement and experiment must be read with the witness evidence. The museum's biography and its heroes framing are already public institutional statements. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; museum volunteer register)

The full register was screened against 65 distinct actor and roster names; all 39 linked biographies returned by the full-name and surname screen were opened. The further results are:

- Pranas Gindrėnas, born 29 November 1899: the biography records participation in the 1941 Andrioniškis uprising, a ten-year sentence on 8 March 1945, and rehabilitation under a 28 July 1989 decree of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Vaičiūnas's confessed shooter of that name received fifteen years. The different sentences prevent a conclusive identification without the files. The museum's Juozas biography identifies Pranas as his cousin. The 1989 decree must be distinguished from Juozas's reported Lithuanian Supreme Court rehabilitation. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; museum biographies)
- Jonas Kamarauskas, born 12 June 1899: the name, birth year and locality match the roster; the biography records his participation in the 1941 uprising and a fifteen-year sentence on 3 July 1945. It identifies Rapolas, born 1901, as his brother, matching the roster pair. Davicijonas names both brothers escorting Jewish families to execution. The biography gives no Jewish-victim

11 A. Baranauskas and A. Vienuolis-Žukauskas Memorial Museum, institutional statutes, municipality ownership provision, checked 1 November 2026.

12 A. Baranauskas and A. Vienuolis-Žukauskas Memorial Museum, Anykščių krašto savanoriai, entry dated 17 January 2023, and linked biography Balys Kučiauskas, pp. 1–3, especially p. 1. The biography cites LCVA 930/3/1842 and parish and family records. The military medal date is 1928; its 1951 prosecution paragraph expressly mentions the murder of Anykščiai's Jews.

account or rehabilitation decision. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000; museum biographies)

- Antanas Tyla, born 18 May 1898: name, birth year and locality match the armed roster. The biography gives no 1941 activity or Jewish-victim allegation. Armed service is corroborated; a killing allegation has not been established for this entry. (Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000; museum biographies)
- Jonas Samulis, born 16 August 1902: the biography gives no 1941 service or Jewish-victim evidence. A surname-only cemetery guard identification does not establish that he is the same man. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; museum biographies)
- Juozas Vyšniauskas, born 6 April 1900, died 8 February 1925: he cannot be the 1941 commander, born 1919. The apparent full-name match is excluded. (Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000; museum biographies)
- Juozas Baltrėnas, born 6 February 1901: the biography does not identify the commandant Balys or Boleslovas Baltrėnas. The given name differs; the identity remains unestablished. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; museum biographies)
- Jonas Leščius, born in 1895, died in July 1933 according to the biography. He is excluded as the 1941 actor of that name. (museum biographies)
- Pranas Navickas, born in 1895: the museum names his wife Pranciška and son Andrius; Vaičiūnas names wife Pranė and son Andrius for the accused man, strengthening the household comparison. But Vaičiūnas says the son died in the Red Army in 1945, while the museum says he lived after 1980. The biography gives no matching prosecution account. The family resemblance and conflicting son's chronology require the original case and civil records before identification. Other retrieved surname matches have different given names; none supplies a further established perpetrator identification. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; museum biographies)

The register therefore requires a broader institutional examination than Kučiauskas alone. The museum must explain the heroes framing and the treatment of the shooting evidence; LGGRTC and the court records must establish any rehabilitation, status or later honor decision for the named men. Juozas Gindrėnas's reported rehabilitation is a concrete documentary lead. Whether Pranas Gindrėnas is the confessed shooter of that name remains unresolved: the sentences differ.

8. The victims named in the records

All 770 rows in the 31-page Yad Vashem victims-tab search for Anyksciai were reviewed on 1 November 2026. The following selection comprises 145 different record identifiers whose displayed residence is Anykščiai, Lithuania, and whose displayed fate is murdered. The remaining 625 rows do not satisfy both criteria. This selection is based on the result fields; except for the previously examined Mane Margulis record, the underlying testimony pages have not all been individually authenticated. (Yad Vashem[13])

13 Yad Vashem, Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names, Anyksciai place search, all 31 result pages, 770 rows, reviewed 1 November 2026. Selection: 145 different record identifiers displaying Anykščiai residence and murdered fate. Each selected record is linked in the register. The Mane Margulis detail was also examined; individual source sheets for the remaining records require comparison.

The list groups two records under the identical named form Towa Epsztejn, producing 144 displayed entries. This is a provisional grouping, not proof that the two testimony sheets concern one person. Unknown-first-name Balon Balan entries remain separate; Berl Kagan and Kalman Glushak entries with different or absent birth years also remain separate pending comparison. Thus 144 entries is not a verified count of distinct people. Spelling and birth years follow the displayed records; a blank year means no year was displayed. Each record is linked, including both Epsztejn records. These records are not added to the approximately 1,500 total.

- Raphael Ackermann, born 1894 — record 13963239.
- Sonja Ackermann, born 1900 — record 13930745.
- Etel Arinowski Apriarski, born 1906 — record 13532742.
- Hadasa Arnest, born 1922 — record 13998338.
- Pesia Arnest, born 1890 — record 1879201.
- First name unknown Balon Balan — record 1808274.
- First name unknown Balon Balan — record 1853417.
- Frida Bentzikovich, born 1910 — record 1867309.
- Vulf Bentzikovich, born 1908 — record 1930262.
- Arie Binder — record 1048554.
- Berl Balan Blan — record 1451615.
- Avraham Bliacher — record 13998336.
- Zipora Fiege Brochson — record 15218412.
- Henekh Bulavka, born 1877 — record 1913552.
- Reizl Bulavka, born 1874 — record 1381055.
- Artzuk Burger — record 1434853.
- Bluma Burger — record 1738657.
- Chane Ete Burger — record 1738674.
- Feiga Burger — record 1434832.
- Moishe Burger — record 1786921.
- Shalom Burger — record 1434840.
- Miche Leib Moshe Davidovicz, born 1870 — record 13733761.
- Elka Davidovitz, born 1922 — record 13998330.
- Blooma Druskin — record 13998334.
- Pesakh Dubauskas — record 8615518.
- Nathan Dubovski — record 1536032.
- Mordekhai Epshtein — record 13985454.
- Towa Epsztejn — record 14007047; record 576191.
- Rachele Tile Fainblumiene Fainblum, born 1884 — record 15052793.
- Berl Feen — record 13998400.
- Reweka Alte Feler, born 1877 — record 1630190.
- Leizer Fin — record 13183576.
- Yakov Shmuel Fin, born 1912 — record 1763463.
- Yeshaiahu Yehuda Fin, born 1911 — record 14925941.
- Yisrael Fin — record 13183572.
- Yaakov Gafanovitz, born 1870 — record 1076450.
- Gedalje Garbar, born 1898 — record 5575608.
- Chayim Shlomoh Girshovitz, born 1908 — record 2026428.

- Hene Baileh Girshovitz, born 1901 — record 1721626.
- Gerschon Gloser, born 1899 — record 6524283.
- Beila Glushak, born 1901 — record 1809394.
- Itzik Glushak, born 1935 — record 1850299.
- Kalman Glushak, born 1900 — record 1838825.
- Kalman Glushak, born 1906 — record 1761158.
- Moshe Glushak, born 1933 — record 1804249.
- Velvel Glushak, born 1937 — record 1850266.
- Pesia Goldin, born 1900 — record 1798288.
- Khaia Lea Garberis Graber, born 1921 — record 13735505.
- Leibke Graber, born 1922 — record 14007864.
- Elke Elyahu Grensberg, born 1920 — record 13998332.
- Elia Alia Grinblo, born 1913 — record 1802892.
- Khana Grinblo, born 1915 — record 1475561.
- Mina Grinblo, born 1936 — record 1828576.
- Khana Gruntvagayte, born 1923 — record 13909208.
- Malka Gruntvagayte, born 1926 — record 13909207.
- Eliahu Hekhter, born 1927 — record 13980486.
- Ita Hekhter, born 1930 — record 13977173.
- Taibe Hekhter, born 1931 — record 13980271.
- Tzirel Horowitz Hurvitz, born 1908 — record 14892351.
- Pesakh Idels, born 1911 — record 1885081.
- Mashka Joffe — record 13998328.
- Berel Kagan, born 1886 — record 13461620.
- Berl Kagan — record 13461619.
- Berl Kagan, born 1890 — record 13998399.
- Lea Kagan — record 13485289.
- Basie Rakhel Kaplan — record 13775799.
- Eliahu Kaplan — record 13775053.
- Karla Karabelnik — record 1091270.
- Malka Karp, born 1920 — record 13998398.
- Tamar Katzaw — record 1991819.
- Khana Kopansayte Khaimovich, born 1914 — record 13468507.
- Szmuel Kruk Kok, born 1877 — record 1432506.
- Shulamit Kopansayte, born 1920 — record 13477528.
- Etel Kopilevich, born 1906 — record 1877206.
- Moisha Kopilevich, born 1903 — record 1475570.
- Sholom Kopilevich, born 1929 — record 1846074.
- Shulamid Kopilevich, born 1931 — record 1802907.
- Sroelis Kopilevich, born 1933 — record 1799519.
- Esther Leah Kovalskis, born 1918 — record 13947952.
- Zalman Kovalskis, born 1878 — record 13940745.
- Ichak Kovalsky — record 1633278.
- Moshe Kovalsky — record 13777350.
- Rikhel Kovalsky — record 8638566.

- Rivl Kovalsky — record 8714988.
- Roza Kovalsky — record 405934.
- Zelda Kovalsky — record 14771412.
- Rachel Kruk, born 1910 — record 511313.
- Shena Khaimovichene Kruk, born 1906 — record 15015579.
- Zelig Kruk, born 1910 — record 417109.
- Musia Lepar — record 1004486.
- Freidke Frida Lichtarnick, born 1922 — record 13998333.
- Helena Lopert — record 1834004.
- Chaja Mackin — record 1737124.
- Chase Mackin — record 1404077.
- Rachmiel Mackin, born 1905 — record 1694127.
- Chana Magid — record 13443619.
- Lea Magid — record 13443620.
- Rachel Magid — record 13443575.
- Yaakov Magid — record 13443618.
- Kopel Margulis, born 1894 — record 358285.
- Mane Margulis — record 8716973.
- Tova Margulis — record 8716972.
- Sora Melnik, born 1879 — record 13934082.
- Slovo Meresman, born 1874 — record 13287764.
- Avraham Pantanovitz, born 1896 — record 13998335.
- Reisele Pantanowitz — record 13747639.
- Sara Pantanowitz — record 13974358.
- Avraham Piketkin, born 1931 — record 14949754.
- Minda Piketkin, born 1923 — record 10240244.
- Bela Piketkina, born 1927 — record 14799429.
- Ela Frume Plit, born 1880 — record 14006729.
- Efraim Rapoport, born 1922 — record 13998331.
- Meir Rapoport, born 1893 — record 13998337.
- Haya Ratzen, born 1875 — record 13988952.
- Chaja Khava Rochman, born 1877 — record 15174859.
- Dwora Rochman, born 1910 — record 556359.
- Natan Rochman, born 1877 — record 1477927.
- Chana Leah Salitas — record 14023846.
- Shromyeske Schneider — record 15222385.
- Lipa Segal, born 1877 — record 376996.
- Miriam Mari Segal, born 1875 — record 688796.
- Pesa Segal, born 1878 — record 804968.
- Mordechai Smidt, born 1920 — record 13998327.
- Izchak Tal Talas, born 1900 — record 6547423.
- Elka Surname unknown — record 14055237.
- Leika Surname unknown — record 14055238.
- Aharon Vain, born 1926 — record 1758459.
- Etka Vain, born 1932 — record 1798694.

- Jankel Hirsh Vain, born 1928 — record 1758441.
- Rachel Vain, born 1934 — record 1798361.
- Serel Vain — record 1807873.
- Yitzhak Moshe Vain — record 1807877.
- Tevke Vein, born 1930 — record 1798353.
- Avraham Veiner — record 8658207.
- Pesakh Veiner — record 10514635.
- Shulamit Veiner — record 8658205.
- Velvele Veiner — record 8658206.
- Schulamit Weiner Viner, born 1910 — record 894677.
- Nekhama Vinikov — record 1755371.
- Ytzkhak Vinikov — record 1717666.
- Moche Zelezniak, born 1922 — record 1469993.
- Reuven Zelezniak — record 1469999.
- Yaakov Zelezniak — record 14874669.
- Ida Zilber — record 1518984.

The same register also preserves the names supplied by survivor testimony: Yerakhmiel Kuritsky, Velvl Fisher and Yankl Rivesman at the cemetery; Yoshe Karebelnik; Elke Binder; Chonke Beder; Avrom Beder; Itske Tal; Henokh Segal; Abe Segal; Moshe-Motke Vaynik; Leyzer Garber; Khayemke Feygin; Dr. Noyekh Ginsburg; Leyzer Ginsburg; Reyzele Pantinovitz; and Khaye-Leyke Garber. The testimony also describes the murdered wives of the Ginsburg brothers and their mother without supplying their names. These persons remain visible as unnamed victims. Beynish Statler is separately recorded as dying by suicide during confinement. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Rosin names the last rabbi, Kalman-Yitzhak Kadishevitz, among the men murdered in late July 1941. The later memorial compilation gives a conflicting 1943 account, requiring reconciliation. (Rosin; memorial compilation[14])

The testimony's Itske Tal, Khaye-Leyke Garber and Reyzele Pantinovitz resemble the database's Izchak Tal Talas, Khaia Lea Garberis Graber and Reisele Pantanowitz. These are comparison leads, not established duplicate identities. Parents, age, family and testimony provenance must establish each match before merging. The testimony names and unnamed family members are not added to the database entry count.

9. Forced labor, confiscation and beneficiaries

Lithuanian armed men dispossessed Jews while the victims were alive. They took house keys, extorted goods for release and drove families from homes that neighbors then plundered. The survivor accounts describe clothing taken from victims and property accumulated in the new study house after a roundup. Bubnys identifies another collection place, the Riflemen's Union hall, and says part of the property was divided among white-armband members. The Riflemen's Union hall

14 KehilaLinks Anykščiai Holocaust narrative 1 and Holocaust narrative 2, compiled by L. Chilton and M. Humphrey from memorial literature including Ephraim Oshry, The Annihilation of Lithuanian Jewry, pp. 183–184; relevant substantive passages preserved in ANY-001. Shared source traditions are not counted as independent corroboration.

and the new study house were two named property stores. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Rosin)

Vaičiūnas's 2013 account describes two commissions within the formation's headquarters: one for identifying Jewish persons and another for registering and distributing Jewish property. These reported administrative functions connect racial identification with dispossession. LGGRTC must obtain and produce the commissions' membership, orders, lists and property records. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Vaičiūnas 2013)

The economic record must follow each transaction: original owner, seizure, inventory, storage, allocation, recipient and subsequent use. A report that records only the grave leaves out what happened to the living owners' homes, businesses, labor, clothes, tools and valuables. The surviving inventories and allocation records must identify the final recipients.

Forced work also belongs to this history. Published accounts describe heavy labor before execution and work outside the forest confinement site. The labor was controlled by armed men who could remove prisoners from their families. The employers, allocation lists, payments and proceeds remain an unresolved documentary task. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Rosin)

10. What Lithuania tells the public

The current VLE town entry states: "1941 per vokiečių okupaciją nužudyta apie 1500 Anykščių gyventojų, daugiausia žydų." My translation: "In 1941, during the German occupation, about 1,500 inhabitants of Anykščiai, mostly Jews, were murdered." The sentence names the occupation but no perpetrating formation. It omits the white-armband unit identified by Bubnys and the local acts described in testimony. (VLE town entry[15])

The municipal museum's 2021 route announcement describes seven stations about Jewish life and seven about destruction, and a route through the former confinement area at Janydžiai to Liudiškiai. It does not identify the local perpetrators. The information stand documented at the grave in 2023 likewise describes the murdered community without naming the killers. (municipal route; memorial documentation[16])

Other Lithuanian publications do name local shooters. The Holocaust Atlas passage preserved in my signed submissions identifies Anykščiai white-armbanders. Gintaras Vaičiūnas, an LGGRTC historian, also records local shooting in his 2013 account. His later work advances an exculpatory interpretation of the criminal files; the survivor evidence tests that interpretation. The question is why the town overview and visitor texts fail to communicate the local conduct already present in relevant scholarship. (ANY-001[17]; Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas 2013)

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15 VLE, Anykščiai, history section, 1 November 2026. The exact 1941 sentence matches the passage preserved in ANY-001. The quoted sentence is translated by the author.

16 Center for Jewish Art, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Holocaust memorial in Anykščiai, object 52763, documentation by Milda Jakulytė, June 2023 photographs. Stone and stand transcriptions; the entry's historical June date is distinguished from Bubnys's July date.

17 Grant Arthur Gochin, signed submissions ANY-001, ANY-002, ANY-003 and ANY-005 with bilingual annexes, sent 20 October 2026 California time. Historical and institutional passages preserved in those signed records are cited as ANY-001 where direct source re-verification remains

11. What the documents materially contradict

VLE's sentence presents a Jewish community's murder as an agentless loss of town inhabitants. Bubnys's study supplies the missing subject: local white-armband members shot the victims. Its property finding supplies a further missing dimension: members benefited from the belongings of the murdered. The defect is material omission and displacement of agency. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); VLE town entry)

The omission is especially visible beside VLE's account of the later Soviet deportations, where it names Soviet authority as the actor. VLE's general Holocaust article also expressly identifies Lithuanian formations among the killing forces. The town entry can name the local formation without abandoning the fact of Nazi German occupation. (VLE town entry; VLE Holocaust entry[18])

The grave contains another contrast. Its Yiddish inscription identifies Hitlerite murderers and their local helpers; the short Lithuanian inscription below it is a memorial blessing. The later Lithuanian and English stand describes the killings without identifying their perpetrators. The 1993 inscription and the 2021 stand communicate different accounts to visitors. (memorial documentation)

12. What remains unresolved

The sources differ on the date of German entry, the formation's command and strength, the dates and sequence of killings, the number of people murdered, and transfers to Utena. Motl Kuritsky's longer testimony is particularly consequential: it describes killings and escape in early July, a small Bath Street ghetto later in July, and a roundup on 7 August. The standard published account emphasizes late July and 29 August. These chronologies must remain separately attributed. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Rosin)

The source problem is specific: the original Yiddish sheets must fix the wording and provenance of each survivor account, while the Soviet files must supply the complete statements and case histories now quoted by historians. Appendix B identifies those records. The English Kuritsky account supplies the ten names and detailed acts that can already be compared with the published case-file evidence.

13. What the institutions must investigate

LGGRTC must obtain and produce the records underlying its historians' published accounts, and explain their contents: the Medžiuolis and Čepėnas files; the Kučiauskas testimony and investigative experiment; the group files used by Vaičiūnas; the formation's contemporary documents; and the property-registration and distribution records. It must reconcile those materials with the survivor testimony rather than make Soviet provenance a general reason to set the testimony aside. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas 2013; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

VLE must name the local formation and its documented acts. The municipality, local museum and heritage authorities must identify the source basis of their visitor texts and the current wording at the

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open. A combined preservation PDF accompanies the prior-submissions record.

18 VLE, Holokaustas, section Holokaustas Lietuvoje, checked 1 November 2026; and policijos batalionai, passage preserved in ANY-001.

grave. The requested historical work concerns persecution, dispossession and murder together. These are research and correction demands.

14. Place, names and the limits of the town study

Anykščiai stands on the Šventoji River, west of Utena. Jewish sources use Aniksht or Anyksht; Russian and Polish forms include Onikshty and Onikszty. The town belonged to Utena County during the period central to the 1941 investigation. Earlier genealogical records are often organized under Ukmergė district. Those administrative frames must not be substituted for one another. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Rosin; LitvakSIG[19])

The principal grave is associated with Liudiškiai hill and Girelė forest, also described as the Hare Hills or Zuikių kalnai; its cultural-property code is 10806. Testimony uses additional names, including Bražinsko laukas and Gražio laukai. A cadastral and cartographic comparison is needed before every named burial place is treated as the same pit or site. The nearby Keblonys killings are discussed as a separate event. The victims from Kavarskas, Troškūnai and Svėdasai require separate locality and event accounting.

15. Flight and the seizure of local power

The testimony describes delayed evacuation, contradictory assurances by Soviet officials, crowded roads, German bombing and attacks by Lithuanian armed men on Jewish refugees. Kuritsky recounts a failed flight toward Rokiškis and shootings along the route through the Svėdasai area. He names members of the Feldman family among those he saw shot. The shootings on the refugee route belong to a different location from Liudiškiai. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

The accounts date German entry differently: 25 June in several survivor accounts and Vaičiūnas's account; 26 June in Yahad's town profile; 27 June in Bubnys. The material sequence is clearer than the exact day: Soviet authority withdrew, the German advance closed escape routes, and local armed men took control of the town and the movement of Jews. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Rosin; Vaičiūnas 2013; Yahad Anykščiai[20])

The white-armband unit's command also needs documentary reconciliation. Bubnys names Juozas Vyšniauskas. Vaičiūnas identifies Balys Baltrėnas in the leadership; Kuznecovas calls him commandant and attributes arrests and shootings to his orders. The July county roster calls Juozas Vyšniauskas the Anykščiai partisan commander. His articles give different unit strengths, including 254 and 245; the 2016 journalism reports 248. A full formation list must distinguish the town, rural branches, dates and functions. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Vaičiūnas 2013; LRT / Anykšta[21])

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19 LitvakSIG, All Lithuania Database search form and Ukmergė district research group, checked 1 November 2026. The Town exact Anyksciai search returned 12,638 collection-level matches. Individual historical records are required for household identification.

20 Yahad–In Unum, Anykščiai field-investigation profile, including witness 248, interviewed 21 April 2016, and the published extract from Čepėnas's Soviet testimony. The published profile supplies the extract; Appendix B identifies further production.

16. The first roundups and confinement

Golde Aron, later Yed, and Zalmen and Galya Bregman describe armed Lithuanians driving Jews from their homes on 26 June. Families were placed in synagogues, study houses and prayer rooms. Keys were surrendered; beatings accompanied the movement. The Bregmans' account describes armed Lithuanians at the entrances striking people with rifle butts, sticks and military shovels. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

The Bregmans describe families separated in the chaos, wounded people packed inside, and inadequate means of dressing injuries. They estimated more than 5,000 prisoners, including refugees; this is their estimate, not a verified census or death total. Their account was recorded by Koniuchowsky at Landsberg on 17 December 1946. Golde Yed's separate account bears the same recording date. Their accounts belong to Koniuchowsky's survivor collection, later published by David Solly Sandler. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Yahad's 2016 witness interview supplies a further identification measure: Jewish houses were marked and adults required to wear identifying stars. Its account describes separate confinement of men and of women and children. This testimony extends the reconstruction beyond shooting to registration, identification and the control of households. (Yahad Anykščiai)

17. The synagogue courtyard killings

The Bregmans describe men ordered out, told to run and fired upon during the night of 26 June. They describe the next morning's burial of bodies in the courtyard, including two at the threshold of a study house. Their account also records repeated recapture and beating of men who had escaped. Golde Yed reports thirty-six young men forced to dig a pit and shot in the courtyard. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Kuritsky's narrative describes more than thirty men shot during that first night and gives a later, much larger operation on 5 July, with an estimate of 450–500 men murdered inside the prayer buildings. The two statements concern different episodes in his account. These early operations differ from the standard late-July account; their overlap with the approximate 1,500 total requires reconciliation. The burial, transport and victim identities must be reconstructed event by event. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony)

Bubnys also describes early arrests of non-local Jews and shootings in the first days. The convergence on early violence is substantial; exact totals and dates remain separately sourced. The institutional task is to identify each synagogue, courtyard grave, later removal and linked witness statement. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony)

18. Torture and sexual violence

The survivor accounts describe beatings with shovels and beams, broken limbs and skull injuries, forced exercises, and prisoners made to lie in blood and water. The Bregmans describe women and

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21 LRT report republished by Anykšta, Anykščių žydų istorija: sinagogos buvo paverstos kepyklomis, 14 October 2016; quotations and transfer claim preserved in ANY-001. Journalism, not a transport register.

girls taken out at night and returned in severe distress. Golde Yed's account describes abuse of Noyekh Ginsburg's pregnant wife, including public stripping, beating and murder; the passage identifies information relayed by townspeople rather than all of it as Golde's direct observation. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Kuritsky recounts seeing seventeen-year-old Reyzele Pantinovitz assaulted during the August roundup. His account also records what he overheard a perpetrator say about the killing of Khaye-Leyke Garber. The former is presented as his observation; the latter is a reported conversation he says he overheard while hidden. Kuritsky identifies the first as something he saw and the second as a perpetrator's statement he overheard. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Vaičiūnas reproduces testimony alleging repeated rape and murder of the Dubovskytė sisters by Bronius Janickas and Juozas Kalendra. Other testimony in his discussion describes an Abram Dubovsky household with four sons. The family identities and original records must be investigated before those accounts are combined. Sexual violence is already supported as a substantive subject of the survivor evidence; resolving the Dubovsky identities is a specific additional task. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

19. Leather Cap and the Lithuanians the soldiers confronted

Kuritsky's detailed account identifies the man called Leather Cap as a Lithuanian from the Klaipėda area and a former secretary of the Communist youth organization in Anykščiai. He describes this man beating Jews with a beam and supervising deadly abuse. Golde Yed and the Bregmans describe a German from the Klaipėda area in an SS uniform. The accounts disagree about nationality and political biography; none supplies his civil name. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Kuritsky says two Jewish women told two German soldiers what the tormentor was doing. The soldiers returned armed that night and defended the Jews in the old study house against the Lithuanians. His account then describes a search finding stolen gold watches, rings, furs and other valuables, followed by Leather Cap's arrest. The episode identifies the immediate persecutors as Lithuanian men and the danger from which the soldiers protected the prisoners. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

20. The cemetery shooting, Dr. Ginsburg and the named victims

Kuritsky describes partisans taking his father Yerakhmiel from the Shoemakers' Synagogue on 29 June. He names the coachman Grazhys and "Lopatke" Kanapkis among those who took him away. Men sent to fill the grave told him that Yerakhmiel, Velvl Fisher and Yankl Rivesman had been shot at the Jewish cemetery. In the Soviet-file account reproduced by Vaičiūnas, Ignatijus Kuznecovas described an early cemetery shooting of three Jews led by Adomas Petronis. Petronis and Jasevičius, also called Jasaitis, fired; Samulis, Janickas and other men guarded the place. Kuznecovas said Petronis showed one victim how to stand. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

The accounts concern the same kind of early operation, at the same cemetery, with three victims. They are a strong candidate for the same or overlapping event. They describe different roles: seizure from the synagogue in Kuritsky's account, command and firing in Kuznecovas's. The original protocol's victim names, date and residences can settle the match. Vaičiūnas cites Kuznecovas's 18 October 1955 statement in the Petronis file, K-1/58/34357/3, volume 1, leaves 194–198. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Golde Yed's account, relaying information brought by Leybele, names armed local Lithuanians including Mishkinys in the robbery and murder of Dr. Noyekh Ginsburg. The doctor appealed to the years of care he had given the town's Lithuanians. They obtained his gold and valuables by deception and then shot him in his home. The account also reports the killing of his brother Leyzer and Leyzer's wife and their mother at home, and the stripping, beating and murder of Noyekh's pregnant wife. Kuritsky, however, places the doctor and his wife in a group taken from prison to the Hare Hills on 7 July. These accounts identify a murdered family while giving conflicting final locations and sequences. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Kuritsky describes Beynish Statler's suicide in confinement and partisans murdering Yoshe Karebelnik after finding him in hiding. He names nine men murdered in the shooting operation he survived: Elke Binder; Chonke and Avrom Beder; Itske Tal; Henokh and Abe Segal; Moshe-Motke Vaynik; Leyzer Garber; and Khayemke Feygin. Immediately after these victims, he lists the ten Lithuanian perpetrators reproduced in the opening. Their occupations and the Davidonis brothers' family connection are part of his identification, not later editorial additions. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

21. The forest camp and controlled labor

The sources describe confinement in a forest area with summer houses. The municipal route calls a location at Janydžiai a former ghetto site; the testimony uses Shilalis and Janvydžiai variants. Rosin describes people kept outdoors and taken for labor, including agricultural work. Kuritsky's narrative describes improvised tents, hunger, armed restrictions on leaving, and assaults on women. His account places him in hiding outside the camp during parts of this period, so the camp scenes are not all treated as his direct observation. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Rosin; municipal route)

The question whether this was called a ghetto, a camp or temporary detention must follow the specific place and date. It cannot erase the coercion. The site boundaries, owners of the summer houses, guards, labor allocations and surviving orders require investigation. Yahad's neighboring Keblonys testimony describes a farmer taking a Jewish family as laborers in an attempt to save them; that case is not evidence of a general labor market's terms. (Yahad Anykščiai; Yahad Keblonys[22])

22. Late July and 29 August

The standard account dates the separation and murder of the Jewish men to approximately 28 July and the murder of women, children and elderly people to 29 August 1941 at Liudiškiai. Rosin describes Lithuanian implementation under German supervision for the July operation. Bubnys gives approximately 1,500 Jewish victims in all and more than twenty local white-armband shooters. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Rosin)

The Lithuanian and English Atlas passages preserved in the signed filings differ by a month for the men's killing: July in Lithuanian, June in English. The Center for Jewish Art's historical description repeats a late-June date. The competing dates are documentary discrepancies requiring correction or

22 Yahad–In Unum, Keblonys field-investigation profile, including witness 255, Albertas P., interviewed 23 April 2016. The profile's English text is presented under Spanish interface headings. No victim-name identification is inferred from the group total.

explanation, not a reason to average them. The signed filings preserve both language versions for this comparison. (ANY-001; memorial documentation)

23. The longer Kuritsky chronology and Utena

The longer testimony gives a more extensive sequence than the copy previously used: escape from a shooting on 8 July; a group of women and children taken to the Hare Hills on 10 July; entry into a small ghetto on Bath Street on 26 July; and a roundup on 7 August. Kuritsky describes watching the last roundup while hidden in the new study house. He says that an unnamed partisan later told Veronika that the deportees were taken by narrow-gauge railway to Utena and shot there on 8 August. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Kuritsky describes the roundup as something he saw; the railway destination, shooting date and scene at Utena came through the partisan's account he overheard. Jäger supplies an independent German operational date against which that report can be tested.

Other sources already raised Utena transfers. The earlier filings record testimony relayed by Vaičiūnas, memorial compilations and the 2016 report giving approximately 600 people taken there. The longer Kuritsky passage adds a proposed sequence and route. Jäger's report records a Utena operation on 7 August 1941: 483 Jewish men, 87 Jewish women and one Lithuanian (571 in all; 570 Jews). The entry falls under Hamann's operations conducted with Lithuanian partisans. Kuritsky's 7 August roundup and reported 8 August shooting, and the approximately 600-person transfer in other accounts, make this a serious candidate connection. The one-day difference, the sex distribution and the victims' places of origin must be resolved through transport, prison and execution records. Jäger does not name Anykščiai as those victims' origin. (Jäger report[23]) The transferred group's overlap with local burial totals requires victim-level reconciliation. (ANY-001; Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study; LRT / Anykšta)

24. Looting, ransom and the confiscated-property stores

Kuritsky describes buying release from a Lithuanian partisan who had played in the orchestra with him. On 5 July, the man selected a wagonload of goods from the family home and took it away. Two days earlier, when Kanapkis seized Motl, his mother Golde had offered anything in the house to save him. Kanapkis instead took her for forced labor and Motl to the prison on Skemeny Street. He describes Lithuanian neighbors happily carrying away the possessions of displaced Jews, property demanded by the neighbor Davidonis, houses occupied by partisans' families, and goods moved into the new study house after the August roundup. The stored goods included bedding, furniture, jewelry, clocks, watches, religious articles, books and family photographs. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

The four hidden survivors, according to the testimony, damaged goods to deny them to the perpetrators. This passage is both a dispossession account and an account of an attempt to resist material appropriation. It identifies a storage site and categories of property without supplying an official inventory. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

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23 Karl Jäger, report of 1 December 1941, English transcription hosted by the University of South Florida, Hamann paragraph and 7 August 1941 Utena entry. Its 571 total comprises 483 Jewish men, 87 Jewish women and one Lithuanian. Bubnys's Utena County conclusion discusses the absent named Anykščiai entry and the local white-armband formation's participation.

Bubnys's separate account of the Riflemen's Union hall relies on Čepėnas's 25 January 1951 interrogation, LYA K-1, inventory 58, file 34837/3, leaf 56. The new study house and the hall may represent different stages or stores; their relationship is unresolved. The pertinent records are inventories, keys and custody, orders, allocation lists, receipts, sale proceeds and recipients' files. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission))

Vaičiūnas's witness discussion names Ona Paršelienė and Stasė Kielienė in appropriation of valuables from murdered Jews; Barkauskienė also describes Paršelienė searching Jewish women. It records payment to grave diggers in victims' clothing and footwear. Vitkevičius identifies Bronius Miškinis distributing property after the shooting. Alongside Bubnys's finding, this establishes an economy of murder: members of the Lithuanian unit received victims' property, and some burial work was remunerated from what had been taken from the dead. Vaičiūnas's description of paid grave diggers as volunteers must be checked against their own statements about coercion. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

25. Rescue, survival and persecution after the mass operations

Veronika Misiūnaitė, later Kalinkienė, sheltered and fed Kuritsky; the longer testimony describes her assistance to Gavriel Kats and his sons as well. Her conduct is a particular rescue history. The memorial biography records recognition in 2000. Kuritsky's account also describes assistance from other individuals, including a Russian neighbor who gave him bread and a woman near his route to Daugavpils. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Kalinkienė biography[24])

The rescue biography places his emergence from a pit in early September; the longer testimony dates the escape associated with his first refuge to 8–9 July. The original testimony and recognition dossier must establish whether these are divergent dates, separate events or later compression. The competing accounts give different dates. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Kalinkienė biography)

Čepėnas's account describes urging people not to participate in killing and approaching the German commandant at Utena. It is evidence of his reported intervention. Yahad reproduces his claim that after his address his parishioners did not take part in shootings. His intervention does not erase local Lithuanian participation: Bubnys identifies more than twenty local shooters and Kuritsky names local men. These sources contradict a blanket claim of local non-participation. Testing the narrower claim that none of Čepėnas's own parishioners participated also requires the named men's parish affiliation. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Yahad Anykščiai)

Kuritsky describes continued searches, gunfire, flight and hiding into the autumn, followed by capture near Daugavpils and incarceration in its ghetto. The end of the large town operations did not end the danger to Jews who remained alive. His later interviews and camp documentation are required to establish his trajectory through 1944–1945. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

26. Keblonys and the pursuit of the remaining Jews

Yahad identifies a separate killing near Keblonys, southeast of Anykščiai: two Jewish families, four adults and six children, found after the main killings and executed. Its witness Albertas P.,

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24 Teisuolių atminimas, Kalinkienė Veronika, memorial biography and account drawing on Rimantas Vanagas. Its rescue timing is compared with the longer Kuritsky narrative; the recognition dossier is required to reconcile the dates.

interviewed in 2016, describes his parents' attempt to save a five-person family and his father subsequently having to bury the victims. Yahad reports an unmarked grave located with witness assistance. (Yahad Keblonys)

This event demonstrates why research cannot stop at the principal memorial. The exact date, victims' names, perpetrators and land parcel remain to be verified. Yahad does not identify these families as the Kats family; their names and overlap with existing totals remain open.

27. Victim counts and the 1944–1945 boundary

About 1,500 is the principal published estimate, repeated by Bubnys, the Atlas and memorial documentation. Bubnys questions its precision and notes refugees among the victims. The figure must stay attached to its source tradition. Approximately 2,000 prewar Jews, approximately 600 reportedly transferred to Utena, and individual operation estimates are not interchangeable denominators. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Rosin; memorial documentation; LRT / Anykšta)

The Red Army returned on 15 July 1944 according to VLE. Investigations and the earliest criminal cases followed in 1944–1945. Those postwar documents are evidence about 1941, created in a coercive Soviet system; their claims require document-level examination and comparison with survivor accounts. The original statements, witnesses and corroborating documents must be examined together. (VLE town entry; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Rosin records nine Jews living in the town in 1959 and two in 1989. These later figures are contextual indicators of the destroyed community, not a direct count of those who survived 1941. Rosin also reports a 1969 transfer of remains to Vilnius. The removal records, cemetery registers and site documentation must clarify its extent, particularly because the later stand describes Liudiškiai as a final resting place. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Rosin; memorial documentation)

28. The memorial and the public landscape

The monument's Yiddish text identifies both Hitlerite murderers and local helpers. The Lithuanian line beneath it is a blessing; it is not a parallel Lithuanian translation of the narrative inscription. The Center for Jewish Art documents the stone and later stand with photographs taken in June 2023, and reports the new inscription's placement by the Lithuanian Jewish Community in 1993. (memorial documentation)

The 2021 stand identifies the Jewish community, gives an approximate victim total and places the killings between July and September. It names no perpetrator. The local formation documented by Bubnys can be named in both visitor languages. The stand requires an explicit account of the local formation and its acts. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); memorial documentation)

The municipal route announcement now can be read directly. It identifies Janydžiai as a former ghetto site and describes the museum's memorial project. The actual seven death-route station texts and audio recordings remain a separate body of material; the announcement is not their complete transcript. The full tourism leaflet and the current heritage-register record were not obtained. (municipal route)

29. The institutions must obtain and produce the records

The historical record already supports naming the local formation and the persecution, dispossession and murder it implemented. The outstanding work must identify the exact actors and transactions behind those established categories. A clear public account must connect the synagogue courtyard, the prison, the forest camp, the grave, the property stores and the households that received goods.

LGGRTC must produce a documented reconciliation of the competing chronologies and the sources used by its historians. VLE must state who acted. The local institutions must explain the source and authorship of the visitor texts, identify which changes have been considered, and provide their historical reasoning. The community's history must be told through the people who lived there and the people who acted against them.

30. The community before 1915

The historical background explains what was destroyed. The local museum's account, preserved in the earlier submissions, traces Jewish presence to a 1567 tavern record and describes an established community and cemetery by the late seventeenth century. It reports that Jewish families occupied forty-seven of 101 households in the mid-eighteenth century. The figures come from the museum's historical account. (ANY-001)

The nineteenth-century community expanded despite repeated fires. Rosin gives 1,556 Jews in 1847 and 2,754 of 3,947 inhabitants in 1897. Emigration connected families to the United States, South Africa and Palestine. Those connections later supplied assistance for rebuilding after the First World War. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Rosin)

31. The 1915 pogrom and destruction

Rosin's history reports that on 14 July 1915 retreating Russian infantry carried out a pogrom: Jews were beaten and tortured, women raped, and a miller killed while defending his wife and daughter. Russian infantry committed the 1915 pogrom; Lithuanian armed men and German occupation agencies implemented the persecution in 1941. (ANY-001; Rosin)

The war dispersed the Jewish population and devastated the town. VLE records 186 houses burned during the First World War. Jewish families returned to damaged homes and rebuilt with help from relatives abroad and the Joint. Destruction in 1915 and recovery after 1918 belong together: the community murdered in 1941 had already reconstructed its economic and social institutions after a previous catastrophe. (ANY-001; Rosin; VLE town entry)

32. Citizenship and communal institutions after 1918

An eleven-member Jewish community council operated from 1919 to the end of 1925. Rosin records 534 votes among 667 eligible voters and representatives of religious, labor and Zionist tendencies. The community was politically diverse. Its institutions cannot be reduced to the later collective accusation of Jewish communism. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Rosin)

Schools included Tarbut, Yavne, a Yiddish Kultur-Lige school with a kindergarten, and religious instruction. The earlier research records approximately sixty pupils at Tarbut, fifty at Yavne, 120 at the Yiddish school and thirty in its kindergarten. There were libraries, a small yeshiva, theater, music,

youth movements and sports. The sources give different counts of prayer houses and libraries. (ANY-001; Rosin)

Religious life centered on the Shulhoif, the synagogue courtyard. The sources describe old and new study houses, a Hasidic synagogue and smaller prayer rooms; Bubnys gives six houses of prayer. A donation from a former resident supported the Hasidic synagogue's renovation in 1938. Rabbi Kalman-Yitzhak Kadishevitz, author of Toldot Yitzhak, was the last rabbi of the community. Rosin places him among the men shot outside Anykščiai at the end of July 1941 by Lithuanians under German supervision. A later memorial compilation gives 1943 and German perpetrators instead. The contradiction concerns his death date and circumstances, not whether the community lost its rabbi to murder. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Rosin)

33. Livelihoods and the property at stake

The community's economy included trade, felt boots, footwear, knitting, metalwork, food production and timber rafting. The earlier filings record Rosin's figures of fifty Jewish-owned shops and businesses among fifty-seven in 1931 and twenty-four Jewish-owned light-industrial establishments among thirty. The businesses were working livelihoods, with employees, equipment, stock and credit relationships. (ANY-001; Rosin)

Rosin gives 164 Jewish artisans in 1937; Bubnys gives 166 in his interwar overview. The difference is retained rather than silently corrected. The Folksbank had thirty-three members at its founding in 1920, 396 in 1927 and 275 in 1932, according to Rosin. Rafting on the Šventoji and Nemunas provided seasonal work. Most volunteer firefighters were Jewish. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Rosin)

The economic crisis and the Union of Lithuanian Traders' agitation against buying from Jews added pressure in the 1930s. Rosin describes government backing for that policy. Contemporary issues of Verslas and the local implementation records are necessary to reconstruct exactly how the campaign operated in Anykščiai. Local implementation can be traced through the traders' records and contemporary business files. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Rosin)

34. Soviet occupation and Jewish victims in 1940–1941

The Soviet occupation nationalized businesses and suppressed independent organizations. Jewish proprietors and institutions were among its victims. Vaičiūnas's 2013 account gives seventy-nine deported town residents in June 1941, including forty-three Jews in ten families, thirty-one Lithuanians and five Poles. VLE gives forty-two deportees without explaining the geographic or documentary difference. The two figures require their original lists and a common definition of the population counted. (VLE town entry; Vaičiūnas 2013)

The armed unit persecuted Jews as Jews. The deported Jewish families, nationalized businesses and suppressed Jewish organizations also expose the falsity of substituting a collective political label for this community's history.

35. The prior submissions and observed responses

My four signed submissions—ANY-001, ANY-002, ANY-003 and ANY-005—were sent on 20 October 2026 in California, corresponding to 21 October in Lithuania. They address the VLE entry,

local public texts, the grave and heritage record, and specific archival files. Their full texts and annexes are preserved in the combined prior submissions. (ANY-001)

The subsequent correspondence records LGGRTC registrations 7R-1428, 7R-1429 and 7R-1432; Culture Ministry registration G-8487; heritage-department registration 1-4550; and LYA registration P1-2604. The municipality registered the public-text request as 1-GP-1541 and the memorial request as 1-GP-1542 on 21 October. These are administrative actions. They are not evidence that the historical claims were substantively examined or corrected. (registration correspondence[25])

LYA's 26 October letter P2-3475, sent on 28 October, responds to ANY-005. It states that the archive does not conduct research or authenticate published footnotes on request, describes fees for search and copying, requires advance payment and directs researchers to EAIS finding aids. It does not supply the seven requested files or individual finding-aid confirmations. My original request had identified the files and made paid copying contingent on an estimate. The response is therefore recorded as a procedural and fee response, with the document-production questions unresolved. (LYA P2-3475[26])

The letter is not a historical determination about the murders. The current VLE wording remains the same passage challenged in ANY-001; the evidence available does not establish why the editors retained it. (VLE town entry; LYA P2-3475)

Appendix A. Institutional contradiction and independent verification

A1. VLE town entry

- Representation: the town entry's 1941 sentence names the German occupation and approximate victims but no perpetrators.
- Documentary comparison: Bubnys identifies local white-armband shooters and distribution of murdered Jews' property; survivor testimony describes arrests, confinement, violence and robbery.
- Finding: omission of the documented local formation and acts; effect on readers is an agentless account of destruction.
- Accurate control: VLE's general Holocaust entry names German and Lithuanian killing formations; its town entry names Soviet authority in the later deportation sentence.
- Notice and outcome: ANY-001 sent; LGGRTC copy registered. The current town sentence remains. A substantive VLE decision was not located in the town-subject correspondence reviewed.
- Correction sought: identify the local formation and its acts while retaining the German occupation and source-specific approximate total. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); VLE town entry; VLE Holocaust entry; registration correspondence)

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25 Town-specific incoming correspondence of 21–28 October 2026: LGGRTC receipt messages, Culture Ministry and heritage-department registration messages, municipal receipt messages and LYA acknowledgment. Administrative registration is not substantive historical review.

26 Lithuanian Special Archives, letter 26 October 2026, P2-3475, replying to ANY-005 received as P1-2604; sent 28 October 2026. Signed one-page letter; fee and procedure statements are those of the archive.

A2. The 1993 inscription and 2021 stand

- Representation: the stone's Yiddish narrative names Hitlerite murderers and local helpers; the later stand does not name perpetrators.
- Finding: the stand omits the perpetrators named in the historical evidence.
- Verification: Center for Jewish Art photographs and transcriptions dated June 2023.
- Notice: ANY-003; municipal receipts, ministry and heritage registrations documented. No updated physical sign was verified.
- Correction sought: a source-based identification of the local white-armband formation in Lithuanian and English, preserving the existing inscription. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); memorial documentation; registration correspondence)

A3. Municipal route announcement

- Representation: a 2021 museum-supplied announcement describes life and death routes, the former confinement site and grave.
- Finding: no perpetrators named in that announcement. It is not a transcript of all stations and recordings.
- Verification improvement: the live municipal announcement is now accessible through retrieval; the older filing used an archived copy.
- Correction sought: provide and examine the full station texts and recordings; include the documented local acts where their omission materially affects the historical account. (ANY-001; municipal route)

A4. Atlas date discrepancy

- Representation preserved in ANY-001: the Lithuanian passage gives late July; the English passage late June. The Center for Jewish Art historical description also gives June.
- Comparison: Bubnys and Rosin give late July for the principal men's operation, while testimony records earlier killings as well.
- Finding: an unresolved month discrepancy in descriptions of an apparently corresponding operation. It cannot be solved by assuming every early killing is the same event.
- Correction sought: identify the event and source behind each version and correct any translation or dating error. Direct Atlas re-verification remains open. (ANY-001; Rosin; memorial documentation)

A5. Formation leadership and institutional scholarship

- Published accounts: Bubnys names Vyšniauskas; Vaičiūnas identifies Baltrėnas and also discusses Vyšniauskas in the leadership.
- Finding: unresolved leadership chronology and possibly different levels of command. The contemporary roster and dated orders must establish each man's function.
- Correction sought: obtain contemporary formation documents, rosters, orders and locality-specific command evidence; explain command, staff work, policing and shooting separately. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Vaičiūnas 2013; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

A6. LGGRTC's historian and the survivor evidence

- Representation: Vaičiūnas's 2021 articles advance an exculpatory interpretation of the Soviet files; LGGRTC's 2023 book description emphasizes insurgents' struggle against occupiers and collaborators without naming the Jewish victims.
- Comparison: Kuritsky names ten local Lithuanian perpetrators and describes Viktorius's participation in the beating line. The case-file discussion names the Bagdzevičius brothers, Miškinis and Gražys, and reports death sentences, confessions, arrests, corpse removal and property distribution.
- Finding: a coercion argument about Soviet interrogation does not rebut the separate survivor identification. The name, occupation and act comparison is essential.
- Required production: original testimony and criminal files, complete evidentiary discussion, disposition and any later rehabilitation or honor/status decision. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study; LGGRTC journal; LGGRTC book notice)

A7. Confinement described as no ghetto

- Published variation: some accounts say no ghetto was established; the municipality calls Janydžiai a former ghetto site; Kuritsky describes a later small Bath Street ghetto.
- Finding: possible difference of terminology, site or phase. A single yes-or-no label is insufficient.
- Research demand: establish dates, boundaries, movement rules, guards and labor control for each confinement site, without removing the coercive facts. (Koniuchowsky testimony; municipal route; Virtual Shtetl[27])

A8. Population and deportation figures

- Published variation: approximately 2,000 Jews before the invasion; approximately 1,500 murdered in the principal source tradition; other accounts of refugees and transfers. VLE's forty-two deportees differ from Vaičiūnas's seventy-nine town residents.
- Finding: denominators and geography have not been reconciled. No totals are averaged or added.
- Research demand: produce the relevant dated lists, define whether they count town or district, and trace persons across transport, detention and death records. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Rosin; VLE town entry; Vaičiūnas 2013; LRT / Anykšta)

A9. The archive response

- Request: seven identified files and specified finding-aid information in ANY-005, with copying costs subject to an estimate.
- Disposition: P2-3475 gives general fees, prepayment and an EAIS referral; it does not produce the listed files or resolve each locator.
- Finding: procedural response, not historical vindication, denial or a completed record search.
- Remaining work: documentary research through the identified records, within existing authorization and without a new paid order. (ANY-001; LYA P2-3475)

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27 POLIN Museum Virtual Shtetl, history of the Anykščiai community, for the published no-ghetto characterization; the same account contains a problematic April 1940 Soviet-entry date, which is not adopted. Compare with the distinct municipal and survivor descriptions of confinement.

A10. Local heritage description

- The Anykštėnai town reference describes the killings as committed by Germans and a few assisting Lithuanians and concentrates them on 28–29 July.
- Comparison: Bubnys specifies more than twenty local white-armband shooters and a 29 August operation; the survivor chronology is more extensive still.
- Finding: materially different scale and timing in a local heritage account.
- Research demand: identify its historical sources and reconcile the dates, formation and scope of Lithuanian implementation. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); locality history[28])

Appendix B. Original records and precise research questions

B1. Shooting attribution and early investigations

LYA, fond K-1, inventory 58, file 38531/3, including the Medžiuolis interrogations of 27 December 1944 and 5 January 1945, the cited leaves 7–8 and 10–11, and judgment materials at 23–25. Resolve the initial E. in one note, Juozas in the narrative, the judgment-date variation, the claimed Anykščiai and Paneriai acts, and the corroborating witness record. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Vaičiūnas case-file study)

B2. Čepėnas and confiscated goods

LYA K-1/58/34837/3, particularly the 25 January 1951 property testimony at leaf 56 and 12 March 1951 intervention testimony at leaves 115–116. Obtain the surrounding questions and answers, translation and signatures. Identify the Riflemen’s Union hall, its custody arrangements and the named recipients, if recorded. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Yahad Anykščiai)

B3. Kučiauskas and the wounded victim

LYA K-1/58/P-24665/3, including the cited 28 May 1951 interrogation, volume 2, leaves 28–29; Gailiūnas and Vilutis statements; the 13 October 1951 investigative experiment, envelope 115-1, leaf 156; and court testimony at leaves 200–202. The victim’s identity, date, pit and relationship to other operations remain unresolved. The reported two-shot admission must be compared with the full procedural record. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; ANY-001)

B4. Group files and named functions

Obtain and examine files K-1/58/22401/3, volumes 1–2; 45014/3, volume 1; 34357/3, volumes 1–2; and 43162/3. These contain the reported arrest, guard, escort, shooting, sexual-violence and property allegations. Distinguish firsthand observation, reported speech, later inference, retraction and confession. Resolve the incomplete “b. 32” reference associated with Janickas. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; ANY-001)

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28 Pasaulio anykštėnų bendrija, Anykščiai locality reference, dated retrieval 1 November 2026, for its description of German perpetrators with a few Lithuanian helpers and its July dating. Local association’s historical account.

B5. Additional locators retained from the prior request

The earlier filing also identifies K-1/58 files 29773/3, 15903/3, 30258/3, 29021/3, 2469/3, 13716/3, 13216/3, 2813/3, 22542/3, P-19160-LI, P-7374-LI, P-17428-LI and P-2913-LI. These references specify the production required from LGGRTC. Confirm names, dates, volume structure and leaves before using a file title as evidence of an act. (ANY-001)

B6. The published roster and German operational record

The July county roster is published in Brandišauskas, 1941 m. birželio sukilimas (LGGRTC, 2000), pp. 163–174; the Anykščiai entries 431–451 appear on pp. 172–173. The printed volume identifies the underlying German-language typewritten document as LCVA R-1652, inventory 1, file 1, leaves 1–6. LGGRTC must obtain and produce the original and explain the relationship of the twenty-one Anykščiai entries to the later formation totals and command accounts. (Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000)

The Jäger Utena entry of 7 August records 570 Jewish victims and one Lithuanian. LGGRTC must obtain and produce prisoner, railway, transfer and execution records connecting or distinguishing that operation from the Anykščiai roundup and reported Utena transfer. The decisive tests are named origins, dates, numbers and sex/age composition. (Jäger report)

B7. Property and labor chains

Locate the commissions said to have identified Jews and registered and distributed their property; inventory and allocation records for the Riflemen's Union hall and new study house; business and house files before and after 1940 nationalization; occupation-period non-return, sale or allocation records; and labor assignments, employers and payments. Trace physical occupation and legal title separately. Compare the testimony about household goods, jewelry and clothing with any surviving receipts and seizure records. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas 2013; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

B8. Testimony originals and later interviews

Obtain the relevant Anykščiai sheets in Yad Vashem collection O.71, including the files 75, 76 and 116 cited by Rosin, after verifying which witness each contains. Compare Golde Yed and the Bregmans' signed statements of 17 December 1946 with the English translation. Establish the original recording date and file number of the long Kuritsky narrative. USC Shoah Foundation interview 39938 with Max Curtis is a catalogue lead requiring the full interview and transcript. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Rosin)

B9. Sites, remains and current public texts

Obtain the complete KVR object 10806 record and historical revisions; grave, exhumation and reburial records, including the reported 1969 Vilnius transfer; a cadastral comparison of Liudiškiai, Bražinsko and other named fields; current photographs of all inscriptions; and the full 2021 route station texts and audio. Establish whether the Keblonys grave has subsequently been surveyed, registered or marked. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); municipal route; memorial documentation; Yahad Keblonys)

B10. Genealogical coverage and documentary access

The required LitvakSIG search was submitted for Town, exact Anyksciai, all regions and all entries. The returned page listed 12,638 matches across passports and identity documents, directories, evacuation and return, vital records, students, overseas connections, revision lists, taxpayers and voters, and Vilnius household registers. These are search matches across collections, not unique people or a town census. The attempt to open passport detail results encountered a security-verification page. No individual index record or underlying image was inspected. Historical-name and personal-name searches remain outstanding. (LitvakSIG)

The Ukmergė district research group's scope includes Anykščiai and describes census, tax, vital and internal-passport work. That coverage offers a path to household, occupation and property identification. The current research does not use inaccessible individual entries as historical evidence. The search and access record is preserved separately; the access barrier limits genealogical verification, not the evidence already supplied by the historical sources.

Appendix C. Lietuviškas faktų ir išvadų tekstas

C1. Liudytojas įvardijo lietuvius žudikus

Motlas Kuritskis, išlikęs gyvas po šaudymo prie Anykščių, nurodė dešimt lietuvių iš trisdešimties žudikų grupės: Miškinį (angliškai Mishkinys), tuo metu policijos viršininką ir studentą; Talotskį, studentą ir sporto instruktorių; Antaną Pumputį, batsiuvį ir orkestro muzikantą; Victorius Bakzevitsius ir jo brolį, abu riestainių kepėjus; vežiką Gražį; du brolius Davidonis, kurių tėvas dirbo pas pirtininką; dešrų parduotuvės savininką Viliutį; ir Kanapkį, pravarde Lopatke („Kastuvas“). Pavardžių formos perteikia anglišką liudijimo tekstą; ten, kur trūksta vardo, jis nepridedamas. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Kuritskis atpažino savo pažįstamus ir buvusius orkestro draugus tarp žydus mušančių ir šaudyti varančių lietuvių. Jis aprašė Viktorių Bakzevitšių žydus lazdomis, botagais ir kareiviškais kastuvais mušančių vyrų eilėje. Paprašytas padėti, šis atsakė, kad Kuritskis esąs žydas ir jis negalįs jo išgelbėti. Tai konkretus atpažinimas ir konkretus veiksmas. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Arūno Bubnio tyrime nurodyta, kad žydus šaudė daugiau kaip dvidešimt Anykščių baltaraiščių būrio narių. Jis taip pat aprašo nužudytųjų turto surinkimą šaulių ramovėje ir dalies jo išdalijimą būrio nariams. Vietos lietuvių dalyvavimas apėmė suėmimą, kalinimą, mušimą, prievartinį darbą, plėšimą ir žudymą. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission))

C2. Liudytojo ir baudžiamųjų bylų pavardės

Viktoro Bagdzevičiaus atpažinimas yra stipriausia dviejų šaltinių jungtis. Kuritskis įvardija Viktorių Bakzevitšių, jo brolį, jų amatą ir savo pažintį su Viktoriu orkestre. Gintaras Vaičiūnas baudžiamųjų bylų medžiagoje įvardija brolius Viktorą ir Vladą Bagdzevičius, Anykščių būrio narius, suimtus 1944 m. rugsėjį. Sutampa vardas, artima pavardės forma, brolių ryšys, vietovė ir priklausymas formuotei. Vlado vardą pateikia bylų aprašymas; Kuritskis jį vadina tik broliu. Vaičiūnas nurodo Viktoro mirties nuosprendį ir sušaudymą bei Vlado dvidešimties metų katorgos bausmę ir mirtį Vorkutoje 1953 m. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Bronius Miškinis yra tikėtinas Kuritskio įvardyto policijos viršininko Mishkinys atitikmuo. Stasys Vitkevičius jį apibūdino kaip būrio viršininką, po žydų sušaudymo skirsčiusį jų turtą; pavaduotojais

įvardijo Joną Gečiauską ir Vytautą Pajarską. Vitkevičiaus teiginys apie Miškinio šaudymą buvo girdėtas iš kitų, o Kuritskis pats įrašo Mishkinys į savo šaudymo grupės sąrašą. Golde Yed taip pat nurodo Mishkinys tarp daktarą Ginsburgą apiplėšusių ir nužudžiusių vietos lietuvių. Tikslų paskyrimą ir asmens duomenis turi patvirtinti policijos ir būrio dokumentai. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Silvijus Gražys yra galimas Kuritskio vežiko Grazhys atitikmuo. Vaičiūno pateikti parodymai įvardija Silvijų tarp vežusiųjų sinagogoje nužudytų vyrų kūnus į Bražinsko lauką. Vitkevičius nurodo Silvą Gražį kaip žydų konvojuotoją ir šaudytoją. Tačiau tame pačiame straipsnyje minimas ir Liudvikas Gražys, todėl vien pavardės nepakanka galutinai tapatybei nustatyti. Viliučio, dešrų parduotuvės savininko, ir liudytojo Vinco Vilučio ryšys turi būti tikrinamas pagal amatą; brolių Davidonis ir duobkasio Jono Davicijono, Felikso sūnaus, ryšys – pagal šeimos dokumentus. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Koniuchowskio išlikusių žydų liudijimų rinkinys ir sovietinių tardymų protokolai yra skirtingos šaltinių grandinės. Sandlerio leidinys pristato 1946–1948 m. perkeltųjų asmenų stovyklose surinktus liudijimus. Golde Yed ir Bregmanų tekstuose nurodyta Landsbergo 1946 m. gruodžio 17 d. data. Ilgojo Kuritskio teksto angliškas vertimas datuotas 1989 m. spalio 18 d.; jo originalas turi nustatyti tikslią užrašymo vietą ir datą. Sovietinio kaltinamojo kankinimo argumentas neatsako į išlikusio žydo pateiktą pažįstamo vyro atpažinimą. Kiekvienos sutampančios pavardės, amato ir veiksmo palyginimas būtinas. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

C3. Vadovybė, konkretūs veiksmai ir bausmės

Ignatijus Kuznecovas Balį Baltrėną, vadinamą ir Boleslovu Baltrėnu, įvardijo miesto komendantu, kurio nurodymu žmonės buvo suimami ir šaudomi. Juozas Dobrovolskis taip pat siejo tokius įsakymus su Baltrėno komendanto pareigomis. Tai konkretūs vadovavimo ir įsakymų teiginiai. Liepos mėnesio apskrities sąraše Anykščių partizanų vadu įrašytas Juozas Vyšniauskas. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000)

Vaičiūno šešiasdešimt dviejų nuteistųjų imtyje galutinės mirties bausmės nurodytos policininkams Viktorui Bagdzevičiui ir Adomui Petroniui bei būrio nariui Jonui Petrauskui. Petronis sušaudytas Vilniuje 1957 m. lapkričio 27 d. Keturių kaltinamųjų byloje Vladui Bagdzevičiui ir Antanui Sidarui pradinės mirties bausmės pakeistos įkalinimu; Viktorui Bagdzevičiui ir Jonui Petrauskui jos paliktos. Pranas Gindrėnas ir Vladas Gabė prisipažino šaudę; pagal Vaičiūną jiems paskirta penkiolika metų lagerio ir dvidešimt metų katorgos. Jo abejonę jų dalyvavimu reikia tikrinti pagal visus prisipažinimus ir kitus įrodymus. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Kuznecovas nurodė Adomą Petronį vadovavus žydų kapinėse įvykusiam trijų žydų sušaudymui. Petronis ir Jasevičius, dar vadinamas Jasaičiu, šaudė; Samulis, Janickas ir kiti saugojo vietą. Kuritskis aprašo savo tėvo Yerakhmielio išvedimą iš Batsiuvių sinagogos birželio 29 d.; tarp išvedusiųjų nurodo vežiką Gražį ir Kanapkį. Duobę užkasę vyrai jam papasakojo apie tėvo, Velvlo Fišerio ir Janklo Rivesmano sušaudymą žydų kapinėse. Sutampa vieta, ankstyvas laikotarpis ir trys aukos. Tai stipri to paties arba persidengiančio įvykio hipotezė; originalaus Kuznecovo protokolo aukų vardai ir data turi ją patvirtinti arba atskirti įvykius. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Anastasija Nikiforova nurodė Joną Petrauską šautuvo buože prakirtus vyriausio Dubovskių sūnaus galvą, išsukus jam kairę ranką ir atėmus kostiumą. Vladas Macijauskas, valsčiaus viršaičio pavaduotojas, buvo patrauktas baudžiamojon atsakomybėn 1946 m.; liudytojai apibūdino jo ankstesnį

darbą saugumui, priklausymą šauliams ir įtaką suėmimams bei paleidimams. Policininką Antaną Beinorių duobkasys Samuilas Nikiforovas matė Bražinsko lauke; Apolonija Vyšniauskienė nurodė jį su Povilu Černiausku sugavus pabėgusį žydą. Jonas Gečiauskas ir Vytautas Pajarskas įvardyti Miškinio pavaduotojais; jie ir Juozas Tutkus liudijimuose siejami su darbu gestapui. Tikslus vokiškos tarnybos statusas nustatytinas iš personalo dokumentų. Antano Sidaro bendrabylystė savaime nėra įrodymas, kad jis šaudė žydus: aptarti kaltinimai apima dezertyravimą ir sovietinių kariškių nužudymą. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Povilas Jovaiša įvardijo Antaną Burneiką, Stasį Burneiką, Povilą Černiauską, Mykolą Juodelį, Vytautą Laskauską, Tadą Liagą, Joną Pavilonį ir Kazį Sabinską kaip matytus varant žydus į žudymo vietas. Vladislava Jovaišienė nurodė Liagą suėmus žydų mėsininko šeimą. Pranas Jovaiša sinagogos žudynių ir kūnų išvežimo pasakojime įvardijo Albertą Paulavičių, Urboną ir Kalendrą. Anicetas Jovaiša, Jonas Miškinis ir Danielius Kabikas aprašė žydus, krovusius lavonus ir po to sušaudytus. Jonas Miškinis, vežikas, ir Bronius Miškinis turi skirtingus vardus. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Bronius Janickas, pagal Vaičiūną, prisipažino dalyvavęs sušaudant 150 žydų grupę. Dobrovolskis pasakojo apie Janicko gyrimąsi šaudžius žydus iš kulkosvaidžio. Kalintas sovietinis aktyvistas Juozas Vyšniauskas kaltino Janicką ir Juozą Kalendrą pakartotinai prievartavus ir nužudžius seseris Dubovskytes. Šis liudytojas skiriasi nuo to paties vardo būrio vado. Kiti parodymai mini Dubovskių šeimą su keturiais sūnumis; šeimų tapatybę reikia patikrinti, išlaikant konkretų seksualinio smurto teiginį. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

C4. Plėšimas, atlygis ir priverstinis darbas

Lietuvių ginkluoti vyrai išvarydavo žydus, paimdavo raktus, saugojo kalinius ir siųsdavo juos dirbti. Kuritskis aprašo lietuvius kaimynus, džiugiai išnešančius išvarytų šeimų daiktus. Jo kaimynas Davidonis ragino šeimą greičiau palikti namus. Buvęs orkestro draugas, būrio narys, išlaisvino Motlą už turtą ir liepos 5 d. išvežė pasirinktų daiktų vežimą. Liepos 3 d. jo motina Golde siūlė Kanapkiui bet ką iš namų, kad šis paliktų sūnų gyvą; Kanapkis vietoj to išvarė ją dirbti, o Motlą nuvedė į kalėjimą Skemeny gatvėje. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Vaičiūno 2013 m. pasakojime būrio štabe aprašytos dvi komisijos: žydų asmenims nustatyti ir jų turtui registruoti bei skirstyti. Bubnys nurodo šaulių ramovę kaip nužudytųjų turto surinkimo ir dalies jo išdalijimo būrio nariams vietą. Kuritskis aprašo naujajame beit midraše sukrautus baldus, patalynę, papuošalus, laikrodžius, knygas, religinius daiktus ir šeimų nuotraukas. Tai dvi įvardytos saugojimo vietos. Vitkevičius nurodo Miškinį skirsčius turtą po sušaudymo. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas 2013; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Bylų aprašyme Ona Paršelienė ir Stasė Kielienė siejamos su nužudytųjų brangenybių pasisavinimu; Barkauskienė taip pat nurodo Paršelienę kračius žydes. Duobkasiams mokėta aukų drabužiais ir avalyne. Lietuvių būrio nariai gavo nužudytųjų turtą, o dalis laidojimo darbo apmokėta iš to, kas atimta iš aukų. Vaičiūno sprendimas apmokamus duobkasius vadinti savanoriais tikrintinas pagal jų pačių teiginius apie grasinimus. Priverstinio darbo paskyrimus, darbdavius, atlyginimą ir gautą naudą turi atskleisti išlikę darbo ir turto dokumentai. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Vaičiūnas case-file study)

C5. Kankinimas, daktaras ir vokiečių kareivių epizodas

Bregmanai aprašė žydų mušimą šautuvų buožėmis, lazdomis ir kastuvais prie sinagogų įėjimų. Jų ir Kuritskio tekstuose nurodomos sulaužytos galūnės, galvos traumos, kraujas ir nakčiai išvedamos merginos bei moterys. Kuritskis aprašo matytą septyniolikmetės Reyzele Pantinovitz užpuolimą ir atskirai nugirstą žudiko pasakojimą apie Khaye-Leyke Garber mirtį. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Golde Yed, perteikdama Leybele atneštą žinią, nurodo vietos ginkluotus lietuvius, tarp jų Mishkinys, apiplėšus ir namuose nušovus daktarą Noyekh Ginsburgą. Gydytojas priminė, kaip rūpestingai gydė vietos lietuvius; žudikai išviliojo jo auksą ir vertybes, paskui nužudė. Taip pat pranešama apie jo brolio Leyzerio, brolio žmonos ir motinos nužudymą bei nėščios daktaro žmonos išrengimą, mušimą ir nužudymą. Kuritskis daktarą ir jo žmoną aprašo liepos 7 d. iš kalėjimo į Zuikių kalnus varomoje grupėje. Šios mirties vietos ir įvykių sekos skiriasi; jų sutapatinti negalima. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Kuritskis vadinamąją Odinę Kepurę apibūdina kaip lietuvį iš Klaipėdos krašto ir buvusį Anykščių komjaunimo sekretorių. Golde Yed ir Bregmanai jį aprašo kaip vokietį iš Klaipėdos krašto su SS uniforma. Asmens vardo nėra. Kuritskio pasakojime du vokiečių kareiviai, išgirdę žydžių skundą, grįžo ginkluoti ir gynė senuosiuose maldos namuose kalintus žydus nuo lietuvių. Pas kankintoją surasti iš žydų pagrobti laikrodžiai, žiedai ir kailiai; po to jis suimtas. Epizodas aiškiai įvardija vietos persekiotojus. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

C6. Datos, Utena, aukos ir išlikimas

Šaltiniai aprašo ankstyvą smurtą birželio pabaigoje, Kuritskio nurodomus liepos 5–10 d. šaudymus, vėlesnį mažą getą Pirties gatvėje nuo liepos 26 d., rugpjūčio 7 d. suėmimą, taip pat istorikų nurodomas pagrindines liepos pabaigos ir rugpjūčio 29 d. žudynes. Šie pasakojimai turi išlikti priskirti savo šaltiniams. Atskirų operacijų skaičiai nesudedami į naują bendrą aukų skaičių. Apie 1 500 yra pagrindinis skelbiamas vertinimas, apimantis ir pabėgėlių problemą. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Rosin)

Kuritskis pasakoja matęs rugpjūčio 7 d. suėmimą ir vėliau nugirdęs partizano pasakojimą, kad žydai siauruoju geležinkeliu nuvežti į Uteną ir rugpjūčio 8 d. sušaudyti. Kiti šaltiniai mini apie šešis šimtus į Uteną išvežtų Anykščių žydų. Jägerio 1941 m. gruodžio 1 d. ataskaitos rugpjūčio 7 d. Utenos eilutėje įrašyti 483 žydai vyrai, 87 žydės ir vienas lietuvis: iš viso 571 žmogus, iš jų 570 žydų. Eilutė priklauso Hamanno grupės operacijoms, vykdytoms bendradarbiaujant su lietuvių partizanais. Tai rimta galima jungtis, bet Jägeris nenurodo aukų kilmės iš Anykščių; vienos dienos skirtumą, lyties sudėtį ir transportą turi patvirtinti konkretūs dokumentai. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study; LRT / Anykšta; Jäger report)

Kuritskis įvardija devynias jo išgyventos šaudymo operacijos aukas: Elke Binder, Chonke ir Avrom Beder, Itske Tal, Henokh ir Abe Segal, Moshe-Motke Vaynik, Leyzer Garber ir Khayemke Feygin. Kapinių pasakojime įvardyti Yerakhmielis Kuritskis, Velvlas Fišeris ir Janklas Rivesmanas; taip pat nužudytas Yoshe Karebelnik ir kalinimo metu nusižudęs Beynish Statler. Tai pradinis liudijimais pagrįstas vardų sąrašas. (Koniuchowsky testimony)

Rosinas paskutinį rabiną Kalmaną-Yitzhaką Kadishevitzą priskiria vyrams, lietuvių, prižiūrint vokiečiams, sušaudytiems prie Anykščių 1941 m. liepos pabaigoje. Vėlesnis memorialinis

pasakojimas pateikia kitą datą – 1943 m. – ir vokiečius kaip vykdytojus. Datą bei aplinkybes būtina nustatyti pagal pirminius šaltinius. (Rosin; memorial compilation)

Veronika Misiūnaitė, vėliau Kalinkienė, slėpė ir maitino Kuritskį; jis aprašo jos pagalbą ir Gavrielio Katso šeimai. Jos biografijos rugsėjo data skiriasi nuo Kuritskio liepos pabėgimo datos. Kuritskis iki rudens slapstėsi, vėliau pateko į Daugpilio getą. Yahad Keblonyse aprašo atskirą dešimties žydų, keturių suaugusiųjų ir šešių vaikų iš dviejų šeimų, nužudymą bei valstiečio pastangą išgelbėti penkių asmenų šeimą. Šių šeimų tapatybės su Katsais šaltinis nenustato. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Yahad Keblonys; Kalinkienė biography)

C7. Šiuolaikinių institucijų pasakojimai

VLE rašo: „1941 per vokiečių okupaciją nužudyta apie 1500 Anykščių gyventojų, daugiausia žydų.“ Įvardyta okupacija, bet nėra žudikų. Bubnio įvardyti Anykščių baltaraiščiai ir jų turto skirstymas praleisti. Tame pačiame miestelio istorijos pasakojime vėlesnių trėmimų vykdytoja sovietų valdžia įvardijama; bendras VLE straipsnis apie Holokaustą taip pat įvardija lietuvių formuotes. Anykščių sakinys žydų nužudymą paverčia bevardžiu gyventojų praradimu. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); VLE town entry; VLE Holocaust entry)

1993 m. paminklo jidiš užrašas įvardija hitlerinius žudikus ir jų vietos pagalbininkus. Lietuviška eilutė po juo yra palaiminimas. 2021 m. stendas lietuvių ir anglų kalbomis neįvardija žudikų. Savivaldybės paskelbtame muziejaus 2021 m. maršruto pristatyme taip pat nėra vietos vykdytojų. Tai skirtingi tekstai ir skirtingi viešo pasakojimo objektai; visas maršruto stočių tekstų bei garso įrašų rinkinys turi būti pateiktas. (municipal route; memorial documentation)

Holokausto atlaso ankstesniuose prašymuose išsaugoti lietuviškas ir angliškas tekstai pagrindinį vyrų šaudymą datuoja skirtingais mėnesiais – liepą ir birželį. Būtina nustatyti, kurį įvykį aprašo kiekviena versija, ir ištaisyti datavimo arba vertimo klaidą. (ANY-001; memorial documentation)

Gintaras Vaičiūnas Voruta straipsniuose nurodytas kaip LGGRTC vyriausiasis istorikas. Jo 2021 m. tyrimas išplėtotai gina kaltinamuosius nuo sovietinių bylų įrodymų, abejoja prisipažinimais ir liudytojus vertina pagal jų politinę priklausomybę. Tai išteisinamoji bylų interpretacija. Centro 2022 m. žurnalo numeryje išspausdintas jo straipsnis apie sovietų penktąją koloną Anykščių krašte. 2023 m. LGGRTC išleido jo knygą Kolaboravimas ir patriotizmas Anykščių krašte 1920–1941 m. ir gruodžio 6 d. pristatė ją Tuskulėnuose; kvietime dalyviu nurodytas Dainius Noreika. Oficialus aprašymas mini sovietų bei nacių kolaborantus ir sukilėlių kovą, tačiau nemini žydų ir jų žudynių. Visos knygos turinys turi būti patikrintas pagal puslapius; oficialaus aprašymo nutylėjimas jau matomas. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; LGGRTC journal; LGGRTC book notice)

Čepėno teiginys, kad po jo kreipimosi parapijiečiai nebedalyvavo žudynėse, nesuderinamas su bendru vietos nedalyvavimo pasakojimu: Bubnys ir Kuritskis įvardija vietos šaudytojus. Siauresniam teiginiui apie konkrečius parapijiečius patikrinti reikia nustatyti įvardytų vyrų priklausymą parapijai. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Yahad Anykščiai)

C8. Liepos sąrašas ir nusikaltimų vietos

Brandišausko sudarytame LGGRTC 2000 m. dokumentų rinkinyje 1941 m. birželio sukilimas paskelbtas Utenos apskrities 484 numerių sąrašas. Anykščių dalyje, p. 172–173, Nr. 431–451, Juozas Vyšniauskas, gimęs 1919 m., įvardytas partizanų vadu su pistoletu. Kiti dvidešimt Anykščių miesto

partizanų įrašyti su šautuvais: Petras Matikonis, Antanas Pečiulis, Aleksas Burneika, Stasys Vingrys, Antanas Ridikas, Jonas Šaltenis, Rapolas Kamarauskas, Jonas Kamarauskas, Vladas Pulika, Stasys Stakys, Jonas Burneika, Juozas Kalendra, Antanas Tyla, Antanas Petronis, Bronius Sriubas, Vladas Sriubas, Antanas Šaltenis, Justinas Burnaika, Klemas Kiaušas ir Antanas Burnaika. Patikrinti skaitmeninės knygos puslapių atvaizdai: Nr. 449 ir 451 išspausdintos Justino ir Antano Burnaikų pavardės. Skyriaus ginkluotės suma – du kulkosvaidžiai, dvidešimt šautuvų ir tūkstantis šovinių. Tai konkretaus liepos sąrašo duomenys, o ne viso vėlesnio būrio narių skaičius. (Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000)

Štabas ir valsčiaus policija, pagal Vaičiūną, veikė J. Biliūno g. 17. Šaulių ramovėje J. Biliūno gatvėje birželio 25 d. formuota kuopa; ten, pagal Bubnį, kauptas nužudytųjų turtas. Kitos įvardytos vietos: kalėjimas Skemeny gatvėje, sinagogų kiemas, Batsiuvių sinagoga, senasis ir naujasis beit midrašai, žydų kapinės, Janydžių miško stovykla, Pirties gatvės getas, Zuikių kalnai, Bražinsko ir Gražio laukai bei Liudiškių/Girelės memorialinė vieta. Istoriniai gatvių pavadinimai ir atskiros kapavietės turi būti sutikrinti su kadastru. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas 2013; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Antanas Burneika iš Jovaišos palydovų sąrašo tikėtinai atitinka Antaną Burnaiką, gimusį 1909 m., Nr. 451; asmens duomenys dar turi patvirtinti tapatybę. Antanas Petronis, gimęs 1906 m., Nr. 445, stipriai atitinka Vitkevičiaus įvardytą būrio sanitarą Antaną Petronį; jis yra kitas asmuo nei Adomas Petronis. Vitkevičiaus teiginys apie darbą gestapui lieka liudytojo teiginiu. Klemas Kiaušas, gimęs 1909 m., Nr. 450, yra tik kandidatas Adomavičienės paminėtam Kiaušui: jos sąraše nėra vardo. Kalendros, Ridiko ir Vingrio ginkluotą tarnybą patvirtina sąrašas; konkrečius veiksmus nurodo liudijimai. Jonas ir Rapolas Kamarauskai, gimę 1899 ir 1901 m., yra sąraše ir Davicijono liudijime apie šeimų varymą sušaudyti; muziejaus biografija patvirtina jų brolystę. Burneikų ir Burnaikų giminystę dar reikia nustatyti. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000; museum biographies)

C9. Ankstesnė bendruomenė ir institucijų pareiga

Anykščių žydų istorija siekia XVI–XVII a. 1915 m. liepos 14 d. pogromą vykdė besitraukiantys Rusijos pėstininkai: mušė, kankino, prievartavo moteris ir nužudė malūnininką, gynusį šeimą. Po karo bendruomenė atkūrė namus, verslus, švietimą ir religines institucijas. 1923 m. žydų buvo 1 748 iš 3 510 gyventojų. 1931 m., pagal Rosiną, jiems priklausė penkiasdešimt iš penkiasdešimt septynių prekybos įmonių ir dvidešimt keturios iš trisdešimties lengvosios pramonės įmonių. Veikė Tarbut, Yavne ir jidiš mokyklos, bibliotekos, religinės, sionistinės, sporto ir kultūros organizacijos. Tai buvo konkreti sunaikinta visuomenė, o jos turtas – konkretūs pragyvenimo šaltiniai. (ANY-001; Rosin)

Sovietų valdžia nacionalizavo žydų verslus ir slopino nepriklausomas organizacijas. Vaičiūnas nurodo 43 žydus tarp 79 miestelio gyventojų, ištremtų 1941 m. birželį; VLE pateikia kitą skaičių ir nepaaiškina teritorinės apimties. Individuali politinė priklausomybė nepakeičia fakto, kad lietuvių formuotė persekiojo visą žydų bendruomenę. (VLE town entry; Vaičiūnas 2013)

ANY-001, ANY-002, ANY-003 ir ANY-005 prašymai išsiųsti 2026 m. spalio 20 d. Kalifornijos laiku. LGGRTC registracijos: 7R-1428, 7R-1429 ir 7R-1432; Kultūros ministerijos – G-8487; KPD – 1-4550; savivaldybės – 1-GP-1541 ir 1-GP-1542; LYA – P1-2604. LYA spalio 26 d. raštas P2-3475, atsiųstas spalio 28 d., pateikė tyrimo ir kopijavimo procedūrą bei įkainius, bet nepateikė prašytų septynių bylų. Registracija nėra istorinis atsakymas. (registration correspondence; LYA P2-3475)

LGGRTC privalo gauti ir pateikti originalius liudijimus, baudžiamąsias bylas, vadovavimo, turto komisijų ir skirstymo dokumentus; palyginti žydų liudijimus su pačių istorikų skelbiamais protokolais; paaiškinti Utenos transportą ir žudynių chronologiją. Privalo būti nustatyta, ar kuris nors iš šešiasdešimt dviejų nuteistųjų vėliau reabilituotas, pagerbtas arba pripažintas kariu savanoriu ar laisvės kovų dalyviu. Muziejus nurodo Juozą Gindrėną po mirties reabilitavus Lietuvos Aukščiausiajam Teismui; sprendimo data, numeris ir motyvai dar turi būti gauti. VLE privalo įvardyti vykdytojus, o savivaldybė ir kultūros institucijos – pateikti ir pataisyti savo viešus tekstus pagal dokumentuotus persekiojimo, turto nusavinimo ir žudymo faktus.

C10. Išplėstas aukų vardų registras

Peržiūrėti visi 770 Yad Vashem vietovės paieškos įrašų 31 rezultatų puslapyje. 145 skirtinguose įrašuose nurodyta gyvenamoji vieta Anykščiai ir likimas nužudytas. Angliškoje bendrojo registro dalyje pateikiamos nuorodos į kiekvieną įrašą. Du Towa Epsztejn įrašai laikinai sugrupuoti, todėl rodomi 144 įrašų punktai; tai nėra patvirtintas atskirų žmonių skaičius. Nežinomų vardų ir skirtingų gimimo metų įrašai nesujungti be tapatybės patikros. Tas pats registras apima Kuritskio įvardytas aukas, bevardžius Ginsburgų šeimos narius, kalinimo metu nusižudžiusį Beynish Statler ir rabiną Kalmaną-Yitzhaką Kadishevitzą. Liudijimų ir duomenų bazės panašūs vardai lieka tik palyginimo kandidatais. (Koniuchowsky testimony; Rosin; memorial compilation; Yad Vashem)

C11. Muziejaus karžygių registras ir reabilitacijos duomenys

A. Baranausko ir A. Vienuolio-Žukausko memorialinis muziejus priklauso Anykščių rajono savivaldybei. Jo karžygių biografijoje Balys Kučiauskas pristatomas su 1928 m. savanorio medaliu ir 1951 m. baudžiamuoju persekiojimu dėl dalyvavimo Anykščių žydų žudynėse bei dvidešimt penkerių metų bausme. Gailiūnas nurodo jį šovus į sužeistą žydą duobėje, Vilutis – buvus žudynių vietoje; protokole įrašyti du šūviai. 1951 m. spalio 13 d. tyrimo eksperimentas nurodytas byloje P-24665/3, t. 2, vokas 115-1, l. 156. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; museum volunteer register; museum statutes)

Patikrinti 65 veikėjų ir sąrašo vardai; atvertos visos 39 pagal vardą ar pavardę rastos biografijos. Juozas Gindrėnas (1900) biografijoje prisipažįsta suiminėjęs žydus; liudytojai nurodo masinį suėmimą, į Uteną siunčiamų žydų saugojimą ir šaudymą. Biografijos šaltiniuose nurodytas Vaičiūno rankraštinis Holokausto tyrimų rinkinys, todėl šis pasakojimas nelaikomas nepriklausomu jo bylų interpretacijos patvirtinimu. Jis nuteistas dešimčiai metų 1945 m. kovo 8 d.; muziejus nurodo Lietuvos Aukščiausiojo Teismo reabilitaciją po mirties, bet nepateikia datos ar bylos numerio. Pranas Gindrėnas (1899), jo pusbrolis, biografijoje nuteistas dešimčiai metų ir reabilituotas pagal 1989 m. liepos 28 d. LSSR Aukščiausiosios Tarybos Prezidiumo įsaką. Vaičiūno prisipažinusio šaudytojo bausmė – penkiolika metų; tapatybė dar nepatvirtinta. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; museum biographies)

Jonas Kamarauskas (1899) atitinka sąrašo asmenį, dalyvavo 1941 m. sukilime ir 1945 m. liepos 3 d. nuteistas penkiolikai metų. Biografija patvirtina, kad Rapolas (1901) buvo jo brolis; Davicijonas abu įvardija varant žydų šeimas sušaudyti. Antanas Tyla (1898) pagal vardą, metus ir vietą atitinka ginkluoto sąrašo asmenį, bet biografija nenustato dalyvavimo žudant. Jonas Samulis (1902) nepatvirtintas kaip kapinių sargybinis, nes liudytojas nurodo tik pavardę. Muziejaus Juozas Vyšniauskas mirė 1925 m. ir negali būti 1941 m. vadas. Juozas Baltrėnas nepatvirtintas kaip Balys arba Boleslovas Baltrėnas. Jonas Leščius mirė 1933 m., todėl negali būti 1941 m. veikėjas. Prano Navicko žmonos Pranciškos (Pranės) ir sūnaus Andriaus vardai sutampa abiejuose pasakojimuose,

bet Vaičiūnas sūnų nurodo žuvus 1945 m., o muziejus – gyvenus po 1980 m. Tapatybė dar nepatvirtinta; kitų atvertų bendrapavardžių vardai skiriasi. (Vaičiūnas case-file study; Brandišauskas, LGGRTC 2000; museum biographies)

Muziejus turi paaiškinti karžygių pristatymą ir žydų persekiojimo įrodymų vertinimą. Reabilitacijos ir statuso sprendimai turi būti gauti su institucija, data, numeriu ir motyvais. Juozas Gindrėnas yra konkretus platesnės patikros pagrindas; Prano Gindrėno tapatybė turi likti aiškiai nepatvirtinta.

Appendix D. Additional community history and documentary comparisons

D1. Institutions and people before the destruction

The earlier research records rabbis Gershon Isralis, Avraham-Aharon Burstein, Shmuel Avigdor Feibelsohn, Eliyahu-Yakov-Dov Shur and Avraham-Mordechai Vesler, as well as the last rabbi, Kadishevitz. Rosin associates Shur with Hovevei Zion and records his death in Jerusalem in 1938. Vesler later died with the Plungė community; his death must not be entered as an Anykščiai killing. These trajectories show the community's religious and intertown connections. (ANY-001; Rosin)

The Jewish political and cultural landscape included WIZO, Hashomer Hatzair, Betar, Hechalutz Hatzair, Bnei Akiva, the Folkspartei, a communist underground and Maccabi. Libraries served different linguistic and political constituencies. Music and theater coexisted with religious study. The variation matters because neither later political accusation nor an exclusively folkloric account captures the actual community. (ANY-001; Rosin)

The school figures, business totals and bank membership figures in this report derive from published histories preserved in the original research annex. They still require comparison with contemporary school, census, banking and trade records. The 1931 establishment count and a 1941 ownership register answer different dated questions.

D2. Buildings and reuse

The earlier architectural research describes surviving synagogue buildings in the old quarter, a former synagogue at S. Daukanto Street 7, and a restored synagogue on Šaltupio Street. It records later bakery and prosecutorial uses in heritage descriptions. Each claim needs an address-specific building history: original congregation, occupation-period use, postwar alteration, title and current function. (ANY-001; Jewish heritage history[29])

The source counts of prayer buildings—five identifiable institutions in one description, six in another—and libraries—two or three—are retained as differences of classification or date. The historical significance of the surviving buildings includes their use as places of confinement, violence and storage, wherever those uses can be tied to a particular building.

D3. Refugees and the sources of apparent numerical conflict

Golde Yed and the Bregmans describe refugees later allowed back to their towns. Kuritsky describes killings among local Jews and refugees. An account that records one surviving refugee group cannot

29 Jewish Heritage Lithuania, Historical Jewish Quarters of Anykščiai; local museum virtual exhibition and publication descriptions; substantive architectural and communal findings preserved in ANY-001 Annex A. The complete exhibition and leaflet require production.

settle the fate of all non-local prisoners. The investigation needs identifiable groups, destinations and dates rather than a single undifferentiated refugee total. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Koniuchowsky testimony)

Rosin's published account reports a young Jewish woman raped and murdered while returning toward Anykščiai on 22 June. Vaičiūnas's account says there were no civilian victims in the first days. The original evidence and geographic definitions must be compared. The report preserves the rape-and-murder account as an attributed claim and does not silently replace it with a categorical no-victims statement. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Rosin; Vaičiūnas 2013)

D4. Additional German-role evidence

The older memorial compilation contains an account of three SS officers and the shooting of Shmuel Kalverson. Another passage attributes refugee killings to Germans brought by Lithuanian fascists. The criminal-file material reproduced by Vaičiūnas refers to German Gestapo instructions and to a German officer intervening against abuse. These are source-specific descriptions. The German men, institutions and orders in these accounts require identification. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); Vaičiūnas case-file study; memorial compilation)

D5. Alternative dates and burial questions

The earlier filings preserve testimony about bodies transported from a synagogue to Bražinsko laukas in late June, pits dug in mid-July, and a large group taken there on 14 August at approximately 9 p.m. The longer Kuritsky account adds early-July shootings and the August roundup and transfer sequence. The standard Liudiškiai account gives late July and 29 August. The investigation must first ask whether the descriptions concern the same or different operations. No consolidated day-by-day schedule is presented as established until that question is resolved. (ANY-001; Koniuchowsky testimony; Vaičiūnas case-file study)

The approximate 1,500 is described as Jewish victims in Bubnys and the principal memorial tradition. Other sources mention non-Jewish victims in early repression. The precise composition of any particular grave requires burial and investigation records. (Bubnys, Holocaust in the Lithuanian Province (International Commission); VLE town entry; LRT / Anykšta)

D6. The named judicial outcomes

Vaičiūnas’s survey counts sixty-two convicted men, fourteen accused of shooting and four admissions. The final death sentences were those of Viktoras Bagdzevičius, Adomas Petronis and Jonas Petrauskas. Their complete judgments and any subsequent rehabilitation decisions must be compared with the survivor and contemporary formation evidence. (Vaičiūnas case-file study)

Balys KUČIAUSKAS
1901–po 1951

Lietuvos kariuomenės savanoris 1919 06 01 – 1920 08 05.

Apdovanojimo Lietuvos kariuomenės kūrėjų savanorių medaliu liudijimas Nr. 746, išduotas 1928 m. rugpjūčio 29 d.

Gimė 1901 m. gruodžio 22 d. Anykščiuose. Tėvai Aleksandras (1865–1934), kilęs iš Žemaitkiemio (Ukmergės r.), ir Teklė Sarakaitė (1860–1915) Kučiauskai – bajorai. Kartu su broliu dvyniu buvo jauniausi vaikai šeimoje. Broliai ir seserys: Stanislovas Kučiauskas (1883–1911), Antanas Kučiauskas (apie 1887 – 1947), Elena Kučiauskaitė (1889–...), Ona Kučiauskaitė-Repečkienė (1892 – po 1953), Veronika Kučiauskaitė (... – iki 1934) ir brolis dvynys Juozapas Kučiauskas (1901–...). Motinai 1915 m. mirus nuo džiovos, jo tėvas, senatvėje likęs našlys, 1919 m. vedė Oną Gražytę-Sarakienę (1865–1951) – savo pirmosios žmonos brolio Vincento Sarakos (1857–1918) našlę. Savanorio pusbrolis, jo motinos brolio Vincento sūnus **Jonas Saraka (1901–1919) – Lietuvos kariuomenės savanoris**.

1919 m. birželio 1 d. B. Kučiauskas įstojo savanoriu į kuriamą Lietuvos kariuomenę ir iki metų pabaigos tarnavo Ukmergės komendantūroje. Nuo 1920 m. sausio 1 d. jis buvo perkeltas į 9-ąjį pėstininkų Lietuvos kunigaikščio Vytenio pulką, kaip 7-osios kuopos eilinis dalyvavo kovose su lenkais. 1920 m. kovo 15 d. per mūšį su lenkais jis dingo be žinios ir buvo išbrauktas iš šio pulko kareivių sąrašų. Tačiau kiek daugiau nei po mėnesio jis atsirado, grįžęs iš lenkų nelaisvės, ir nuo 1920 m. balandžio 25 d. vėl tęsė tarnybą savo pulke. 1920 m. rugpjūčio 5 d. jis buvo išleistas į atsargą kaip savanoris, ištarnavęs vienerius metus.

1920 m. gruodžio pabaigoje B. Kučiauskas buvo mobilizuotas į kariuomenę kaip šauktinis, iš skirstymo punkto buvo nukreiptas į atsargos batalioną. Tuoj po Naujųjų metų, 1921 m. sausio 9 d., iš ten jis buvo perkeltas į 2-ąjį ulonų pulką ir tarnavo 3-ajame eskadrone raiteliu, kol 1922 m. balandžio 8 d. buvo išleistas į atsargą neribotam laikui.

1924 m. lapkričio 28 d. Anykščių bažnyčioje jis vedė anykštėnę Ievą Navickaitę (1907–1947), Petro ir Cecilijos Skardžiūtės Navickų dukterį. Šeima gyveno Anykščiuose, čia jiems gimė vaikai Genovaitė Kučiauskaitė-Rimkuvienė (1927–1975) ir Jonas Kučiauskas (1932).

1928 m. gegužės 24 d., rašydamas prašymą pripažinti jį savanoriu, B. Kučiauskas tarnavo Utenos apskrities pasienio policijoje, buvo IV rajono sargybinis Žvirbliškėse (buv. Giedraičių valsčius, dab. Giedraičių sen., Molėtų r.).

Amžininkų prisiminimuose B. Kučiauskas minimas kaip vienas iš 1941 m. birželio sukilimo organizatorių Anykščiuose.

Po Antrojo pasaulinio karo šeima gyveno Anykščiuose.

Savanorio žmona I. Kučiauskienė 1947 m. vasario 10 d. mirė Anykščiuose nuo širdies ligos ir buvo palaidota Anykščių kapinėse.

1951 m. kovą B. Kučiauskui kaip vienam iš 1941 m. birželio sukilimo Anykščiuose ir Anykščių žydų žudynių dalyvių buvo iškelta baudžiamoji byla. Jis buvo nuteistas 25 metus kalėti lageryje.

Savanoris mirė ...

Savanorio duktė Genovaitė KUČIAUSKAITĖ. Gimė 1927 m. gegužės 18 d. Anykščiuose. Ištekėjo už Broniaus Rimkaus (1920–1996) iš Pašventupio (Anykščių sen.), šeimoje užaugo penki vaikai: Algis Rimkus (1946), Stasys Rimkus (1948–2004), Vida Rimkutė-Puodžiūnienė (1951), Arūnas Rimkus (1958) ir Dalius Rimkus (1963). G. Rimkuvienė mirė Anykščiuose 1975 m. spalio 28 d. ir palaidota Anykščių kapinėse, ten pat palaidotas ir 1996 m. gegužės 8 d. miręs jos vyras.

Savanorio anūkas Algis Rimkus vedė Bronę Sadūnaitę (1952), šeimoje užaugo duktė

Juozas GINDRĖNAS
1900–1954

Lietuvos kariuomenės savanoris 1919 06 01 – 1921 10 29.

Apdovanojimo Lietuvos kariuomenės kūrėjų savanorių medaliu liudijimas Nr. 2099, išduotas 1929 m. balandžio 17 d.

Gimė 1900 m. gruodžio 29 d. Andrioniškyje (buv. Andrioniškio valsčius, dab. Andrioniškio sen.). Tėvai Jonas (1859 – iki 1940) ir Ona Budreikaitė (1868–1946) Gindrėnai – Andrioniškio valsčiaus valstiečiai, abu kilę iš Andrioniškio. Broliai ir sesuo: Jonas Gindrėnas (1890 – po 1946), Jurgis Gindrėnas (1894 – po 1946), Dominykas Gindrėnas (1896–1899) mirė vaikystėje, Karolina Gindrėnaitė-Šumylienė (1898–1967) ir Antanas Gindrėnas (1903 – po 1946). **Pusbrolis** (tėvo brolio Juozapo sūnus) **Pranas Gindrėnas (1899–1948) – Lietuvos kariuomenės savanoris**.

Vaikystėje baigė du Andrioniškio pradinės mokyklos skyrius, toliau nebesimokė.

1919 m. birželio 1 d. J. Gindrėnas Panevėžio karo komendantūroje įstojo savanoriu į kuriamą Lietuvos kariuomenę ir tarnavo iki 1921 m. spalio 29 d., kol buvo paleistas į atsargą, kartu atlikęs ir privalomąją karo tarnybą.

Gyvendamas Paandrioniškyje (buv. Andrioniškio valsčius, dab. Andrioniškio sen.), 1924 m. liepos 19 d. Anykščių bažnyčioje jis vedė Anelę Budreikaitę (1903–1992) iš Beržoniškio (buv. Andrioniškio valsčius, dab. Andrioniškio sen.), Antano ir Viktorijos Magylaitės Budreikų dukterį.

1928 m. liepos 19 d. teikdamas prašymą pripažinti jį savanoriu, J. Gindrėnas gyveno Paandrioniškyje. Nesulaukdamas atsakymo, po pusmečio jis pateikė dar du pakartotinus prašymus. Tuo metu Savanorių komisija aiškinosi, ar J. Gindrėnas nėra baigęs kokio nors mokslo.

Savanoriui skirtas apdovanojimas per Panevėžio komendantūrą jį pasiekė 1929 m. gegužę.

Nepriklausomoje Lietuvoje J. Gindrėnas buvo šaulys, Lietuvos šaulių sąjungos Andrioniškio šaulių būrio narys.

1941 m. birželį jis buvo tautinio sukilimo dalyvis, Lietuvos partizanų Andrioniškio būrio, vadovaujamo Vlado Kiaulevičiaus, narys.

Antrosios sovietinės okupacijos pradžioje savanoris patyrė sovietines represijas.

1945 m. sausio 31 d. Andrioniškyje jis buvo suimtas, kalintas Utenoje, vėliau Vilniuje.

Tardomas J. Gindrėnas prisipažino, kad 1941 m. vasarą dalyvavo areštuojant žydus Anykščiuose. Tuo metu liudininkai nurodė jį kaip dalyvavusį masiniuose žydų areštuose, saugojusį į Uteną išgabenamus Anykščių žydus ir juos šaudžiusį.

NKVD kariuomenės karo tribunolas 1945 m. kovo 8 d. nuteisė J. Gindrėną 10 metų lagerio ir 5 metams tremties su turto konfiskavimu. Savanoris nuo 1945 m. gegužės 2 d. buvo kalintas kolonijoje Nr. 2, vėliau išvežtas į Minlagą (Komija, Rusija).

Savanoris mirė 1954 m. balandžio 30 d. Minlago lageryje, jo palaidojimo vieta nežinoma.

Savanorio žmona Anelė Gindrėnienė, likusi našlė, priglaudė ir kaip globotinį užaugino savo sesers sūnų savivaldos organizatorių Romaldą Budreiką (1936–2019). Ji sulaukė gilios senatvės ir mirė Andrioniškyje 1992 m. lapkričio 13 d. nuo širdies ligos, palaidota Andrioniškio kapinėse.

Lietuvos Aukščiausiasis teismas reabilitavo J. Gindrėną (po mirties) kaip neteisėtai patyrusį represijas.

Savanorio brolis Jonas GINDRĖNAS. Gimė 1890 m. kovo 30 d. Andrioniškyje. Mirė po 1946 m.

Savanorio brolis Jurgis GINDRĖNAS. Gimė 1894 m. balandžio 18 d. Andrioniškyje. Mirė po 1946 m.

Originalas siunčiamas nebus

LIETUVOS YPATINGASIS ARCHYVAS

Biudžetinė įstaiga, Gedimino pr. 40, 01110 Vilnius, tel. +370 5 261 3431,
el. p. lya@archyvai.lt, el. pristatymo dėžutės adresas 193053247.
Duomenys kaupiami ir saugomi Juridinių asmenų registre, kodas 193053247

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2026-10-26 Nr. P2-3475
Į 2026-10-21 Nr. ANY-005

DĖL INFORMACIJOS PATEIKIMO IR PRAŠYMO NAGRINĖJIMO

Lietuvos ypatingasis archyvas 2026-10-21 gavo Jūsų prašymą (registracijos Nr. **P1-2604**).

Informuojame, kad Lietuvos ypatingasis archyvas pagal fizinių ir juridinių asmenų pateiktus prašymus neatlieka mokslinių tyrimų, nekomentuoja saugomų dokumentų turinio, neteikia išvadų apie dokumentuose užfiksuotus faktus, netikrina leidiniuose skelbiamų dokumentų ir išnašų tikrumo.

Vadovaujantis Lietuvos Respublikos dokumentų ir archyvų įstatymo 8 straipsniu ir Valstybės archyvų mokamų paslaugų sąrašo, patvirtinto Lietuvos Respublikos kultūros ministro 2022 m. liepos 7 d. įsakymu Nr. ĮV-605 „Dėl Valstybės archyvų mokamų paslaugų sąrašo ir Valstybės archyvų mokamų paslaugų įkainių apskaičiavimo tvarkos aprašo patvirtinimo“, nuostatomis Lietuvos ypatingojo archyvo saugomų dokumentų paieška ir kopijavimas yra mokama paslauga.

Vadovaujantis Valstybės archyvų mokamų paslaugų įkainių sąrašo, patvirtinto Lietuvos vyriausiojo archyvaro 2022 m. liepos 8 d. įsakymu Nr. VE-30 „Dėl Valstybės archyvų mokamų paslaugų įkainių sąrašo ir Valstybės archyvų mokamų paslaugų teikimo tvarkos aprašo patvirtinimo“ (Lietuvos vyriausiojo archyvaro 2025 m. gruodžio 9 d. įsakymo Nr. VE-23 redakcija), nuostatomis, kaina už dokumentų apie vieno objekto (vieną asmenį, vienos rūšies veiksmą, vienos rūšies faktą, vieną vietovę, vieną organizaciją ir pan.) paiešką 5–10 metų ribose yra 21,80 eur. Vienos skaitmeninės XV a.–1944 m. sudarytų dokumentų kopijos kaina – 1,30 eur, vienos skaitmeninės 1945 m.–XXI a. sudarytų dokumentų kaina – 0,50 eur.

Vadovaujantis Valstybės archyvų mokamų paslaugų teikimo tvarkos aprašo, patvirtinto Lietuvos vyriausiojo archyvaro 2022 m. liepos 8 d. įsakymu Nr. VE-30 „Dėl Valstybės archyvų mokamų paslaugų įkainių sąrašo ir Valstybės archyvų mokamų paslaugų teikimo tvarkos aprašo patvirtinimo“ (Lietuvos vyriausiojo archyvaro 2025 m. gruodžio 9 d. įsakymo Nr. VE-23 redakcija), nuostatomis, mokamos paslaugos teikiamos tik iš anksto apmokėjus už paslaugą.

Informuojame, kad Elektroninio archyvo informacinės sistemos (EAIS) Skaitmeninėje skaitykloje (https://eais.archyvai.lt/repo-ext) galima be apribojimų rasti informaciją apie Lietuvos ypatingojo archyvo saugomus archyvinius fondus ir bylų apyrašus, į bylų apyrašus įrašytų bylų pavadinimus, chronologines ribas ir lapų skaičių bei kitą informaciją apie saugomus dokumentus.

Lietuvos ypatingasis archyvas nedisponuoja Lietuvos gyventojų genocido ir rezistencijos tyrimo centro parengtomis pažymomis, Lietuvos institucijų ir įstaigų, Lietuvos miestų ir rajonų savivaldybių administracijų sudarytais dokumentais bei viešai skelbiama informacija, nevertina ir neatsako už šioje medžiagoje pateikiamą turinį, Lietuvos ypatingojo archyvo saugomų dokumentų ir juose užfiksuotos informacijos naudojimą.

Direktorius Remigijus Černius

Lietuvos ypatingasis archyvas