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DCE-1326

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Director for Special Operations, MICROFILM Section, 12 January 1951
Attention []
FROM : Chief, Contact Division, O/O
SUBJECT: CS-167 (OO/C Case 6266)

~~FEB 21 1951~~
DO MICRO. SER.

*Lithuanian education
now in U.S. State DP
program.*

In reply to the requirements which you submitted with your memorandum of 19 December 1950 for Mykolas Birsiska, there is enclosed a copy of a memorandum containing information on the political stratification among anti-Soviet Lithuanians. Birsiska could not furnish any data on individuals engaged in anti-Soviet resistance behind the Iron Curtain or persons directly controlling such individuals. We expect to obtain some reports on current conditions in Lithuania and will advise you further. In the meantime please let us know if you have any additional requirements for this source.

EC J

Enclosure: As indicated

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

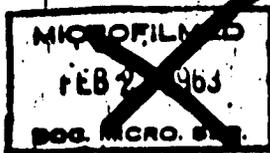
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2. ~~(VLIK-as) (Lithuanian Committee of Liberation)~~ represents all the important anti-Communist Lithuanian parties. It works for the reestablishment of an independent Lithuania on the political and representative level and by maintaining relations with similar groups of other nationalities. VLIK-as was initially organized in Lithuania in 1943 as an anti-German and anti-Soviet movement. By 1944 it was fully organized. The Soviet advance in 1944 forced VLIK-as to flee westward, leaving some of its members behind in Lithuania and in Sweden. The anti-Communist underground in Lithuania continues to report to VLIK-as, whose headquarters is now in Western Germany. Birziska states he does not know the exact location, but that it is in a small town near the border of the US-French Zones of Occupation, near the town of Fellach. Birziska believes Fellach is in the French Zone.

3. Three men are the chief leaders of VLIK-as at present.

(a) The head is ~~(Prelate) Nicholas Krusavicius~~, a leader of the conservative Catholic or Christian Democratic Party. Now about 60, he was previously a member of the Seim (free Lithuania's parliament) and Minister of Agriculture. He became chief of VLIK-as in Lithuania in 1944. He suffers from tuberculosis and occasionally has to undergo treatment. He tends to adopt an authoritarian attitude toward his subordinates.

(b) J. Brasaitis, also a Christian Democrat, is in charge of foreign relations for VLIK-as. He is about 50 and is a former professor of literature. Brasaitis is not his real name.

(c) J. Kazinskas is officially head of the National Fund for VLIK-as. He is supposedly less publicized than the other two men, but is definitely one of the three policy makers. Now over 70, he was the leader of the Social Democrats, the most leftist group represented in the organization. He engages in liaison work with

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