

# OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: AIR  
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DISPATCH NO. OFPA-35906

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

JAN 31 1958

TO Chief, WE

DATE :

FROM *C*

INFO : COB, Munich - COS, Germany  
Chief, EE - Chief, SR

SUBJECT : GENERAL- Operational/UPSWING/KEDWOOD/BEDOX/CART/LC IMPROVE/AEMANNER  
SPECIFIC- Jonas DAINAUSKAS, aka Jan DAJNOWSKI

REFERENCES : EGMA-30288, 4 December 1957  
EGMA-30745, 2 January 1958  
OPFW-18635, 1 October 1957

ACTION REQUIRED : See Paragraph 9

1. Subject applied at Paris on 27 February 1957 for an immigration visa giving his name as Jonas \*DAINAUSKAS, born 21 January 1904 at Kaunas, Lithuania ( ). Subject revealed that since leaving Lithuania in 1944, and until arriving in West Germany in December 1956, he went under the name of Jan \*DAJNOWSKI, born 21 January 1904 at Wilno (Vilna), Poland. On 4 March 1957 the Paris Embassy received an approved petition from the Immigration Service for the admittance of Subject on an M-1 non-quota visa sponsored by his wife, Leokadija \*DAINAUSKA, nee \*NARKEVICIUTE, born 23 February 1905 at Ryga, Latvia, now residing at 4555 So. Rockwell, Chicago 32, Illinois. The wife entered the US at New Orleans on the SS General Taylor on 6 April 1949 and is now a US citizen.

2. Embassy clearance requests to Warsaw, Stuttgart, and KUBARK- [ ] in April 1957 were negative. As is routine with Iron Curtain escapees, a

Attachment : A. Paris OMV-9, 8 July 1957

27 January 1958

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*att Lew*  
ATT-A  
FOR COORDINATION WITH State

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
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Department of State advisory opinion was requested on 8 July 1957 (see Attachment A, Paris OMV-9). On 7 October 1957 the Paris Embassy forwarded a report to the Department (OMV-110) on Subject received from ODEVY, Paris, which the latter obtained from a "source of unknown reliability" who was personally acquainted with Subject from about April 1940 to about June 1941 (the same ODEVY report as transmitted with OFFW-18655). According to the ODEVY report, Subject collaborated with the Soviet forces that occupied Lithuania during that period and furnished records of the Lithuanian Security Police to the NKVD. For the most part the Lithuanian Security Police destroyed their records to avoid having them seized by the Russians, and then almost the entire Lithuanian Security Police Force either hid within Lithuania or fled the country rather than face possible imprisonment, death or collaboration with the Russians. Subject, however, failed to destroy his security records and remained at his post in Kaunas. Moreover, Subject grasped the opportunity to declare himself Director of Lithuanian Security and Criminal Police. Subject continued to work as a Security Police Officer under an NKVD agent named Antonas SNIECKUS, who took over from Subject, and to whom Subject made all of the Kaunas District security records available. The ODEVY report also states that Subject, along with other collaborators and Russians, fled when the Germans occupied Lithuania in June 1941, but was captured and imprisoned at Kaunas. The Security records then seized by the Germans revealed that Subject had worked for the NKVD. He was still in jail in 1943. In the winter of 1944-45 the ODEVY source last saw Subject in Berlin where he was wearing the uniform of a First Lieutenant in the German Air Force with non-flying duties. Subsequently the source heard that Subject was serving with the German Air Force in Poznan, Poland, and that when the Russian Army moved into Poznan in 1945 Subject, instead of attempting to flee with the German Armed Forces, remained in Poznan "to greet the Red Army". Subject's wife was in the Haustentten DP Camp, Augsburg, Germany, in 1945 and left there to join her husband in Poznan. The ODEVY source considered Subject a highly intelligent, extremely capable security officer and the type of individual who, if still affiliated with the Soviet espionage system, would be a serious threat to the country's security if admitted to the US. The Visa Officer who interviewed Subject stated that the latter did not admit to any of the allegations in the ODEVY report.

3. OMV-78 dated 17 October 1957 from the Department to Paris stated that a search of the files of the Department and of the Intelligence Agencies in Washington disclosed no adverse information concerning Subject except for a KUBARK memorandum to the Department dated 11 December 1951, which quoted a report from the interrogation of one Untersturmfuehrer Richard SCHWEIZER dated 31 May 1946 (SCHWEIZER was a German citizen of Lithuanian origin who had been active in intelligence work since 1939, and who had worked for Amt. VI RSHA). This report stated that before WW II Subject had been a high official of the Lithuanian State Security Police, and as such had been in

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close contact with the Deuxieme (intelligence) Bureau of the Lithuanian General Staff. He was reputed to be an expert in intelligence matters and knew most of the foreign agents operating in Lithuania. The report continues that after working for the NKVD during the Russian occupation of Lithuania in 1940, Subject was appointed Chief of the Lithuanian Security Police by the Germans in the summer of 1941. He was later dismissed at the instigation of Lithuanian national circles and kept in protective custody for about six months. On his release he retired to private life and practiced law. In late autumn of 1944 he was offered a leading position in the Abwehr of the Lithuanian volunteer formations on the side of Germany. He was said to be a Lithuanian patriot with leanings towards the Popular Socialist Party. He was a close friend of the former Lithuanian Ambassador to London, one SIDZIKAUSKAS, fnu. Subject was believed to be living with his family in the British Zone of Germany in May 1946.

4. In transmitting the information in Paragraph 3 the Department advised that, should the Consular officer resolve the doubts about Subject's alleged collaboration with the NKVD beyond question, and that Subject's membership in the Polish Workers Party be determined involuntary (i.e., to avoid hardship, such as deportation to Russia), no objection would be interposed to the issuance of an immigration visa. If these doubts were not resolved, however, he should be refused a visa.

5. The Visa Officer is inclined at this time to refuse a visa to Subject. However, the Visa Officer feels that thus far investigation of Subject's activities since 1940 is insufficient to make a final determination. In this connection, [ ] wonders why the Department's search of Washington intelligence agencies in 1957 failed to turn up information on Subject in KUBARK files, specifically that contained in EGLA-8092, 15 March 1954 (not sent [ ]). Also, PULL 6700, 11 February 1957, and EGLA-23916, 5 June 1957, (not sent [ ]) may contain information pertinent to Subject's visa case.

6. With regard to EGMA-30745, UPSWING may be informed that KUBARK has not passed any of its information on Subject to the Visa authorities. However, [ ] requests that Headquarters be given permission to pass the information to the Department in Washington. Further in regard to Paragraph 1 of EGMA-30745, Subject has not reported to the Visa Section on his present contact with UPSWING personnel. Subject also has not reported on any relationship to the German I.S. during the Second World War. He stated that he was arrested by the German Army in the summer of 1941 on suspicion of having collaborated with the NKVD and remained in custody of the Gestapo for six months, when he was released and worked as a lawyer until mid-1944 when he was taken into the German Army as a uniformed civilian worker. He stated that he was working for the German Army in Poznan when the Russians came in 1945. He found the city surrounded by Russians and could not escape to join

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his wife. He stayed in Poznan, discarded the uniform, disguised his true nationality and integrated himself into the Polish community. As soon as he took a job with the Agrarian Reform Bureau as a clerk he was pressured into joining the Polish Workers Party, which if he did not do he feared he would be deported to the Soviet Union. Subject said that by joining the Party and keeping his job he had less chance of being suspected of being non-Polish.

7. Thus far, the Visa Section has based its questioning of Subject solely upon the ODEWY report and Subject's own statements regarding his past. In addition Subject has furnished numerous character references, mostly from Lithuanian exiles in the US and Europe. His wife has written to Senator DOUGLAS of Illinois, who has in turn requested the status of Subject's case.

8. Before submitting Subject's case again to the Department for a final determination, the Visa Section intends to call him in for another interview this week. Subject has stated that he has been interrogated periodically by the French Surete Nationale.

9. [ ] has informed the Visa Section that information on Subject is available at KUBARK Headquarters. The Paris Embassy's next communication to the Department will mention this fact. Therefore it is suggested that Headquarters pass to the Department as soon as possible all pertinent and passable information concerning Subject in Headquarters' files.

10. For Munich: The contents of Paragraphs 1, 6 and 7 (except for mentioning the ODEWY report) may be passed to UPSWING.

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To CFPA-

# OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

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TO: The Department of State

Date: July 8, 1969

FROM: The American Embassy, PARIS

005-9

SUBJECT: VIAS: Request for Security Advisory Opinion, Immigrant case of Jonas DAIDAUŠKAS

REF: Paragraphs 2(e), (e), CA-1233, August 19, 1954

- a. Name: Jonas DAIDAUŠKAS
- b. Type of Visa: Immigrant (B-1)
- c. Birthplace: Kaunas, Lithuania
- d. Birthdate: January 21, 1904
- e. Occupation: Lawyer
- f. Nationality: Birth to date: Lithuanian; 1945-1957: Dually, Polish
- g. Identifying data: None

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**h. Residences:**

Birth to October, 1944: Kaunas, Lithuania  
 October, 1944 to February, 1945: German Prisoner of War Camp  
 February, 1945 to December, 1945: Russian camp at Poznan, Poland  
 December, 1945 to January, 1957: Poznan, Poland

**i. Affiliations:**

Polish Workers Party, December, 1947 to December, 1956

**j. Parents: (both deceased)**

Father: Matar DAIDAUŠKAS  
 Mother: Padrona DAIDAUŠKAS

**k. Married to** Lockadija DAIDAUŠKAS nee NARNEVICIUTE, an American citizen

**l. Destination:** Mrs. Lockadija DAIDAUŠKAS, 4355 South Ashwell, Chicago 12, Illinois.

**m. References:** wife, same as l above

**n. Accompanying persons:** None

**o. Remarks:**

The subject alien came to France from Poland during January, 1957. He was in possession of Polish passport CA-0016459 valid only for France, until

January...

211-DAIDAUŠKAS, Jonas

AH #1 To OFPA 35906

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30 Jan 1958

[Handwritten initials]

I was born James L. Dainauskas, born on February 1909 in Lithuania, herewith state that I was never in all my life a communist.

During my residing time in Poland I was a member of Polish United Worker Party but not therefore that I was agreed on ideology of P.W.P. but only therefore that I have been prepared to join to this Party and that the joining to P.W.P. had been to me the best means to be don't detected that I was not a Pole and to be don't deported on Siberia. This all was for me only as one of means to avoiding any persecution in Poland.

In Poland I have a job as a clerk in Department for Agricultural matters in a various districts in Pommern county and the last six I was in Pommern city. On the 1946 I was just appointed as a clerk for the agrarian reform questions in the district of Gdansk, where the chief of district and the local Party Committee many times persuaded me to join to the P.W.P. By every occasion they told me that I must entry because only then I should obtain full right of socialistic state employee only then I should understand the all Agrarian Policy and S.P.

It was clear to me that if I have had refused to join, the Polish Secret Police could be more interested about my person and about my past and by this "occasion" to discover that I was a Lithuanian. Finally it was clear that such detection for me could have only one end: to be delivered to the Russians. In this situation every means which might me to help don't to come under any suspicion was good enough for me. Therefore on December 1947 I have joined to the P.W.P. and be there as a member till my departure from the Poland.

I further state that I was since 1919 a member of Lithuanian Boys Scouts Association, where I was acting as a scoutmaster, as one of organizers of B.S.O. at University of Kansas and as a member of Higher Command of L.S.S.A. I was also a reserve officer of S. Lithuanian Army and a member of various Lithuanian patriotic organizations. Therefore my own regard to the Communism was and should be all times very negative and therefore I have had any fear to joining to the P.W.P.

( James Dainauskas )

Paris, July 4, 1957.

January 4, 195 . Although he informed the Polish authorities that he was going to France as a tourist, his real aim was to defect and join his American citizen wife and daughter in the United States.

At the termination of hostilities in 1945, Mr. Dainauskas found himself in a Russian camp in Poznan, Poland. He escaped and became a refugee in the Poznan area. Because of his knowledge of the Polish language, he was able to disguise his true nationality and integrate himself into the Poznan community. He refused to reveal his Lithuanian nationality because the Soviet army was deporting all nationals of the three Baltic nations. Mr. Dainauskas was able to find a job with the field office of the Agrarian Reform Bureau as a clerk. As soon as he took the job, he was pressured into joining the Polish Workers Party. He was told that he would not be able to keep his job without being a member of the party, and he himself feared that if he refused to join, his secret would be in danger of being revealed, and he would surely be deported to the Soviet Union. Thus, by joining the party and keeping his job he had less chance of being suspected as being non-Polish. Mr. Dainauskas had no choice but to remain at his job in Poznan until travel restrictions were lifted and he could depart.

Mr. Dainauskas has submitted a statement from the Lithuanian Consulate in Chicago certifying that he was born in Lithuania and has always been a Lithuanian citizen.

Security investigations in Warsaw and Stuttgart revealed no derogatory information. The consular officer believes the applicant's account of his life in Poland between 1945 and 1947, and is of the opinion that his membership in the Polish Workers Party was due to a fear of deportation to the Soviet Union and the need to be employed while waiting to escape from Poland. In the consular officer's opinion, the applicant's membership in the Polish Workers Party was involuntary and within the scope of section 212(a)(28)(I)(i) of the Act. The Embassy will take favorable action in this case provided the Department has no security objections.

The applicant's own affidavit concerning his affiliation is enclosed.

Enclosure:

As stated

HCC:cmh/hjs

211-DABNAUSKAS, Jonas

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