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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

Report of: ALEXANDER W. NEALE, JR. Office: Washington, D. C.Date: June 28, 1961Field Office File No.: 105-41731Bureau File No.: 105-33412Title: ① JONAS DAIMAUSKAS 47-3Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

## Synopsis:

Subject, according to files of the Security Office, United States Department of State, has used the names of JAN DAJNOWSKI and D. AINA. Subject in a sworn statement on 7/4/57, at Paris, France, advised he had been a member of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP); that he had not agreed with the ideology of this party but had been pushed into joining same; that by joining PUWP it had given him best means to avoid detection and being deported to Siberia. On 6/20/59 USDS in a communication to INS pointed out that after a careful review of the file, the Department of State considered as plausible subject's stated reason for disguising his nationality in Poland and his reason for joining PUWP; that as a consequence subject's membership in this party might be considered as having been involuntary within meaning of Immigration and Nationality Act. Subject issued an H-1 visa to enter USA on 1/9/61.

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

On June 6 and 15, 1961, the files of the Security Office, United States Department of State (USDS) were reviewed relative to the subject. The files contain a memorandum dated June 8, 1957, from the American Embassy, Paris, France, to the USDS requesting an advisory opinion in the immigrant case involving JONAS DAIMAUSKAS. In this memorandum it was stated subject was born January 21, 1904, at Kaunas, Lithuania; that he was a lawyer by occupation, that at birth he was a Lithuanian national and from 1945 to 1957 he held dual citizenship - Polish-Lithuanian.

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

Residences for the subject were shown as follows in this memorandum:

|                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1904 to 1941     | Kuanas, Lithuania       |
| October, 1941 -  | German Prisoner of war  |
| February, 1945   | camp                    |
| February, 1945 - | Russian camp at Poznan, |
| December, 1945   | Poland                  |
| December, 1945 - | Poznan, Poland          |
| January, 1957    |                         |

In the memorandum of June 8, 1957, it was stated that the subject had gone to France from Poland during January, 1957; that he was then in possession of a Polish passport number CA0016450 valid only for France until January 4, 1956. It also stated that the subject had told Polish authorities he intended visiting France as a tourist but his real aim was to defect and join his American spouse and daughter in the United States.

This memorandum stated that at the termination of hostilities in 1945 DAINAUSKAS was placed in a Russian camp in Poznan, Poland, that 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 to integrate himself into the Poznan community. He refused to reveal his Lithuanian nationality as the Soviets were deporting nationals from the Baltic countries. DAINAUSKAS was able to secure employment in the field office of the Agrarian Reform Bureau as a clerk. Upon accepting this work he reportedly was pressured into joining the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP). The memorandum stated that the subject claimed he was informed he would be unable to retain his job without being a member of the PUWP; that he feared if he refused to join this group his secret would be in danger of being revealed and he would be deported to the Soviet Union. Thus by joining this party the subject claimed there was less danger of being suspected of being non-Polish.

In the memorandum of June 8, 1957, it was stated that security investigations in Warsaw, Poland, and Stuttgart, Germany, revealed no derogatory information relative to the subject. The American consular officer at Paris was listed

as believing the subject's membership in the PZWP was due to the fear of being deported to the Soviet Union and the need to be employed while waiting to escape from Poland. In the consular officer's opinion the subject's membership in the PZWP was involuntary and within the scope of section 212 (a)(2)(I)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

In a sworn statement dated July 3, 1957, at Paris, France, and which was attached to the State Department's memorandum of July 9, 1957, the subject stated he was born January 21, 1904, in Kaunas, Lithuania. He stated that during the time he resided in Poland he was a member of the Polish United Workers Party (PZWP) but that he had not agreed with the ideology of the PZWP but had been pressed into joining this party and that by doing this it had given him the best means of avoiding detection that he was not a Pole and to avoid deportation to Siberia. He stated that by joining the PZWP this was one means utilized to avoid any persecution in Poland.

He stated that in Poland he had a job as a clerk in the Department for Agricultural matters in various districts in Poznan, Poland. He added that in 1941 he was appointed as a clerk for the agrarian reform questions in the district of Chodzisz, where the chief of the district and the local Party Committee had many times persuaded him to join the PZWP.

The subject in his statement of July 3, 1957, stated that if he had refused to join the PZWP, the Polish Secret Police would have become more interested in him, his past, ancestors, and would have ascertained he was not a Pole but rather a Lithuanian. The subject added that in December, 1947, he joined the group to avoid any detection.

By way of background he listed in this statement of July 3, 1957, that from 1918 he had been a member of the Lithuanian Boy Scouts Association (LBSA); that he had been one of the organizers of the LBSA at the University of Kaunas and a member of the Higher Command of the Lithuanian Boy Scouts. He added he had been a reserve officer of the Lithuanian Army.

A communication dated August 1, 1937, from the Immigrants Protective League, 20 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, appeared in the files of the State Department indicating the same was trying to assist Mrs. JONAS DAINAUSKAS, 4356 South Roosevelt Street, Chicago, Illinois, to bring her husband to the United States, that the husband was then living at Cite Joli, Paris, France. This letter stated that it was desired to know what was causing the delay in granting the husband approval to enter the United States. The State Department on September 4, 1937, advised Miss HELEN D. JERRY, Attorney for this organization, that this case was receiving attention.

On June 8, 1938, the American Consul at Paris, France, advised HELEN D. JERRY that it had been concluded by State Department that DAINAUSKAS was at that time ineligible to receive a visa under Section 212 (a)(37) and (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, that it might be possible at a future date for him to be reconsidered under Section 212 (a)(20)(I)(ii) of the Act. Further, it was stated the subject had been informed of his position by the Embassy.

A memorandum dated October 20, 1937, from the American Embassy, Paris, France, to the Department of State, advised that the subject had called at the Embassy October 17, 1937, stating he knew why the processing of his case had taken so long. He stated that prior to the invasion of Lithuania by Germany he was employed with the Security Section of the Ministry of Interior at Kaunas, Lithuania. He claimed he was employed mainly in the control of espionage activity from Poland and Germany. When the Russians announced their entry in Lithuania in April, 1941, DAINAUSKAS was, he stated, in Poland on a mission. When he returned to Kaunas he found the Russians in control. When the NKVD learned he knew Russian, Polish and German they tried to enlist his aid. He claimed he refused, escaped and hid. He added he joined an anti-communist Lithuanian underground group that worked against the Russians and aided the coming of the German forces. When the German armies arrived during the summer of 1941, DAINAUSKAS advised he was arrested on suspicion of having collaborated with the NKVD. He stated he remained in custody of the German Gestapo for six months until January,

1944. When he was captured by the Russians he was taken into the German Army as an unwilling conscript. In 1945 he was working for the German Army in Poznan and when the Russians surrounded the city he could not escape to join his wife. He stayed in Poznan, discarded the uniform and thus began the story of membership in the PCVP.

This memorandum states DAINAUSKAS denied he aided the communists and on the contrary claimed he worked for a Lithuanian anti-communist underground group. It was stated that the fact that the Gestapo released him and that he later worked for the German Army, both of which claims, according to this memorandum, were supported by two sources of information would tend to make the charge that he collaborated with the NKVD less plausible. It was stated that his subsequent activities in Poznan after the end of the war, however seemed to picture DAINAUSKAS as a political opportunist and the consular officer agreed that the doubts were sufficiently strong to warrant a refusal (of a visa) under Section 212 (a)(27) of the Act.

A memorandum dated February 17, 1951, from the American Embassy, Paris, to the State Department, advised that during subsequent interviews with the subject he revealed that while in Poland in 1945 - 1947 he concealed his real identity by adopting the name of JAN RAJNOWSKI, and according to his Polish documents he was born January 21, 1904, at Wilno, Poland. DAINAUSKAS claimed it was necessary to do this to disguise his true nationality in order to avoid deportation to Lithuania by the Soviet Army.

Following his arrival in France, according to this memorandum, the subject prepared a thesis for a doctorate in law and the same time prepared and sent articles to various Lithuanian newspapers in the United States and Canada. He stated these articles dealt mainly with agrarian problems in Poland and were anti-communist in tone. These articles have been published in the following Lithuanian newspapers according to the February 17, 1951, memorandum.

"Sraugas" in Chicago, under the pseudonym E. AINA,  
"Larbininkas" in Boston, under the pseudonym E. AINA, and  
"Nepriklausomoji Lietuva" in Montreal, under the pseudonym EBIYDAS.

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DAINAUSEAS, according to this informant advised that any news articles in World War II thereafter would be published under his real name.

This memorandum stated that DAINAUSEAS had supplied the Embassy with statements from persons who had known him and who are in the United States and Canada. Memoranda from the following persons were attached to the American Embassy's memorandum of February 17, 1951, in which they furnished information relative to the subject:

STASYS RASTIKIS, 772 Pine Street, Monterey, California, who described himself as former Commander of the Lithuanian Army. In this communication, RASTIKIS stated he was a General employed at the Army Language School at Monterey; that during World War II the subject was working for the Lithuanian Government in the central office of the national security police; that during the occupation of Lithuania by the Soviets, DAINAUSEAS had helped him escape and avoid an arrest planned by the Russians; that he knew the subject as having never been a communist.

STASYS SILEIKA, 19 Church Street, Great Neck, New York. This individual stated he had always known the subject to be a person of good morals and that he had never known the subject to be a communist nor to have communist leanings - in 1940 - 1941 during the Russian occupation of Lithuania - or at anytime.

ALEXANDRAS HANTAUTAS, President, Central Board of National Guard of Lithuania in Exile, 25 Sawtelle Avenue, Brookline 88, Massachusetts. In a lengthy document Mr. HANTAUTAS stated that he had been an official of the Lithuanian National Guard, a group of about 100,000 guardsmen and guardswomen, a group formed in 1919 as a volunteer force to help the Lithuanian Army repulse the Bolsheviks. He stated that upon Russian occupation in 1940 the National Guard was immediately disbanded and its members persecuted. He stated that he had known the subject since 1928 that at one time the subject was Commanding Officer of a Guard Unit in

Kaunas; that his wife, EDOEADILIA BAREVICIUTE whom he married in 1928 was also active in the Persons' National Guard; that they both had been awarded the highest decorations of this organization for their work; that he (MANTAUTAS) had never observed either in the subject's private or public life any communist leanings or tendencies. Mr. MANTAUTAS advised that in 1940 he and his family were in hiding; that during this period the subject had warned many persons and had helped them escape the Bolsheviks. Mr. MANTAUTAS stated that in 1941, at the outbreak of the German-Russian war the subject did not flee his country with the retreating communists, that he stayed and started to organize guerrillas, to equip them with weapons and to defend Kaunas from the withdrawing masses of the Russian army. The subject, according to MANTAUTAS reorganized the broken and disorganized police of Kaunas, helped to establish the operation of the Mutual Aid (Lithuanian Red Cross). Mr. MANTAUTAS stated that the subject had been denounced to the German authorities, imprisoned and almost executed as a communist; that thanks to excellent witnesses who attested his innocence the subject was released after a long interrogation. Mr. MANTAUTAS stated that as the communists returned for the second time the subject and his family fled to Germany; that those relatives of the subject who remained in Lithuania were persecuted; his mother murdered, his sister imprisoned. Mr. MANTAUTAS stated it was ironical that the subject who had lost and suffered so much because of Communism should be accused of partiality to his enemies; that he hoped the subject would be permitted to enter the United States.

Mrs. SOFIJA MANTAUTAS, wife of ALEKSANDRAS MANTAUTAS, also submitted a statement in favor of permitting the subject to enter the United States.

Mr. ALFONSAS VALATKAITIS, 5727 South St. Louis Avenue, Chicago 20, Illinois, who stated he was a member of the Central Board of Directors of the National Guard of Lithuania in Exile, in a statement dated December 11, 1957, stated that he had known the subject since 1931 and described the subject as anti-communist.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. VADAPOLAS, 2534 West 40th Street, Chicago 32, Illinois, submitted a statement dated November 17, 1957, in which they described the subject as anti-communist. Mrs. VADAPOLAS advised that the whole DAIKUSKAS family had been deeply religious and in spite of communist hatred for the church they had attended Mass every Sunday during the Russian occupation of Lithuania. Mrs. VADAPOLAS stated the DAIKUSKAS family had permitted a priest, a professor of Theology in the University of Kaunas, to live with them during the Russian occupation as the Soviets had evicted priests and teachers from their homes.

DEONIJUS KVILYS, 5747 South Campbell Avenue, Chicago 20, Illinois, who described himself as the Former President of the Lithuanian Student Scout Fraternity "Vytis", on November 10, 1957, submitted a statement during which he stated that never to his knowledge had the subject been a Soviet or German Nazi sympathizer; that he was a true Lithuanian patriot.

VYTENIS JONAS STASISKIS, 3140 West 42nd Place, Chicago 32, Illinois, on December 9, 1957, submitted a statement in which he mentioned the subject as anti-communist. STASISKIS, added that on June 22, 1941, Germany struck at the



On June 20, 1960, the Department of State communicated with Mr. I. F. SHRODL, Assistant Commissioner, Examinations, Immigration and Naturalization Service, pointing out that after a careful review of the Department of State's file on this subject the Department considered as plausible DAIKUSKAS' reason for disguising his nationality in Poland, that is, to avoid deportation by the Soviets and his reason for joining the PWWP, that is, in order to protect his disguise and to keep his job. Consequently, the Department concurred in the opinion of the American Embassy, (in Paris) that the subject's membership in the party might be considered as having been involuntary within the meaning of Section 212 (a)(28)(I)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

With regard to the information concerning the subject's alleged collaboration in the early 1940's with the Soviet National Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) the Department observed that this adverse data came from sources of unknown or unproved reliability. It was stated that in view of the fact that the derogatory information concerning the subject's reported collaboration with the NKVD was old and somewhat nebulous and inasmuch as he had not come to adverse notice with respect thereto over the past fourteen years it was the Department's further opinion that he was not ineligible under Section 212 (a)(27) of the Act. The observations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service were solicited.

On June 23, 1960, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) advised the State Department that it concurred in State Department's finding that the alien's membership in the Polish Workers Party may be considered as having been involuntary within the meaning of Section 212 (a)(28)(I)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The files of the Department of State contained a memorandum dated January 11, 1961, from the American Embassy, Paris, stating that the subject had been issued an M-1 visa on January 9, 1961, to enter the United States.

In this connection by letter of September 3, 1960, the Immigrants' Service League, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, asked the State Department to grant the subject permission to enter the United States as a visitor because his wife was at that time in the hospital in very serious condition. There was enclosed with this communication

Soviets, that he had gone to the subject's residence and the latter had provided him with a small automatic pistol; that after some consultation they decided to join the Lithuanians' fight against the fleeing Soviet troops. These two men, according to STASISKIS took a circuitous route to a building on the grounds of the Agricultural Exhibition, forced their way into the building and secured some Russian weapons being stored there and joined in the Lithuanians' fight against the Soviets. "Our first positions were on a hill overlooking a steep road used extensively by Soviet military vehicles and LAIDUSKAS' accurate fire produced good results." This type activity, according to STASISKIS, continued for a couple of days until the arrival of the Germans put an end to the Soviet troops' acts of terror. He stated that during the German occupation in Lithuania from June, 1941, to July, 1944, he never received any information, direct or indirect, which might indicate the subject to be pro-communist. STASISKIS stated, "His connections with NKVD I regard as a Lithuanian patriots' endeavour to become a listening post at a very important and dangerous point."

DR. JOSEPH KASKELIS, 346 Barton Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, "President of the Anti-Communist Bloc of Nations (ABN) in Canada," on October 19, 1957, submitted a statement in behalf of the subject. In this statement he described the subject as an ardent combatant against communism and Bolshevik imperialism; that he secretly and publicly worked against communism during the Lithuanian occupation by communist Russia and Nazi Germany; that the subject wrote and was then writing many articles against communism and had supplied KASKELIS with valued material and ideas for his anti-communist activity; for his public lectures and for the book "Communism Without Mask" which KASKELIS published in Canada in 1954.

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a statement from Dr. V. P. TUMASCHIS, 2454 West 71st Street, Chicago, Illinois, dated September 1, 1960, stating that Mrs. BAKARAKAS had been under his care since August 23, 1960, for thrombo phlebitis of the right leg; that she was hospitalized in Von Solbrig hospital and that her condition was very serious.