

... Russia without any prejudice recognizes the self-rule and independence of the State of Lithuania with all the juridical consequences ... and for all times renounces with good will all the sovereignty rights of Russia, which it has had in regard to the Lithuanian nation or territory.

Peace Treaty with Russia
Moscow, July 12, 1920

Lietuvos
nacionalinė
M. Mažvydo
biblioteka

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

1. Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;
2. They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;
3. They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

Atlantic Charter
August 14, 1941

LITHUANIAN BULLETIN

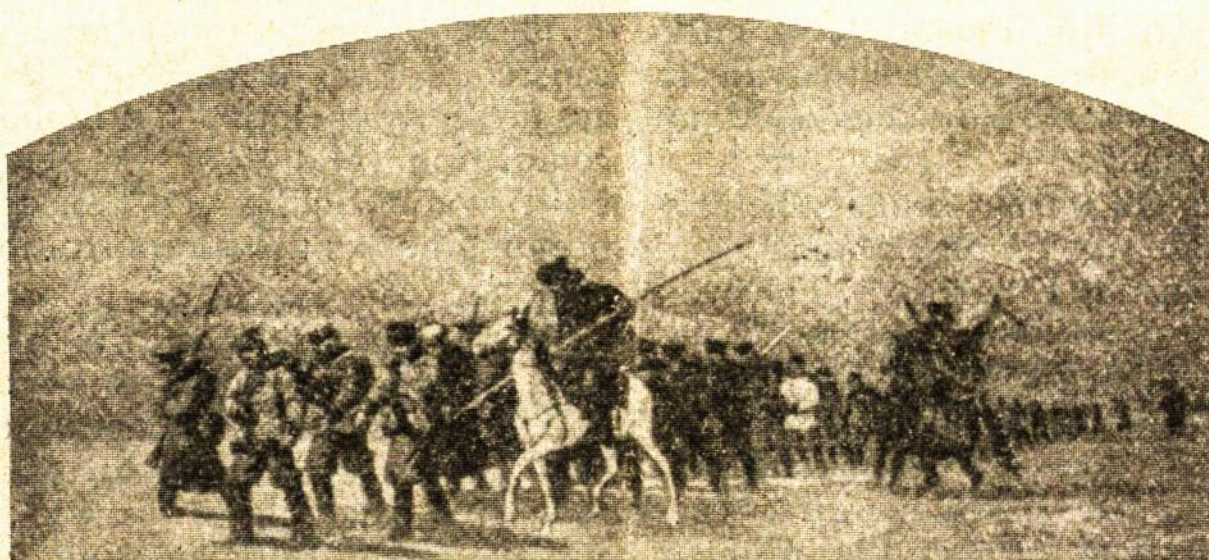
Published by the Lithuanian American Council
233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Vol. IV

DECEMBER, 1946

No. 5

Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will... A. D. 1946



LIBERATION — RUSSIAN FASHION: 1795-1812-1831-1863-1905-1919-1941-19??

A painting by Artur Grottger from the cycle "1863"

SLAVE CAMPS IN RUSSIA

THE extermination of Lithuanians and other enslaved peoples is being pushed by the occupying Soviet authorities. The Lithuanian resistance underground HQ informs that about 9,000 Lithuanian patriots died fighting from July 1944 to July 1946; the Russians murdered more than 20,000 people in reprisals and deported 100,000 to Russia. Since the inauguration of the new "Five Year Plan" by Stalin, comrade Justas Paleckis, the puppet "President" of Lithuania, promised to provide additional

30,000 "volunteer workers for the reconstruction of Russia."

Deportations have become a routine matter. The victims are first arrested, and members of the families are separated. Parties of prisoners from smaller detention places are then transferred to the large prisons in Vilnius: the Lukiškės and the former Bernardine Monastery. 12,000 prisoners are at all times held under lock in these prisons, and 2,000 to 2,500 prisoners are deported each month by trains to Siberia and

the Arctic coast. Conditions of transportation are the same as in 1941: the Serov Order is still in full force and effect.

According to the data based on long-term observation by Lithuanian underground resistance leaders, the planned deportations conform to the fixed schedules: each month the prisons of Vilnius yield 1,500 persons, Kaunas — 500, Šiauliai and Panevėžys prisons—150 persons each.

Every victim is first "questioned." The length of "questioning" and torturing depends on the charges selected by MVD (former NKVD) and MGB (former NKGB), and the suspect's possible or potential importance in the resistance movement. ("Why didn't you, dirty so and so, select workers as your parents?"—the pistol butt strikes the face; "You know, you so and so, that you could have"—the pistol butt again . . .) The most refined torturing methods are applied to persons suspected of collaboration with the democratic clandestine press and, in general, to persons suspected of non-communist political activities. Practically no guerrillas are ever taken alive—they either die in battle or, in an extremity, blow themselves up with hand grenades.

As a rule, prisoners are not kept in the prisons for more than six months. Women and weaker men are exiled to Kazakhstan. The overcrowding of prisons and dietary conditions are considerably worse than during the first Russian and the Nazi occupations. Relatives are permitted to deliver food and tobacco packages to prison offices only once weekly. No direct contacts or communications between the prisoners and their relatives are permitted.

MAIN SLAVE CAMPS

A.—Varkuta

The largest prisoner colonies of Lithuanians are located at *Varkuta* and *Bykovmys* (the Bykov-Oxen Cape)—new place names in the Komi and Yakut "autonomous" republics.

VARKUTA is one of the most popular place names in the Soviet Union. This is a 4,000 square km. coal mining center, only recently opened for exploitation. Varkuta lies at the confluence of the Pechora and Usa rivers in the sub-Arctic Northern Urals. It is eternally blasted by cold winds. Winter lasts there nine months, and the Polar night settles for three months. Prior to World War II, this was the site of a small miserable village, far removed from railroads and

other means of communication with the world. This entire vast area is called "Autonomous Komi Soviet Republic."

During the wartime transfer of the heavy industries from European Russia and Donbas to areas behind the Ural Mountains, rich veins of coal were discovered. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners were immediately brought from other Siberian areas and put to work to install primitive mining machinery and to lay thousands of miles of double-track railroads along the Western Urals, from the Arctic Ocean down to the industrial center of Sverdlovsk.

About 250,000 prisoners—men and women, including Polish prisoners of war captured during the "brilliant two-week campaign" which "cemented with blood the fraternity of arms" of Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia—died from exposure, starvation and hard labor without sanitary protection. Nevertheless, the mines were installed and the railroads laid. Exploitation of the coal mines began toward the close of World War II.

These "mines" are not mines in the American sense of the term. 38 "*shakhtas*" (mines) are presently operating and 12 more are nearing completion. Masses of wooden barracks are built around the "mines." An occasional brick building houses the administration and NKVD personnel.

Each "*shakhta*" normally employs 40,000 slave workers. There were *more than one and a half million slaves at Varkuta* in the summer of 1946: about 100,000 Lithuanians (including those from the Vilnius district), 60,000 Latvians, and 50,000 Estonians. Others were Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars, Georgians, Russians, and persons of other nationalities. Exploitation and extension of the network of mines are expanding. Consequently, the slave population is proportionately increasing.

Stalin's new "Five Year Plan" provides for the expansion of production in the "production kombinats" (trusts) of Promstroy Varkuta (between Kirov and Kotlas) and Trans-Urals. All these gigantic projects are being accomplished by employing millions of slaves brought from the vast areas of Russia and Russian-occupied countries. Russian experts, in confidential conversations, estimate the slave population of Russia at 15 to 18 million men and women. Most of the slaves are employed for canal digging and marsh drainage projects, in the industrial centers of the Urals and Siberia, also at Magnitogorsk (northern Kazakhstan)

and the fishing areas of the Komi republic.

Living and working conditions at Varkuta have no comparable counterparts in other industrial centers of the world. Mining installations are the most primitive. There are no life and health safeguards. The workers are individually lowered into the mines by human hand-chain "lifts." Cave-ins are frequent incidents. Deaths from gases, unconsciousness and strain under indescribable hygienic conditions claim up to 35% of the slaves annually. Consequently, as a normal process, the entire composition of the slave masses changes completely within three years—and new deportees replace the deceased.

The corpses are not buried deep—the land is perennially frozen. Special hooks are pierced through the dead person's jaws, the corpse is dragged to the rear of the particular "barracks city" and left there for consumption by wolves, jackals and white bears. Most of the deaths are caused by filth (undergarments and upper clothing are never changed) and hunger. There is a severe shortage of water: every slave is given but 1½ liter of water daily, and this pittance must last for food, drinking and laundering. There is no washing of hands and faces, or laundering undergarments: water is too precious as the thirst-satisfier.

The slaves work all year round, with no days off. They sleep in the most primitive wooden barracks on boards, the "nary." They dress in cotton-padded garments. Lice and other parasites torture the prisoners.

Food is rationed in accordance with the "Stakhanovite system": the greater norm of accomplished work is compensated by a larger food pittance. Those falling below the quotas of production must be content with 300 grams (¾ of one pound) of black bread daily, and they die quickly. Those meeting their quotas and producing in excess of the quotas, receive 600 grams of bread, oatmeal, a little of fats, and small amounts of money.

Women are compelled to submit to the lust of administration officials and stronger men—or they are denied food. The fixed "fee" (*honorar*) for women submitting to the lust of these men is a 2 pound loaf of bread. Young men, prior to their assignment to death in the mines, are placed in special barracks with 30 women. Here they receive better food. The women are expected to become pregnant within six weeks: the population must be maintained to replace the fallen slaves. A man who fails to fulfill this

"duty" is sent to the hardest labor to die within a few months.

B.—Bykovmys

So much for the information provided by the Lithuanian underground resistance movement.

Our correspondent in Europe supplies additional data based on his conversations with Lithuanian Jews and several Poles who had lived in those slave camps.

According to this source, most of the Lithuanians deported by the Russians in 1941 were exiled to the areas of Babinin, Barnaul, Biisk, Karasuk, Kulunda, Makat, Medvezhya Gora, Novosibirsk, and Starobyelsk—that is, to Karelia, Kazakhstan, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk areas, the Trans-Urals, Siberia, Altay District and the Arctic Ocean coast. Large masses of Lithuanian exiles were eventually brought from the area of Irkutsk in the Yakut republic and settled in the Komi "autonomous" republic bordering on the Arctic Ocean—at *Bykovmys* and *Varkuta*.

Bykovmys shelters thousands of Lithuanian Christians and Jews. The majority of them are styled "*spetzposelentsy*"—"special settlers," not sentenced by the courts, exiled without taking the trouble to draw up charges. They must live within restricted areas to which they had been assigned, and they cannot depart therefrom. However, these are not under guard inside their restricted area. The others are exiles sentenced by the courts. These are under strict military guard at all times and are settled in labor camps.

Prior to their transfer to Bykovmys, the exiles of both categories had been kept at the *Pelymsky* concentration camp identified by the letters "O.L.P." in the area of Garinsky, the Sverdlovsk Territory (*Oblast*). Our informants were unable to explain the meaning of the letters "O.L.P." They mentioned that several prominent Lithuanian Jews—Klismanas, Markus, Rozmarinas, Tanozas, Losos, Trakiškis—were last seen at Bykovmys.

Living conditions at Bykovmys are exceptionally harsh. The barracks are poorly constructed, the diet is meagre, no replacement of footwear, clothing or undergarments is possible. The "*spetzposelentsy*" may receive letters, parcels of food, clothing and money, and are permitted to write heavily-censored letters. The *sentenced* persons may receive letters and parcels but money orders are credited to their accounts from which they may draw only after serving their sentences—an exceptionally rare occurrence but still instilling hope in the doomed victims of oppression.

Lacking their accustomed sunshine, and continually exposed to severe cold, the exiles soon contract the dreaded *scurvy*: their bones deteriorate, their teeth separate from the gums and fall out, and they die by degrees.

During the nine-month Arctic winter, snowy "wind weirs" sweep the countryside and claim many lives. These snow storms are sudden, like the Sahara sand storms. One is never able to predict when these snow flurries might strike. If a person happens to be some distance away from the barracks and if he does not drag a rope behind him—he loses all sense of direction, becomes lost and dies from exposure. These snow blasts are very heavy and obstruct all vision.

Exiles of both categories attempt to help each other. Exile doctors attempt to render medical aid—but they must operate without instruments or medicines in a wild country bereft of any pioneering enthusiasm.

Lithuanian exiles had found no people on the present site of Bykovmys, but there had been a little village at Varkuta. They had to build everything from nothing. Even the "cemetery plots" were established at Bykovmys. Unfortunately, the "land" is only ice and snow: bodies "interred" in winter come up to swim and flounder helplessly above the ice sheet in the warmer months. . . .

The exiles are employed in various tasks. At Bykovmys, most of them are put to timber cutting and rafting. This work is strenuous: logs must be rolled for long distances over the smaller streams into the larger rivers. Of second widespread importance are the newly discovered coal fields, particularly at Varkuta, and the laying of new railroads. On the Arctic coast, the Lithuanians are also employed in developing the fishing industry.

Post-Lincolnian Mentality

When asked how the ordinary Soviet citizens look at this business of exile, deportations, forced resettlements, and the attempted annihilation of entire peoples—our informants stated that militant communists consider these things the normal, ordinary and natural ways of life: everyone must work and earn his living by work. It does not matter where one works, what type of work is done, or under what conditions: the important thing is that everybody must work. As for ordinary "non-party" citizens—they just shrug their shoulders in utter fatalism and futility.

A Lithuanian Jewish professional reported

that last summer he had heard comrade Domaševičius, "Minister of Justice of the Lithuanian SSR," tell the jurists' convention that the "anti-social" element must be penalized by forced labor, rather than by imprisonment. This is quite in line with the bolshevik judicial and social reasoning.

According to Jewish Lithuanian estimates, 10,000 Jews were exiled from Lithuania in 1941, and only several hundred were permitted to return. These, and the few thousand survivors of the Nazi death chambers, attempt to find their way to Poland and thence westward—"to Palestine" . . .

The exiles at Bykovmys, Varkuta and other slave camps must rise at 3:30 A.M. and work until 6 P.M., under guard by armed NKVD men and their vicious bloodhounds. At 9 P.M. the slaves are permitted to lie down. Two warm meals are served at Bykovmys: between 4 and 5 A.M., and 8-9 P.M. During the long winter the temperature falls to 35 and 40 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit or Celsius). No sugar, fruits or vegetables are ever served. Bread rations consist of 600 to 800 grams daily at Bykovmys, according to the rate of production performance. The same clothing is worn day and night, in winter and summer, at work and in the barracks. No newspapers or books are available, and the slaves learn about the outside world only from the guards when they are in a good mood. Wet clothing cannot be replaced. There are no blankets and the slaves sleep on the wooden floor boards.

In the gold mines along the Kolyma river, more than a million prisoners toil under the NKVD whip. There was a rebellion among the Poles in the spring of 1945 with other exiles joining in. All of the rebels were mowed down by machine guns—to the last man. (This information is also confirmed by "L'Epoque" of Paris, 15 October 1946.)

In this connection, one of our Polish informants claims that when Gen. Władysław Sikorski, the late Prime Minister of Poland, intervened in behalf of the Polish exiles, Stalin irritably retorted: "Why do you protest that there are a million and a half Poles in Siberia? I have 12 million Russians there!"

In the *Zamastynov* and *Brigishki* camps, women and young girls were beaten up, their nails and hair were pulled out one by one, and then they were locked in small cells. The "most enjoyable fun making" for the NKVD guards was to refuse the women access to lavatories for sev-

eral days at a time. Dysentery, typhus and other diseases became frequent visitors in these camps. The Mother Superior of the Witar monastery, a Pole, was suspended from a rafter: the NKVD commissar at regular intervals walked up to the poor nun, opened her mouth and spat into it. All women were repeatedly raped. In one camp, fixed numbers of women are kept enclosed in a special barrack. NKVD soldiery call there daily.

What For?

One of our informants recalled that, in his high school days, he had been much impressed by a short story written by Leo Tolstoy, the great Russian philosopher and writer, who recounted the sufferings of Lithuanian and Polish exiles of 1831-1863.

"The story was entitled: *Za Chto?—What For?* Indeed, what had these masses of innocent Balts, Poles and others ever done to Russia to deserve such treatment? What is the so-called 'Christian World' going to do about it? How long will the communist beasts—my humble apology to dumb beasts for dragging their name into this sordid human cannibalism—be permitted to torture millions of former freemen in this manner?"

What For? Where are the "Four Freedoms" and other inducements which had been offered to freedom-hungry humanity in wartime? How long will Stalin, Molotov and their UN delegates be permitted to speak with impunity of their insistence on the "sanctity of treaties"?—The only treaty they had sacredly observed is the *Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact* of 1939 which unleashed the fury of war.

THE RIBBENTROP-MOLOTOV PACTS

(1) In the British Parliament

On several occasions, British MPs questioned the Government on the contents of the Hitler-Stalin pacts. Each time the Government discouraged the questioning. In the House of Lords, 13 November 1946:

"The Earl of MANSFIELD asked his Majesty's Government whether they will now publish a full translation of the secret supplementary treaty of 1939, between the Third German Empire and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which it is understood contained proposals for the partition of Poland.

"Viscount ADDISON: A full English translation of the text of the secret protocol attached to the Non-Aggression Pact of August 23, 1939, containing an agreement on the definition of spheres of influence in Poland, has been published in the British Press. No advantage is seen in making any official publication of the text."

/HANSARD, Vol. 144, No. 2, 13 Nov. 1946,
cols. 133-134/

Finally, on 25 November 1946, the Government ventured to give a written answer:

"GERMANY AND U.S.S.R. (1939 TREATY).—**Sir E. Graham-Little** asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, to remove the widespread uncertainty regarding the terms of the Secret Supplementary Treaty of 1939 between the Third German Empire and the U.S.S.R., which contained proposals for the partition of Poland, he will arrange for a full official translation to be supplied to the public through His Majesty's Stationery Office which will have a guarantee of authenticity.

"**Mr. Mayhew:** Consultations are taking place between the competent British and American authorities with regard to the publication of the protocol referred to by the hon. Member and other captured German documents. Pending the outcome of these consultations it would be improper to give official publication to this document as the originals are held jointly by the British and American authorities."

/HANSARD, House of Commons, Vol. 430,
No. 10, cols. 193-194, 25th November 1946/

(2) Prof. Dallin in "The Socialist Courier"

Prof. David J. Dallin, the noted authority on Russia and Russian foreign policy, wrote an article on "TESTIMONY OF GAUS" in the Russian Socialist paper, *SOTSIALISTICHESKY VYESTNIK*, New York, the issue of 23 November 1946 (No. 11-591, pages 241-2). Before quoting the affidavits of Friedrich Gaus, prof. Dallin wrote (translation from Russian):

"The Soviet press covered the Nürnberg process in a fairly detailed manner and devoted not a little space to it. On several occasions, however, the Nürnberg correspondent for the Soviet papers displayed a strange inattentiveness and omitted some interesting testimony and characteristic incidents. He mumbled something incoherent whenever the matter concerned the history of the Soviet-German negotiations and pacts of 1939. Soviet General Rudenko, on his part, exhausted all the measures to bar the unpleasant reminders of the Soviet-Fascist collaboration from the trial record. Sometimes he succeeded in this, but not always.

"Regardless of his protest, the court accepted the

testimony of Friedrich Gaus, legal adviser of the German Foreign Office, and presently the full contents of this testimony became known."

(3) Lasky in "The New Leader"

Melvin Lasky, European correspondent of THE NEW LEADER (New York), published "THE HITLER-STALIN PACT Secret Documents from Nuremberg Give New Light on Agreement," in the 30 November 1946 issue of that paper (pp. 9 and 15).

"Despite the strenuous and passionate resistance of the Soviet power in Nuremberg, the secret historical documents which tell the inside story of the Hitler-Stalin Pact of 1939 were read into the record of the Tribunal. . . .

"The only sources alive, apart from Stalin and Molotov themselves, were Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Ambassador Friedrich Gaus: they alone could speak authoritatively on the events which led to the German-Russian partition of Poland and the outbreak of the second World War. Ribbentrop's defense counsel, nimble-witted Dr. Alfred Seidl, had put in repeated applications for the calling of Commissar Molotov to the witness stand. It was, of course, in vain. . . . He had petitioned the Court for the release of the official signed Berlin and Moscow documents, both of which were now in the Kremlin (Hitler's copy having been captured by the Red Army in the taking of the Reichskanzlei).^{*} Finally, dramatically Mr. Seidl announced that in connection with testimony over the German-Russian relations of 1939 he would introduce the texts of the treaties and their secret provisions into the record. . . .

"The Russian bench in the court-room was wildly distressed. General Rudenko protested all discussion of the subject. But the texts were presented. They did not constitute the completed final form in which the treaties were signed, but the first draft which had been prepared by Hitler's Ambassador, Gaus, was accepted by the Court. Rudenko then changed his tack. He ignored the documentary evidence—"I do not attribute any importance to it," he said; "we are not investigating problems concerning the policy of Allied Nations, but we are investigating the charges against the main German war criminals." . . . The whole matter was "irrelevant," and, of course, a "provocation." The Tribunal disagreed.

"In the proceedings Ribbentrop revealed that inasmuch as the Polish partition had been agreed to in peace or war, "it was also agreed that Stalin would never accuse Germany of aggression because of its actions in Poland." In addition to the Treaty and the Secret Protocol, there was a third Hitler-Stalin agreement for which there are no documents—the proposed entry of the Soviet Union into the Axis Tripartite Pact. This was never effected, and Ribbentrop's account of its failure is an extremely interesting statement which offers insights into the long-term perspective of Stalinist foreign policy. The Russians demanded: 1) Finland under Red Army occupation, 2) Balkan spheres of influence, beginning with Bul-

garian "close relations," 3) Baltic military bases, notably Jutland. The Kremlin's conditions were vigorously objected to by Mussolini who flatly turned down Soviet positions either in the Balkans or the Dardanelles. The inability to meet these demands of Stalin did not in any way, however, disrupt the special Berlin-Moscow axis. Following the successful division of Poland, Ribbentrop "received an especially cordial reception"; which became even warmer with the news that the Fuehrer was abandoning any influence in Lithuania, and would help with pressure on Rumania for the evacuation of Bessarabia."

(4) First Affidavit of Gaus, 15 March 1946 (abridged)

My name is Friedrich Gaus. . . . Until the end of the war I was legal adviser to the Foreign Office in Berlin, my last rank was of Ambassador Extraordinary.

1. In the early summer of 1939 . . . von Ribbentrop asked . . . von Weizsäcker, and myself to come to his estate, Sonneburg, . . . and informed us that Adolf Hitler had for some time been considering an attempt to establish better relations between Germany and the Soviet Union. This had been the reason why, as we might have noticed ourselves, the extremely sharp polemics of the German press against the Soviet Union had for some time been greatly reduced. . . .

2. Some time afterward Herr von Ribbentrop surprised me one day in Fuschl by letting me read a document which contained the draft of a special message of the Reich Government to the Soviet Government and amounted to a proposal to initiate negotiations for a political treaty. After preliminary remarks on the evolution of German-Russian relations up to that time and on the antagonism of the two systems of government, the idea was emphasized that the interests of the two states were intimately connected, but did not overlap. . . .

A telegram was sent to the German Ambassador instructing him to transmit the message and, a short time afterwards, the answer of the Soviet Government arrived; it did not reject in principle the idea of putting German-Russian relations on a new political basis, though it pointed out that extensive examination and diplomatic preparation would have to precede the initiation of direct negotiations.

A second German message was promptly sent to Moscow which expressed Germany's urgent wish immediately to initiate negotiations. . . . To this message an affirmative answer from the Soviet Government was received—I think on August 21—which, as I was able to observe personally, caused great rejoicing to Hitler and his entourage. If my memory does not deceive me, both German messages had the outward form of an immediate personal message from Hitler to Mr. Stalin and the preliminary correspondence was confined to an exchange of messages on these two occasions.

3. On August 23, around noon, the plane of the Reich Foreign Minister, whom I had to accompany as legal adviser in view of the planned negotiations for a treaty, arrived in Moscow. In the afternoon of the same day the first meeting of Herr von Ribbentrop and Mr. Stalin took place. . . .

The Reich Foreign Minister returned very satisfied from this meeting, which had lasted a long time, and

^{*} Note the implied contradiction by Mr. Mayhew in the House of Commons.

expressed the opinion that an *accord was as good as certain* on the agreements aimed at by Germany. . . .

I personally participated in the second meeting and, also, Count Schulenburg, and Embassy Councillor Hilger. The Russians were represented in the negotiations by Messrs. Stalin and Molotov who were assisted by Mr. Pavlov as interpreter.

Agreement on the text of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was reached promptly and without difficulty. . . .

In addition to the Non-Aggression Pact a longer negotiation took place on a *special secret document* which, as far as I remember, was designated as "Secret Protocol" or "Secret Additional Protocol" and whose contents amounted to a *delimitation of the spheres of interest* of both parties in the European territories situated between the two states. . . . In the document *Germany declared that she was politically disinterested in Latvia, Estonia, and Finland, but she considered Lithuania part of her sphere of interest*. At first there was a controversy with regard to the political disinterestedness of Germany in the two Baltic countries mentioned inasmuch as the Foreign Minister, according to his instructions, wanted to exclude a certain part of the Baltic territories from this political disinterestedness; this was, however, not accepted by the Soviets, especially because of the ice-free ports which were situated precisely in this part of the territory.

The Reich Foreign Minister had put in a long distance call to Hitler because of this point which, apparently, had already been discussed during his first meeting (with the Russians). The long distance call did not come through until during the second meeting and, in a direct conversation with Hitler, the Reich Foreign Minister was empowered by him to accept the Soviet point of view. For the Polish territory a line of demarcation was decided upon. . . .

4. During the time when copies of the final text were being prepared, refreshments were served; a conversation developed during which Herr von Ribbentrop told how a *public speech by Mr. Stalin*, which he made in the Spring, had *contained a sentence which, though Germany was not expressly mentioned, had been understood by Hitler as a hint on the part of Stalin that the Soviet Government considered it possible or desirable to establish better relations also with Germany*. Mr. Stalin answered by a short remark which, according to the translation by the interpreter Pavlov, meant: "*That was the intention.*" In this connection Herr von Ribbentrop also mentioned that Hitler had recently shown to him a film of a public ceremony in Moscow and that he, *Hitler, found this film and the Soviet personalities shown in it "very likable" (sympathisch)*. An additional matter which deserves to be mentioned, since I have also been questioned about it, is the fact that, both during these conversations and the official negotiations, the Reich Foreign Minister chose his words so as to represent a military conflict between Germany and Poland not as something that had been definitely decided upon, but only as a probable possibility. The Soviet statesmen did not make any utterances in regard to this point which would have amounted to approval of such a conflict or encouragement to it. In this connection the Soviet representatives merely took note of the statements of the German representatives.

5. During the negotiations on the *second German-Soviet political treaty*, which took place about a month later, the second document . . . was *modified*, in accordance with the proposal submitted by the Soviet Government to Berlin on an earlier date; by this modification *Lithuania, with the exception of a small "tip" adjoining Eastern Prussia, was also taken out of the German sphere of interest* while in exchange the line of demarcation on Polish territory was shifted farther to the East. *As a result of later negotiations through diplomatic channels*, which, as far as I remember, did not take place until the *end of 1940 or the beginning of 1941*, this Lithuanian "tip" ultimately was also renounced by Germany.

(5) First Secret Russo-German Protocol of August 1939 (two translations)

a/ On the occasion of the signing of the non-aggression treaty between the German Reich and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the undersigned representatives of the two parties discussed in a highly confidential conversation the problem of the demarcation of the spheres of influence of either party in Eastern Europe.

This conversation has the following result:

1. In the case of a politico-territorial change in the territories belonging to the Baltic States—Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—the northern frontier of Lithuania shall form also the demarcation of the spheres of interest between Germany and the USSR. Both parties recognize the interest of Lithuania in the Wilno territory.

2. In the case of a politico-territorial change in the territories belonging to the Polish state, the spheres of interest between Germany and the USSR shall be divided approximately following the line on the Rivers Narow, Vistula and San. The question as to whether the interests of both parties make it desirable to maintain an independent Polish state, and how the frontiers of this state should be fixed, can be clarified in a final manner only in the course of further political developments. In any case, both governments will solve this question by way of a friendly understanding.

3. With respect to the southeastern Europe, the USSR emphasize their interest in Bessarabia. Germany declares her complete political disinterestedness in this area.

4. This protocol shall be treated by both parties in a strictly secret manner.

Signed:

For the German Government
J. RIBBENTROP

On behalf of the Government
of the USSR
V. MOLOTOV

Moscow, 23 August 1939
/The New Leader, New York,
Nov. 30, 1946, p. 15/

b/ When the Non-Aggression Treaty between the German Reich and the U.S.S.R. was signed, the plenipotentiary signatories of either side raised, in a most confidential conversation, the question of the eventual delimitation of the spheres of interest of both sides. This conversation gave the following result:

1. In the case of a political transformation of the territories, belonging to the Baltic States (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), the northern Lithuanian frontier forms automatically the border between the Soviet and German spheres of interest, while both sides recognize Lithuanian claims to the Vilna area.

2. In the case of a political transformation of the territories, belonging to the Polish State, the frontier between German and Soviet spheres of interest will be formed approximately by the line Narev-Vistula-San. The question whether both sides consider it desirable to maintain the independence of the Polish State will be decided eventually in the course of further political developments. In any case, both Governments will settle the question by a friendly understanding.

3. As to South-Eastern Europe, Russia stresses her interests in Bessarabia. Germany, on the contrary, asserts her complete disinterestedness in this territory.

4. Both sides will consider this protocol as most secret.

Signed:

For the Government of the Reich,
J. J. RIBBENTROP
Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R.
Government
V. V. MOLOTOV

Moscow, August, 1939"

/Whitehall News, London, England, April 5, 1946, reprinted by *The Baltic Review*, Stockholm, Sweden, vol. I, No. 4-5, July-August 1946, p. 240/

(6) Second Additional Secret Protocol

Point I of the Secret Additional Protocol, signed on August 23, 1939, is hereby modified to the effect that the territory of the Lithuanian State becomes part of the sphere of interest of the USSR while the Province of Lublin and parts of the Province of Warsaw become part of the sphere of interest of Germany (compare the map appended to the Frontier and Friendship Treaty, signed today). As soon as the Government of the USSR takes special measures on Lithuanian territory for the purpose of safeguarding its interests, the present German-Lithuanian frontier shall be rectified for the purpose of a natural and simple delimitation of the frontier by giving to Germany the Lithuanian territory southwest of the line drawn on the appended map.

It is further stipulated that the above mentioned measures by the Soviet Union shall not result in any prejudice to the economic agreements between Germany and Lithuania now in force.

MOSCOW, September 28, 1939.

For the German Government,

J. RIBBENTROP

On behalf of the Government of the USSR
V. MOLOTOV."

/THE NEW LEADER, New York, Nov. 30, 1946, p. 15/

P.S.—Ribbentrop and his co-defendants at Nuremberg were not indicted for these two treaties, and they died presumably exonerated of plotting against the territorial integrity and political independence of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Both Russia and Germany had binding non-aggression treaties with all four of the Baltic States, but, in the words of General Rudenko, "we are not investigating problems concerning the policy of Allied Nations; we are investigating the charges against the main German war criminals." Such are our modern interpretations of Justice. . . .

Estonian State Cargo and Passenger Steamship Line

vs.

J. H. Winchester and Co., Inc.

Decision by Mr. Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter At Trial Term, Part X, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York.

On June 17, 1940, the Republic of Estonia was absorbed into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Government of the United States has refused to recognize the new regime in the Estonian Socialist Soviet Republic. Recognition or non-recognition is a political question to be determined by the Executive branch of our Government, and our Courts must follow any decision made in that regard. Consequently, the decrees upon which plaintiff relies, which undertook to nationalize the steamship companies of Estonia, and which organized the plaintiff in the territory of the Estonian Socialist Soviet Republic to take over the Estonian steamship lines, are not entitled to recognition in our courts (*The Maret*, 145 F., 2d, 431).

It is not altogether clear that such decrees purport to appropriate the credit balances in issue here; but in any event plaintiff's title to such balances would rest upon the decrees and acts of a government which has not been recognized. Those credit balances came into existence here before June 17, 1940, through the collection by defendant of freight charges earned by Estonian steamship companies and the decrees were promulgated October 8, October 25, and October 28, 1940. They cannot be given extra-territorial effect—at least, not against our nationals—whether the present government of Estonia is a *de facto* government or not. The credit balances never having existed in Estonia, the decrees will be given no extra-territorial effect; especially, since to do so would result in violating the policy inherent in the "freezing orders" of the United States Government (see *The Kotas*, 35 F. Supp., 983).

Complaint dismissed and judgment for the defendant, accordingly.

/THE NEW YORK LAW JOURNAL,
December 6, 1946, p. 167, cols. 1-2/

Lithuanian Jurists' Message to the International Bar Association

(Received too late for its October 1946 sessions in New York).

The Lithuanian refugee jurists send their most sincere greetings to the defenders of Justice and Humanity from all the free democratic nations, now meeting in New York.

We desire with all our hearts to take part in this great Congress and in the projected International Bar Association, and to play our part in the advancement of law and its enforcement in the new world which is striving so hard for peace.

Peace is possible only when and where international and national relations are based on law. When respect for law weakens, the way is open for arbitrary action and oppression.

The tragic fate of our country and of the other Baltic States is proof of what happens when force supplants law.

With the advent of totalitarian régimes, brutal force began to dominate in international relations.

Lithuania had signed treaties with the Soviet Union and Germany mutually pledging respect of the integrity of one another's territory. But on August 23, 1939, a secret protocol was signed by Molotov and von Ribbentrop according to which the great German and Soviet totalitarian powers agreed to divide the Baltic States into their respective spheres of influence. On June 15, 1940, the Soviet Union, violating the treaties which it had made with Lithuania in 1920, 1926 and 1939, and also the Kellogg Pact; breaking the solemn pledges it had given to respect the sovereignty of all three Baltic States, was the first to occupy them by force. The great power which had been expelled from the League of Nations for aggression against democratic Finland, thus destroyed the liberty of three other members of the League and, against all the precepts of International Law and against the will of the three peoples, incorporated them into the Soviet Union.

The Soviet violation of International Law was followed in 1941 by that of the Nazis. Neutral Lithuania became the victim of a war provoked by totalitarian aggressors. Not only did both the Soviet and the Nazi régimes of occupation refuse the Lithuanians the basic rights recognized by the entire democratic world, such as freedom of personal convictions, speech, and conscience, but they even denied the Lithuanian people the right to live. Numerous Lithuanians, among them many of our colleagues, well-known Lithuanian jurists, were put to death, tortured in prisons and concentration camps. Tens of thousands of our fellow citizens are living in desolate exile in Western Europe. Other scores of thousands were and are being dispersed to the farthest regions of Russia, as prisoners or slaves in the Siberian wastelands. Those remaining in our country are desperately carrying on a life and death struggle for the fundamental rights of the human beings—for the right to live, for the principles proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter.

The great Western Democracies have deeply felt the catastrophe which engulfed the world in consequence of the repudiation of law by both totalitarian régimes. They have proclaimed the restoration of liberties founded on law. These liberties or rights of ordinary man seemed safeguarded by the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Charter.

Time passed—law has not returned in the relations of men and nations. Law has not superseded force. The Baltic States are still suffering from the results of the acts of violence by a power which had signed both

Charters and which has repeatedly declared itself the protector of small nations.

Why must our Baltic nations suffer? Were they aggressors? Were they warmongers?

The Baltic States always scrupulously carried out the treaties they had ever signed. They always respected International Law. They took their disputes to international institutions, such as the League of Nations or the Hague Court. In all international relations they showed a sincere humaneness. When Hitlerian Germany attacked Poland from the West and the Soviet Union invaded Poland from the East, Lithuania not only declared absolute neutrality but gave asylum and relief to thousands of Polish civilian and military refugees—regardless of the outstanding territorial dispute with Poland. Yet this Lithuanian nation, which made great sacrifices in its bitter resistance against the common enemy of the civilized world—Nazi imperialism—is still passing through unbearable suffering.

The voice of Lithuania and of the other oppressed Baltic States cannot reach you, since they are cut off from the world by the terrible Iron Curtain. Even the UNRRA—the international relief and rehabilitation agency—excluded the Baltic States from its aid.

Therefore, we, refugee Lithuanian jurists, many of whom had passed through the agony of the Nazi concentration camps, speak for them to you, the defenders and guardians of law.

Our countries are suffering from the negation of law and the rule of naked force; our fellow countrymen are deprived of elementary human rights; our people are menaced with extinction. But they still firmly believe in the ultimate triumph of Law and Justice in the world, under the leadership of the United Nations organization.

In their name we appeal to you, our brother jurists, to use your immense influence to the end that liberty be restored to Lithuania and her sister Baltic States of Latvia and Estonia, and that our people be saved from extermination.

We send this great Congress our sincere wishes that it may gather together all the jurists of the world into a mighty organization to defend Law and Justice and combat all oppression.

Saliamonas Baltušis

Former Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of Lithuania, Chairman, Association of Lithuanian Refugee Jurists.

HANAU, Germany, October 4, 1946.

LIFE IN EXILE

Britain—The First Country to Accept Baltic Refugees

The British Labor Office had arranged with the British military authorities in Germany to enlist 1,000 Baltic refugee women for work and training in the British hospitals.

The first party of 95 girls, including 14 Lithuanians, arrived in London 19 October 1946 and was distributed throughout northwest England, mostly in and

around Manchester. The Lithuanians of Manchester assigned Miss Jadvyga Astašauskaitė to act as a liaison officer, and the Labor Office found her services very useful as interpreter and aide.

All Baltic girls assigned to the Manchester area were brought to International Club and entertained. The Labor Office thanked the Club's secretary, Mr. Phillips. Lithuanian women from Manchester met their compatriots, much to the surprise of Labor Office aides who marvelled at the close affinity ties with un-

known refugee girls. A slight misunderstanding arose because of language—the officials did not know that the three Baltic languages are quite distinct. However, girls of the same nationality were generally assigned together, although every effort is made to include at least one English-speaking girl in each group.

The second group, including 12 Lithuanians, arrived on 26th October. The reception arrangements were better: the girls were able to attend Sunday services at the St. Casimir's Lithuanian R.C. Church in London and to accept tea and dinner invitations for the week-end. The British Committee for Baltic Refugees took a great interest and provided the girls with decent clothing and footwear.

The third group, including 19 Lithuanians, arrived from Germany on 2nd November. Again the girls were hospitably received. They attended religious services and a series of receptions. The occasion was enlivened by the arrival of some two dozen Lithuanian soldiers from the Polish troops of Gen. Anders, who brought some contributions for the Lithuanian clubhouse. It may be of interest to note that more than 1,000 Lithuanians, enlisted either in Siberia or after their liberation from Nazi slave labor gangs and served with distinction in the Polish army in Africa, Italy and Germany.

Additional parties of girls arrived November 11, 18 and 25. The weekly IŠEIVIŲ DRAUGAS, published in Scotland, reports that all of the girls soon established contact with the respective Baltic groups in England.

The United States has failed, thus far, to admit any number of Baltic refugees—except American citizens stranded in Europe during the war.

Lithuanian Red Cross in Exile

The Bulletin of the Lithuanian Red Cross, published at Tübingen, Germany, reports that the first Convention in Exile of the Lithuanian Red Cross was held at Hanau, near Frankfurt on the Main, 26-27 September 1946. This represented "the final link in the chain of organization" of 100 chapters which provided the refugees "with the minimum of existence in combatting penury, disease and hopelessness."

Dr. Domas Jasaitis, President, assured the delegates that the Red Cross "is well aware that our refugees are deprived of peace and a normal existence. Each dawn brings unexpected and painful surprises which cut, like sharp swords, our tortured and tired souls, our peace of mind. No one loves us. We are foster children to all outsiders. Therefore, we must band together closer. We must exact ever more idealism from our tired souls."

The convention voted to start a drive for funds; to appeal to the Lithuanian Bishops, the Apostolic Delegate, the Lithuanian Refugee Association, the Boy Scouts Association, to students, writers, newspapermen and artists to support the Red Cross work; to request the Holy See to authorize two collections in refugee churches and camps for the benefit of the LRC, to intensify the aid to the sick, the aged, orphans, former political prisoners and POWs who had lost their earning capacity, and to "unfortunate victims of the screenings who had lost their DP rights." The Convention decided to call the attention of the International Red Cross to the new class of non-German po-

litical refugees deprived of their DP status in consequence of indiscriminate and chaotic "screenings" by bored and untrained occupation officials.

Furthermore, the Convention voted to expand its aid to tubercular patients and to install more sanatoria; to appeal to relief agencies for medicaments and concentrated vitamins and fish liver oil for infants during the winter; to expand a sanitary-hygienic educational campaign by publishing pamphlets and training nurses; to establish ambulatories; to increase aid to children and university students; and to establish a central cartography office to register all of the Lithuanians in exile.

120 delegates attended.

Health Conditions

Prof. V. Kanauka, M.D., Director of Sanitary and Medical Division of the LRC, held a press conference after the LRC convention.

He reported that there had been no epidemics of contagious diseases, although there had been sporadic cases of diphtheria, measles, smallpox and intestinal fever which were effectively isolated. The gratifying thing was that there had been no cases of spotted typhus—in spite of the crowded conditions of DP camps. He credited the UNRRA medical personnel with a very important preventive action of inoculation.

Venereal diseases are comparatively rare among the Lithuanians. There had been cases of new infections, principally with gonorrhea, but these were individual sporadic cases and there is no cause for a worry concerning the VD.

Most concern is caused by *Tuberculosis*: 184 cases of diagnosed tubercular condition are registered. This number does not embrace the suspected cases noted by dermatobinic reactions or Roentgenology tests. Not all tubercular cases are recorded. Those with open symptoms are isolated and placed in either UNRRA or German sanatoria. LRC workers attempt to alleviate the conditions—to provide TB patients with additional food, funds, newspapers. Unfortunately, LRC is rather helpless to combat TB effectively, inasmuch as it does not enjoy juridical and material facilities.

The United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America had assigned funds to send 12 university students, tubercular cases, for treatment to Switzerland, and eventually these funds were limited to 8 students. However, it was impossible to overcome formal obstructions to entry to Switzerland. LRC is planning to open its own sanatorium with 50 beds. A suitable place was found at Schwarzwald but—at least one year's operating-maintenance funds must be assured. This project is absolutely essential—"we are only the unwanted refugees in a hostile country and deprived of all civic rights."

People most frequently suffer from infections of the respiratory organs due to colds, inflammation of digestion tract, and various infectious skin diseases because of undernourishment. In general, the health condition of the Lithuanian refugees, exclusive of the TB menace, is fairly satisfactory. Ambulatories and hospitals are maintained by UNRRA, and some Lithuanian doctors, surgeons and nurses found employment there. Only several ambulatories are maintained by the LRC directly.

General information on births and deaths among 17,921 refugees residing in the various sections of Germany is available. The information covers one-fourth of the number of Lithuanian refugees. 114 births (0.64%) and 36 deaths (0.2%) are recorded. The same ratio may be true of all other places. The births exceed deaths 3 to 1. Nevertheless, the surplus is insignificant. This may be explained by the fact that the majority of the refugees are either old or young persons, and comparatively few new families are created.

Hygienic education plays a very important part in LRC activities. A series of lectures are regularly arranged by chapters. First aid is provided, popular pamphlets on TB, other diseases and infant care, are published. Lectures on tropical diseases are also provided in expectation that a great many might eventually emigrate to tropical countries. A pamphlet on eugenics and inherited conditions is in preparation, because of the increasing number of mixed marriages.

Professional training is difficult—hospitals are needed to train nurses. Lecturers are difficult to obtain as they are employed in the hospitals. A general practitioner is not considered the best type for nurse training. Nevertheless, difficulties were overcome in some places, and nursing classes are in operation at Augsburg, Wiesbaden, Schongau, Kempten, and elsewhere. Nursing profession is in a very heavy demand.

LRC registered the following professional medical personnel among the Lithuanians in exile: 256 physicians and surgeons, 111 dental surgeons, 66 pharmacists of various types, 243 nurses and midwives.

AROUND THE WORLD

ROME—A Lithuanian radio hour is broadcast from the Vatican radio every second Saturday 7:45 P.M., starting 26 October.

FLENSBURG (British zone)—A Baltic DP Seamen's School began functioning here. The school has two classes; navigation and engineering.

GLASENBACH, Austria—A new edition of Antanas Alekna's HISTORY OF LITHUANIA was recently published by the refugees.

PISA, Italy—Rev. Juozas Zeliauskas replaced Father Naujokas as Director of the Lithuanian College here, maintained by the Silesian Order.

HAMBURG—The faculty of the Baltic University here includes 72 Latvian, 37 Lithuanian, and 28 Estonian professors.

MUNICH—The trial of former administration personnel of the Flossenburg KZ camp disclosed that Flossenburg was "the Lithuanian Katyn." Documentary evidence uncovered quite accidentally shows that 2,480 Lithuanians, mostly impressed soldiers, were murdered at this camp. The record shows that 2 Americans, 9 Britons, 13 Italians, 14 Norwegians, 20 Danes, 1162 Dutchmen, 1693 Belgians, 2140 Yugoslavs, 3132 Jews, 4372 Frenchmen, 5964 Germans, 7546 Poles and 26,430 Russians were put to death. More atrocities may come to light during the trial.

AUGSBURG—Baltic "Olympic Games" were played here 20-22 September. The Lithuanian "Šarūnas" club, which was deprived of its legitimate right to play in the games for European basketball title, easily overcame the Estonian team and, in a neck and neck affair, won 27-20 against the Latvian team. Soccer-football games resulted in a Latvian victory: the Lithuanians won 3-0 against Estonia and lost 3-2 to Latvia. The Estonians won the women's volley ball and the Latvians walked off with men's title. In track and field meets, the records closely approached the European records for 1946, and in javelin and shotput the German records were surpassed. The Lithuanians won in the 3,000 meter races, high jump, and long jump.

GERMANY—66 members enrolled in the refugee filatelic society BALTIA.

STOCKHOLM—Latvian refugees publish 2 newspapers and 1 literary monthly here. 4 Latvian publishing concerns publish books for consumption in Sweden, Germany and the Americas. Mikelis Goppers began publishing a "Universal Library" series—the first five published volumes include Latvian classics.

GERMANY—Lithuanian refugees in the 2 western zones maintain 71 kindergartens with 2,000 children, 112 grammar schools with 4,500 pupils, 8 high schools with 294 students and 88 teachers, 20 junior colleges with 2,460 students and 468 teachers, a Business School with 30 students and 7 teachers, two engineering schools, and a Theological Seminary.

BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

—Soviet Press Quotations

Great News—If Pravda is On Sale in Vilnius

MOSCOW, Dec. 1—The State Department was censured for inviting Povilas Zadeikis, "Ambassador of Lithuania," to a State Department luncheon for the diplomatic corps on Nov. 26.

Pravda's special correspondent, writing from New York, said that the invitation showed that State Department officials retained a "sneaky" feeling for "dead souls."

Department officials have lost "all sense of proportion and decency" by retaining a representative of the

"Fascist Lithuanian Government" on its diplomatic list, the correspondent added. This Government, he asserted, "ceased to exist long ago."

/THE NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 2, 1946,
p. 3L, col. 1/

Conference of Persecutors

"The conference of the Republic's prosecutors at Vilnius lasted several days. The conference was attended by responsible party and government officials: comrade Shcherbakov, chairman of the VKP/b/CK

(Continued on page 16)

Н А С Т А В Л Е Н И Е

По заполнению пятидневных сводок по учету а/с и к/р
элемента, согласно приказа НКГБ Лит. ССР 0023 от
25 апреля 1941 года

1) В сводку вносятся только те категории, которые в ней предусмотрены. Ни в коем случае не смешивать руководящий состав с рядовым составом.

2) Каждый уездный отдел и отделение, сведения составляют по своему уезду, оперативные отделы НКГБ составляют сведения только по гор. Каунасу.

3) Для более удобного и наглядного пользования сводкой, такую нужно составлять нарастающим итогом, т.е. к общим цифрам выявленных и учтенных за предыдущие пятидневки, прибавлять данные за отчетную пятидневку и эта общая цифра вносится в пятидневную сводку. Предположим, в графе "Выявлено и взято на справочный учет" на 15 мая значится 100 человек, в отчетную пятидневку выявлено — 50 человек, следовательно, в сводке на 20 мая в этой графе должно быть показано — 150 человек, так же и по другим графам. При чем, с тем чтобы показать проделанную работу за пятидневку, нужно общую цифру показать числителем, а данные за пятидневку — показывать знаменателем. Например, $100+50$ будут составлять общую цифру на 20 мая, а цифра 50 — это данные пятидневки, значит в сводке на 20 мая в указанной выше графе должно быть показано — $150/50$. Цифры и дробь нужно писать четко и не сливать, с тем, чтобы не допустить ошибки.

4) В графу 2-ю "Выявлено и взято на справочный учет", вносятся все лица, выявленные по архивным материалам, по агентурным донесениям, по показаниям арестованных и свидетелей, не разграничивая установленные ли эти лица или не установлены. Так же вносятся и все проходящие по агентурным и учетным делам.

По мере выявления новых лиц, эта графа последователь-

English Translation

INSTRUCTION

On the preparation of five-day accounting summaries of a/s (anti-Soviet) and k/r (counter-revolutionary) elements, in conformance with Order No. 0023 of the NKGB (People's Commissariat of State Security) of the Lith. SSR dated 25 April 1941.

1) Only the categories listed therein are to be entered in the summary. Leadership personnel must in no event be confused with the rank and file personnel.

2) Each county branch and subdivision prepare the data concerning its own particular county; the operative branches of the NKGB prepare the data only for the city of Kaunas.

3) For the more convenient and presentable utilization of the summaries, they must be prepared with cumulative totals, that is, to the total figures of the disclosed and accounted-for cases in the preceding five-day summaries, must be added the data for the current five-day period and this cumulative total figure is to be entered in the next five-day summary. Let us suppose that in the column "Disclosed and taken into investigative account" for 15th May a total of 100 persons is listed, and during the current five-day period 50 persons are disclosed; consequently, 150 persons must be shown in that column of the 20th May summary, also in the other columns. Furthermore, in order to show the work achieved within the current five-day period, it is necessary to indicate the total figure by a numerator, and the current five-day data—are to be indicated by a denominator. For instance,— $100+50$ will make the total figure for 20th May, wherein the figure 50—is the data of the current five-day period; this means that $150/50$ must be shown in the summary as of 20th May in the above indicated column. The numerals and fractions must be written legibly and must not be blurred, in order to allow for no error.

4) In column 2, "Disclosed and taken into investigative account," all persons disclosed in consequence of the study of the archive materials, agency reports, testimony of the arrested persons and witnesses, are to be entered, regardless of whether the charges against these persons are established or not. All transient agency and accounting cases are to be entered similarly.

According to the degree of disclosure of new persons, this column is gradually

- 2 -

увеличивается нарастающим итогом.

В графу 3-ю "Установлено на обслуживаемой территории", вносятся все те лица, которые из числа выявленных и взятых на справочный учет, установлены проживающими на территории обслуживаемого уезда.

В графу 4-ю "Заведено дел формуляров", вносятся все лица, на которых заведены дела формуляры и агентурные дела, зарегистрированные во 2. Отделе НКГБ.

В графу 5-ю "Заведено учетных дел" вносятся лица, о которых об"явлен через 2-й Отдел розыск по республике.

П Р И М Е Р:

Окраска	Выявлено и взято на спра- вочный учет	И з - н и х:			
		Установл. на обслуж. территории	Заведен. д/ формул. (в т.ч. и проход. по аг. де- лам)	Заведено учетных дел	Зав. роз. дел
1	2	3	4	5	6
б. Полицейские	137/17	120/15	13/3	75/23	1/-

Врид. Нач. 2 Отдела НКГБ Лит. ССР
ст. лейтенант государственной безопасности
(ПЯШЕВ)

вф

enlarged by the accumulating total.

In column 3, "Verified on the covered territory," are entered all those persons among the disclosed and taken into investigative account, whose residence within the territory of the respective county is verified.

In column 4, "Instituted formular folders," are entered all persons for whom formular and agency files are made and registered with the Division 2 of the NKGB.

In column 5, "Instituted accounting folders," are entered all persons concerning whom the Division 2 had published a search within the territory of the republic.

EXAMPLE:

Classification	Disclosed and taken into investigative account	OF THESE			
		Verified on the covered territory	Instituted formular folders (incl. transient agency cases)	Instituted accounting folders	Instituted tracing cases
1	2	3	4	5	6
Former policemen	137/17	120/15	13/3	75/23	/1-

Acting Commander, Division 2 of the NKGB of the Lith. SSR
 Senior Lieutenant of State Security Forces
 (PYADYSHEV)
 /signed/ Pyadyshev

(Continued from page 11)

(All-Union Communist Party—bolshevik, Central Committee) Bureau for Lithuania; comrade Gedvilas, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR; comrade Czarski, secretary for cadre affairs of the LKP/b/ CK (Lithuanian Communist Party—bolshevik, Central Committee); deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, comrade Niunka and comrade Mammayev; comrade Bartašiūnas, Minister for Internal Affairs of the LSSR; comrade Skorokhodov, representative of the *Prokuratura* (Prosecutor's Office) of the USSR; prosecutor Šimkauskas of Vilnius, prosecutor Kolino of Panevėžys, and Republic's prosecutor Balyasnikov.

"It was decided to intensify the fight against the bourgeois element, the activities of Lithuanian-German nationalists, sabotage of the kulaks, digressions from the land reform law, embezzlements and waste, against the violators of the socialistic laws, private merchants, tax delinquencies, speculators, and poor performance of food trading."

(TIESA, Vilnius. No. 179/1013, 2d July 1946)

Taxes for Mother Russia

Budgetary estimates for the Lithuanian SSR include 394,700,000 rubles in income taxes. Of this amount, only "203,100,000 rubles will remain for the State budget of the Lithuanian SSR."

"The drive for subscriptions to the USSR Reconstruction Loan was put through effectively in our republic and reached 145,377,000 rubles. Of the payroll deductions, 64,518,000 rubles will be diverted to reconstruction of the people's economy of the republic," the rest goes to Russia.

(TIESA, No. 187/1021, 11 August 1948)

Russians Bankrupted the Ministries

"Finance Minister, comrade A. Drobnis, reported to the VI session of the Supreme Soviet of LSSR:

"Cumulative auditory account of the Ministry of Industry for 1945 is not yet prepared, industrial financing plans are not yet drafted, and no operative accounting data are available. The weak control of the industrial establishments in 1945 led to a situation where the Spirits Trust illegally diverted to capital construction more than 1 million rubles from its operative appropriations. By reason of poor management, the deficits of 6 trusts in 1945 amounted to 2 million rubles. Finance Ministry's economic organs suffered deficits last year through expropriations and waste. As of 1 April 1946, embezzlements and expropriations in the Finance Ministry's establishments did not abate and the debitory indebtedness increased by 5,380,000 rubles.

"The Meat and Milk Industry Ministry functioned very badly in 1945. Due to prolonged detention and long distance herding of the cattle, total live weight loss amounted to 787 tons, 154 tons were lost by death and 127 tons disappeared. Payroll overpayments in this Ministry amounted to 2,981,000 rubles. General production expenses were likewise overreached. All this caused more than 5 million ruble losses in excess of the planning.

"The Ministry of Construction Materials, due to arbitrary lifting of price ceilings and because of in-

efficiency, suffered the loss of 3,847, counting is unsatisfactory and there is no control over the expenses.

"In consequence of unsatisfactory performance of a number of Ministries and Supreme Boards, a large part of income failed to be collected. Chiefs . . . do not insist on strict accounting and organization of accounting . . . which situation created conditions for inefficiency and thievery. The "Maistas" Trust gave a deficit of 2,105,000 rubles, instead of providing a profit of estimated 720,000 rubles. There have been cases of embezzlement and thievery in the Local Industry and Commerce Ministries, in the former People's Commissariat of Soviet Farming, in the Mill Trust and tobacco factory of Vilnius."

(TIESA, No. 187/1021, 11 Aug. 1946)

"Roll of Honor" and Tears

"Itinerant People's Court for Marijampolė County in a public session at Kalvarija tried 4 kulaks who had failed to meet delivery quotas.

"The first case was that of Varaška, the kulak owner of 28 ha. farm at Akmenynai, Kalvarija township. This kulak failed to meet his natural delivery quota for 1945, he did not pay 1,240 rubles for this year's taxes and sabotaged the compulsory deliveries by secreting 1 cow and 1 sheep. The court sentenced this kulak, for sabotaging the State duties, to 2 years' loss of freedom and confiscation of his entire property.

"The next case was that of the kulak Vincas Padi-mauskas of Pudeliškės village, Krosna township. Observing that the court does not handle the kulaks and saboteurs with kid gloves, he tearfully begged the court to adjourn his case—allegedly to enable him to prove his innocence. This kulak owned 27 ha. of land and for the year 1944 he owed the State 2210 kgr. of grains, 1630 kg. of potatoes, 13 kg. of meat and 2606.08 rubles in cash. During 1945 he failed to deliver to the State 965 kg. of grains and 4883.08 rubles in cash. Furthermore, he hid 4 sheep. This kulak was punished by loss of freedom for 2 years, confiscation of his entire property and, after serving his term, by exile from Soviet Lithuania for 3 years.

"Juožas Berteška, 8 ha. kulak of Egliakalnis village, Kalvarija township, owed the State for 1945: 720 kg. of grains, 285 kg. of potatoes, 54 kg. of meat and 300 kg. of milk. This year he hid away 1 cow and 6 sheep. Attorney Baltrušaitis refused to defend him. The court punished Berteška by loss of freedom for 1½ years and confiscation of the animals secreted by him.

"Vaclovas Šerkšna, a kulak owing 20 ha. of land in Naujienėlė village, had employed workers and did not want to meet State quotas. He owed the State 8331.72 rubles and grain quota for 1945. The court sentenced him to loss of freedom for 1½ years."

(TIESA, No. 173/1007, 26 July 1946)

The Serov Order Implemented—by UNRRA

The January 1947 issue of the *Lithuanian Bulletin* will publish the notorious "top secret" order of Mr. Jack Whiting, UNRRA Director for the U. S. Zone of Germany, implementing the infamous order of NKVD General Serov regarding the execution of mass "repatriation" of the Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians.