

... 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



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

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## Inside Lithuania--June 1947

*Note:* The following composite review was prepared from the testimony of a number of people of various nationalities who had made their way to freedom in Western Europe and in this country. It is verified by information contained in the Soviet press and broadcast by the Soviet-controlled radio.

### Anti-Soviet Resistance

There is no appreciable decrease in the armed anti-Soviet resistance, but guerrillas' tactics have changed.

The Russians are making every effort to convert the independence struggle into a civil war. For example, drafted natives are interdispersed in the units dispatched against the guerrillas. On the other hand, the internecine aspect is intensified by the guerrillas who take a heavy toll of the natives who dare to accept administrative offices under the Russians or who enroll in the Communist organizations.

There were no large scale battles since the fall of 1946, but individual MVD-NKVD troopers, MGB-NKGB investigators, Communist Party officials and militiamen are killed daily. Several dozen guerrillas were encircled in the woods near Vilnius and were killed to the last man. Russian operations against another large unit in Utena county failed: when MVD concentrations arrived, the guerrillas had vanished. An 18 year old girl, who had organized medical aid for guerrillas, was detained—and later liberated by a patriot band. She is now in Poland—completely gray, nerves shattered, crippled for life by "interrogation". A guerrilla leader was recently captured, tried and executed in Poland. His unit continues to operate in both Lithuania and Poland.

Guerrillas are masters of the situation in summer, but they go into hiding in winter. The promises of an "amnesty" were largely ignored. Nevertheless, some men who had merely evaded mobilization surrendered, some sought legitimization by moving to East Prussia, the Memel District or the largely depopulated areas of the Vilnius District, where they are not known personally.

Railroad stations and towns are still heavily garrisoned. Units of "people's militia" and "exterminators" (*istrebiteli*) are very active in the country. When not engaged in manhunts, these "exterminators" act as inspectors of produce deliveries. They indiscriminately open fire on persons walking "too fast"—in their judgment. Their chiefs are Russians, the rank and file contain some native traitors and draft evaders. Lately, the "exterminators" attempted to popularize their new designation as "freedom defenders" and "activists." However, the people stick to their original derisive nicknames—"strebokai", "skrebai", "stribikauliai" (persons with deformed hip bones, etc.).

After continuous and meticulously effected "comb-ing" operations, the Russians uncovered a great many bunkers and other hiding places. The "Forest Brethren" had to shoot it out with the invaders or look for other hiding places. Life of the guerrilla fighters is extremely dangerous. So is the life of the "exterminators"—some retire to lunch in privacy, and never again appear. This kind of life causes much drinking among the "exterminators".

Farmers of the areas where guerrillas show increased activities are indiscriminately deported. No explanations help, even when the people offer explanation: all sorts of armed men, invariably dressed in Russian uniforms, come to look for food and to rob ("to inspect"). When a wounded guerrilla, whose tenure of life was spared for questioning purposes, was spirited out of a hospital, several employees of the hospital suffered exile. When a boy who had purchased bandages for the guerrillas in several drug stores was "unmasked", all of the druggists suffered.

Every former officer, official, National Guard member and independence war veteran had to enlist in the "Forest Fraternity." They had no choice. Their ranks were swelled by draft evaders and by liberated political prisoners.

The guerrillas follow certain established patterns. Women informers, first offenders, are punished by a



shave and a token flogging. Men, "first offenders," have their seats grated and salted. The second offense merits a bullet.

The desecration of the corpses of the guerrillas continues as a pattern. When a guerrilla is killed, the Russians remove his boots and clothing, bring the body to the nearest town, and dump it on the sidewalk in a prominent place. The Communists passing by spit and kick the corpses. People are forced to watch the sadism of the Russians. The bodies are badly mutilated—legs are twisted and broken, bowels laid open, eyes are gouged out, the crania smashed.

In the past, the Russians permitted the natives to bury the bodies. Since the fall of 1946, decomposed bodies are picked up at night by war prisoner details, taken out of town and buried in unmarked graves. In some places, bodies are thrown into the quagmire.

Some women dared to approach the martyrs' corpses, to kneel and pray. One mother gained fame when she gently touched her son's hair and firmly stated that this was not her son—to save her other boys. None of the multitude of acquaintances betrayed her.

The Communists killed by the patriots are ceremoniously buried in red-painted coffins—in the desecrated Christian cemeteries. Sometimes the authorities demand that priests accompany the "heroes'" coffins. One priest refused—and joined the "Forest Fraternity" after his liberation from prison.

### War Morale

As in June 1941, the people today are again praying for war as liberation.

Comrade Paleckis, the heavy-drinking puppet "president of the Lithuanian SSR," bitterly complained during his speaking tour last winter: "Do not place any hopes in a war, because there will be no war. You are deceiving yourselves. Instead, devote yourselves unswervingly to the reconstruction of a Soviet Lithuania." The naive official complained that his own mother had asked him, when he visited her in Riga: "Son, tell me, when the war which we anticipate so much will come. . . ."

His denial, coupled with the naively told disclosure of his mother's sentiments, only tended to strengthen rumors of a forthcoming war.

Regardless of the party line, heavy preparations for war are being rushed. Coastal areas are being fortified with a Soviet version of the "Atlantic Wall." Compulsory military training in high schools was instituted last fall. In the universities, both men and women must waste six hours weekly on military training. Women students are trained as reserve nurses.

### Propaganda Boomerang

All privately owned radio receiving sets were confiscated. Some were later returned, to the initiated party members. Ordinary people must listen to the official radio broadcasts through loudspeakers installed in "Red Radio Corners," which are tuned to Moscow and Vilnius exclusively.

When Moscow's "Pravda" published an article criticizing the United States Government for its continuing recognition of the sovereignty of Lithuania and the invitation of the Lithuanian Minister, Colonel Žadeikis, to the White House and State Department receptions,—the article, entitled "The Dead Souls," gained fame in Lithuania. That particular issue of the "Pravda" disappeared from the stands within a few hours of its arrival. The black market price of the issue rose to 40 rubles per copy, instead of the 20 kopeks. The Russians soon realized their mistake and stopped the orders for that issue. The local official press was not permitted to carry that article, although they reprint everything, in translation, from the Moscow originals.

Another great "hit" was the speech of comrade Vyshynsky at Lake Success: from it the people learned that large masses of their fellow nationals (long ago "buried in the debris of Berlin by Allied bombings" by official propaganda) were safe in Western Germany. Some names were mentioned. Unfortunately, the lies of Vyshynsky regarding the alleged "armed gangs" under British and American sponsorship conveyed erroneous wishful thinking: the natives believe that there are Lithuanian armed forces in Western Europe. . . .

No one in Lithuania desires the refugees to return from Western Europe at this time. No one blames them: they are safe in voluntary exile. When Vyshynsky mentioned that Gen. Plechavičius, Gen. Kubiliūnas and Prof. Ambrazevičius were alive, persons who had been close to them were arrested, and the universities demanded that all former students of Ambrazevičius take new examinations.

One of the released foreigners was surprised at the amount of criticism of the government he heard on the train to Moscow. He witnessed a fight in a Moscow restaurant between Communists and the opposition. Demobilized soldiers loudly advertised their avowed intention to "liquidate" the abusers of their families. In consequence of privately settled feuds with the Party members, and the continuing threats, the government was moved to screen all demobilized troopers—and settle the unreliable far from their homes.

### Arrests

Arrests are daily features: people disappear from homes at night—after the noise of the whirring NKVD trucks awakens the neighbors.

Archbishop Mečys Reinys of Vilnius was arrested the first week of June—soon after his alleged interview with TASS was published by the Soviet Embassy Bulletin in Washington.

Another notable detainee, Kazys Jakubėnas, a leftist writer was arrested following a meeting of writers and newspapermen. "President" Paleckis complained of the lack of "creative works" in this "happy era of freedom." Jakubėnas, notorious for his frankness, retorted, more or less, as follows: "You, a Minister, may not be aware of our situation. How can we write? Take me, for instance. I come home after office hours and sit



down to write, munching sandwiches. There is a knock on the door: the NKVD come to search. The NKVD boys take the remains of my supper. A little later, another knock on the door: Militia. They take my shirt and pen along. This goes on night after night. Tell me, how can one write under such conditions?" Jakubėnas was not to be found home the next morning.

"Heroics" are infrequent and are condemned as unnecessarily endangering the lives of others, because mass arrests follow each immature outbreak. For instance, the pictures of Stalin and other Russian "gods" were torn up at the Panevėžys high school in January 1947. Director Juška and several teachers were arrested in consequence of a childish prank of some of their students.

### Russification

The alien regime depends on armed force exclusively. One half of the nominal "Ministers" are Russians, and business is transacted at the "Cabinet meetings" in Russian. The Lithuanian language is a stranger in the MVD (former NKVD) and MGB (former NKGB). Nevertheless, translators are retained in the administrative offices and applications in Lithuanian are accepted. All of the records and tax receipts are printed in Russian and Lithuanian.

The "people's commissars" are now called Ministers. Some of them wear resplendent uniforms. The "Cabinet" is established in Vilnius, in a building on Čiurlionis Street which had formerly housed the headquarters of the Gestapo—a familiar landmark to the natives. The residence of Paleckis is heavily guarded.

Only two Lithuanian conductors were retained in the railroad service. Railroads are serviced by Russian personnel exclusively. All outgoing mails pass through Moscow.

Post offices were abolished in a great many rural places. Deliveries are made to a township Soviet ("Executive Committee") and distributed through village elders who know every inhabitant. Under such a system, mailing is a very slow process—letters accumulate in the government offices.

Since June 1946, the frontiers of Russia were thrown open, with the exception of Moscow, Leningrad and several other centers. Trains are crowded, and people sleep on floors and on roofs. Waiting rooms are crowded with passengers resting on the floors. Prospective ticket purchasers must stand for days in long queues. Quite frequently, Russian ticket sellers give back no change.

The National Anthem is permitted to be played on the radio and at the more important functions—it is now called "The National Song." It is also sung after High Mass in some churches. The Tricolor and the Vytis (Mounted White Knight) are banned.

One traveler reported that on his way from Berlin, westward, he observed Red Army uniforms only at one station. In Lithuania, the stations are crowded with armed uniformed men, the Red Army and MVD.

However, unlike the neatly dressed men of the occupation army in Germany, the troops are ill clad and appear badly undernourished. For this reason, the troops continue to plunder the countryside.

The MVD opened a school in the former Finance Ministry Building in Kaunas. With several exceptions, the students are Russians exclusively.

The Russian language is a compulsory subject in schools, including grammar schools. University students must pass examinations in Russian and "Science of Leninism-Marxism-Stalinism."

Masses of Russian settlers were brought in—but they either fled back or were concentrated in the large cities of Vilnius, Kaunas, and Klaipėda. The guerrillas made their existence miserable, and they were unable to settle in the rural areas, with the exception of the Rokiškis-Zarasai area, where there had been old settlements of Russian colonists, and the Klaipėda-Memel District.

It is interesting to note that the Memel District is the place of exile for minor criminals.

The Russians living in the cities present an impoverished and underfed appearance. Women, in particular, exhibit amazing ignorance and naiveté regarding ordinary articles of dress and luxury.

### "Elections"

The "Election Day" of February 1946 was a day of terror and fighting—guerrillas were out in force, destroyed bridges, attacked and ambushed Russian tanks and patrols, opened fire on the polling places, and people in the rural areas stayed home.

The "Election Day" of February 1947 was likewise a day of misery. Posters appealing to boycott the "voting" and threatening reprisals appeared throughout the country. A number of polling places were attacked, telegraph and telephone lines were cut, several bridges were destroyed, firing was heard all day long.

However, election committees were held responsible for the inhabitants' participation. When people failed to show up, the officials trembled in fear and filled in the urns. Armed detachments drove up to individual homesteads, checked the presence of the "voters", and put in the requisite ballots. Some voters ventured to report to the polling places in the evening—and were surprised to learn that they had already "voted" and that they cannot vote "the second time." . . .

In the cities, MVD detachments brought out the "voters" and mobilized a network of informers. Priests, the most suspect "class", made ostentatious showing of the performance of their duty: they, like others, placed the ballot in the envelope in view of every watching official and MVD guard, sealed the envelope, and carefully stretching one arm with the "ballot" dropped the envelope in the urn. The draped space for those who might wish to place their ballot out of sight—was carefully avoided, even the eyes were not permitted to stray in that direction. . . .

Not more than 5% of rural voters had actually "voted" this year.



## Economic Life

Agriculture is much neglected and great areas remain untilled. There is hardly a village untouched by Russian repressions—deportations. The incessant attacks by the militia and Red Army deserters, and counter-attacks by patriotic guerrillas, impel the farmers to abandon their farms and to settle in towns and cities.

There is a severe shortage of machines and horses, and the government does not aid with planting seeds. The authorities constantly demand new levies of taxes in produce. Once a person met his quota, the militia calls on him to deliver new quotas "voluntarily assumed by the inhabitants". Thereafter, new ultimatums are dispatched to subscribe "voluntarily" to all sorts of loans—"Fatherland Front," "Victory Fund," "Reconstruction Fund," etc.

None of our informants observed a single new housing project. The debris of hostilities continues to obstruct the streets. Power stations are unreliable. Central heating frequently fails for lack of fuel.

Farmers developed a philosophical outlook. In the days of independence, the government was bourgeois—that is, the government of the well to do; consequently, everybody was well off. Now, the government is that of poor men; consequently, every one must live in poverty. They agree that the Soviet propaganda is true in one respect: Lithuania is fast overtaking the other "sister Union Republics"—in poverty and misery. . . .

"Kolkhoz" is a banned word, meriting imprisonment of the verbal offender: there are only "auxiliary State farms" and "co-operative farms." "Sovkhozes" are established mostly in the Klaipėda-Memel District and in the neighborhood of Vilnius. Several kolkhozes in existence are settled by heavily guarded Russians. The natives fear these "co-operative" and "auxiliary State farms" more than deportation to Siberia.

There is no shortage of food in the country, only in the large cities. Urbanites must depend for food mostly on their rural relations. One can buy poor quality bread in State stores, but otherwise must depend on the "free market" and relatives. Food ration cards remain in effect. One may buy only bread, however. Bread must be purchased daily, as the ration coupon is good for one day only. Ration cards are of several types—for the high functionaries and MVD "boys", Red Army officers and privileged actors and writers, ordinary officials and employees, and the plebs. Only holders of the privileged cards are admitted to first class restaurants reserved for the usurpers of the oppressed plebs.

Since January 1947, all stores are State enterprises. Store shelves are bare. No textiles may be obtained, except in the black market. A great many stores in Kaunas are boarded up. Russian managers steal and embezzle, and otherwise usurp their privileged position. Official prices have little meaning, as stores have no commodities for sale.

The government exchange pays 5 rubles 30 kopeks for a U. S. dollar. Black market prices, according to that exchange rate, are: a pound of butter \$6, a piece

of chocolate-covered candy \$1, a single cigarette \$1.50, a pair of shoes \$150, a suit of clothes \$300 to \$440, an egg \$1. It is of interest to note that the black market price of the U. S. dollar was 35 rubles; after the Truman Doctrine speech the exchange rate jumped to 90 rubles.

Compensation is low. A school janitor is paid 160 rubles monthly, a teacher 600 rubles, a high school director 1,000 rubles, a factory worker from 300 to 400 rubles. The "Ministers", on the other hand, receive several high salaries—compensation for their exalted nominal posts, for "deputyship" in the Supreme Soviet, for duties in the one and only Party, for committee sessions, for articles, etc. They are assigned a staff of maids, valets, chauffeurs, secretaries, clerks, and are given extra "representation money" for which they are not bound to make accounts.

Ordinary officials—and every store, every institution is a State enterprise—are unable to exist on their compensation. They must accept bribes and deal in the black market. Lately, even MVD boys are open to bribes.

People, especially farmers, are burdened with excessive duties and taxes, and must suffer continuous insults as "kulaks" ("*buože*" in Lithuanian literally means "the club"; "*kulak*" means "the fist" in Russian).

The "*stavki*" are most annoying: every farmer who owns a horse must report every few days for transport duty which may last days. The most frequent use of this forced transport is for pleasure trips of the Communist rulers and their girl friends, and to carry "exterminator" troops. Many farmers were killed or maimed in the skirmishes with guerrillas. Lately, only women accompany their carts for "*stavka*" duty: the women are more enterprising in engineering escapes, and the guerrillas are reluctant to fire on women.

A manager of an 18 hectare (40 acres) farm must deliver to the State—3,000 lbs. of grains, 2,500 lbs. of potatoes, 250 lbs. of meat, 165 eggs, half a pound of wool from each sheep, and 700 lbs. of hay. Once these quotas are met—a host of militiamen calls on the poor toiler to squeeze many more "voluntary" contributions, "assumed" by the community at an unspecified meeting of which the latter never heard. . . .

When crops are being flailed, the Party's "activists" arrive and seize choice grains, regardless of the farmer's family and planting needs.

Every few weeks the farmers are herded, under armed guard, to cut timber. When the quota is fulfilled, they are dismissed—only to be called back a few days later to load the timber on trucks and carts. And all the time they must listen to abusive language and insults, as "kulaks" etc. Such is "the system."

The Soviet press is filled with stories of suffering and tears—descriptions of the trials of the "kulaks" who had failed to meet their delivery quotas. The sorry plight of the hardworking farmers is depicted as "sabotage". The press is overjoyed with the penalties—sentences to "loss of freedom" for a specified number of years, confiscation of meagre savings, and exile



to "other regions of the Union" or simply "out of the frontiers of the Lithuanian SSR." This—in a formerly prosperous country which had exported large quantities of grains, meats, milk, wool, etc. to England and other countries. . . .

Townships and villages must maintain numerous officials. Every store, every shop, every dairy, every enterprise is a State institution supervised by the almighty party (all decrees recite "the Party and the government"—the government being relegated to the secondary place as executor of the Party's decisions). Each township has its Chairman and Deputies and Members of the Executive Committee—all appointees of the Party. There are "accountants", "inspectors", "people's militia" (Russians who have nothing in common with the local inhabitants), and all sorts of "orgs"—the *Partorg* (the Communist Party organizer), *Komsorg* (Communist Youth organizer), *Prof-sorg* (fictional labor union organizer), etc. People still manage to retain their sense of humor. For instance, the *Komsorg* is deliberately addressed as "*kiemsargis*" (janitor).

### Cultural Life

Universities and high schools are overcrowded. Only several Russian high schools were established thus far—in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Klaipėda for the children of Russian satraps. In all schools, however, there are more girls than boys—the youths in their 'teens are with the "Forest Brethren." The Russian language is a compulsory subject, starting with the first grade of elementary school. German is the secondary language. High schools are 8 class institutions, as under the Tsars. Students are divided into morning and afternoon attendance groups. In view of the shortage of qualified teachers, who are either languishing in Siberia or in voluntary European exile, some high school teachers themselves are not even graduates of grammar schools. Textbooks—translations of the standard Russian books, are published by the hundreds of thousands.

The youths avoid vocational schools. The "people's militia" seizes the children of "the kulaks" and brings them under compulsion to vocational trades schools. After graduation, this "skilled labor" may be dispatched to Russia, and this knowledge is sufficient for prospective graduates. . . .

The universities of Vilnius and Kaunas are, in the first place, schools of "Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism Science" and, in the second place, institutions of learning. *Partorgs* are supervising the schools.

Much to everyone's surprise, the University of Kaunas was renamed "the University of Vytautas the Great," as in the pre-1940 era. . . . Its Rector, Prof. Purėnas, was dismissed and replaced by a physician, Prof. Kupčinskas, a member of the party. Bieliukas, Rector of the Vilnius University, was likewise dismissed and replaced by Prof. Žemaitis, a mathematician.

Academic degrees of the period of 1941-1944 are not recognized—the graduates must pass new examinations, plus the additional subject of the Marxist "sci-

ence." All professors must attend Marxism classes once weekly, and they must submit weekly summaries of the subject learned. Vice-Rectors of both universities are Russians, MVD members assigned to supervise the lectures and the academic personnel.

Prof. Augustinas Janulaitis, a noted former Social Democratic historian, was dismissed because, during a lecture, he stated that it was the historic truth that Russian-Lithuanian relations had never been good. Prof. Jurgutis, economist, was dismissed for a casual remark during a lecture that "a jointly owned horse is always lean." Prof. Jonynas, a historian, was dismissed for delving into the ancient past of Lithuanian expansion in the spaces of what is called Russia today.

No original belles lettres are published—only translations from the Russian. A satirical verse by Jakubėnas, who recently disappeared in the dungeons of the MVD, made the rounds: "Oh, vote we did, and did right well—one hundred and three percent strong." Another writer, Boruta, was arrested for composing a letter to Churchill.

The latest contributions to "Lithuanian" literature were recently announced in the press:

J. Stalin—Fundamentals of Leninism, 127 pages, 10,200 copies.

J. Stalin—On some questions of the history of bolshevism, 23 pages, 10,200 copies.

J. Stalin—The speech to the first All-Union Soviet, 25 pages, 10,200 copies.

J. Stalin—About the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, 125 pages, 20,000 copies.

M. Kalinin—The Lithuanian People on the New Road, 28 pages, 40,200 copies.

M. Genkina—Founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 98 pages, 20,200 copies.

O. Myshakova—Stalin's Constitution and the Soviet Youth, 84 pages, 15,200 copies."

### Russification of East Prussia and Memelland

There are no "sectarian"—that is, Protestant—congregations in Lithuania, with the exception of the Klaipėda-Memel District.

The few natives left undisturbed in the District and East Prussia are sporting long beards, because of the shortage of razor blades. Neither salt nor kerosene is available there—under the rule of a country boasting of its great oil reserves and new finds. No clothing is available in the State stores, and there is no bedding. People sleep on straw batches. Suits and dresses are underlined with straw.

Not one "servant of the cult"—that is, a priest or a preacher—is permitted in the entire Klaipėda area. Religious assemblies meet nevertheless. For example, in Pašyšiai parish, 91 Protestant families survived, mostly families of one member each. Religious services are held occasionally: a member of the congregation says a sermon, and this is followed by mass singing.

Larger estates are converted into kolkhozes, settled by Russians. Numerous farms are vacant and remain untilled. No young men are in evidence.



# A Comparison Of The Nazi And Soviet Methods

*By A DP, Former Underground Worker*

Well meaning British and American officials frequently ask the refugees to compare the Nazi and Soviet methods of occupation.

This betrays a considerable amount of naiveté on the part of our liberators and hosts. At the same time, our truthful answers jeopardize the chance of retaining the "DP" status. Americans in particular, and Britons to a lesser degree, suspect the integrity of the answerer's past when he boldly labels the Soviets—enemy No. 1, the Nazis—enemy No. 2.

It is difficult to draw a clearcut comparison. The Reds had occupied Lithuania in peacetime; the Browns—in wartime. The Reds remained in occupation one year, and it is difficult to say what losses might have been inflicted during the following three years, had they not been displaced by the Nazis.

## "Divide and Conquer"

Both occupations were hostile and detrimental to the interests of the occupied countries. Both were imperialistic and selfish undertakings. The Russians sought to expand westward, in order to dominate the entire Baltic seacoast as a "bridge of revolution" to Scandinavia and the rest of Europe. The Germans sought to expand eastward, in order to gain "a living space" for the Herrenvolk and the economic resources of the occupied countries for exploitation. Both occupants sought to achieve the same basic ends—the physical extermination and elimination of the indigenous population.

Their methods of operation were quite similar.

Both attempted "to divide and conquer" by pitting one section of the population against the other. The Russians tried to wield a subservient "working class," "a common folk," "the proletariat," whom they tried to set against "the bourgeoisie." The Germans tried to win "the peasants," farmers, and to pit them against their own sons, "the intellectuals," guilty of an "unrealistic" political outlook. Any anti-Communist or non-Communist ideology was "fascist" and "bourgeois" from a Soviet point of view. All patriots were dubbed "intellectuals" by the Nazis.

In effecting an internal split, the Soviets seemed to be more principled than the Nazis. The Russians persistently favored the natives of the Russian and Jewish minorities, and distrusted Lithuanians and other ethnic groups. The Nazis wavered and shifted in their choice of the "preferred" ethnic strata. At first, they sought to incite the Lithuanians against the Poles, Russians and Jews. When the Lithuanians refused to be drawn into anti-Polish and anti-Jewish repressions, the Nazis made a quick about face and engaged the Russians and Poles to terrorize the Lithuanians. Gebietskommissar Wolff of Vilnius provided arms and

munitions to Polish guerrillas, to terrorize the Lithuanian police and the local self-administration. Stavrovsky, a Russian and a former NKVD agent, was engaged by the Generalkommissar to enlist the Russian minority in the police forces, "to settle the accounts with the Lithuanians." The Nazis formed units of the so-called ROA, made up of Soviet prisoners of war, which were used in making searches and arrests in Lithuanian communities, to guard Lithuanian political prisoners, to effect mass murders of the Lithuanians and Jews. They encouraged these Russian turncoats to loot and to murder.

Consequently, the Nazis were more accomplished "artists" in splitting up and dividing various ethnic groups.

## "Re-education" and Liquidation

Both occupants made strenuous efforts to recruit the native youth for "re-education." The Soviets had their Komsomol. The Nazis had their compulsory Labor Service: youths were drafted for labor duty, settled in isolated camps and indoctrinated in National Socialism by native Volksdeutschen—but they did not attempt to form a native "Nazi Komsomol," the Hitler Jugend. The Soviets learned quickly and adopted the Nazi pattern during the present, second occupation: children of the natives, including Germans, are seized for "re-education" in special institutions and camps. Eventually, they may be instrumental in enslaving their own countries.

Exterminative practices were exactly the same. Both operated on a mass scale. The Gestapo and the NKVD-NKGB were close rivals in sadism and inventing refined tortures.

There is, however, one difference.

The Soviet regime first attempts to enlist and "convert" new agents, "the faithful." The "indigestible" recalcitrants are quietly liquidated in the dark of night and out of sight.

The Nazis tortured and executed people quite openly, with an avowed object of instilling fear toward their masters. The Gestapo liquidated people in public, made a parade of it, and forced the inhabitants to view the executions.

## Secretiveness and Little Comforts

The NKVD-NKGB operates in complete secrecy. Once a person is seized, the victim vanishes and no further information is made available regarding his fate or whereabouts. No Russian dares to sign a release order: his signature would mean a warrant of his own doom, were the suspect ever picked up on a different occasion. Therefore, the Russians would rather detain innocent persons, as the alternative is too dangerous.



On the other hand, when the Gestapo seized a person, the prisoner was able, at regular though infrequent intervals, to mail a printed form postcard to his relatives stating that he was either well or sick, and giving his mailing address. Food packages from home were accepted and, one must admit, delivered to the addressees.

### Outward Obedience and Internal Remaking

The Nazis never instilled as much fear as the Communists: Germany lacked a Siberia or other Arctic places identified with hell.

The similarity of the mutually hostile regimes is not a striking phenomenon, when one remembers that both systems are quite similar and that Hitler had copied his system from the Communists. Both ideologies view the State and man's interests in the same way. Man is an abstract impersonal object, materiel in State planning. The State is absolute and is personified by its Leader, be it the Führer of the Germans, or the Vozhd of the Russians, "Stalin The Sun, Leader of All Nations, etc."

The Soviet system is totalitarian in the full sense of the word. It forces itself into the entire life of a person. It penetrates his conscience, his most intimate convictions and thoughts. The Soviets are not satisfied when a citizen is merely silent and fails to express his opinions: silence itself is suspect. The Soviet regime demands that a person must be completely "Soviet-minded" even in his daily thoughts. This demand impels relentlessly the infuriating Soviet aggression against an individual, against privacy.

The Nazi regime was satisfied with outward discipline, with execution of the orders from above. The Nazi was not interested in an internal remaking of man, his mental make-up or "orientation". The Nazis disregarded the internal, spiritual processes and order of the occupied peoples, believing that these inferior people will remain but manual workers and slaves of the superior German *Herrenvolk*. For this reason, there was more individual freedom and privacy under the Nazi occupation.

### Dispassionate Atrocities

Once the SS units had their orders, the troops dispassionately carried out reprisals without compunction. They massacred people en masse. In the fall of 1941, they machine-gunned 800 people at Eišišķės. More than 30,000 persons—prisoners of war, Jews and Lithuanians—were publicly massacred at Prienai. More than 50,000 people, principally Jews, lay buried in the IX Fort near Kaunas. Other masses of Jews were executed in the Paneriai Forest near Vilnius.

On 3 June 1944, the SS encircled the village of Pirčiupiai, in Valkininkai township. Men were herded into one building, women and children into three other buildings. Windows and doors were barred, and the buildings set on fire. When charred children crawled from the burning houses and flaming bodies shot out from burned holes in the walls, machine guns of parked tanks spoke up. 69 children, 29 women and 21 men perished in this manner—yet the Lithuanian

people are even deprived of the opportunity to complain to the victorious "United" Nations about this crime, and the multitude of crimes committed and being perpetrated daily by the Russians. . . .

The Russians, too, left deep scars in the people's consciousness. More than 500 non-political prisoners—farmers who had failed to meet their grain delivery quotas in full—were massacred in cold blood by the NKVD and Red Army at Pravieniškis. People were mowed down by machine guns. Thereafter, the Russians went through the piles of bodies, shooting and bayoneting any body which showed signs of life. Nearly a hundred prisoners were murdered in an unspeakable manner, with extreme sadism, in a beautiful forest of Rainiai, near Telšiai, while the motors of the trucks were kept running to stifle the hideous cries. Several women NKVD members took part in this crime. Doctors and nurses were brutally killed in the Panevėžys hospital. Thousands of prisoners were mowed down in far-away Cherven village in White Ruthenia. Thousands were found buried in a secluded grove of Petrašiūnai, in the suburbs of Kaunas. . . .

### Network of Informers

Ignoring the inner, mental processes of the occupied peoples, the Nazis failed to organize a dense network of informers and spies.

The undermanned Gestapo, the SD and SS units, consisted mostly of young men, eager for drink, for women, for loot. With few exceptions, the Nazis were easily bribed. Most of the personnel of the *Zivilverwaltung* in Lithuania were not at all interested in spreading the Nazi "gospel": their principal interest lay, quite frankly and openly, in good food, embezzlement opportunities, enrichment of themselves, their families and friends. Ordinary police work, tax collection and administration on lower echelons were left to the inferior natives.

Under such conditions, the Lithuanian underground resistance movement was able to place agents in every administrative agency. The police and the lower self-administration organs were closely knit by the underground leadership into anti-German sabotage. Some Nazis heeded warnings of counter-reprisals—either out of fear for their lives, or for a price. It was comparatively easy to stay in hiding. The Nazi "net" was cast frequently, but caught comparatively few "fish".

The Soviet net is more dense, refined and secretive. The MVD-NKVD effects its "operations" with greater precision, based on its long experience from 1917 in enslaving the Russian people. The MVD-NKVD and MGB-NKGB had organized, and continue to perfect, a vast network of agents, utilizing children of the kindergartens, schools, offers of lucrative jobs, threats, etc. It is most difficult to escape the MVD's attention.

Unlike the Nazis, who liked to boast of their legalism and foundations of orders from above, the Russians listen to no arguments. Reminders of the Stalin's constitutional "guarantees" bring a rebuke that "it was not written for you, you so-and-so."



The MVD-MGB operate in duos and trios, keeping each other in sight and within earshot, and continually spying on each other. The proverbial Russian eagerness for bribes, the "virtue" of Russia under the Tsars and a phenomenon of much prominence among the present civilian Soviet administration,—is practically unknown among the MVD-MGB personnel. The fear of "liquidation", of provocation, and distrust of the person offering inducements, safeguard the MVD-MGB from bribe taking.

The Soviet "net" operates in mass formation, in absolute secrecy, and finds its targets.

Lately, however, even MVD men showed signs of corruption. They, too, were affected by the higher standards of living in the "capitalist" countries they had visited, and occasionally individuals bought their way out with vodka, cash and items of luxury.

### Human Aspects

The MVD-MGB, like the Gestapo, are strictly impersonal in their dirty work. No amount of suffering and cruelty appalls them. There is only one known instance of a "weakening" by a MGB officer. A high school girl was detained on suspicion of maintaining contact with Lithuanian guerrillas. The girl was repeatedly questioned and tortured, and made to sleep naked on the concrete floor of a damp cellar. Finally, the MGB officer brought a vicious, trained dog to set on the young naked girl. The girl sobbed. To the amazement of everyone, she stroked the dog's head and said in Lithuanian: "Poor doggie, please be more merciful to me than men." The dog failed to tear the girl to pieces—it licked the girl's hand. The amazed

Russian demanded that the interpreter translate what the girl had said. Then, the Russian swore at "a people that produces such damnable reactions" and, abruptly ending the questioning, ordered the girl exiled to hard labor.

### Mutually Profitable Systems

It may seem a paradox, but the Soviet regime did lay a solid foundation for Nazi power and, vice versa, the Nazi regime provided the Soviets with means to bleed the occupied countries.

Soviet nationalization decrees directly benefited the Nazis who claimed the entire economy of Lithuania as "war booty," Soviet government's property,—just as the Soviets claim as "German assets" and "war booty" the wealth of Austria, etc., which the Nazis had confiscated.

The Lithuanian Insurrectionist Provisional Government (June-July 1941) sought to abrogate the Soviet nationalization decrees as its very first objective. Regulations were enacted for "denationalization" and the return to private ownership of the lands, buildings and capitals whose owners survived. Conversely, the first step of the Nazi civil administration, after the suppression of the Lithuanian Government, was to re-instate in full all of the Soviet confiscatory decrees—although, ostensibly, the Nazis were combating "bolshevism".

Whoever had experienced both regimes, will attest that, in substance, they were both alike—at the receiving end. However, in comparing the two evils, one must reluctantly state that the Soviet regime is far worse, because it is imposed with a completeness and universality not attained by the Nazis.

## THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF EXCELLENT BALTIC-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Chicago, Ill.,  
July 25, 1947

The Honorable  
GEORGE C. MARSHALL  
Secretary of State  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On the 28th of this month, it will be exactly 25 years since the Government of the United States has granted *de jure* recognition to the Baltic Republics—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, as self-governing and sovereign states. It was a very significant event in the general progress, after the First World War, toward the democratization of the world, based upon the application of the principle of national self-determination to nations which succeeded in regaining freedom from foreign rule.

The practical results of the establishment of independent Baltic Republics were most gratifying to the welfare of their populations as well as to the interests of the world at large. Within a short period of time they attained much higher standards of life than they

used to enjoy under Russian domination. They developed to a remarkable degree their national cultures and created a network of modern schools and institutions of higher learning for their peoples. They became respected members of the community of free peoples by joining the League of Nations and by their peaceful relations with their neighbors.

The Government of the United States took official notice of this progress when in a well known declaration by the State Department, on July 23rd, 1940, it condemned Soviet Russia's aggressive acts against the political independence and territorial integrity of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. It stated:

"From the day when the peoples of these Republics first gained their independent and democratic form of government the people of the United States have watched their admirable progress in self-government with deep and sympathetic interest."

But, unfortunately, the sinister designs of their more powerful neighbour have been carried out. The three nations on the eastern shore of Baltic Sea have



been put under the iron heel of Moscow, and up to this date they are suffering all the humiliation, hardships and cruelties to which that totalitarian tyranny subjects the peoples in its power. Many of the citizens of the Baltic States have been killed or tortured to death by their Soviet masters; many more have been deported to the interior of Soviet Union and perished in concentration camps; over two hundred thousand men, women and children of those countries now live in DP camps or are scattered in various parts of Western Europe, because to return to their homelands under present conditions would mean to them certain death at the hands of Soviet executioners.

This is the sad situation confronting us on the 25th anniversary of the recognition of independence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by the Government of United States. It is deeply disappointing to see all this happen, notwithstanding the Atlantic Charter, the joint Declaration of Allied Nations in Washington and the Charter of the United Nations.

Still, we refuse to believe that this is the end of all the hopes that the Great Powers, by their solemn declarations during the war, have aroused in the hearts of the tortured people of those countries. We are sure that the Government of the United States, which has steadfastly held for years to its decision of not approving the illegal annexation of the Baltic Republics by Soviet Union, will not change its attitude but, on the contrary, will use its tremendous power and

influence in the world to re-establish their freedom.

We are fully conscious of the great difficulties that have to be overcome before this can be achieved. And yet, on the occasion of this significant anniversary we, the Lithuanian American Council, representing hundreds of thousands of loyal American citizens of Lithuanian descent, deem it proper to express our desire that the United States take some positive steps to show its undiminished concern for the fate of the Baltic States. To counteract the persistent Soviet propaganda with its unfounded claim regarding those States, we consider it absolutely necessary for the Government of this country once more to declare publicly that it stands firmly for the re-establishment of independence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

By this simple manifestation for justice and international decency, at this moment, it would win undying gratitude of the oppressed small nations and would, at the same time, greatly strengthen the forces of humanity which at present are desperately struggling for freedom and ideals of civilization throughout the world.

Respectfully yours,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE  
LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL

Leonard Simutis, *President*  
Dr. Pius Grigaitis, *Secretary*  
Michael Vaidyla, *Treasurer*

## "Saint Bartholomew Night" In The Baltic States June 13-14, 1941

One of the most shameful and least publicized events of the Twentieth Century was the dastardly conspiracy of the Kremlin against Russia's good little Baltic neighbors. The political police of the vast Soviet Union, holding in subjection 180,000,000 people, launched, *in peacetime*, a scheme directed at the physical extermination of 6,000,000 Baltic Christians.

The groundwork of preparations was laid in 1939, immediately after Stalin entered into negotiations with Hitler. A Red Army map published in 1939 (see *Lithuanian Bulletin*, vol. IV, No. 3, October 1946, p. 23) showed Lithuania and Latvia as "Soviet Socialist Republics,"—at a time when the Kremlin was negotiating with the democratic Republics of Lithuania and Latvia for "mutual assistance pacts."

On October 11, 1939,—the day following the signing of the Mutual Assistance Pact with Lithuania,—the Moscow HQ of the NKVD issued a secret order, No. 001223, directing its forces to prepare for the mass liquidation of the "anti-Soviet and anti-social elements" of the Baltic States.

The victimized States were finally occupied, with Hitler's blessing, on June 15-17, 1940. For three days,

the Red Army marked time on the right bank of the Nemunas River, while negotiations with Hitler were being consummated. When Russia agreed to pay Hitler the price (some sources indicate 30 million U. S. dollars, others 100 million U. S. dollars) out of the gold and foreign exchange reserves looted from the Bank of Lithuania, the Red Army flooded the remaining Sudavian corner of Lithuania and established itself along the Prussian frontier.

Politburo member, General Zhdanov, took the helm in Estonia, Deputy Commissars of Foreign Affairs, V. G. Dekanozov and Andrei Vyshynsky, respectively, supervised the liquidation of Lithuania and Latvia. Puppet "people's governments" were formed, and "elections to people's Diets" were proclaimed to be held simultaneously in all three of the Baltic States, on July 13, 1940.

Not waiting for the "elections" and a formal incorporation, the NKVD moved into action with mass arrests. The following "Strictly Secret" order was signed by comrade Antanas Sniečkus, a native traitor whose mother, rather than enjoy the fruits of the "success" of her son Cain, now languishes in a Hanau DP camp in Germany:



Patvirtinta

Valst. Saug. Dep-to Direktorius

.....*Handwritten signature*...

1940 m. liepos mėn. 7... d.

Visiškai slapta!

Priešvalstybinių partijų: tautininkų, voldemarininkų, liaudininkų, krikšč.-demokratų, jaunalietuvių, trockistų, socialdemokratų, eserų, šaulių ir kt. vadovaujančio sąstato likvidacijos paruošiamųjų darbų ir operatyvinės likvidacijos

P L A N A S.

Operaciją pravesti vienu laiku visoje Lietuvoje, naktį iš liepos 11 į 12, 1940 m.

Iki liepos 10 paruošti žinias apie visus žmones, kuriuos reikia izoliuoti. Visų areštuotinių asmenų "žiniuose" nurodyti pavardę, vardą tėvo vardą, gimimo metus ir vietą, tautybę, išsimokslinimą, socialinę kilmę, materialę padėtį /turta/, paskutinę darbo vietą ir užimamą tarnybą, kuriai partijai priklauso ir kokią partijos darbą dirbo, trumpas kompromituojančios medžiagos turinys ir "žinių" gale turi būti nurodytas nuolatinės gyvenamos vietos patikrintas adresas. Jei gyvena /arba turi/ vasarnamy, tai ir vasarnamio adresas, ir namų telefono numeris.

Nurodytoms "žinioms" sudaryti, iš Pirmo Skyriaus ir Kauno Apygardos operatyvinių darbininkų sąstato sudaryti penkias grupes po 1-4 žm. Darbą tarp jų paskirstyti tokiu būdu:

Pirma grupė - 4 žmonės - sudaro "žinias" tautininkų vadovaujančiam sąstatui. Grupės vyresnysis - Krastinas.

Antra grupė - 2 žmonės - sudaro "žinias" voldemarininkų vadovaujančiam sąstatui. Grupės vyresnysis - Dembo,

Trečia grupė - 1 žmogus - Pinkelšteinas., sudaro trockistų ir eserų "žinias",

Ketvirta grupė - 4 žmog. - sudaro "žinias" krikšč.-demokratams. Grupės vyresnysis - Komodaitė,

Penkta grupė - 3 žm. - sudaro "žinias" liaudininkams ir soc-demokratams. Grupės vyresnysis - Macevičius.

Atsakomybę už pristatymą laiku aukščiau nurodytų "žinių" neša Pirmo Skyriaus viršininkas Todesas.

II-ro Skyriaus viršininkas Gallevičius privalo sutvarkyti, kad laiku būtų nustatyti ir patikrinti areštuotinių asmenų adresai. Tam reikalingi nuo VII 8 reikia išskirti atitinkamą skaičių žvalgų, kuriuos reikia stropiai instrukuoti apie išlaikymą griežčiausio atsargumo darant adresų nustatymą ir patikrinimą.



Translation:

Strictly Secret

Confirmed  
(signed) A. SNIEČKUS  
Director of State Security Department  
7th day of July, 1940.

## P L A N

of the preparatory activities of liquidation and operative liquidation of the leading personnel of anti-State parties: Nationalists, Voldemarists, Populists, Christian Democrats, Young Lithuanians, Trotskyists, Socialdemocrats, Essers (Socialist Revolutionaries), National Guardsmen and others.

The operation is to be effected simultaneously in all of Lithuania, the night of July 11 to 12, 1940.

Prior to July 10th, information is to be prepared regarding all people who must be isolated. In the "index cards" of all detainable people must be indicated the surname, name, father's name, year and place of birth, nationality, education, social origin, material situation /property/, the last place of employment and position, party membership and party work performed, a short summary of the compromising material, and at the end of the "index card" must be indicated the verified address of the place of permanent residence. If residing /or owning/ a summer house, include the address of the summer house, and the home telephone number.

Five groups of 1 to 4 persons each are to be made up of the operative personnel of the First Division and Kaunas Circuit workers to prepare the indicated "index cards." The work is to be distributed among them in the following manner:

First group—4 persons—prepares "index cards" for the leading membership of the Nationalists. The group's leader—Krastin.

Second group—2 persons—prepares "index cards" for the leading membership of the Voldemarists. The group's leader—Dembo.

Third group—1 person—Finkelstein, prepares "index cards" of Trotskyists and Essers.

Fourth group—4 persons—prepares "index cards" for Christian Democrats. The group's leader—Komodos.

Fifth group—3 persons—prepares "index cards" for Populists and Socialdemocrats. The group's leader—Macevičius.

Responsibility for the timely submission of the above indicated "index cards" is borne by Todes, chief of the First Division.

Gailevičius, chief of the II Division, must arrange for the timely established and verified addresses of the detainable persons. For this purpose, from July 8th an appropriate number of scouts must be detailed, who must be diligently briefed (instructed) regarding the retention of strictest caution during the work of establishment and verification of the addresses.



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The first wave of mass arrests netted, literally, the "leading membership" of Lithuania's political, cultural and economic organizations, as well as "unreliable" army officers.

Thereafter, various plans were discussed in the "high councils" of the party. Moscow suggested mass re-settlement and liquidation of 750,000 Lithuanians, fully one-third of the ethnic Lithuanian population of the country. Some native Communists were appalled at the huge figure, suggesting that the plan be deferred until after the termination of the war raging in Western Europe—in view of the anticipated Russo-German hostilities. Some suggested a revised figure—700,000—hastily adding that this was to be but the "first instalment." The Kremlin's word prevailed, and systematic preparations were rushed—see the various "Daily" and "Five Day" summaries and the Serov order, published on the pages of this *Bulletin* in the past.

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Finally the fateful night unleashed the full terror of the Russian plans. Huge forces of NKVD-NKGB troops, complemented by contingents of the Party's "people's militia" and Communist Party workers, swooped on the peaceful countryside of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. More than 100,000 men, women and children were seized in a single night in the Baltic States. Hundreds of boarded freight-car trains moved eastward from the three little countries. The Communist Beast was deaf to the prayers of mercy, to the tears, to the pleas for water, to infants' cries for "mother".

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Terrified men, youths fled to the woods. Homes were deserted every night thereafter. Armed bands were formed and the men in hiding clashed with the NKVD as early as June 16. Mass uprising erupted as soon as the first German bombs dropped in Lithuania—incidentally, German Stukas, destroyed seven echelons of oil and grains being shipped from Russia to Germany on the Radviliškis railway yard. Infuriated insurrectionists mercilessly destroyed the NKVD personnel and native traitors, especially when mass massacres of Lithuanian prisoners by the NKVD at Pravieniškis, Rainiai Forest, etc., came to light.

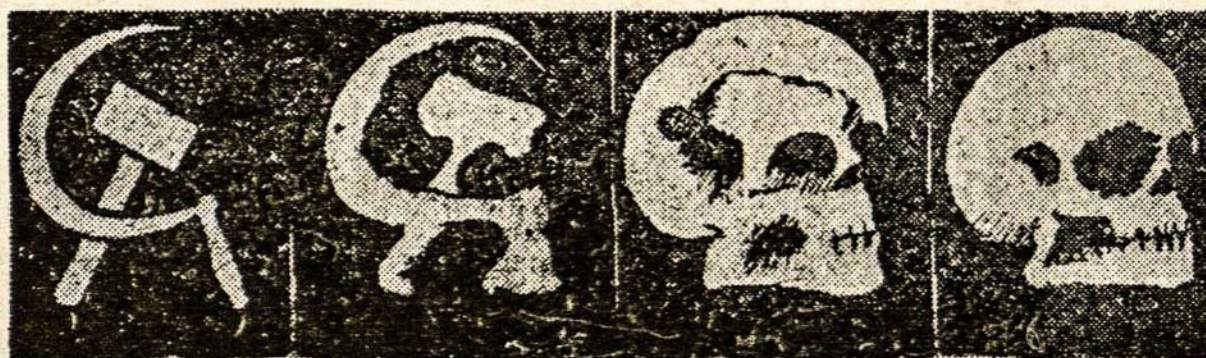
Lithuania was liberated—or so the people thought for a few days—by the Insurrectionist Forces June 22-27, 1941, several days before the arrival of the German vanguard forces in Vilnius and Kaunas. Heavy battle casualties of 4,830 killed and more than 6,000 wounded were suffered by raw insurrectionists.

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In their mad rush to escape the vengeance of the people, the fleeing NKVD-NKGB abandoned a mass of files, which later helped to decode the full story of the Russian plans.

Several of these documents, dealing with the results of the first three days of manhunts, are published in this issue of the *Bulletin*. These documents are preceded by the story of a noted Lithuanian writer, Liūdas Dovydėnas, who had been drafted to serve as a "Deputy" and Vice-Chairman of the "People's Diet," and as non-party Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR after the country's attempted incorporation in the Soviet Union. The author is now safe in Western Europe.

#### "UNDERSTAND RUSSIA"



("Palmilio", Italy)

The Soviet Union from a distance—and understanding its rule by degrees. . . .



# 1. From A Man's Life . . .

By Liūdas Dovydenas

June 14, 1941. . . . The day that witnessed one of the most shameful and degrading acts of Man. The day that dramatized Man's fall, beastliness, and cast the shadow of shame which will be regretted some day. . . .

I remember the firmness and righteousness with which the NKVD men effected the deportations. They were almighty and self-assured. The Red Army had just ended its impressive May Day parades. People's vision was obscured by the long muzzles of guns which, it seemed, would knock out the sun and the stars from the skies, by the long massed lines of bayonets, tanks, planes. . . . The people were deafened by the tramping of troops. . . .

Scarcely a month slipped by—and the almighty army was in full flight, the muzzles of guns lay in heaped ruins, and mighty Moscow was forced many times thereafter to think up new names and new excuses for the exile and liquidation of the "people's enemies"—who had never done any wrong to Russia and its masters. . . .

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It was a beautiful June morning. Windless, sunny, the dust raised by moving vehicle wheels settled on people and things.

A small yellow-painted cottage stood on a certain street in the Green Mountain (Žaliakalnis) suburb of Kaunas, next to my cottage. Young trees, freshly planted by the hand of a young family head, graced the landscape. This head of the family was a bookkeeper of a large firm, a reserve lieutenant,—a quiet, unassuming man of good moral character, custodian of his young family and trees.

But he was a "criminal": he did not believe what the "*Tiesa*" (Truth!) and other Communist papers wrote about the good fortune of the people of Lithuania, liberated by the Red Army bayonets. "*Tiesa*" wrote:

"Had the Soviet Union delayed the liberation of Lithuania by another couple of years, its people would have perished from hunger and poverty, and would have fallen in the clutches of imperialism. We must be eternally grateful to the Red Army for saving the Lithuanian people from extinction, especially from the war and chaos into which Western Europe had been drawn by the bourgeois imperialism."

This resident of Žaliakalnis made every ostensible effort to show gratitude for the "liberation and the relieving." But his conscience reproached him. "Yes, we were relieved of our wealth, of our homes, of our liberty, of our land. Yes, liberated . . . every day and every night I must now listen for the approaching footsteps to take my family away from me, simply because I am a native of this country, simply because I

surrender everything I own to the alien occupant. I work for him, I praise him, and I must fear him, although I have never done him any harm."

This bookkeeper had witnessed the great swindle whereby the Russians impoverished Lithuania by devaluating the Litas currency. He knew that in Russia one ruble purchased two buttons, while in Lithuania a single Litas, now worth 90 kopeks, netted 12 buttons. He saw how the Politruks (political instructors), Red Army officers and swarms of imported officials bought out everything in sight—nearly all food supplies, clothing, bootery, items of luxury. At the same time, Lithuanian workers and farmers were deprived of all of their life savings and were half starved, ragged.

This knowledge was a great crime. The bookkeeper learned of his criminal status when he read the following in the Soviet press:

"Regardless of the fact that the people of Lithuania are grateful to the Soviet Government for the liberation from terrible slavery, for their newly-found prosperity . . . there remain some elements which do not wish to realize the Soviet Union's aims and which do not contribute to creative work. These elements include all sorts of former Nationalists and other party pillars, uninformed workers, farmers, especially intellectuals who are deluding a section of the common people. However, they will all be deservedly punished."

The bookkeeper was a Lithuanian. Therefore, his sleep became nightmarish alertness, his days—periods of disquietude, worry and waiting. . . .

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Dawn. 14th June 1941. The hour of "deserving punishment."

Three NKVD men invaded the little yellow cottage next door to mine, and ordered the family to dress—the bookkeeper who was also a reserve officer, his wife, and four year old daughter. Two hours to pack, taking not more than 150 kilograms for the trip, and to arrange for some relative to take custody of the house or—lock it until further disposition.

The man and his wife began dressing, not knowing why and how.

One NKVD man stood in the yard, another was in the bedroom with the dressing couple, a third—a superior—went across the street to awaken an old physician and to order him to "dress and get ready."

The NKVD man who remained in the bookkeeper's bedroom was not only a NKVD man. He was human.

The bookkeeper and his wife were dressing. They placed something in the bag and valise, removed it again, they were uncertain.

The NKVD man saw this. He was about 25 years old, of medium stature, brown haired, green eyed. He



held his rifle with a fixed bayonet. He was performing his grim duty. And yet . . . he moved quietly to a part of the room where the other NKVD man, stationed in the yard, could not overhear him, and spoke in a low, monotonous voice:

"Barynya (Lady), don't cry. Of course, it is difficult, it is hard, but the Russky now lives in a trunk twenty-three years. That is, if he is rich enough. All of our Mother Russia is tied in a small bag. . . . Yes, yes, Lady, put bread and meat into your bag, for Russia is very wide. . . ."

The bookkeeper was tired. He remarked: "I am confused. A person does not know what he is doing."

The NKVD man walked to the window, looked around, and again spoke to the walls, as if to the great spaces of Russia:

"Lady, my heart is heavy, too. . . . I have a wife and two children, and I don't know what will become of them. . . . Lady, put in some warm clothing for the little daughter, because Russia is warm, Russia is cold, Russia is good, Russia is evil, just as man. . . . Russia is unfortunate, therefore the Russky is unfortunate. . . . The Russky suffers much, that's why the Russky's songs are so sad, that's why the Russky is so angry, because he sees only the suffering and the fist. . . ."

The NKVD man approached the crib of the sleeping infant and stood between the sunlight and her face.

The bookkeeper's wife inquired: "Maybe it's time to awaken the little one?"

"Don't rush, take more time. . . . Let her sleep, she will see enough evil in the world. . . . There is more of evil than good in the world. . . . Lady, why did you remove the pot,—take it along. Russia wipes her tears away with the palm. . . . There are few pots in Russia. . . ."

"Ekh . . . man! not our heads alone—the entire world is confused. . . . Everything is wrong. . . . That's why a man is sad, that's why I am an NKVD man. . . . I happen to like a person—an instant later I cart him away. I have not killed a man as yet, but I don't know—I may have to kill some one today. . . . Everything is confused. . . . Lady, let the child sleep a little more, there will be time. . . ."

The woman: "What about our home? My husband's cousin lives nearby."

The NKVDist: "Let the maid run over. He will guard it. I don't want to be accused of stealing. Death penalty is meted out to NKVDists for appropriating the slightest item. But what is death to a NKVDist, when he is already a dead man, long ago? . . ."

The mother awakened her daughter—the two hours had passed. They were ready.

The little girl opened her eyes, looked around, and inquired:

"Mamyte, why are your eyes wet?"

"My little one!"—gasped the woman and sank in dead faint beside the crib.

The husband rushed to his wife's side. He hardly

knew what to do. . . . The NKVDist in his quiet voice instructed:

"Mister, comrade, take cold water, wet the temples, make her sit up!"

The Senior Lieutenant walked in. He looked at the helpless woman, waved his arms, said "*Staryi nomyer*" (An old number), and walked out to the truck. When the officer was out of the room, the NKVDist touched his eyes with the back of his hand and again stood grimly before the window, rifle in hand, ready to carry out his grim duty.

The mother recovered and dressed her baby. She carried the child to the truck and seated her on top of the bundles. The child cried and smiled intermittently. The trip began. The NKVDist's long bayonet gleamed in the sunlight. The girl looked at her weeping mother. She was fascinated, she was puzzled. She touched the ear of her toy doggie sticking out of a bundle. . . .

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I had seen the child the evening before that night of terror. She had given me, through a hole in the fence, two pansies. She pointed to the "*dilgelės*" (evil grass", somewhat resembling poison ivy) beside the fence:

"Don't touch these. They are evil. . . ."

Where is that little blue-eyed girl today? What has she experienced meanwhile in a distant wild country? What is evil to her now? . . . Does any one say: "Let her sleep a little longer?" Does she hear her mother's voice? What "crime" had she committed against Russia? . . .

Maybe she is asleep, like other children who were put to sleep in the bombed out cottages of England, or along the Rhine. . . .

Will that innocent little girl ever come back to her yellow cottage on Žaliakalnis, to inquire whom to blame, whom to forgive, for her lost childhood? . . .

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In the late afternoon of 15th June, 1941, I was at the Kaunas railway depot. Thousands of the deportees to Siberia were still being loaded into trains. A NKVD guard explained to me, a Deputy of the Supreme Soviet, that these were the "enemies of the people,"—fascists, bourgeois dogs. It was the line voiced by the Party's organ, "*Tiesa*", and the radio.

I saw Jonas Bružas, a proofreader in the "Spindulys" printing plant. I saw his two daughters, 3 and 6 years old, and his pregnant wife,—a quiet and thoughtful woman,—being driven into the car. Bružas was a diligent and unassuming worker, hunter of printing errors. His parents speculated that he must have missed some misprint, because he was depressed by the bolshevik occupation, although disinterested in politics.



A small broad-faced NKVDist pushed Mrs. Bružas with a rifle butt when she was unable to climb unassisted into the freight car. . . . I felt a revulsion. . . . I saw three pinched faces of children peering through the barred window of the freight car. They cried: "Water . . . water . . . just a little water. . . ."

Workers, farmers, civil servants, teachers, physicians. . . . Men armed with bayoneted rifles pushed and kicked them into freight cars, 35 to 45 persons per car. The exiles could not ask for water, because the NKVD men mercilessly showered rifle butts on the people for the slightest unauthorized movement, for a word of complaint. . . .

K. V., a railroad employee, told me that 7 corpses lay unattended along the siding rails on June 15th, 1941. Throughout the blistering day of 14th June, cries and moans escaped from the barred and sealed cars, and continued far into the night. "My heart was bursting with pity, but the NKVD would not let anyone come near the cars, would not let any one out. Seven bodies were removed from the cars in the morning."

And all week long, until June 20th, people had to listen to the pitiful and helpless cries and moans coming from the barred cars. . . .

In Vilnius, V-čius, a glove factory worker, came home after his night shift the morning of June 15th. His wife and five children were missing. The neighbors told him that they were packed into a truck by the NKVD at sunrise, because she had refused to embroider Voroshilov's portrait for comrade "Bartašiūnas", a high official of the NKVD. The plant's high command had decided to present to "Bartašiūnas", on his birthday anniversary, a gobelin with Voroshilov's portrait. Mrs. V-čius was an expert embroiderer, but she told the party bigwigs: "I haven't enough time to darn my children's rags and to peel potatoes."

V-čius hastily repaired to the railroad depot. In vain he looked for his wife and children. . . . When the Russo-German war erupted a week later, V-čius acquired a rifle and a pile of hand grenades. . . . Woe unto the NKVD or Red Army members who happened to cross his path in those days of desperation. . .

\*  
\* \*

But here, at the Kaunas depot, I felt helpless and deeply upset. I left the railroad station and walked to the nearby fields. I wanted to go somewhere, to vanish from the place where man was causing so much suffering to his fellow men.

I turned toward the village of Petrašiūnai in the suburbs. I approached a forest, fenced off by a high wooden fence. I could hear the baying of bloodhounds. . . . Shortly, two NKVD trucks rolled through

the gate into the enclosure. The gate was shut again. A man's voice screamed—and there was silence again. I looked at the posted sign: "Approach to this fence forbidden." The baying of the dogs continued. . . . I walked back to the city. . . .

The 7-acre grove near Petrašiūnai was guarded day and night by armed sentinels and bloodhounds. No one dared approach it during the bolshevik occupation.

When the Russians were out of the country, it was discovered that this was the place where people were "lost without a trace"—murdered and buried.

Several towels and hammers were found in the NKVD headquarters: the victims' heads were smashed by the hammers. To smother the victim's outcries, a towel was wrapped around his head and stuffed in his mouth, because brains sometimes gush out when a head is smashed. . . . The NKVD likes precision and cleanliness in its hellish work. . . .

It is difficult to estimate how many hundreds or thousands lay there on June 15th, because the layers of corpses were covered with lime and sprayed with some dissolving acid.

There lie the bodies of former farmers, workers, soldiers, officials, who were taken out of their homes in the middle of the night.

Who was more fortunate—the exile in Siberia, or the person buried in the fenced-off section of the pine grove of Petrašiūnai?

\*  
\* \*

What could I, a voluntary exile in Western Europe, send to the concentration camps and prisons to my fellow men?

Just Faith. Faith alone. The firm and true Faith that this glimpse of hell will pass.

Brothers, sisters, my fellow Lithuanians, my unknown friends from Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Ukraine—and Russia, too—who are wasting away in the wilderness of Siberia and in the mines of Vorkuta in the Arctic! Please remain firm. You had not wished evil unto any one. You had harmed no one. Remember that Justice and Right are on our side, and these are firmer than programs and steel. If Faith should abandon us, what would be left to humanity? . . .

I recall the words spoken to me by a highly placed Russian official who remained a Man.

"The hour will come, and come soon, when we will be shamed and made to take the consequences of the evil work of the NKVD. Will a Russian be able to claim in his own justification that these renegades were Georgians, Ukrainians, Jews,—that these were Stalin, Dzerzhinsky, Yagoda, Beria? . . . How will a Russian excuse himself for having succumbed to such evil deeds?"



Сов.секретно.

НАРОДНОМУ КОМИССАРУ ГОС. БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЛССР  
 СТАРШЕМУ МАЙОРУ ГОСУДАРСТВ. БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

тов. ГЛАДКОВУ.

Р А П О Р Т.

Докладываем, что согласно предварительной паметке по гор. Каунас подлежал изъятию следующий контингент социально-опасного элемента:

Актив нац. к-р формирований	-	220 семей;	605 человек.
Охранники, полицейские и др.	-	85 "	215 "
Помещики, капиталисты, курпныс чиновники	-	79 "	409 "
Репатрианты, в отношении которых есть компроматериалы	-	36 "	69 "
Беженцы бывшей Польши	-	64 "	73 "
ИТОГО:		494 "	1371 "

В результате усиленной работы по выявлению и взятию на учет подлежащего изъятию элемента, во время самой операции число подготовленных дел было доведено до 724, которые были распределены для исполнения между районными тройками следующим образом:

I район	-	146;	IY район	-	103
II "	-	182;	Y "	-	133
III "	-	160			
Итого: - 724.					



## 2. NKVD-NKGB DOCUMENTS

Translation from the Russian

(a)

*Strictly secret.*

To comrade GLADKOV,  
PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE SECURITY OF THE LSSR  
SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY FORCES.

R E P O R T.

We report that, according to the preliminary memo for the city of Kaunas, the following contingent of the socially dangerous element was slated for isolation:

Membership of nationalist counter-revolutionary formations	—	220 families;	605 people
Security officials, police, etc.	—	85     “	215     “
Estate owners, capitalists, important officials	—	79     “	409     “
Repatriates, regarding whom compromising materials are available	—	36     “	69     “
Refugees from former Poland	—	64     “	73     “
<hr/>			
TOTAL:	494	“	1371     “

In consequence of the intensified work for exposal and taking into accounting files of the element slated for isolation, the number of prepared cases has grown, during the operation, to 724, which were distributed for execution among the regional trios in the following manner:

I region	— 146;	IV region	— 103
II     “	— 182;	V     “	— 133
III    “	— 160	<hr/>	
		Total:	— 724.



Из этого количества дел руководством Наркомата, I-м секретарем Горкома партии, оперативным штабом и в отдельных случаях - районными тройками, было отсеяно или отложено для перепроверки или получения дополнительных данных - 85 дел (непосредственно перед самой операцией или на ее ходу) в том числе:

Актив нац.к-р формирований	- 36
Охранников, полицейских и пр.	- 12
Помещиков, капиталистов и пр.	- 30
Репатриантов	- 1
Беженцев	- 6

---

Итого! - 85

Не было изъято 46 глав семей, 82 одиночки и 112 членов семей, всего - 240 человек, из них:

Оставлено по болезни	- 23
Отсутствовало во время операции	- 122
Скрылись до операции	- 23
Бежали во время операции	- 1
Оказались ранее арестованными, оставлены из-за старческого возраста и по другим причинам	- 71

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ИТОГО: - 240

Фактически было изъято (по категориям):

на арест; на выселение; всего.

Актив нац. к-р	218	519	737
Полицейские, охранники и др.	88	280	368



2.—

Of this quantity, the leadership of the Narkomat (People's Commissariat), First Secretary of Gorkom (City Committee) of the party, the operative staff and, in individual instances, regional trios, sifted or delayed for verification or pending receipt of complementary data—85 cases (immediately prior to the operation itself or during its running course), including:

Membersihp of the Nationalist counter-rev. formations	— 36
Security men, policemen, etc.	— 12
Estate owners, capitalists, etc..	— 30
Repatriates	— 1
Refugees	— 6
Total:	— 85

46 family heads, 82 singles and 112 members of families, a total of 240 people, were not isolated, among these:

Left by reason of illness	— 23
Absent at the time of the operation	— 122
Hid prior to the operation	— 23
Escaped during the operation	— 1
Turned out to have been arrested previously, left home for reasons of senility or other reasons	— 71
Total:	— 240

Actually isolated (according to categories):

	for arrest;	for exile;	total.
Membership Nat. c-r	218	519	737
Policemen, security men, etc.	88	280	368



3.-

Помещики, капиталисты и др.	124	523	647
Бывшие офицеры	8	45	53
Патрианты	29	67	96
Беженцы	36	28	64
<hr/>			
ИТОГО:	503	1462	1965.

т.е. число изъятых на 594 человека превысило первоначальную наметку. Рост произошел почти исключительно за счет выселяемых. Это объясняется тем, что при первоначальном подсчете не были учтены индивидуальные особенности семей: болезнь или преклонный возраст главы семьи, многодетность и т.д.

При проведении операции было изъято следующее оружие и ценности:

Оружие огнестрельное	-	15 шт.
" холодное	-	2 "
Патрон разных калибров	-	1341 "
Долларов американских	-	175 "
Монет разных	-	96 "
Золотых и серебрян. изделий	-	159 "
Советских денег	-	50.000 рублей.

Золотые и серебряные изделия были изъаты у лиц, у которых они находились в количестве, превышающем бытовые потребности.

На имущество, подлежащее конфискации, составлен список адресов для передачи Горсовету.

Операция начата согласно заранее утвержденного плана, между часом и двумя 14-го июня и закончена 19 июня



3.—

Estate owners, capitalists etc.	124	523	647
Former officers	8	45	53
Patriates	29	67	96
Refugees	36	28	64
Total:	503	1462	1965.

that is, the number of the isolated exceeded by 594 persons the preliminary estimate. The increase occurred nearly exclusively to the credit of the exiles. This is explained by the fact that, in making the original estimation, individual peculiarities of the families were not taken into cognizance; illness or excessive age of the family's head, multiplicity of children, etc.

In effecting the operation, the following arms and valuables were seized:

Fire arms	—	15 pieces
Cold “	—	2 “
Cartridges of various calibers	—	1341 “
American dollars	—	175 “
Various coins	—	96 “
Gold and silver wares	—	159 “
Soviet money	—	50,000 rubles.

Gold and silver ware was seized from persons whose possessions exceeded in quantity the necessities of accustomed life.

Regarding the property subject to confiscation, the list of addresses for transfer to the Gorsoviet (City Council) was prepared.

The operation was begun according to the previously confirmed plan, during the hours of one and two o'clock A.M. on June 14th and ended in the morning of June 19th; furthermore,



4.-

утром, причем основное количество людей взято в ночь с 13 на 14-е июня.

При проведении операции имели место следующие происшествия:

14-го июня слушатель ВШ ВОРОНИН производил, как старший группы, обыск у бывшего крупного торговца БАРОНАСА. ВОРОНИН в следствии неопытности и нераспорядительности, с необоснованной поспешностью употребил оружие и ранил в плечо члена семьи, подлежащего выселению - БАРОНАС Иокубас, 1917 года рождения.

Того-же числа слушатель ВШ - МЕЛЬЯНЦЕВ с оружием в руках вошел в квартиру подлежащего аресту КУБИЛЮСА, Пятраса, нетактичным поведением вызвал в квартире панику и побуждал КУБИЛЮСА скраться в соседнюю комнату, при этом без предупреждения произвел выстрел по направлению арестованного, прострелил дверь, но КУБИЛЮСА не поразил. Установлено, что МЕЛЬЯНЦЕВ, не имея оперативного опыта, при усложнении обстановки принял неправильное решение и необоснованно применил оружие.

Слушатель ВШ - ЛИТВИНОВ при проведении операции выстрелил на улице перед домом объекта без всяких причин. Жертв не было.

При проведении операции отлично себя проявили, не считаясь с временем и усталостью, следующие товарищи: зав. учебной частью ВШ, ст. лейтенант Гос. Безопасн. - тов. ЕФРЕМЕНЬКО; опер. ул. СПО НКГБ ЛССР - сержант Г.Б. - ШВЕД; нач. РО НКГБ ЛССР - ст. лейтенант Г.Б. - тов. РЫНДИН; нач. 2 отд. СПО НКГБ ЛССР - сержант Г.Б. тов. ДЖИГАЛЮК; зам. нач. отд. КРО УНКГБ по Ярославской обл. - мл. лейтенант Г.Б. тов. МАЛЬЦЕВ; зам. нач. 1У отд. СПО НКГБ ЛССР - тов. БЛОХАС.

КАУНАССКИЙ ОПЕР. ШТАБ:

(ТОДЕСАС)

(КАРЛИН)

(МИЛЬВИДАС)

• 19 • июня 1941г.

г. Каунас.



4.—

the fundamental number of persons was taken on the night of 13th to 14th June.

During the execution of the operation the following incidents took place:

On 14th June, cadet of the VSH\*—VORONIN was conducting, as the group's senior, a search in the residence of BARONAS, a former substantial merchant. VORONIN, in consequence of inexperience and incapability, with unfounded hastiness used arms and wounded in the shoulder a member of the family, subject to exile—Jokūbas BARONAS, born in 1917.

On the same date, cadet of the VSH\*—MELYANTSEV, with arms in hands, entered the quarters of Petras KUBILIUS, subject to arrest, by his untactful behavior he evoked a panic in the quarters and caused KUBILIUS to hide in the adjoining room, besides, without a forewarning, he fired a shot in the direction of the arrestee, shot through the door, but did not hit KUBILIUS. It was established that MELYANTSEV, lacking operative experience, in the complicated circumstances adopted an erroneous decision and groundlessly used arms.

Cadet of the VSH\*—LITVINOV during the effecting of the operation fired a shot into the street in front of the house of the object for no reason at all. There were no casualties.

In effecting the operation, excellently distinguished themselves, paying no attention to time and tiredness, the following comrades: director of the training detachment of VSH, Senior Lieutenant of State Security Forces,—comrade YEFREMENKO; operative plenipotentiary of SPO, NKGB, LSSR, (Social Political Division, People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the Lithuanian SSR)—Sergeant of State Security Forces—SHVED; commander of RO, NKGB, LSSR (Intelligence Division of the People's Commissariat of State Security of the Lithuanian SSR)—Senior Lieutenant of State Security Forces—comrade RYNDIN; commander of Division II of SPO NKGB LSSR (Social Political Division of the People's Commissariat of State Security of the Lithuanian SSR)—Sergeant of State Security Forces comrade DZHIGALYUK; deputy district commander of KRO UNKGB (Counter-Intelligence Division of County NKGB) for Yaroslavl District—Junior Lieutenant of State Security Forces comrade MALTSEV; deputy commander of Division IV of SPO, NKGB, LSSR,—comrade BLOKHAS.

KAUNAS OPERATIVE STAFF:

(TODESAS)  
(KARLIN)  
(MILVIDAS)

19th June 1941.  
City of Kaunas.

\*Literally—"attendant" or student of the "V.Sh."—*Voyennaya Shkola*, Military School, comparable to Officer Candidates School or the West Point Academy.  
—Translator.



# Сводка

О количестве арестованных и выпущенных		число из них		из них			бывших
№	наименование уездов	срочно	всего	по аресту	по вост.	всего	
1	Алигирь	166	559	55	504	559	всего 416, - 1260. один 800.
2	Биржай	237	530	128	352	530	
3	Вильнюс	1238	2085	558	1527	2085	
4	Вилковичи	182	565	120	445	565	
5	Зарасай	124	500	144	356	500	
6	Кедайняй	128	378	79	299	378	
7	Кайнаседунь	62	203	39	164	203	
8	Крейнгауд	94	309	77	232	309	
9	Лаздияй	80	321	54	267	321	
10	Мажантис	180	595	105	490	595	
11	Мажантис	90	313	68	245	313	
12	Бонувечис	221	603	72	526	603	
13	Радзивиляй	251	699	96	603	699	
14	Радзивиляй	225	811	160	651	811	
15	Торакан	236	686	177	509	686	
16	Тильмач	141	450	82	368	450	
17	Тильмач	252	439	229	210	439	
18	Ужмерге	274	656	213	443	656	
19	Ужмерге	209	766	213	553	766	
20	Шауляй	488	1451	242	1179	1451	
21	Шауляй	142	458	84	374	458	
22	Швинтис	133	486	102	384	486	
23	Тад. Кауна	642	1849	467	1382	1849	
	Итого по Литв.	5728	15702	3649	12063	15702	
24	Алсейтис	437	499	-	499	499	
25	Ужмерге	1274	1274	1274	-	1274	
	Итого по Литв.	1811	1773	1274	499	1773	
	Всего.	7439	17485	4923	12562	17485	



(b) Handwritten

Summary*Of the Number of the Detained and Exiled*

Consecutive No.	Names of Counties	Number of the uprooted		Of these		Total	Remarks
		families	persons	for arrest	exile		
1.	Alytus	166	559	55	504	559	
2.	Biržai	237	530	178	352	530	
3.	Vilnius	1238	2085	558	1527	2085	Families 416/persons 1260. One 822.
4.	Vilkaviškis	182	565	120	445	565	
5.	Zarasai	124	500	144	356	500	
6.	Kėdainiai	128	378	79	299	378	
7.	Kaunas	62	203	39	164	203	
8.	Kretinga	94	309	77	232	309	
9.	Lazdijai	80	321	54	267	321	
10.	Marijampolė	180	595	105	490	595	
11.	Mažeikiai	90	313	68	245	313	
12.	Panevėžys	221	603	77	526	603	
13.	Raseiniai	251	699	96	603	699	
14.	Rokiškis	225	811	160	651	811	
15.	Trakai	236	686	177	509	686	
16.	Telšiai	141	450	82	368	450	
17.	Tauragė	152	439	229	210	439	
18.	Ukmergė	277	656	213	443	656	
19.	Utyany	239	766	213	1179	1451	
20.	Šauliai	488	1451	272	1179	1451	
21.	Šakiai	142	458	84	374	458	
22.	Shvinchuonyai	133	486	102	384	486	
23.	City of Kaunas	642	1849	467	1382	1849	
Total a/c NKGB		5728	15712	3649	12063	15712	
24.	Prostitutes	437	499	—	499	499	
25.	Criminal element	1274	1274	1274	—	1274	
Total a/c NKVD		1711	1773	1274	499	1773	
Grand Total		7439	17485	4923	12562	17485	



г. РИГА - тов. СЕРОВУ  
- тов. АБАКУМОВУ.

ИЗ ЛАТВИИ НАПРАВЛЯЮТСЯ ЭЩЕЛНЫ:

1. Красноярский край, на станции Канск, Красноярской жел. дор. ....	1400 чел.
2. Ст. Клевцовная, Красноярской ж.д. ....	1200 чел.
3. Ст. Глядок, Красноярской ж.д. ....	850 чел.
4. Ст. Ачинск, Красноярской ж.д. ....	900 чел.
5. Ст. Боготов, Красноярской ж.д. ....	500 чел.
6. Ст. Енисей, Красноярской ж.д. ....	2050 чел.

Продетитутон :

7. На ст. Оскарэвна, Карагандинской ж.д. ....	135 чел.
8. На ст. Харин, Карагандинской ж.д. ....	70 чел.
9. На ст. Караганда, Карагандинской ж.д. ....	65 чел.
10. Ст. Актолинск, Карагандинской ж.д. ....	130 чел.

Одиночек глав :

11. Ст. Вобинино, М.Кировской ж.д. ....	5000 чел.
12. Ст. Соликамск, Пермской ж.д. - уголовников.....	805 чел.
13. Ст. Куноа, Северной ж.д. - уголовников.....	1100 чел.
14. Ст. Новосибирск, Томской ж.д. ....	2000 чел.

ИЗ ЛИТОВСКОЙ С С Р в АЛТАЙСКИЙ КРАЙ

15. На ст. Карасун, Омской ж.д. ....	230 чел.
16. На ст. Слобгород, Омской ж.д. ....	710 чел.
17. На ст. Кулунда, Омской ж.д. ....	150 чел.
18. На ст. Кушно, Омской ж.д. ....	100 чел.



(c)

City of RIGA — to comrade SEROV  
— to comrade AVAKUMOV

### THE ECHELONS PROCEEDING FROM LATVIA:

1. Krasnoyarsk District (Oblast) , to station Kansk, Krasnoyarsk Rail Road .....	1400	peo.
2. Station Klyukvennaya, Krasnoyarsk R.R. ....	1200	peo.
3. Station Glyadon, Krasnoyarsk R.R. ....	850	peo.
4. Station Achinov, Krasnoyarsk R.R. ....	900	peo.
5. Station Bogotov, Krasnoyarsk R.R. ....	500	peo.
6. Station Yenisei, Krasnoyarsk R.R. ....	2050	peo.

### Prostitutes:

7. To station Osokarovka, Karagandinsk R.R. ....	185	peo.
8. To station Karyak, Karagandinsk R.R. ....	70	peo.
9. To station Karaganda, Karagandinsk R.R. ....	65	peo.
10. Station Akvolinsk, Karagandinskaya R.R. ....	130	peo.

### Single heads:

11. Station Bobinino, Little Kiev R.R. ....	5000	peo.
12. Station Solikamok, Permskaya R.R.—criminals ....	805	peo.
13. Station Kuksa, Severnaya (Northern) R.R.—criminals	1100	peo.
14. Station Novosibirsk, Tomskaya R.R. ....	2000	peo.

### FROM LITHUANIAN SSR TO ALTAI COUNTRY

15. To station Karasuk, Omskaya R.R. ....	230	peo.
16. To station Slovgorod, Omsk R.R. ....	710	peo.
17. To station Kulunda, Omsk R.R. ....	150	peo.
18. To station Kuniko, Omsk R.R. ....	100	peo.



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19. На ст. Чистоозерная, Омской ж.д. ....	100 чел.
20. На ст. Буреге, Омской ж.д. ....	150 чел.
21. На ст. Вийек, Томской ж.д. ....	3940 чел.
22. На ст. Баршаул, Томской ж.д. ....	1970 чел.
23. На ст. Алийск, Томской ж.д. ....	645 чел.
24. На ст. Рубцовка, Томской ж.д. ....	402 чел.
25. На ст. Езд-Зональный, Томской ж.д. ....	150 чел.
26. На ст. Запальново, Томской ж.д. ....	75 чел.
27. На ст. Вашино, Томской ж.д. ....	125 чел.
28. На ст. Побойки, Томской ж.д. ....	100 чел.
29. На ст. Поепелиха, Томской ж.д. ....	200 чел.
30. На ст. Повалиха, Томской ж.д. ....	145 чел.
31. На ст. Иппуново, Томской ж.д. ....	210 чел.
32. На ст. Лекаши, Томской ж.д. ....	250 чел.
33. На ст. Котлао, Горьковской ж.д. ....	3600 чел.

Проститутки :

34. На ст. Мамат, Оренбургской ж.д. ....	364 чел.
35. На ст. Старобеловок, Московско-Донбасской ж.д. глав - одиночек .....	6302 чел.
36. На ст. Медвежья гора, Кировской ж.д. уголовников.	1196 чел.

из эстонской С С Р :

37. На ст. Котельнич, Горьковской ж.д. ....	1600 чел.
38. На ст. Шахунья, Горьковской ж.д. ....	300 чел.
39. На ст. Киров, Горьковской ж.д. ....	500 чел.
40. На ст. Слободское, Горьковской ж.д. ....	400 чел.
41. На ст. Филонки, Горьковской ж.д. ....	300 чел.
42. На ст. Веканская, Горьковской ж.д. ....	300 чел.
43. На ст. Мурале, Горьковской ж.д. ....	100 чел.
44. На ст. Оречи, Горьковской ж.д. ....	100 чел.



## ADDENDUM TO PAGE 29

*Editor's Note:* According to the handwritten "Summary" (pp. 24-25), the deportees were listed for "isolation" by two different agencies: the NKGB for "counter-revolutionary" elements, and NKVD for ordinary "criminal" elements. For instance, credited to the NKVD "account" were 499 prostitutes (item 24 of the summary) and 1,274 criminals (item 25 of the summary).

The document printed on pp. 26-31 hereof, was transmitted by telegraph from Moscow, by Comrade Chernyshev, head of the division of "trans-settlement" of the NKVD of the Soviet Union, to comrades Serov and Avakumov, his "field agents" in charge of the operation of deportations from the Baltic States.

The order contained a definite plan for grouping the deportees in four groups: (a) multiple families, (b) single heads, (c) prostitutes and (d) ordinary non-political criminals.

Comrade Vorobyov, the receiving telegraph operator in Riga, obviously committed errors in copying the order in typewritten form. Thus for Latvia, he entered three groups: one without a subtitle (members of multiple families), one for prostitutes, one for "single heads," including criminals (items 12, 13, 14). For Lithuania, he listed but two groups: one without a title (members of families) and one entitled "prostitutes." Under the latter grouping are listed "single heads" (item 35) and "criminals" (item 36). All classes for Estonia are grouped into one paragraph, including "heads-singles" (items 53, 54) and "criminals" (item 55).

Comparison with the handwritten summary (pp. 24-25) discloses that, under the NKVD listing, a total of 499 "prostitutes" and 1274 "criminals" were detained for deportation from Lithuania. The corresponding figures of the telegraphed orders show 364 "prostitutes" (item 35) and 1,196 "criminals" actually deported.

Item 35 is, obviously, erroneously entered therein.



—2—

19.	To station Chistoovernaya, Omsk R.R. ....	100	peo.
20.	To station Burega, Omsk R.R. ....	150	peo.
21.	To station Biisk, Tomsk R.R. ....	3940	peo.
22.	To station Barnaul, Tomsk R.R. ....	1970	peo.
23.	To station Aliisk, Tomsk R.R. ....	645	peo.
24.	To station Rubtsovka, Tomsk R.R. ....	402	peo.
25.	To station Yesd-Zopalnyi, Tomsk R.R. ....	150	peo.
26.	To station Zachalno, Tomsk R.R. ....	75	peo.
27.	To station Valkovo, Tomsk R.R. ....	125	peo.
28.	To station Pobodim, Tomsk R.R. ....	100	peo.
29.	To station Pospelikha, Tomsk R.R. ....	200	peo.
30.	To station Povalikha, Tomsk R.R. ....	145	peo.
31.	To station Lipunovo, Tomsk R.R. ....	210	peo.
32.	To station Lekashi, Tomsk R.R. ....	250	peo.
33.	To station Kotlas, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	3600	peo.

#### Prostitutes:

34.	To station Makat, Orenburgskaya R.R. ....	364	peo.
35.	To station Starobyelovsk, Moscow-Donbas R.R. heads — singles .....	6302	peo.
36.	To station Medvezhya Gora, Kirovskaya R.R., criminal	1196	peo.

#### FROM ESTONIAN SSR:

37.	To station Kotelnichi, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	1600	peo.
38.	To station Shakhunya, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	300	peo.
39.	To station Kirov, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	500	peo.
40.	To station Slobodskoye, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	400	peo.
41.	To station Philonki, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	300	peo.
42.	To station Vekanskaya, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	300	peo.
43.	To station Muromy, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	100	peo.
44.	To station Orichi, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	100	peo.



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45. На ст. Дря, Горьковской ж.д. ....	100 чел.
46. На ст. Копарино, Горьковской ж.д. ....	100 чел.
47. На ст. Пшир, Горьковской ж.д. ....	100 чел.
48. На ст. Луза, Горьковской ж.д. ....	100 чел.
49. На ст. Н-Сибирск, Томской ж.д. ....	700 чел.
50. На ст. Чаши, Томской ж.д. ....	1000 чел.
51. На ст. Каргаз, Томской ж.д. ....	1000 чел.
52. На ст. Промышленная, ....	1000 чел.
53. На ст. Староболхов, Московско-Донбасской ж.д. глав-одиночек.....	1930 чел.
54. На ст. Воблино, М-Киевск. ж.д. <u>глав одиночек</u> ....	1000 чел.
55. На ст. Соликамск, Пермской ж.д. <u>уголовников</u> .....	472 чел.

Оформление проездных ж.д. документов производится в соответствии указанных ст. ст. назначения.

Общие Начальников вокзалов сообщать о происхождении в пути раз в сутки в отдел перевозок НКВД СССР.

ЧЕРНЫШЕВ.

в 30/5698/016.

13/VI-1941 г.

ПЕРЕДАЛ - КОТЛЯРОВ.

ПРИНЯЛ - ВОРОВЬЕВ.

13.VI - в 2-30.



—3—

45. To station Yurya, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	100 peo.
46. To station Konarino, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	100 peo.
47. To station Pinyur, Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	100 peo.
48. To station Luna (Luva?), Gorkovskaya R.R. ....	100 peo.
49. To station N-Sibirsk, Tomskaya R.R. ....	700 peo.
50. To station Chani, Tomsk R.R. ....	1000 peo.
51. To station Kargat, Tomsk R.R. ....	1000 peo.
52. To station Promnilomnaya ....	1000 peo.
53. To station Starobyelsk, Moscow-Donbas R.R. heads — singles ....	1930 peo.
54. To station Bobinino, M.-Kiev R.R., heads singles ....	1000 peo.
55. To station Solivansk, Permskaya R.R., criminals ....	472 peo.

Conduct the formulation of the transporation R.R. papers in the appropriate directives to station masters.

Obligate Commanders of the echelons to report the progress of travel once daily *to the division of transsettlement of the NKVD of the USSR.*

C H E R N Y S H E V.

No. 30/5698/016.  
13 June 1941.

TRANSMITTED — KOTLYAROV.  
RECEIVED — VOROBYOV.

13 June at 2:30.

*Translator's Note:* Allowance should be made for the misspelling of the illegible and unfamiliar place names in Arctic and Siberian Russia.



# Cornerstone Policy Declarations of the United States Regarding the Baltic States

27 JULY 1922

## *De jure Recognition Statement*

The Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have been recognized either as *de jure* or *de facto* Governments by the principal Governments of Europe and have entered into treaty relations with their neighbors.

In extending to them recognition on its part, the Government of the United States takes cognizance of the actual existence of these Governments during a considerable period of time and of the successful maintenance within their borders of political and economic stability.

The United States has consistently maintained that the disturbed condition of Russian affairs may not be made the occasion for the alienation of Russian territory, and this principle is not deemed to be infringed by the recognition at this time of the Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which have been set up and maintained by an indigenous population.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

*Secretary of State*

(Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1922, vol. II, Washington, D.C., 1938, p. 874.)

23 JULY 1940

## *Non-recognition of Russian Claims*

During these past few days the devious processes whereunder the political independence and territorial integrity of the three small Baltic republics—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—were to be deliberately annihilated by one of their more powerful neighbors, have been rapidly drawing to their conclusion.

From the day when the peoples of these republics first gained their independent and democratic form of government the people of the United States have watched their admirable progress in self-government with deep and sympathetic interest.

The policy of this Government is universally known. The people of the United States are opposed to predatory activities no matter whether they are carried on by the use of force or by the threat of force. They are likewise opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state, however powerful, in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state, however weak.

These principles constitute the very foundations upon which the existing relationship between the 21 sovereign republics of the New World rests.

The United States will continue to stand by these principles, because of the conviction of the American people that unless the doctrine in which these principles are inherent once again governs the relations between nations, the rule of reason, of justice, and of law—in other words, the basis of modern civilization itself—cannot be preserved.

SUMNER WELLES

*Acting Secretary of State*

(Department of State BULLETIN, vol. III, No. 57, publication 1489, 27 July 1940, p. 48.)

## LATEST PUBLICATIONS

1. THE STORY OF LITHUANIA, by Thomas G. Chase, New York 1947, price \$3.50. 392 pages, 7 maps. Available at Stratford House, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City. (An excellent history reference work.)
2. LATVIA AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE, by Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Washington, D.C., 1947, price \$5. (Generously illustrated, 405-page reference work.)
3. THE BIG AND SMALL STATES, Theory, History, Conclusions, Outlooks,—by prof. Vladas Stanka (Vladimir Stankevich), Baltic University, Pinneberg /Holst./, Germany. Excellent 78-page mimeographed treatise awaiting a publisher for collegiate studies.
4. THE BALTIC REVIEW, No. 7-8, Stockholm, Sweden, completing vol. I (62 p. + IV Index to vol. I). Individual copy \$1, annual subscription \$4 (to be published as a quarterly magazine), available at the Lithuanian American Information Center, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.