

. . . 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

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## The Lithuanian Language In the Indo-European Family of Languages

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### Words of Original Antiquity

There is no doubt that the Lithuanian language is one of the oldest in the Indo-European group of languages. A great many archaisms are found in its pronunciation and sounds, in its morphology (the science of the forms), its syntax (the proper construction and the arrangement of words in a sentence) and, particularly, its vocabulary.

For instance, alongside the comparatively new word, *brolis*, "brother", the Lithuanian language retains its ancient consonant root of *broter-* in the diminutive noun, *broterėlis*, "the little brother" (Brüderchen), and in the verb, *broterautis*, "to fraternize, to unite as brethren." This *broter-* in its origin springs from the ancient Hindu *bhrātar-*, Latin *frāter*, old Irish *bráthir*, old High-German *bruoder*, etc.

Another ancient word, *Dievas*, "God", stems from the more ancient form of *Deivas*, which is still present in the modern Lithuanian form for a female *deivė*, "goddess", in the Samagitian dialectic *Deivas*, and in the old-Lithuanian form of *deivotas*, "devotee" (*fromm* in German). The Lithuanian *Dievas*, Samagitian *Deivas*, are more antique than the corresponding words in other languages of antiquity: old Hindu *devas*, Latin *deus*, both of which stemmed from *deiva*.

An entire series of words of ancient heritage—still spoken daily in the Lithuanian language—may be mentioned. For instance, *ausis*, "the ear" (the Latin *auris* stemmed from the more ancient form of *ausis*); *avis*, "a sheep" (Latin *ovis*, old Hindu *ávis*, etc.); *dūmai*, "the smoke, fumes" (old Hindu *dhūmas*, Latin *fūmus* stemming from *dhūmos*, etc.); *laukas*, "the field" (Latin *locus*, "the place," and *lūcus*, "the grove, coppice, wood," stemming from the older form of *loucos*, etc.); *maras*, "the plague, pestilence, epidemic" (old Hindu *maras*, Russian *mor*, etc.); *ratas*, "the wheel, trundle" (old Hindu *rāthas*, "the wagon," old Irish *roth*, German *Rad*, "the wheel", etc.); *sūnus*,

"the son" (old Hindu *sūnus*, Gothic and old Anglo-Saxon *Sunus*, Russian-Polish *syn*, etc.), and many other words.

A great many of the ancient words had already disappeared from the modern spoken Lithuanian. Nevertheless, the words are traceable from the older Lithuanian publications and from the local dialects still in use, especially proper names or nouns. For instance, "the horse" in the modern language is called *arklys*—a word derived comparatively recently from the agricultural terms of *árklas*, "the plow," and *árti*, "to plow." However, not long ago, "the mare" was called *ašva*. In some places, *Ašva* survived as a place-name of rivers. This word is identical with the old Hindu *ašva* and Latin *equa*, alongside *ašvas* and *equus* (from *equos*) for male horses. It is quite likely that the old Lithuanian *ašva* may have had a more antique form of *ešvas*. Just the same, *ašva* recently disappeared from the daily spoken language and was displaced by *arklys*, while the by-product of *ašvinis*, *ašvienis* is still in popular use.

### Antiquity of Inflection

A great many genuine antique forms are still found in the inflection, especially in the declination of proper nouns. For instance, let us consider the consonant roots (konsonantische *Stämme*). Modern Eastern Highlanders (*rytiečiai Aukštaičiai*) to this day inflect: *piemuo*, "herdsman, shepherd," singular genitive *piemenės*, plural nominative *piemenes*, plural genitive *piemenų* (the accent on *u*); *žąsis*, "the goose, gander," singular genitive *žąsės*, plural nominative *žąses* (the accent on the root), plural genitive *žąsų*, etc.

In the older forms of the language, for instance, in the writings of Canon Nicholas Daukša the latter part of the 16th century, the word *širdis*, "the heart," was declined as follows: singular genitive *širdės*, plural nominative *širdes* (the accent on *šir-*), plural

genitive *širdy*. Similarly, *mėnuo*, "the month," was declined: singular genitive *mėneses*, etc.

In this respect, the Lithuanian language differs little from the oldest Indo-European languages. For instance, compare the declination of the ancient Greek *poimēn*, "the herdsman"; singular genitive *poimēnes*, corresponding to the Lithuanian *piemenės*. Or the Latin *cors*, "the heart": singular genitive *cordis* (from the more ancient form of *cordes*), plural genitive *cordum*—corresponding to the old Lithuanian *širdy*, etc.

Very antique forms are also encountered in the verbs. Especially antique are the so-called athematic roots. For instance: *esmi*, "I am," *esi*, "thou art," *esti*, "he, she is, they are," *esme*, "we are," *este*, "you are"; or—*eimi*, "I go," *eisi*, "you (thou) go," *eiti*, "he goes, they go," *eime*, "we go," *eite*, "you go," etc. These forms are now considerably changed.

Alongside these forms, the ancient writings disclose very antique participial forms of *sant-*, "being" (German *seiend*), and *ent-*, "going" (German *gehend*), but not in all declension cases. In modern speech, the polished forms of *esant-* and *einant-* are used: the singular nominative *esąs*, *einąs*, the singular genitive *esančio*, *einančio*, etc.

### Relationship with the Latvian

Because of the numerous ancient forms retained in the spoken speech, the relations of the Lithuanian language to other Indo-European tongues are much diversified.

In the first place, it is very close to the Latvian language, but is considerably older and more archaic than the latter.

The Lithuanian language retains its ancient freedom of diversified accentuation. Its mixed diphthongs *an*, *en*, *in*, *un* remain unchanged. Its throaty consonants *k* and *g*, pronounced softly before *e*, *i*, *ie*, survive intact. For instance, the Lithuanian *ranka*, "the hand," *penki*, "five," *lenkiu*, *lenkti*, "to bend, curve, turn round," *linkstu*, *linkti*, "to turn or bend itself," *lunkas*, "the bast, inner bark," *gervė*, "the crane bird," *girnos*, "the handmill, grinding mill," *kelmas*, "the tree stump," *kirvis*, "the axe, adze,"—are transformed in the Latvian language into *ruoka*, *pieci*, *liecu*, *liekt*, *likstu*, *likt*, *lūks*, *dzerve*, *dzirnas* (or *dzirvus*, *dzirnavas*), *celms*, *cīrvis*, respectively.

In some Lithuanian dialects, the capital of Latvia, *Rīga*, is still called its ancient form of *Ringā*.

Similarly, in place of the Lithuanian *š* and *ž*, the Latvian language acquired *s* and *z*: *simts* (*šimtas*), "the hundred," *siens* (*šienas*), "the hay," *ziema* (*žiema*), "the winter," etc.

Analysis of the Baltic loanwords traced in the Finnish languages further attests the antiquity of the Lithuanian language, in comparison with the Latvian, an immediate neighbor of the Finnic peoples. Such analysis discloses that the consonants of the words which had found their place in the Finnic languages, retain their original form in the Lithuanian language and had undergone a transmutation in the Latvian.

For instance, the Finnish *heinä*, "the hay," *kauha*, "the ladle, dipper," *hala*, "the night frost, hoar-frost," *tarha*, "the hedge, fence," Estonian *hein*, "the hay," *hall*, *halla*, "the frost," *tara*, "the fence," *kahvel*, "the fork," *kirves*, "the hatchet, axe," etc.—had stemmed, in the first place, from the ancient Baltic forms of *šeina*, *kauša*, *šalna*, *tarša-darža*, *kirvis*, respectively. Furthermore, in accordance with the Finnic trend of transformation of the sounds *d*, *š* and *ž* into *t* and *h*, the word *tarha-tarša* is traceable to its older form of *darža-*. The corresponding words in the Lithuanian and Latvian, respectively, are: *šienas-siens*, *kaušas-kauss*, *šalna-salna*, *daržas-darzs*, *kirvis-cīrvis*.

Consequently, the Lithuanian language in many respects may be considered to be the precursor or the "parent tongue" of the Latvian.

### Relationship with the Slavonic

The Lithuanian language also retains a great many old forms which had disappeared from the Slavonic tongues. For instance, all original diphthongs gave place to monophthongs in the Slavonic languages, but survive fairly intact in the Lithuanian: *sausas*, "dry," in Russian *sukhoy*; *ausis*, "the ear," in Russian *ukho*; *eiti*, "to walk, to go," in old Slavonic *iti*; *žiema*, "the winter" (from the older form of *žeima*, still retained in the Samagitian dialect and in some place names, as the *Žeimena* river, etc.), in Slavonic *zima*; *iėškoti*, "to look for," in Slavonic *iskati*, etc.

The original group of diphthongs *or*, *ol*, *er*, *el*, failed to survive in the Slavonic languages, but are still used in the Lithuanian. For instance the Lithuanian *gardas*, "the fenced-in place," Russian *gorod*, "the city," Polish *grad*, Czech *hrad*; Lithuanian *galva*, "the head," Russian *golova*, Polish *głowa*, Czech *hlava*; Lithuanian *pelnas*, "the profit, the winnings, earnings," comparable with the Czech *plen*, "the fruit, abundance, richness, booty, loot," old-Russian *polon*, "the booty, apprehension, captivity" (the modern Russian *plen*, "captivity," was acquired from the ancient Church Slavonic); Lithuanian *mirti*, "to die," *merdėti*, "to lie in death agony," are comparable with Polish *zmrzec*, Russian *meret*, Serbian *mrijeti*, etc.

Especially archaic, in the Lithuanian language, are the nominal suffixes *-as* (from *-os*), *-is*, *-us*, etc., which had disappeared from the Slavonic languages. For instance, *draugas*, "companion, comrade, friend, fellow traveler," turned to *drug* in Russian; *sūnus*, "the son," became *syn* in Russian and Polish; *mintis*, "a thought," *atmintis*, "a remembrance, recollection," changed to *pamięc* in Polish, and *pamyat* in Russian, "the recollection."

These phonetic and morphological peculiarities and differences were not original—they had occurred in more recent times, when the Baltic and Slavonic languages began to develop further independently of each other. There had been considerably less differences in the antiquity and, therefore, the Baltic languages possessed many more similarities in common with the Slavonic speech. The cause lay in the ad-

jaent vicinity of the Baltic and Slavonic peoples in the ancient past. It is possible that in the very early stage of development these were two lateral neighboring dialects of an originally common speech, and they have developed alongside for some time. Nevertheless, already in the ancient past, the Baltic and Slavonic tongues separated and followed independent courses.

In consequence thereof, alongside the numerous Baltic-Slavonic similarities, there are encountered a great many differences. For instance, the original Lithuanian *s* turned into *š* on certain occasions, when placed after *g*, *k* or *r*. On the other hand, in the Slavonic languages, the original *s* was transformed into *kh* even when placed after additional other sounds.

Thus, Lithuanian *sausas*, "dry"; may be said to have retained its original Indo-European form. It had acquired a considerably different form even in the ancient Greek: *auos* from the original *sausos*. In the Slavonic languages, the diphthong root *au* changed to *u*, and the suffix *-os* was eventually dropped altogether; while the original *s* after *u* was transformed into *kh*, that is, into *sukh*-.

As late as the IX or X century, the ancient Slavonic tongue retained, in place of the suffix *-os*, some peculiar sound, probably pronounced in half-tones, which was later called *yer* by the Russians. Eventually, it was no longer pronounced and was dropped entirely.

A similar process may be noted in comparing the Slavonic tongues with other Lithuanian words. For instance, *višus*, "the superiority, the upper part, the top," became *vverkh* in Russian, *vrch* in Czech. Lithuanian *naktis*, "the night," which had originated from an original consonant root (compare the plural genitive *naktų* with the Latin *nox*, *noctis*, and the ancient Hindu *nak* from *nakt*, adverbial *naktam*, "by night," etc.), retains its original group of consonants *-kt-* which, in the Slavonic languages, turned into various affricates: the ancient Slavonic *noshto*, the Polish and Czech *noc* (pronounced as the English "nuts"), the Russian *noch*, the Serbian *noc*, etc.

All evidence points to the fact that the Lithuanian and other Baltic languages are, in their essence, distinct and independent of the Slavonic languages, although, as neighboring lateral languages, they had retained a number of similarities in common.

### Relationship with the Gothic and Greek

Considerably less of the community exists in the relationship of the Lithuanian with the Germanic languages.

The cause lies in the fact that the ancient pre-historic Germans had no immediate contacts with the Lithuanian and other Baltic languages. The Germanic races came into contact with the Baltics only during the first few centuries of the Christian era. Even so, their direct contacts were established only with the westernmost Baltic tribes, the Prussians.

For this reason, the modern Lithuanian language has very few similarities with the Germanic

tongues, and the Germanic influence in the development of the language was insignificant. There are practically no Germanic loanwords of a really ancient origin in the Lithuanian. Only several words may be noted of the more recent past, i.e., *gatvė*, "the street" (Swedish *gattan*), *yla*, "the awl, bodkin, puncher," *kunigas*, "the priest," formerly "the king, prince," *pinigas*, "the coin" (Pfennig), *šarvas*, "the armor," etc.

Even less community of relationship of the Lithuanian was retained with the more remote Indo-European languages: all of them differ more or less from the Lithuanian. If any community is disclosed, this was simply because of their common stemming from an original parent-language, from a common source. Considering the fact that the Lithuanian language retains a great many features of antiquity, it is not at all surprising that it possesses much of a community and many similarities with all of the ancient and modern languages of the Indo-European community.

We may note, in passing, such words as Lithuanian *avis*, "the sheep," *bebrus*, "the beaver," *būtis*, "existence, facts of life," *dūmai*, "the smoke, fumes," *javai*, "the grains," *maras*, "the pestilence," *ratas*, "the wheel," *stambas*, "the stalk, trunk, stem," *lakštingala*, "the nightingale," *durys*, "the door," *tempt*, "to tempt, to pull, haul," *žambas*, "the jamb, squared beam, edge, brink, brim," etc., which are clearly identical with the old Hindu *āvis*, *babhrus* (reddish-brown, brown), *bhūtis* (the accomplished existence, good health), *dhūmas* (the smoke), *yavas* (the grain), *maras* (the pestilence), *rāthas* (the wagon), *stambhas* (the post, jamb, column, pillar), *jambhas* (the throat, pharynx, the tooth), etc., and with the indicated English words.

Such similarities may also be encountered in the ancient Greek, Latin, Gothic, and other Indo-European languages. For instance, modern Lithuanian *žiema*, "the winter" (Latin *hiems*, *hiemis*), differs from the Greek *kheima* (singular genitive *kheimatos*), but the name of *Žeimena*, the left tributary of the Nemunas River, indicates that the Lithuanian language had possessed a consonant nominal root of *žeimuo*, singular genitive *žeimenės* (regarding its construction, compare *Akmėna*, the name of a river, alongside *akmuo*, "the stone," singular genitive *akmenės*, later *akmens*), which is identical with the ancient Greek *kheimon*, singular genitive *kheimonos*, etc.

Furthermore, let us consider the Lithuanian *dagas*, "the heat, harvest, bud, the shoot, offspring," which etymologically is identical with the Gothic *dags*, "the day" (from the original *dagaz*) not only in the singular nominative, but in several other cases of declension, such as the plural dative, *dagam*, alongside the Lithuanian plural dative *dagams-vaikams* (originally *dagamus-vaikamus*), and the plural accusative, *dagans*, alongside the Lithuanian *dagus-vaikus*. This is also comparable with the ancient Prussian *deiwans*, Lithuanian *dievus*; Prussian *rankans*, Lithuanian *rankas*, alongside *geršias* (originally *gerans-jas*), etc.

Other examples: Gothic *ainlif*, "eleven," *twalif*, "twelve," are constructed in the same manner as the

Lithuanian *vienuolika*, *dvylika*. Gothic *bandi*, "the fetlock, band, bounds, pastern, fetters, chain," is inflected almost like the Lithuanian *marti*, "the daughter-in-law": singular genitive *bandjos*: *marčios*, singular dative *bandjai*: *marčiai* (from the original *mart-jai*), plural dative *bandjom - marčioms*, etc. *Tuggo*,

"the tongue, cleave," a word of the feminine gender, the singular genitive *tuggons*, in its construction hardly differs from the Lithuanian *geluo*, "the sting," the singular genitive *geluonės*, later transformed into *geluonies*, etc.

(To be concluded)

## The Birth of the Lithuanian Underground Resistance Movement as Documented by Secret Soviet Reports

IN June 1940, the armed forces of Russia occupied Lithuania in consequence of Hitler's blessing—for a cash price—and following the acceptance by the Lithuanian Government of a short-term Soviet ultimatum.

It may be recalled that the Cabinet was divided on the issue of armed resistance. The majority favored submission because resistance seemed futile: the overwhelming might of the Red Army was massed along the frontiers and Russian troops were already garrisoned inside the country in accordance with the "Mutual Assistance Pact" of 10 October 1939.

The Diet and the people were not consulted. The President fled abroad. The skillfully engineered propaganda lulled the shocked populace into passive acceptance of a "People's Government" which, for the sake of appearance, included several persons known to the people as patriots. The Kremlin and its puppets reiterated their most solemn assurances that the sovereignty of the country and the integrity of its social system would be respected.

However, very shortly, the full horror of the Soviet misdeed became apparent, and a spontaneous resistance was born. It was a sporadic movement, which gained momentum and spread very quickly.

Leaflets appeared here, there, everywhere. Appeals were made to boycott the elections to the "People's Diet" when it became evident that there would be no

freedom of choice and that the entire procedure was but to cloak Communist traitors, directed by Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs of Russia, comrade Dekanozov.

The "elections" were boycotted: an average of 16% of eligible voters actually cast their "ballots" in the so-called "elections" of July 1940.

On 7 July 1940, a week before the "elections," the NKVD issued operational orders to "liquidate" the leading membership of the "anti-State" parties—the Nationalists of the right, the Catholic Center, the Socialists of the left, and the non-partisan defense reserves, the National Guard. The operation was to be "effected simultaneously in all of Lithuania, the night of July 11 to 12, 1940" (See the LITHUANIAN BULLETIN, July-August 1947, pages 10-11).

Immediately after the boycotted "elections," while the country was still nominally independent, the NKVD ordered the first deportations to Russia. There is no record of a treaty to justify such an action—the exiling of the native citizens and legitimate officials of an independent country to another country. Nevertheless, comrade Mečys Gedvila, a native traitor placed at the head of the NKVD (Ministry of the Interior), wrote as follows to his fellow puppet and traitor, comrade Justas Paleckis, on 16 July 1940, a week before the People's Diet was directed to "petition for admission into the USSR": (This handwritten admission of treason is herewith reproduced.)

"To Mr. President of the Republic:

For reasons of State security, I hold that it is necessary to deport from the territory of Lithuania, as persons dangerous to the Lithuanian State, and to settle in the Soviet Union, the former Prime Minister of the Republic of Lithuania, A. Merkys, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Urbšys, together with their families.

Mr. President, I ask for your consent.

(signed) M. GEDVILA  
Minister of Internal Affairs

Kaunas, 16th July 1940.

I confirm and consent.

Kaunas, 16th July 1940."

(signed) J. PALECKIS  
President of the Republic

Lithuanian Republic's President

Valstybės saugumo departamento laiškas,  
 kad būvusį Lietuvos Respublikos ministrą  
 pransioną A. Merį, iš visų reikalų  
 ministro Urbšį, kartu su juo šeimos,  
 veikia išvykti iš Lietuvos teritorijos, kai-  
 po pareigos Lietuvos valstybei, su Sovietų  
 Sąjunga apgyvendinti.  
 prašau tarptautinio, pone prezidento,  
 sutikimo.

Ugdilas  
 Vidaus Reikalų  
 Ministras

Kaunas  
 1940 m. 16 d.

Tortora iš Lietuvos  
 Paliūnaitis  
 Respublikos prezidentas

Kaunas  
 1940 m. 16 d.

Soon thereafter, Lithuania was proclaimed a Soviet Republic and the People's Diet was renamed the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR. Comrade Pozdnyakov, former Russian Minister accredited to the Government of Lithuania, became a member of the Lithuanian Soviet and was dispatched to represent Lithuania at the Kremlin.

The sessions of the Soviet were conducted in strict accordance with a scenario, written in Moscow and translated into Lithuanian, which was read at the sessions. Deputies' speeches were printed simultaneously with their delivery on the floor—from copies furnished in advance by the CK of the KP/b (Central Committee of the Communist Party—bolshevik). The scenario was written in minutest detail—the exact wording of the opening and closing, signals for the "ovations," etc. There is the testimony to that

effect of Liūdas Dovydenas, "Deputy Speaker" of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, who sat next to the "Speaker" and helped him turn the proper pages.

Gedvila, Sniečkus and other figures of the transitory regime were soon relegated to routine duties in the Party and the Soviet, while Russian experts took over the actual rule. Guzevičius was retained at the head of the NKVD for a while, but all chiefs under him were Russians. "Gladkov," a Russian Jew masquerading under an alias, was placed at the head of the NKGB—People's Commissariat for State Security—when the latter bureau was separated from the NKVD.

While the NKGB was busy preparing its daily and 5-day summaries of the "anti-Soviet and anti-social elements" slated for liquidation, the people became

alarmed. Lands, buildings, banks, great industrial concerns were nationalized. The country was pauperized by the devaluation of the Litas currency and the introduction of the Russian currency. Farmers were bound to the land and converted into serfs. City workers became rightless slaves who could not change their jobs. Civil servants, workers, farmers and students were forcibly gathered to listen to the senseless ravings of imported Communists and forced to parade for hours. The people were deprived of their right to rest on holidays. Delegations from wild Asiatic regions of Russia came to "teach culture to the Lithuanians". . .

Workers, farmers and students, including grammar school pupils, engaged in spreading anti-Soviet posters—ranging from bitter denunciation of the alien oppressor to childish pranks. Anti-Semitism reared its ugly head for the first time in a country of centuries-old traditions of religious and racial tolerance, in all probability because most of the native traitors engaged in the NKGB-NKVD work were former Jews: Todes, Dembo, Finkelstein, Komodos, Krastin, "Didžiulis"-Grossman, "Adomas"-Meskup, Yudin, etc. The horrible massacre of political prisoners in the Rainiai Forest, near Telsiai, was perpetrated by a group of 49 Jewish men and women, 3 Lithuanians and 1 Russian, all members of the NKVD. This circumstance explains some of the anti-Semitic utterances mentioned in the following NKGB documents.

Instances of anti-Soviet sabotage, dissemination of posters and appeals, and, finally, armed clashes multiplied as Soviet forces applied more oppressive measures and terror. The farmers, driven to desperation by the ever increasing food seizures, resorted to armed resistance in *April and May* 1941. When the Russians put into operation the long-planned policy of mass deportations, the youths and ex-soldiers who survived the first dragnet of June 13-14, 1941, flocked to the forests to take up arms against their foreign oppressors.

Comrade Gladkov, head of the NKGB, grew more exacting daily. On June 21, 1941,—the day preceding the Russo-German hostilities,—he issued a bitter denunciation of the inefficiency of the NKGB-NKVD commanders. He ordered the "planting" of NKGB agents in the insurgent ranks—the faked "passing into outlaw status" and "escapes to the woods" of his trusted agents—in order to liquidate the insurgents from inside. Comrade Merkulov in distant Moscow issued orders to intensify the mass deportations of the farmers resisting the grain seizures.

But it was too late—the entire country was up in arms on the day that Gladkov signed his order, and the Russian armed forces were in headlong retreat the following day, as Russo-German hostilities began.

Eventually, a complete history of the Lithuanian underground movement for the restoration of the country's independence and democratic ways of life, will be recorded. The present article, based on the secret Russian reports, shows the beginning of this

movement during the first Soviet occupation. It gained in strength and consolidated into a compact coalition, the Supreme Lithuanian Committee of Liberation (VLIK), during the Nazi occupation. It continues to fight the present Soviet occupant. Of necessity, some names must be omitted.

This first instalment, dealing with the first phase of the underground resistance movement, comprises 5 documents, two of which are published in translation and three—in the original Russian text and in translation.

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\* \*

(a) **Detailed Memorandum Regarding Counter-Revolutionary Leaflets Spreading on the Territory of the Lithuanian SSR**

No. 2/1504 of 14 April 1941.

*AA—4 copies*

To—comrade FEDOTOV,

STATE SECURITY COMMISSAR OF THIRD RANK, COMMANDER OF THE SECTION 2 OF THE GUGB (All-Union Board of State Security) OF THE NKVD OF THE USSR,

City of Moscow.

**DETAILED MEMORANDUM  
Regarding Counter-revolutionary Leaflets  
Spreading on the Territory of the  
Lithuanian SSR.**

From the moment of the establishment of Soviet rule in Lithuania, the counter-revolutionary nationalist element developed an active anti-Soviet activity, choosing as the basic method of its hostile subversive work, the distribution of counter-revolutionary leaflets and anonymous papers.

In the main, the leaflets called for the overthrow of the Soviet government, the sabotage, the boycott of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, spread angry lies regarding the Party and government leaders, and disseminated provocative rumors of a "coming war of the USSR with Germany," etc.

Mass dissemination of counter-revolutionary leaflets took place in all of the counties of the Lithuanian SSR.

The authors and disseminators of anti-Soviet leaflets and anonymous letters, who had been exposed in a number of instances, appeared to be members of the counter-revolutionary formations among former members of the anti-Soviet political parties and organizations, nationalistic school youths and (university) students.

Most actively, and on a mass scale, the leaflets were distributed by the hostile element during the period of preparation for the elections into the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

We cite the facts of dissemination of counter-revolutionary leaflets, by individual counties of the Lithuanian SSR, from the moment of the establishment of a Soviet form of government to January 15, 1941:

## In the City of Kaunas:

Beginning with September 1940, handwritten and multigraphed anti-Soviet leaflets began to appear systematically on the streets of the city of Kaunas, in the educational institutions, under the slogan:

*"Long live independent Lithuania"*  
*"Down with the communist terror"*  
*"Lithuania for the Lithuanians"*

etc.; up to 50 pieces of such leaflets were disclosed.

In consequence of the undertaken agency-operative measures, an anti-Soviet organization was exposed and liquidated. Its membership consisted of students of the secondary schools who called themselves "LNP"—"Lithuanian Independence Party," which maintained ties with organized groups in the secondary schools (gymnasias) of Kaunas, Vilnius, Ukmergė and other cities of the LSSR, whereto the counter-revolutionary leaflets were directed and where they were disseminated.

26 persons, active members of the organization, were arrested in the case.

Among the arrested persons were:

1. *Henrikas BLIUMENTALIS*—student, born in 1924, German, son of a lawyer, member of the "Kulturverband."
2. *Vytautas SVILAS*—student of the VIII Class, born in 1925, Lithuanian, son of the director of a department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Lithuania.
3. *Romualdas BORTKEVIČIUS*—student of the III Course of the Superior Technical School, 18 years old, son of a peasant.
4. *Zigmas KAULAKIS*—student of the VIII Class of the secondary school, born in 1925, Lithuanian, from a family of intellectuals, son of a building proprietor.
5. *Eduardas BOKAS*—student of the VIII Class, born in 1925, Lithuanian, son of a civil servant.
6. *Eugenijus MACIEJŪNAS*—student, born in 1924, Lithuanian, son of an officer of the Lithuanian army.
7. *Julius BANDZIUS*—student, born in 1925, son of an officer of the Lithuanian Army.
8. *Aras GINTAUTAS*—student, born in 1923, Lithuanian, son of an officer of the Lithuanian Army. And others.

We reported this case to you in detail, by No. 1215 of 12 November 1940.

During the period from October to the date of the elections in the city of Kaunas, anti-Soviet leaflets were distributed, addressed "To the Lithuanians," "To the Farmers," and an illegal counter-revolutionary newspaper "Laisvoji Lietuva" (Free Lithuania); these made their appearance on various dates in single pieces. The leaflets were typewritten and handwritten, and were multiplied by rotator or mimeograph. "Laisvoji Lietuva" was multiplied by rotator.

In pre-election days, the contents of these leaflets especially propagandized a boycott of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

On 10 and 11 January 1941, we practically completed the agency-study of the file "Vrag" (The Enemy), which dissected the authors and disseminators of the counter-revolutionary newspaper, "Laisvoji Lietuva."

Arrested in the case were:

*Povilas MALINAUSKAS*—born in 1910, Lithuanian, employee of the telegraph agency "Elta," former National Guardsman.

*Kostas ŠIPKAUSKAS*—born in 1914, Lithuanian, employee of the "Žaibas" typography, former member of the Catholic youth organization "Pavasaris."

*Vladas TELKSNYS*—born in 1915, Lithuanian, employee of the "Žaibas" typography, former member of the Catholic organization "Pavasaris."

*Jonas JABLONSKIS*—born in 1906, Lithuanian, former secretary of the Lithuanian Legations in Stockholm and Berlin, lately employed as editor of "Elta," telegraphic press agency of Lithuania. From a scientist's family.

During the search of MALINAUSKAS at the place of his employment, the following materials were found and seized:

- 1) 14 copies of the illegal anti-Soviet newspaper, "Laisvoji Lietuva."
- 2) 66 copies of anti-Soviet leaflets, including "Litovets" (The Lithuanian, in Russian), which had been disseminated earlier.
- 3) 40 copies of the bulletin of the organization "Laisvosios Lietuvos Sąjunga" (Association for a Free Lithuania).
- 4) 75 combat cartridges for a "Parabellum" pistol.

During the search of the private quarters of MALINAUSKAS, the following was found and seized:

- 1) A pistol of the "Parabellum" system, two clips for it and 72 combat cartridges.
- 2) A rotator, on which the counter-revolutionary newspaper "Laisvoji Lietuva" and counter-revolutionary leaflets were printed.
- 3) Two packages of wax and three packages of rotator paper.

It was established in the course of the investigation that this counter-revolutionary organization, calling itself—"Movement for a Free Lithuania"—"Laisvosios Lietuvos Sąjunga," manufactured and disseminated only one issue—500 copies of the issue No. 1 of the newspaper "Laisvoji Lietuva," and several hundred counter-revolutionary leaflets.

Two copies of the newspaper, the leaflets and photographs are enclosed with the packet pertaining to the city of Kaunas./

We informed you of this case in detail, by No. 1/186 of 24 January 1941.

During the months of December and January, an anti-Soviet leaflet was disseminated in the University of Kaunas. It was mimeographed and directed "To Lithuanian Men and Women Students,"—signed: "Association of Lithuanian Activists of the 'Partizanas' Branch of Kaunas." In addition thereto, counter-revolutionary leaflets under the slogan of "Lithuanians, we shall not surrender to the Moscovites," unsigned, multiplied by rotator, were disseminated. Both leaflets appeared in small quantities, up to 10 pieces. Distributors of the latter leaflet were not exposed.

An original leaflet and translation are enclosed, see the packet pertaining to the city of Kaunas./

At 22 o'clock on 16 February 1941, during the attempt of the nationalistic studentry and high school

youths to organize an anti-Soviet demonstration in front of the monument to the unknown soldier in Kaunas, our previously decoded secrets enabled us to detain 10 persons, university and high school students, at the very beginning of the assembly (the demonstration was prevented).

The arrestee—during the interrogation admitted that he is a member of a counter-revolutionary organization, "*Association of Lithuanian Activists-Guerrillas*," active in the university of Kaunas which possesses a rotator and a mimeograph machine, publishes and prints counter-revolutionary leaflets signed—"Association of Lithuanian Activists-Guerrillas," which had been exposed previously.

In the light of the testimony of—, 5 students are being investigated.

The case of—was agency-listed, an agency file entitled "*The Mutineers*" was started.

Simultaneously, an anti-Soviet newspaper, "*The Forbidden Idea*," was disseminated in secondary schools. In consequence of the undertaken measures, the anti-Soviet grouping which printed and disseminated this counter-revolutionary newspaper in the city of Kaunas, was exposed and liquidated (see the agency file, "*Organizer*"). "*The Forbidden Idea*" was mimeographed.

The following were arrested in this case:

*Stepas LEONAS*—born in 1921, Lithuanian, employee of the *Nemunas* shipping office, former Boy Scout leader, from a family of workers.

*Aleksandras KANCLYVIS*—born in 1910, German, jurist, former 1st Sergeant of the waterways police, from a family of peasants.

*Eleonora RUTELIONYTĖ*—born in 1922, Lithuanian girl, student of the 9th Class, former member of Catholic and Girl Scout organizations, from a family of civil servants.

*Feliksas POVILAITIS*—born in 1920, seller of the magazine "*Maistas*" in the city of Vilnius.

*Mykolas KAMINSKAS*—born in 1895, former Nationalist and National Guardsman, employee of the Lithuanian Railroad Board.

A detailed report was submitted to you by No. 1/422 of 9 February 1941.

The following materials were found and seized during the search of the private quarters of LEONAS:

1) A mimeograph and necessary materials for the same.

2) 14 copies of the anti-Soviet newspaper, "*The Forbidden Idea*."

3) Anti-Soviet manuscripts for the published out-law newspaper.

4) Anti-Soviet books published under the Smetona's government.

Anti-Soviet manuscripts, written by her for the newspaper "*The Forbidden Idea*," were seized from RUTELIONYTĖ.

8 copies of the newspaper were seized from POVILAITIS (he was arrested in Vilnius).

The investigation established that they prepared and disseminated up to 200 copies of the anti-Soviet newspaper, "*The Forbidden Idea*."

/Original newspapers "*The Forbidden Idea*" and photographs are enclosed in the packet pertaining to the city of Kaunas./

## In the County of Kaunas

Leaflets were distributed in the following sections of the county:

1. *VILKIJA* (township center).

Beginning 14 October 1940, through 15 February 1941, six instances of distribution of counter-revol. leaflets were established, a total of about 600 pieces, which had been copied by hand or printed by rubber printing stamp letters. The majority of the leaflets were signed "*SOL*" (*Soyuz Osvobozhdeniya Litvy*—in Russian, "*League for the Liberation of Lithuania*"). These leaflets are distributed by a group of students of the secondary school, which is being investigated by us in an agency manner.

On 14 February 1941, two members of this group were detained while distributing counter-revol. leaflets. One of the arrested—Vytautas LIEPA, 17, son of a former district chief of the political police, the other—VENCKUS, 20, worker. Both confessed their membership in the counter-revol. youth organization "*SOL*". They were released following the appropriate operational study.

2. *VELIUONA* Town.

In November 1940, 5 handwritten pieces of counter-revol. leaflets, signed "*The Iron Wolf*," were discovered; the authors are not exposed.

3. *DARSŪNIŠKIS* Town, Pakuonis township.

Handwritten counter-revol. leaflets, signed "*LGR*" (*The Circle of Liberation of Lithuania*), were discovered on 11 January 1941.

On 16 February 1941, two members of this circle were detained while distributing counter-revol. leaflets. One of them—Antanas LAPINSKAS, 25, former National Guardsman, a non-commissioned officer, author of the leaflets, was held by us. The second—Pranas RADVILAVIČIUS, 17, of a peasant family, was released.

4. *PAKUONIS* Town.

Five leaflets signed "*LGR*" (*Circle of Liberation of Lithuania*) were discovered. It was established that the aforesaid leaflets were identical with the leaflets disseminated in Darsūniškis.

5. *SEREDŽIUS* Town, Vilkija Township.

3 handwritten unsigned leaflets were discovered in January; their authors and distributors were not exposed.

/We enclose the original anti-Soviet leaflets in the packet pertaining to the county of Kaunas./

## City and County of Vilnius

During the initial period of existence of the Soviet government in Lithuania, dissemination of anti-Soviet leaflets in the city of Vilnius bore the earmarks of mass production. Subsequently, in connection with the arrests of a number of members of the counter-revolutionary organizations and other anti-Soviet elements, the dissemination abated somewhat. In the last few days, distribution of anti-Soviet leaflets in the Polish language gained again.

Anti-Soviet leaflets in the city of Vilnius are disseminated, in the main, by Polish anti-Soviet organizations, mostly among the student body. There are also instances of dissemination of leaflets in the Lith-



uanian language, and individual instances in Jewish by Zionist organizations.

Judging by the contents of the counter-revol. leaflets, a series of parallel Polish and Lithuanian organizations undeniably exist in the city of Vilnius, and each one of them publishes independently its own anti-Soviet leaflets, proclamations, and appeals. This supposition is confirmed by the testimony of a number of the arrested members of the counter-revol. organizations.

Counter-revolutionary leaflets are disseminated among the population of the city of Vilnius by various methods, for instance: they are mailed in sealed envelopes to specific addresses of individuals and institutions; are left lying in the hallways of residential homes, etc. There were instances of receipt of such counter-revol. leaflets by a court investigator, the military commandant of the city, and others. Leaflets are also slipped in the clothing of the inhabitants in public places, such as theaters, cinemas and restaurants. All of the unearthed counter-revol. leaflets were printed by mimeographing and plating methods.

According to incomplete data covering the period of the existence of Soviet rule in Lithuania, the City NKVD office received the following number of counter-rev. leaflets, anonymous appeals and leaflets :

1. 28 pieces of the 1940-1941 edition of "*Poland in Combat.*" This monthly leaflet, published by a Polish anti-Soviet nationalist organization, was printed by a plating method and was distributed from the moment of the establishment of the Soviet rule in Lithuania. Leaflets were discovered in schools and other places in the city, also—some were received by the agents. These leaflets appeared during the past five months.

2. One piece of an anonymous appeal "*To Polish Youths*" was discovered in December 1940 in the X Gymnasium. The publishing organ is unknown and its author was not exposed. Persons suspected of distribution of this leaflet are presently being investigated by an active agency.

3. Two pieces of leaflets entitled "*Glory to Thee, Youth*" were found. One was found in December 1940 in the hallway of the residence of DAVIDENAS, court's investigator for the 6th District of the City of Vilnius, who delivered it to us immediately upon finding same. The second copy was found at the same time in the IX Gymnasium. These leaflets are published as supplements to an outlaw newspaper, "*The Polish Morning.*"

4. Two copies of an anonymous appeal "*To Fellow Countrymen*" were found in November 1940 in the III Gymnasium of the city of Vilnius.

5. An appeal to the Polish youth, calling to wage the struggle against the Soviet rule, a supplement to an outlaw newspaper published by Polish nationalist organizations under the title of "*Poland Tomorrow,*" was found in November 1940 in the 1st Trades School.

At the same time, a leaflet entitled "TO PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL—APPEAL FOR HELP FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH," was found in that school. The leaflet was typographically printed, published in Vilnius by a counter-revolutionary organization active among the clergy.

6. 21 pieces of anonymous leaflets-appeals "*To Polish Youths*" were distributed in the city in Janu-

ary: 8 copies in the III Gymnasium, one in the IX Gymnasium, one in the VIII Gymnasium, 12 in the I Trades School. The leaflets were of the 1941 edition.

7. 37 copies of leaflets entitled "*For Our Freedom and Yours,*" published in Vilnius by a counter-revolutionary Polish organization called "*Association of Free Poles,*" were distributed in the city since the establishment of Soviet rule in Lithuania. These leaflets were made by plating process, in Polish, and were most widely scattered. Leaflets bearing the same title are very frequently found even at the present time.

8. Two copies of leaflets entitled "*All-Pole*" (*Wszzech-Polak*) were found in the city in January. These leaflets are published in the cities of Warsaw, Poznań, Kraków, Katowice and Lwów since 1940, printed by plating. The leaflets are of a severely anti-Soviet character, appealing to the Poles to fight against the Soviet government.

9. One leaflet entitled "*Poland is not yet lost*" was found in November in the Technicum of the City of Vilnius. The publishing organ is unknown.

10. One copy of a counter-revol. leaflet, "*Under the Freedom's Banner,*" was found in the city in January 1941. Such leaflets are published by a Polish counter-revol. organization in the city, printed by plating. One member of this organization, a certain IZMAILOWSKI, a Pole, was exposed in disseminating counter-revol. leaflets and is being readied for arrest.

11. Instances of dissemination of counter-revol. leaflets in the Polish language had taken place not only in the city, but in certain villages of Vilnius county. For instance, pupils of a village school at Ojrany, Maišiogala township, in November 1940 discovered 7 pieces of anonymous leaflets, handwritten in Polish, entitled "*The Polish Legion.*" Measures are being taken to establish the handwriting, by comparing the writing of the element under investigation. In the event of identification of the authors, the latter will be held.

12. In November 1940, in the village of Antokolce of the same township, pupils of the village school reported 3 anti-Soviet leaflets, handwritten in Polish, entitled "*Brothers, take up arms.*" The leaflet was signed "*Corporal Jan DEBINSKI.*" The author is not yet exposed.

13. Analogous anonyms were found in November 1940 in the village of Gaisiškės, Maišiogala township, by a local inhabitant. Another anti-Soviet leaflet was found in the same village, penciled in Polish, entitled "*The Legion, the Freedom Party.*" This leaflet was signed "*DEBICKI, Deputy Commander of the staff in Ojrany.*" Two anonymous handwritten Polish leaflets, entitled "*Rise up, Brothers, to Combat,*" were signed "*Antoni JANKOWSKI.*" The authors and disseminators are not yet exposed.

14. 25 copies of counter-revol. leaflets, mimeographed in the Lithuanian language, entitled "*Lithuanian Army Combatants,*" were found in the city of Vilnius in November 1940. These leaflets appealed to members of the armed forces, Red Army men and commanders of the Lithuanian army, to overthrow the Soviet rule in Lithuania. These leaflets were published by a counter-revolutionary organization operating in the city of Vilnius, the so-called "*Committee for Liberation of Lithuania,*" and were distributed in

the areas where military units of the Lithuanian army are stationed.

Investigation of the arrested members of this counter-revol. organization, conducted by the Special Branch of the 29th Rifle Corps, exposed the membership of the insurgent counter-revol. organization in the city of Vilnius, which sought to overthrow the Soviet government in Lithuania and whose members disseminated anti-Soviet leaflets.

Besides the anti-Soviet leaflets spread by Polish and Lithuanian anti-Soviet organizations in the city of Vilnius, Jewish anti-Soviet leaflets were also discovered. For instance: 3 pieces of anti-Soviet leaflets published by Zionist organizations were found in October and November 1940 in the city of Vilnius. One leaflet, entitled "*The Eternal Zionism*," issue No. 4 dated 23 July 1940; the second, No. 5 of "*Our Rays*," a bulletin of the Zionist movement in Lithuania; and the third, No. 4 of "*The Truth*," dated 27 July 1940, all published in the cities of Kaunas and Vilnius. All of them were handwritten and multiplied by mimeographing. Authors are not yet exposed. Instances of dissemination of anti-Soviet leaflets by Jewish organizations were noted in the past two months.

Persons suspected of disseminating anti-Soviet leaflets are taken by us into active agency study. 53 persons directly distributing anti-Soviet leaflets were arrested within this period by the City office of NKVD.

BIENIEŹSKI, a Pole, arrested while distributing counter-revol. leaflets, gave detailed testimony regarding membership of a Polish nationalist organization, called "*The League of the Poles*," operating in the city of Vilnius since 1939. That year, the organization waged a fight against the Lithuanian government; since the establishment of Soviet rule in Lithuania, the organization undertook a struggle against the latter. In the light of BIENIEŹSKI's testimony, 10 members of the organization are under study; they are engaged in dissemination of anti-Soviet leaflets and are being readied for arrest.

Among the persons arrested for disseminating the leaflets, the following quantity of anti-Soviet leaflets was found and seized from 28 persons:

1.	Anti-Soviet leaflets " <i>Poland in Combat</i> "	149 pieces
2.	" " " <i>Men and Women Comrades</i> "	2 pieces
3.	" " " <i>Under the Red Yoke</i> ,"	11 pieces
4.	" " " <i>Panowie Bolszewicy</i> "	(Gentlemen Bolsheviks) 1 piece
5.	" " " <i>From Sea to the Sea</i> "	1 piece

During the search and arrest of BARKOWSKI, a Pole, the arrested member of the organization, anti-Soviet leaflets disseminated by him in the city of Vilnius were seized, together with his mimeograph machine.

During the search of NOWICKI—a member of a counter-revol. Polish organization arrested by us—94 copies of counter-revol. leaflets were found and seized. These were published by a Polish nationalist organization, called "*Poland in Combat*." Investigation is continuing.

We have taken measures to expose the anti-Soviet organizations operating in the city of Vilnius. The entire apparatus of agents-informers of the City office of NKVD is mobilized for the probing of all lines of work. All persons noted distributing counter-revolutionary leaflets, are immediately detained by us.

We are enclosing herewith the following counter-revol. leaflets and anonyms unearthed in the city and county of Vilnius:

1.	" <i>Poland in Combat</i> "	3 pieces
2.	" <i>Glory to Thee, Youth</i> "	1 "
3.	" <i>For Our Freedom and Yours</i> "	3 "
4.	Appeal " <i>To Fellow Countrymen</i> "	1 "
5.	Appeal " <i>To Polish Youths of the City Vilnius</i> "	1 "
6.	" <i>Brothers, Take Up Arms</i> "	2 "
7.	" <i>The Legion, Freedom Party</i> "	2 "
8.	" <i>Brothers, Rise up to Combat</i> "	2 "
9.	" <i>Lithuanian Army Combatants</i> "	2 "
10.	" <i>The Eternal Zion</i> "	2 "
11.	" <i>Our Rays</i> "	2 "
12.	" <i>The Truth</i> "	2 "

### Ukmergė County

From the moment of the establishment of Soviet rule in Lithuania, to 15 January 1941, counter-revolutionary sheets, leaflets, etc. were discovered in the following sections of the county:

7 October 1940, 3 pieces of paper were found in Želva town, with inscribed slogans: "*Down with Communism*," "*People, Attend Churches, Obey Priests, Be Catholics*," "*Long Live Smetona*," "*Finder of this sheet, write 10 more like this*," etc. Leaflets were unsigned, 4x5 cm. in size.

We suspect the (Catholic) priest and the co-operative's director, who is also the organist. However, samples of their handwriting do not match with the original handwriting of the leaflets. Agency study of persons suspected by us is under way.

The night of 6 to 7 November 1940, a sheet of paper 30x20 cm. was found in the city of Ukmergė. Smetona's portrait, clipped from a newspaper, was pasted thereon, with inscriptions: "*Long Live Our Leader*," "*Down with Communism*," etc. Students of the I Gymnasium are suspected. The guilty parties are not yet identified.

Two leaflets, each a unikat, were found on 21 and 22 November 1940 in the Normal College and Trades School. The leaflets were handwritten and copied in broken letters. The leaflets were signed "*L. A. S.*" and were anti-Semitic and anti-Soviet in spirit. Students are suspected. The guilty parties are not identified.

Two sheets of paper were found 5 December 1940 in Vepriai town, containing handwritten slogans: "*Down with Stalin*," "*Long Live the Vytis (the Knight)*," "*Down with communists-bandits!*" The guilty parties are not identified.

The night of 8 to 9 January 1941, on the Deltuva-Šėta highway, 4 leaflets of anti-Soviet contents were found. The leaflets were typewritten and multiplied by mimeograph, and were signed—"Association of Lithuanian Activists-Guerrillas." The leaflet called to combat the Soviet rule, to form a single united anti-communist front, and ended with the motto: "*Free and Independent Lithuania*."

We suspect that this leaflet was published by a counter-revol. organization operating in the University of Kaunas, for which an agency file "*The Mutineers*" was initiated.

20 December 1940, in *Užulėnis* village, *Taujėnai* township, a handprinted placard of anti-Soviet contents was found.

The night of 5 to 6 January 1941, in *Gaigalai* village, *Pagiris* township, 2 pieces of paper were found on the road, containing handwritten anti-election mottoes in ink. Format—one sheet 25x35 cm., the other—35x40 cm.

11 January 1941, on the *Repšėnai-Kovarskas* road in *Kovarskas* township, a handwritten leaflet was found tacked to a telephone pole. Its contents: "*Dear brothers and sisters of Lithuania! Do not vote for the ragged bums! Down with Stalin's Constitution.*" The guilty parties are not exposed.

Up to 10 December 1940, during the period of preparations for the election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in the city of *Ukmergė* and in the buildings housing the gymnasia, leaflets of counter-revol. contents were frequently found, printed by primitive methods on hand-made printing machine, with rubber letters.

10 students of the gymnasia were detained in consequence of the undertaken agency-operative measures. They admitted that they had engaged in an organized manner in manufacturing and distributing leaflets of anti-Soviet contents. They had made and distributed more than 500 pieces of various leaflets among the school youths and on the city streets. Some of them were taken into agency account, the rest of the students, of the 14-16 years age group, were released and turned over to their parents.

### Rokiškis County

14 instances of the appearance of anti-Soviet counter-revol. leaflets were noted in Rokiškis county. In most cases, distribution of counter-revol. leaflets was connected with the notable dates—the 23rd anniversary of the Great Socialistic October Revolution and elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

1. 7 November 1940, *Bronius ZOVĖ*, resident of *Kuniškiškiai* village, *Svedasai* county, found tacked to a pole on the *Kraštai forest highway*, 3 km. from *Svedasai*, a leaflet of counter-revol. contents, with the words: "*Down with Communism. Long Live Free Lithuania.*" The leaflet was handmade, with colored blue pencil, on water-marked paper. The undertaken investigation did not identify the guilty party.

2. 8 November 1940, in the area of *Rokiškis rail-road station*, a counter-revol. leaflet was found on the ground, with a picture depicting a violent counter-revol. attack on the leaders of the Party and the Soviet government. We suspect *Vladas STALENIS*, son of *Petras*, born in 1919, former member of "*Young Lithuanians*," to have made this leaflet. Expert analysis of the signature of *STALENIS*, compared with the leaflet's handwriting, established his authorship of this counter-revol. leaflet. *STALENIS* was taken into active agency elaboration.

3. 4 November 1940, in *Paliepė* village, *Panemunė* township, militiaman *ALEINIKOV* of the *Panemunė* precinct found tacked on the wall of the smithshop of

*KLIAUGAS*, of Lithuanian nationality, a counter-revol. leaflet of the following contents:

"*To the Combat! Fight the bolsheviks who burned down our property and freedom. Fight them with your whole heart and all powers. These Hams of the proletariat—chase them out, that our eyes should not see them any more . . .*" etc.

The leaflet was handwritten in ink on ordinary paper, signed "*The Guerrillas.*" *Melchioras KOSTILKOVSKIS*, volunteer of the Lithuanian White army who in 1919 had taken an active part in battles against the Red Army, and proprietor of the *Paliepė* estate,—is suspected of authorship of this leaflet. *Melchioras KOSTILKOVSKIS* was arrested, but did not admit his guilt in the preparation of the counter-revol. leaflet. Expert analysis is being made.

4. 17 December 1940, student *Bronius ŠARKA* found in the corridor of *Rokiškis gymnasium*, underneath a window, atop the radiator, 15 pieces of counter-revol. leaflets. The leaflets were of small size, stamped in a primitive manner, and depicted nationalist aspects of the bourgeois government of Lithuania, 10 pieces of identical leaflets were found by teacher *KEISMANAS* in the wardrobe. The leaflets were signed "*LGK*" and "*LIG Komitetas.*" A group of students of *kulak* and *ateitininkai* (Catholic Students) background is suspected.

Leaflets of a different type, handwritten and multiplied by mimeograph, were found in the gymnasium on 12 December 1940. Suspicion of authorship of these counter-revol. leaflets, due to similarity of handwriting, is cast on *Romualdas STALENIS*, IX Class student, son of a well-to-do peasant and one of the leaders of the school's counter-revol. organization. All five of these leaflets contain a drawing of the fascist Swastika in the lower left corner. All suspects are taken into active agency elaboration.

5. 20 December 1940, on the *Rokiškis-Juozupavas road* 1.5 km. distant from Rokiškis, a counter-revol. leaflet written in black drawing ink on drawing paper, was found. The following morning, 3 additional leaflets, similar to the first one, were found scattered on the same road. Two leaflets were unsigned, one was signed "*The Military Leader*," the fourth was signed "*The Committee.*"

In connection with the finding of these leaflets, we detained a V Class student of the Rokiškis gymnasium—*Vladas STRUMSKIS*, born in 1926, Lithuanian, non-partisan, of poor peasant parents, resident of *Kalniškės* village, Rokiškis township and county. In the course of interrogation on 21 January 1941, he testified that he made the counter-revol. leaflets jointly with a student of the VII Class—*Kostas ČERNIS*, son of *Tadas*, born in 1925, Lithuanian, citizen of the USSR, non-partisan, son of peasants. Two leaflets were drawn by *STRUMSKIS*, two by *ČERNIS*. *Kostas ČERNIS* likewise confessed, upon interrogation by us, to having drawn and distributed the leaflets. *ČERNIS* and *STRUMSKIS* were held.

6. 25 December 1940, eleven penciled and ink-written leaflets, on ordinary white paper, were found scattered and tacked in a number of villages in the area of *Obeliai* town, Rokiškis county. They bore no signatures. The organist of the church at *Aleksandravėlė*, and a servant of the said church, *Vladas*

MERKIS, are suspected. Both were taken into active agency elaboration, and handwriting comparison results are being analyzed.

7. 9 January 1941, in the area of *Patilčiai and Didsodė* villages, Juodupė township, 3 counter-revol. leaflets printed in home-made type, were found. Alfonsas ŠIMĖNAS, son of Vincas, born in 1909, former member of the Nationalists and the National Guard and, until 1941, employed as a frontier policeman on the Lithuanian side of the Lithuanian-Soviet boundary but discharged in connection with the dissolution of the border police,—was detained while distributing leaflets. He admitted his guilt, upon interrogation regarding the manufacture and distribution of counter-revol. leaflets directed against the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He named his collaborators—Juozas ŠIMĖNAS, son of Pelikšas, born in 1920, Lithuanian of peasant stock, and—Pelikšas KOSTĖNAS, son of Jurgis, born in 1914, Lithuanian, of a peasant family, resident of Jatkūnai village, Juodupis township. Both of the latter likewise confessed their guilt, on interrogation. All of these persons were held.

8. On 23, 24 and 27 January 1941, in *Skapiškis* town, Rokiškis county, 11 counter-revol. leaflets, handwritten through carbon paper, were found. 5 leaflets were signed "*A Worker*". Agency is directed to expose the authors. Nothing was found during the search of suspects. We are unable to transmit 3 copies of some of the counter-revol. leaflets, inasmuch as these were of individual manufacture.

#### Utena County

20 instances of discovery of the counter-revolutionary leaflets of various contents, and one anonymous letter, were registered in Utena county.

23 September 1940, in *Debeikiai* township, in the area of Trumbatiškis railway station, a typewritten counter-revol. leaflet was found:

*"Fight against the communist party, against com. Stalin, against the Red Army, for the re-establishment of a nationalist Lithuania."*

Instead of the signature, there was: "*Permitted by the military censorship.*"

In consequence of the agency-operative measures—examination of the typewriter's peculiarities, verification of location of the typewriters and their owners in the Debeikiai township, analysis of writing styles, paper quality, and orientation of improved undercover agency work regarding the accountable element of Debeikiai township—on 10 October 1940 we succeeded in exposing and liquidating a counter-revol. organization of 6 members, which disseminated the said leaflets. Membership of this organization was as follows:

1. ROGAŽINSKAS—priest of Debeikiai, 29, of a landlord family.
2. The kulaks MATULIS, father and two sons:
  - a) father—Jonas MATULIS, 57, parish committee chairman.
  - b) son—Jonas MATULIS, 26, Guardsman.
  - c) son—Juozas MATULIS, 24, Guardsman, former frontier policeman.
3. Povilas RASČIUS, 19, kulak and Guardsman.
4. Povilas ŠUKYS, 19, kulak and Guardsman.

The search of the priest, ROGAŽINSKAS, yielded

a "Mercedes" typewriter, on which the counter-revol. leaflets were typed. Investigation established this group's counter-revol. activities.

/We enclose copies of the counter-revol. leaflets in the packet pertaining to the city of Utena, No. 1./

Two handwritten crayoned leaflets were found 7 October 1940 in *Anykščiai* town, containing a slogan: "*Fight against the communist party, against comrade Stalin, against the Red Army.*"

Signatures: on one—"Agricultural Tiller," on the other—"Son of an Agriculturist."

In consequence of the undertaken agency-operative measures—analysis of writing, "artistic formulation," writing style, quality of the pencil and paper, diligent study of the accountable element—the author of this counter-revol. leaflet was successfully identified and arrested on 15 October 1940. He was Vladas ŠLIŽYS, 17, of a kulak family, student of the Anykščiai gymnasium.

The search yielded a drawing folder whose missing sheets fitted the sheets of the counter-revol. leaflets, and a crayon pencil used in drawing the artistic counter-revol. leaflet. The counter-revol. activity was established by investigation.

/Copies of the leaflets are enclosed in the packet pertaining to the city of Utena, Nos. 2, 3./

20 October 1940, in Anykščiai town, a counter-revol. leaflet was found, handprinted by stamping letters, in ink, with a motto:

*"Fight against com. Stalin, against the Red Army, against Jews, for the establishment of Hitlerism and re-establishment of Smetona."*

Regardless of the undertaken agency-operative measures—analysis of writing style, handwriting, paper quality, accountable element, undercover agents' work, etc.—the author of this counter-revol. leaflet was not exposed up to the present time.

/Copy of the leaflet attached in the packet for Utena county, No. 4./

27 October 1940, in Anykščiai, a handwritten counter-revol. leaflet, drawn in ink, with a pasted portrait of Smetona, was found:

*"Against Stalin's Constitution, communist party, Jews,—for re-establishing Minister Raštikis and President Smetona."*

The leaflet bore no signature. There was no success in exposing the author's identity, regardless of the undertaken agency-operative work.

/Copy of this leaflet is enclosed in the packet for Utena city, No. 5./

During the period of 18-23 November 1940, six counter-revol. leaflets of divers contents were found in Debeikiai town, written in ink, containing the fascist Swastika and a motto:

*"Fight against the communist party, com. Stalin, Red Army, Jews, for the establishment of Hitlerism and restoration of Smetona."*

They were unsigned. The author of these 6 leaflets was arrested in consequence of the undertaken agency-operative measures. He is—Kazys MIKELINSKAS, priest-pastor-dean of Debeikiai, born in 1889, a former hostage exchanged for communist prisoners.

The search yielded books with the signatures of MIKELINSKAS and a counter-revolutionary directive

received by him from bishop PALTAROKAS and the Curia of Panevėžys.

/Photo-copies of the counter-revol. leaflets are enclosed in the packet pertaining to Utena city, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11./

19 December 1940, a counter-revol. ink-written leaflet was found in Anykščiai: "*Against voting for Stalin's bloc of communists and non-partisans.*" It bore no signature. Thus far, there was no success in identifying the author and distributor of this counter-revol. leaflet.

/Photo-copy of the c-r leaflet is enclosed in the packet for Utena, No. 12./

28 December 1940, in Tauragnai town, a counter-revol. leaflet was found tacked to the dairy station, made of clipped printed letters from a newspaper, which were pasted on paper to form a motto: "*Against voting.*" It bore no signature.

/Photo-copy enclosed in the packet for Utena, No. 13./

3 January 1941, a handwritten "printed" c-r leaflet was found in Skiemonys town, with a motto: "*Against voting.*" It was unsigned. Its author and distributor was not identified.

/Photo-copy of the c-r leaflet enclosed in the packet for Utena, No. 14./

10 January 1941, in Tauragnai village, 3 copies of an identical typewritten c-r leaflet were found, a motto multiplied by mimeograph: "*Against the elections, for unification into an anti-communist bloc.*" It was signed: "*Association of Lithuanian Activists-Guerillas.*" Authors and disseminators are not identified.

/Photo-copy of the c-r leaflets enclosed in the packet, No. 16./

On election day, two c-r leaflets of like contents were found in Skiemonys town; they were made of the clipped printed letters and pasted on paper to form a motto: "*Against elections.*" There was no signature.

/Photo-copies of the c-r leaflet enclosed in the packet, Nos. 17, 18./

Two c-r leaflets of dissimilar contents were found in Utena on election day, both containing handwritten mottoes: "*Against voting.*" Leaflets were unsigned. Authors of these c-r leaflets were not exposed to the present.

/Photo-copies of the c-r leaflets enclosed in the packet, Nos. 19, 20./

2 January 1941, an anonymous handwritten letter was mailed to Militia in Malėtai, with the slogan: "*Fight against the Soviet rule.*" It was signed: "*Exterminator of the parasites.*" No positive results were yielded by the undertaken agency-operative measures; the author is not exposed yet.

/A photo-copy of the anonym enclosed in the packet as No. 21./

### Kėdainiai County

In July 1940, prior to the elections to the People's Diet, 4 copies of handwritten anti-Soviet leaflets were

found in Pernaravas village, with a motto: "*Do not go to People's Diet polls.*" Up to 40 copies of similar leaflets, made by one person, were found under the shed of a house in Krakės town. They were of an anti-Semitic and anti-communist character. Three persons were arrested in the case:

1. Aloizas DALBAKIS, 17, student of the Jesuit school, artisan's son.

2. Vytautas JAKIMAVIČIUS, 16, student of the same school, son of an estate owner who had been a deputy in the Diet of Smetona's government.

3. Petras GAUČAS, 30, blacksmith and iron worker. Two copies of an anti-Soviet handwritten leaflet were found in Ariogala on the eve of the 2nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Its theme:—Do not observe the October festival, and threats directed at communists. "*Down with the Leninist-Stalinist festivals.*"

On 1 November 1940 we arrested the suspected author of the leaflet, who is also suspected of complicity in dissemination of anti-Soviet anonymous letters of a threatening character, addressed to individual representatives of the local organs. Jonas MAČENSKIS, son of Jurgis, 35, kulak, was arrested in the case. His accomplice was also arrested—Antanas DOCKA, son of Pranas, 33, blacksmith-iron worker, who confessed having written the anonyms under tutorship by MAČENSKIS.

Four copies of an anti-Soviet terroristic handwritten and unsigned leaflet were found 6 January 1941 in Vabaliai village, Baisogala township. We suspect Jonas KARECKAS, 24, son of a kulak, who was arrested by us. He engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and confessed it, but thus far he denies guilt in dissemination of the anti-Soviet leaflets.

In connection with the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, two mimeographed, and one handwritten, leaflets were found in Pašušvis town, Grinkiškis township, containing an appeal,—"Do not go to the polls." Authorship is not yet established.

On the voting day of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, various notes were found stuffed in the voting urns of the election precincts in Kėdainiai city. There were memos reading: "*You drenched the soil of our ancestors in blood. The brothers will rise against your injustice.*"—"You promised freedom, —you gave slavery." Clippings from magazines containing the pictures of Smetona's cabinet were inscribed: "*This is our Government, not Stalin's constitution.*" Authors are not yet exposed.

On the eve of the elections in Pernaravas township, one unsigned anti-Soviet leaflet, directed against voting, was found. Author is not exposed.

### Telšiai County

The following facts of dissemination of counter-revolutionary leaflets in Telšiai county were established:

Leaflets of anti-Semitic character were scattered in the city of Telšiai in October 1940. According to all data, these were made by students of the Telšiai gymnasium, but the authors are not identified.

On 22 October 1940, mimeographed c-r leaflets of two formats were found scattered in the city and township of Telšiai. They were signed—"Saigūnas".

/Note: Saigūnas was a legendary Samagite prince.—Translator./ These c-r leaflets were published and disseminated by a counter-revol. organization operating in the city, which was exposed and liquidated in an agency manner on 6 November. 10 persons, members of this organization, were arrested by us in the case.

1. Henrikas GLAZAUSKAS, son of Česlovas, born in 1918, accountant of Telšiai county board, son of peasant tenants, fully confessed dissemination of the c-r leaflets.

2. Antanas ČIUŽAS, son of Antanas, born in 1922, native of Rietavas town and township, son of workers, student of the Telšiai Trades School, who disseminated the c-r leaflets in the city and county of Telšiai.

3. Kazys PUŠKORIUS, son of Antanas, born in 1921, native of Kindaraliai village, Rietavas township, of a workers' family, student of the Telšiai Trades School, in person disseminated the c-r leaflets in the city and county of Telšiai.

4. Andrius ČIURINSKAS, son of Antanas, born in 1907, native of Mednikai village, Žasliai township, Trakai county, teacher in an elementary school in the city of Telšiai, whose authorship of the leaflets is proved.

5. Vitoldas LILEIKIS, son of Adomas, born in 1915, native of Pavandenys village, Varniai township, Telšiai county, of a family of employees, office clerk of the County Hospital in Telšiai, fully admitted dissemination of the c-r leaflets.

6. Pranas GUŽAUSKAS, son of Stasys, born in 1911, native of the city of Šiauliai, until his arrest employed in a bookstore in Telšiai. GUŽAUSKAS printed the text of the c-r leaflets on a typewriter, and confessed.

7. Hermanagildas ŽVIRZDYNAS, son of Jonas, born in 1920, native of Telšiai, of a secondary education, employed as a synoptician of the Telšiai Meteorological Station, disseminated c-r leaflets in the city and county of Telšiai.

8. Liūdas MOLAKAUSKAS, son of Juozas, born in 1920, native of Kantačiai village, Plungė township, chauffeur by profession, lately employed as clerk in the office of the County Chief of Telšiai; he typed in the County Chief's office the text of the c-r leaflets and personally distributed same in the city and county of Telšiai. MOLAKAUSKAS confessed in full.

9. Adomas RAKAS, son of Adomas, born in 1923, native of Rietavas town, Telšiai county, member of a workers' family, student of Telšiai Trades School, disseminated c-r leaflets: fearing arrest, RAKAS unsuccessfully attempted to cross the border to Germany.

10. Zenonas TARVAINIS, son of Juozapas, born in 1920, native of Užvenčiai village, Šiauliai county, member of a peasant family, employed as superintendent of the Meteorological Station in Telšiai, author of the c-r leaflets. Being the leader of the c-r organization and fearing arrest, TARVAINIS illegally attempted to cross the border into Germany. He was detained in the area of Kretinga by Frontier Unit 105 of the NKVD.

All of the arrested persons were active members of an underground c-r organization, exposed in the city of Telšiai.

In December 1940, on the Telšiai-Žarėnai highway, a handwritten penciled c-r appeal was found scrawled on a wooden chip, to boycott the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; author was not yet exposed.

In January 1941, in Žarėnai township, 6 handwritten c-r leaflets, multiplied by mimeograph, were found. A total of 6 copies. Author and disseminator were not exposed thus far.

Handwritten appeals to refrain from voting were discovered in Rietavas town in December. The undertaken agency measures established that these leaflets were written by a student of the gymnasium of Plungė—Kazys SUDARGAS, son of Kazys, who is in hiding at the present moment; he spent his winter recess in December at Rietavas.

On 11 and 12 January 1941, 15 pieces of a handwritten anti-election c-r leaflet were found in Luokė township; authors and disseminators are not yet exposed.

4 c-r leaflets were found around the polling precinct in Pavandenys estate, Varniai township, on 12 January 1941. The leaflets appealed to the inhabitants to boycott the voting for the nominees. These were multiplied by mimeograph. Leaflets of the same contents were found also in Žarėnai township. They were signed: "*Lithuanian Patriots.*" Authors were not exposed.

It is necessary to note that few leaflets were distributed, and these were mostly written by hand. It may be supposed that authors were mainly kulaks.

All of the discovered and seized leaflets were tacked in the more secluded places or were scattered over the roads. For instance: 12 January 1941, militiamen of the Luokė precinct removed two leaflets of a similar format and identical contents, which were found on the road near Užėnai village, Luokė township. A leaflet of similar format and contents was found in the rear of the polling place in Beržuvėnai village, Luokė township.

Vaclovas PABARČIUS, son of Jonas, born in 1903, employee of the dairy in Žemaičių Kalvarija town, was arrested on 12 January 1941 for anti-Soviet agitation during the elections to the Supreme Soviet and the Nationalities Soviet of the USSR. A c-r leaflet, drawn by colored pencil and appealing to refrain from voting for the nominees, was found at the same time. The search of the prisoner's quarters yielded pencils which had been used in drawing the said leaflet. The leaflet was not multiplied: one original.

/We enclose samples of the leaflets, 3 of each, and 1 copy of those which were not multiplied./

### Marijampolė County

Up to 15 January 1941, in an official manner and through agency work, 90 counter-revolutionary leaflets were discovered and taken out of circulation in Marijampolė county. Of these—51 were handwritten, 39—mimeographed.

By their contents, the leaflets fall into 3 categories:

1. Appeals to Lithuanians to unite for the struggle against bolshevism, for the re-establishment of a mighty insurrectionist Lithuania.
2. Anti-Semitic pieces.
3. Appeals to refrain from voting for the nominees to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In September 1940, in the area of the homestead of kulak brothers, VELIUONIŠKIS, who owned 34 ha. of land, and in the area of Balsupė village, Marijampolė township, insurrectionist leaflets and a Tricolor flag were discovered and removed. The undertaken agency-operative measures established that the leaflets and the flag were put out by Vytautas VELIUONIŠKIS, bookkeeper of the co-operative, and his brothers—Stasys VELIUONIŠKIS, working on his farm, and Juozas VELIUONIŠKIS, student of the Marijampolė gymnasium. Brothers VELIUONIŠKIS were arrested.

Mimeographed anti-Soviet leaflets were scattered in the city of Marijampolė and in the townships of Sasnava, Krosna and Liudvinavas, on the eve of the anniversary of the October Revolution. The searches of the suspects established that these leaflets were distributed by a gymnasium student, Vytautas BRIZGYS, son of Stasys, born in 1922, native of Išlančiai village, Sasnava township, who escaped during the search of the adjoining room. 15 leaflets were seized in his room. Measures of search for BRIZGYS are taken.

Handwritten c-r leaflets were seized in the room of Vladas EIDUKEVIČIUS, born in 1921, student of the Trades School, on the farm of his father who owns 26 ha. He planned to scatter the same on 7th November, during the planned demonstration in Marijampolė.

Albinas BALITAS and his brother—Vincas BALITAS were arrested in January 1941, in Kalvarija town. They were suspected of scattering c-r appeals to refrain from voting. The search yielded 3 pistols, 130 cartridges, about 3 kgr. of ammonite and 8 capsules.

On 12 January 1941, the date of elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a Tricolor flag was flown in Šaraišupiai village. It was established in an agency manner that the flag was put out by a kulak who owned 30 ha. of land—Kazys KARNAUSKAS, son of Antanas, National Guardsman and Boy Scout. KARNAUSKAS was arrested; the investigation continues.

On 11 January 1941, our agent "Dirteve" brought 2 c-r leaflets appealing to the Lithuanians to refrain from voting for the candidates to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. They were signed: "*Lietuvai Gelbėti Komitetas*" (Committee to Save Lithuania). These leaflets were given to our agent by a priest, Rev. LUCKUS, whose case is under elaboration in the agency file "*The Jesuits*." This priest told "Dirteve" that he had given analogous leaflets to gymnasium students for distribution, but he gave no names.

13 anonymous letters were seized in Marijampolė post office. These appealed to refrain from voting. The authors are not yet exposed.

/Originals of the leaflets and anonymous letters are enclosed in the packet for Marijampolė county./

### Šakiai County

From the moment of the establishment of Soviet rule on the territory of Šakiai county, frequent instances of dissemination of counter-revolutionary leaflets had taken place. In individual instances, c-r leaflets spread on a fairly large scale. The first c-r leaflets were discovered in the county in the early part of October 1940. These leaflets were thrown in a package, at night, into the corridor of the office of the County Chief. They were handwritten on clean white

paper and multiplied, under a motto—"Down with the communists, enslavers of the Lithuanian People." Caricature drawings, libelling the Party and Government leaders, were scattered about the same time.

Within two-three days, similar leaflets appeared on the road from Šakiai to Lukšiai, and subsequently on other roads. In the given instance, dissemination of the leaflets concurred with the recess of gymnasium students for a day of excursions. Exactly a week later, leaflets were again scattered and pasted throughout the city of Šakiai and on the road to Lukšiai. The leaflets proclaimed: "*Do not believe the communists. They promised free education in schools, while in fact they introduced paid schooling.*"

All of these facts tended to confirm that these leaflets were disseminated by students of the local gymnasium.

In consequence of the undertaken agency-operative measures, it was established in January 1941 that gymnasium students did engage in the preparation and distribution of anti-Soviet leaflets. No arrests were made, inasmuch as all suspects were minors.

Just before the observance of the 23rd Anniversary of the October Revolution, in the area of Kriukai village, Paežerėliai township, a package of leaflets was thrown on the road on 4 November 1940. Our investigation established that the leaflets were thrown by a stranger on horseback who passed the spot in the direction of Seredžius, Kaunas county. The disseminator was not identified.

On 19-20 October, in the area of Gelgaudiškis, caricature drawings of Party and Soviet Government leaders were scattered. The consequent investigation showed that these drawings were scattered by gymnasium students from Gelgaudiškis, and from Jurbarkas township, Raseiniai county.

Students were detained and were later returned, in person, to their parents with a warning.

A large mass of leaflets was scattered in January, during the election campaign. On 9-11 January, leaflets were scattered in townships of Barzdai, Žvirgždaičiai, Jankai, Griškabūdis, and Lekėčiai. The leaflets were of 3 kinds, but all of them appealed to refrain from voting on election day.

Some leaflets were written on thin paper, mimeographed, of counter-revol. content, of a clearcut nationalist outlook, and signed "*Committee No. 27.*" These leaflets were scattered mostly in the townships of Jankai, Barzdai, Griškabūdis, and Žvirgždaičiai.

Other leaflets were scattered principally in Lekėčiai township. These were mimeographed on clean unlined paper, under the slogan of refraining from voting "for Jews." These were signed "*Būrelis No. 95,*" "*Būrelis No. 115.*" Leaflets of analogous contents were also scattered in Jankai and Lukšiai townships. The undertaken measures did not expose the authors and distributors.

/We enclose original c-r leaflets found in Šakiai county, in the packet for Šakiai county./

### Vilkaviškis County

On the territory of Vilkaviškis county, dissemination of leaflets of a c-r character involved large quantities, especially during the pre-election period and the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

On the night of 11 to 12 January 1941, in Keturvalakiai township, on the Keturvalakiai-Gižai highway, 16 c-r leaflets, printed by plating method in drawing ink, on white paper, were posted on telegraph poles. All of the leaflets were timely removed. 3 persons were arrested for the dissemination. One of them—BISKIS was detained with evidence on his person, a single leaflet. His testimony led to the arrest of two more—KULBOKAS and BALČIŪNAS. All of the prisoners confessed their guilt in dissemination, but denied that they had made these leaflets. It appears from their testimony that prisoner KULBOKAS found a leaflet tacked to the wall of his barn; he read it and gave it to BALČIŪNAS, who behaved just as KULBOKAS before him and transferred it to BISKIS, who was arrested. There are no other data regarding these leaflets.

The social background of the prisoners:

Vytautas BISKIS—son of Vincas, born in 1898, native of Balsupiai village, Marijampolė township and county, Lithuanian SSR, prior to his arrest owned 30 ha. of land, resided in Biržiniai village, Keturvalakiai township, Vilkaiviškis county.

Petras KULBOKAS, son of Matas, born in 1918, Lithuanian, formerly belonged to no parties or organizations, until his arrest lived with his mother who owns 27 ha. of land, native and resident of Biržiniai village, Keturvalakiai township, Vilkaiviškis county.

Jonas BALČIŪNAS, son of Jonas, born in 1917, native of Kareišupka village, Sasnava township, Marijampolė county, under former Smetona's order in Lithuania was a National Guardsman, until his arrest resided in Biržiniai village, Keturvalakiai township, Vilkaiviškis county.

/Samples of the leaflets are enclosed in duplicate./

In the period of 5 to 12 January 1941, in Pilviškiai township, Vilkaiviškis county, on the border of Šakiai county, 18 leaflets of c-r contents, printed by plating method in black drawing ink on yellow paper, were found posted on telegraph poles and trees along the road. Disseminators were not exposed. There is agency data to the effect that these were published by a c-r group made up of the kulaks inhabiting Barzdai township in Šakiai county. The group of kulaks is under elaboration by us.

/Leaflets in triplicate are attached./

On the night of 12 January 1941, in Pilviškiai township on the border of Šakiai county, that is, in the same place where the aforesaid leaflets were found,—8 leaflets of c-r contents were found pasted on poles and trees, written on white paper in black drawing ink, in large printed letters, as we suppose—by trafaret. Distributors were not exposed. It must be noted that similar leaflets were scattered in large quantities on the territory of Šakiai county.

/Leaflets in triplicate are enclosed./

In the morning of 12 January 1941, in Gižai township, Vilkaiviškis county, 2 leaflets of c-r content, penciled on white paper by the same hand, were found. There are no data regarding its author. We are mailing you one exemplar, inasmuch as we have only 2 copies.

On 21 December 1940, in Kybartai gymnasium, one leaflet of c-r content was found, appealing to students

to restore Smetona's government in Lithuania. It was printed by a hand operated home-made press. It was established in an agency manner that the leaflet was published by DOBRILLO, priest of the Kybartai church, who was taken into active agency elaboration. /Note: Canon Dabrila was brutally murdered, in church vestments, by the NKVD.—Editors, *Lith. Bulletin.*/ Some additional handwritten leaflets of c-r content were found on the territory of Vilkaiviškis county during the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. We are not enclosing same, inasmuch as they are all different and are necessary for the exposal of their authors.

/Original leaflets are enclosed./

### Trakai County

Counter-revolutionary leaflets were found in the following inhabited points in Trakai county, during the period of the existence of Soviet rule in the Lithuanian Republic.

3 November 1940, agency data were received to the effect that Rokh Yakubovich PIEWCZYNSKI, worker, resident of the city of Trakai, possesses and distributes anti-Soviet leaflets among the city's inhabitants. The investigation established that PIEWCZYNSKI received 2 c-r leaflets from Jan Stepanovich WRÓBLEWSKI, born in 1916, peasant, residing in Bobruvka village, Trakai township, and that WRÓBLEWSKI, in his turn, had received these leaflets from Zygmunt Sylwestrowicz URBANOWICZ, former Polish forest warden and member of the OZON. According to the testimony of URBANOWICZ, he received these leaflets from an anti-Soviet organization operating in the city of Vilnius, through a stranger, a Captain SEVERN. We received no other testimony from URBANOWICZ.

The leaflets were mimeographed. One was entitled —“*Poland in Combat.*” The title of the second was not established, inasmuch as the leaflets received by PIEWCZYNSKI had been turned over to Kajetan WIERSZYCKI, and the latter destroyed same.

URBANOWICZ, WRÓBLEWSKI and PIEWCZYNSKI were arrested. No leaflets were found during the search of their quarters.

At 11 o'clock A.M. on 7 November 1940, 2 km. from the town of Aukštadvaris, Trakai county, an anti-Soviet leaflet was found pasted on a telegraph pole. The leaflet was a multiplied copy, handwritten in Lithuanian, and was signed—“*LGK*” (Committee to Save Lithuania). The undertaken agency-operative measures thus far failed to expose its author.

20 November 1940, in Kaliukšai village, Aukštadvaris township, a mimeographed c-r leaflet, “*Poland in Combat,*” was found pasted on the wall of the barn belonging to citizen RADZEWICZ. Citizen Adam ALEKSIUN, who had resided in Kaliukšai village, of Polish nationality and a former volunteer of the Polish army, presently residing on Dobraya Rada Street, house No. 8, city of Vilnius, is suspected of having distributed the leaflet.

In a conversation with our informer “*Ryedkii,*” ALEKSIUN said that—“in the city of Vilnius, there is an anti-Soviet organization which possesses an illegal radio transmitter and, presently, is acquiring arms.”

ALEKSIUN was taken into active agency elaboration.



19 December 1940 in Lentvaris (Landworowo) town, at 10 A.M., Komsomol member Shimon SAGALOVICH discovered 3 anti-Soviet leaflets scattered in the snow around the Catholic church. SAGALOVICH delivered one to the district plenipotentiary, and destroyed other 2 leaflets.

22 December 1940 in Valkininkai town, Trakai county, a penciled leaflet written on student's paper was found posted on the well. We suspected that gymnasium students are guilty of this manufacture. Samples of students' handwriting were taken. The comparison established that the handwriting of one of the students—Stasys JANKAUSKAS, born in 1925 of a peasant family—is identical with the leaflet's handwriting. This finding is being verified by experts.

9 January 1941, a typewritten anti-Soviet leaflet was posted on the home of citizen MUNKIEWICZ in Lygonys village, Rūdiškė township. It was signed—"Polish Warrior." The author is not yet exposed.

12 January 1941, three leaflets depicting the fascist Swastika were found posted in Gryžnikai village, Onušké township, on a telegraph pole in the field.

/Copies of the translation of the leaflets are enclosed./

### Raseiniai County

93 pieces of counter-revolutionary leaflets were discovered in Raseiniai county, from the moment of the establishment of Soviet rule in Lithuania, up to 15 January 1941. These were posted or scattered mainly in the following townships and inhabited points:

Kražiai township, Pašvinčiai village—11 pieces; Girkalnis township, Kodaičiai village—30 pieces; Viduklė township, Viduklė town—25 pieces; Kelmė township, Kelmė town—6 pieces; Raudonė township, Pamituviai village—4 pieces; Raseiniai township, Aliejai village—3 pieces; Betygala township, Betygala town—7 pieces; Jurbarkas city—1 piece. Total 93.

Most of the c-r leaflets were discovered during the period of elections to the Supreme Soviet on 12 January 1941, on the 23rd anniversary of the October Revolution, and on Catholic holidays, to wit: the nativity, three kings (The Epiphany.—*Translator*), and similar. Multiplication of the c-r leaflets was made in most cases by hand, and only 10 pieces were multiplied by letters carved from wood.

In consequence of the agency-operative measures taken for the exposal of the authors of the c-r leaflets, we uncovered and liquidated three c-r groups operating among youths. Two of them operated among gymnasium students in Jurbarkas city and Kelmė town; and one—among the youths of Aliejai village. 16 persons were arrested.

#### *In the city of Jurbarkas:*

Vytautas MOCKUS, son of Augustinas, born 1918, son of a former presiding justice of Jurbarkas circuit court; a reserve officer of the Lithuanian army, owned a large farm; two revolvers were seized from him.

Eduardas MOCKEVIČIUS, born 1925, brother of MOCKUS, student of the IX Class of gymnasium; a combat hand grenade was seized during his search.

Leopoldas PUČILIAUSKAS, son of Andrius, born 1922, kulak's son, father owned 70 ha. of land; a mimeograph for multiplication of the c-r leaflets was seized during his search.

Stepas VAITKEVIČIUS, son of Andrius, born 1924, of peasant stock, student of the IX Class in gymnasium.

Vladas PORŠČALIS, son of Antanas, born 1923, of poor peasants, student of the IX Class of gymnasium.

Vincas POCIUS, son of Leopoldas, born 1923, kulak's son, father had 50 ha. of land, student of the IX Class in gymnasium.

#### *In the town of Kelmė:*

Jonas RUSAS, son of Juozas, born 1909, military science teacher in the gymnasium, a reserve officer, former platoon commander of National Guardsmen, a civil servant; the search yielded a revolver and 11 combat cartridges; the organizer of c-r groups.

Edmundas MOSLIALSKIS, son of Teklius, born 1921 of peasant stock, teacher of a grammar school, former Guardsman; the search yielded a revolver and 41 combat cartridges.

Eugenijus MERKIS, son of Jonas, born 1917, lawyer's son, kulak owning 23 ha. of land, former Guardsman and Boy Scout, student of the X Class in gymnasium.

Vytautas BUTKUS, son of Juozas, born 1920, kulak's son, father owned 90 ha. of land, former Guardsman, student of the X Class in gymnasium.

Eduardas JOKUBAUSKAS, son of Vladas, kulak's son, father owned 80 ha. of land, former Guardsman and Boy Scout, student of the IX Class in gymnasium, born in 1924.

Liūdas KARPIS, son of Benediktas, born 1920 of poor peasants, former Guardsman, student of the IX Class in gymnasium.

#### *In Raseiniai city:*

Pranas KMITAS, son of Andrius, born 1914, of medium peasants, owns 20 ha. of land, former Guardsman.

Pranas MOŽINTIS, son of Dzidorius, born 1914, of kulaks, owns 20 ha. of land, former Guardsman.

Petras ČIUŽAS, son of Antanas, born 1914, of poor peasants, former Guardsman.

Stasys POCIUS, son of Jonas, born 1921, of medium peasants.

All of the above named persons were members of c-r groups, all disseminated c-r leaflets and admitted their guilt.

Besides this, in consequence of investigation and agency-operative measures, the initiator of dissemination of c-r leaflets and caricatures was exposed—Pranas KLIKNA, VII Class student of Kelmė gymnasium. He testified on interrogation that he was assisted in drafting and scattering the c-r leaflets by his father—Petras KLIKNA, a kulak, former policeman and platoon commander of the National Guard, who disappeared during our attempt to arrest him (searching measures are ordered). KLIKNA resided in Pašvenčiai village, Kražiai township.

Furthermore, we are actively elaborating a c-r group of 4 persons, among them—PAŠKEVIČIUS, a (Catholic) priest of Juodaičiai village. This group was making preparations to distribute leaflets in quantities on election day. One figure of this elaboration was arrested by us on the eve of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

All of the distributed c-r leaflets were, in their majority, signed "League for the Liberation of Lithuania," "VZC", "PP", "MB".

/Samples are enclosed./

### Švenčionėliai County

Since the moment of the establishment of the Soviet rule in Lithuania, the County division of Švenčionėliai uncovered altogether one counter-revolutionary leaflet which was found at the railway station on the eve of the October festival. It was entitled "Poland in Combat."

The investigation established that c-r leaflet "Poland in Combat" was brought from the city of Vilnius. Kazimir Voitslovich SZYBKOWSKI, born in 1924, was questioned on this. He testified that he knew the membership of a c-r organization operating in the city of Vilnius, in the VI Class of the VIII Gymnasium, called "Polska Partja Walcząca" (Polish Fighting Party), which is engaged in distribution of c-r leaflets and publishes two papers—"Jutro Polski" (Poland's Tomorrow) and "Polska w Walce" (Poland in Combat).

The materials were forwarded for elaboration by the City Board of Vilnius.

No other leaflets or anonyms were found in the county.

/Original copy of the c-r paper "Poland in Combat" is enclosed in the packet pertaining to the city of Vilnius./

### Biržai County

A great many counter-revolutionary leaflets were found in Biržai county, since the moment of the establishment of Soviet rule, to 15 January 1941.

The majority of the disseminated leaflets were written in ink or with pencil; an insignificant number was printed by mimeograph. They were posted mainly in places of large gatherings of people, such as: on dairy buildings in townships, on telegraph poles along the roads, etc.

The contents of the leaflets were basically directed against the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. We cite some:

"... Elections to the Supreme Soviet are nearing. Not one of us, Lithuanians, must go to the polls. If we should go to the polls, we would become enemies of our own People and would place a noose on our own necks, just as through the elections to the People's Diet. No one can force you to vote. Do not fear the threats of the communists. Failure to have the imprint of a voting stamp on one's passport will be an honor to a true Lithuanian. Those who go to the polls and carry the voting stamp in the passport, will be deemed to be enemies of the Lithuanian People and, when the government will be overthrown, we shall settle accounts with such traitors. WE SHALL NOT GO TO THE POLLS."

"... Brave Lithuanians! We are suffering a new period of serfdom, with commissars sitting on our necks. But we shall not suffer long, inasmuch as the Lithuanians will not be slaves. We shall stir and march against the rule of the Asiatics. Latvia already revolted, Estonia even more so, and Germany threatens the USSR for inhuman oppression. An opportune moment will come, and we Lithuanians will rise up in arms. Fight for Freedom.

*Fight for the heroes' graves. Fight for survival."*

A group of 7 pupils of the elementary school, who distributed c-r leaflets, was exposed in December 1940 in Papilė town. The pupils were mostly children of poor and medium peasants, aged 12-13 years. It was established that its leader was the son of a poor man who had received land in the fall of 1940.

The investigation established that the pupils lacked any supervision by their parents or teachers. In the evenings, they read criminal literature and engaged in hooliganism.

Parents and teachers of the said pupils were called in. The accused pupils related to their parents the details of their c-r activities. Not a single instance of the appearance of c-r leaflets was noted in Papilė township since then.

### Tauragė County

In Tauragė county, several counter-revolutionary leaflets were discovered, which appealed to overthrow the Soviet rule in Lithuania, to make an armed uprising, to disrupt the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Thus:

Toward the end of December 1940, leaflets were posted on a fence in the city of Tauragė, which appealed to the Lithuanians to rise up in arms against Soviet rule and the bolsheviks. The leaflets were printed by rotator and were signed—"The 118th Brigade of the Iron Wolf." The undertaken measures established that these leaflets were distributed by students of the local gymnasium:

Antanas JUOZAPAITIS, born 1922, civil servant's son.

Pranas KINDERIS, born 1922, son of a laundress.

Albertas BRUNEVIČIUS, born 1923, son of a civil servant.

They were likewise engaged in destroying the portraits of the leaders of the bolshevik party and the Soviet government. All of them were held.

C-r leaflets appealing to disrupt the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were discovered in the early part of January 1941 in the townships of Laukuva, Kvėdarna and Kaltinėnai. The investigation established that these leaflets were disseminated by members of a c-r organization of students of the Šilalė Gymnasium, who called themselves—"Punitive Detachment of Lithuanian Fascists."

This group consisted of 7 persons, headed by a gymnasium student TALLAT-KELPŠA, born in 1923, son of an estate owner. Also—Vytautas RAUDŽIUS, born in 1923, son of peasants. Petras DARGIS, born in 1924, son of peasants, and others, a total of 7. All of them were held by us. The investigation is in progress.

/Original c-r leaflets are enclosed in the packet for Tauragė county./

### Lazdijai County

The following c-r leaflets were discovered on various occasions in the county seat and other inhabited points in the county:

6 November 1940, through information provided by s/o (secret informer) "Leonas", 5 copies of multiplied handwritten leaflets proclaiming "Down with the bolsheviks," were found in the roof-gutter pipe of the Pavasaris Building in the city of Lazdijai.

It was established in consequence of the investigation that the author of these leaflets was the s/o himself, that is—Joselis OKUNEVIČIUS, son of Chaimas, born in 1919, native of Lazdijai, Seinai county, a Jew, citizen of the LSSR, non-partisan, literate, without a definite occupation, who desired to earn money easily. By chantage, demands and threats, he attempted to extort money from citizen PUNSKIENĖ (wife of Kalmanas PUNSKIS) who was released from custody. In his work as an s/o (secret informer), he decoded himself, and was arrested on 5 January 1941.

In the process of investigation, it was established that he himself fabricated the leaflets—with the purpose of earning money. In the past, OKUNEVIČIUS had been an agent of the police.

The end of December 1940 and the beginning of January 1941, c-r leaflets directed against the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR appeared on telegraph poles, trees and homes in the villages of Veisiejai and Leipalingis townships. Altogether 20 pieces of leaflets were seized, of which 15 pieces were handwritten in ink and appealed "*Citizens, do not vote for the ragged bums*"; the rest—5 pieces—were mimeographed under a slogan—"*Lithuanians, let's not be svoloch'es, let's show that we are worthy children of Gediminas*" /Note: Russian "svoloch" means the lowest kind of a rascal, riffraff, renegade.—Translator/. Thereafter followed an appeal against going to the polls, ending with: "*Long Live the Lithuanian Community!*"

In consequence of the agency-operative measures, we uncovered and, on 9 January 1941, liquidated a counter-revolutionary terrorist group of 8 persons. Members of this organization sought to conduct the agitation against the forthcoming elections, to disseminate c-r leaflets and, at an opportune moment, to seize by force the Soviet establishments in the county:

The prisoners:

Antanas RUDZIKAS, son of Petras, born 1907, native of Padumbliai village, Kapčiamiestis township, Seinai county, Lithuanian, citizen of the LSSR, married, teacher in Kalviai village, member of the National Guard, Nationalists, League for the Liberation of Vilnius, and Lithuanian Teachers Association.

Povilas ZULONAS, son of Jonas, born 1912, native of Čevydis village, Kupiškis township, Panevėžys county, Lithuanian, citizen of the LSSR, non-party, veterinarian technician (*vettekhnik*) by profession, single, employed as a veterinarian in Veisiejai town, born in a family of kulaks, member of the National Guard (*šauliai*).

Jurgis STABINGIS, son of Jurgis, born 1897, native of Petraškai village, Veisiejai township, Seinai county, Lithuanian, citizen of the LSSR, non-party, married, employed as foreman in the forestry project of Veisiejai Forestry Ward, member of the National Guard.

Dzidas MITŪZAS, son of Jonas, born 1917, native of Žagarė town, Šiauliai county, Lithuanian, citizen of the LSSR, non-party, single, employed as a technician-clerk of the Seinai Forestry District, tried for hooliganism in 1940 and conditionally sentenced to 3 months.

Steponas SEKMANAS, son of Antanas, born 1910, native of Kaunas, Lithuanian, citizen of the LSSR,

non-party, employed as forest warden of the Veisiejai Forestry Ward, member of the National Guard. Jonas VALENTA, son of Jonas, born 1910, native of Veisiejai town, Seinai county, Lithuanian, citizen of the LSSR, single, non-party, employed on seasonal projects in the forests as laborer, member of the *Pavasaris* (Catholic youths) and the National Guard.

Stasys PALIKTIS, son of Stasys, born 1901, native of Barteliai village, Veisiejai township, Seinai county, Lithuanian, citizen of the LSSR, non-party, single, worked as a tailor in Bobrai village, member of the National Guard.

The search during the arrest of STABINGIS yielded 16 pieces of c-r mimeographed leaflets, the same as had appeared among the residents of the place. A typewriter was seized from SEKMANAS.

A secret informer, militiamen and local inhabitants uncovered a series of leaflets, calling against the voting, on 8, 9, 12 and 19 January 1941, in the villages of Mikyčiai, Šlavantai and Šventežeris. Their authors and distributors are not yet exposed. A total of the seized leaflets: in Mikyčiai—16 pieces, in Šlavantai—2 pieces, in Šventežeris—7 pieces.

/Original c-r leaflets are enclosed in the packet for Lazdijai county./

### Alytus County

4 mimeographed leaflets, entitled "*Union of the Lovers of the Country*," were found 6 October 1940 in Kiauniaiai village, Alytus township. Disseminators are not yet exposed.

2 leaflets were found 6 November 1940 in a mailbox in the town of Stakliškės. They were entitled: "*Lithuanians, we shall not submit to the Muscovites*," and signed "*Fraternity of All Lithuanians*." Authors and disseminators are not exposed.

4 leaflets were distributed 27 November 1940 in the villages of Danuškiiai and Zizėnai, Miroslavas township. They were mimeographed, entitled "*Lithuanian Farmer*," and signed "*Association of the Lovers of Lithuania*." 5 leaflets of the same contents, directed against the communist party and the Soviet Union, were found at the same time in Simnas township. Authors and disseminators were not exposed.

6 copies of leaflets entitled "*Peasants of Lithuania*" and "*Lithuanian*" were found in November 1940 in Krokelauskis village, Simnas township. The leaflets were mimeographed, directed against the communist party and the Soviet rule. Authors and distributors were not exposed.

4 leaflets entitled "*Lithuanians, Awaken*," mimeographed, signed "*Union of the Fatherland's Lovers*," were found 6 December 1940 in Verbiejai village, Simnas township. They were directed against the communist party and the Soviet Union. Disseminators are being identified.

11 leaflets entitled "*Lithuanians, Awaken*" and 4 entitled "*Lithuanian*," were found 8 December 1940 in the villages of Samūniškės, Rylėškės and Veismūnai, Merkinė township. All of the leaflets were multiplied by mimeograph and signed "*Union of the Fatherland's Lovers*."

The same leaflets were scattered in the villages of Gilučiai and Kavalčiukas, Simnas township. Authors are not exposed.

16 leaflets directed against the elections to the Supreme Soviet, signed "*Union of the Fatherland's Lovers*," were distributed 23 December 1940 in the villages of Varnagiriai, Santaika and Krokelauskis, Simnas township.

The same leaflets appeared 5 January 1941 in the villages of Dapkuškės and Varnagiriai, Simnas township; 6 leaflets were mimeographed, 4 handwritten.

The disseminator of these leaflets, the organist TAMOŠIŪNAS, resident of Pūnia village, was arrested.

13 handwritten leaflets, directed against the Socialist regime and the elections to the Supreme Soviet, were found 10 January 1941 in the villages of Ryliškės and Druskininkai.

10 anti-Soviet handwritten leaflets were found 12 January 1941 in the city of Alytus.

4 anti-Soviet leaflets were found 15 January 1941 in the village of Dvaričėnai, Daugai township.

11 handwritten leaflets were found 11 January 1941 in Seirijai township.

Anti-Soviet leaflets, entitled "*Brothers, Lithuanians*," were found 2 January 1941 in Liškiava village, Merkinė township.

Leaflets of the same contents were disseminated 12 January 1941 in Liškiava village. Authors are not exposed.

A counter-revolutionary organization of students was uncovered in the gymnasium of Alytus, and is presently in the process of elaboration. According to agency data, it was engaged in manufacturing and distributing anti-Soviet leaflets signed "*Battalion of Death*." The said organization is being readied for liquidation.

2 leaflets entitled "*Lithuanian Farmers*," signed "*Union of the Fatherland's Lovers*," were posted 29 December 1940 in Meteliai village, Seirijai township. These leaflets were distributed by—Jonas LAIBANIS, son of Antanas, born in 1920, Lithuanian, of a peasant family whose head owns 20 ha. of land, a member of the "*Pavasaris Federation*" (of Catholic youths). LAIBANIS was arrested.

Furthermore, on suspicion of dissemination of anti-Soviet leaflets, Juozas TOBULA, son of Martynas, born in 1910, from a family of peasants estate owners, whose father owned 74 ha. of land,—was arrested 26 December 1940. In the past, he had been a member of the "*Pavasaris Federation*" and a leader of the National Guard group. He admitted that, during a mass meeting dedicated to elections of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held on 26 December 1940, he distributed leaflets of c-r contents.

/Original anti-Soviet leaflets, disseminated and found in Alytus county, are enclosed in the packet for Alytus county./

Regarding the counties of:—*Šiauliai, Zarasai, Panevėžys, Kretinga and Mažeikiai*,—in the absence of complete data pertaining to dissemination of c-r leaflets on the territories of these counties,—we shall forward the materials as a supplement hereto. Furthermore, in a separate memorandum, we shall report the mass distribution of c-r leaflets on the date of the "Independence of the Lithuanian state"—16 February 1941.

SUPPLEMENT: 16 packets containing the originals, photo-copies and translations of anti-Soviet

leaflets, by counties and cities of the Lithuanian SSR.

/signed/ GUZEVIČIUS

NARKOM (People's Commissar) of INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE LSSR, SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY FORCES

/signed/ TODESAS

CHIEF OF DIVISION II OF THE UGB OF THE NKVD OF THE LSSR

## (b) The Never-Completed Report for April and May 1941

### Regarding Counter-revolutionary Leaflets For the months of April-May 1941

In connection with the decision of the Party and government of the Lithuanian SSR regarding the compulsory grain delivery quotas,—numerous instances of dissemination of a counter-revolutionary leaflet were noted. The original was typewritten and multiplied by mimeograph, taking the form of an appeal to the peasants and bearing the title—

"BROTHERS - PEASANTS!"

This c-r leaflet was found and seized in the area of Garliava town, Kaunas county, 2 pieces; in the area of Petrašiūnai, 2 pieces; at Pažaislis near Kaunas, 1 piece; 3 leaflets were removed from mailboxes in the city of Kaunas.

Analogous leaflets were also distributed in Pajevonis and Kybartai townships of Vilkaviškis county, in Veiveriai township of Marijampolė county, in Utena county, in Biržai county. 10 pieces of these c-r leaflets were discovered and seized by us. Their authors and disseminators are not exposed.

Numerous instances of dissemination of another, typewritten and multiplied by mimeograph, c-r leaflet were noted in the latter part of April and in the early part of May. It was entitled:

"LITHUANIAN INFORMATION BUREAU IN BERLIN"

and contained further, in the corner—"KOVOK"—"FIGHT". These leaflets were disseminated in the various parts of the city of Kaunas. One leaflet was found and seized in Carpentry Shop No. 72; two pieces were removed from a mailbox; one copy was discovered on the Žalioji Street; one was found by a militiaman on a stone bench on the Green Mountain; one copy was found in Aleksotas, near the mill; 3 copies were found in the backyard of 39 Benediktinai Street.

Furthermore, instances of dissemination of the same leaflets were noted in the vicinity of Luokė town, Telšiai county, in the cities of Trakai, Mažeikiai, Kretinga, and Vilnius.

This leaflet called on "*The Lithuanians*," in the event of Germany's war against the USSR, to collaborate fully—to seize the airdromes in cities and villages for the German landing parties, to seize post offices and to conduct diversionary actions in the rear of the RKKA /Workers Peasants Red Army.—*Translator*./

On the eve of 1st May, about 15 leaflets of various forms and contents were found in a number of places in the city of Kaunas, on the streets and stuffed into mail boxes,—short notes written on pupil's paper,

leaflets with c-r slogans and libel against the leaders of the Party and government. Some of these were written by printed letters and multiplied by mimeograph; some were set by primitive rubber-stamp letters and multiplied by mimeograph, without a title or a signature.

Authors of one of these leaflets, which had been distributed in the city of Kaunas under a slogan—"DOWN WITH COMMUNISM AND JEWS, LONG LIVE INDEPENDENT LITHUANIA," with the National Guard's cross in the corner,—were exposed in the city and arrested. They were gymnasium students:

1. Liūdas KONČIUS, son of Ignas, born in 1925, son of a professor of the University of Kaunas, student of the II Gymnasium.

2. Mykolas JAGUČANSKIS, son of Marijonas, born in 1924, son of an estate owner, father owned 150 ha. of land and owned a cinema house. His father is presently employed in Narkomzem (People's Commissariat of Agriculture), in the division of planning.

On 16 May, on a shelf in the building of the Narkomat (People's Commissariat) of Commerce, at 38 Stalin's Prospect,—ALPERINAS, a worker of the Narkomat, picked up a leaflet with a c-r slogan against comrade Stalin, made of clipped letters pasted on a piece of linoleum and thereafter ink-printed by pressing into paper.

Two analogous offprints on the newspaper "*Tarybu Lietuva*" (Soviet Lithuania), dated 16 May 1941, were on 18 May removed from a mail box in the building of the *Partprosveshcheniya* (Party's Educational Division).

Abram LIPŠICAS, director of the printing establishment formerly owned by Gubsky, 35 Stalin's Prospect, on 18 May found squeezed into the doorway a Jewish newspaper "*Der Emes*," which contained three offprints with analogous slogans against comrade Stalin. Authors of this c-r slogan are not exposed.

On the eve of 1st May, also on the date of the 1st May festival, mass instances of dissemination of c-r leaflets were noted in the counties.

#### Utena County

Especially unfavorable situation in this regard exists in Utena county, where the hostile element systematically and in mass formation distributes c-r leaflets. The c-r leaflets are mostly handwritten, multiplied by mimeograph, or are made by primitive setting of wood-carved letters.

A certain ADAŠKEVIČIENĖ was detained on 13 May in the town of Anykščiai, while distributing c-r leaflets. Her arrest yielded 2 c-r appeals calling to prepare for the struggle against the Soviet rule. The appeal was signed—"Orūnas Daumantas, Director of the Propaganda Division; Adris Vidimantas, Secretary of the Propaganda Division. Published by . . ." /Note: The last word illegible on the copy.—Translator./

6 c-r leaflets, printed by setting letters carved of wood, discoursing on the formation of a Lithuanian government in Germany, praising fascism and Hitler, were found 13 April 1941 in Pakalniiai village, Utena county. The authors are not exposed.

During the days of observance of the 1st May festivities, 5 pieces of c-r leaflets were distributed in Anykščiai town, Nevaitis village, and Malėtai town.

All of these leaflets were handwritten and appealed to pay no levies, to deliver no grains. Authors are not exposed.

#### Vilkaviškis County

5 handwritten c-r leaflets were found 1st May—3 in the city of Vilkaviškis, 1 in Mažučiai village, and 1 in Bartininkai township. Authors are not exposed.

#### Biržai County

Repeated instances of dissemination of c-r leaflets took place.

17 pieces of handwritten leaflets, multiplied by mimeograph, were found 30 April in the town of Pasvalys. Contents—appeal for an insurrection against the Soviet rule, also appeal to peasants to pay no taxes and to make no grain deliveries to the State. They were signed "*Žalių Partizanų Štabas*" (The HQ of Green Guerrillas) and "*Spaustuwė Vytis*" (The Knight printing office).

The leaflets were scattered on the road. The authors are not exposed.

#### Šiauliai County

C-r leaflets appealing to fight against the Soviet rule for the "liberation of Lithuania," were scattered the night of 30 April in five townships: Lygumai, Gruzdžiai, Meškučiai, Žagarė, Radviliškis, and in the city of Šiauliai. The leaflets were handwritten and multiplied by mimeograph. In the corner, the leaflets contained a round seal reading: "*The Tauragė Committee of Liberation of Lithuania*"; underneath it—a signature of the same title. Authors are not exposed.

#### Panevėžys County

15 c-r leaflets were found posted in Šimonys township on 26 and 27 April; 2c-r leaflets were posted in a gymnasium of Ramygala; 2 c-r leaflets were found in Vidžiai township. Authors were not exposed.

#### Mažeikiai County

6 pieces of handwritten c-r leaflets were distributed in Tirkšliai township, appealing to ignore the 1st May festival. Authors are not exposed.

#### Ukmergė County

Throughout March and April 1941, eight instances of dissemination of leaflets, handwritten and multiplied by mimeograph, were noted at various times, in various places.

A poster of c-r contents was found 11 March/41 on the Ukmergė-Kovarskas highway.

A poster of pasted-on flags and c-r inscriptions was found 16 March/41 on the Taujėnai-Kovarskas highway, near Žibučiai village.

A leaflet with slogans of a c-r character was found 16 March/41 in the area of Svirnai homestead, Kovarskas township.

A leaflet of c-r contents, handwritten in ink and signed "LLNS", was found 17 March/41 in the area of the Catholic church in Šateliai town.

Their authors were not apprehended.

Two c-r leaflets, handwritten, were found 6 May/41 in šešuoliai town, appealing to overthrow the Soviet rule. Same leaflets were found 18 April/41 in Lyduokai town, Žemaitkiemis township.

Principal methods of distribution of these c-r leaflets were scattering on roads, in corridors of institutions, on city streets, and packing into mail boxes.

Сов.Секретно.

ВСЕМ НАЧАЛЬНИКАМ УЕЗДНЫХ ОТДЕЛОВ И ОТДЕЛЕНИИ  
НКГБ ЛИТОВСКОЙ ССР, НАЧАЛЬНИКАМ 105, 106 и  
107 ПОГРАНОТРЯДОВ.

Тов. \_\_\_\_\_

Гор. \_\_\_\_\_

За последние дни на территории Литовской ССР зафиксирован ряд случаев банд.проявлений.

Установлено, что часть враждебных элементов, подлежащих аресту и высылке за пределы Литовской ССР, в период проведения операции по очистке республики скрылась, перешла на нелегальное положение и организацию банд.групп. Так например:

1. Из Рокишского уездного отдела сообщают, что 16 июня на территории уезда был отмечен случай банд.проявления.

2. По сообщению Мариампольского уездного отдела НКГБ, 17 июня в районе местечка Пренай появилась вооруженная банда в количестве около 20 человек. Бандой руководит бывший офицер Литовской армии. По имеющимся данным банда имеет 2 пулемета и другое оружие.

Случаи банд.проявлений были зафиксированы на территориях Шауляйского и Утянского уездов.

Несмотря на эти серьезные сигналы, НАЧАЛЬНИКИ УЕЗДНЫХ ОТДЕЛОВ НКГБ ПО СУЩЕСТВУ НЕ ПРИДАЛИ ИМ НИКАКОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ, НЕ СДЕЛАЛИ НАДЛЕЖАЩИХ ОПЕРАТИВНЫХ ВЫВОДОВ И НЕ РАЗВЕРНУЛИ АГЕНТУРНУЮ РАБОТУ ПО ИСКРЫТИЮ И ЛИКВИДАЦИИ БАНД.ГРУПП.

В результате этого уже имели место случаи убийства и ранения оперативного состава при ликвидации банд.групп. Так например:

17 июня 1941 года Зам. Нач. Утянского уездного отдела НКГБ- тов. КУЗЬМИНИМ, в дер. Нарокай были организованы две засады для ликвидации банд.групп.

В результате неорганизованности и исключительно несерьезного подхода к подготовке операции, в два часа ночи обе засады вступили между собой в перестрелку, в результате чего был убит милиционер БОРЕЛКО Повилас.

## c. Report on the Initial Armed Skirmishes

Strictly Secret.

TO ALL COMMANDERS OF COUNTY BRANCHES AND  
SUBDIVISIONS OF THE NKGB OF THE LITHUANIAN  
SSR, COMMANDERS OF THE FRONTIER DETACH-  
MENTS 105, 106 AND 107.

Comr. \_\_\_\_\_

City of \_\_\_\_\_

A number of instances of banditry were fixed in the last few days on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR.

It was established that a portion of the hostile element, slated for the arrest and exile beyond the frontiers of the Lithuanian SSR, went into hiding, passed into outlaw status, and engaged in the formation of bandit groups during the period of the effecting of the operation of purging of the republic. Thus, for instance:

1. The Rokiškis county branch reports that one instance of banditry outbreak was noted within the county territory on 16th June.

2. According to the report of the Marijampolė county branch of the NKGB, an armed band of about 20 persons emerged in the area of Prienai town on 17th June. The band is commanded by a former officer of the Lithuanian army. According to available data, the band has 2 machine guns and other arms.

Instances of banditry outbreaks were also recorded in the territories of the counties of Šiauliai and Utena.

Regardless of these serious signals, COMMANDERS OF THE COUNTY BRANCHES OF THE NKGB ESSENTIALLY FAILED TO ATTRIBUTE ANY SIGNIFICANCE TO THEM, DID NOT MAKE APPROPRIATE OPERATIONAL DEDUCTIONS, AND DID NOT EXPAND THE AGENCY NETWORK FOR THE EXPOSAL AND LIQUIDATION OF THE BANDIT GROUPS.

In consequence thereof, there were instances of killing and wounding of the operative personnel employed in the liquidation of the bandit groups. For instance:

On 17th June, comrade KUZMIN, Deputy Commander of the Utena county branch of the NKGB, organized two ambushes in the Narokai village for the liquidation of the bandit groups.

In consequence of the unorganized state and the exceptionally un-serious approach to preparations for the operation, the two ambush forces opened cross-fire on each other at two o'clock at night, in consequence whereof militiaman Povilas BOREYKO was killed.

2. -

В Мариампольском уезде при ликвидации банд. группы, состоявшей из 4-х братьев РИМАС, бывших активных вольдемаристов, сотрудниками, участвовавшими в операции, была начата совершенно ненужная перестрелка, в результате которой был ранен милиционер МУРАБЬЕБ.

Аналогичный факт имел место и в Рокишском уезде.

Об отсутствии агентурной работы и исключительно несерьезном отношении к фактам банд. проявлений свидетельствует и тот факт, что перечисленные уезды, первоначально сообщив в нескольких фразах об имевших место банд. проявлениях, ДО НАСТОЯЩЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ НЕ ОРГАНИЗОВАЛИ АГЕНТУРНО-ОПЕРАТИВНОЙ РАБОТЫ, ОБЕСПЕЧИВАЮЩЕЙ ЛИКВИДАЦИЮ БАНД. ГРУПП И ДАЖЕ НЕ УТОЧНИЛИ И НЕ СООБЩИЛИ О СОСТАВЕ БАНД. ГРУПП, СЕМЛИИИ УЧАСТНИКОВ, ОБОРУЖЕНИИ И Т.Д.

#### П Р Е Д Л А Г А Ю:

1. Каждый факт банд. проявления немедленно расследовать и безотлагательно ликвидировать.

Немедленно подробно доносить мне и указывать какие мероприятия предприняты к выявлению и ликвидации банд. группы. До полной ликвидации банды и ее базы работу не прекращать. Руководство этой работой возлагаю лично на начальника и его заместителя УО НКГБ.

2. Начальникам-Мариампольского, Рокишского, Утишского, Шауляйского уездных отделов НКГБ 23 июня нарочными представить мне подробные сообщения об имевших место случаях банд. проявлений, результатах принятых оперативных мер и оперативные планы выявления и ликвидации банд. групп.

3. Для выявления и ликвидации банд. групп, в каждом случае банд. проявлений немедленно выявлять родственные и близкие связи бандитов и брать их в разработку, а также проводить вербовки.

4. Для этой же цели проверенной агентуре, из числа бывших шауляйцев, кулачества, офицеров и др., в местах проявления банд. групп организуйте переход агентуры на "нелегальное" положение и побеги в леса, под предлогом укрытия от преследования со стороны органов НКГБ, с расчетом влития такой агентуры в банд. группы, полностью их вскрыть и ликвидировать. Каждую такую



2.—

In Marijampolė county, during the liquidation of a bandit group composed of four RIMAS brothers, formerly active Voldemarists, the collaborators who were taking part in the operation opened absolutely unnecessary fire, in consequence whereof militiaman MURAVYOV was wounded.

An analogous fact occurred in the Rokiškis county.

The absence of agency work and the exceptionally unserious outlook regarding the facts of banditry outbreaks, are attested by the fact that the counties enumerated above, having initially reported in several phrases banditry outbreaks which had taken place, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME FAILED TO ORGANIZE AGENCY-OPERATIONAL TASKS, WHICH WOULD SAFEGUARD THE LIQUIDATION OF THE BANDIT GROUPS, AND DID NOT EVEN IDENTIFY AND DID NOT REPORT THE COMPOSITION OF THE BANDIT GROUPS, MEMBERS OF FAMILIES OF THEIR PARTICIPANTS, THEIR ARMAMENT, ETC.

### I P R O P O S E :

1. Each instance of a banditry outbreak must be immediately traced and liquidated without a delay.

Measures undertaken for the exposure and liquidation of bandit groups must be immediately indicated and reported to me in detail. The work must not be interrupted until the complete liquidation of the band and its base. I place personally upon the commander and his deputy in UO of the NKGB (County Branch of the People's Commissariat of State Security) the leadership over this task.

2. The commanders of the Marijampolė, Rokiškis, Utena and Šiauliai county branches of the NKGB must on 23rd June specifically submit to me their detailed reports regarding the instances of banditry outbreaks which had taken place, the results of the undertaken operational measures, and their operational plans for the exposure and liquidation of the bandit groups.

3. In each instance of banditry outbreaks, relatives and persons close to the bandits must be immediately identified and taken into elaboration, for the exposure and liquidation of the bandit groups; recruitment (of agents-informers) must also be conducted.

4. To the same end, organize the passing into "outlaw" status of the verified agents made up of former National Guardsmen, kulaks, officers etc., in the locale of appearance of the bandit groups; likewise organize escapes to the forests, on the pretext of hiding from persecution by the organs of the NKGB,—with the calculation of infiltrating such agents into the bandit groups, for the full exposure and liquidation of the latter. Each and every such

3. -

комбинацию проводить только после моего утверждения.

5. При установлении точного местонахождения банд. групп, немедленно сообщать мне или моим заместителям, для оказания практической помощи вооруженной силой.

6. В ближайшие дни проведите вербовки среди близкого окружения скрывшихся от репрессий враждебных элементов.

4. Проведите вербовки агентуры из числа деревенских старост, которые по роду своих обязанностей знают наперечет местное население и могут Бас информировать о случаях подозрительных сборищ, отсутствия из деревни того или иного жителя, появлении подозрительных лиц, готовящихся уходах на нелегальное положение и т.д.

8. Основной упор при вербовке агентуры возьмите на насаждение таковой среди кулачества, шаулистов и бывш.офицеров.

О проделанной Вами работе в этом направлении докладывайте мне каждые 5 дней, начиная с 25 июня. В сообщениях указывайте характеристики завербованной Вами агентуры; фактах банд.проявлений и опер.мероприятиях по ликвидации их.

НАРОДНЫЙ КОМИССАР ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЛССР  
СТАРШИЙ МАЙОР ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ-

/ Г Л А Д К О В /

21 июня 1941 года

гор. Каунас.  
№.45.....

Берно-

П/Оперуполном.Секр-та по кодификац.

/Семехина/

*Семехина*

3. —

combination must be effected only following its confirmation by me.

5. Having accurately identified the exact location of bandit groups, immediately report to me or my deputies, in order to secure practical assistance by the armed forces.

6. In the next few days, conduct the recruitment (of agents-informers) among circles close to the hostile elements who had gone into hiding from the repression.

7. Conduct the recruitment into agency network among village elders who, due to the nature of their duties, personally know all local inhabitants and may inform you of the occurrence of suspicious gatherings, the absence from home of this or that inhabitant, the appearance of suspect persons, the preparations for flights into outlaw status, etc.

8. In recruiting the agency network, lay the basic stress on infiltrating same among the kulaks, National Guardsmen and former officers.

Every 5 days, starting with 25th June, report to me the work accomplished by you in this direction. Indicate in your reports the characteristics of the agents recruited by you, the facts of banditry outbreaks, and the operational measures undertaken for their liquidation.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE SECURITY OF THE LSSR  
SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY FORCES—

/ G L A D K O V /

21st June 1941  
City of Kaunas  
No. 45

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Authentic—

Deputy Operational Plenipotentiary of the Secretariat for  
codification.

/SEMYOKHINA/  
(signature) Semyokhina

СОЮЗ СОВЕТСКИХ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ  
РЕСПУБЛИК  
НАРОДНЫЙ КОМИССАРИАТ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Литер. \_\_\_\_\_  
ам. 1/4172 Вх. № \_\_\_\_\_ на № 1/33 от 1/1 194 г.  
При ответах ссылаться на №, число и Отдел.

Сов. секретно.

НАЧАЛЬНИКУ СНО НКГБ ЛИТОВСКОЙ ССР

\_\_\_\_\_ 194 г.  
№ 44 990 8  
МОСКВА, площадь Дзержинского, 2

LISR. VRLK VSV 2 skyrius  
2 отдела УГБ НКВД СССР  
САУТА-ПОЛУЧЕНО  
21. VI 1941 г. Вх. 2/5050

ТОВ. ТОЛСАС

Г. КАУНАС.

Краткое содержание:

LISR. VRLK VSV 2 skyrius  
2 отдела УГБ НКВД СССР  
САУТА-ПОЛУЧЕНО  
13. VI 1941 г. Вх. 2/3228

В сообщении "об антисоветских прояв-  
лениях в связи с обязательными хлебозаготовками"  
было упомянуто о вскрытых и ликвидированных в  
ряде мест ЛССР к-р повстанческих организаций,  
проводивших агитацию против зернозаготовок и  
подготавливавших к-р восстание.

Просим сообщить более подробные данные  
об указанных ликвидированных к-р организациях  
а также информируйте о результатах принятых  
мер по борьбе с вражеской деятельностью (в свя-  
зи с проведением хлебозаготовок) кулачества и  
других антисоветских элементов на территории  
ЛССР.

НАЧ. 4 ОТДЕЛА 3 УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НКГБ СССР  
КАПИТАН ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

РОДИОНОВ

НАЧ. 3 ОТД. 4 ОТДЕЛА 3 УПРАВЛЕНИЯ  
СТ. ЛЕЙТЕНАНТ ГОСУД. БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

(РУДАКОВ)

Рудаков

*Т. Шенявичус*  
*и стар. инж. со. инж.*  
*Р. 6. 1/41*

## (d) An Order from Moscow to Local Satraps

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTIC  
REPUBLICS  
PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT  
OF STATE SECURITY

.....  
.....  
.....6th JUNE 1941.....

“.....”..... yr. 194

No. 4/4/9908

MOSCOW, Dzerzhinsky Plaza, 2  
Short summary:

[3]

[5]

[1]

am. Liter. “.....”  
Recvg. No. \_\_\_\_\_ to No. 1/933 of 10 May 1941  
In reply refer to No., numeral and Division

*Strictly secret.*

TO CHIEF OF SPO OF THE NKGB (Chief of the Social-  
Political Division of the People's Commissariat of State  
Security) OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR

[2]

[4] comrade TODESAS  
city of Kaunas.

In the report “regarding the anti-Soviet manifestations in connection with compulsory grain deliveries,” mention was made of the exposure and liquidation, in various places of the LSSR, of the counter-revolutionary insurgent organizations, which had conducted agitation against grain deliveries and had been preparing a counter-revolutionary insurrection.

We ask to report in greater detail the data regarding the indicated liquidated c-r organizations, also to inform of the results of the measures undertaken for combatting the hostile activities (in connection with the laying of grain reserves) of the kulaks and other anti-Soviet elements on the territory of the LSSR.

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION 4 OF THE BOARD 3 OF THE  
NKGB OF THE USSR  
CAPTAIN OF STATE SECURITY FORCES

(Signature)  
(RODIONOV)

CHIEF OF THE BRANCH 3 OF THE DIVISION 4 OF THE  
BOARD 3  
SENIOR LIEUTENANT OF STATE SECURITY FORCES

(Signature)  
(RUDAKOV)

[1] /Rubber stamp/

Secretariat of VSLK of the LTSR /In Lithuanian/  
Secretariat of NKGB of the LSSR /In Russian/  
RECEIVED /In Lithuanian and Russian/  
1/7672 12 June '41

[2] /Rubber stamped in a quadrangle/

2nd Division of VSV of VRLK of LTSR /In Lithuanian/  
2nd Division of UGB (State Security Board)  
of NKVD of the LSSR /In Russian/  
RECEIVED /In Lith. and Russian/  
21 June 1941 Recvg. No. 2/3050

[3] /Rubber stamped in a quadrangle/

2nd Division of VSV of VRLK of LTSR /In Lithuanian/  
2nd Division of UGB of NKVD of LSSR /In Russian/  
RECEIVED /In Lith. and Russian/  
13 June 1941 Recvg. No. 2/3028

[4] /Handwritten resolution/

K (To—above the name of Todesas)  
Start urgently  
(illegible signature)  
12/VI (12th June)

[5] /Handwritten resolution/

To C(omrade) Shepelev  
Comply urgently.  
Talk it over with me.  
(signed) Todesas 12/VI

ар

Союз Советских Социалистических Республик

Народный комиссариат Государственной безопасности

Сов. секретно.

Литер

Вх. № 17385 от 01/04/41 на № \_\_\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_ 194 г.

При ответах ссылаться на №, число и Отдел.

НАРКОМУ ГОСУД. БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЛИТОВСКОЙ ССР  
СТ. МАЮРУ ГОСУД. БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ -

тов. ГЛАДКОВУ.

г. Каунас.

\_\_\_\_\_ 194 г.

№ 4/4/9174

МОСКВА, площадь Дзержинского, 2

Краткое содержание:

Ознакомившись с Вашим спецсообщением № 1/933 от 10/У-41 г. об антисоветских проявлениях, со стороны бывших таугинников, шаулистов, полицейских и кулаков, в связи с проведением мероприятий по обязательной хлебопоставке государству, Народный Комиссар Госуд. Безопасности Союза ССР - тов. МЕРКУЛОВ - ПРИКАЗАЛ:

Антисоветски настроенных лиц, ведущих активную контрреволюционную агитацию подготовить к выселению в отдаленные места Союза ССР.

Сообщается для исполнения.-

ЗАМ НАЧ 3 УПРАВЛЕНИЯ НКГБ СССР  
КАПИТАН ГОСБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ -

(ШЕВЕЛЕВ)

НАЧ 4 ОТДЕЛА 3 УПР НКГБ СССР  
КАПИТАН ГОСБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ -

(РОДИОНОВ)

*Т. Шевелев*  
*Уд. упол. НКГБ СССР*  
*10.04.41*

1157 У.К. У.В. 2 в. упол.  
7 отд. 3 УПР НКГБ СССР  
КАПИТАН ГОСУД. БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

10-й

2/248

(e) Another Kremlin Order to the Executioners

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTIC  
REPUBLICS  
PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT  
OF STATE SECURITY

ar

*Strictly secret.*

[1]

Liter. "....."

Recvg. No. .... to No. .... of ..... yr. 194  
In reply refer to No., numeral and Division

.....  
.....

[2]

".....".....31/V (May) yr. 1941  
No. 4/4/9174

TO NARKOM (People's Commissar) OF STATE  
SECURITY OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR  
SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY FORCES  
comrade GLADKOV.  
city of Kaunas.

MOSCOW, Dzerzhinsky Plaza, 2  
Short summary:

Having acquainted himself with your special report No. 1/933 of 10 May 1941 regarding the anti-Soviet manifestations from the direction of the former Tautiniki (Nationalists), Shaulisty (National Guardsmen), policemen and kulaks, in connection with the carrying out of the measures pertaining to compulsory grain deliveries to the state, People's Commissar of State Security of the Union of SSR—comrade MERKULOV—ORDERED:

[3]

To ready for exiling into remote places of the Union of SSR of the anti-Soviet minded persons, who conduct active counter-revolutionary agitation.

Communicated to you for the execution.—  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE BOARD 3 OF THE NKGB  
OF THE USSR  
CAPTAIN OF STATE SECURITY FORCES—  
(Signature)  
(SHEVELEV)

[4]

CHIEF OF DIVISION 4 OF THE BOARD 3 OF THE NKGB  
OF THE USSR  
CAPTAIN OF STATE SECURITY FORCES—  
(Signature)  
(RODIONOV)

[1] /Rubber stamped/  
Secretariat of VSLK of LTSR /In Lithuanian/  
Secretariat of NKGB of LSSR /In Russian/  
RECEIVED /In Lith. and Russian/  
1/7385 5 June 1941

[2] /Handwritten resolution/  
C (omrade) Dembo  
For execution.  
(signed) Gladkov  
4/VI 41 (4 June 1941)

[3] /Handwritten resolution/  
C (omrade) Shepelev  
1. I have given  
directions to the counties.  
2. Elaborate in an operative consultation  
of the unit commanders.  
8.6.41 (8 June 1941)  
(signed) Todesas

[4] /Rubber stamped in a quadrangle/  
2nd Division of VSV of VRLK of LTSR /In Lithuanian/  
2nd Division of UGB of NKVD of LSSR /In Russian/  
RECEIVED /In Lith. and Russian/  
10.VI.1941 Recvg. No. 2/2485

## BALTIC UNIVERSITY SEEKS REFUGE IN THE UNITED STATES

The Baltic University temporarily established at Pinneberg, near Hamburg, is an outstanding example of true international collaboration. Since its opening in January 1946, the University has 200 professors and over a thousand students—all of whom worked, taught and studied gratuitously, while living in crowded DP camps. Over 15,000 hours of teaching in more than 300 subjects, spread in eight faculties or schools, has been given. A library, laboratories and various scientific institutions were organized. More than 40 printed and some 80 mimeographed text books and scientific treatises in English, German, Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian were published thus far.

People of three nationalities, each speaking a distinct language, of Protestant and Catholic background, maintained most harmonious relations mutually and in their contacts with the British, American and German authorities. This is one of the most impressive features of collaboration in educational activities by people of six different nations.

Some time ago, the Baltic University was compelled to accept the designation of a "DP University Study Center." It is now being pressured—by people in power—to limit its program to a one or two semesters course "to prepare non-German students to enter the German universities." This simply stresses the provisional character of the institution—unwanted in an overcrowded Germany and feared by the totalitarian masters of Central and Eastern Europe.

Heeding numerous appeals by the occupation authorities to relieve manpower shortage, able-bodied students in growing numbers accept manual labor contracts in England and elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the mass of political refugees from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are anxious to preserve the only free scientific institution of the three Baltic Nations. They turn to the United States—a country of long traditions of asylum to sufferers from political adversities and perversities, a nation whose one per cent of population springs from the Baltic stock.

In a statement dated June 1947, the faculty appeals to the U. S. to move the Baltic University there. Professors and students would seek temporary visitors' status. Their appeal ends on a practical note:

"The country which would give shelter to this institution, would have at its disposal *the select element of refugees*,—skilled workers of high qualifications in all branches of science and of all professions."

The appeal is signed by

Acting President VLADAS STANKA, Estonian Rector E. ÖPIK, Latvian Rector L. SLAUCITAJŠ (former guest physicist of the Carnegie Institute), Lithuanian Rector V. MANELIS, Philosophy Dean ED. ŠTURMS, Economics and Law Dean L. SULCS, Mathematics and Natural Science Dean H. KAHŲ, Agriculture Dean B. POVILAITIS, Medicine Dean N. VĖTRA, Architecture and Engineering P. KUNDZINŠ, Chemistry and Pharmaceutics Dean ST. KAIRYS, and Mechanical Engineering Dean J. ČIURLYS.

## PUBLISHING STATISTICS OF LITHUANIANS IN EXILE

The Office of Lithuanian Bibliography in Emigration, with offices at Memmingen, Germany and cen-

tral library at Bern, Switzerland, announced the following "Facts and Figures on Publishing Activities (periodical, literary and scientific works) of Displaced Lithuanians in Western Europe, as of April 1, 1947," compiled by A. Ružancovas:

### A. Non-Periodical Publications (Books, Maps, etc.) for 1946:

1. Classes (Dewey)	Printed	Multi-graphed	Other Means	Total
000 General Works ...	9			9
100 Philosophy .....	2			2
200 Religion .....	9	1		10
300 Social science,				
Sociology .....	36	10	5	51
400 Philology .....	22	9	1	32
500 Pure Science .....	7	1		8
600 Useful Arts .....	7	8	1	16
700 Fine Arts,				
Recreation .....	13	3		16
800 Literature .....	34	20	7	61
900 History .....	8	3		11
910 Geography and				
Travels .....	5	3		8
920 Biography .....	1	1	1	3
Total .....	153	59	15	227
2. Place of edition				
GERMANY				
North Bavaria ....	18	7	1	26
South Bavaria ....	43	12	1	56
North Württemberg	10	3	3	16
Hessen .....	32	6	2	40
North Baden .....	1	1		2
Total in U.S. Zone	103	29	7	139
South Württemberg	13	1	1	15
South Baden .....	1			1
Total in French				
Zone .....	14	1	1	16
Hanover .....	3	1		4
Westphalen-Lippe..	15	10		25
Oldenburg .....	5	6	3	14
Schleswig-Holstein..	4	10		14
Total in British				
Zone .....	27	27	3	57
Without Specification	6	1		7
TOTAL GERMANY				
(3 Zones) ....	150	58	11	219
AUSTRIA .....	1	1		2
ITALY .....	1		2	3
FRANCE .....	1		1	2
SWITZERLAND .....			1	1
TOTAL EUROPE	153	59	15	227

### B. Periodicals (Newspapers, Magazines, Bulletins, etc.) for 1946:

GERMANY				
North Bavaria ....	1	9	21	31
South Bavaria ....	14	11	20	45
North Württemberg	3	2	3	8
Hessen .....	3	14	4	21
Total in U.S. Zone	21	36	48	105
South Württemberg	2	3	2	7
South Baden .....		1	1	2
Total in French				
Zone .....	2	4	3	9
Hanover .....		2	4	6
Westphalen-Lippe..	10	4	7	21
Oldenburg .....	3	17	2	22
Schleswig-Holstein..	1	21	6	28
Total in British				
Zone .....	14	44	19	77
Without Specification		11		11
Total Germany				
(3 Zones) ....	37	95	71	203
AUSTRIA .....	1	5	2	8
DENMARK .....		1	2	3
FRANCE .....	1			1
SWEDEN .....	1	2	2	5
SWITZERLAND .....			2	2
TOTAL EUROPE.	41	103	82	226