

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

Peace Treaty with Russia
Moscow, July 12, 1920

Lietuvos
nacionalinė
M. Mažvydo
biblioteka

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

1. Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;
 2. They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;
 3. They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.
- Atlantic Charter
August 14, 1941

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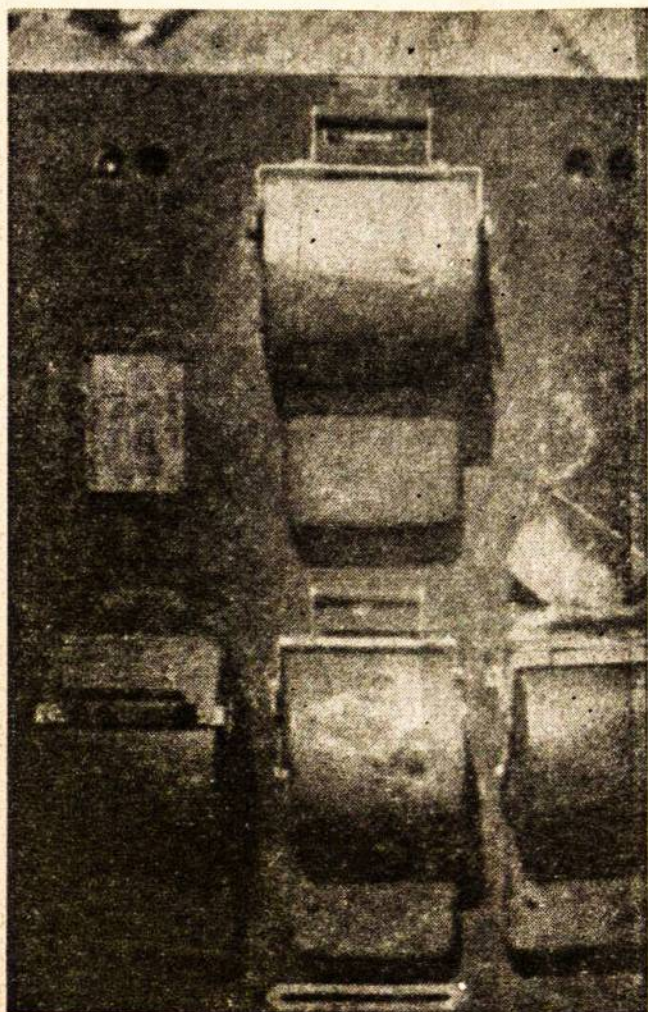
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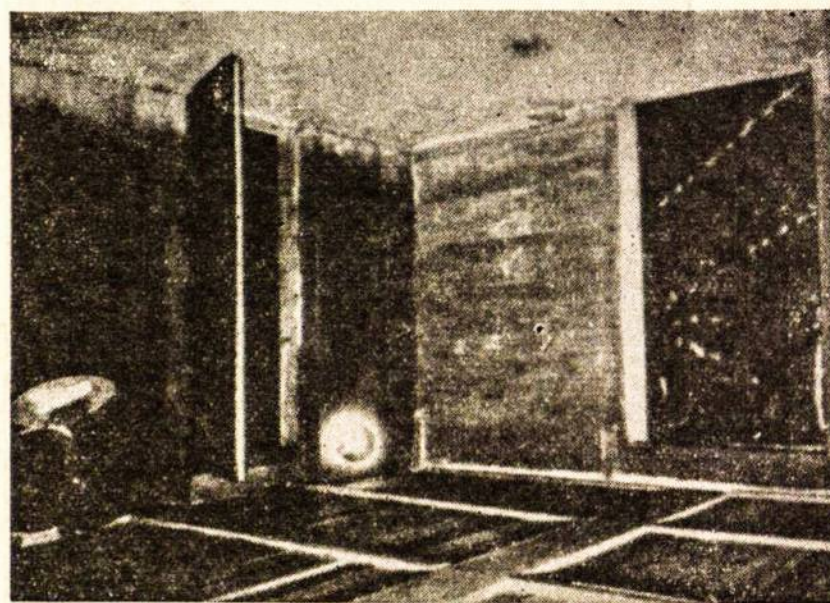
Russian Political Penology

Article 58 of the Soviet Penal Code

When the first mass arrests were made in the Baltic States in the early part of July 1940, no one—not even “President” Paleckis of Lithuania—could answer inquiries about the types of charges against so many persons of different walks of life. The “President” could only console the inquiring friends with the statement that the prisoners would be released “after the elections to the People’s Diet.” His wife tearfully told her circle of friends: “We are utterly helpless. Everything is directed from Moscow.”



The “furnishing” of a Soviet “Inquest Chamber” in Kaunas.
Electrical torture appliances.



The Death Chamber of the Soviet MVD dungeons in Kaunas.
The adjustable floor boards regulate the blood flow in the armored room.

The “elections” passed—but no prisoners were released. On the contrary, more people disappeared every night. People ceased wondering about the charges: imprisonment became as common a *necessity* of Soviet life as vacations for workers in the old days of independence. Under Lithuanian law, indictment was presented to a detainee within 24 hours—or he was released. But the NKVD never heard of such “outdated bourgeois prejudices”: the NKVD could hold a prisoner for months—and charges would be found ultimately.

Detaining only political leaders at first, the NKVD had hoped to amass some evidence of a scandalous character that could be ballyhooed into a staged mass trial. However, Lithuanian political leaders failed to justify the NKVD hopes. Nevertheless, no one was released. Instead, the NKVD applied the notorious *Article 58* of the Penal Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic whereunder *a citizen of any foreign country could be tried for treason to Russia.*

As with many other phenomena of Soviet life, the contents of the Russian Penal Code are “state secret.”

Nevertheless, during the Insurrection of June 1941, the Lithuanian insurgents seized many secret files of the NKVD, including the six-and-a-half page Article 58: Article 1 of the First Chapter of the Special Part (Crimes against the State), with amendments up to 15th November 1940.

This Article is reproduced herein in full, in an English translation.

* * *

Crimes Against the State Counterrevolutionary Acts

ARTICLE 58, section 1.—Every activity directed toward the overthrow, undermining or weakening of the councils of workers and peasants and of the government of workers and peasants of the Union of the SSRs and of the Union and autonomous republics, elected in accordance with the Constitution of the Union of the SSRs and the constitutions of the Union republics, or directed toward undermining or weakening of the external security of the Union of the SSRs or of the basic economic, political and national achievements of the proletarian revolution, is deemed to be a counter-revolutionary act.

In view of the international solidarity of the interests of all the working people, said activities are deemed to be counter-revolutionary likewise if directed against any other state of the working people, even though that state be not a member of the Union of the SSRs.

58^{1a}.—Treason toward the fatherland, that is, activities of citizens of the Union of the SSRs which harm the military power of the Union of the SSRs, its state independence or its territorial integrity, such as: espionage, divulging a military or state secret, passing over to the side of the enemy, desertion or flight abroad, are punishable by

the supreme penal measures—death by shooting and confiscation of entire property, and in the event of extenuating circumstances—by deprivation of freedom for ten years and confiscation of entire property.¹

58^{1b}.—The same crimes committed by the military personnel, are punishable by the supreme penal measures—death by shooting and confiscation of entire property.

58^{1c}.—In the event of desertion or flight abroad of a military person,—adult members of his family, if they had in any manner assisted in the treason which was either under preparation or actually committed, or were aware of the same yet failed to inform the government, are punishable by

deprivation of freedom for a period of from five to ten years and confiscation of entire property.

Other adult members of the traitor's family, who had lived together with him or were maintained by him at the moment of the crime, are to be deprived of their electoral right and to be exiled for five years to distant areas of Siberia.

¹Regarding the applicability of a deprivation of freedom, see Article 28.

58^{1g}.—Failure of a military person to report treason in preparation or a committed treason, draws deprivation of freedom for ten years.

Failure of other citizens (non-military) to inform, is prosecuted under Article 58¹².

58².—Armed insurrection or invasion of armed gangs into a Soviet territory for counterrevolutionary objectives, seizure of the central or local government for the same objectives or, taken individually, with the aim of separation by force of any part of the territory of the Union of the SSRs or of an individual Union republic, or in order to disrupt treaties concluded with other states by the Union of the SSRs, draws

the supreme measures of defense—death by shooting or outlawing as an enemy of the working people, with the confiscation of property and deprivation of citizenship of a Union republic and, thereby, of the Union of the SSRs and exile for all time beyond the frontiers of the Union of the SSRs, permitting, in the event of extenuating circumstances, a commutation to the extent of deprivation of freedom to not less than three years with confiscation of the whole or a part of property.

58³.—Maintenance of relations with a foreign state or its individual representatives for counterrevolutionary purposes, likewise any assistance to a foreign state which is either in a state of war with the Union of the SSRs or is engaged in hostile intervention or blockade, draws—

measures of social defense, indicated in Article 58² of this Code.

58⁴.—Any assistance in any manner in waging activities directed against the Union of the SSRs, rendered to that part of international bourgeoisie which, not recognizing equal rights of a communistic system coming to replace the capitalistic system, seeks to overthrow it, also when rendered to social groups or organizations influenced or directly organized by that bourgeoisie, draws—

deprivation of freedom for not less than three years with confiscation of the whole or a part of property or, in the presence of especially aggravating circumstances, the supreme measures of social defense—death by shooting or outlawing as an enemy of the working people with the deprivation of citizenship of an Union republic and, thereby, of the Union of the SSRs and exiling for all time beyond the frontiers of the Union of the SSRs and confiscation of property.

58⁵.—Individual action of influencing a foreign state or any of its social groups, by communicating with their representatives, use of false documents or by any other means, to declare a war, to cause an armed intervention in the affairs of the Union of the SSRs or to take other unfriendly actions, to apply a blockade, to seize state property of the Union of the SSRs or of the Union republics, to disrupt diplomatic relations, to violate treaties concluded with the Union of the SSRs and such like, draws—

measures of social defense indicated in Article 58² of this Code.

58⁶.—Espionage, that is, the divulging, theft or gathering for the purpose of divulging to foreign states, counterrevolutionary organizations or private persons, of information which in its contents is an especially guarded state secret, draws—

deprivation of freedom for not less than three years and confiscation of the entire or a part of property, and in the event when the espionage caused or might have caused especially grave consequences to the interests of the Union of the SSRs—the supreme measures of social defense—death by shooting or outlawing as an enemy of the working people, jointly with deprivation of the citizenship of an Union republic and, thereby, of the Union of the SSRs and exiling for all time beyond the frontiers of the Union of the SSRs and confiscation of property.¹

Transfer, theft or gathering for the purpose of transferring to aforesaid organizations or persons, for remuneration or without a remuneration, of economic information which by its contents does not constitute an especially guarded state secret but which is not publishable for reasons of a direct statutory ban or a decree of the directors of boards, institutions and concerns, draws—

deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years.

Note 1.—An especially guarded state secret is that information which is enumerated in a certain list confirmed by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of the SSRs, in agreement with the councils of people's commissars of the Union republics, and is brought to the attention of all.

Note 2.—Article 193²⁴ of this Code is effective regarding espionage by persons mentioned in Article 193¹ of the Code.

58⁷.—Undermining of the pecuniary turnover or credit system of state industry, transport, commerce, or co-operation, done for counter-revolutionary purposes by respectively using state institutions and concerns, or acting against their normal functioning, also abuse of state institutions and concerns or activity contrary to their functioning, conducted for the benefit of the former owners or of the interested capitalist organizations, draws—

measures of social defense, indicated in Article 58² of this Code.¹

58⁸.—Perpetration of terrorist acts directed against representatives of the Soviet government or against activities of the revolutionary organizations of workers and peasants, and participation in the perpetration of such acts by persons who are members of counter-revolutionary organizations, draws—

measures of social defense, indicated in Art. 58² of this Code.

58⁹.—Disruption or damage of railroads or other roads and means of people's liaison and communication, watermains, public warehouses and other structures of state and social property, for counterrevolutionary purposes, by detonation, setting fire or other means, draws—

measures of social defense, indicated in Art. 58² of this Code.¹

¹Regarding the applicability of a deprivation of freedom, see Art. 28.

58¹⁰.—Propaganda or agitation in its contents urging the overthrow, or undermining or weakening of the Soviet regime or to commit individual counter-revolutionary crimes (anticipated in Articles 58²-58⁹), also dissemination, production or keeping of literature of such contents, draws—

deprivation of freedom for not less than six months.¹

The same acts in the event of a mass movement, or of the use of religious or national prejudices of the masses, or in circumstances of war, or in places where a state of war had been decreed, draws—

measures of social defense, indicated in Art. 58² of this Code.

58¹¹.—Any organizational activity directed toward the preparation or perpetration of the crimes anticipated in the Article herein, also participation in an organization formed for the preparation or perpetration of any crimes anticipated in the Article herein, draws—

measures of social defense, indicated in the respective sections of the Article herein.

58¹².—Failure to inform of a positively known counterrevolutionary crime, either under preparation or already perpetrated, draws—

deprivation of freedom for not less than six months.¹

58¹³.—Active deeds or active struggle against the working class and the revolutionary movement, committed while holding office in a responsible post or the secret (agency) service under the tsarist order or with the counterrevolutionary government during the civil war, draws—

measures of social defense, indicated in Art. 58² of this Code.

58¹⁴.—Counterrevolutionary sabotage, that is, willful failure to perform one's prescribed duties or willful negligence in their performance, with the express purpose of weakening governmental authority and functioning of the state apparatus, draws—

deprivation of freedom for not less than one year and confiscation of the entire or a part of property, with additional increase in the event of aggravating circumstances, up to the supreme measures of social defense—death by shooting and confiscation of property.

¹Regarding the applicability of a deprivation of freedom, see Art. 28.



Skinned alive by the MVD—skin of the hand, fingers and nails of a Lithuanian soldier.

The Inner Regime of a Police State

The NKVD Cadres

The October 1946 issue of the *Bulletin* reproduced a Red Army map of the "Lithuanian SSR, Latv. SSR and BSSR—First Edition 1939," and a reference to the secret order No. 001223 of the NKVD of the USSR dated 11 October 1939, the very day after the signing of the Non-aggression and Mutual Assistance Pact between Lithuania and the Soviet Union.

It is clear that the invasion and annexation of the Baltic States was planned by the Soviet Government immediately upon the initiation of the Russo-German negotiations for a partnership in aggression and plunder.

Soviet naval, air and land bases were introduced in all three Baltic States in the late fall of 1939. In addition to political commissars normally attached to Russian armed forces, NKVD personnel was assigned to such bases to lay the groundwork for an eventual liquidation of the "hostile anti-Soviet element" in conformance with the infamous order No. 001223. The NKVD organized local skeleton staffs of members of the Communist Party. These cadres were to be supplemented at an opportune moment. Finally, the Soviet armed forces occupied Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia June 15-17, 1940. NKVD troops accompanied the regular armed forces.

Antanas Sniečkus, a native traitor trained in the Soviet Union and named First Secretary of the Central Committee of the LKP/b (Communist Party—bolshevik of Lithuania), was appointed the first chief of the NKVD for Lithuania. Comrade Gladkov, a Russian alien, was named Deputy NKVD in charge of the "repressive work," in order to relieve comrade Sniečkus for political activities.

Members of the Communist Party were immediately named chiefs of all police precincts, superintendents of prisons and chauffeurs. The regular police were gradually dismissed, and Russian NKVD troops and native "Workers and Peasants Militia" replaced the police.

On 7 July 1940 Sniečkus ordered the first wave of mass arrests to be effected during the night of 11 to 12 July 1940, a day before the scheduled "elections to a People's Diet." Lists of the people slated for liquidation were compiled by several NKVD officials who directed their subordinates.

The first group of four—directed by comrade Krasin, a Soviet alien of Latvian descent—was to list the Nationalist sympathizers.

The second group of two—directed by comrade Dembo, a native Jew—was to list the right wing Nationalists, sympathizers of Prof. Voldemaras.

The third group of one—comrade Finkelšteinas, a native Jew—was to list the "Trotskyists and Ess-ers"—that is, Communist deserters and sympathizers of the non-existent Socialist Revolutionary Party (Kerensky).

The fourth group of four—directed by comrade Komodos, a native Jewess, daughter of a prominent merchant—was to draft the list of the Christian Democratic Party's adherents.

The fifth group of three—directed by comrade Macevičius, a native Jew—was to list the Farmer Populists and Socialdemocrats.

Comrade Todes, a Jewish chief of Department One, was to supervise the timely compilation of the lists. Comrade Gailevičius, the only Lithuanian among the executioners, was placed in charge of Department 2 and verification of the home addresses of people slated for liquidation. The original order was reproduced in the July-August 1947 issue of the *Lithuanian Bulletin*.

The distribution of work among the executioners betrayed the chief weakness of the Soviet regime: the lack of Party members of Lithuanian race and the distrust of any official with a Lithuanian background. This weakness dictated the need to recruit a network of secret agents-informers.

The "Agency" Network

Creation of an NKVD network of agent-informers was not an easy task for the Russians to achieve in Lithuania, inasmuch as there had been less than 700 Party members of Lithuanian race and the NKVD chiefs, for the most part, were either alien Russians or native Jews and Russians. Being strangers in the country, they lacked the necessary understanding and knowledge of local people. Violence alone was at the disposal of the new masters, and they coupled violence with chantage and deception in order to recruit "the agency."

Every member of the Party and of the Komsomol automatically is an agent-informer of the MVD. Instructions are then provided by the MVD. Thus, for instance, the NKVD of Utena county instructed the agents on 1 November 1940:

"Militiamen and Komsomol members must take part in the gatherings and processions to the cemeteries during the days and the night of 1st to 2nd November. They must observe with extreme diligence the behavior of the priests, of the pupils of upper age brackets and other elements, in order to note in time and prevent the danger of counterrevolutionary excesses, songs, posters, speeches, demonstrations of any kind, etc. All of the counterrevolutionary incidents must be reported immediately to the Utena branch of the NKVD by telephoning 45, 123, 126 or 5.

"Persons organizing anything of a counterrevolutionary nature, must be detained at once without fuss and, if possible, not publicly."

Lurking squads of NKVD militiamen and agents detained masses of high school students who gathered to pay their respects to the fallen heroes of the Lithuanian Independence Wars on November 1 and 2.

The NKVD strove to plant its agents in every factory and office—wherever several persons met. When a person summoned to the NKVD refused to become an informer, he was threatened with arrest and execution—some were executed to serve as an example to others.

Several hundred thousand people were recruited by the NKVD within one short year of the Russian rule (1940-1941). Some of them were engaged in such a clever manner that they themselves did not realize the fact. Special attention was at all times directed at the Roman Catholic clergy who were closest to the rural people and to the city proletariat. The NKVD noted that, even though religion was banned from schools, the youths found means to continue their catechetical instruction.

The secret informers had to sign the following pledge, which is reproduced in the Russian original in the Swedish edition of Albert Kalme's *"The Soviet Bloody Deeds in the Baltic in the Light of Documents"* (*Sovjets Blodsdad i Baltikum i dokumentarisk belysning*, Natur och Kultur, Stockholm 1948, p. 112):

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Secret

Form No. 1a

I, the undersigned
(the surname, name and patronymic)
give the present acknowledgment to
(institution's name)
that, having become thoroughly acquainted with the
instruction of
(the issuing office)

regarding the conduct of a secret work, I obligate myself to perform precisely and accurately the directions of the said instruction and to maintain in strict secrecy both the problems of my assignment and the very fact of my work in a secret sector.

I also obligate myself to inform the secret branch of
(institution's name)

of all changes in the information indicated in my last previous questionnaire and, specifically, concerning my relatives and acquaintances having connections with foreigners or who have moved abroad.

I was warned that I am strictly responsible in an out-of-court manner for any non-compliance with the regulations of the secret work and a violation of this acknowledgment.

Signature.....
(sign plainly)

..... the year 194 ..

A Sample Report of a "SS" — "Secret Collaborator"

Reports of the secret informers were carefully guarded. Even Cabinet members of Lithuanian nationality were held under suspicion, as may be observed from the following report of an informer and the resolution of the NKVD official.

"AA—3

Strictly Secret.

Agency Report.

"11 February 1941.

The source—"Žemaitis"
Received by—Dzhigalyuk

"Juozas Papečkys—of 15 Vaižgantas St., was War Minister of the State Council in 1926. When this Council was abolished in 1940, from the end of the year he worked in the codification division of the people's commissariat of justice, and was discharged on 1st February current year.

"On 10th February, he sought a job at the State Publishing personnel office, to work in the juridical division.

"Papečkys, whom I know since 1933 (at Palanga), told me that Vaitonis, too, was discharged from the codification division of the people's commissariat of justice and that he immediately committed suicide (hanged himself)—(this is true according to other reports). "Pakarklis fired me under the compulsion of his deputy (from the USSR) who will, most likely, become the commissar as soon as he will learn a little Lithuanian. The reason for discharge, in the commissar's own words,—it is inconvenient that a former Minister should be working in a Soviet state apparatus."

"Having learned that Markevičius, a former boxer who until 1933 had worked in the Co-operative Bank where he was convicted to 3 years of imprisonment for embezzlement of a large sum of money, is working as chief of the planning-economic division of State Publishing,—Papečkys told me with irony,—here, such persons find employment in the state apparatus, even though criminals. It is evident that they want to liquidate the Lithuanian intelligentsia.

"As far as I know, Papečkys formerly adhered to the political views of the populists (of the right wing)."

Comrade Dzhigalyuk, Deputy Chief of Section 1 of the Department II, wrote down his resolution on the report:

"Transmit a copy of the agent's report to Section 4 and attach to the file on Pakarklis. Papečkys to be taken into accounting."

On 28 March 1941, the same Dzhigalyuk signed a decree regarding Papečkys:

"Initiate a formular file, having taken him into accounting according to the category of counterrevolutionary populists."

The Postal Control

Under the direction of comrade P. Levitatz, chief of Department IV of State Security board of the NKVD, listening posts were installed in telephone exchanges. Nevertheless, the people generally suspected this system and the NKVD records disclose that their conversations were extremely cautious.

The NKVD found the postal control—the PK—more profitable. Even though article 100 was included in the constitution of the Lithuanian SSR to the effect that "The law protects the integrity of a citizen's living quarters and the secrecy of correspondence," all letters were read surreptitiously. Moscow was greatly pleased with the PK. The SPO II (Special Department Two) of the NKVD of the USSR on 11 October 1940 addressed a secret letter No. 1028507 to comrade Captain Shpakov, chief of Department II of the NKVD for Lithuania. Shpakov was directed to provide, by 20 October, a report on the activities of its PK (to be reproduced later). The files of the PK for the period of 15 January through 7 June 1941 were seized by the Lithuanian insurgents.

Extracts from letters were translated into Russian and punctiliously entered in a so-called "memorandum" devised by Section 3 of the Special Department II of the NKVD. Names and addresses of the senders and of the addressees were noted in the "memorandum." These were forwarded to Department II of the NKVD for Lithuania. According to a secret order No. 10.30699 of 27 October 1940 addressed from the Department II of the NKVD in Moscow, special reports of three types on these "memoranda" were prepared; (1) regarding mail from abroad, (2) mail from Lithuania destined for abroad, and (3) internal correspondence. Numbers of the rifled letters were to be given, also the number of the confiscated pieces of mail which were forwarded "for further action" to proper offices.

Spontaneous resentment against the Russian rule and bitterness over a degrading level of life, ultimately led to an uncoordinated resistance movement. The first underground resistance steps were amateurish and clumsy, as people did not fully realize the character of the enemy. Hundreds of throwaways and crude posters fell into NKVD hands—along with hundreds of would-be resisters. But the rest of the people quickly perceived the hellish network of NKVD agents—and became extremely cautious. For instance, 500 hand grenades with capsules were stolen from a police station in Vilnius—and it was some weeks later, on 5 April 1941, that the Russians missed the grenades and mobilized their entire network to round up the guilty parties. They never succeeded—but innocent policemen were executed. . . . Some of the secret orders will be published in these pages to reveal the inner operations of the NKVD.

Recruitment of an Agent-Informer

Conspiracy and complete secrecy are the main characteristics of a Soviet "repressive service." A plenipotentiary selects his aides most carefully, chiefly from among the fanatical devotees of the "cause," old members of the Party.

The "collaborator" must first fill out a questionnaire with 49 questions. This questionnaire is then transmitted to the Cadres Department where every answer is carefully checked and rechecked—the detailed information concerning the petitioner's "social origin," nationality, citizenship, social status, Party regularity, general, special, partisan, military and "Chekist" training. The information includes such questions as whether the applicant was ever involved in litigation, whether he had ever visited abroad, his prior service in the Red Army or other armies, his former occupation, a complete roster of his family members and relatives with detailed addresses, etc., etc.

When an ordinary informer is selected, his past is usually ignored but his qualifications for producing "compromising materials" to the MVD-MGB undergo a careful scrutiny.

An informer—the "SS" or "*Sekretny Sotrudnik*" (Secret Collaborator)—has two personal files: a "Work file" and a "Personal file." Both files bear the same number, and are kept in safes or fireproof steel cabinets. Upon transfer to another department, the agent's work file must be transferred with an accompanying letter from the Road-Transport Division of

the Special Department One for deposit in the archives of the Special Division of the Military Area. The pages of a file deposited in the archives must be basted and numbered, not more than 300-400 sheets in a single volume. The archive is called "DTO, OO Military Area Archive" (Road Transport Division, Special-Department—*Osoby Otdyel*). The custodian receiving the volume for safekeeping, simultaneously issues to the transmitting bureau another folder for the next volume.

The "work file" also contains a list of persons reported-on which is gradually complemented. The cover of this "top secret state paper," bears the file number, the volume number, the agent's code name, when instituted and when surrendered for safekeeping, and the serial number of the archive.

When the informer provides compromising data regarding a person hostile to the Soviet order or disloyal to the Communist Party, such person is "taken into an accounting system": a file for him is instituted.

The instruction to "operational collaborators" (*operativny sotrudnik*) provides:

"1. Accounting files are kept in Part III of the Letter Serial division. When there is a large number of accounting files, these may be kept inside the folder of the respective Letter Serial file.

2. All persons taken into accounting under the letter serial cases, must be characterized systematically in the light of the agency reports.

When compromising material is found and an anti-Soviet or other criminal activity is clarified—the accounting folder is removed from the letter serial file and a new file-formular, or an agency file, is instituted; simultaneously, the accounting folder of the subject is returned to Special Department One for removal from the letter serial account and for destruction.

3. In the event of death of the subject, flight abroad or non-confirmation of the material upon which such account was instituted, the accounting file with requisite information is turned over for safekeeping to the archives.

4. In the event the person against whom a letter serial file was instituted, moves to another city or gets employment in another office or plant,—the accounting file is removed from the letter serial part and, through Special Department One, is transferred to the proper NKVD organ, or is turned over to the collaborator who services that office (plant) where the subject moved to.

A transfer of the accounting files to the NKVD organs in accordance with the place of residence of the accountable subjects—is permitted only after receipt of the verified confirmation of the accountable subject's address at the new place of residence.

5. The fact of transfer of an accounting file, of surrender for safekeeping in the archive, or of institution of a file-formular and agency file,—must be duly noted under the letter serial files in part 3."

Treatment of Different Categories

The treatment of prisoners and the degree of torture depend on the category of the prisoner. Lithuanian prisoners are divided into 3 main groups:

1. *Anti-Soviet Element*. Persons indicated in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the "Daily Summary" are deemed

such: former political party and cultural leaders, upper bracket officials, security officers, intelligence officers, former White Guard members and all people whose *past connections* are disliked by the Russians. These people were, and are, treated "most kindly"—if bolshevik methods could be called such.

2. *Counter-revolutionary Element.* Members of counter-revolutionary organizations, producers and disseminators of clandestine appeals, newspapers and leaflets, suspected foreign spies, saboteurs, persons suspected of intention to flee abroad, guerrillas, etc.—are treated most cruelly. Their activities or "crimes" are connected with *the present* and they merit no consideration whatsoever. It is these people who are most determined, most enterprising and most elusive.

3. *Renegade Communists.* In the Soviet terminology, such people are "provocateurs and Trotskyists," deserters of the Party discipline. The Russians had complete dossiers on such persons prior to the occupation and there was little that could be accomplished by additional interrogation. Their fate was sealed in advance—few, if any, survived the arrival of the NKVD.

Arrests and inquests of political prisoners are "sanctioned" and supervised by Soviet Prosecutors (*Prokuror, Prokuratura*). These officials, as a rule, are of a slightly higher intelligence than the ordinary "investigators." Consequently, they guide the task of inquest. However, there are millions of political trials in the Soviet Union—and so few prosecutors that they are unable to intervene in each case and matters are left to the lowly "investigators."

Andrei Vyshinsky, when he was Chief Prosecutor, issued a strictly secret order dated 27 November 1938 and bearing number 1/001562 transmitting the decree of the Council of People's Commissars based on the decree of the All-Union Party/bolshevik CK of 17 November 1938 "*Concerning arrests, prosecutorial supervision and inquests.*" This top secret order disclosed grave deficiencies in the Soviet prosecuting-judicial apparatus and in the NKVD "work." Vyshinsky conferred great powers upon the prosecutors and NKVD plenipotentiaries in eliminating the deficiencies and errors, in perfecting the system "honorably and self-denyingly" (*samootverzhenno*) for a "bolshevik combat against all people's enemies, fascist, Trotsky-Bukharinite and other foreign intelligences and various fatherland traitors."

Vyshinsky detailed the prosecutor's duties and ordered a strict compliance. But it appears that this order had little effect. Comrade Bochkov, the Prosecutor General of the USSR, in his top secret order No. 161/102c of 17 September 1940, and the Judge Advocate General of the Red Army in his secret order No. PR/2 of 14 January 1941, voiced the same complaints as Vyshinsky had a few years earlier. Territorial Baltic Corps Judge Advocate General, comrade Gavrilov, in a secret order No. 022/2-D of 8 February 1941, angrily reproved military area and divisional Military Prosecutors for their grievous miscarriage of duties and gave explicit instructions. The orders of the Prosecutor General of the Soviet Union were equally applicable to military prosecutors of the notorious comrade Pribov.

Pribov's staff in Lithuania had special orders. Brigadier General Blauberg, the military jurisconsult of



A Patrol of Lithuanian Freedom Fighters.

the Territorial Baltic Corps, on 12 April 1941 issued a secret directive No. 02833 to all military prosecutors of Divisions and Armies of the Special Baltic Military Area. He noted that the prosecutors must work under "extraordinary conditions of our area, the frontier area extending over the territory of young Soviet republics where, alongside the entrenchment of the Soviet rule and socialistic order, strong capitalistic customs survive and direct hostile activity is waged by counter-revolutionary elements which attempt to subvert the unstable strata of the population for their despicable aims."

The Brigadier continued:

"The Chief Prosecutor of the Red Army, attending a consultation of the Baltic Area prosecutors, noted the specific conditions of our area and stated: 'Pribov's peculiarities are known to you. These peculiarities demand greater effort from the collaborators of the Military Prosecutor's office. Beginning with alertness and ending with the entire activity of a military prosecutor—everything must be seeped (*pronizano*) into the peculiarities of your area.' The military prosecutor, the military investigator, and the collaborator of our organs, must never for a single minute forget this demand in his practical work and in his individual behavior."

"This demand must be especially noted by the military prosecutors of national units. Among the commanders, officers and Red Army men—former soldiers who remained in the army—in these national units, there are individuals who originated from a socially alien element, reactionary and hostile to the Soviet rule and the Red Army. These elements, by abusing the backwardness of individual fighters, their religious superstitions, national ideas, insufficient understanding of the new socialistic order, Soviet laws, statutes, decrees and regulations,—are attempting in all ways to wage an anti-Soviet and counter-revolutionary activity. It must be noted that such excesses (*vylazki*) are frequently inspired by foreign intelligence which have their agents in such units.

"The true bolshevik alertness will help the military prosecutor in demasking the enemy and delivering a well aimed blow. Diligent and deeply thought-out examination of the cases—the prophylactic means at the disposal of the military prosecutor—will paralyze such hostile actions."

These repeated exhortations, directed mainly against Lithuanian officers and men, caused untold suffering and claimed many victims. Not only the NKVD-NKGB investigators but the military investigators as well gave no quarter and stopped at nothing in "liquidating" the Lithuanian opposition to foreign enslavement. A great many prisoners signed admissions of any charges directed against them—just to escape further tortures: once a confession is wrought, the investigation is dropped and the prisoner is directed for trial and sentencing without additional tortures.

Internal Accounting System

The investigation-interrogation is to provide material for the charges to be brought. Investigation is conducted by the following "organs," according to Article 97 of the Soviet Penal Code:

- (1) Organs of the workers and peasants militia;
- (2) Organs of the Supreme State Security Board of the NKVD of the USSR and of the Supreme Fire Prevention Boards, organs of the finance, sanitation, technical, commerce and labor inspection in cases falling within their respective fields;
- (3) State institutions and officials may conduct investigation regarding the illegal activities of their subordinate officials on condition that, within three days, the case be forwarded to a proper prosecuting office, unless it had been directed through an administration chain.

Article 105 of the Soviet Penal Code provides that investigation must be completed within two months. Extension of time may be obtained in a manner prescribed by Article 116.

The Lithuanians were, and are, accused mostly under the notorious Article 58, sections 2 through 14. The preparatory investigation, that is, the amassing of the evidence for a formal trial, must be conducted in a manner set forth in Article 108.

Imprisonment is intended by the Russians to achieve several objectives: (1) to detain and ultimately destroy persons deemed dangerous, hostile or unreliable to the Soviet regime; (2) to gain as much information as possible regarding counterrevolutionary movements; and (3) to terrorize those remaining free into submission and loss of hope of liberation.

Therefore, not only persons surprised with a flagrant evidence of anti-Soviet activities are detained, but those who might become dangerous because of their former social status or activities are arrested.

"Operational Plenipotentiaries" had the following instructions:

"1. Formular file to be registered in Department I of the Boards of the NKVD (in DTO—Roads Transport Department—or in SPO—Secret Political Department—in the system of extraordinary accounting) on the same date when a decision to start a file-formular is confirmed.

"2. All newly disclosed compromising contacts in the file-formular, must be immediately indexed in a centralized account in the proper offices: NKVD Boards SPO I, DTO account, or OO—Special Department—of the military district.

"A complete list of all compromised persons is to be attached to the file-formular. Before each name, enter the numbers of the pages within the file where

compromising materials pertaining to such persons are to be found and the operational worker is to fill an index card of prescribed form regarding each person listed, to be turned over to the accounting apparatus.

"3. File-formular can be transferred or transmitted from one Department or organ to another only through respective NKVD Boards of the NKVD Special Department I, military district's DTO or OO, where such files are registered. In such cases, a decree is to be drafted, confirmed by the Chief or Deputy Chief of a respective NKVD Board DTO, NKVD Operational Department or the military district's OO; transmission of files to other NKVD organs is permitted only in the event the new place of residence of the principal subject of the file-formular, is verified.

"4. Files-formulars intended for a deposit in the archives, are sent for custody to the respective SPO I, NKVD DTO, or Military District's OO, as soon as the investigation in the case ensuing from this file-formular is concluded.

"5. It is categorically forbidden to attach the file-formular to the investigation file. Copies of the most important testimony in the investigation file and conclusion of indictment are to be attached to the file-formular.

"6. Each part of the file is to be numbered separately. The Operational Plenipotentiary must note on the last sheet of each part how many sheets were basted and numbered in this part, and must sign the same."

In Quest of Charges

This instruction was evidently intended for the newly promoted NKVD officials who were placed in charge of investigative work for the first time, due to expansion of activities over a freshly seized foreign country. Most of the investigators, however, had gained much experience in Russia.

Every political prisoner is, in the eyes of a Soviet investigator, an enemy who must be destroyed—not only because of his different political views, but because his cultural background is entirely different. The vast majority of the MVD-MGB investigators crucifying the Baltic and other non-Russian peoples, are strangers in the countries trampled by the Russian police network. For instance, one list of the prisoners and their investigators discloses that 341 Lithuanians were tormented in 1941 by 19 investigators: Dunikov, Gorodkov, Kazlauskas, Kharitonchik, Kubasov, Macevičius, Mikulėnas, Miloyd, Mitrokhin, Pekhov, Rozauskas, Sachikov, Shulyak, Telnov, Trinkūnas, Volfson, Yerigo, Zhileriskas, and Zubryakov. Of these, only two (Mikulėnas and Trinkūnas) were Lithuanians and six were natives (Jews), the rest were Russian aliens.

The Soviet security organs are firmly convinced of the righteousness of their system and the infallibility of their methods. Any one once falling into MVD clutches *must be guilty*, even though they are detained on mere suspicion in a haphazard fashion or due to individual "settlement of old accounts." Once a person is lodged behind the bars—charges would be found to fit the case.

Here is one sample of this type of reasoning:

"Strictly Secret. In person only.
17 August 1940.

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
VRM (Ministry of the Interior)
State Security and Criminal Police
DISTRICT OF MARIJAMPOLĖ
No. 4446.

"To Chief of the Area of Alytus.

"Reminding you of the telephonogram No. 229 of 16th July c.y., I reiterate the demand to collect urgently all the compromising materials regarding persons detained within your area during the operations of July of this year and to forward the same to me by 24th August.

"The information must be summarized as follows: the social origin and status of the prisoner, *when, where and in what respect the prisoner had become conspicuous in his activities against the common people of Lithuania*, that is, what crimes and when committed, membership in organizations, role played in them and offices held by him. All the facts must be compiled, names and surnames and residence addresses of the sufferers and witnesses to be listed, they are to be interrogated, and you are to express your opinion regarding each prisoner, giving his characteristic. All testimony must be reduced to writing and subscribed.

"I place the execution of this objective upon your personal responsibility.

District Chief
(signature illegible)"

* * *

Lithuanian prisoners were extremely difficult—and a great many prisoners lost their teeth during the "initial interrogation."

The Russians were at a loss to find proper charges, and the investigation dragged far longer than was anticipated in Article 116 of the Soviet Penal Code. Investigation of cases under Art. 58 was regulated by the term fixed in Art. 108—to be completed within two months, or the case was to be discontinued. In other cases, under Art. 105, investigation was to be completed within an additional one month's extension by a motivated decree of the prosecutor. Additional extension of time could be granted only by the Chief Prosecutor of a respective republic.

But the invader's officials paid no attention to their own laws.

"Secret

LSSR
PROKURATURA
of the Republic
Prison Supervision Department
5th June 1941.
No. 9/k 67

"To—Chief of the NKGB Branch in Alytus.

"Inspection of the legality of imprisonment of the prisoners held in the prisons of Marijampolė and Kaunas, discloses that, within your jurisdiction, prisoners are detained in custody under decrees of punitive action which were not sanctioned by the prosecutor and that, of the sanctioned decrees, term had expired and was not extended.

"Furthermore, investigation of the majority of prisoners seems to consume overly long periods of time.

"I call your attention to the above mentioned facts and note that such a situation cannot be tolerated further, when the NKGB organs, placed in charge of safeguarding the socialistic laws, themselves violate Article 99 of the Constitution of the Lith. SSR and Articles 116 and 159 of the Criminal Code.

"Therefore, I ask you to undertake urgently needed measures in order that, by the 20th of June, the following be transmitted to the indicated prisons:

"1) Sanctioned decrees of punitive measures or written reports regarding receipt of the sanctions with an indicated date of receiving.

"2) Procure prosecutor's consent for extension of the investigation and transmit to the prisons the copies of the decree (sanctioned by the prosecutor) for extension of the investigation term.

"3) Rush the conclusion of the delayed cases under investigation.

"You are to inform the Prosecutor's Office of the actions taken hereunder.

"I warn that the Republic's Prosecuting Office shall take measures to call to responsibility persons guilty of non-regulating the cases mentioned hereinabove, within the prescribed term.

"Annex: the list.—

A. Mileika
Acting Chief of the Department of Prisons
/A. Mileika/

"ANNEX

Strictly Secret

THE LIST

of cases of prisoners under jurisdiction of the Security Organs of Alytus, where decrees for punitive measures were either non-sanctioned by the prosecutor or were sanctioned but term for investigation expired:

Consec. No.	Surname, name, and father's name	When brought to prison	Penal Code Article Remarks
1.	Burokas Simas, son of Simas	Jan. 8, 1941	Marijampolė prison No. 6
2.	Gornevičius Petras, son of Jonas	Sept. 16, 1940	" " "
3.	Vasiliauskas Zigmas, s. of Mikas	Sept. 17, 1940	" " "
4.	Žukaitis Bronius, s. of Teofilis	Oct. 2, 1940	Kaunas prison No. 2
5.	Kaustaklis Petras, s. of Petras	Oct. 10, 1940	" " "
6.	Komisaraitis Mikas, s. of Juozas	Oct. 17, 1940	" " "
7.	Kalinauskas Ignas, s. of Vaclovas	Nov. 14, 1940	" " "
8.	Jacunskas Balys, s. of Jonas	Sept. 18, 1940	" " "
9.	Mironas Vladas, s. of Zigmas	Sept. 12, 1940	" " "

A. Mileika
Chief

Prison Supervision Department"

It may be noted in passing that "Mironas Vladas, son of Zigmas," was the Reverend Mironas, former Prime Minister of a Coalition Cabinet of Lithuania.

Prisons were overcrowded: dozens of people were crowded into cells intended for several persons, as the prisoner population of Lithuania was small in the days of independence. Windows were boarded or bricked, to preclude sunlight and communication with the outside. Food was exceptionally bad—usually vegetable soup and mouldy bread. *The regime was, and is, more cruel than in Russia itself.* Criminals are placed together with political prisoners, to spy on the latter. A number of the very first prisoners succeeded in committing suicide.

"Interrogation"

A beaten-up, vermin-infested dirty prisoner is finally brought before an investigator. The latter, as a general rule, greets the victim with a stream of elaborate and exceptionally filthy Russian profanity. This "system" is employed not only by the ordinary brutes placed in charge of investigation, but by the highest officials.

For instance, comrade Gladkov, People's Commissar of State Security for Lithuania, who in the theater foyers played the role of a polished gallant à la Vyshinsky, exceeded his subordinates in degrading behavior. Thus, on 16 May 1941, professor Ignas Končius was called to the NKGB in connection with the arrest of his son, Leonas. After a brief conversation with an investigator, the aged professor was called before the NKGB himself. As soon as prof. Končius entered the lavishly furnished cabinet of Gladkov, the commissar greeted him:

"Chtozh ty voshol kak prostitutka, — ty, durak ty, idiot a ne professor. Kak ty stoish? . . . Ty borotsya za svoju nezavisimost? My polozhili so vsemi manerami na vashu nezavisimost." (Hah, you entered like a prostitute, you . . . you fool, idiot not a professor. How do you stand? . . . You wish to stand for your independence? We had laid our — with all mannerism over your independence . . .)

Gladkov raved thus for a half hour. Behind the professor stood four armed NKGB investigators, including the one who accompanied him to comrade Gladkov. The commissar raved about the Cheka and the GB (State Security) and concluded:

"Kto popadayet v Cheka, tot iz neya nevykhodit, ponimayesh? No tebya my vypustim, dadim tebye vozmozhnost podumat i snova pozvyom. Ty nam togda otvyetish chto mozhesh nam predlozhit chtob spasti sebya i syna. Teper stupay!" (Whoever gets into the Cheka, does not leave it, understand? But we will release you, we will give you an opportunity to think and will call you again. You will then answer what you propose to do in order to save yourself and your son. Now get out!)

Prof. Končius was released. He was rearrested May 22, 1941, and was one of the few survivors of the mass massacre perpetrated by the NKVD at Cherven in Whiteruthenia.

The usual tactics of the first interrogation—continual blasphemy. The prisoner is then seated and the investigator solemnly announces that all of the prisoner's activities are well known to him. He proposes that the prisoner should frankly confess all his crimes against the Soviet Union and name his fellow conspirators,—that is, if he wishes to save himself, his family and relatives. Otherwise—death in some underground dungeon or a bullet in his forehead awaits him.

The prisoner, of course, has no idea regarding his alleged "crimes" and boldly disclaims any guilt of charges not known to him. The investigator then threatens him. The prisoner is confined to a solitary "kartzel"—to think it over. If the prisoner weakens—all sorts of promises are made, and he is placed in a cell with other prisoners—to prove his "reliability" by spying on others.

Safeguards Against Escapes

Interrogation always takes place at night. The prisoner is awakened at midnight and led to the chamber where he is submitted to physical torture. The investigator first puts his huge Russian "Nagan" pistol on the table—and makes threats. When swearing does not accomplish the purpose, the investigator employs his fist and pistol butt. Experienced "body mechanics" are summoned to satisfy their sadism. . . . Attempts at suicide are carefully balked:

"Strictly Secret."

ORDER

OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE SECURITY OF THE LSSR FOR 1941

No. 0027 CONTENTS: Guarding of prisoners during investigation and escorting.

No. 0027 Kaunas, 26 April 1941.

"Supplementing my order No. 0039 of 5th November 1940 and No. 0022 of 19 April 1941,

I ORDER:

"1. Interrogation of prisoners in the NKGB buildings (in Kaunas, Vilnius, etc.)—is to be conducted only in chambers equipped for such purposes, namely: windows barred by iron grilles, doors orderly and the interior of the chamber bared of all external objects in accordance with my instructions.

"In the absence of these requirements in the working cabinets, interrogation must not be conducted there but must be conducted in the prison, in the chambers of investigation.

"2. During questioning of the more important state criminals, one collaborator must be assigned to assist the investigator in guarding the prisoner. It is categorically forbidden to leave prisoners unguarded.

"3. Chief of Internal Prisons and Chief of Investigation department are to provide not less than two guards to escort the prisoners to the place of interrogation, and more men if necessary.

"4. Comrade KARP, Chief of the AFUS of the NKGB, must speedily install the requisite grilles for windows of the chambers where investigations are conducted.

"Middle landings of stairways must be enclosed in iron nets and the necessary furniture must be provided to investigators.

"5. Comrade VILIMAS, Commandant of the NKGB, to systematically oversee the execution of this order and to report any violations to me.

"6. Comrade SHAROK, Chief of the Vilnius City Board, and chiefs of the county branches of the NKVD and NKGB, must immediately put this order into effect locally.

"7. I warn the entire operational personnel that, for the least infraction of my orders to guard the prisoners during the interrogation and escorting,—I shall call the violators to an accounting.

"Contents of this order are to be communicated to the entire operational personnel.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE SECURITY OF THE LSSR SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY
(GLADKOV)"

This order is related to another order:

"Strictly Secret."

ORDER
OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE
SECURITY OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR
FOR THE YEAR 1941

No. 0028 CONTENTS: Regarding interrogation of prisoners.

No. 0028 *Kaunas, 25 April 1941.*

"Regardless of a series of directives and orders pertaining to equipment of the working cabinets of investigators, for dealing with prisoners, nevertheless, to this date, the chiefs of departments of the Narkomat of State Security, also the City Board and NKGB county branches, have not complied with the letter of the Narkom of State Security of the USSR of 17 February 1941 and my order No. 0039 of 5 November 1940.

"As in the past, prisoners are interrogated in cabinets where windows are unbarred, shadeless and facing the street. Heavy objects which could be used by the prisoner against the investigator, are left lying on the desks of the investigators.

"Interrogation of prisoners at night is not protected with the necessary safeguards, just as in the past. Investigators show carelessness in interrogating the criminals, they forget that they are facing an enemy who strives to utilize every convenient moment to provoke our organs.

"Furthermore, such negligence of duty helps the important prisoner criminals to escape.

"In consequence thereof, at 14 o'clock on 18 April 1941, a very important criminal jumped to the street from the room of the senior investigator of the division of Investigation of the City Board of Vilnius—State Security Sergeant OVCHINNIKOV. Room No. 218 was not adjusted to investigation of prisoners.

"Chief of the division of Investigation of the City Board of Vilnius—State Security Lieutenant comrade DOBROTVORSKY, and his Deputy, State Security Captain KOZLOV, had entered the room of OVCHINNIKOV more than once. They were aware that a prisoner, interrogated by OVCHINNIKOV, might take advantage at any moment to escape from our organs; nevertheless, they did not take the necessary precautionary measures.

"Chief of AUS (Supply Department) of the NKGB City Board of Vilnius did not carry out my order regarding installation of working cabinets for investigators, for the interrogation of prisoners.

I ORDER:

"For non-compliance with the order regarding the interrogation of prisoners, to relieve of duties and to arrest for 5 days, State Security Sergeant OVCHINNIKOV Aleksandr, son of Semyon,—senior investigator of the division of Investigation of the NKGB City Board of Vilnius.

"I reprimand State Security Lieutenant DOBROTVORSKY, chief of the Investigation division, and State Security Captain KOZLOV, deputy chief of the Investigation division, who were aware of the prisoner's importance and failed to provide guard over him.

"I warn VOLKOVITSKY, chief of AUS, over his non-compliance with my order regarding the equipment of the investigators' working cabinets and the failure to install window grilles.

"State Security Major SHAROK—chief of the NKGB City Board of Vilnius, to assume responsibility for eliminating the defects in the working cabinets of investigators, for providing guard over prisoners during the interrogation, in view of the work with them at night.

"To warn the entire personnel of collaborators of the NKGB that I will invoke the strictest measures against violators for similar incidents.

"To communicate the foregoing order immediately to all chiefs of the NKGB county branches for consideration in operational consultations and for corresponding compliance.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE SECURITY
OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR SENIOR MAJOR
OF STATE SECURITY (GLADKOV)"

These measures did not help the Russians against the more enterprising Lithuanians: on the morrow of Gladkov's order, an "important state criminal" Stanislovas KONOPKA, born in 1903 and a permanent resident of Vilnius, disarmed his investigator inside the City Board of the NKGB in Vilnius and fled. . . .

This incident infuriated the Russians. On 30 April 1941, comrade State Security Major BYKOV, Deputy Commissar of the NKGB, and comrade State Security Senior Lieutenant PYADYSHEV, chief of Department II of the NKGB for Lithuania, transmitted urgent secret orders to NKGB county chiefs, railroad and operational precincts, chief of the Vilnius City Board, commanders of Frontier Guard units 105, 106 and 107, chiefs of the NKVD, etc.—to apprehend Konopka. The order stated:

"Utilize urgently all possible active measures to find Konopka. Hold under surveillance all gathering places: railroad and autotransport stations, docks, check all hotel registrants, the inns, etc.

"Organize the search in contact with the NKVD branches and for this purpose inform the NKVD and chiefs of militia branches and precincts.

"Upon identifying, arrest Konopka and immediately advise Department II of the NKGB of the LSSR; until further instructions are received, hold him under doubled guard. Every five days inform Department II of the NKGB of the LSSR regarding the progress of the search."

Konopka's photograph was enclosed.

"Furnishings" of Interrogation Chamber

The furnishings of the "working cabinet for interrogation" of the NKVD-NKGB are especially significant. They have the following "aids":

(1) Rubber stick.—Prisoner is struck over the back and stomach until he loses consciousness. A person subjected to this "treatment" is unable either to sit or stand, in most cases his intestinal organs burst.

(2) "Bracelets" to squeeze chained hands.

(3) A wheel with rings for fingers: turned by a lever, it breaks the finger bones.

(4) A special presser to squeeze the main nose ligament until the victim bleeds profusely.

(5) Needles, of various sizes, and sharp sticks to pierce the soles of feet and to pull off the nails and skin from hands.

(6) Instruments to break the bones of shins and arms.

(7) A post for suspending the victim by armpits as he is beaten with a rubber stick.

(8) A special instrument to squeeze testicles—very painful and causing loss of consciousness.

(9) Electrical appliances—wires are connected to the nose, ear or tongue, and the other end to sexual organs, etc.

(10) Hands and feet are placed in fire and ice.

More elaborate "instruments" for use by "body mechanics" are at the disposal of the "central" investigation places.



Scalps of Lithuanian Prisoners Scalped by the NKVD—Telšiai, 1941.

Forcible Repression of All Religion

Communism is a religion which tolerates no heresies or competition. For this reason, all organized religious life is forcibly eradicated wherever the Communist Party's armed arm—the Soviet Army and the MVD-MGB troops—steps in. The Russian Orthodox Church which had enjoyed the status of a State religion under the Tsars and which claimed the loyalty of the Russian masses, was initially combatted. Later, the method of infiltration and subordination to the Party's ends was tried—quite successfully: presently this Church is but a branch of the Soviet secret police. When the Russian rule was extended over non-Russian peoples, the Russians immediately took over the control of the Orthodox Church and attempted to eliminate other, rival faiths. The Uniate Church of the Ukrainians—the most bitterly opposed Church because of its bonds with Rome and its adherence to the liturgy of the Eastern Rite—was the first to fall. The Russians executed or deported its Bishops and the loyal clergy, and imposed a "reunion" with the Moscow Patriarchate. In countries where religious loyalties are divided among several Christian churches, the Russians concentrate on taking over the weakest minority churches, such as the Protestant and Jewish churches in the Balkans. However, in countries where either the Roman Catholic Church or one of the Protestant Churches claim the loyalty of the majority, such Russian measures met, thus far, with miserable failure—as witness the experience in Lutheran Estonia, Lutheran-Catholic Latvia, and Catholic Lithuania and Poland.

Every step of a non-Communist is watched daily by hosts of secret agent-informers of the MVD. On Sundays, town market places and church yards are infested with these reprehensible wretches who closely listen to all conversation—and to the sermons of the priests.

The alien NKVD watchdogs to whom Catholicism was but a hearsay "terrorist and witchcraft" mystery, closely watched the clergy of Catholic Lithuania, so close to the rural people and the city proletariat. Even though the Russian satraps did not know the language of the occupied country, they saw that in spite of the expulsion of religion from schools, courts, army and

prisons, the relations of the native population with their Catholic clergy became even closer as soon as the Russians openly propagated a hatred for Christianity. Native atheists and liberals began attending churches—to show their contempt for the alien oppressor and their attachment to Lithuanian ways of life. Children continued their catechetical instruction outside schools—in family groups and in the churches.

Spying on the Clergy

On 2 October 1940, comrade Gladkov, NKVD Deputy Commissar for Lithuania, addressed all NKVD chiefs throughout the country cautioning them that, according to accumulated materials, Catholic priests and persons formerly active in the Catholic organizations, have reactivated their clandestine activities through sermons, contacts with school youths and religious sodalities and fraternities.

The order stated:

"Strictly Secret

TO ALL CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNTY
BRANCHES OF THE NKVD

It is established by materials at the disposal of the NKVD that the Lithuanian priests and former leaders and members of the Catholic parties and organizations initiated their clandestine activities and reactivated their hostile work through several principal channels:

1. By propagating national-chauvinistic "ideas" in a camouflaged way and often openly during services to the faithful inside churches and by endeavoring to influence the faithful against the Soviet rule;

2. By maintaining contact with school age youths (university and high school students and grammar school pupils). According to information at hand, by direction of Bishop Brizgys, priests were assigned to many rectories for the special purpose of illegal activities among the youths: to educate them in a national-chauvinistic spirit and to arouse a hatred for the communist order. The clergy extended this campaign all over Lithuania and it is waged on Sundays through

special sermons in churches for the youths, as well as in their homes where the youths gather in groups of 10 to 12, and through agitation among the faithful parents to indoctrinate their children in Catholic principles;

3. By waging anti-communist work on a large scale among the population through the legal Catholic fraternities and church groups ("Men's Apostolic Fraternity," "The Apostolic Fraternity of Prayer," "Tertiary Rosary Sodality," etc.), which are but political tools in the hands of the clergy.

In order to combat the hostile activities of the clergy,

I HEREBY ORDER:

1. To take all priests, in all counties, into a formular accounting.

2. To disclose and take into a formular accounting the entire leading membership of Catholic organizations and fraternities.

3. To initiate at once the elaboration in an agency manner of all members of the local Decanates and Curias.

4. To expose the activities of the Catholic parties, groups and fraternities, take urgent measures to recruit agents among priests and church employees (organists, sacristans) who maintain close relations with the leading members of the aforesaid parties, groups and fraternities.

At the same time, to recruit persons for the agency and informer service in the said environment and to direct them to split the Catholic organizations from the inside.

5. To establish which priests and fraternity leaders in your county maintain contacts with citizens of Germany, clarify the nature of such relations and, under both counts, take them into an active elaboration.

6. It is necessary to take into accounting all monks and nuns in counties where there are monasteries. The superiors of monasteries are to be taken into a formular accounting. Create an informer agency network by recruiting among monks-nuns.

7. Ascertain the places where priests meet students for their hostile work. Recruit upper class students for the preparation and perpetration of the splitting activity.

8. Because at the present moment, priests and active fraternity members are collecting signatures under a circulated petition to the government asking permission for religious instruction in schools, it is necessary to expose the organizers of this activity, and to take them into accounting and active elaboration.

9. Avoid failures in recruitment by preparing carefully the candidates and verify them in an agency manner. Bear in mind that some priests are not materially provided for and are wavering in their "world outlook ideology."

10. All cases of anti-Soviet counter-revolutionary manifestations among the clergy must be duly documented and the materials are to be forwarded to the NKVD of the LSSR.

11. By the 10th October, current year, present an exhaustive report concerning the hostile activity waged within your county by the clergy.

12. By the 15th October, c.y., submit to Department Two of the UGB (State Security Board) of the NKVD a memorandum regarding the agency and formular

cases instituted against the clergy, and indicate the materials amassed, the operative sources of the clarifying work and the measures you intend to take in the future regarding this work.

DEPUTY PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF THE
INTERIOR OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR,
SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY
(GLADKOV)

2 October 1940."

This decree directed the "work" against the Catholic majority exclusively. Nevertheless, the minority religions were not overlooked:

"Strictly Secret

**TO ALL COUNTY CHIEFS OF THE NKVD
OF THE LSSR**

The Supreme Board of State Security of the NKVD of the USSR has drawn up a plan of operations concerning practicing religious persons in the new Soviet republics.

Acting thereunder, I ORDER the following action:

1. Prepare rosters of all Catholic, Orthodox and sectarian societies and organizations which were active legally or illegally within your respective county under the Smetona regime.

2. Characterize the influence of each of these organizations among the masses and on public-political life (approximate the number of the faithful in each organization and their public-political place in the country's life).

3. Prepare a list of tserkvas (Orthodox temples), churches (Catholic) and houses of prayer within your respective county.

4. Draft a list of all (Catholic) priests, Orthodox sacerdotes and sectarian leaders within your county, indicating the influence of individual religious authorities upon the masses and the socio-political life of the country.

5. Specify internal dissensions within the religious organizations and among the various religious authorities, indicating in detail the basis of such antagonisms and pointing out concretely among which clergymen such hostile relations exist.

6. Submit your suggestions regarding the manner in which these antagonisms could be utilized for agency recruitment and for dispersing the religious organizations within your county.

7. Send detailed information regarding the agency and formular cases instituted within your county against the Catholic, Orthodox and Sectarian clergymen, indicating plans for operational measures.

8. Characterize the agents you had recruited thus far among the clergy and sectarians.

9. Submit to me an exhaustive report upon all these problems by January 30th.

Use the agent-informer network at your disposal among the clergy in gathering this data.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF THE INTERIOR
(NKVD) OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR,
SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY
(GUZEVIČIUS)

21 January 1941

No. 2/92

Kaunas"

Destruction of Religious "Propaganda"

The close surveillance over the clergy convinced the Russians that indiscriminate open suppression of religious life might cause serious outbreaks. Altogether 19 "overly active" Catholic priests were arrested under various pretexts in the first few months of the Russian occupation. Meanwhile, religious instruction was expelled from all public media and people were to be deprived of the means of gaining catechetical instruction: all private publishing houses were nationalized, the stocks of religious books were deliberately destroyed, and permission was withheld for printing any religious tracts.

When the entire stock of a small Missal was confiscated in the printing office, the Archbishop of Kaunas addressed the following letter to the Council of People's Commissars:

"We have just learned that, by order of the People's Commissariat of Education, the stock of the little prayer book "Our Father" was confiscated at the former printing establishment of "Spindulys" because it is a religious book of instruction. I hereby respectfully request the Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania to consider the following:

1. This booklet explains the fundamental principles of the Catholic faith and the primary sacraments of devotion, i.e., confession and communion. The Stalin Constitution of the Soviet Republic of Lithuania clearly allows the freedom of faith and of worship. Therefore, these booklets explaining their faith to believers are absolutely necessary. Inasmuch as all religious instruction is eliminated from the school curricula, we ask the People's Commissariat of Education not to proscribe these booklets which describe the personal aspects of religious faith, especially as they do not contain any anti-Communist propaganda.

2. This booklet was ordered printed some time ago, and the printing was begun; while the book was in the process of printing the publishing house became the property of the State. No difficulties appeared at first. When the author of this booklet called upon the director of the Department of the Press and Associations on September 26, 1940, he was definitely assured that no difficulties would arise in releasing this booklet.

3. Considering the importance of this booklet to the faithful and because we did not foresee difficulties, the office of the Archbishop of Kaunas has already paid all the printing bills. I, therefore, ask you in my own behalf, and in behalf of all bishops and all the faithful in the Soviet Republic of Lithuania, to release the booklet "Our Father" from the printing office.

Kaunas, October 9, 1940
No. 2241

(Signed) Dr. V. Brizgys
Acting Archbishop of Kaunas"

While the letter was in the hands of the Council, the NKVD made arrangements to destroy the booklets in question. On 10 October 1940 the Archbishop addressed a personal letter to the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. The latter was powerless

and he transmitted the letter to the main Moscow office of Supervision of Literature and Publishing. The latter informed Bishop Brizgys that his application "for permission to distribute" the booklet was denied. The stocks went into the paper mill, and no other religious instruction books were ever permitted since.

Repression of Christian Holidays

The Communist Party plans all major compulsory festivities to take place on Sundays, during the hours of religious services. Since the very inception of the Russian rule, factory and office employees were compelled to attend mass meetings where agitators urged them to ignore Church holidays and to redouble their energy and efficiency by working on such days. Complete silence usually followed such proposals—but the Russians have a proverb that "Silence means consent." Thus, enthusiastic resolutions were printed in the press that neither workers, civil servants nor pupils would observe "holidays of superstition", that all would work on such days.

Nevertheless, when the holidays arrived, factories, offices, schools and other places of work employing Christians were vacant. . . .

After a few months, the Russians applied individual threats of dismissal and dispossession against workers observing holidays, and prosecution for "sabotage." Greater masses of people were compelled to do manual labor on holidays—but the faithful attended the services in the morning and evening.

The Russians attempted to intimidate the faithful by open terror:

"Strictly Secret

People's Commissariat of the Interior (NKVD)
The Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania
27 October 1940
Kaunas

TO CHIEFS OF NKVD COUNTY BRANCHES

On Friday November 1st, all Catholics observe All Saints Day and on November 2nd, All Souls Day.

Special services will be held during the holidays in all the churches, and processions with candles to the cemeteries will take place on All Saints Night.

No doubt the clergy will take this occasion to increase their counter-revolutionary activity and will take advantage of the feast for the agitation, for the incitement of outrages, for spreading counter-revolutionary appeals.

Moreover, the NKVD has learned that the nationalist pupils are planning to hold anti-Soviet demonstrations in the cemeteries at the graves of the soldiers on All Souls Day.

In order to prevent possible counter-revolutionary excesses, the spreading of anti-Soviet appeals, etc.,

I ORDER YOU:

1. To send operational personnel to the assembly places of the religious, to the graves, etc., on the holidays. Also assign plainclothesmen for this duty.

2. To inform the agents to this effect: Order them to advise the NKVD immediately of all anti-Soviet excesses observed, such as the spreading of counter-revolutionary appeals, the holding of anti-Soviet speeches, etc.

3. To arrest persons who have distinguished themselves by anti-Soviet activity avoiding, however, occasions for arousing people's temper.

DEPUTY PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF THE
INTERIOR OF THE LSSR
(BARANAUSKAS)

Apart from this secret order, the NKVD summoned Acting Archbishop Brizgys of Kaunas and threatened him with the most severe reprisals if processions and similar "outrages" should take place on All Souls Day.

The day arrived and passed. Millions of Christians prayed and paid their respects to the dead in an orderly, unprovocative manner. Nevertheless, hundreds of students were detained on suspicion.

Christmas was coming—the first Christmas under the Russian rule:

"Strictly Secret

TO COMMANDER OF THE CITY BOARD OF
THE NKVD FOR VILNIUS, CHIEF OF STATE
SECURITY BOARD OF THE NKVD OF THE
LSSR, CHIEFS OF COUNTY BRANCHES AND
PRECINCTS OF THE NKVD OF THE LSSR

On December 25th and 26th Catholics observe a so-called Christmas. On these days (beginning with the evening of December 24th) services will be held in the churches and sermons will be preached. Both days are considered to be great holidays, thus non-working days, by the believers.

The nationalist counter-revolutionary elements and especially the clergy this year will endeavor to use Christmas for their hostile activity—mainly by the following means:

- Attempt to prevent work in factories and teaching in schools.
- Agitation from the pulpit against participation in the elections—religious sermons in more or less camouflaged form, also by exerting influence upon the believers, individually or in groups, in the churches, in the vestries and assembly halls.
- By circulating counter-revolutionary literature—religious as well as other.
- Attempt to lead the believers out in the street to demonstrate or to provoke excesses, etc.

In order to prevent such happenings, I ORDER:

- Study again the directives of order No. 1919 of 27 November 1940; adhere to them most carefully.
- Instruct the agency network and informers to decode the preparations of the anti-Soviet clergy and organizations closely connected with it (Ateitininkai and others); summon the agents from December 20th to 29th in accordance with the enlarged plan of operations.
- Jointly with the militia, ensure the maintenance of public order during the festival days, but avoid militia concentrations in front of churches.
- Take measures to ensure normal work in the enterprises and teaching in the schools.
- Arrange for controls and patrols in the towns during the nights of December 23rd, 24th and 25th. Summon the Party members and the Communist Youths for active duty for this purpose, in consultation with the Secretary of the local Executive Committee.
- Reduce to writing and report to me immediately

all facts of anti-Soviet outrages.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE LSSR
(GUZEVIČIUS)

December 12, 1940."

Even though the order was signed by a native, its contents prove that it was intended for the masses of Russians who would witness Christians observing a holiday for the first time—and might be unduly alarmed by viewing masses of people going somewhere at night, without the Party's orders or knowledge . . .

Similar orders were repeated before Easter, etc. The most serious preparations were made, however, on the eve of February 16th — the Independence Day of Lithuania—when clashes with patriotic and reckless youths were unavoidable. . . .

Clergymen Must Abandon Apostleship . . .

The NKVD succeeded in enlisting several agent-informers among the clergy, i.e., the former chaplain of the Huzzar Regiment who was later tried by the Lithuanian Insurrectionist Summary Court Martial and executed as a traitor. But the Russians were worried—their atheistic propaganda was causing the opposite effect. Therefore, religious "propaganda" must be eliminated. Open reprisals would cause trouble. Consequently, they decided to settle the matter administratively: the NKVD gave crude orders to County Executive Committees, and the latter relayed the orders further:

"Strictly Secret

The Lithuanian SSR
County Executive Committee
Kaunas, 25 April 1941
No. 8

TO: All Chairmen of Township Executive Committees within the jurisdiction of the County of Kaunas and the City of Jonava.

I hereby order you, immediately upon receipt of this order, to summon all clergymen (pastors, vicars, etc.) resident within your jurisdiction and to inform them that they are strictly forbidden to give any religious instruction to children and to demand that each clergyman sign the attached form. The first name and the surname as well as residence of the priest must be entered on the form before he signs it.

Each priest must be summoned separately or visited at his residence.

This order must not be shown to priests.

The signed forms must be returned to me in a package marked confidential, personal, by 10th May 1941. This order and the unused forms must likewise be returned to me.

Inasmuch as this matter is strictly confidential, I order you to keep it completely secret and not to discuss or show it to anyone. This order need not be recorded in the book of incoming mail, and therefore, must not be shown to the secretary.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE
(BILIS)"

A number of forms were transmitted with this order:

"I, the undersigned clergyman....., residing in the county of....., township of....., village of....., subscribe the attached as evidence that I was informed on.....day of April 1941 that I am strictly enjoined to give no religious instruction to school pupils or to children of preparatory school age, either in churches or in the homes of the children, or in my own residence or elsewhere. Thus I have no right whatsoever to talk to them about religious matters.

"I was told clearly that I shall be held responsible for non-observance of this warning, hereby verified by me.

Signature....."

Chairmen of the Executive Committees of townships endeavored to carry out the task decreed by the NKVD. They carefully adhered to the order: they sent out "invitations" to priests to call on them and they suggested that they sign these undertakings. As was expected by these native officials, the vast majority of priests refused to sign—even though threats of personal violence were made. A number of priests were later arrested and massacred or deported, but the Insurrection of June 1941 prevented the Russians from carrying out their threats in full.

The present oppression of religious life was described in detail in previous issues of the *Lithuanian Bulletin*.

"People's Enemies"--Daily Summary

Every non-Communist is a "people's enemy" according to MVD philosophy. Even citizens of foreign countries are guilty of "treason" under the provisions of Article 58, section 1, of the Soviet Penal Code: "In view of the international solidarity of the interests of all the working people, said activities are deemed to be counter-revolutionary likewise if directed against any other state of the working people, even though that state be not a member of the Union of the SSRs." The Soviet jurisprudence ignores the fact, however, that it is the "working people" who are the most determined freedom fighters under the Soviet occupation and in the satellite countries.

The MVD is burdened with a cumbersome system of reports regarding the multiple classes of "people's enemies"—prior to the actual "liquidation" of these "enemies." In the October-November 1945 issue of the *Lithuanian Bulletin* we have reproduced the "Five Day Cumulative Summary" which the NKVD county branches were obliged to transmit. These Five-Day Summaries were based on DAILY SUMMARIES a

sample whereof is reproduced herein, with English translation. In addition thereto, there were short-form "Abstracts" (*Spravka*) to be filed. Samples will be reproduced later—from the original reports seized by the Lithuanian insurrectionists who smuggled these documents through the Iron Curtain.

It may be observed that Daily Summaries were based on nine main classifications: 1/ Nationalist Counter-revolution, subdivided into Lithuanian, Polish, Jewish, Russian, Ukrainian and Whiteruthenian sectors; 2/ Former police and prison warden personnel of Lithuania and Poland; 3/ Former propertied classes, capitalists and policy-making officials; 4/ Former commissioned officers of Lithuania, Poland and White Russian armies; 5/ Ordinary criminal element; 6/ Prostitutes; 7/ Ethnic Germans, former employees of Lithuanian foreign missions and representatives of American and other foreign business firms; 8/ Relatives of persons classified under sections 1, 2, 3 and 4; and 9/ Refugees from Poland.

Translation

Strictly secret.

DAILY SUMMARY No.....
Of the account of the anti-Soviet, criminal and socially dangerous element in the county of.....
For " "1941.

Classification	Total instituted files/persons	Of these	
		For arrest files/persons	For exile files/persons
SECTION ONE			
<i>Active members of counter-revolutionary parties and participants of anti-Soviet, nationalist, white-guardist organizations/the Tautininki, Catholic organizations, Shaulists etc./</i>			
LITHUANIAN NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION.			
a/ Leading personnel of the organization of Tautininki (Nationalists):			
1. Committee members, beginning with apylinkės (districts) up to the main leadership			
2. Activists-agitators /according to data/			
3. Regular contributors to the political press of the Tautininki			
b/ Leadership of the organization "Jaunoji Lietuva" (Young Lithuania):			
1. Chiefs of the subdivisions beginning with apylinkės (districts) up to members of the supreme board			
2. Activists-agitators /according to data/			
3. Regular responsible contributors to the magazines—"Jaunoji Karta" (The Young Generation) and "Akademikas" (The Academician) ..			

Совершенно секретно.

ЕЖЕДНЕВНАЯ СВОДКА №.....По учету антисоветского, уголовного и социально-
опасного элемента по _____ уезду.

За " " 1941 г.

О к р а с к а	Всего заведено дел/чел.	И з н и х	
		На арест дел/чел.	На высе- ление дел/чел.
<u>РАЗДЕЛ ПЕРВЫЙ</u>			
<u>Активные члены-контрреволюционных партий и участники антисоветских, националистических, белогвардейских организаций /таутининки, католические организации, шаулисты и др./</u>			
<u>Литовская нац.контрреволюция.</u>			
а/ Руководящий состав организации таутининков:			
1. Члены комитетов, начиная с апили- нинкес до главного руководства.....			
2. Активисты-агитаторы /по мате- риалам/.....			
3. Постоянные сотрудники полити- ческой печати таутининков.....			
б/ Руководство организации "Яуной- Лиетува":			
1. Начальники подразделений от апилининкес до членов верхов- ного управления.....			
2. Активисты-агитаторы /по ма- териалам/.....			
3. Постоянные ответственные сотрудники журналов- "Яуной Карта" и "Академикас".....			

- 2.
- v/ Leading personnel of the organization of Tautininki and Voldemarists among the intelligentsia and studentry—
1. Neo-Lituania
 2. Filiae Lituaniae
 3. The Geležinis Vilkas (The Iron Wolf)
 4. Lietuva (Lithuania)
 5. Vilnija (The Vilnius Area)
 6. Romuva
 7. Plienas (The Steel)
 8. Ateitininki (Catholic Students "Future" Fraternity)
 9. Ramovė /reserve officers/

- g/ Leadership of the association of merchants-industrialists ("Verslininkų Sąjunga"/, central and county committeemen /according to data/
- d/ Former leadership of the Chamber of Labor /Darbo Rūmai/ — /central committeemen/.....
- e/ Members of the central and county boards of the teachers association named after Basanavičius
- zh/ The entire membership of the Voldemarist organization "The Iron Wolf," regular contributors to the magazines—"Žygis" (Action) and "Tėvų Žemė" (The Fatherland)
- z/ Leading personnel of the organization "Šaulių Sąjunga" (The National Guard)—from platoon commanders to commander-in-chief of the associa-

2. -

в/ Руководящий состав организации
таутининков и вильдемаристов
среди интеллигенции и учащейся
молодежи—

1. Нео-Литuania.....
2. Шилие-Литuania.....
3. Гелеминис вилкас.....
4. Листува.....
5. Вильния.....
6. Ромува.....
7. Плиенас.....
8. Атеитининки.....
9. Рамове /офицеры запаса/.....

г/ Руководство союза торговцев и
промышленников /"Берслининку
Саюнга" /центральный комитет
и в уездах по материалам/.....

д/ Бывш. руководство рабочей пала-
ты /дарбо-Румай/ -/центральный
комитет/.....

е/ Члены центрального и уездного
правлений союза учителей имени
Басанавичуса.....

ж/ Весь актив вольдемаровской ор-
ганизации "Железный Волк", пос-
тоянные сотрудники журналов—
"Лигис" и "Теву Лейме".....

/ Руководящий состав организации
"Паулю Саюнга" — от командиров
взводов до начальника союза;
члены центрального правления,
члены штаба союза, актив сове-
тов подразделений— рот, дружин,
как мужских, так и женских.
Постоянные сотрудники журнала
"Тримитас".....

и/ Католические организации:

1. Члены центральной католичес-
кой акции.....
2. Редактора католических газет.....
3. Руководство партии христианских
демократов.....

tion; members of the central board, members of
the association's staff, members of councils of the
subdivisions—companies, regiments, both male and
female.

Regular contributors to the magazine "Trimitas"
(The Trumpet)

i/ Catholic organizations:

1. Members of the central Catholic Action
2. Editors of Catholic newspapers
3. Leadership of the Christian Democratic Party..

3.

4. Leadership of the association "Darbo Federa-
cija" (Federation of Labor)

5. Leadership of the "Pavasarniki" (The Spring—
Catholic youth association)

6. Leadership of "The White Steed"

k/ Leftist bourgeois parties:

1. Liaudininki (The Populists) /in the presence
of the material data/

2. Social-Democrats /likewise/

3. Zionists-Socialists /likewise/

4. Руководство союза "Дарбо Федерация".....			
5. Руководство "Папасарники".....			
6. Руководство "Белый конь".....			
1./ Левые буржуазные партии:			
1. Ляудининки /при наличии материалов/.....			
2. Социал-демократы /то-же/.....			
3. Сионисты-социалисты /то-же/.....			
<u>Польская нац. контрреволюция</u>			
1. Руководящий состав партии "Лагерь национального об"единения"/ОЗОН/ и постоянные сотрудники печатных органов; активные пилсудчики /от уездных комитетов и выше/.....			
2. Руководящий состав партии "Беспартийный блок"/ББ/ и постоянные сотрудники печатных органов /от уездных комитетов и выше/.....			
3. Руководящий состав "Польская партия социалистична"/ППС/ и постоянные сотрудники печатных органов /по материалам/.....			
4. Все активные члены "Партии народных демократов" /Эндеки/ и постоянные сотрудники печатных органов.....			
5. Руководящий состав организации "Стшельцы" и постоянные сотрудники печати— от командира взвода и выше.....			
6. Руководящий состав организации "Легионеры" и постоянные сотрудники печати— от командира взвода и выше.....			
7. Весь состав "Польской организации Бойсковой"/ПОВ/.....			
8. Руководство молодежных буржуазно-националистических и фашистских организаций и постоянные сотрудники их печати.....			

POLISH NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION

1. Leading personnel of the party of "The Camp of National Unity" /OZON/ and regular contributors to the press organs; active Pilsudskites /county committeemen and upwards/
2. Leading personnel of the party of "The Non-Partisan Bloc" /BB/ and regular contributors to the press organs /county committeemen and upwards/
3. Leading personnel of "The Polish Socialist Party" /PPS/ and regular contributors to the press organs /according to data/

4. All active members of "The Party of Populist Democrats" /the Endeki/ and regular contributors to press organs
5. Leading personnel of the organization "Strzelcy" (The Riflemen) and regular contributors to the press—platoon commanders and upwards
6. Leading personnel of the organization "The Legionnaires" and regular contributors to the press—platoon commanders and upwards
7. The entire personnel of "The Polish Military Organization" /POW/
8. Leadership of the bourgeois-nationalist and fascist youth organizations and regular contributors to their press

4. -

Еврейская нац. контрреволюция

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| а/ Руководящий состав сионистских организаций и постоянные сотрудники печатных органов /от уездных комитетов и выше/ | | | |
| б/ Руководящий состав "Бунда" и постоянные сотрудники их печатных органов /от уездных комитетов и выше/ | | | |
| в/ Руководящий состав еврейских военизированных и фашистских формаций: | | | |
| 1. "Союз евреев, участников боев за литовскую независимость" /комитет/ | | | |
| 2. "Союз евреев Комбатантов" /от уездного комитета и выше/ | | | |
| 3. "Бетар", "Эл-Ал" /от местечковых комитетов и выше/ | | | |
| 4. Партия ревизионистов /от местечковых комитетов и выше/ | | | |

Русские белоэмигрантские формирования

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| а/ Все члены организации "Братско-русской правды" /БРП/ | | | |
| б/ Все члены организации "Российский фашистский союз" /РСФ/ | | | |
| в/ Все члены организации "Русский общевойсковой союз" /РОВС/ | | | |
| г/ Все члены организации "Национальный трудовой союз нового поколения" /НТСНП/ | | | |
| д/ Все члены организации "Младороссы" | | | |

Украинская нац. контрреволюция

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| а/ Все члены "Объединение украинских националистов" /ОУН/ | | | |
| б/ Все члены "Украинского национал-демократического объединения" /УНДО/ | | | |

4.

JEWISH NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION

- а/ Leading personnel of the Zionist organizations and regular contributors to the press organs /county committeemen and upwards/
- б/ Leading personnel of the "Bund" and regular contributors of their press organs /county committeemen and upwards/
- в/ Leading personnel of the Jewish militarized and fascist formations:

1. "Association of Jewish Veterans of the Wars for Lithuanian Independence" /committeemen/...
2. "Association of Jewish Combatants" /county committeemen and upwards/
3. "Betar", "El-Al" /town committeemen and upwards/

RUSSIAN WHITE-EMIGREE FORMATIONS

- а/ All members of the organization "Fraternal Russian Truth" /BRP/

5. -

Белорусская нац. контрреволюция

- а/ Руководящий состав всех национа-
листических контрреволюционных
белорусских формирований и пос-
тоянные сотрудники печатных
органов /от уездных комитетов и
выше/.....

К/р элемент

- а/ Активные участники банд - Плева-
вичуса, Бермонт-Авалова, фон-дер
Гольца, Григалиюнас-Главацкас,
выступавшие против Советов в
Литве.....
- б/ Троцкисты
- в/ Эсеры /при наличии материалов/.....

РАЗДЕЛ ВТОРОЙ

Бывш. охранники, жандармы, руководящий
состав бывш. полицейских и тюремщи-
ков, а также рядовые полицейские и
тюремщики, на которых имеются compro-
метирующие материалы.....

1. Руководящий состав полицейских.....
2. Рядовой состав полицейских -
по материалам.....
3. Жандармы.....
4. Тюремщики /руководящий состав/.....
5. Рядовой состав тюремщиков - по
материалам.....
6. Чиновники Жвальгибы, Саугумос.....
7. Чиновники криминальной полиции-
руководящий состав
8. Рядовые чиновники криминальной
полиции - по материалам

- b/ All members of the organization "Russian Fascist Association" /RFS/
- v/ All members of the organization "General Russian Warriors Association" /ROVS/
- g/ All members of the organization "National Labor Association of the New Generation" /NTSNP/...
- d/ All members of the organization "Mladorossy" /Young Russians/

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION

- a/ All members of the "Union of Ukrainian Nationalists" /OUN/
- b/ All members of the "Ukrainian National Democratic Union" /UNDO/

5.

WHITERUTHENIAN NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION

- a/ Leading personnel of all nationalistic counter-revolutionary Whiteruthenian (Byelorussian) formations and regular contributors to the press organs /county committeemen and upwards/

THE K/R (COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY) ELEMENT

- a/ Active participants of the bands of—Plechavičius, Bermond-Avalov, von der Goltz, Grigaliūnas-Glovackis, who had campaigned against the Soviets in Lithuania
- b/ Trotskyists

6. -

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 9. Офицеры 2-го /разведывательного/ Отдела Генштаба литовской армии..... | | | |
| 10. Провокаторы охраны..... | | | |
| 11. Польские полицейские /руководящий состав/..... | | | |
| 12. Рядовые полицейские по материалам..... | | | |
| 13. Слуханий охраны бывш.Польша..... | | | |
| 14. Офицеры разведывательных и контр-разведывательных отделов бывш. Польша..... | | | |
| 15. Тюремщики бывш.Польша — руководящий состав..... | | | |
| 16. Рядовые тюремщики по материалам..... | | | |
| 17. Офицеры и подполковники корпуса пограничной охраны бывш.Польша..... | | | |

РАЗДЕЛ ТРЕТИЙ

Бывшие крупные помещики, крупные фабриканты и крупные чиновники бывш. литовского государственного аппарата.....

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Основные референты..... | | | |
| 2. Директора департаментов и выше..... | | | |
| 3. Уездные начальники..... | | | |
| 4. Военные коменданты уездов..... | | | |
| 5. Прокуроры..... | | | |
| 6. Члены военно-полевых судов..... | | | |
| 7. Члены военных судов..... | | | |
| 8. Члены Верховного Трибунала..... | | | |
| 9. Члены апелляционных палат..... | | | |
| 10. Члены окружных судов, принимавшие участие в разборе политических дел..... | | | |

c/ Essers (Socialist Revolutionaries) /if material data available/

SECTION TWO

Former security officers, gendarmes, leadership personnel of the former police and prison wardens, including rank-and-file policemen and prison guards concerning whom compromising materials are available

1. Commanding personnel of the police

- | |
|--|
| 2. Members of the ordinary police ranks—according to data |
| 3. Gendarmes (military police) |
| 4. Prison wardens /leading personnel/ |
| 5. Ordinary prison guard personnel—according to data |
| 6. Security officers of the Žvalgyba, Saugumas |
| 7. Criminal police officers—leadership personnel |
| 8. Ordinary employees of the criminal police—according to data |

7. -

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 11. Следователи по особо важным делам..... | | | |
| 12. Помещики /имевшие свыше 100 га земли или подсобные предприятия/..... | | | |
| 13. Крупные фабриканты /предприятия коих национализированы/..... | | | |
| 14. Крупные купцы и крупные домовладельцы /оборот свыше 250.000 лит в год или стоимость владений - 250.000 лит/..... | | | |
| 15. Бывш.прокуроры и судейский состав бывш.Польши, имевшие отношение к политическим делам..... | | | |

РАЗДЕЛ ЧЕТВЕРТЫЙ

Бывшие офицеры польской, литовской и белой армий, на которых имеются компрометирующие материалы.....

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Офицеры литовской армии /по материалам/..... | | | |
| 2. Офицеры бывш.польской армии /по материалам/..... | | | |
| 3. Все офицеры белых армий, контрразведок и карательных органов..... | | | |

РАЗДЕЛ ПЯТЫЙ

Уголовный элемент, продолжающий заниматься преступной деятельностью.....

РАЗДЕЛ ШЕСТОЙ

Проститутки, ранее зарегистрированные в бывш.органах полиции Литвы и Польши, ныне продолжающие заниматься проституцией.....

- | | |
|---|---|
| 9. Officers of the 2nd /intelligence/ Section of the General Staff of the Lithuanian Army | 6. Prison guards of the ranks—according to data ... |
| 10. Provocateurs of the security office | 17. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Frontier Guard Corps of former Poland |
| 11. Polish policemen /commanding personnel/ | |
| 12. Members of the police ranks /Polish/—according to data | |
| 13. Security employees of former Poland | |
| 14. Officers of the intelligence and counter-intelligence sections of former Poland | |
| 15. Prison wardens of former Poland—leadership personnel | |

SECTION THREE

Former sizable estate owners, sizable manufacturers and high officials of the former Lithuanian state apparatus

1. Basic referents (government bureau counsellors) .
2. Directors of the departments and upwards
3. County prefects
4. Military commandants of counties

РАЗДЕЛ СЕДЬМОЙ

Лица, прибывшие из Германии в порядке репатриации, а также немцы, записавшиеся на репатриацию в Германию и отказавшиеся выехать, в отношении которых имеются материалы об их а/с деятельности и подозрительных связях с инорабведками.....

1. Лица, записавшиеся на выезд в Германию, но впоследствии отказавшиеся выехать /при наличии материалов и подозрительных связей/.....

2. Члены "Культурфербанд"а и "Маншафт" /при наличии материалов/.....

3. Контрабандисты и шмуклера, связанные с Германией /по материалам/.....

4. Лица, имеющие родственников в Германии /по материалам/.....

5. Лица, прибывшие в Литовскую ССР из Германии или через Германию /при наличии материалов об их а/с деятельности и данных о связи их с германской или другими разведками/.....

6. Служащие иностранных посольств, постоянные представители иностранных фирм и контрабандисты:

а/ Германии.....

б/ Италии.....

в/ Японии.....

г/ Англии.....

д/ Франции.....

е/ Америки.....

ж/ Скандинавских стран.....

з/ Ватикана.....

и/ Проч. государств.....

/при наличии материалов/

7. Бывш. работники посольств Литвы за границей.....

5. Prosecuting state attorneys
6. Members of the field summary courts martial ...
7. Members of the military courts
8. Members of the Supreme Tribunal
9. Members of the Appellate Chambers
10. Members of the Circuit Courts who had taken part in political trials

11. Inquestors (investigators) of the especially important trials
12. Estate owners /who had owned upward of 100 hectares of land or individual enterprises/.....
13. Sizable manufacturers /whose enterprises were nationalized/
14. Sizable merchants and sizable home owners /turnover in excess of 250,000 Litas annually or assets

7.

9. -

РАЗДЕЛ ВОСЬМОЙ			
Члены семей, указанных в разделах- 1, 2, 3 и 4 категории лиц, совместно с ними проживавших или находившихся на их иждивении к моменту ареста.....			
1. Члены семей участников к/р националистических организаций, главы которых перешли на неле- гальное положение и скрываются от органов власти.....			
2. Члены семей участников к/р наци- оналистических организаций, главы которых осуждены к ВМН.....			
3. Семьи репрессированных за к/р преступления.....			
4. Семьи изменников родины /бежавших за границу/.....			
РАЗДЕЛ ДЕВЯТЫЙ			
Беженцы бывшей Польши.....			

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ:

1. В графу "Всего заведено дел/человек" вносится общее количество заведенных дел на арест и выселение, при этом числителем показыва-ются дела, а знаменателем общее количество людей, проходящих по этим делам.

2. В графе "На арест" дел/человек" пока-зывать числителем количество заведенных дел, а знаменателем количество людей.

3. В графе "На выселение дел/человек" числителем показать количество дел, а знаменате-лем общее количество лиц, подлежащих выселению.

НАЧАЛЬНИК: -

1941 года

город-

valued at —250,000 Litas/ (\$25,000)

15. Former prosecuting attorneys and judges of for-
mer Poland who had contact with political trials.

SECTION FOUR

Former officers of the Polish, Lithuanian and White
armies concerning whom compromising materials are
available

1. Officers of the Lithuanian army /according to
data/
2. Officers of the former Polish army /according to
data/

3. All officers of the White armies, counter-intelli-
gences and punitive organs

SECTION FIVE

Criminal element continuing to engage in criminal
activities

SECTION SIX

Prostitutes, formerly registered in the former police
organs of Lithuania and Poland, who presently con-
tinue to engage in prostitution

SECTION SEVEN

Persons arrived from Germany under repatriation, also Germans registered for repatriation to Germany who had refused to leave, concerning whom materials are available regarding their anti-Soviet activity and their suspected contacts with foreign intelligence services . .

1. Persons who had registered to leave for Germany but subsequently refused to leave /in the presence of material data and suspect ties/
2. Members of the "Kulturverband" and "Mannschaft" /if data are available/
3. Contrabandists and smugglers, connected with Germany /according to data/
4. Persons having relatives in Germany /according to data/
5. Persons arrived in the Lithuanian SSR from Germany or by way of Germany /if data are available regarding their anti-Soviet activity and data of relationship with the German or other intelligence services/
6. Employees of foreign Legations, permanent representatives of foreign firms and agencies of:
 - a/ Germany
 - b/ Italy
 - v/ Japan
 - g/ England
 - d/ France
 - e/ America
 - zh/ Scandinavian countries
 - z/ Vatican
 - i/ Other states
 /according to available data/
7. Former employees of the Legations of Lithuania abroad

8.

SECTION EIGHT

Members of families of the persons of the categories indicated in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, who had resided with them or were maintained by them until the moment of their arrest

1. Members of families of the participants of counter-revolutionary nationalist organizations, whose (family) heads passed into an outlaw status and are in hiding from government organs
2. Members of families of the participants of counter-revolutionary organizations whose (family) heads had been sentenced to VMN /the supreme penal measure—death. *The Translator*/
3. Families of the repressed for counter-revolutionary activities
4. Families of the traitors of the homeland /who had fled abroad/

SECTION NINE

Refugees from former Poland

NOTATION:

1. In the column "Total instituted files/persons," enter the total number of the instituted cases for detention and exile; in entering, show the number of cases by numerator, and the total number of persons embraced in these files by denominator.

2. In the column "For arrest files/persons," show the number of the instituted cases by numerator, and the number of persons by denominator.

3. In the column "For exile files/persons," show the number of cases by numerator, and the total number of persons subject to the exiling, by denominator.

COMMANDER:—

.. "....." 1941
City of—

The Paper Work of "Formularization"

The January-March 1949 issue of the *Lithuanian Bulletin* reproduced an extract from the NKVD Manual.

Lest the semi-illiterate investigators fail to understand the voluminous instructions regarding the mass of paper work, the NKGB—the People's Commissariat of State Security which in February 1941 was promoted from a bureau inside the NKVD to a full-fledged Commissariat—issued a series of short summaries and abstracts. Four of these are reproduced below.

I.

Strictly Secret.

A B S T R A C T

on formularization of the files for arrest and deportation.—

1. *The file for arrest.*
 1. The folder.
 2. Description of the papers found in the file.
 3. The abstract /detailed contents of the materials is to be reduced to writing quite concretely/.
 4. The abstract of the archivarian materials.
 5. Testimony of witnesses.
 6. The verification (of the whereabouts).
 7. The decision to arrest—4 copies.
 8. The order.
 9. The protocol of the search.
 10. The inventory of the /basic/ property.
 11. The protocol of the inquest.
 12. The report of the collaborator who conducted the operation.

- ANNOTATION:
1. Accounting index card No. 1 for Department 2 of the NKGB.
 2. Transcript of the basic documents of the file /the decision to arrest, the abstract, the inventory of the property, etc./ must be left in the county branch, too, for further utilization.
 2. *The file for deportation.*
 1. The folder.

Сов.Секретно.СПРАВКА

по вопросу оформления дел на арест и выселение. -

1. Дело на арест.

1. Папка.
2. Опись бумаг, находящихся в деле.
3. Справка /подробное содержание материалов пишется совершенно конкретно/.
4. Справка по архивным материалам.
5. Показания свидетелей.
6. Установка
7. Постановление на арест - 4 экз.
8. Ордер.
9. Протокол обыска.
10. Опись имущества /основного/.
11. Протокол допроса.
12. Рапорт сотрудника производившего операцию.

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ: 1. Учетная карточка форма № 1 для 2 Отдела НКГБ.

2. Копия основных документов дела /постановление на арест, справка, опись имущества и пр./ должны быть оставлены также в уездном отделе, для дальнейшего использования.

2. Дело на выселение.

1. Папка.
2. Опись бумаг, находящихся в деле.
3. Установка.
4. Копия постановления на арест главы семьи /или справка по следственному делу на уже арестованного/.
5. Постановление на выселение.
6. Опись имущества.

2. Description of the papers found in the file.
3. The verification (of the whereabouts).
4. Transcript of the decision to arrest the head of the family /or an abstract of the inquest file of the person already arrested/.
5. The decision to deport.
6. The inventory of the property.

ANNOTATION:

7. The report of the collaborator who conducted the operation.
1. Accounting index card No. 1 for Department 2 of the NKGB is made for every adult of 16 years upwards, in a single copy.
2. Transcripts of the basic documents of the file /the decision to arrest, the abstract, the property inventory, etc./ must be left in the county branch, too, for further utilization.

Attest—(signed) RODIONOV

2: -

7. Рапорт сотрудника производившего операцию.

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ:

1. Учетная карточка форма № 1 для 2 Отдела НКГБ заполняется на всех совершеннолетних от 16 лет по 1 экз.
2. Копия основных документов дела /постановление на арест, справка, опись имущества и др./ должна быть оставлена также в уездном отделе, для дальнейшего использования.

Верно-

Годунов

II.

Strictly Secret.
Exemplar No.....2

М Е М О

The verification of the whereabouts must be conducted in a most cautious conspiratorial manner.

In verifying the whereabouts utilize:

1. The current passportization of the population. Verifying data to be gained from the passport bureaus through the UO (County Branch) Chiefs of the NKVD under the pretext of inspection of the progress of passportization.

Сов.Секретно.

Экз. №.....2

П А М Я Т К А

Установки производить самым осторожным конспиративным способом.

Для установки использовать:

1. Проходящую паспортизацию населения. В паспортных пунктах установочные данные получать через начальников УО НКВД под предлогом проверки хода паспортизации.
2. Зернопоставки - под предлогом проверки хода сдачи государству зерна.
3. Широко использовать агентурные возможности по установке интересующих лиц, ни в коем случае не разъясняя агентуре цель установки.
4. Под предлогом паспортизации и зернопоставок для установки в случае необходимости направлять оперсостав и работников милиции /в каждом случае действовать только от имени паспортных столов милиции/.

Соб. Секретно.

экз. . . . 2.

ПАМЯТКА

по имущественному состоянию .

В справке по имущественному состоянию должно быть указано:

1. Сколько га. имел земли по установления Советской власти в Литве и сколько имеет земли в настоящее время :- Указать отдельно, пахотной, леса, луга.
2. Сколько имеет лошадей
3. Крупного рогатого скота
4. Мелкого скота
5. Дилых построек
6. Хозяйственных построек
7. Сельхозмашины и инвентаря: молотилки, сеялки, жатки, при этом указать - механической или конной тяги.
8. Побочный доход - мельницы, кузницы и т.п.

Справки об имущественном положении получать в Волисполкомх, уисполкомх, земельных и финансовых органах под предлогом паспортизации, определения размеров зернопоставок и другими благовыми предлогами, в каждом случае действовать от имени милиции

2. Grain deliveries—under the pretext of inspection of the progress of grain deliveries to the state.

3. Agency facilities to be utilized widely in identifying the persons of interest, without in any event explaining to the agents the purpose of the identification.

4. Under the pretext of passportization and grain deliveries, in case of necessity—dispatch the operational personnel and militia workers for the task of identification /in every such case, the action must proceed only in behalf of the passport desks of the militia/.

III.

Strictly Secret.
Exemplar No. . . 2

MEMO

Regarding Property Status.

In the dossier of the property status the following must be shown:

1. The number of hectares owned prior to the establishment of the Soviet rule in Lithuania and amount of landholdings at the present time.—Arable land, forests, pastures to be indicated separately.

2. The number of horses owned.

3. Large horned cattle.

4. Small cattle.

5. Living structures.

6. Farming structures.

7. Agricultural machinery and inventory: flailers, seeders, reapers, indicating also—mechanical or horse traction.

8. Collateral income—mills, smithies, etc.

Abstracts regarding the property status to be gained from the Volispolkoms (Township Executive Committees), Uispolkoms (County Executive Committees), land and financing organs under the pretext of passportization, fixing of the quotas of grain deliveries and other innocent plausible pretexts, in every case acting in behalf of the militia.

СОВ СЕКРЕТНО.

ПАМЯТКА.

1. активные члены к/р партий и участники антисоветских националистических белогвардейских организаций/таутининки, шавлисты, католические организации и др./.

2. Бывшие охранники, жандармы, руководящий состав, быв. тюрем, а так же рядовые полицейские и тюремщики, на которых имеются компрометирующие материалы.

3. Крупные помещики, крупные фабриканты и крупные чиновники быв. литовского государственного аппарата.

4. Бывшие офицеры польской, литовской и белой армий, на которых имеются компрометирующие материалы.

5. Члены семей указанных категорий совместно с ними проживавших или находившихся на их иждивении.

6. Члены семей участников к-р националистических организаций, которых перешли на нелегальное положение и скрываются от органов власти.

7. Члены семей участников к/р националистических организаций, главы которых осуждены к ВМН.

8. Лица прибывшие из Германии в порядке репатриации, а так же немцы, записавшиеся на репатриацию в Германию и отказавшиеся выехать, в отношении которых имеются материалы об их антисоветской деятельности и подозрительных связях с иностранными разведками.

на каждого взятого на учет, по перечисленным категориям, должно быть заведено учетное дело. В учетном деле должны быть следующие документы:

- 1/ Агентурные материалы,
- 2/ Архивные материалы,
- 3/ Полные установочные данные на главу семьи/анкета/
- 4/ Установочные данные на членов семьи/анкета/
- 5/ Справка по агентурным и официальным материалам.
- 6/ Справка по архивным материалам.
- 7/ Подробная справка об имущественном положении.

IV.

Strictly Secret.

М Е М О

1. Active members of counter-revolutionary parties and participants of anti-Soviet nationalist white-guardist organizations /Tautininki, Shaulists, Catholic organizations, etc./.

2. Former security officers, gendarmes, directing personnel of the former prisons, also the rank-and-file policemen and prison guards regarding whom compromising materials are available.

3. Sizable land owners, sizable manufacturers and officials of the former Lithuanian state apparatus.

4. Former officers of the Polish, Lithuanian and White armies, concerning whom compromising materials are available.

5. Members of families of the indicated categories who had lived with them or were maintained by them.

6. Members of families of the participants of counter-revolutionary organizations who had passed into outlaw status and are in hiding from government organs.

7. Members of families of the participants of counter-revolutionary organizations whose (family) heads were sentenced to VMN (The supreme penal measure—death. The Translator.)

8. Persons who had arrived from Germany under repatriation, also the Germans who had registered for repatriation to Germany and refused to leave, concerning whom materials are available of their anti-Soviet activity and suspect relations with foreign intelligence services.

An accounting file must be instituted for every person taken into accounting, according to the enumerated categories. The following documents must be enclosed in an accounting file:

- 1/ Agency materials,*
- 2/ Archivarian materials,
- 3/ Full identifying data regarding the family

head /questionnaire/

- 4/ Identifying data for the family members /questionnaire/
- 5/ Abstract according to agency and official data.
- 6/ Detailed abstract of the property status.

* Informer's reports.



LITHUANIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS RESTING ON FOREIGN SOIL AFTER PIERCING THE IRON CURTAIN.

The Fighting Flight To Freedom

Frontier Zone near Russian-occupied Lithuania. 1948.

—“*Stoy! Davay propuski!*” (Halt! Hand the passes!)
—A voice called in the darkness from a trench in the frontier zone of Lithuania.

The small group of men quickly dropped to the ground as the first bursts of Russian automatic weapons passed overhead. A violent exchange of fire ensued.

The Lithuanians could not stay here long—as Russian reinforcements were bound to arrive shortly. The Freedom Fighters rose and ran through a small grove, pitted by shellholes of the war of 1944, furrowed by a system of interconnecting trenches and barbed wire barriers.

Rockets lit up the skyline. Bullets whizzed.

The band of men crossed a narrow bridge—and Russian cavalymen soon galloped over the spot. The Lithuanians raced through seemingly endless fields of barbed wire barriers. Their faces, hands and clothing were torn and the men were bleeding profusely. They stopped at regular intervals to soak their soles with kerosene, to confuse the dogs of the pursuers. The men were breathing heavily.

A small stream was reached. A rocket rose and lit up the entire field—the men dropped into the underbrush. A second rocket rose skyward a little to the side, a third one in front of them: they were encircled. . . . Motors of the racing trucks and armored cars were heard—Russian reinforcements were coming. . . . Yells were heard from a distance: “*Bandity pereshli zapretnuyu zonu!*” (The bandits crossed the banned zone!)—the monster crime in Soviet mentality. . . .

The Lithuanians waded across a deep fen, sinking to their chests in the mire. Some men had to be dragged out as they were exhausted.

“Mine fields!”

The leader swore softly and stopped: he had wandered off his course. . . . Cold sweat broke out: the MVD troops in the rear, minefields up ahead. . . .

“Well, men,—across the minefields!”

Feet rose high as each man carefully strove to set his foot into the exact spot vacated by the man ahead of him.

“I found the path!”—The leader sounded cheerful.

The tension eased. The Russians did not pursue any farther. But every man knew, with a sinking heart, that—for days and weeks thereafter—the entire frontier area would be combed and ravaged by Russian punitive detachments. . . .

18 kilometers were covered during the night, mostly on the run. The protective cover of a foreign forest was reached—and the men stretched out for a recuperative rest.

Daumantas

Unit Commander, Lithuanian Liberation Army.

BOOKS

Available at the Lithuanian American Information Center,
233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

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"As You Discuss Peace In Paris..."

Washington, D.C.
May 17, 1949.

To the Secretary of State

Sir:

On the eve of your departure for Paris, we beg to extend our sincere wishes for the success of your responsible mission.

Mr. Secretary, you were reported to have stated at a press conference on February 2, 1949, regarding the Stalin "peace talk bid":

"... I should like to make it clear now, that the Government of the United States would not discuss with any nation any matter which was of direct interest to other nations without the participation of the representatives of those other nations."

/The New York Times, Feb. 3, 1949, p. 4./

This was a reassuring statement, after the grievous errors and compromises of Yalta and Potsdam. Nevertheless, it is the by-products of Yalta and Potsdam that will confront you and the other three Foreign Secretaries at Paris.

It was Russia's own claim, during the great "peace drive" of Litvinov, the author of the "Litvinov Definition of Aggression," that "Peace is indivisible." This is quite true: Russia's role in unleashing Hitler to start the war in 1939 is too well known to need recapitulation, along with the long list of the peace, non-aggression and other international treaties violated by the Soviet Union since the first Ribbentrop-Molotov pact.

On the other hand, the statement of July 23, 1940, defining the United States policy regarding the attempted Soviet annexation of the Baltic States, stands in need of actual implementation.

The Yalta-Potsdam formula regarding East Prussia and the western frontier of Poland will of necessity be one of the topics on your Paris agenda. If so, the problem of Lithuania cannot be evaded: Lithuania is the immediate neighbor of East Prussia whose indigenous population was of Lithuanian race and where the Lithuanian element is still sizable in the northern half of the province claimed by the Soviet Union. The problem of the northern half of East Prussia is a "matter of direct interest" to Lithuania and should not be discussed without the participation of the representatives of the Lithuanian nation, in accordance with the standard set in your statement of February 2, 1949.

No "enclave," of the type of the American "Bremen Enclave" in the British zone of occupation in Germany, is possible in East Prussia. A permanent Russian enclave wedged between Lithuania and Poland in East Prussia would directly violate the will of the non-Russian population, pose an offensive naval-military base for further aggression by Russia, and sever the Baltic nations from the rest of Europe. In effect, this would bury the brave American policy enunciated on July 23, 1940, which followed the long-established

American doctrine in line with the Hoover-Stimson doctrine, the Montevideo doctrine of 1933, the Lima Declaration of American Principles of 1938, and laid the foundations for the subsequent Atlantic Charter. A concession to aggressive Russia in East Prussia, sacrificing the innocent Baltic nations and violating the basic element of Justice, could never establish peace in that area.

The formula of Potsdam should be abandoned forever, since the Soviet Union itself violated all the rest of the Potsdam agreements.

The United States actively elaborated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and sponsored the Genocide Draft Convention. You, Mr. Secretary, are perfectly aware that all Human Rights are being daily violated by the Russian occupational regime, and that Genocide is a planned policy deliberately employed by Russia in the Baltic States. There are active underground resistance movements in all three of the Baltic States. As you discuss Peace in Paris, additional thousands of Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians will die fighting against the Russian occupation forces, and other thousands will be deported to slave camps in Siberia. This is the way in which the Yalta Declaration to "Liberated" European Peoples—which the United States had undertaken to implement jointly with the other co-signatories—is honored. If Peace is indivisible, the peoples of the Baltic Republics will look to the Paris conferees to restore Peace in their homelands, to respect their basic Human Rights and their title to Freedom and Independence.

Mr. Secretary, the thoughts and prayers of millions of the unhappy people, victims of the Russian-perpetrated aggression and genocide, will accompany you to Paris. As spokesmen for nearly a million Americans who have relatives in Lithuania and in the Siberian slave camps, and to whom the cause of Freedom is dear, we ask you to do everything possible to induce Russia to withdraw from the Baltic States and East Prussia, and to restore legal order in that area. The problem of Germany cannot be settled without first settling the problem of the Baltic States in the only honorable manner, commensurate with the solemn responsibility assumed under the Atlantic Charter and the Yalta Declaration to "Liberated" European Peoples.

We hope earnestly that you, and the American Delegation, will champion at Paris the principles for which our country stands.

Respectfully yours,

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By

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