

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

Peace Treaty with Russia
Moscow, July 12, 1920



President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

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

Atlantic Charter
August 14, 1941

LITHUANIAN BULLETIN

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

Please credit utilized material to Lithuanian Bulletin.

Vol. VIII

JANUARY - JUNE, 1950

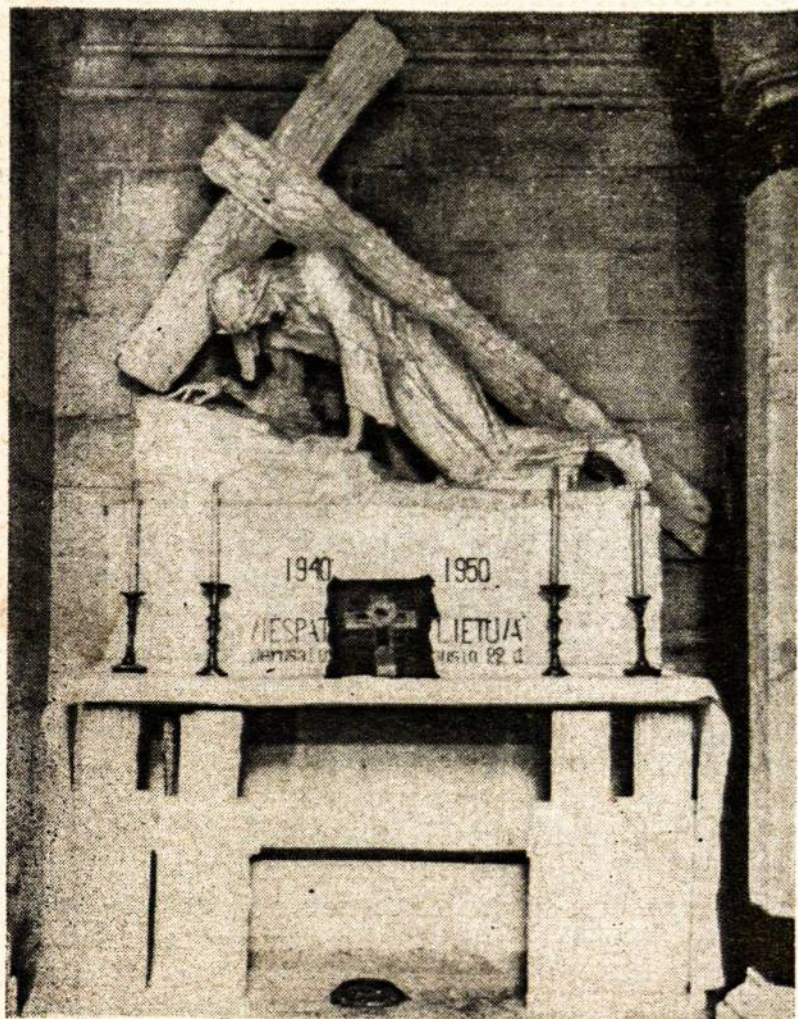
Nos. 1-6

Under the Sign of Genocide

LITHUANIA 1950

The Holy Year

A small band of survivors of the Soviet death camps met in Jerusalem recently and placed a plaque on the altar of the Third Station of the Way of the Cross. The altar stands on the spot where the Saviour had fallen under His cross. The plaque contained a simple appeal in the Lithuanian language:



1940 - 1950

Lord! Save Lithuania
Jerusalem, 22 January 1950

This was the first individually inspired Holy Year act on behalf of the victims of the Russian-perpetrated crime of Genocide.

On Easter Sunday, Archbishop-Metropolitan Juozas J. Skvireckas of Kaunas, Bishop Vincentas Brizgys of Kaunas, and Coadjutor Bishop Vincentas Padolskis of Vilkaviškis, the only Catholic Bishops of Lithuania to survive because of their forcible deportation by the occupying Nazi German authorities, released a joint pastoral letter to their flock-in-exile. They announced that His Holiness Pope Pius XII, on June 11, 1948, had proclaimed St. Casimir, the Patron Saint of Lithuania, to be the Patron Saint of the Lithuanian Youth scattered all over the globe. Saint Casimir is the only Saint of the Lithuanian race. He was the great-great-grandson of King Gediminas of Lithuania, the founder of a dynasty which later ruled over Lithuania, Poland, Hungary and Bohemia (the female line contributed Lithuanian blood to the Vasas, Hohenzollerns and Muscovite Rurikoviches).

These two events coincide with the 700th anniversary of the initiation of the negotiations regarding the voluntary baptism of Lithuania between Mindaugas, the first ruler of a united Lithuania, and Pope Innocentius IV. These negotiations led to a brief acceptance of Christianity and the crowning of Mindaugas as King of "Lethovia," under the Apostolic Protection of the Holy See in 1253. Final Christianization came 134 years later, in 1387. Since then, Lithuania—the only Catholic nation behind the Iron Curtain Proper—remained "the most faithful daughter of Rome in north-eastern Europe," in the words of the late Pope Pius XI.

Professor Zenonas Ivinskis is studying the Vatican archives in seeking further clues to the past of his country. But there will be no observance of this significant anniversary, and of Holy Year 1950, in Russian-occupied Lithuania. The suppression and extinction of Catholicism is deemed to be the most important genocidal "combat objective" in the transformation of the Lithuanian people into a soul-less mass of Russian-speaking, Russian-inspired and Russian-ruled "Soviet people."

In addition to destroying the Lithuanians as a religious minority, the Russians carry out other measures aimed at cultural and national Genocide, and

the physical extinction of this people. A similar program of Genocide is being vigorously applied in Latvia and Estonia.

In May, 1950, friends of the Baltic States solemnly observed the 30th anniversary of their Constituent Assemblies and reviewed the great achievements gained by the Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians under their freely chosen democratic institutions. June, however, will mark observances of a different sort. Whenever nationals of these three tragic countries are to be found, solemn religious services and civic gatherings will be held in behalf of their vast number of Martyrs of Freedom. They will appeal to the conscience of the world that the crime of Genocide being perpetrated by a member of the United Nations in their ravished homelands be stopped.

Lithuanian Americans recall that in June, 1940, when the Russians occupied the Baltic States, the Communist Party of Lithuania had exactly 1,741 members, of whom barely 616 were of Lithuanian race. In a population of three million, this means 1 communist for every 1,723 inhabitants. This ratio almost equals the number of communists in the United States in proportion to the total population of the country—with one significant difference: there had been no highly-placed communists and fellow travelers in Lithuania.

Population Estimates

The World Almanac estimated the population of Estonia in 1940 at 1,134,000—which was probably correct, inasmuch as the Estonian sources calculated the population in 1934 at 1,122,000 and the Estonian birth rate was low. The population of Latvia in 1940 was estimated at 1,950,502 and of Lithuania at 2,879,070.

The Almanac calculations regarding Lithuania are not correct: the last issue of the Lithuanian Statistical Bulletin, a reliable source, estimated the population at 3,032,863 for the second half of 1940. This figure excluded some 154,000 inhabitants of the Klaipėda (Memel) District which had been seized by Germany in March 1939. But it included 522,000 inhabitants of the section of the Vilnius District restored to Lithuania, and the natural increase which averaged 1.3% annually.

Following the annexation of the Baltic States by the Soviet Union, the Byelorussian SSR hastened to restore to the Lithuanian SSR several townships in the Marcinkonys-Druskininkai and Švenčionys areas, nearly exclusively settled by Lithuanians,—which had been stubbornly withheld in the past. The population of 82,600 was added. Finally, in 1941, the German occupation authorities added Lithuanian-populated sections of the Ašmena (Oszmiany) and Svyriai (Swir) counties, with a population of 180,107.

Consequently, had there been no deaths and no births in the Baltic States, the three "Generalbezirks" of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania of the "Ostland," would have had the following populations in 1942:

Estonia	1,134,000
Latvia	1,950,502
Lithuania	3,295,570

A census was taken by the Germans in 1943, and the following manpower situation of the three countries was shown as of January, 1944:

Generalbezirk	Land area sq. km.	Pop. 1940	Pop. 1944	Density per sq. km. 1944	Net Loss
Lithuania	67,199	3,295,570	2,797,840	42	497,730
Latvia	65,199	1,950,502	1,803,104	27	147,398
Estonia	47,549	1,134,000	1,017,811	21	116,189

Major cities showed the following population:

Riga	308,342
Vilnius	146,273
Tallinn	140,911
Kaunas	113,870

The actual losses were, of course, considerably greater: the natural increase amounted to 1.3% annually in Lithuania, about 1% in Latvia, and less than 1% in Estonia.

The cities of Vilnius and Kaunas showed a sizable decrease: Vilnius had a population of 195,100 in 1931, according to Polish census figures, and Kaunas had a population of about 150,000 in 1940. Prisoners and Jews were not included in the German census figures, but a separate column indicated that the ghettos of Lithuania had 24,980 inmates in 1943, and the German charts accepted at the Nürnberg Trial showed 136,421 Lithuanian Jews exterminated by the Nazis.

Lithuania was re-occupied by the Russians in the second half of 1944. The counties of Ašmena and Svyriai were promptly detached from the Lithuanian SSR, as was the Druskininkai area, to compensate the Byelorussian SSR. Thus, the estimates of the population of Lithuania must be decreased by some 212,000.

In 1946, comrade Bimba of Brooklyn, N. Y., made a trip to Lithuania and was shown around by the MVD-MGB in the occupied country. Bimba was the only foreigner from the United States admitted by the Russians to occupied Lithuania. Following the bourgeois custom in capitalist America, comrade Bimba authored a book: "A Resurrected Lithuania" (*Prisikėlusi Lietuva*, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1946). While picturing in glowing terms the happy life under the rays of Stalin's sun, Bimba (on p. 31) reported the findings of a "Special Commission for the Investigation of German Occupation Atrocities." The official findings, itemized by counties, showed that 436,535 civilian inhabitants had been "murdered by the Germans" and 36,540 were "deported to German slavery,"—a total manpower loss of 473,075.

This figure is remarkably close to the loss of 497,730 indicated by the German census figures of 1943, especially if 24,980 Jews reported among the living be deducted: the adjusted figure would be 472,750, comparable to Bimba's 473,075. If the figure of 24,500 Jews housed in the ghettos, figuring in the Nürnberg Trial charts, be accepted, the readjusted figure would nearly correspond to Bimba's: 473,230. Comrade Sniečkus, the 1st Secretary of the CK of the LKP/b, repeatedly blamed the Germans for the loss of "half a million of our population." Therefore, Bimba's figures may be accepted as more or less conclusive of the manpower losses as of the summer of 1946.

Some exceptions may be cited to the Russian account of the losses. The Nürnberg Trial accepted the figure of 136,421 Jews exterminated by the Nazis in Lithuania. The association of the Lithuanian Anti-Nazi Resistants, Former Political Prisoners, established that of the 29,500 political prisoners of Lithuanian race held in 103 KZs, 6,225 met death in Germany and 7,900 were murdered in Lithuania. Adding

these figures of 136,421 Lithuanian Jews and 14,125 Lithuanian Christians who died at the hands of the Nazis, the combined total is 150,546. Discrepancies may be allowed. Nevertheless, the death toll properly "credited" to the Nazis would still amount to about 160,000.

Furthermore, Bimba's report corroborating the German census figures needs an upward revision of manpower losses on the basis of readily available data, by adding to his figure of 473,075 the following: about 55,000 persons "repatriated" to Germany under Russian auspices in February 1941; some 80,000 Lithuanians who became "Displaced Persons" in Western Europe; 178,000 persons "repatriated" under Russian auspices to Poland in 1946 and 1947. When these figures are added, a new grand total of the *minimum* manpower losses of 786,075 persons is established, as of the end of 1946.

Calculation of the population as of the end of 1946 appears thus:

Lithuania 1941	3,295,570
Less the population of the areas detached in 1944 — about	—212,000
New Total	3,083,570
Less the minimum losses	—786,075
Population in 1947	2,297,495

This population, following the repatriation of all Germans and Protestants to Germany, the near-extermination of Jews by the Nazis, and the repatriation of Poles to Poland, should have been almost exclusively Lithuanian and Roman Catholic.

On November 27, 1946, the Soviet regime promulgated an election decree for the February 1947 elections. Section 25 of the decree specifically provided that each election district was to embrace a population of 15,000. The decree set up 179 election districts.

Accepting this decree at its face value, the population of Lithuania was estimated by the Russians (179 districts with 15,000 each) at 2,685,000, or about 2,700,000, including masses of Russian troops and imported officials, "experts," and settlers. This figure embraces also the Klaipėda-Memel District, where 6 election districts were set up—indicating a population of about 90,000 in lieu of the prewar 154,000.

Simultaneously, the Russian-controlled press estimated that 85% of the population of the Lithuanian SSR were of Lithuanian race, and the remainder Russians, etc. If that were true, the Lithuanian-Catholic population (85% of 2,700,000) should have numbered about 2,295,000—a figure almost verifying our earlier estimate of the indigenous population of 2,297,495.

Checking the Russian-inspired estimate by other means, we find that the Catholic directories for 1940 showed 2,776,422 parishioners, plus 3,650 priests, nuns, friars and divinity students. Thus, the total Catholic membership stood at 2,780,072. After deducting 178,000 Catholics repatriated to Poland, the number of remaining Catholics should be 2,602,072. By comparing the figures of the Russian-inspired estimate of the remaining indigenous population as of 1947, and the Catholic estimate, there is a discrepancy of 307,072 persons between the Russian figure of 2,295,000 and the Catholic count of 2,602,702. This

unaccounted-for loss of at least 307,072 persons, added to Bimba's 473,075 who, for the sake of argument, should have been non-Catholic natives of the country,—establishes a minimum total of 780,147 persons who vanished from Lithuania during the years 1940-1946. This figure does not differ materially from our earlier estimate of 786,075.

These figures still do not account for the changes in the Klaipėda District. The setting up of 6 election districts there would indicate a population of 90,000, instead of the pre-war 154,000. However, Russian military and naval forces stationed there are included in the calculations regarding the distribution of election districts. Lithuanian sources estimate that a maximum of 40,000 natives were left in the area, and the rest must be assumed to be Russian personnel on duty in an occupied country. This estimate would indicate a loss of at least 114,000 persons—most of whom may be presumed to be among the expellees in Germany.

Nevertheless, the Great Soviet Encyclopedia Supplement still estimates the population of Lithuania as about 3,000,000. This figure was also taken in assigning 10 deputyships for Lithuania in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1950. This means that a *minimum* of 780,000 and 894,000 (when the Klaipėda manpower losses are set at 114,000) Russians were settled in Lithuania by the end of 1949.

A final analysis may be made on the strength of the official figures regarding the number of eligible voters.

In the 1940 elections to a People's Diet, when the voting age was set at 21, the voting right was limited to citizens of Lithuania, and the population of the country, deprived of the Klaipėda District, numbered about three million, the official data reported that 1,386,569 persons were eligible to vote. In other words, about 46% of the population were citizens of the voting age.

The Russians re-attached the Klaipėda District, lowered the voting age to 18, allowed any Soviet citizen to vote, and the following are the official figures regarding eligible voters for various years:

Country	Population 1947 (Sov. Encycl.)	1947	1948	1950
Lithuania	ca. 3,000,000	1,510,150	1,254,965	1,599,438
Latvia	1,950,000		897,498	1,359,051
Estonia	1,117,300	804,172	556,265	788,776

The remarkable factors appeared in all three Baltic States: there was a tremendous falling off in the number of eligible voters between 1947 and 1948 (a drop of 255,185 in Lithuania, 247,907 in Estonia), and a sudden upward sweep between 1948 and 1950.

This provides undeniable proof that masses of people were deported between 1946 and 1948. Between 1948 and 1950, the number of eligible voters jumped upward in Lithuania by 344,473, in Latvia by 461,553, and in Estonia by 243,511. The increase is all the more remarkable when it is recalled that the Jaunlatgale county was detached from Latvia, and the Petseri and Narva areas from Estonia. There is only one explanation: masses of Russian troops and settlers were brought in.

The Soviet electoral system provides for one Supreme Soviet deputy for each 300,000 of the population. Lithuania was assigned 10 seats in 1950, Latvia 7, and Estonia 4. This would indicate a population of 3 million for Lithuania, 2,100,000 for Latvia and

1,200,000 for Estonia—the latter two countries within reduced frontiers.

The USSR Bulletin published by the Soviet Embassy at Washington released the election figures of 1950. The number of eligible voters was set at 111,116,373. If World Almanac estimates of the population of a—temporarily—"Greater USSR" be accepted at 195,209,385, it would appear that 57% of the population are of a voting age. This ratio when applied to the number of voters published in the USSR Bulletin, would give Lithuania a population of 2,806,000, Latvia 2,384,300, Estonia 1,403,100. If the World Almanac figures of 1940 be accepted as an index, the Soviet average ratio of voters (57%) becomes queered: it would appear that, in 1950, 55.5% of the population of Lithuania are of a voting age, 69.68% in Latvia, and 70.52% in Estonia. Are such exceptionally high ratios possible in a normal society which, ten years earlier, showed but 46% of the population to be adult?

One thing is clear: somewhere between 30 and 40% of the population of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were victims of the Russian-conducted Genocide, and that huge Russian armed forces are established there.

The Martyrdom of the Bishops

Press dispatches from Rome reported in July 1949, that the Most Rev. Kazys Paltarokas, Bishop of Panevėžys, was the last bishop of Lithuania remaining at large—in hiding. Unfortunately, other reports emanating from the country indicate that this last member of the Catholic hierarchy of Lithuania died in a Soviet prison about that time, but that the MVD were not aware of the prisoner's identity.

Additional reports, from non-Catholic sources, provided details regarding the last days of Bishops Teofilis Matulionis, Vincas Borisevičius and Pranciškus Ramanauskas.

Bishop Matulionis had suffered many years in the penal colony on the Solovetsk Island in the White Sea, and was liberated in 1932 through an exchange of prisoners negotiated between Russia and Lithuania—the Bishop was permitted to leave Russia, while a number of traitors serving sentences for espionage activities, including Antanas Sniečkus, the present 1st Secretary of the LKP/b, were shipped to Moscow. Bishop Matulionis recuperated, visited the United States, and later became Bishop for the Armed Forces—until he was summarily dismissed by the Soviets in June 1940. Following the death of the Most Rev. Juozas Kukta, Bishop of Kaišiadorys, he assumed that See.

When the Russians returned in 1944, two MVD agents called on this Bishop. They went to extreme pains in explaining the might of Russia and the misfortunes awaiting anyone incurring Russia's displeasure. The Bishop listened patiently, and then replied: "If you wish to intimidate me, you have come in vain. I have been in Siberia and I thank God for the great privilege which had been bestowed upon me, that of suffering for Christ. I have no time to waste on further conversation."

The two Soviet "heroes" left, after much threatening—they returned with several drunken "comrades" the same night. The group noisily demanded admission, as they had orders to evict the residents from the socialized home of the Bishop.

The Bishop told his secretary: "Don't let them in. Lock all the doors on the first floor, too. If they

should break in, they will have to break all the doors"—and he retired to his chapel. The Russians broke down the main door, partly damaged the second door, became tired and left.

They came back later, in 1946. The Bishop was arrested—and died in prison in the summer of 1947.

Bishop Borisevičius had incurred the enmity of "Prime Minister" Mečys Gedvilas, a native renegade. Arriving in Lithuania with the Red Army in 1944, Gedvilas publicly threatened that he would do one thing: he would visit Samagitia and destroy the bishops of Telšiai.

Bishop Borisevičius was detained in February, 1946, and brought to a prison in Vilnius. A closed "trial" was held a few weeks later. In order to show that, in this instance, the Soviet court was "the most democratic of democratic judicial systems," the Bishop was permitted to call some witnesses. He called 12 Jews whom he had saved from extermination by the Nazis at grave risk to himself. The witnesses were terrified and testified as briefly as possible: "Citizen Borisevičius had taken care of us during the German occupation." The presiding judge smiled condescendingly and reprimanded the witnesses: the words of these "comrades" were meaningless "in view of the statement of comrade Gedvilas that citizen Borisevičius is a leader of bourgeois nationalists." After a short recess, the judge pronounced the death sentence.

According to witnesses, Bishop Borisevičius sat quietly though tensely throughout the mock "trial" and answered the charge simply: "I am innocent." Presently, the judge became violent: "Look at yourself. You used to live comfortably and were held in respect by every one. You thought you were mighty. You see by now that your might means nothing, we are the victors!"

As soon as the bolshevik ended his tirade, the Bishop answered in a firm resounding voice:

"You have won today, but yours is but a short hour. The future belongs to me: Christ shall win! And my Lithuania shall win!"

The witnesses hastened to flee as Russian militiamen pounced upon the fearless servant of God and his own People. Nothing further was ever heard of the kind Bishop.

Bishop Ramanauskas administered the See of Telšiai when Bishop Ordinary Borisevičius "vanished." Ramanauskas was a Samagite himself, and masses of people crowded into the Cathedral on Sundays to hear their Bishop. The Bishop taught them how to preserve their faith with their shepherd no longer guiding them. He warned them that the time was near when the Almighty was going to call all of His servants, the clergy of Lithuania, unto His eternal kingdom. The doors of the churches would be closed during the "hour of trial," and the flock would have to administer the rites of baptism, to teach their youngsters the Truth about God, to give extreme unction to the dying. . . . He urged the faithful to "retain purity of God" in their hearts and minds, and to love their neighbors. Crowds listened in silence, with tears streaming down their cheeks. . . .

Militiamen surrounded the Cathedral of Telšiai in December 1946. As soon as the townsmen learned of this, they dropped their work and rushed to protect their shepherd. Alas, too late. . . .

The Bishop completed serving his Mass—probably his last one—and emerged from the Church. A mob

of militiamen rushed upon him. One of them yelled: "You are under arrest, and don't try to flee, as we will open fire." Two Russians seized the Bishop by the arms and twisted his hands behind his back, while a third one tied his hands with a coarse rope. They pushed him toward a waiting automobile. The Bishop asked them to permit him to pick up his hat. The Russian who tied his hands laughed: "You'll fashion yourself a fine bearskin furcap in Siberia!"

The car bearing the Bishop drove away, and other militiamen ran back to the church to seize another priest saying Mass at the time. But people were now crowding into the church and they warned their priest. The latter knelt again before the altar and prayed a long time—while militiamen impatiently stamped the vestry floor, not daring to seize their victim at the altar in the presence of several hundred people. Other parishioners were presently barred from the church by the militiamen swearing in the "best Russian manner."

There was a commotion in the church, and the air was rent by the sad, heart-breaking words of the Hymn which became the National Anthem of Occupied Lithuania: "Mary, Mary . . . ease slavery, save from the terrible enemy . . ."

The militiamen did not know what to do when the singing spread to the crowd outside. A hurried consultation was held. The armed militiamen left the vestry ordering the priest to tell his people to disperse, promising not to touch him. Otherwise, everyone would suffer the consequences.

The priest thanked the faithful and asked them to leave, lest something worse befall.—He was arrested three weeks later.

Anti-religious Campaign

"Today, April 14 (1949) at 10:30 o'clock, at the Party cabinet hall (21 Gediminas St., second floor), a public lecture in the Lithuanian language will be given under the auspices of the Society for Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge of the Lithuanian SSR. The topic: Catholic church reactionarism. The lecturer—J. Ragauskas, a member of the Society. A motion picture will be demonstrated after the lecture, 'Vatican—The Enemy of the Workingmen.'"

Similar announcements and posters are conspicuous but few natives pay attention to them.

The propaganda of an alleged "religious freedom" was carried abroad—and religious practice increasingly repressed inside the country.

Thus, "Laisvė," the communist paper of Brooklyn, N. Y., printed an alleged interview of Juozas Bulota with Dean Casimir Kulak of Trakai in the issue of December 16, 1948. This identical interview was then translated into English and published in the February 25, 1949 issue of the USSR Bulletin (No. 4) of the Soviet Embassy at Washington. On March 2, 1949, "Laisvė" printed a letter allegedly signed by Miss Veronika Uzelaite, of Švenčionys in Lithuania, entitled: "Letter of a Practicing Catholic—Secretary of the Švenčionys County Soviet—On the Freedom of Conscience in Soviet Lithuania." This letter was circulated for about six months in the pro-communist sheets in Germany, Italy, etc. The Soviet Embassy at Washington made no comment this time. The letter of this "Catholic" was remarkable: it spelled "God" with a small "g".

The Party organ "Tiesa" (No. 308) had this to say about the religious freedom: "Anti-religious training is not properly developed in the gymnasium of Lazdijai, and for this reason some students have not shaken off religious superstitions and occasionally attend church. Certain teachers (Kazokienė, Zabielskaitė, Malinionis) are still adhering to the belief that a teacher's work is limited to imparting to students the subjects they teach, and they do not join in the work of political education among students and society. . . . At Panevėžys, a number of flaws is evident in the inculcation of a communist morality and Soviet patriotism, in fighting the reactionary Catholic church and bourgeois nationalists and their harmful work. Too few lectures are given on these topics, activities of the various enemies of the Soviet state are not sufficiently denounced."

The beautiful wayside crosses, the traditional landmarks that have distinguished Lithuania for centuries as "The Land of Crosses" and "Holy Lithuania," are nearly all destroyed. Crosses are also barred from cemeteries.

The Party organ "Tiesa" (No. 182 of August 4, 1949) announced that the "Lithuanian Literature Institute completed the preparation and delivered for printing a symposium: 'Lithuanian Literature in the Struggle against Clericalism.' This literary collection will contain all of the most characteristic creations of our writers and their individual opinions directed against clericalism, the reactionary clergy and religious superstitions. . . . Beginning with S. Daukantas and ending with our young Soviet writers, extracts of 46 authors are included. The collection is provided with an introduction by B. Pranskus."

It is understood that the works of the Bishop-Poet Baranauskas, the historian Daukantas, Monsignor Maironis, Canon Tumas and of other great and deeply religious pioneers of the Lithuanian national renaissance are "remodeled" and falsified for the alien anti-religious campaign. . . .

Churches

Most of the rural churches are already shut down and some were destroyed in connection with the collectivization drive.

In Kaunas, Russian vandals knocked down the tower of the early 15th century Vytautas Church, and the church itself was converted into a granary. The Jesuit Church, the famed scene of religious concerts, became a warehouse where the furniture of the unfortunate families exiled to Siberia is stored. The tiny Marian Fathers Church was shut down—and several girl students who had torn down the announcement and other girls who witnessed the scene, were sentenced to six years at hard labor in Siberia. In Kaunas, a city of 120,000 Catholics, of the 21 churches only one or two are open to worshipers. Admission tickets at the cost of 7 rubles (\$1.75 per ruble) must be purchased in order to enter the Resurrection Church (erected by a grateful nation to commemorate the recovery of its independence) during the fixed hours of early morning—"to prevent wasting of labor hours." The proceeds go to the Soviet government. The practice of selling admission tickets was extended to a number of other remaining churches elsewhere in the country. The latest information alleges that the Resurrection Church was converted into a library, and that the Archbasilica-Cathedral and

the former Garrison Church were left open to worshippers.

The beautiful church and monastery of Pažaislis, the masterpiece of art by the best Italian masters of the Renaissance, was shut down and its contents appropriated and moved to Russia. Prior to the occupation of Lithuania, the American congregation of the Sisters of St. Casimir was in charge of this beautiful landmark.

In connection with the "re-planning" of the capital city of Vilnius, the Russians announced their intention of rasing the Shrine of the Madonna of the Aušros Vartai ("The Gate of Dawn" or "Ostra Brama"). The Archcathedral-Basilica of St. Stanislas is converted into a Russian dance hall: the Russians dance—for the moment—on top of the graves of St. Casimir and several ancient rulers of Lithuania.

The Russians seem to have a passion for dancing over graveyards—in a country rapidly being converted into a veritable graveyard. The ancient cemetery which stood in the center of the modern section of Kaunas, near the railway station off the Vytautas Prospect, was destroyed last year. The hallowed cemetery had many monuments to heroes and soldiers, and a great many honored names could be read on tombstones. The Russians simply announced a "closing and removal of the cemetery," and anyone who desired to move the relics to a new site, outside the city beyond the Jewish graveyard, would be allowed to do so. Thereafter, the monuments were destroyed and removed, farmers were mobilized with carts to bring top soil, and a "park of rest and culture" was established. Busts of Stalin and other Russian idols were erected—causing a comment among the natives that "the proper resting place for them should *not* be a Catholic cemetery" . . . that they would be only too glad to erect monuments, provided the inscriptions read: "The late . . ." . . . Presently, military bands play on the site of the Catholic cemetery, Russian Komsomols are dancing, drinking, and seeking isolated spots. . . .

New Methods of Provocation

Of the nearly 400 priests of the Vilnius Archdiocese, only 92 were at large in January 1949. Few are left today.

In some places priests were forcibly settled in good quarters—in order to provide excuse for tirades against them and to create an artificial antagonism against the "exploiters."

Repairs to churches are banned—just as in the 40-year period of Muravyov The Hangman and his successors (1864-1904). The closing of churches is then officially justified on the ground of condemnation by engineers of "the structures menacing occupancy." No plate collections are permitted in the few churches left open. Permission to sing religious hymns is required in advance, stipulating the names of the hymns. The reason is that some hymns, like the celebrated National Anthem of the Occupation Period—"Marija, Marija, skaisčiausia Lelija"—remind the people of the true condition of their life; ". . . ease slavery, save us from the terrible enemy. . . ."

A novel method was bared in the No. 272 issue of the Party organ "Tiesa" (November 20, 1949). A certain Sliesoraitis wrote the editor. The letter begins: "As it is well known, religion is free in the Soviet Union and no one is banned from believing." The writer recites further that he is a non-believer and

had married according to Soviet law. However, his wife had once gone to confession and she had told the priest of her marriage. The priest could grant no absolution inasmuch as she was not living with Sliesoraitis in legitimate wedlock. She believed the priest and decided to seek a divorce, inasmuch as Sliesoraitis refused to go through a religious ceremony. He then made inquiries and ascertained the Soviet law. He concludes: "I ask the Editor to answer me: can I prosecute the priest in a people's court for destroying my family life?"

Comrade Editor replied:

"You are married in accordance with Soviet law, and the priest in ordering a divorce from you is violating this law, and is abusing your wife's religious sentiments to evil ends. Therefore, you have the right to sue the priest who behaves thus, according to Art. 123 of the Penal Code."

In other words, Stalin and his Party must guide churchmen in the matters of confession and religious discipline. . . .

Vandalism

Russian vandalism is not limited to ghoulish dancing over Christian graves. It is extended to deliberate falsification of the writings and eradication of archaeological monuments.

The Party organ "Tiesa" carried two such items within 10 days. The issue No. 271 of Nov. 19, 1949, reviewed the opera "Gražina" which was staged on the anniversary of the "Great October Revolution" in a foreign country. The review noted that this opera of Karnavičius, written some 15 years ago, was "once again reviewed and revised. An attempt was made to have it conform with a correct historical and ideological-artistic viewpoint." Gražina's husband, Prince Liūtauras, was represented—according to the Russian version—as a "feudal kulak who oppressed people with his fratricidal wars."

The issue No. 280 of Nov. 29, 1949, bemoaned the destruction of archaeological monuments by Russian kolkhoz bosses. The article complained:

"The well known Goldinga tumulus is being plowed up. The Berčiūnai gravemounds in Panevėžys township and county, known to foremost archaeologists of the entire Soviet Union as archaeological objects of special value, are being dug up by irresponsible 'land-explorers' . . . Gravel is transported by trucks from the VI-X century gravemounds of Latviai village in Salantos township. Practically all of the castlemounds of Šiauliai county are being plowed under. The Jurgaičiai castlemound of Meškuičiai township is being destroyed."

Russian Satrapy

It is quite difficult to follow the periodic "Cabinet changes" of the Lithuanian SSR: there are too many "ministries" and public speeches are usually made by Russian "deputy ministers" rather than by nominal heads.

Nothing is heard of the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" since the announcement of January 27, 1949 to the effect that comrade Ignas Gaška replaced Povilas Rotomskis, the former clerk of the Soviet Consulate General at New York. Much to everyone's surprise, several references were made in the press in 1950 to a comrade A. Smirnov as an alleged "Minister of the Armed Forces of the LSSR" and comrade V. Motieka as commander of the so-called "Lithuanian

Units"—an infantry division where only one half of the enlisted personnel and lower commissioned officer echelons are made up of Lithuanians. In order to get into this "Lithuanian Division," one must enjoy complete trust of the Party. Major General A. Olev is mentioned as Garrison Commander of Vilnius.

Of course, the "Cabinet" is but a decoration and changes do not matter. In a country run by "the Party and government," with the accent on the Party, the actual rule is exercised by two institutions: the "Plenipotentiary of the All-Union Communist-bolshevik Party" (VKP/b), and the "CK of the LKP/b" (Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist-bolshevik Party). Comrade Mikhail Suslov, who was commonly called "Miša Sušlava" ("the sweepings") in the country, was promoted to a membership in the Kremlin Politburo. Vladimir Vasilievich Shcherbakov is probably still the Plenipotentiary of the VKP/b—or Governor General—acting through the CK of the LKP/b.

The CK of the LKP/b

First Secretary—"Little Stalin"—*Antanas (Yosifovich in the new Russifying style of including father's name) Sniečkus*. A former exchange prisoner in a Russo-Lithuanian exchange of convicted Soviet spies for the Catholic hostages, the original head of the Security Department, he is also a member of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR and of the USSR.

Second Secretary—*Aleksandr Stepanovich Trofimov*, 47, on lend-lease duty in Lithuania since 1944, member of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR and representing Lithuanians in the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR. He is the loud-mouthed worthy who attracted worldwide attention by his vilification of Lithuanian "bourgeois-nationalist murderers of the Soviet people" in connection with the forcible collectivization.

Third Secretary—*Eduard Yosifovich Ozarsky*, 42, lend-leased member of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR and representing Lithuanians in the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR.

Fourth Secretary—"Little Vyshinsky"—*Vladas Osipovich Niunka*, 43, a native of Vilnius, former law student who after marrying a non-Christian fanatic of bolshevism became the first Soviet Prosecutor in 1940. When Juozas Žiugžda, American-type pseudo-Liberal, proved laggard in liquidating heretical teachers, comrade Niunka stepped in as Minister of Education. After finishing the purge, he went back to the CK in June 1949.

Deputy Secretaries—comrades *Moskvina* and *Petrov*, both lend-leased by the MVD.

Secretary for Cadres [Personnel] Affairs—*Daniil Yefimovich Shupikov*, member of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR and representing Lithuanians in the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR. As head of "Labor Manpower Reserves," he may direct any Lithuanian to move anywhere in Russia at his discretion. In January, 1950, however, comrade Shupikov harranged the Teachers Conference in Vilnius regarding "education," and a comrade *Belov* was mentioned as head of the Labor Manpower Reserves. It may be noted that Shupikov's predecessor for Cadres Affairs, comrade Ozarsky, was promoted to Third Secretaryship of the CK. Consequently, the star of "educator Shupikov" may be rising.

Secretary for Agitation Affairs—*Kazys Kazimirovich Preikšas*, 47, a native member of the SS of the

LSSR and of the Soviet of Nationalities. A stupid diletante, he fits perfectly the mentality requiring day-by-day adjustment to the "Party line" emanating from Moscow.

Assistant Secretary for Industry Affairs—*Tirkunov*. His job is to squeeze as much in "reparations" as possible. Russia was already enriched several billion rubles at the expense of Lithuania.

Assistant Secretary for Construction and Construction Materials—comrade *Sichkarchuk*. His job is to allot priorities between military and civilian construction and to rob the country of as much timber as possible.

Assistant Secretary for Fuel-Energy Affairs—*Ivan Salov*.

Director of Agricultural Affairs—*Bobryshev*. His job is to supervise forcible conversion of freemen farmers into inmates of kolkhoz concentration camps.

Director of Educational Affairs—*Zalushskaya*, the actual minister of education in control of "indoctrination."

Sector Managers—*Chistyakov, Varashevich, Ivanova, Zhukovsky, Polosenenko, Lysin, Kozlovsky*. These are the actual ministers who direct the nominal heads of Ministries.

Leontiev was Partorg, that is Party Organizer, until recently.

Komsomol—"Communist Youth"—affairs are handled by the CK of the Komsomol. These, however, are subordinate officials removable by the CK of the LKP/b at will. For this reason, comrades Kulakov, Kaplan, Bobov, Malyshev, Shumalova, etc., etc., deserve no particular attention unless moved into high-level posts in the LKP/b.

LKP/b County Secretaries

Almost everywhere it is the practice to attach the tag of "First Secretary" to a person of Lithuanian nationality and to title the real boss merely a "Second Secretary." For instance:

Alytus county—1st Secr. Petras Purlys; 2nd Secr. Mironov.

Kaunas City—1st Secr. Kostas Antonovich Gabdankas, a native of German stock who is also a member of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR; 2nd Secr. Mikhail Plaskin.

Kėdainiai county—1st Secr. Juozas Antonovich Piligrimas, member of the SS of the LSSR; 2nd Secr. Andrei Okunyov.

Kretinga county—1st Secr. Vaclovas Ivanovich Supronas, member of the SS of the LSSR; 2nd Secr. Ivan Kulibabin.

Panevėžys county—1st Secr. Vladas Kazimirovich Petrakis, member of the SS of the LSSR; 2nd Secr. Mikhail Filipovich Sorokin, also a member of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR.

Raseiniai county—1st Secr. Antanas Paradauskas; 2nd Secr. Fyodor Pivunov.

Šakiai county—1st Secr. Tatiana Ivanovna Jančaitytė, member of the SS of the LSSR; 2nd Secr. Viktor Kremesnoy.

Šiauliai City—1st Secr. Petras Ivanovich Fedaravičius, member of the SS of the LSSR; 2nd Secr. Fyodor Yekaterinichev.

Šiauliai county—1st Secr. Petras Karlovich Kutka, member of the SS of the LSSR; 2nd Secr. Pavel Gulayev.

Vilkaviškis county—1st Secr. Vaclovas Osipovich Jarmuševičius, member of the SS of the LSSR; 2nd

Secr. Ilya Vesolov.

This practice is not followed, however, at Klaipėda and in the Vilnius area, seats of the greatest concentrations of Russian settlers where no pretense of adhering to socialism "national in form" is deemed necessary.

For instance: Švenčionys county—1st Secr. Aleksei Kabanov; Trakai county—1st Secr. Genadii Isupov; Vilnius City—Aleksei Chistyakov; Vilnius county—1st Secr. Tikhon Vasilenko.

Council of Ministers

The Plenipotentiary of the VKP/b, that is, the All-Union Communist-bolshevik Party, whoever the person might be, is Governor General of any particular occupied country. He has the Soviet armed forces and the elite forces of the MGB and MVD at his disposal. He deals directly with the Politburo in Moscow and with the MGB-MVD heads in the Kremlin. The Kremlin's measures are forwarded to him for execution, and on the local level he deals with the 1st Secretary of the CK of the particular "national" party organization. The latter bosses the local Party network and transmits orders of the Party for execution by the government apparatus. The so-called "Ministers" and heads of various "Planning Commissions" are merely technicians who are awarded several jobs as their share of spoils in the escalator hierarchy. Nevertheless, only full-fledged Party members are named to Ministerial jobs—as "State secrets" become available to them and the Party must exercise discipline. Finally, a decorative "Supreme Soviet" is provided to rubber-stamp the measures approved through the regular chain of command of the Party, and to make propaganda speeches for the record.

In Lithuania, the Plenipotentiary of the VKP/b deals with Antanas Sniečkus and/or Trofimov, the guardian angel of Sniečkus. The Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, membership wherein provides extra salaries to Party functionaries, is headed by a Presidium. *Justas Ignatievich Paleckis* is the "President" of the country—Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR—who is led around the country to show that Lithuanians are still at the helm. *Stasys Ignatievich Pupeikis*, a renegade who abased himself to the extent of taking part in person in the night raids of the great deportations of 1941, is titled Secretary of the Presidium of the SS of the LSSR. The names of Paleckis and Pupeikis appear under every decree of the "Party and government."

On the executive level, there is a Council of Ministers—whose members execute the directives transmitted to them from assorted secretaries, deputy secretaries, assistant secretaries and bureau heads of the CK of the LKP/b. It may be of interest to review some of the personalities and to note the more important changes effected recently.

Mečys Aleksandrovich Gedvilas is still the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the SS of the LSSR and of the USSR. He is bossed by Deputy Chairmen from the Kremlin: comrade *Vassily Ilyich Pisaryov*, 51, member of the SS of the LSSR and representing Lithuanians in the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR; comrade *Aleksandr Petrovich Sokolov*, and comrade *Dimitry Alekseyevich Mamayev*—a notorious vilifier who is not getting much publicity lately.

Pyotr Mikhailovich Kapralov, 44-year old newly-created "Lithuanian," is the new head of the MGB—

the Vilnius Branch of the Ministry of State Security of Moscow. His other rewards include a membership in the SS of the LSSR and deputyship in the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR where he represents his Lithuanian prisoners and prospective prisoners.

It may be noted that the MGB had undergone several changes within two years. *Dimitry Ardalionovich Yefimov* had organized the "Exterminators" and lavishly employed his troops but failed to stamp out guerrilla activities. Thereafter, *Nikolai D. Gorlinsky* was commissioned by MGB Kruglov and several top "trouble shooters" circulated between Moscow and Vilnius. Huge mass deportations were effected, forcible collectivization of farms was pushed vigorously, and guerrilla activities were nearly stamped out. The "Izvestiya" of August 25 and 26, 1949, published the names of 147 top criminals decorated with either "Patriotic War" or "Red Banner" orders for their "successful execution of the task" in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Gorlinsky and Bartašiūnas of Lithuania, Alfons A. Novik and Augusts P. Eglits of Latvia, Boris G. Kumm and Aleksandr J. Rezev of Estonia, the respective heads of the MGB and MVD, were among the recipients of the highest awards. Thereafter, comrade Kapralov became head of the MGB for Lithuania to seek out new victims for blood purges.

Publicity-shy, uniform-hating Major General *Juozas "Bartašiūnas"* is still the head of the MVD—Ministry of the Interior, the former NKVD. Of his predecessors, Guzevičius turned writer of novels, and Kapralov was promoted to chieftainship over the MGB, but the "old faithful" retained complete trust of his masters, along with his Deputy, *Georgi Sokolovsky*. The Russians claim that Bartašiūnas is a native of Lithuania who had migrated to Russia during World War I. However, he does not speak Lithuanian and is making no effort to learn the language. He is the only important satrap who feels himself to be superior to all sorts of grafting "Deputies" and does not hold a seat in the supreme Soviets of the USSR.

Kazys Frantzevich "Liaudis," whose real name is not known ("liaudis" in Lithuanian means the "common folk," "people"), is Lithuania's "Khrushchev," that is, strong-armed trouble shooter. The Russians say that this 49-year old man is a native of Baisogala who moved to Russia prior to World War I. A steel worker at Kamenskoye, he served in the Red Guards and Red Army 1917-1924 and was admitted to the Party. Thereafter, he was assigned as Partorg (Party Organizer) at Dnieprodzerhinsk and, later, made Propaganda Chief of the Ukrainian KP/b. In 1932 he returned to the army as a Politruk (political officer), became Senior Inspector of the Pacific Fleet in 1935, performed "a special task" in unruly Ukraine, and was finally imported to Lithuania. He is the only member of the CK-Politburo of the LKP/b who holds a ministerial seat—that of Minister of Agriculture whose job is to ruin agriculture by collectivization and to drive the former freemen into kolkhoz detention camps. He is a member of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR and in 1950 was "elected" to represent the Utena District in the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR. His chief aides are named *Matveyev* and *Dubin*. A certain *Pyotr Koltsov* was recently groomed for the post of the Minister.

A comrade *Pyotr Sheremetyev* is a new "Lithuanian," holding the post of a Minister of Construction. His nearest associate, *Nikolai Andreyevich*

Lyubimtsev, is still the Minister of Construction Materials Industry. *Andrei Sergeyevich Zasyarkin* who had been dismissed from the post of a Minister of Fishing Industry "for inefficiency," reappeared as a Minister of Forestry Industry. Ministry of Local Industry, that is, non-military production, is under a certain comrade *Kalugin*.

After the "centrovik" *Niunka* completed the purge of teachers, *Albertas Knyva* became the new Minister of Education in June 1949. He is the brother of the first People's Commissar of Communal Property who recanted bolshevism and stayed in Lithuania when the Russians fled, but was nevertheless executed by the Germans.

Comrade *Bakharov* is the Prosecutor General. *Timofei Gorokhov* is still bossing the Minister of Commerce *Adolfas Adolfovich Ivaskėvičius*. *Puskov* is handling the new Minister of Cinema Industry, *Stasys Varfolomeyevich Brašiškis*. Comrade *Vladimir Rodionov* rules over the Minister of Finance, *Aleksandras Antonovich Drobnys*. State Comptroller *Zigmas Domnikovich Tverkus* was recently replaced by a comrade *A. Yefremov*, but *Aleksei Motylyov* was retained as the Deputy. *Motiejus Osipovich Šumauskas* is still the "head" of the State Planning Commission. Other "ministries" deserve no attention.

An innovation came in 1950: Russia is, after all, the country of original inventors and scientists and, consequently, a special "Commission for Inventions" was set up in the Russian fortress of Lithuania. It consists of 8 Russians and 4 bearers of Lithuanian names: chairman *Matitsyn*, members *Eigirdaitė*, *Fedoseyev*, *Gatavin*, *Gediminas*, *Kenevich*, *Kasilov*, *Olšauskas*, *Pestovo*, *Pilipenko*, *Prikšaitis*, and *Tambovtsev*.

Deputies to the SS of the USSR

Stalin confirmed the following "representatives of Lithuania" in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: 1) *Antanas Sniečkus* 1st Secretary of the CK of the LKP/b, representing the Vilnius Area where Stalin, Molotov and Malenkov were "elected" on the honorary list; 2) *Mečys Gedvilas*, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LSSR, representing the Kaunas Area where Stalin and Voroshilov were "elected" on the honorary list; 3) *Justas Paleckis*, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR, "elected" from the Varniai Area; 4) *Vladas Niunka*, 4th Secretary of the CK of the LKP/b and "purger" of teachers, "elected" from the Ukmergė Area; 5) political General *Jonas Macijauskas*, 50, the first politruk imported from Russia in 1940, "elected" from the Šiauliai Area; 6) *Motiejus Šumauskas*, head of the State Planning Commission of the LSSR, "elected" with Stalin from the Alytus Area; 7) General *Vincas Vitkauskas*, 60, a turncoat former General presently a drill sergeant in charge of military training at the University of Kaunas and member of the "University Science Council," "elected" from the Marijampolė Area; 8) *Antanas Raguotis*, ("The Horned Animal"), Secretary of the CK of the Komsomol of the LSSR, "elected" from the Panevėžys Area; 9) *Jonas Čiulada*, the humble Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kelmė Township "elected" with Stalin from the Telšiai Area; 10) *Marija Kaunaitė*, head of the Women's Division of the LKP/b and of the Komsomol, 55, "elected" from the Tauragė Area. She is said to be a native of Vilnius but other sources identify her as a Miss Chodos, daughter of a formerly wealthy Jewish merchant of

Kaunas, hence "Miss Kaunas."

All of these comrades also hold offices as Deputies in the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR.

Deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities

Lithuania was given 25 seats in the Soviet of Nationalities. Of these seats, 8 were given Russians.

1) *Aleksandr S. Trofimov*, 47, 2nd Secretary of the CK of the LKP/b, lend-leased to Lithuania and "elected" from the Zarasai District; 2) *Eduard Y. Ozarsky*, 42, 3rd Secretary of the CK of the LKP/b, lend-leased in 1944 and "elected" from the Panevėžys District; 3) *Daniil Y. Shupikov*, 44, Secretary for Manpower Affairs of the CK of the LKP/b, lend-leased to Lithuania and "elected" from the Trakai District; 4) *Pyotr M. Kapralov*, Minister of State Security, lend-leased, "elected" from the Švenčionys District; 5) *Vassily I. Pisaryov*, 51, lend-leased Deputy Prime Minister, "elected" from the Vilnius District; 6) *Kazys "Liaudis,"* Minister of Agriculture, lend-leased "purger," 49, "elected" from the Utena District; 7) *Ona Rakickienė*, a Russian woman, "elected" from Klaipėda; 8) *Stasys Volskis*, 47, "non-Party man," native Russian, "elected" from Raseiniai District; 9) *Kazys Preikšas*, 47, a "centrovik" head agitator, "elected" from the Rokiškis District; 10) *Jonas Bulovas*, 47, head of the Dotnuva dairy who, according to "Tiesa", is "inculcating future agronomists with the supreme Soviet science," was "elected" from the Kėdainiai District; 11) *Jonas Jurkūnas*, 67, director of the Vepriai high school, "elected" from the Ukmergė District; 12) *Danutė Stanelienė*, 28, Party secretary of Plungė, "elected" from the Varniai District; 13) *Jonas Žiburkus*, described as a "kolkhoznik, born in 1901," and 14) *Petras Vaičiūnas*, the aged playwright and poet, were "elected" from the Kaunas District; 15) *Petras Kareckas*, "a man utterly devoted to the cause of the Party of Lenin-Stalin" ("Tiesa"), and 16) *Juozas Siparis*, third-rate actor, were "elected" to play the roles of extras in Moscow from the Vilnius District; 17) prof. *Juozas Matulis*, head of the Academy of Sciences and "a candidate for membership in the Party," was picked for the Mažeikiai District; 18) *Antanas Venclova*, trash writer recently admitted to the Party, was picked from the Alytus District; 19) *Boleslovas Baranauskas*, semi-illiterate Speaker of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR; 20) *Jonas Apolskis*, a kolkhoz accountant from Marijampolė; 21) *A. Kazakevičius*; 22) *Tatiana Jančaitytė*, Party county Secretary; 23) *A. Sukauskienė*; 24) *M. Garbenienė*, and 25) *A. Ramanauskaitė*—unknowns.

It is to be noted that most of these deputies are just substitutes for those excellent "Lithuanians"—Stalin, Beria, Mikoyan, Molotov, Malenkov, Voroshilov, etc., who all "ran" in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, and other places.

Territorial Annexations and Reorganization

Without fanfare, Russia once more amended the Peace Treaties of 1920 by quietly annexing the Jaunlatgale county from Latvia, and the Petseri area and the right bank of the Narva river from Estonia. The extent of territorial adjustments at the expense of Lithuania is not quite clear but the status of Druskininkai and Seinai is open to question.

In addition thereto, "everything must be just as in Russia." For this reason, not only the modern timber transportation methods were replaced by the primitive

"Volga Boatman" means of human manpower traction but territorial administration was reorganized. In order to provide more posts for the spoils-conscious Russian masters, the Party "Plenipotentiaries," all of the autonomous self-administering municipalities (cities, counties, and townships or parishes) were abolished and the mayors, county and township prefect offices disappeared. In their place, the occupied countries were divided into "raions" (regional areas). Latvia, for instance, used to have 25 counties. It now has 58 "raions" ruled by 240 Party plenipotentiaries.

In Lithuania, the reorganization was preceded by creation of numerous counties—presently "the raions." The country now has 41 raions: Alytus, Anykščiai (new), Biržai, Joniškėlis (new), Jurbarkas (new), Kaišiadorys, Kalvarija (new), Kaunas, Kėdainiai, Kelmė (new), Klaipėda, Kretinga, Kupiškis (new), Kuršėnai (new), Lazdijai (former Seinai), Marijampolė, Mažeikiai, Pagėgiai, Panevėžys, Pasvalys (new), Plungė (new), Radviliškis (new), Raseiniai, Rietavas (new), Rokiškis, Šakiai, Šiauliai, Šilutė, Širvintos (new), Švenčionys, Tauragė, Telšiai, Trakai, Utena, Varėna (new), Vilnius, Zarasai. It is not clear whether Eišiškės and Valkininkai were retained as raion seats or were attached to the Varėna county.

With forcible collectivization villages are on the verge of disappearing—along with historical names. New kolkhoz concentration camps are given Russian names, viz., Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov, Red Banner, Victory, October Revolution, etc.

"A Station for the Combat of Madness" (distemper) was opened at No. 35 Komsomol Street in Vilnius. This fact was advertised as a great Soviet "achievement"—but was caustically commented on by the natives: "One can combat the bite of a mad dog, but the bite of communists is fatal." All these "reforms" are deemed passing signs of madness—to be cured after the liberation.

Election Campaigns

"Soviet democracy" was again demonstrated in the noisy campaign of election to the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The nominating process in the single-slate elections is quite simple. Mass meetings are called in cities and county-raion seats. A member of the Executive Committee of the local Soviet makes a speech and nominates Stalin, Molotov, etc., together with another comrade on duty in the particular area. There is applause, and the chairman inquires: "Does any one oppose the nomination?" Silence—as a would-be opponent is required to identify himself and to state his grounds, in the presence of the uniformed and non-uniformed officers of the MVD-MGB and numerous secret informers. With no opposition, the chairman asks his second perfunctory question: "Does any one desire to abstain?" Abstention would again require the person to stand up, identify himself, and state his reasons for abstention to the crowd of MVD-MGB people. After another period of silence, the chairman announces "unanimous nomination." Resolution of loyalty to Stalin and vituperation against the "people's enemies" is then applauded, and people are permitted to go home—every one hoping that the lack of "enthusiasm" was not betrayed by some inadvertent action.

Millions of labor hours are wasted in this manner, and in going through the motions of a campaign of election of unopposed candidates—the single slate of "Party member" bolsheviks and "Non-Party" bolsheviks. Hundreds of thousands of agitators are unleashed on the wretched inhabitants. Tons of gasoline are wasted on all sorts of caravans—unfortunately accompanied by "voluntary donations" of badly-needed grains by the poverty-stricken serfs who must show excessive "Soviet patriotism" if they wish to die in their own country.

In Kaunas, a "congress of voters" was held. Farmers were rounded up with their horse carts by the police. The carts were loaded with "voluntary gifts," decorated by police-provided flowers, wreaths and red rags with "lozungs" and pictures of Russian gods, and directed to proceed to Kaunas under armed escort. This was not enough: the poor slaves marching under the suspended hammer and sickle were ordered to sing — whenever they approached an inhabited point! . . .

The "congress" was opened by a comrade Sukevičienė, kolkhoz agitator from Raudondvaris. The poor woman could think of nothing better than propose that the great Stalin be "elected" to represent the Lithuanians of Kaunas area. A Miss Baranauskaitė then proposed that Prime Minister Gedvilas be "promoted to a deputyship in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR." Then a teacher Danusevičienė stepped forward to "promote" the duo of Stalin and Gedvilas, and an 18-year old girl, Šamatauskaitė, employee of the Raudondvaris tractor station, "seconded" the duo. Thereafter, a similar performance was made to nominate Jonas Žiburkus and Petras Vaičiūnas to the Soviet of Nationalities.

"President" Paleckis was ordered to run from the district of Varniai, and was brought there under heavy escort of armored cars. A local teacher was told to make a campaign speech. The teacher, Bagočius, rose and assured the people that "President" Paleckis would certainly be elected. Then Paleckis spoke and praised the Russian "aid," chiefly by propaganda books, and saddened the audience by promising to speed up collectivization. Finally he shouted that he was still in office and would continue to serve the party of Lenin and Stalin. Thereafter the Russians produced Danutė Stanelienė whose chest was ornamented with 3 Soviet decorations. They claimed that this "heroic woman had bravely fought the Nazis"—but the natives knew very well that this woman never lifted her finger during the Nazi occupation: she was taken to Russia after the war and came back to serve as Party secretary for the county of Plungė.

General Vitkauskas was escorted under heavy guard to Liūdvinavas, within the restricted frontier zone. 500 persons were driven together from the kolkhoz. Party spokesman Vizbaras praised the candidate and noted that he was speaking on behalf of the Party, "in accordance with the orders from the center." It appeared that the candidate's most important "achievement" was his present reduction to the role of a Drill Sergeant—his "training of the cadres." The former General would go to the Supreme Soviet, while a comrade Apolskis would go to the Soviet of Nationalities. The people were told that Apolskis was "well known" to them, the manager of the "Artojas" (The Plowman) kolkhoz: "he used to work as farm-hand for the kulaks, now the kulaks are working for

him." The serfs—these declassed "kulaks" committed to the mercy of Apolskis—dutifully applauded.

Members of the Academy of Sciences were ordered to interrupt their teaching and get behind the Party. One hundred "scientists" were thus mobilized and attached to Agitpunkt No. 22 in Vilnius. The exertions of professors Dzidas Budrys, Purėnas, Lašas, Bieliukas and several others were commended by 1st Secretary Sniečkus in person. Sniečkus said, however: "Regardless of the excellent achievements in the ideological sphere, it would be deceptive to suppose that the ideological struggle was over. We must persevere in tireless alertness, fight for the Party line in sciences, arts, literature; we must smash all demonstrations of bourgeois-nationalist ideology, combat nationalism, clericalism, cosmopolitanism; fight for the proletarian internationalism, for friendship among the country's nationalities, for Soviet patriotism." (Party organ "Tiesa," March 11, 1950.)

This was a notice that more heads would roll—and teachers hastened to abandon the schoolhouses in favor of "open air treks" in behalf of the Party. Rural teachers realize the indescribable misery of serf life—they had a hard time trying to speak of the "limitless happiness of life under Stalin's sun," but the people realized their predicament: duty is duty—the teachers must speak, the serfs must applaud.

Must learn the "present Lithuanian language"

Comrade 1st Secretary Sniečkus told the Party Congress in his 4-hour speech in February 1949:

"The basic defects in literature: there are no books depicting kolkhoz life in artistic scenes; the bourgeoisie and the reactionary Catholic clergy are not being demasked; literature for children is neglected. . . . Our artists' creations were seriously criticized at the congress of Soviet artists. Up to now, no theatrical play has been created to portray the Socialistic reorganization of village life. The responsibility falls on the leadership of art affairs. Cruel errors persist in magazines and cinema news reviews—the Stakhanovite gardening and kolkhoz creativeness are not depicted, musical arrangement is poor. Some problems are elucidated in a weak manner, especially the role of the Catholic clergy. The history of the Communist party of Lithuania is not yet written. No manual of history of Lithuania was prepared. The class struggle is by-passed with silence in evaluating the literary heritage, the reactionary ideology of individual writers is retouched. . . . The Goslitizdat (State-Publishing-Lithuania) is guided by no principle: the former editor-in-chief had smuggled-in a bourgeois ideology. The writings of Pelėda, Valančius, etc. contained not a few reactionary views and religious superstitions.

"In regulating the cultural heritage, the Lithuanian Language Institute published two volumes of a *Lithuanian Dictionary*—written in a clerical phraseology, in a church and feudal language. The Lithuanian Language Institute utterly fails to learn the present Lithuanian language.

"Cosmopolitanism is one of the old ideas spread by Anglo-American imperialists and supported by Rightist Socialists. It is alien to Marxism-Leninism. Cosmopolitanism exists in our republic, too, but the CK of Lithuania did not pay due attention to cosmopolitanism."

Dictionary "Errors"

"The linguists and teachers were too deeply shocked by the new Party line regarding the 'new language,'

to react immediately. A *Methodology of the Lithuanian Language*," edited by A. Vasiliauskas, was put out after the Sniečkus speech. The Party censors themselves recovered only five months after the Sniečkus speech.

By July 7, 1949, the Party played the tune in the issue of the Party organ "Tiesa": a comrade K. Duobinis—an unheard-of "linguist"—condemned the Methodology for its "lack of Soviet patriotism and Marxist ideology" and its "contamination with reaction and religion." He wrote: "To confine oneself to a formal declaration regarding the inculcation of a Soviet patriotism and then to demonstrate nothing at all regarding the method of educating the youths, is not a serious view of the teacher's purpose in a Soviet school." Poetry selections were found to be—non-political! "He forgot to point out that poetry readings must serve not only the aim of improving reading technique but, by its ideas and mental pictures, must conjure and strengthen the political, ideological consciousness. . . . With every lecture, the pupil's political orientation must rise." Vasiliauskas, however, had failed "to show a Soviet man and the meaning of a kolkhoz." The comrade recommended that the book be re-edited and published anew—an *auto da fe* of books. . . .

20 days later, comrade President Matulis of the Academy of Sciences of the LSSR, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR, felt that he had sufficiently learned "the new Lithuanian language." The academician, a former intellectual, started off by pointing out the "faults in the research work" in his own Academy and the small production rate in the various institutes—of Economics, Biology, Geology and Geography. Finally he lashed at the "far behind" Institute of the Lithuanian Language: "Some of the collaborators of certain institutes stayed on the sidelines and away from the urgent Socialistic construction, and committed grave errors in their research work. Certain books were contaminated with impermissible errors (the second volume of the *Lithuanian Language Dictionary*), not all publications of the Academy of Sciences are inspired with the necessary partisanship, alien reactionary ideas and theories harmful to the working people's society are not sufficiently demasked."

Purge of Books

Public sessions were held thereafter—and members of the Academy of Sciences humbly confessed their heretical deviations. The repentant heretics then went into action.

First to act was the University of Kaunas: it was decided to remove from its libraries "the Morganistic-Mendelistic literature, to review the scientific theses and revoke the assignments which are of no significance to practical life." A lecturer, Vaškevičius, was denounced for his persistence in presenting the development of plant cells in the following manner: "One scientist, Weissmann, avers. . . . The Russian scientist Mechnikov opines. . . ." The Party mouthpiece asserted: "Such objective comparison of all names figuring in the science of biology does not serve the combat against Weissmannism. Rather, it is useful to Weissmannism." The University's Party organization and its secretary Kuzminskas were reprimanded for permitting such "apolitical lecturing."

The Agricultural and Veterinarian Academies followed suit in expurgating their libraries of all hereti-

cal publications. After some time, however, the Party watchdogs noted that Docents Mastauskis and Vasi-nauskas had still failed to improve and that Party secretaries Venckus and Minkevičius failed to concern themselves with the party line in teaching.

It may be noted that the names of the heretics are Lithuanian—Lithuanian only. The Party watchdogs are all Russians. For this reason it took them several months to condemn the Methodology manual of the Lithuanian language and the Dictionary: it had taken several months to translate—Lithuanian Party members were not trusted.

By October 1949, professors, teachers and writers were all purged and/or reformed: their fate may be gleaned by the tense employed in the criticism. Thereafter, the campaign was begun to eradicate the Lithuanian names of schools and historical sites.

Thus, the Party organ "Tiesa" announced on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the Komsomol that the "Aušra" gymnasium of Kaunas was renamed the "Komsomol Gymnasium." In ancient Vilnius, the Wall Street marking the ancient ramparts and the park around the Gediminas Castle Hill, were renamed "Komsomol St." and "Komsomol Park."

Stalin and Lutheran Catechism

"Never before were our people provided with such excellent conditions for developing their culture.... In the past, in a bourgeois Lithuania, various Western customs were being aped monkey-fashion, foreign culture was blindly copied. Presently, however, we have every opportunity to show to the world that, even though we are a small people, we are capable of contributing to mankind's treasures of science."

Such is the new outlook professed by comrade Matulis, President of the Academy of Sciences of the LSSR and the most pliant bootlicker of Russian police officials.

Under his guidance, the Academy put out a collective work intended to mark the 400th anniversary of the first printed Lithuanian book—the Lutheran Catechism edited by Mažvydas. The preface to the collection of silly ravings by semi-literate "scientists" boasted: "The History of Lithuanian books is a history of the Lithuanian people's troubles, sufferings, struggles, cultural efforts and victories. It shows clearly that the Lithuanian people had been held in oppression and darkness by lords and priests. That representatives of a progressive intelligentsia risen from the common folk had struggled for a brighter future for the working people. That the working people of Lithuania having liberated themselves from enslavement by landlords and capitalists, embarked on the

Soviet road and, jointly with other peoples of the Soviet Union, are marching toward a bright tomorrow....

"The Great October Socialist Revolution finally broke the chains of slavery and cleared the path for all enslaved peoples toward a free, independent life based on the foundations of justice. The Lithuanian bourgeoisie failed to keep the Lithuanian people enchained with new fetters. The word of revolution fired the masses, Lithuania became a Socialist republic after a long struggle, and a Soviet page illuminated by the sun of Stalin's Constitution was opened in the history of our books."

Unfortunately, however, the sun of Stalin brought into Lithuania on Red Army bayonets is too bright for the country and a people contaminated to the core with loyalty to the Western Church and the "cosmopolitanism" of a national spirit. In fact, the "sun of Stalin" is so hot that books, catechisms, icons, folklore collections, histories and other bourgeois-nationalist books are reduced to regulation ashes in MVD crematoria—while their overheated owners are sent to cool off in the frigid areas of Siberia....

There are no bounds to falsification. For instance, after the painstaking efforts of Jablonskis, Būga, dozens of expert linguists and hundreds of "live-word gatherers" over a period of several decades, materials for the great Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language were assembled and arranged alphabetically. Every word was carefully commented on, by illustrations from ancient writings, examples of folksaws, different accents in different parts of the country, etc., by a large staff of experts. Half a million words were finally arranged, and the printing was begun several years prior to World War II. Balčikonis was appointed editor in chief, and the first volume of a thousand pages was prepared by the time the Russians occupied Lithuania. Proofs were ready but Communist censorship prevented the printing. Finally, the materials were recovered from the scrap heaps of the Communist Censorship Office, and volume one rolled off the press at the end of 1941—during the German occupation, following the ignominious flight of the Russian satraps.

Nevertheless, the name of Balčikonis was appended to an article in the "Mokslininkų Žodis" (Scientists' Word) magazine:

"When professor Būga died, the work on the dictionary was resumed by the end of 1930. In the conditions of a bourgeois Lithuania, the work proceeded so slowly that the first volume, embracing the words starting with A-B, was printed only in 1941, that is, during the year of a Soviet order. Further editing and publishing work was prevented by the Hitlerites during the German occupation." (pp. 24-25).

Misrepresentations by the Soviet Embassy

The *USSR Information Bulletin* (issue of January 27, 1950) published by the Soviet Embassy in Washington carried an article by Justas Paleckis, described as "Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Republics." What truth can be attached to Paleckis' statement when his very title is doubly misleading? (1) There is but *one* Lithuanian SSR although there are two LSSRs, the other is the Latvian SSR, where Paleckis grew up; (2) comrade

Paleckis is "Chairman of the Presidium of the SS of the LSSR," while another comrade, Boleslovas Antonovich Baranauskas, is the Speaker or "Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR"—unless that other comrade has been "liquidated" recently....

At any rate, the article affords an excellent opportunity to expose the negligently drafted misrepresentations.

Crimes Against Peace and Humanity

During Russia's "Patriotic War" of 1941-45, we were informed that—

- (1) "The Hitlerites made no secret of their plans to oust the local population from Lithuania and to settle the territory solely with German nationals."
(*USSR Bulletin*, x, 2, p. 59, col. 1).

Comrade Paleckis has this to say about the present situation—

"The Lithuanian villages are very different from what they were. *The rural population is also changing.* . . ."
(*Ibid.*, p. 60, col. 2).

- (2) "But fortunately for Lithuania, it now is not alone. . . . The Soviet people not only revived the freedom and independence of Lithuania, but helped to unite the Lithuanian territory from Vilnius to Klaipėda, which had been torn from Lithuania because of the treachery of her mercenary rulers of the Smetana government."
(*Ibid.*, p. 59, col. 1)

Alas, "Lithuania now is not alone"—a number of formerly free countries from the Gulf of Finland to the Adriatic are now in the same predicament, and there are other victims in Asia.

The excellent U. S. Department of State volume on "Nazi-Soviet Relations 1939-1941," provides the best available document on how "the Soviet people . . . revived the freedom and independence of Lithuania," Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Romania, and others.

Stalin's Hitlerite partners, too, "helped to unite Lithuanian territory from Vilnius to Klaipėda" in March 1939, June 1941 and during the "Ostland" period of 1941-1944. The seizure of Klaipėda by Germany was made possible only because of the refusal of Russia and the signatory Powers of the Klaipėda Convention (Britain, France, Italy and Japan) to honor the Convention—at least to protest the seizure. However, this seizure was listed in the indictment and judgment at the Nürnberg Trial: Stalin's Nazi partners were hanged, rather than the "mercenary rulers of the Smetana government."

The degree of "the treachery of . . . mercenary rulers of the Smetana government" during the Polish attempt "to unite Lithuanian territory from Vilnius to Klaipėda" in October 1920, is best shown by the League of Nations records, the several judgments in favor of Lithuania rendered by the International Court of Justice, and by the memoirs, speeches and articles of Marshal Joseph Piłsudski and Polish staff officers. Incidentally, President Antanas Smetona assumed his office in December 1926. Aleksandras Stulginskis, Speaker of the Constituent Assembly, was president in 1920-1926. When he "vanished" into a NKVD "rest and culture camp" in June, 1940, no charges of treachery were made against him. Instead, one or another section of "Article 58 of the Penal Code of the RSFSR" was applied to him. He was last seen exercising in company of "people's enemies" at a NKVD fresh air camp, in the heart of Siberian virgin forests whose rugged climate is deemed best for foreign and Russian agronomists, bishops and other misguided followers of sedentary occupations.

A *Tass* interview with Stulginskis would be highly revealing.

- (3) "In Soviet Lithuania work is ensured for all. . . . In addition to this, many Lithuanian workers spend their vacations in the splendid sanatoriums of the Caucasus and the Crimea. . . . In the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, the Lithuanians are an equal among equals."
(*USSR Bulletin*, *supra*, p. 60, cols. 2-3)

Too true, "work is ensured for all"—the Lithuanians are toiling under the lashes of Russian overlords in fields seized by the Russians from their rightful masters, and in frigid Siberia. The natives are classed in two categories: Party officials who visit—and return from—Moscow, Crimean sanatoria, etc.; and all the rest of the natives who are shipped "for a permanent vacation" somewhere in Russia. The foreign Ministers, Deputies, MTS, kolkhoz, and plant bosses, and the squeezing of reparations from the country "for the support of other republics" (1,130,140,000 rubles in cash alone in 1946) is Russia's idea of "equality."

Regarding vacations—it is the Russian foreigners who are wallowing in idleness at the splendid Lithuanian spas and resorts of Druskininkai, Birštonas, Palanga, Nida, etc.

"Thousands of Lithuanian women moved deep into the Soviet Union to work in factories, kolkhozes. . . ."
(*Tiesa*, organ of the LKP/b, No. 5/1192 of March 5, 1947)

"A great many soldiers and officers demobilized because of wounds, selected the small towns of Estonia for permanent residence. . . . 71 million rubles were paid to such persons in assistance."

(*Pravda*, organ of the VKP/b, Moscow, Nr. 40, Feb. 9, 1948)

"Druskininkai is considered the greatest resort of the Baltic countries. The pine grove, mineral spas, healing mud, good climate—attract thousands of persons from the entire Soviet Union who need rest. The "Byelorussia" rest home and pioneer camps are established in the pine grove. About 15,000 transport workers have found rest within the past five years at the rest home of VCSPS (All-Union Central Association of Trade Unions). The health center of Druskininkai is rebuilt. By the end of the five-year plan its capacity is to be increased to accommodate 3,000 persons daily."

(*Izvestiya*, organ of the USSR Gvmt., No. 170 of July 20, 1948)

Industrial Achievements

- (4) "If the people of Lithuania had had to restore the damage inflicted by the occupationists in the conditions existing under a bourgeois government, they would have remained forever under the heel of foreign capitalists. But fortunately, . . . with the brotherly assistance of all the Soviet peoples, and particularly that of the Russian people, Lithuania in an unusually short time restored and expanded her industry, and topped prewar crop levels."
(*USSR Inf. Bulletin*, *supra*, p. 59)

The type of assistance by the "fraternal" Russian people is best shown by a report which appeared in the Moscow VKP/b organ "*Pravda*," August 12, 1949. It told about a "great factory of prefabricated houses at Naujoji Vilnia" in Lithuania. The story ended with the statement: "*These homes are shipped to Baku for the use of oil workers.*"

The Russian "system" and assistance by imported lend-leased bosses is further demonstrated by the following:

Šiauliai: "It was contracted with the Ministry of Local Industry that the Priekalas plant at Kaunas would transform heavy wires into radiofiction wires. Two machines were sent to Kaunas. They stayed there four days, and returned empty. Peasants of our county kolkhozes are much concerned with extending the electrical circuit network. A plan was prepared to hook up 18 kolkhozes with the central electrical circuit. Poles were prepared and erected for that purpose but the job could not be completed because of the absence of wires and transformers." (*Tiesa*, August 6, 1949).

Panevėžys: For four years now, about 10 cubic meters of glycerine in saline solution is being drained into the Nevėžis river. The leaders of the kombinat are perfectly aware of this impermissible waste of raw materials, yet they do not lift a finger to preserve the glycerine." (*Tiesa*, March 1, 1950).

Joniškis: "A brick plant at Skaistgiris once produced excellent quality bricks. At this time, it no longer operates. It is neglected, left unrepaired." (*Ibid.*)

Vilnius: "Comrade Balzer, director of the clothing manufacturing plant FREEDOM, sighed with relief: the quota was filled 104.9%.—Must write a report immediately,—he mused, to Minister comrade Tereshin, to the Trust comrade Kustov, to the City Soviet.

The manager of the Sewing and Tricotage Trust was glad: comrade Balzer is doing well. He fulfilled the plan, after all. The first decade (ten days in this instance) he fulfilled 17%, the second 31%, and the last almost 57%. That is how work should be accomplished.

The story of the May production at the FREEDOM plant deserves more detailed attention.

The work slowed down after the May 1st festivities. A number of days were wasted. In order to catch up with the plan, the leaders of the plant decided to make silk clothing. More than twice the amount of silk clothing in excess of the plan was produced within a short time. Little effort was needed, while from the point of value in rubles it accounted for 40% of the monthly production. Furthermore, men's pants were tailored. Therefore, the production was exceeded in value—even though the required quantity of men's and children's suits, overcoats and underwear was not produced." (*Pravda*, No. 169 of June 17, 1948).

- (5) "The mills and factories now count more than 1,500 brigades designated as of excellent quality, which embrace over 15,000 workers." (*USSR Bull.*, *supra*, p. 59, col. 3) — "The number of factory and office workers in the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic has grown very considerably in the postwar period." (p. 60, col. 2).

The Statistical Annals of Lithuania for the year 1939, not including the Vilnius area for which statistics were not yet available, provides some data to gauge the Soviet achievement. The figures were reproduced in *The Economic Reconstruction of Lithuania After 1918*, by Anicetas Simutis. The industrial summary shows the number of industrial establishments—1,316; the number of industrial workers—33,886 (without the Klaipėda District—28,377). In addition thereto, there were thousands of independent artisans: in 1939, industrial and handicraft workers numbered 94,731, transportation and communications services employed 15,585 family heads, clerical and professional offices 47,408 persons.

The Russians have driven all of the independent artisans into "artels" or factories. They took over all communications and transportation networks. They deported nearly all civil service and business clerical personnel to Siberia—and now they boast of a great achievement: the number of skilled workers employed in their own country dropped to less than one-tenth of their former number. To be exact: "over 15,000 workers" are now organized into "more than 1,500 brigades."

The MVD, the greatest employer in the world, provided all others with work elsewhere: "work is ensured for all"—at Vorkuta, and other slave labor camps.

The Agrarian Reform

- (6) "... in the five years since the end of the war. Landless peasants and small plot holders received 1,657,827 acres of land for free use in perpetuity. The tillers have become masters of the land which is no longer an object of speculation." (*Ibid.*, p. 59, col. 3).

Attention is called to prewar data made available—in monthly statistical bulletins and yearbooks—regarding the acreage. This was no "state secret" in those "bourgeois-nationalist" days.

Exclusive of the Vilnius District, the land area of Lithuania embraced 6,667,000 acres of arable land,

2,817,000 acres of meadows, 2,599,000 acres of forests, 1,673,000 acres of other lands, a total acreage of 13,756,000 (or 5,567,000 hectares).

An agricultural census taken in 1930 showed:

Farm Size (Acres)	Number of farms	Combined Area (Acres)
2.5 - 12.5	53,463	380,722
12.5 - 25.0	78,237	1,440,338
25.0 - 37.5	59,572	1,788,349
37.5 - 50.0	33,236	1,408,275
50.0 - 75.0	34,197	2,042,511
75.0 - 125.0	20,597	1,885,111
125.0 - 250 and over	8,078	1,725,742
Total	287,380	10,671,048

The total number of persons in the 287,380 households of independent farmers owning their own land, was 1,129,870. Of this number, some 45,000 farms came into being in consequence of the Agrarian Reform of 1922 which was completed in 1939: 1,774,099 acres (717,968 hectares) were distributed and provided a living for some 200,000 persons.

A Soviet Lithuania under the nominal rule of comrade Paleckis embraces a considerably larger area and greater acreage—the area of Klaipėda (which was not affected by the Reform of 1922) and the area of Vilnius should have increased the total acreage in addition to 10,671,048 acres of privately owned farmlands. It is only natural to suppose that the number of farm households should be increased, too.

Here are various Soviet pronouncements:

- (a) "In effecting the Law for the Liquidation of the German Occupation Consequences in Agriculture of the Lithuanian SSR, 1,260,925 ha. of land were seized between 1944 and 1946 from estate lords, kulaks, churches, monasteries and collaborators of the Germans.

86,000 farmhands, landless and smallholder peasants received 638,736 ha. for gratuitous use.

Peasants who received land from the Soviet government were given great State assistance. They received gratis 20,603 farm structures, more than 7,600 horses, 11,560 heads of horned cattle."

(*Tiesa*, No. 97/1235 of April 24, 1947)

American farmers should note the great benevolence of the Soviet confiscators of the property of other people: 20,603 structures, including living quarters, stables, storage buildings, pigsties, etc., 7,600 horses and 11,560 heads of cattle were given to... 86,000 families! In other words, more than 4 families were to share one structure—whether a farmhouse or a stable. One horse was made available for every 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ families. A cow was to be shared by 7-8 families....

- (b) "According to bourgeois statistical data, large landholders owning 30 ha. or more constituted only 6% of the number of farms, but they owned 1,140,000 ha. of land, that is, one-fourth of the entire land. Smallholders owning up to 10 ha. constituted 53% of all farmsteads but owned only 930,000 ha. or one-fifth of the total....

By July 1st of this year 92,504 landless and smallholder peasants received 678,133 ha. of land, 75,657 structures of all types, 8,228 horses, 11,971 heads of large horned cattle, 8,261 small animals and agricultural implements."

(*Tiesa*, No. 270/1407 of November 18, 1947).

What attractive statistics! When an additional 40,000 ha. were seized and distributed to some 6,504 families, more chicken coops and more animals had to be shared. Now, 9 families shared 7 structures "of all types," farmhouse or chicken coop; a single horse was shared by 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ families; each cow was shared by 8 families; and "8,261 small animals and agricultural

implements" were distributed between 92,504 families. . . .

As for the bourgeois statistics, of 1930, 258,705 smallholders (out of a total of 287,380) owned 7,060,195 acres of land (out of a total of 10,671,048 acres). In other words, smallholders owning up to 30 ha. (75 acres) constituted nine-tenths of the total number of farms and they owned 70% of the land.

(c) "The agrarian reform has been fully completed in Lithuania. 92,000 former smallholders and the landless received FOR ALL TIME 659,000 ha. of land for gratuitous use, tens of thousands of horses and cows, more than 100,000 houses and other farm structures. More than 250 kolkhozes were counted in the country just before the harvesting."

(*Izvestiya*, No. 172 of July 22, 1948)

This collectivization was mentioned "just before the harvesting," that is, the seizure of crops grown by freemen farmers. Let us compare the various official statements.

Source	Distributed Hectares	Land Acres	No. of recipients			
			of land	Struc.	Horses	Cattle
Tiesa Apr. 1947	638,736	1,577,678	86,000	20,603	7,600	11,560
Tiesa Nov. 1947	678,133	1,675,088	92,504	75,657	8,228	11,971
Izvestiya 1948	659,000	1,627,730	92,000	100,000	Tens of thous.	
Paleckis 1950	671,185	1,657,827	?	?	?	?

It may be noted that 1,260,925 ha. were seized from the natives, without indicating the number of the dispossessed. But only one-half of the land was redistributed to demobilized Soviet heroes and a few natives. Between November 1947 and the "completion of the reform" by July 1948, that is, by the time collectivization was pushed and land was seized back by the foreign occupant from the recipients thereof "for all time" (*Izvestiya*) or "in perpetuity" (Paleckis), —504 recipients and 19,133 ha. (47,358 acres) vanished in the best Soviet manner. . . . Paleckis preferred not to name the number of the beneficiaries of land-grants—"the rural population is also changing," according to his own statement.

Criminal Slaughter of Animals and the MTS

- (7). "The State has set up 77 machine-and-tractor stations to help the working peasantry. . . . Now thousands of tractors cultivate the collective farm land. The peasants have learned the advantages of collective work."

(*USSR Inf. Bull.*, *supra*, p. 60, col. 1)

It is significant to note the tractor employment for "the collective farm land": other farmers get no help—and more than 11 families must share one horse. This leads us to examine "the advantages of collective work" in a country where 77 MTS service 65,197 sq. km. area—or one station per 340 square miles. The official press shows how the Lithuanians are being taught to learn the advantages of Russian kolkhoz life.

Kaišiadorys: "Comrade Radionov, manager of the MTS of Kaišiadorys, solemnly declared at the county aktiv meeting: If there had been deficiencies in our work the past year, there would be no repetition this year.

600 kg. of oats previously stored at the Tryškiai point, were transported to the MTS. Radionov had promised:—When needed, we shall give you, now just go ahead and attend to your own business.—Shaprikov, MTS assistant manager for MANP [Motor and Horse Lending Point] affairs, hastened to reassure:—There will be everything. You just go out to the field in time and fulfil the plan.—

Nevertheless, improvement of the feeding diet for the 9 horses remaining at this station did not materialize. The horses went to the fields in a weakened condition.

Several working days passed. The Point manager excitedly called on Shaprikov:—Look what's going on. . . . We plowed up 6 hectares, and of the 9 horses only 4 remain. The animals are dying while you watch!—

Shaprikov advised:—Brother, you just fulfil the plan regardless of anything. Soon we will give you more horses and will take care of the concentrated feed.—

Time passed but the situation remained as it was. The horses of the Tryškės point died within a short time. It was painful to visit the stables. . . .

The point's worker Glinskas complained when he found his tall young horse hanging his neck.

—Here is my animal. When I began the work, he was so and so. I plowed for two weeks—the horse can't even leave the stable. He can't lift his legs.—

Up to the present, the point fulfilled 10% of the plan. The spring plowing was done on 13.34 ha. of land.

There is also an auxiliary farm belonging to this Tryškės MANP. Its land is not yet planted. Manager Federavičius is worried about the work, about getting the vegetables. . . . No government seed is given this point—even though the MTS bosses wasted our seeds somewhere."

(*Tiesa*, No. 107/1245 of May 8, 1947)

Radviliškis: "A 28th kolkhoz was organized in the Radviliškis township—not one village remains whose inhabitants had not turned to collective ways of life. The township is completely collectivized. . . .

"Animals are ill fed, lean, kept in untenable and un-repaired structures. Low productivity of cows is the result. . . . A great many animals died within a short time. . . . Calves are being kept in the hay storage structure with a gaping roof and, in bad weather, the calves suffer from humidity. . . . Stables are damp, the dung is rarely leveled, animals are not fed on time."

(*Tiesa*, No. 119 of 1949).

Tauragė: "There are 173 communists at the Tauragė county seat, 82 in township seats, and only 17 at the MTS and the sovkhos. Such distribution of Party forces does not permit expansion of political work in the rural areas. The Tauragė county committee is peculiarly addicted to holding unlimited sessions. It is the harvesting season now—but all of the leading Party workers are sitting tight in the town and are busy attending all too frequent meetings. On days when sessions are held, no work is done in the county offices.

Harvesting is still being delayed at the Dusetos township kolkhozes. For instance, the usually efficient 'Lenin's Way' kolkhoz had cut only several hectares of ryefields thus far.

(*Tiesa*, No. 177 of July 29, 1949)

Telšiai: "Director Gazov of the Telšiai MTS transformed the Red Corner into his private living quarters."

(*Tiesa*, No. 276 of November 24, 1949)

Raseiniai: "Chairman Kasparavičius of the 'New Way' kolkhoz of Girkalnis township had received 15 ha. of vacant land from the Soviet government. Inasmuch as he had neither the structures nor livestock or other inventory, he organized a kolkhoz by compelling the neighboring farms to join the kolkhoz with all of their livestock and other inventory."

(*Sovietskaya Litva*, No. 37 of 1950)

MTS: "In a great many places the contracting for plowing up the kolkhoz fields proceeds badly. For instance, the MTS of Kalvarija failed to conclude a single contract up to now. It is bad with contracting in the MTSs of Tauragė, Kaunas and Vilnius counties. Contracting is being deferred by the MTSs of Biržai, Kybartai, Alovė, even though dozens of young kolkhozes are waiting for their assistance. Managers of certain MTSs, in concluding the contracts, pay little attention to raising the productivity of soil. . . . The agricultural bureau of Tauragė county had failed until March to provide any seeding plans for kolkhozes."

(*Tiesa*, No. 69 of 1950)

This should suffice to illustrate the hard way of learning "the advantages of collective work."

Collectivization

- (8) "The vast assistance rendered by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), the Government of the USSR, and by J. V. Stalin, . . . the rising political consciousness of the working peasantry in Lithuania, as well as the successes scored by the first collective farms—all this made possible the

rapid transition of agriculture to socialist lines. By 1950 Lithuania had 6,000 collective farms which united on a purely voluntary basis more than 200,000 farmsteads." (*USSR Bull.*, *supra*, p. 60, col. 1)

The CK of the VKP/b, its set of puppets and comrade Stalin "helped themselves" rather well in Lithuania. In addition to seizing Lithuanian stocks of gold and foreign currency and national wealth, the Russians helped themselves by collecting reparations in cash and current production annually. For example, the budgetary law for Lithuania for the fiscal year 1946 fixed the following income positions: 1,443,000,000 rubles from state concerns, 394,700,000 rubles from individual taxpayers, compulsory loans 145,377,000 rubles,—a total squeeze of 1,983,077,000 rubles. For the State Budget of the LSSR, however, only the figure of 862,384,000 rubles income and 852,937,000 rubles outlay is authorized. Consequently, Russia squeezed reparations in cash within a single year: 1,983,077,000 rubles income less 852,937,000 rubles spent inside Lithuania (principally the spoils for hosts of Russian officials), leaves a net profit of 1,130,140,000 rubles for Russia. This is in addition to stocks of grains, timber, manufactured products, etc. seized and exported to Russia, in exchange for additional "experts" and police officials arriving from Russia.

The same technique followed during other years. For instance, the "Izvestiya" (No. 30 of February 6, 1948) disclosed that, of the budget of 1,198,000,000 rubles, Lithuania was to "contribute to the support of other republics 418,915,000 rubles" (Latvia 308,703,000, Estonia 259,424,000); deductions from state income—for Russia's benefit—amounted to 22.7% in Lithuania, 9% in Latvia, 16.4% in Estonia; deductions from land taxes, income taxes, bachelor and small family taxes, machine tractor station income, state loans—50% for the benefit of Russia. All financial operations are monopolized by the Gosbank—and additional profits for Russia are squeezed.

That is the "vast assistance rendered" by Russia.

Regarding the number of kolkhozes, it appears that Stakhanovite translators of comrade Paleckis' article took up too much time, because by the time the article appeared, comrade Gedvilas announced that 239,369 households were driven into 6,155 kolkhozes and that this constituted 65% enslavement of the farming population. Writing in "Sovietskaya Litva" (No. 36 of 1950), Deputy Prime Minister Mamayev reviewed the 15th anniversary of the collectivization law and the enactment on September 19, 1946—by the CK of the VKP/b and the "government" of the USSR—of a law to combat violations of the collectivization statute. According to him, collectivization had been achieved 70% in Lithuania.

The "purely voluntary basis" of collectivization is best attested by the No. 37 issue of "Sovietskaya Litva," cited above: "Inasmuch as he [comrade Kasparavičius] had neither the structures nor livestock or other inventory, he organized a kolkhoz by compelling the neighboring farms to join the kolkhoz with all of their livestock and other inventory."

(9) "The collective farmers are happy and prosperous." (*USSR Inf. Bull.*, *supra*, p. 60, col. 1).

Such happiness is shown in a letter from a kolkhoznik recently printed in "Vilnis," the communist paper of Chicago:

"We are now living in a new kolkhoz 'Šviesa'. We had very much work and irregularities in the beginning . . . the

hard times exhausted me, I aged prematurely. . . . We thought that our daughters would grow up, get schooling, and it would be easier for us in our old age, but as long as we are alive we still wish to help our children. . . . Our life was unstable: from the village we moved into homesteads, now from the homesteads into a kolkhoz, and here the order is different. . . . I have many perplexities in my old age."

Another kolkhoznik wrote: "We are well off: we have a horse and a goat. We long for you greatly but uncle Joe is very nasty."

Another kolkhoznik wrote of the happiness of his life. He added significantly: "We now have a kolkhoz secretary who writes letters for us." Just as Paleckis has his Mamayevs to write articles for him.

The Party organ "Tiesa" recently published instructive stories of two kolkhozes—at Kretinga and Daugailiai.

At Kretinga a state farm (sovkhoz) was formed on the lands formerly owned by Count Tiškevičius and his neighbors. A comrade Semyonov arrived in 1946 to take charge. This is how the Party organ evaluated the Russian expert after four years of experience:

"To profiteer, to live comfortably, that's why he came to this farm. He is the greatest despoiler of State property. Within five weeks after assuming the director's post, he slaughtered two large horned animals and six sheep for his personal ends."

Of course, this was a natural reaction on the part of a Russian who had starved so many years in the bolshevik paradise. His other enterprises were not so natural.

"The director undertook to destroy the park. Presently the century old park is being destroyed at the Kretinga sovkhoz: maple trees, poplars, cedars, and other rare trees are gone. And of the ornamental grove alongside the Darbėnai highway—only a few stumps are left. . . .

"He is not sensitive toward the workers, either. Every complaint regarding the reason why they are not getting bread due them, why wages are not paid on time, why the salt, oil, clothing materials consigned to them are disappearing,—is answered sharply by him: 'I am the manager here and you mind your own business.'"

"It is remarkable that such 'management' is not observed by the Party and the executive committee of Kretinga county. . . ."

The Daugailiai kolkhoz was organized at the end of 1948 when 24 fellow travelers compelled 70 families to form a "Pažanga" (Progress) kolkhoz. Comrade Kavaliuk, Party oldtimer, was "elected" chairman. The Party mouthpiece praised the great achievement of this "exemplary" kolkhoz: the 70 families had 18 cows. If any milk was left after paying the State compulsory levies first, then some 300 inmates probably received some milk for their infants. The kolkhoz also boasted of 20 hogs, 14 sheep and 100 chickens, even though the inmates failed to get any benefit: after paying the State taxes, the rest of the products were sold to the government for 17,000 rubles—and the funds were, in turn, confiscated under the guise of "voluntary" state loans. Furthermore, the Tarulis mill was expropriated, a "red corner" was dutifully installed, and a wall bulletin was published.

Nevertheless, the spirit of "sabotage" permeated this kolkhoz, as everything under Russian rule. "A strict fight was instituted against loafers who had joined the kolkhoz only with a view of using the common pastures and garden lots. It will suffice to say that more than 20 kolkhozniki had failed to put in the minimum number of working days, and such persons as Mrs. Ilchuk and Miss Ilchuk worked only 18 days in a year."

Such doings necessitated a Gogol-like "revizorship" and auditing was ordered. To the horror of auditors it was discovered that comrade Kavaliuk, the only Communist and the kolkhoz chairman, was not sinless.

"Kavaliuk had violated the law of agricultural artels by selling to the artel, without consulting the kolkhozniki, the straw owned individually by him to thatch the roof of the hay storage structure,—even though there was enough straw owned by the kolkhoz. Circumventing the general meeting of the kolkhozniki, he exchanged his pig for a hog belonging to the kolkhoz; circumventing the accountant and steward, he gave kolkhoznik Juodėnas 170 kg. of potatoes, and wilfully appropriated a carload of hay prior to the distribution of staple feeds."

Kolkhoz life had brought such great happiness that the chairman, the only Party member among 300 people, had to steal hay. . . .

The auditors found that the Party comrade had made no settlement with his wards, that clover was permitted to rot, that flax was ruined, that 20 tons of seed potatoes were permitted to rot, that timber allotted for common construction was not paid for, that no clothing was provided for the ragged inmates. The comrade was unable to answer charges by his Lithuanian wards. Thus, Butkus said:

"On sunny days, when clover should have been mowed, members of the governing committee and brigade leaders went to markets without assigning the work to various kolkhozniki. Thus fine days were lost. 60 carloads of ungathered dry clover were left on the fields, and it started raining the next day. . . . Because of the frivolity of committeemen and brigadeers the clover was permitted to rot. . . . During the potato digging, potatoes were not assorted, and rotten and frozen potatoes were stored with good potatoes."

A woman, comrade Vitienė, complained about the committeemen's failure to control the loafers, particularly two women who had not put in more than 5 days work in a year. The wife of comrade Kavaliuk, according to her, "moaned more than she worked during the harvesting."

Kolkhoznik Vosylius noted that 18 cows yielded only 13,600 liters of milk, or an average of 700 liters per cow. The best pastures were reserved for pasturing the privately owned cows of the kolkhoz bosses, while kolkhoz cows were deliberately starved. Dung was never removed from the stables, filth and dirty water was never run off, no feeding boxes were installed, pigs were fed on potatoes and flour alone.

One Juodvalkis commented:

"Because of my weak will, discipline weakened among the feeding crew. I told Antanas Vosylius several times that he should not keep a sick horse in the day pasturing garden. But he did not comply, either because he did not understand or did not want to understand. The same with feed boxes. With good will, of course, it was possible for us to construct them, but the horse tenders, husky men, prefer to sit with their hands crossed inside the day pasturing enclosure and do nothing to tend their horses. Frequently the horses remain without any care at all. Such watchmen as the Bražulis family, all go home or to dances, while the untended horses break their halters and stomp around the stable. Some kolkhozniki do not water their horses after the work is done. The fertilizing dung is being transported from Utena, 18 km. away, and no one cares to feed and water the horses at Utena, the carts are overloaded and horses return exhausted."

The Party organ "Tiesa" of February 21, 1950, that is, half a year after lauding the Daugailiai kolkhoz as an example to others of a happy life, noted:

"Committee chairman comrade Kavaliuk admitted that criticism was just and thanked the kolkhozniki for their valuable suggestions, promising to take measures to remove the deficiencies."

In other words, the only Party member would continue to boss the inmates committed to his exploitation.

"Workday Units" 700 to 1621 per family

- (10) Aleksas Gribe "In 1949 he made even more: the family's workday units totalled 700 and for each it received six kilograms of grain besides other produce and cash. Many other families are making out just as well."
(USSR Inf. Bull., *supra*, p. 60)

Comrade Paleckis explained in the footnote:

"The work-day is a unit of work on collective farms, not an actual working day."

The comrade, of course, deviated widely from the established 1949 record of "Stakhanovite performance." The Party organ "Tiesa" had published in its issue of March 31, 1949:

"Here is a member of the agricultural artel, comrade Ališius, who with his family had put in 1,621 workdays. The happy head of the family says: 'In the past I was never able to feed my family, there were always bread shortages in the spring. Now we have as much as we want.'"

The Party organ reported a year later, March 28, 1950, that the kolkhozniki of Lithuania were now obliged to work on Sundays, too,—"with a great patriotic uplift," of course.

What comrade Paleckis failed to explain was that the entire collective task is distributed into "workday units." Thus, the plowing of one hectare of land with 2 horses is counted as a single "workday," even though it may take 3 or 4 days for the half-starved animals and their guider to plow up that much land.

A kolkhoz, or *kolūkis* in the "new Lithuanian language," usually embraces anywhere from 300 to 1,500 persons. Individual families are allotted 30 to 40 square meter space for private gardening and are allowed "the right to have one cow and several chickens." An average kolkhoz embraces about 500 hectares. It has numerous administrative personnel: kolūkis chairman, secretary, political leader, and 10 or 15 "officials"—gardening manager, cattle feeder, weigher, bookkeeper, etc. All persons of the age of 15 years must work and each person is assigned so many "workday units" annually.

Compensation is meted out according to the "workday fulfillment." The compensation in produce lasts a half year. Distribution of cash involves great complications. As soon as distribution of money for the sold products is announced, a mass meeting is convoked and the political leader engages in long-winded oratory urging the newly enriched kolkhoz inmates to "subscribe to state loan bonds." The difference between loan subscription in capitalist countries and in Russia is that, in the bourgeois countries, the lender collects interests and principal and may cancel or resell his bonds; in the Soviet paradise the "lender" just parts with his savings forever—and must thank the great father and leader Stalin for accepting his savings.

At the kolkhoz meeting, the politruk "proposes" that each kolkhoznik should buy bonds for 500 rubles. He ends with: "Those against it, raise your hands!" No one would dare raise a hand in the presence of MVD agents who are much in evidence at such patriotic functions. Then the politruk begins to applaud and the applause is taken up by MVD agents, the kolkhoz chairman, etc.—and the rest of the kolkhozniki are minus their money. If the kolkhoznik's

share is less than 500 rubles, he is not at all discouraged: the officials are patriotic enough to accept his IOU and to collect on terms.

At least 40% of the crops are claimed by the State, and the rest is distributed to serfs after deducting some stocks for seed storage. When "deliveries to the state" are made, great ceremonies take place under armed escort. Musicians are brought in, the serfs are given some vodka, red rags are hung on the carts and the serfs are told to start the ceremonial parade to the reception point and to sing over the loss of the product of their sweat and toil.

If crops are good, as in 1948, the poor people are pressured for additional "voluntary contributions in excess of the quotas." The seed storages are emptied and stocks removed to state granaries—on the way to Russia—and, when the sowing season comes around, no seed is to be found. This provides the Party officials with excuses for seeking "saboteurs" and to threaten—searches and deportations are carried through. These doings are reflected in such press reports as the recent "Tiesa" complaint that the seeding plan was fulfilled to the extent of . . . 2% in the Utena county and "matters are no better" in other places. . . .

Payment of wages and shares is always most irregular. For instance, the "Tiesa" reported in its issue of March 22, 1950:

"Bosses of the railway electric station at Virbalis—chief Noshevenko and bookkeeper Vencius—forge workers' signatures and appropriate funds intended for the payment of wages. By chief's direction, the station's repair men perform jobs for clients during working hours receiving pay for same. The station's chief does not enter these payments in the books and appropriates the money."

It's as simple as that.

"Progress" in Specialized Farming

- (11). "Successes have also been achieved in the development of the commonly-owned livestock. Lithuanian collective farms have organized 3,864 dairy, 3,275 pig-breeding, 2,992 sheep-breeding and 2,750 poultry farms."

(USSR Bull., *supra*, p. 60)

This claim is at wide variance with Soviet publications circulated, with the aid of the IRO and Western Allied occupation authorities, among the Displaced Persons in Germany and Austria. Thus, "Tevynės Balsas" (Homeland's Voice) reported in issue No. 9 of 1950 that, in 5,500 kolkhozes in the country, "2,200 animal farms, including 1,782 pig-breeding, 1,463 sheep-breeding and 459 poultry farms" are operating. Regardless of the number of animals, however, the Soviet system provides that each hectare of land must yield to the State 3 kilograms of meat in 1950, and 3½ kg. in 1951. The animals must be properly fattened, or else every kilogram is counted as 750 grams. The animals delivered to the State must weigh prescribed minimums: cattle not less than 130 kg., pigs 60 kg., sheep and goats 25 kg. Poultry may be substituted for other meats, except for pigs. In addition thereto, every hectare of land must yield to the State 10.5 liters of milk in 1950, and 13 liters in 1951. 10 to 17 eggs must be delivered to the State—"per hectare," as well as 405-408 grams of wool per hectare.

The misleading statements of the "USSR Inf. Bulletin" are further belied by the speech of Deputy Premier Pisaryov, the boss of Prime Minister Gedvilas, printed in the issue of "Tiesa" for June 18, 1949.

The lend-leased comrade carefully propounded his Three Year Plan for the Animal Industry of Lithuania (1949-1951). According to him, there were 3,602 kolkhozes at the time, and 5,712 cattle "farms" were organized on 3,352 kolkhozes. Some counties were praised, some denounced. He explained that the Party and government decreed that the country's "farms" must have not less than 48,000 heads of cattle, 60,000 hogs, 24,000 sheep, 300,000 fowl. The size of the "farms"—that is, cattle and poultry breeding units—differed. Thus, the "May 1st" kolūkis of Šiauliai county had 3 animal "farms" with 95 heads of horned cattle, including 43 milch cows, plus 173 pigs and 55 sheep. The Stalin kolkhoz of Klaipėda county had 120 heads of livestock, 120 pigs, 38 sheep, 614 fowl.

Pisaryov announced the decree: in kolkhozes every cow must yield between 1,500 and 1,700 liters of milk, and up to 2,450 liters on sovkhoses. By 1951, the yield must be improved: 2,000 to 2,300 liters on kolkhozes and 3,000 liters on sovkhoses. Rations were fixed for animals as of 1949: 24 hundredweight of substantial feed per cow, except the yearlings and those older than 15 years should get only 10 hwt. per head. A hog with a litter is to receive 4.5 hw., a sheep 4 hw., horse 34 hw. Stables are to be erected under the plan for 310,000 heads of livestock, 260 sties for 300,000 pigs, 90,000 sheep and 1,300,000 fowl.

The animal subjects of Stalin are to be ruled by cadres of trained communist bosses:

"The Ministry of Agriculture and our Agricultural Academy have done little to train cadres of zoo-technicians and veterinarians. During 1949-1951 our academies and polytechnicums will graduate more than 200 zoo-technicians of high and medium qualifications, and veterinarian doctors. It is planned to train locally 1,100 cattle farm managers, 2,000 milchers, 1,100 pig attendants, 2,000 horse attendants and 500 veterinarian nurses."

He also brought the bad news:

"Increased average quotas are approved of the kolkhoz yield to the State per hectare. For 1950, the norm in the USSR is fixed at 4 kg. of meat, in 1951 at 3.5 kg. Beginning with 1949, the quotas of deliveries to the state from auxiliary farms were increased 25% in comparison with the last year's quotas. Beginning with 1949, the compulsory deliveries of wool by peasants and other citizen farmers owning sheep for personal exploitation, are increased on the average of 50%."

The commissar reminded his victims that in April 1949 the Party and government had decided

"to stop trading in animals without a license from township executive committees. Animals sold or purchased by individuals or organizations without a license to sell, must be seized and turned over to kolkhozes to complement their farms."

This was a typical bolshevik example of enriching the Russian bosses of kolkhozes at the expense of former freemen farmers. But the Russian satrap was not through:

"Peasants of the kolkhozes must be told plainly that, in the first place, animals of the kolkhoz must be provided with all types of feed. All the rest of feed is to be distributed according to the number of workdays. The more working days the kolkhoz peasant puts in, the more feed he will have for his animals."

This is another typical example of exploitation—to be judged in the light of previous quotations from the Soviet press that it is "painful to visit the stables" because of the sight of animals deliberately being starved and parched by the Russian bosses.

How could a member of the master race pass up a chance for introducing more fear? He concluded:

"The most flagrant deficiencies in animal industry are not yet removed. Inertia, narrow business sense and absence of a perspective dominate in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Soviet Farming. The Ministries of Agriculture and Soviet Farming are lagging in preparations and are not raising principal problems in the sphere of cattle industry development. Inspection control is poorly organized. The instructions of the Party and government are not fulfilled."

It is interesting to note the Russian achievements under their 3 Year Plan: by the end of 1951, they plan to have 310,000 heads of horned cattle or a "46% increase over 1948"—in other words, to achieve one-fourth of the number of livestock in former independent Lithuania (1,246,000 heads); the number of 300,000 pigs by 1951 would show a 118% increase over 1948—or an increase to one-fourth of the number of hogs in independent Lithuania.

Even more puzzling are the Russian official figures of destruction by the Germans which credit the Nazis with the destruction of "only" 623,000 heads of livestock "or 50% of the total" and 783,000 pigs "or 61% of the country's total." They also boasted that since the "liberation" in 1944, the number of livestock had increased by 22% and that of pigs 33%.

But—why this incomprehensible "achievement" of the goal of one-fourth of the pre-war figures by 1951?

The Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should also note the progressive Russians' calculated cruelty in distinguishing between the State-owned and privately owned animal—in fixing the feeding rations which, at any rate, are never fulfilled.

The happiness of life under Russian obsession is further illustrated by quotations from the Party organ "Tiesa":

"Kolkhoznik Jurgis Malinauskas . . . took the wheat to the Jūrė mill. A considerable quantity of flour was missing whenever the flour was claimed. The manager of the mill explained that the flour had powdered away. . . . This year comrade Malinauskas clearly observed how one of the mill workers was dipping the flour from his bags. Again a shortage of flour was noted. The manager again explained that the flour had 'powdered off.' Of course, it powdered off for his own benefit. The same with the flour of peasants . . . etc. Isn't it about time to 'dust off' the unconscionable operators of the mill?" (Tiesa, March 1, 1950)

"The socialized collective land is inviolable and their size may under no circumstances be decreased, only increased." (Tiesa, No. 124 of 1949)

"Lands of the socialized collective farms are appropriated by individuals, along with other inventory; officials of local Party and Soviet organs exploit to evil ends. . . . In Luokė township . . . 3 hectares of fertilized and tilled fields of the kolkhoz were turned over to the officials and for use as individual gardens by peasants residing in the township seat. In certain counties the leaders are not combatting this practice . . . smallholding individual farming morale remains alive in our country." (Tiesa, No. 96 of 1949)

"Marching on the new road, the working class and the working peasants had to smash the kulaks—these most beastly enslavers of the working men and the worst, the most evil enemies of the Soviet order. Without trampling upon and final destruction of the kulaks, it is impossible to think of a Socialist victory in our country. Without liquidating the kulaks as a class, it was impossible to put an end to human exploitation by man." (Tiesa, No. 74, of March 30, 1949)

At Vepriai, "observing that working peasants were enrolling in kolkhozes, the kulaks the most bitter enemies of collective farming, attempted to infiltrate the kolkhozes. It is necessary to demask the kulaks, their henchmen's slandering rumors and sabotage. The Catholic clergy are their active allies, with their pernicious activities they contribute to the people's enemies. Abusing the sentiments of the believers, they attempt to cloak themselves with a cloak of religion in order to dupe the people. . . . Priests were the most diligent

bootlickers of the German occupant, they aided the German executioners in strangling the working peasants and transporting them to Hitlerite hard labor camps. . . . Father Telksnys was promoted to a Monsignorship for this. Telksnys not only participated in arranging massacres of Soviet citizens: by appointment of the Gestapo, he was chairman of a committee for the distribution of the property of the executed and tortured victims." (Tiesa, No. 166 of 1949)

Panevėžys: "Members of the agricultural artel 'Aušra' are harvesting in an organized manner. Field brigades are completing the rye mowing. Dried stacks are immediately moved to warehouses. The threshing machine is running all the time. Threshed grains are immediately sent to the Storage points. The artel delivered about 100 poods of bread grains to the account of its share of compulsory grain deliveries." (Tiesa, No. 178 of July 30, 1949)

Kuršėnai: "Grain flailing and delivery to the State is taking place here. Within the past few days the kolkhozniki delivered to the grain reception point several tons of grains to the account of compulsory deliveries to the State." (Ibid.)

Biržai: "Mowed grainstalks are taken under the roof. They are threshed and immediately taken over to State grain storage points to the account of compulsory deliveries." (Ibid.)

Regardless of cattle dying from thirst and hunger, regardless of infants cries for milk—the slaves must work and satisfy the compulsory quotas demanded by a foreign State. They only hope that something will remain to compensate for their hard labor, after the Russian masters will have claimed and stolen their shares.

Emigration and Deportations

- (12) "In bourgeois Lithuania, unemployment was a scourge of the working people: hundreds of thousands of Lithuanian workers and peasants were forced to emigrate and other hundreds of thousands to suffer in the vice of unemployment. In Soviet Lithuania work is for all." (USSR Bull., supra, p. 60)

Paleckis is not alone in trying to deceive his people. Thus, the Party organ "Tiesa" claimed in issue No. 270 of November 18, 1947:

"In the years of bourgeois rule more than 100,000 Lithuanians had emigrated to South and North America to seek employment. Besides, 50,000 to 60,000 persons used to go annually to work in the neighboring countries on the estates."

Supposing it were true that 50,000 or more seasonal workers traveled to Latvia or Germany annually: they all returned to their homes in the fall, with money for their families. But when any one "vanishes" into Russia, the most that his family, if left to shift for itself inside its own homeland, could hope for, is to get a crude letter written on a sheet torn from a ledger book and pasted with bread crumb, asking for some food or streptomycin, or other medicine.

As for the "hundreds of thousands" emigrating from a bourgeois Lithuania, we may cite the official figures:

Years	No. of emigrants
1923 - 25	2,871 persons
1926 - 28	12,314 "
1929 - 31	8,061 "
1932 - 34	1,274 "
1935 - 37	1,532 "
1938 - 39	707 "
Total	26,759

The "hundreds of thousands" when distributed over the period of years averaged 1,000 persons emigrating annually from the most densely populated Baltic country.

The Lithuanian Statistical Annuals and League of Nations publications show the exact figures of population changes. But who will explain the loss of 30 to 40% of the population of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, etc.?

Deceptive School Statistics

- (13). "The cultural level of the Lithuanian people is rising steadily. There are now 800 schools; attendance is five and one-half times higher than was the case in bourgeois Lithuania. There also are 53 secondary schools for adults and 26 schools for factory and peasant youth. The three institutes and nine teachers' schools have a student body of 4,000—youths and girls who will supplement the teaching staffs."

(USSR Inf. Bull., *supra*, p. 60).

In order to evaluate the contribution of comrade Paleckis to the befuddling output of propaganda, let us compare his report as of 1950 with the 1946-1950 Five Year Plan propounded at the VI Session of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR by comrade Minister of Education Žiugžda and reported in the issue No. 185/1019 of the Party organ "Tiesa" of August 9, 1946:

"The consequence of the Smetonite policy was such that in 1939/40 there had been in Lithuania only 69 gymnasia and 27 progymnasia with 26,000 students. In the very first year of Soviet creativeness 43,000 children studied in our republic's gymnasia and progymnasia. There are in Soviet Lithuania 90 gymnasia and 189 progymnasia with 67,000 students. During the new Stalinite Five-Year Plan, secondary education in Soviet Lithuania will embrace the broadest masses of workers and peasants—altogether 359 gymnasia and progymnasia will be opened with 140,000 students."

"The 1946-1950 Five-Year Plan for education in Soviet Lithuania set the following basic objectives: to raise, by 1950,

the number of elementary schools, progymnasia and gymnasia to 3,369 and the number of students to 390,000, to ensure universal compulsory education of children from seven years up both in the cities and villages. . . . To ensure that during the 5-year period 3,000 persons be admitted to high pedagogic schools. To fix the size of graduating classes at 900 persons in high pedagogic schools and 1,800 in teachers' seminaries."

In the issue No. 187/1021 of "Tiesa" (August 11, 1946), Finance Minister, comrade Drobnys was cited as reporting to the same session of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR:

"In 1945, there were operating in Lithuania an Academy of Sciences, 11 institutions of higher learning, 36 technicums, 105 kindergartens, 3,100 elementary schools, progymnasia and gymnasia attended by 304,070 persons."

In 1945, according to Drobnys, there were 3,100 schools plus an Academy of Sciences, 11 university-level schools, 36 technicums and 105 kindergartens, with 304,070 students. The Five-Year plan called for 3,369 schools with 390,000 students (including 359 secondary schools with 140,000 students in lieu of the 279 with 67,000). When the plan was fulfilled by 1950—according to Paleckis, Lithuania has only 800 schools; attendance is "five and one-half times higher" than was the case in bourgeois Lithuania. There are also 53 secondary schools for adults and 26 "FGA schools, plus "three institutes and nine teachers' schools" which have "a student body of 4,000." *Instead of the projected 3,369 schools—there are 879.* Comrade Paleckis preferred to remain silent on the number of pupils. Let us compare the *actual* situation just before the Soviet invasion of 1940:

	Primary schools			Secondary schools			Universities			Total		
	No.	Teach.	Pup.	No.	Facul.	Stud.	No.	Facul.	Stud.	No.	Teach.	Stud.
1939-1940 exclusive of the Klaipėda and Vilnius areas (Dr. Kazys Gečys, Katalikiškoji Lietuva, Chicago 1946, p. 318)	2,335	5,578	298,429	235	2,701	31,342						
Inclusive of the Vilnius area (Dr. Kazys Grinius)	2,730	5,981	356,126	276	3,172	37,461	8	965	7,548	3,008	10,118	401,135
												(plus 2 military colleges)

It may be observed that Stalin's goal of 3,369 schools with 390,000 students appears miserable in comparison with the actual enrollment of 401,135 in the 3,008 schools in 1939-1940, exclusive of the Klaipėda area. What could one say about Paleckis' report of 879

schools—and the drop of the university student body from 7,548 to 4,000?

Nevertheless, to expose the Soviet lies in full, we quote other official propaganda figures:

	Primary schools		Secondary		Universities	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Students	No.	Students
Žiugžda 1946:						
re 1939-1940			96	26,000		
1940-1941				43,000		
1945-1946			279	67,000		
Bimba 1946: "95% attendance"			kinderg. 172	with 6,387 pupils		"over 5,000"
Tiesa 37/1175 of Feb. 12, 1947				365,000		8,000
" 105/1243 of May 5, 1947:			3,021			
elementary			203			
progymnasia			101			
gymnasia			47		12	
technicums				25,000		5,400
Increase over 1945			343	"over 400,000"		
Izvestiya 245 (Oct. 17, 1947):					2	
polytechnicums					9	
teacher colleges					3	ca. 6,000
economic and normal colleges					2	
conservatories					2	
art institutes					4	7,000
universities						
Total					22	13,000
In 1939				"only 60"		

	Primary schools No. Pupils	Secondary No. Students	Universities No. Students
"Vienybė" (Argentina) 57 (Nov. 7, 1947)	3,226	343 80,000	
Tiesa 270/1407 (Nov. 18, 1947)	(1939	60")	
Re 1939:	340	82,000	12 "almost 9,000"
"Tėvynės Balsas" 4 (Febr. 7, 1948)	106	41,000	3,681
	343	82,000	12 "about 10,000"

The latest revision of the party line regarding the school situation of 1939 was printed in "*Tėvynės Balsas*" and reprinted by the "*Vilnis*" of Chicago: Lithuania had only 96 secondary schools with 20,700 students and only one university with 1,229 students. . . .

The final word may be left to the immediate boss of Paleckis, 1st Party Secretary Sniečkus, who reported to the LKP/b Congress on February 6, 1949:

"9,236 students are enrolled in university-level schools. However, discipline is poor at Vilnius. Some professors do not combat energetically enough the bourgeois customs, are laggard in research. Some subjects are taught from a decadent bourgeois viewpoint. . . . There are 11 research institutes, museums, laboratories, a rich library. The Agricultural Academy is slowly acquiring the Michurin spirit. . . . There are 3,421 grade schools with about 300,000 pupils, 370 gymnasia and progymnasias, 26 night schools, 63 night gymnasia for adults with 11,000 students. 1,400 teachers were trained and 6,000 are in training. However, universal schooling law remains unenforced. Teaching of history, constitution, literature, geography and natural sciences does not sufficiently stress, in a number of places, the Marxist-Leninist ideology and does not demask bourgeois nationalist ideology. . . . Energetic measures are not being undertaken to combat religious superstitions. . . . The Russian language is opening the doors everywhere. The Russian language must be the center of teaching. One of the ancient ideas is cosmopolitanism which is being spread by Anglo-American imperialists with the support of the rightist socialists. It is alien to Marxism-Leninism. There is cosmopolitanism in our republic, too, but the CK of Lithuania did not pay enough attention."

Condition of Schools

Comrade Albertas Knyva, the new Minister of Education who assumed office June 1, 1949, announced that 1,400,000 copies of 64 school texts—translations from Russian—would be published "shortly." Some school buildings were repaired but the heating situation remained poor: only in Vilnius and at two county seats fuel was provided in full. The teachers "must become Communists and teach every subject from a Marxist viewpoint." For this reason, re-education classes were opened for the summer and 5,000 teachers were put through the paces. 663 teachers would graduate in 1949 and 3,237 persons graduated from gymnasia. 670 new students matriculated in the University of Vilnius, "including 130 Komsomol members." "Special emphasis will be paid to teaching the Russian language.

Soon, however, other articles illustrated the actual situation:

"*Vievis*. No lime was brought for school repairs. 8 carts with bricks destined for the repair of a Mažykiai elementary school disappeared. . . . In Pagėgiai county, a spirit of self-consolation predominates. Only one-third of the school buildings were repaired, and these are not provided with fuel and school equipment."

(*Tiesa*, No. 177, July 29, 1949)

"No school repair work was done in Vilkaviškis county. No repairs were begun in Alsėdžiai township schools and there is no fuel whatsoever. More than 500 school benches are lacking in the schools of Mažeikiai county, and no fuel is provided for the schools of Tirkšliai township. Similar situation persists in the Prienai, Pagėgiai and other counties." (Report by Senior Inspector St. Plučas, *Tiesa* of Aug. 6, 1949).

Newspapers and Periodicals

- (14) "Never before have so many newspapers and magazines been issued and in such quantities as now. Since its liberation Soviet Lithuania has published 1,500 books in more than 20,000,000 copies."

(*USSR Bull.*, *supra*, p. 60)

Here, too, comrade Paleckis is well behind the party-line. For instance, the "*Literaturnaya Gazeta*" reported in its No. 61 of December 7, 1947:

"Great possibilities are opening for Lithuanian books under a Soviet regime. General circulation of books in Soviet Lithuania (beginning with 1940) exceeded 20,000,000 copies. In bourgeois Lithuania the circulation usually reached 123,000 copies. . . . Now, the circulation of publications of 1946/47 reaches 75,000."

In independent Lithuania there were 7 daily newspapers, 27 weeklies, 71 monthly magazines, and 15 bi-monthlies. Newspaper output of dailies averaged 35,000 to 75,000 copies. A farmer's weekly had over 200,000 readers.

Compared with the 120 newspapers and magazines, most of them in the Lithuanian language, the Russians claim the following "progress":

"10 republic's newspapers with a circulation of 400,000 copies, and 30 local newspapers are printed. The circulation of the periodic press reaches 650,000 copies, that is thrice as much as in a bourgeois Lithuania."

(*Tėvynės Balsas*, No. 4 of Febr. 7, 1948)

On February 6, 1949 comrade Sniečkus reported to the LKP/b Congress that 650,000 copies of 49 newspapers were printed in Lithuania. "These newspapers reveal the reactionism of the Catholic clergy but the republic's newspapers are not sufficiently combatting the bourgeois customs." 1,500 publications were published in 4 years, including 95 "classics of Marxism-Leninism." The works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were printed "in mass editions"—but "the sale of books proceeds poorly."

It may be further observed that only 5 of the "republic's newspapers" are printed in the Lithuanian language. Of these 5, two are dailies. There is 1 Russian and 1 Polish daily. Of the magazines, 4 are printed in Lithuanian and 2 in Russian. Of course, the small number of papers in the Lithuanian language is supplemented by 10 newspapers published by the underground resistance movement—but we cannot expect comrades Sniečkus and Paleckis to list these.

They are fully aware of the "illegitimate publications": extreme measures of control of paper supplies betray their knowledge. A number of permits is required to move a quantity of paper from the plant—use for Party purposes must be proved and members of the Party alone are employed in paper plants and stationery stores. Paper plants are closely guarded by MVD soldiers, not by the militiamen. Purchase of paper in a stationery store exposes one to questioning. Offices get their paper supplies under a special license

each time. Consequently, the possession of a single sheet of paper is a "luxury"—while an attempt to buy a number of sheets exposes one to immediate arrest.

The Soviet record in book printing appears exceptionally poor. Only 180 books (60 to 78 page pamphlets) were printed the first year—such trash as Vyshinsky's "Lenin the Great Organizer of the Soviets," Marx and Engels "About Reactionary Prussianism," Yaroslavsky "What the Party demands from Communists during the days of the Patriotic War," etc. Paleckis' report of 1,500 books "since the liberation" (either in 1940 or 1944) appears very meagre when compared with the 20-year output of 16,721 original works in the Lithuanian language exclusively during the period 1919-1939.

Russia is put to shame by the extraordinary achievement of a small group of refugees from Lithuania—some 75,000 penniless escapees hounded by Soviet "repatriation missions" and UNRRA-IRO fellow travelers—who between 1945 and the first half of 1949 printed 910 books and prepared 151 more, a total of 1,061 original titles, not translations of speeches by VKP/b demigods. The refugees also printed newspapers—varying from 151 in 1945 to 261 in 1946, and dropping to 35 in 1949, and just several in 1950, because of their emigration elsewhere.

On the other hand, the Russians rob treasures belonging to other people. Thus, in 1940, they destroyed 50,515 books and confiscated 30,542 books, 2,885 paintings, 137 pieces of sculpture, 1,887 other art objects, 2,075 pieces of stylized furniture, and nationalized 67 private libraries before looting them. Archives were moved to Russia—150 cases from the Foreign Office, 50 cases from the Pažaislis monastery, 150 cases from the secret state archives, 1,271 volumes of books, 62 sets of periodicals and 356 rare books seized from the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences.

Theater and Ballet

- (15) "The Philharmony Society, the State Ensemble of Song and Folk Dance, the State Chorus, the symphony orchestra, were all created after the establishment of Soviet power. In Vilnius there is the State Theater of Opera and Ballet. New musical talent is being trained by the Conservatory and by a number of music schools. . . . The whole republic is preparing for the general song festival on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Soviet Lithuania. From 25,000 to 30,000 singers, musicians and dancers will participate in the festival."
(USSR Inf. Bull., *supra*).

Paleckis forgets the opera, the ballet, and the symphony concerts enjoyed by the natives and visitors at Kaunas and Vilnius—prior to June 1940. He made no mention of the State Theater at Kaunas where the greatest tragi-comedy was staged in July 1940, with Paleckis in the cast as an extra and NKVD troops with tommyguns hiding behind the draperies and under the table.

There is a vast difference between the theatrical performances of former years—when the best Lithuanian singers, actors and musicians performed for music and art lovers in their own language—and the program of propaganda plays staged by third-rate talent striving to please their Russian audiences today.

The song and dance festival predicted for the summer will, presumably, feature such "Lithuanian" pieces as "Shiroka nasha strana rodnyaya," "Yesli zavtra voyna," "Trepak," etc.

The kind of art being offered to Lithuania is illustrated by the following ads taken from a single issue of "Tiesa" (June 30, 1949):

"State Filharmony—June 30 and July 2-3. Concerts of Armenian folksongs and dances given by the State Ensemble. Art direction by Tatul Altunian.

June 30 and July 1. Rood Veiland [Wayland Rudd], regular member of the All-Union Society for Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge, a Negro artist who had lived many years in the U.S.A., will lecture on 'The Racial Discrimination against Negroes in the United States of America.' Actress Nina Ivanova will also perform.

Opera. Russian musical comedy by Vitlin, Krutz and Mikh: 'The Sea flooded far and wide.'

Cinemas: Moskva—"School of Hatred." Helios—"School of Hatred." October—"Dream." Muza—"School of Hatred" and "Peter I." Aušra—"Three Trysts".

Health Service

- (16) "Another very important achievement is free medical treatment, introduced by the Soviet Government. . . . Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the people of Lithuania are confident of achieving fresh successes on the road to communism."

(USSR Inf. Bull., *supra*)

The important Soviet achievement in health service—after the flight westward of hundreds of Lithuanian doctors and nurses—may best be illustrated by citations from the censored Soviet press, selected at random:

"The [Romainiai] sanatorium has no necessary medicines and no medical instruments, the patients are obliged to purchase the ampules of calcium at speculative prices. The Roentgen apparatus is not yet installed. Patients' feeding gets little attention."

(Tiesa, No. 279 of Nov. 28, 1947).

"Lithuania now has 637 physicians, 221 dentists, 224 feldschers, 768 nurses, 416 midwives. The Red Cross aids in combatting contagious diseases. It maintains a brigade of 10 persons. . . . Two tubercular hospitals are functioning: at Alytus with 100 beds and at Jurbarkas with 60 beds. Of the 280 drugstores formerly operating in Lithuania, only 25 survived after the war. . . . Shortage of doctors is felt. Every doctor operates with doubled, tripled number of patients and has 2-3 jobs."

(A. Bimba, *Prisikėlusi Lietuva*, p. 175, 194)

"Citizens of Soviet Lithuania have the right to free treatment. At this time 66 hospitals with 7,590 beds, 41 maternity homes with 824 beds, 303 polyclinics and ambulatoria of which 253 are in rural places, 70 stations for mother and child consultations, 37 infant nurseries are operating in Lithuania."

(Tiesa, No. 270/1407 of Nov. 18, 1947)

"Let us take Nursery No. 2 of Kaunas. . . . As if on purpose, throughout the summer, foodstuffs unfit for children were selected, the salted meat, oleomargarine, soured milk. The nursery failed to receive 813 liters of milk, more than 3,000 eggs, great quantities of dairy products. . . . In the Stalin raion, the nursery manager could not gain satisfaction to her pleas to repair the quarters; on the contrary, the finance department decreased the appropriations for the nursery. Only 50 rubles were appropriated for medicines. Maybe the finance department could explain how the 20 kg. of fish oil and other medicaments could be purchased for this money."

(Tiesa, No. 284/1116, Dec. 8, 1946).

"9,448 beds are available in hospitals and sanatoria, that is, 3,225 beds more than in 1940. . . . 400 doctors were trained. 267 will graduate in 1949. Still, there is a shortage of doctors and medicaments. Health stations lack fuel, space, transports. . . . When invalid Apockis, father of 6 children, requested aid, the Ispolkom of Šiauliai wrote down the resolution: 'Must wait three quarters of year.' In Kėdainiai, the Baranovičienė family with two children were evicted for non-

payment of rent, even though Baranovičienė herself was laid up in the hospital at the time."

(1st Secretary Sniečkus report to the LKP/b Congress, February 6, 1949)

Kaunas: "Comrade Stakienė, worker of the Lima plant, was taken ill. In the absence of the physician and in view of the fact that the ill woman was unable to walk, ambulance was summoned. However, the ambulance arrived only after 4 calls—exactly two hours later! This was not enough. The physician,

comrade Rizhevskaya, who came when called, gave no aid to the sick person and declared that the only help she could offer was . . . to take the woman home and put her to bed! It was only after a prolonged argument that the patient was placed in a machine and moved to Polyclinic II."

(Tiesa, February 15, 1950.)

These examples are the great "achievements" under the unwanted leadership of Moscow's lend-leased LKP/b officials.

Prussian Lithuanian Conference

Delegates, mostly intellectuals, preachers, farmers and fishermen from the Klaipėda District and northern East Prussia, representing 186 branches of the Council of Lithuania Minor, met at the Schwäbisch-Gmünd DP Camp, March 16-19, 1950.

The plight of these people is more serious than that of any other group of expellees and refugees. With the exception of the natives of the Klaipėda District who had been imprisoned for years in Nazi concentration camps, the remainder are denied a DP status on grounds of their alleged "German citizenship"—although at least the Lithuanian natives of the Klaipėda District should be classed as Lithuanian citizens in view of the Allied treatment of Germany within the frontiers of 1937. West German authorities are influenced by officials who had formerly waged subversive Nazi activities in the Klaipėda District and who are interested in the Germanization of the Lithuanians. Under such conditions, certain members of Lithuanian societies are discriminated against. On the other hand, Lithuanians of "Lithuania Major" quite frequently distrust "the Prussians" either because of religious differences or political considerations. In spite of all adversities, 12,000 Lithuanians joined the branches of the Council of Lithuania Minor.

"Patriarch Preacher" Peteraitis, attorney Pitkunigis, Trilius, Jurgaitienė, Naujoks, Stančiūtė and Macas were elected to the presidium after President Erdmonas Simonaitis opened the conference. Representatives of the Lithuanian Evangelical Church, the Lithuanian Refugee Community, the Lithuanian-Latvian Union, World Association of Lithuanians, and the Supreme Lithuanian Committee of Liberation (VLIK) addressed the Conference.

Rev. W. Lazareth of the Lutheran World Federation's Refugee Service addressed the gathering and promised assistance to Lithuanian and other Baltic Lutherans. An asylum for about 400 incapacitated Balts was scheduled to open at Berchtesgaden in May and the Federation intends to lease several estates and former army barracks for co-operative farms and artisans. He assured the delegates that discussions are being held with West German authorities to secure broad cultural autonomy for Baltic refugees within the German economy, and that persons lacking a DP status would be permitted to join their DP fellow nationals.

Mr. Simonaitis, former Chairman of the Klaipėda District Directory and prisoner of the Nazis, focused attention on political problems. He stated that there is "one indivisible Lithuania" but that Klaipėda Lithuanians were treated differently at home and in Germany, both at the hands of IRO (which denied them the DP status) and the German authorities (hostile to "traitors of Prussia"), and at the hands of

Lithuanian authorities (distrustful of "Germanized people" and non-Catholics). Nevertheless, "the family quarrel" is being settled with "the brethren from Greater Lithuania." Regarding the German wooing, he noted that the Lithuanians "do not wish to fall under the *Fremdherrschaft* [foreign master rule]—at least not voluntarily! The Lithuanians will not join a Landsmannschaft of any sort, neither a German nor a bolshevik one—because their aim is to return to an independent *united* Lithuania."

Albertas Puskepalaitis, a Tilsiter and a former prisoner of the Nazis, noted that the Lithuanian press in general is not suited for the people of Lithuania Minor "simply because most of our people are not accustomed to the Lithuanian literary language and the Latin alphabet." For this reason it was decided to start publishing, in May 1950, the "*Keleiwis*" which was published in Tilžė (Tilsit) and Klaipėda in the past. Ansas Lymanas was scheduled to become its editor.

Mr. Subaitis stressed the deplorable material situation. "The majority are unemployed and eke out a living from the doles meted out by the Germans to their poor. The situation was always worse than that of our brethren receiving aid from the UNRRA, IRO and the United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America. Some clothing was received from the ULRFA through the Lithuanian Red Cross. Even though this assistance represented but a drop of water on a sizzling brick, it evoked a great moral revolution in our hearts. We trust our brethren and we boast of this aid."

Representatives of Lithuanian organizations reported on the efforts being made to alleviate the juridical status of Prussian Lithuanians and the political obstruction on the part of Western and international authorities. For the first time since 1946, there is hope that emigration opportunities would be extended to Lithuanians who are citizens of Germany. Rev. Trakis supplemented other reports and was quite bitter over the treatment of his people. Dr. Martynas Kavolis, a native of Klaipėda and former member of the Supreme Tribunal of Lithuania, said that "meanwhile, we find the justification of our rights only in the Holy Scriptures."

Delegates complained freely. One farmer said: "When we approach the IRO for help, they tell us that they cannot help us because we are Germans. When we seek aid from the Germans, they do not wish to assist us because we are Lithuanians. And the Lithuanians from Lithuania Major quite frequently do not wish to recognize us as Lithuanians." Mr. Ansas Lymanas reviewed the past experiences with the kings of Prussia who were "moved to tears but no policy change" by the Lithuanian petitions, and complained that nowadays "the Lithuanians are uncon-

ditionally surrendered to German supervisors" by the Western Powers. He proposed to extend the system of Sunday schools. Rev. Trakis reported that 5 pastors would remain in Germany and that American Lutherans would help them. "In general, West Germans are not as aggressive toward Lithuanians as are the Prussians. They gladly provide churches for services and are proud that God's Word is preached there in Lithuanian for the first time, because according to Luther, God's Word must be preached in the native tongue."

In closing the conference, Mr. Simonaitis urged his fellow countrymen to treat the Germans as their equals, rather than masters, and to participate more actively in general Lithuanian undertakings.

Resolutions

The following resolution was adopted:

"The Council of Lithuania Minor, uniting the majority of the patriotic and conscientious Lithuanians of that area, will continue, as in the past, their victorious struggle for liberation.

(1) United Lithuanians must fight victoriously for the freedom of Lithuania, and their unity must be unconditional and based on sincere mutual understanding and the cooperation of all Lithuanians.

(2) Lithuanians of Lithuania Minor are again being treated as persons without a right to their own homeland. Their individual, national, religious, political liberties and freedom of conscience are being severely restricted. They live in constant fear and poverty. Aliens are destroying us, falsifying our past, our political will and aspirations, and are attempting to speak in our name. New instigators are using every means to split our forces and to sow hatred.

(3) In these times of war and human oppression, the Lithuanians are fighting for their Christian outlook. In this respect, there is no difference between Evangelicals and Catholics: we all suffered in the Gestapo prisons and concentration camps, together we are dying in the MVD dungeons, in the homeland's forests and the taigas of Siberia. We are strongly convinced, therefore, that at this moment when people of Minor and Major Lithuania are enslaved in the homeland by a common enemy or are facing death and oppression in exile,—Christianity understood in somewhat different forms in the Catholic and Evangelical sections of Lithuania, must nevertheless unite and lead us to cooperation and a joint struggle for the liberty of a united Lithuania.

(4) The Council of Lithuania Minor desires to remain a non-partisan, non-factional body of resistance, placing national interest above all else. The Council does not repress its members and permits them to belong to parties, but the Council itself did not become and does not intend to become a tool of partisan groups or currents.

(5) With the greatest sincerity, confidence and respect, we shall support the institutions and people fighting for the freedom of our nation and homeland. Nevertheless, we demand that wherever a unified national will is demanded, the will of the Lithuanian inhabitants of Lithuania Minor must be exercised jointly with them.

(6) Having survived as an imperishable part of the nation despite centuries of the most cruel oppression under a foreign yoke, we firmly believe that the Lithuanian People will survive this last crucial trial.

We believe that the tyrants of this day will topple as the oppressors of former days toppled, and that a united Lithuanian Nation shall rise to live harmoniously on both sides of the upper and lower Nemunas, embracing the Lithuanians of both Major and Minor Lithuanias who had survived their trial-in-common."

Expanding Activities

In addition to the "*Krivulė*," a symposium of historical and other articles in Lithuanian and German published by the Council of Lithuania Minor, several works of Vydūnas, the great philosopher of Prussian Lithuania, were published. Materials of the late prof. Vilius Gaigalaitis (former member of the Reichstag), Martynas Jankus, Stiklorius, Streckys, Brakas and others will be published soon under the editorship of Dr. Anysas. The story of the experiences of Jonas Grigolaitis in Nazi concentration camps appeared recently. The "*Keleivis*" of Tilžė and Klaipėda resumed its publication in West Europe under the editorship of Anas Lymantas. The Catholic monthly "*Aidai*" published a special issue on Lithuania Minor featuring articles by experts from both sections of the Lithuanian homeland. A number of Klaipėda Lithuanians emigrated to the United States and are organizing.

These developments lent encouragement to Prussian Lithuanian leaders. Canon Joseph B. Koncius, President of the United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, is now visiting Europe and it is expected that this energetic humanitarian will do everything possible to extend every facility to Prussian Lithuanians.

Most of the Lithuanians of the Klaipėda District and East Prussia were driven to Schleswig, Holstein and Denmark by the Russian advance. Having never experienced a bolshevik rule, a considerable number of these people responded to the homeland's siren call at the invitation of Russian repatriation missions. Unfortunately, only a few reached their homeland: some were shipped to Siberia directly, others were told to record their anti-Western speeches for radio transmission and were then shipped to Siberia.

A Deserving Cause

Lithuanians of East Prussia, the *real* Prussians, have been politically separated from the rest of their race since the end of the 13th century. Their homeland was the cradle of Lithuanian literature and a haven for exiles fleeing from the Russian oppression. Nevertheless, while dialectical differences are practically nil, their ways of life are quite different from the rest of Lithuanians. This is chiefly due to the cultural influences of Germanization and the feeling of inferiority deliberately inculcated during centuries of German rule: while the natives held their political masters in low esteem because of their greed and shallow morality, they were trained to be proud of their "Prussianism" and their record of loyal service to Kings of Prussia in Lithuanian regiments, including Royal Bodyguards. Their political emancipation was made more difficult than that of the Lithuanians under Russian rule. The Russian oppressors were deemed inferior barbarian aliens who did not care to learn Lithuanian and generated revulsion and rebellion by their crude vulgarity and base cruelty. On the other hand, the Catholic and Protestant clergy of Lithuania Major were of Lithuanian race and spirit, at one with their flock. And in Prussia, pastors and

officials of German nationality were trained to learn Lithuanian and then inculcate the natives with a spirit of utmost loyalty to Prussia, great Christian morality in private life, obedience to government—leaving pastoral and political affairs to the Germans.

In consequence of the contrasting policies, Prussian regiments sang Lithuanian songs (viz., the songs of the Napoleonic wars) even though they were officered by German Junkers, while the Lithuanians bleeding for the Tsar had to sing "*beryozochka*" with the rest of conscripts in the Caucasus, Siberia and the Balkans.

When a part of Prussia, the Klaipėda District, was reunited with Lithuania in 1923, the policy of teaching obedience to God and the King of Prussia while leaving politics and liberal professions to the Germans, bore fruit. German and pro-German officials, clergymen and businessmen were lavishly subsidized from Berlin. A native attempting to exercise his political prerogatives independently by participating in Lithuanian political parties, was troubled on all sides—by bankers threatening to foreclose his mortgage, the police looking for violations of too many regula-

tions, the pastors controlled by Berlin, and finally by gangs of young ruffians incited from Königsberg by the notorious Koch and locally organized by immigrant officials (Neumann, von Sass, Schreiber, and Co.). It was not at all surprising that people who spoke Lithuanian at home and in church, voted for the German ticket. The Lithuanian officials were constrained by the Convention imposed by the Allied Powers which created an autonomous state inside Lithuania. A trial of subversive Nazis held in 1935 was the first trial of Nazi gangsters anywhere. It revealed the insidious machinations of the agents of Berlin, including murders of innocent Lithuanians. But it was too late: Hitler was in power and made certain that people north of the Nemunas would live in mortal fear of retaliation by a belligerent and mighty Germany.

Prussian Lithuanians—the simple, unspoiled, honest, hardworking folk of diligent habits and Christian ways of life—deserve help. They deserve at least a different treatment at the hands of the Western Powers and international authorities.

CURRENT EVENTS

Lithuanian American Council Convenes. The Executive Committee of the Council—Leonard Šimutis, Dr. Pius Grigaitis, Michael Vaidyla—convened in Washington in January and May, 1950. Memoranda were submitted to the Secretary of State calling attention to the Soviet reign of terror still prevailing in Lithuania and the Baltic States, and expressing appreciation for the non-recognition by the United States during the past ten years, of the fruits of Russian violence against the Baltic Republics.

The Secretary of State and members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and its Subcommittee on the Genocide Convention were informed of the vital interest of Lithuanian American constituencies in the ratification of the UN Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

* * * * *

The Senate Hearings on Genocide. In February, Constantine R. Jurgėla, Director of the Lithuanian American Information Center in New York, testified in person before the Subcommittee on Genocide in behalf of the Lithuanian American Council. Mr. Jurgėla's amply documented testimony, revealing the NKVD top secret orders, appears in the Subcommittee's report on the hearings entitled "The Genocide Convention."

* * * * *

Two Tragic Anniversaries. In June, 1940, Soviet Russia violated a series of treaties concluded with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and without any cause whatsoever invaded those countries and forcibly annexed them.

In June 1941, masses of Balts were forcibly uprooted from their homes and deported to Siberia and other remote places in Russia under most revolting and inhuman conditions.

American friends of the Baltic States are commemorating these two sad June anniversaries. Their number was augmented by thousands of Lithuanian Displaced Persons who having experienced the terrors of the first Russian occupation, escaped to Western Europe just before the second one.

Memorial Plaque to the Unknown Soldier. May 6th, American War Veterans of Lithuanian descent dedicated a plaque at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery, in the presence of representatives of the War Department, members of Congress, the Lithuanian Minister to the United States, the Honorable Povilas Žadeikis, and delegations of various Lithuanian American veterans' posts. The Army band played the Star Spangled Banner and the Lithuanian hymn "*Lietuva, Tėvyne Mūsų*." The Rev. Michael Kemežis of Bayonne, N. J., delivered the invocation. The plaque had been blessed previously in the Holy Trinity Church in Newark, N. J.

The plaque was designed by the well-known Lithuanian American artist, John Subačius. The shield of Vytautas the Great, the victor at Tannenberg in 1410, is in the center, flanked by the ancient emblems of Lithuania, the Pillars of Gediminas and the two-bar cross. The lower left corner bears a map of Lithuania with the coat of arms of the three principal cities—Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipėda. The Vytis (the Mounted White Knight, historical coat of arms) graces the bottom right. The background depicts a Lithuanian weaving design.

* * * * *

The European Movement. The January session of the International Executive Committee of the European Movement granted recognition to representatives of the Baltic States.

Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian National Committees will now have one voice each in the International Council. One seat on the Executive Committee has been allocated to a joint representative of the three Baltic States.

The Lithuanian National Committee of the European Movement is presently headed by Vacys Sidzikauskas, a veteran diplomat. He is assisted by Dr. Juozas Brazaitis, a member of the Supreme Lithuanian Committee of Liberation, and professors Kaminskas and Valiukėnas. Mr. B. Bačiulis is secretary. Consequently, all of the major political groupings are represented, including parliamentarians, statesmen and educational centers.

Other International Movements. The Lithuanian Socialdemocratic Party is a member of the Union of Eastern and Central European Socialist Parties-in-Exile. Prof. Jonas Kaminskas, veteran Parliamentarian, is the chief Lithuanian representative. This Union holds two seats in the COMISCO—an international committee of Socialist parties, including non-European countries.

It is interesting to note that representatives of the Austrian, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, Italian (Saragat's), Norwegian and Swedish Socialists voted for the admission of "the Iron Curtain parties." This decision was opposed by the Socialist parties of France, one Italian party (Silone's), and two Jewish parties (Israel's Socialists and the Bund). British and Luxembourg representatives abstained from voting.

The Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party is represented in the European Council of Christian (Catholic) Democratic movements.

The Farmer Populist Association of Lithuania is represented in the International Peasant Union which recently held a congress-in-exile in Washington, D. C. Dr. Kazys Grinius, veteran leader of the Populists and a former President of Lithuania, represented his country in the IPU until his recent death on June 4th.

* * * * *

Conferences with Bonn Officials. The Supreme Lithuanian Committee of Liberation congratulated and extended its best wishes to the President of the Federal German Republic upon its formation.

In February, 1950, Vacys Sidzikauskas, former Minister of Lithuania to Germany and later a prisoner of the Nazi KZ, and Dr. Juozas Brazaitis, head of the Foreign Section of the VLIK, visited Bonn. They suggested to the German Chancellery that formal contacts be maintained between the German Government and representatives of the Lithuanian Sovereignty. Establishment of a Consular Office of Lithuania was deemed desirable to safeguard the interests of the numerous citizens of Lithuania who will remain in Germany for some time. The spokesman for Chancellor Adenauer approved in principle the suggestion that foreign nationals be permitted to live in Germany in nationality groups, and that these groups be granted autonomous self-government (*Selbstverwaltung*). The Germans would not oppose establishment of a Lithuanian Consulate as this would materially facilitate the handling of affairs of Lithuanian citizens. However, any decisions in this regard would be subject to Allied High Commissioners' approval.

Thereafter, the delegates of the VLIK visited the French Commissioner and, at Koblenz, arranged for a special radio broadcast on the occasion of the Lithuanian Independence Day. Memoranda were submitted to the three High Commissioners, and conversations were held with the leading personalities of the West German authorities and political parties. Herr Punder presented the Lithuanian delegates to Bundestag's Speaker Dr. Erich Kohler and the latter assigned diplomatic loges to them for two days.

* * * * *

IRO in the role of Soviet censors

"Augsburg, Feb. 16, 1950.

To: A. C. Administrators,
Gablingen, Hochfeld,
Workers' Camp,
Flak Kaserne.

From: R. Spier, Field Supervisor, Augsburg.
Subject: Outgoing Correspondence.

1. You are requested to see to it that copies of outgoing correspondence from all Camp Offices including Central and National Committees will be sent to me in order to keep this office informed about everything what is going on in the A. C.

2. This applies also to internal Camp correspondence.

3. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

—R. SPIER,
Field Supervisor.

Files."

* * * * *

Baltic University Closed. The Baltic University at Pinneberg near Hamburg ended its activities September 30, 1949.

The closing marked the end of a remarkable experiment in international cooperation of homeless and penniless refugee scholars and students of three small nations which had created an institution of learning in exile.

The closing ceremony was held in the Union Hall. There was a complete absence of IRO officials, British army officers and press photographers.

President Šturms, Nationality Rectors and students addressed the packed auditorium. 300 students attended a concert in the evening.

* * * * *

Scholarship-in-Exile. In 1946-47, a peak year, Lithuanian educational authorities in Germany maintained 76 kindergartens with 2,513 pupils supervised by a staff of 120 teachers; 108 primary schools with 4,151 pupils and a staff of 353 teachers; 19 secondary schools with 567 students and 181 teachers, and 24 gymnasias with 2,695 students and 649 teachers. In addition thereto, there was a Business School at Celle, a Seamen's School at Flensburg, and Vocational Schools at Gross Hosen, Lübeck and Diepholz. In the school year 1948-49, 8,484 pupils remained in primary and secondary schools (7,292 Roman Catholics, 1,160 Protestants, 32 others).

The first registration in 1945 listed 259 enrolled university students. In 1946, a total of 1,610 Lithuanians were attending universities in Germany and Austria. In 1947, 2,185 Lithuanians were engaged in studies. The numbers dropped rapidly as emigration began: in the spring of 1948 there were 1,679, in the fall of 1948 only 1,029, and in the spring of 1949 but 795 were left studying in Germany. Altogether 51 students received doctorates and 97 graduated with other degrees.

* * * * *

Publishing Activities. At least 16 private concerns established printing activities in Germany. Probably the most productive of these was "Patria" owned by Jonas Lenkaitis. He published large and luxurious volumes,—the literary-historical compendium "*Tremties Metai*" (Years of Exile), "*Tautosakos Skaitymai*" (Folklore Readings, including history of folklore research and bibliography) by Dr. Jonas Balys, "*Atsiminimai ir Mintys*" (Recollections and Thoughts) of Dr. Kazys Grinius. He also published "*Genocide*" in English, and some books in German and French. The crowning achievement was the offset reproduction of "*Lietuvos Istorija*" (History of Lithuania), edited by Dr. Adolpas Šapoka, which came off the press in 1950.

The Šulaitis Brothers' "Sūduva" (Sudavia) printed school texts, reprints of Lithuanian classics, latest novels and poetry. A *Lithuanian-German Dictionary* was printed by setting type at Gunzenhausen, Nördlingen and Augsburg simultaneously.

"Venta" (Liūdas Vismantas) printed poetry and novels. Its greatest achievement is "*Lietuvių Kalbos Vadovas*" (Guide to the Lithuanian Language) jointly prepared by leading linguists.

The "Aistia" co-operative printed books in Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian. It printed 14 newspapers, membership books, reprints of Baden-Powell's Scouting for Boys and Girls, a Lutheran hymnal, and the books of Vydūnas in German and Lithuanian.

Lithuanian Boy and Girl Scouts Association printed their own newspapers, scouting aids, animal studies, etc., 3,000 to 5,000 copies each. The scouts published Vydūnas' "*Prison-Freedom*," "*Bhagavad Gita*" and "*The Dawn of a Nobler Man*" in Lithuanian. They also printed pictures, paintings, posters, etc.

The Press Bureau of the Apostolic Delegation printed 19 religious and educational books.

Tadas J. Vizgirda undertook to publish an ambitious series "*Lithuania—Country and Nation*," in English. At least four volumes were printed: "*Lithuania Through the Ages*" by Dr. A. Šapoka, "*Vilnius the Capital of Lithuania*" by T. J. Vizgirda, "*Lithuanian Folk Art*" by Dr. Jurgis Baltrušaitis, and "*Lithuanian Art in Exile*," all lavishly illustrated.

"Lux" published the *New Testament* (12,000 copies), Catholic prayerbooks, hymnals, etc. "Gabija" published 40,155 copies of small works, including encyclopaedia for children, novels, fables, etc.

Other publishing concerns were known as "Tėviškė," Povilas Abelkis, "Atžalynas," "Žalgiris," "Giedra," Talka, Narbutas and Indreika, "Lietuvių Žodis."

* * * * *

Lithuanian Latvian Union. The Lithuanian Latvian Union formed branches in Germany, England and Canada and is publishing the "Aistija" news bulletin in both languages. Its energetic president, Julijs Bračs, M.A. in History, will soon emigrate to the United States. Karlis Brambats, a university student, undertook to translate Constantine R. Jurgėla's "*History of the Lithuanian Nation*" into Latvian. The Union is

endeavoring to establish a close association of both fraternal peoples in a single political state with close collaboration with Estonia.

* * * * *

Whiteruthenian Pretensions. Whiteruthenians, or "Byelorussians," owe their development as a distinct nationality and cultural entity, to their past association under Lithuanian rule for more than five centuries. During 1918-1920, Whiteruthenian representatives sat in the Council of State of Lithuania and there was a Ministry for Whiteruthenian Affairs in the Lithuanian Cabinet. Generally, Lithuanian official and private sources consistently helped the Whiteruthenian movement, they sheltered the Whiteruthenian Government-in-Exile and created Whiteruthenian language army units. Following the Lithuanian-Russian Peace Treaty and the seizure of Vilnius by Poland in 1920, contact was practically lost between the two peoples as there were only a few individual Whiteruthenians in a defaced Lithuania, and Whiteruthenia was partitioned between Poland and Russia.

The Whiteruthenian national movement gained strength rapidly under the Polish administration, and particularly during World War II.

Unfortunately, however, the young and none too secure movement elected to seek enemies rather than friends for the liberation of Whiteruthenia from foreign domination. The movement-in-exile split into two major factions led respectively by Mikola Abramchik and Radislav Astrousky. It would appear that the "BCR" (Bielaruska Centralna Rada or Council) of Mr. Astrousky enjoys more support because of a better past record. At least some leaders of Abramchik's "BNR" (Bielaruska Narodna Rada or People's Council) are tinged with both NKVD and Gestapo associations.

Abramchik's newspapers consistently call Lithuania "*Letuva*" to distinguish it from "*Litva*," in order to claim that the terms "Grand Duchy of Lithuania" and "Lithuanians" signify "Byelorussia" and "Byelorussians"—in direct contradiction to every historic argument. A recently published map of Byelorussia claims one-third of Lithuania, a sizable slice of Latvia (including Daugavpils), plus the Soviet-occupied part of East Prussia as "compensation" for the losses caused by the Germans during the late war.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE PERPETRATION OF GENOCIDE

The several past issues of the *Lithuanian Bulletin* reviewed the enlightening revelations of a Soviet political reasoning and some aspects of the Russian police regime. The pattern is familiar, by this time, to a number of peoples along the Stettin-Trieste "peripheral line" of Soviet domination. East of that line lies the IRON CURTAIN running from Königsberg on the Baltic to Sulima on the Black Sea. Given time to consolidate their gains, the Russians will move the Iron Curtain westward, probably to the Stettin-Trieste Line. Indeed, newspapers report that the frontiers of Hungary and Czechoslovakia are being "fortified." It may be taken for granted that the "frontier regime" revealed in the top secret Russian NKVD orders printed in the July-December issue of this *Bulletin*, will ultimately be imposed on all of the satellite countries.

Thereafter, in accordance with the pattern set by the Kremlin Politburo, the "Sovietization of Man" will begin.

Serious people should read and re-read the top secret NKVD-NKGB orders published on these pages and future issues. These documents, purchased at the cost of thousands of lives and untold suffering by the Lithuanian insurrectionists in 1941, reveal the perverted Soviet single-mindedness and the pattern of Genocide.

Genocide is part and parcel of the Politburo plan for a "Soviet reconstruction of man." The pattern calls for a progressive liquidation of all people contaminated with a "bourgeois nationalist and cosmopolitan" mental outlook. Top strata of victimized nations are first liquidated. Thereafter follow, in graduated series, other native elements forming the back-

bone of national cultures. Ultimately, masses of ordinary people are deported to the Arctic and Siberia—to forced labor camps and for “voluntary resettlement.” Russian and Asiatic settlers replace them, until but 15% of the native populations remain isolated on the few kolkhozes settled by indigenous natives and supervised by selected “reconstructed” youths speaking the local language. The Russian alphabet replaces the Latin or other alphabet at an intermediate stage of the “Soviet reconstruction of man.”

This general plan was elaborated by the Kremlin Politburo some time prior to the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pacts of August and September 1939. For instance, comrade V. G. Dekanozov was at the head of the Baltic Section of the NKVD “Planning Bureau” in 1938 and 1939. The Politburo was well pleased with Dekanozov’s plan and Molotov made him Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs. In June 1940 Dekanozov was dispatched to Lithuania, the most important base of the Baltic Pyramid, to put his plan into operation and to supervise the burial of Lithuania as an independent state. Thereafter, Dekanozov was awarded the Ambassadorship to Germany. He participated in the secret negotiations of Molotov with Hitler and Ribbentrop—one of the four top conspirators at their Berlin sessions. The world might have heard more of Dekanozov had not his star descended in disgrace on June 22, 1941: Stalin’s Ambassador to Hitler betrayed too clearly his surprise at the declaration of war and had not forewarned his master.

The first NKVD “operation” on foreign soil effected under Dekanozov’s immediate guidance in Lithuania in July, 1940, was a great “success.” Thereafter, preparations for the further stages of Genocide were left in the hands of the expanded NKVD, diluted with native traitorous elements. Guzevičius replaced Sniečkus as the nominal head of the NKVD for Lithuania—while comrade Gladkov held the actual reins as Deputy Commissar.

Gladkov allowed considerable leeway in the early stages of his “accounting work,” that is, compiling long lists of suspects slated for liquidation in graduated series of “operations.” Assistance of natives was required in amassing the “master list,” and Lithuanian Jews were placed in charge of network of agent-informers and investigators. “All members” of non-communist political parties and organizations were to be listed in “index files,” “agency files” (that is, reports by agent-informers), and “operational elaboration and inquest files.” Laxness was deliberately tolerated: the more names brought in, the fewer “overlooking” mistakes would be committed. Nevertheless, no laxness was tolerated inside the most important of the Departments (*Otdyel*) of the NKVD: the Administration, or Board, of State Security, known as the UGB (*Upravleniye Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti*), which was communicating directly with the central UGB of the NKVD of the USSR in Moscow.

By a decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of February 3, 1941, the UGB was promoted into a separate Commissariat. The decree stated: “The People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR shall be bisected into two People’s Commissariats: 1) the Narkomat of Internal Affairs (NKVD); 2) the Narkomat of State Security (NKGB) of the USSR.” (*Vyedomosti*, 1941, No. 7.)

In Lithuania, comrade Gladkov, Deputy Narkom of the NKVD of the Lithuanian SSR, became the Peo-

ple’s Commissar of State Security. His former nominal superior, Guzevičius, remained the nominal head of the NKVD, while his most trusted native chief of SPO /Secret Political Department/, comrade Todes, moved with Gladkov to become the head of the SPO of the NKGB. Hereafter, the NKGB became the actual ruler of the occupied country, superior to all other branches of Government, Party and the Red Army. The NKVD was relegated to the drudgery of coping with “ordinary criminals,” viz., thieves and prostitutes, and acting as an auxiliary and subordinate agency of the NKGB, supplying the armed forces and operational personnel on demand by the NKGB.

Gladkov’s orders are “classics,” of sorts. He brought rigid discipline and system in the work of “accounting for anti-Soviet and counter-revolutionary element.” Leaving “all members” of non-communist organizations aside, for the time being, he concentrated on “the leadership personnel.” The study of his orders—the most unique set of top secret papers ever made available to general public—is indispensable to an understanding of the Soviet “system.” On the strength of these orders the future course of events in satellite countries may be safely predicted.

The series published hereafter in Russian original and in English translation start with the date of April 16, 1941. For this reason, the documents published earlier should be consulted.

Finally a word regarding the meaning of the abbreviations occasionally used:

Agentura—the network of agent informers.

AKhO—Administrative Supply Department (*Otdyel*).
a/s—Anti-Soviet.

BKP/b—Byelorussian (Whiteruthenia) Communist-bolshevik Party.

BSSR—Byelorussian (Whiteruthenia) Soviet Socialist Republic.

Chast—“Part,” or subdivision of an *Otdyel*, viz.: *Sledchast*.

CK—Central Committee (of the Party).

DTO—Road Transport Department, or Division, of the NKVD-NKGB.

Gorkom—City Committee of the Party or Government.

Ispolkom—Executive Committee of the Party or Government.

K/r—Counter-revolutionary.

KRO—Counter-Intelligence Department.

LKP/b—Communist-bolshevik Party of Lithuania.

LSSR—Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

MGB—Ministry of State Security, formerly known as the NKGB.

MVD—Ministry of Internal Affairs, formerly known as the NKVD.

Narkom—People’s Commissar.

Narkomat—People’s Commissariat.

NKGB—People’s Commissariat of State Security.

NKVD—People’s Commissariat of the Interior, or of Internal Affairs.

ODTO—Branch office of DTO.

OO—*Osobyi Otdyel*—a branch of the NKGB in the armed forces, at Regimental level and upward.

Operpunkt—Operational Point, the smallest unit in the hierarchy of graduated layers of the NKGB-NKVD apparatus.

Operupolnomochennyi—Operational Plenipotentiary of the NKGB-NKVD.

Opersotrudnik—Operational Collaborator, that is, a

responsible cadre official-employee of the NKGB-NKVD.

OS—Osoboye Sovyeshchaniye — “Extraordinary” or “Particular Consultation,” that is, the most dreaded set of top security officials sitting as a secret court, trying in absentia, and passing individual and mass sentences over unsuspecting suspects on the strength of recommendations by the NKGB-NKVD department offices.

Otdyel—Department or Division at the main office of the NKGB-NKVD, or a major branch office, viz., *UO*—the County Branch.

Otdyeleniye—Subdivision of a Department-Otdyel at the main office, or a minor branch office, the precinct, for instance, in a township or at a major railway station.

Pogranotryad—Frontier Unit, a detachment of NKVD troops guarding the Iron Curtain.

RKKA—Worker Peasant Red Army, now called the Soviet Army.

RKM—Worker Peasant Militia, that is, ordinary uniformed police.

RO—Intelligence Department-Otdyel (military-political intelligence).

Razrabotka—“Elaboration,” that is, study of the case by a responsible “operational collaborator”: (1) *Agenturnaya razrabotka*—“elaboration in an agency manner,” that is, gathering the materials regarding a suspect by the network of agent-informers; (2) *Oper-razrabotka*—“elaboration by operatives,” that is, the careful examination of the material gathered regarding a particular suspect, followed by orders for “further elaboration,” or shadowing of the suspect, or detention; (3) *Sledrazrabotka*—“elaboration by investigators,” the process of interrogation etc. of the prisoner in preparation for a trial of sorts or procuring a “confession.”

Sledchast—Investigative Part, or Division, a subdivision of an *Otdyel*.

Sovnarkom—Council (Soviet) of People’s Commissars.

SPO—Secret Political Department—*Otdyel*, in both the NKGB and NKVD.

SS—Sekretnyi Sotrudnik—“Secret Collaborator,” that is, an agent-informer, a cog in the “*agentura*.”

UGB—Administration or Board (*Upravleniye*) of State Security in the NKVD which evolved into a NKGB.

UNKGB—Upravleniye of the NKGB, Administration or Board branch of the NKGB for a major city or area, viz., *UNKGB* for the City of Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, or *UNKGB* for some “Oblast” or “Autonomous Republic” not honored with a branch bearing the title of a full-fledged Commissariat. All of the “*Otdyel*,” “*Otdyeleniye*” and “*Chast*” are reproduced in miniature in an “*Upravleniye*.”

UNKVD—Upravleniye of the NKVD for a major city or area.

Ukom—County Committee of the Party or Government.

UO—County Branch, *Uyezdneyi Otdyel*.

URKM—Administration or Board, the main office (*Upravleniye*) of the Worker Peasant Militia.

USSR—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

VKP/b—All-Union Communist/bolshevik Party.

VMN—“The Supreme Penal Measure,” that is: death.

1. Accounting—“Proper Study of the Political Situation”

/Translation/

/By hand/ Incoming No. 87 V

26

/By hand/ I have read.

3/V-41 A. D. (signature illegible)

Strictly Secret. Very Urgent.

TO

ALL CHIEFS OF COUNTY BRANCHES AND PRECINCTS OF THE NKGB OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR, CHIEF OF THE UNKGB FOR THE CITY OF VILNIUS, CHIEFS OF NKGB UNITS ON RAILWAYS, DEPUTY COMMANDERS OF FRONTIER UNITS 105, 106 AND 107, CHIEFS OF KRO, SPO, SECTION ONE, DEPARTMENT TWO, DEPARTMENT THREE AND SECTION FIVE OF THE NKGB OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR.

To comrade

city of

Without a precise and correct accounting of the accountable element, without a proper study of the political situation in the county, city, etc.; without an accounting of the county’s pollution with all sorts of counter-revolutionary, anti-Soviet and insurrectionist element; without a study and accounting of all former “had-been” people—/officials and military personnel/; without an accounting of relationship ties abroad, of the families of the repressed, policemen, etc.—there can be no complete and correct development of the agent-operational work of our organs on the spot.

Regardless of the great importance of placing on a required level the accounting for the counter-revolutionary and anti-Soviet element on the spot, chiefs of county branches of the NKGB do not accord due attention to this problem and, to this date, did not properly organize and adjust the work of accounting for the counter-revolutionary element.

Accounting regarding estate owners is conducted for the past seven months; nevertheless, a great many counties are unable, to this date, to provide precise data; there are no exact account data regarding the

— Page 2 —

former refugees from former Poland, no accounting data regarding former policemen, officers, clergymen, members of all sorts of anti-Soviet parties and formations, family ties abroad and [family ties] of those refusing to repatriate, and many others.

Such a situation can no longer be tolerated; the study of the political environment within the county and of the improvement of accounting must claim exclusively paramount attention and first-rate significance.

Chiefs of the county branches of the NKGB must carry out a precise operational accounting regarding the entire counter-revolutionary and anti-Soviet element, regarding all former people [“have beens”] within the area of their respective counties, and they must utilize such accounting in their operational work.

Chiefs of the operational departments of the Narkomat must elaborate and within the next few days dispatch to outposts the detailed lists regarding the accountable element, and must decide the manner and order of accounting, as well as accountability before the Narkomat, each according to his own special line.

26

С. Секретно. В. Срош. 2

Всем начальникам уездных отделов и отделений НКГБ Литовской ССР, начальнику Виленского городского управления НКГБ, начальникам отделений НКГБ на железной дороге, заместителям начальников 105, 106 и 107 погранотрядов, начальникам КРО, СПО, 1-го отделения, 2 отдела, 3 отдела и 5-го отделения НКГБ Литовской ССР.

Тов. _____

Гор. _____

Без точного и правильного учета подучетного элемента; без надлежащего изучения политической обстановки в уезде, городе и т.п.; без учета засоренности уезда всякого рода контрреволюционным, антисоветским и повстанческим элементом; без изучения и учета всех бывших людей -/чиновников и военно-служащих/; без учета родственных связей с заграницей, семей репрессированных, полинейских и т.п. - не может быть полного и правильного разворота агентурно-оперативной работы наших органов на местах.

Несмотря на всю важность постановки на должную высоту учета контрреволюционного и антисоветского элемента на местах, начальники уездных отделов НКГБ не уделяют этому вопросу должного внимания и на сегодняшний день работу по учету к-р элемента как следует не организовали и не наладили.

В уездных отделах НКГБ уже в течение 7 месяцев ведется учет помещиков, однако до сих пор точных данных многие уезды представить не могут; нет точных данных по учету

Chiefs of county branches of the NKGB must ensure the exact execution, within the prescribed terms of time, of the instructions given by the *Otdyels*.

I forewarn all chiefs of county branches regarding the necessity of organizing proper accounting for the accountable element on the spot and its elaboration (*razrabotka*).

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE SECURITY
OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR
SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY
/G LADKOV /

No. 23
"16" April 1941.
city of Kaunas.
zt

Authenticated: Inspector-Codifier
(signed) SEMYOKHINA /Semyokhina/

2.

бывших беженцев бывшей Польши, по учету полицейских, офицеров, пуховенства, членов всякого рода антисоветских партий и формирований, родственных связей с заграницей, отказавшихся от репатриации и целый ряд других.

Такое положение в дальнейшем терпимо быть не может; вопросу изучения политической обстановки в уезде и налаживанию учета должно быть уделено исключительно большое внимание и первоочередное значение.

Начальники уездных отделов НКГБ должны провести точный оперативный учет всего к/р и а/с элемента, всех бывших людей на территории своего уезда и этот учет широко использовать в своей оперативной работе.

Начальникам оперативных отделов Наркомата необходимо разработать и в самые ближайшие дни выслать на места подробные списки контингента, подлежащего учету и установить форму и порядок учета, а также отчетности перед Наркоматом каждому по своей линии.

Начальникам уездных отделов НКГБ обеспечить точное выполнение в установленные сроки указаний данных отделами.

Предупреждаю всех начальников уездных отделов о необходимости организации надлежащего учета подучетного элемента на местах и его разработки.

НАРОДНЫЙ КОМИССАР ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ
ЛИТОВСКОЙ ССР

123 СТАРШ. МАЙОР ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ:

/Г Л А Д К О В/

16 апреля 1941 года.

г. Каунас.
зт.

верно: инспектор-копи-
тор:

Семехина
/Семехина/

BOOKS

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

Jurgėla, Constantine R.—HISTORY OF THE LITHUANIAN NATION, 544 pp., illustrated, published by the Lithuanian Cultural Institute's Historical Research Section, New York 1948. Price \$5.00.

Klimas, Petras—GHILLEBERT DE LANNOY IN MEDIEVAL LITHUANIA. 96 pp., illustrated, published by the L.A.I.C., New York 1945. Price \$1.00.

LITHUANIA IN A TWIN TEUTONIC CLUTCH—A Historical Review of German-Lithuanian Relations by Constantine R. Jurgėla, Rev. Kazys Gečys and Simas Sužiedėlis, 112 pp., 5 maps, published by the L.A.I.C., New York 1945. Price \$1.

Pakštas, Dr. Kazys A.—LITHUANIA AND WORLD WAR II, 80 pp., published by the Lithuanian Cultural Institute, Chicago, 1947. Price 80 cents.

KAZYS GRINIUS

December 17, 1866—June 4, 1950

Kazys Grinius, the son of smallholder farmers, was born December 17, 1866, at Selema village, Marijampolės county, in Lithuanian Sudavia which in 1807 was made a part of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw and since 1815 became a part of the Vienna Congress Kingdom of Poland. His father, Vincas Grinevičius-Grinius (1837-1915), was a descendant of a noble family of the Trakai Palatinate who had settled in the former "Wildnis" in the 16th century and, in contemporary records, was listed as Hryniewicz. His mother, Ona Vosyliūtė (1839-1919) of the Vosylius-Šleinius family, was likewise a native of Sudavia and was related to the Akelaitis family which had played a considerable role in the Insurrection of 1863-1864 and Lithuanian printing activities.

Young Grinius became interested in the Lithuanian national underground movement as early as 1882, while attending the gymnasium of Marijampolė. He became an ardent reader and disseminator of the "Ausra" (The Dawn), the first Lithuanian political newspaper published in neighboring Prussia. Graduating in 1887, he enrolled in the University of Moscow to study medicine. His first Lithuanian articles were published in 1888 in the "Lietuviškasis Balsas" (Lithuanian Voice) and "Šviesa" (The Light) printed abroad. He belonged to a secret Lithuanian Students Society in Moscow and was its chairman in the school year 1891-2. The society had 58 members and included the most noted linguists, educators and lawyers of the future—Jonas Jablonskis, Petras Leonas, Pranas Mašiotas, Tomas Naruševičius, etc.

Graduating in 1892, he received his doctor's degree March 7, 1893 and for the next nine months sailed the Caspian Sea as ship physician. In 1894 he returned to Marijampolė and practiced medicine in Vilkaviškis, Virbalis and in Naumištis—where he befriended Dr. Vincas Kudirka, the author of the Lithuanian National Anthem and father of the Populist-Liberal movement. When Dr. Matulaitis was exiled, he replaced him at Pilviškiai in 1898 and finally returned to Marijampolė in 1902.

Since 1894, Dr. Grinius was a member of the "Varpas" (The Bell) Committee, publishing a clandestinely distributed liberal magazine printed abroad and which gave the imprint of "Varpininkai" to the entire Liberal-Populist movement. Dr. Grinius edited the "Ūkininkas" (The Farmer) in 1897-99 and upon the death of Dr. Kudirka, he edited the "Varpas" in 1899, and the last issue in 1905. In 1909-1910 he edited the "Lietuvos Ūkininkas" and "Lietuvos Žinios" (the first "legitimate" Lithuanian newspaper) published in Vilnius. He became editor again in 1922-24.

Dr. Grinius suffered repeated searches by the Russian political and military police. He was imprisoned seven times, and was exiled "from Poland" thrice—and each time moved into exile in Vilnius, the capital of the "North-Western Country."

Driven by the hostilities of war to Russia in 1914, Dr. Grinius moved from Yeletz in the Orel province, to Kaluga, and finally to the northern Caucasus where he treated patients at Nalchik, Grozny and Kislovodsk. His first wife, Joana Pavalkytė, and his 17-year old daughter Gražina met death in 1918 at the hands of the Russian bolsheviks. Only one of the four children of the first marriage survived—Kazys Grinius, Colonel of the General Staff of the Lithuanian Army and now a professor at the Syracuse University.



Through the courtesy of the Polish armed forces organized in Russia, Dr. Grinius returned to his country by a circuitous route—Novorossiisk, Istambul, Marseilles, Paris (where he stayed six months in 1919 to help the Lithuanian delegation to the Peace Conference), Berlin, Kaunas, Marijampolė.

Grinius was elected to the Constituent Assembly in the spring of 1920 and during two critical years stood at the helm of a coalition government as Prime Minister. During his Premiership, Lithuania successfully defended her independence, signed a Peace Treaty with Russia, suffered the loss of Vilnius through a Polish coup, gained the *de jure* recognition by foreign Powers and admission to the League of Nations. In internal affairs, the Agrarian Reform and the State Constitution were enacted

during his term. Thereafter, Dr. Grinius directed every major undertaking in extending the system of health and medical services to the people. He wrote numerous articles and books, and achieved great results in combatting the most dreaded scourge of Lithuania—tuberculosis. At the same time, he kept in close touch with the political developments as the acknowledged leader of the Farmer Populist Association, one of the major political parties.

When his party won a plurality in the spring elections of 1926, Grinius was elected the third President of the Republic but, owing to external and internal crises, resigned his office a few days after the military coup of December 17, 1926. Thereafter, he devoted most of his attention to health services. An honorary degree was conferred upon him by the University of Kaunas in 1926 in recognition of his meritorious services to the country.

In 1942, when his country was under the Nazi occupation, Dr. Grinius joined Rev. Krupavičius and prof. Jonas Aleksa in signing a sharp protest against the German policies of extermination of the native population, particularly of Jews, and the colonization of the Germans. All three signatories were detained and exiled to Germany, except Dr. Grinius, who, because

of his advanced age, was permitted to stay on a farm in his own country.

When the genocidal Red wave surged back to Lithuania in 1944, Dr. Grinius and his second wife, Kristina Arsaitė, whom he married in 1927, and his son Liūtas, made the long trek across bombed-out Germany to meet the American troops among whom he was certain to encounter Lithuanian-speaking soldiers. He wrote his "Atsiminimai ir Mintys" (Recollections and Thoughts) in 1946 and came to the United States in 1947. Several brothers and his older son lived in this country.

After his arrival in the United States in 1947 he made every effort to help his martyred country. He addressed memoranda to the President of the United States, to European governments and to the United Nations. He accepted membership in the International Peasant Union where his party was a member of long standing. He addressed special messages to the people of Lithuania to be broadcast by the "Voice of America" and European stations. His last recorded message was made February 16, 1950, Lithuania's Independence Day.

He died June 4, 1950 surrounded by his small family and a devoted friend—his last hopes were for the liberation of his beloved Lithuania.