

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

Peace Treaty with Russia
Moscow, July 12, 1920

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

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

Atlantic Charter
August 14, 1941

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CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM "To Help Lift The Iron Curtain Everywhere"

Gen. Lucius D. Clay leads the Freedom Parade in New York City on October 8, 1950.

In the forefront (left to right): Dr. Branko Pešelj (Yugoslavia), Stanisław Mikołajczyk (Poland), Ferenc Nagy (Hungary), Constantine R. Jurgela (Lithuanian American Council), Bishop Walsh, Edward Gideon (CIO Utility Workers Union), Gen. Frederick H. Osborn (New York City Chairman of the Crusade for Freedom), Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina (Ukrainian teacher of "Leap to Freedom" fame), and Peter W. Hoguet (Parade Chairman).

Lietuvos
Nacionalinė
M. Mažvydo
Biblioteka

THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

by

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS MANNING

At the end of World War I, democracy was in the ascendency. The doctrine of self-determination as outlined by President Wilson had kindled new hopes in many previously suppressed nationalities and the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire liberated many nations. It is safe to say that in 1918 and 1919 a larger proportion of the people of Eastern and Central Europe were living under governments of their own choosing than ever before. It was at this period that the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia recovered their liberty and resumed their independent life.

There were however two main flaws in the situation.

Too many of the liberated nations thought in terms of their own national expansion in the past. They failed to realize that the modern state based upon the will of the people would not be naturally coterminous with the feudal states of the past in which widely differing nations were brought together by conquest or by marital alliances and which were then continued by the tradition of oaths of allegiance. As a result there ensued a number of distressing conflicts as that between Lithuania and Poland which led to the absorption in the latter state of the traditional Lithuanian capital of Vilnius.

The second flaw was the refusal of the Western democratic nations to recognize the mosaic character of the old Russian Empire and their failure to support the majority of the national governments which were established on that territory. It was too easy to persuade them of the inherent unity of the Russian Empire and as a result nation by nation was overrun by Bolshevik propaganda carried on Bolshevik arms, until only the four Baltic nations remained intact for a period of some twenty years. The cry of the "Balkanization" of Europe was sufficient to blind many well-disposed persons to the situation and there were few constructive steps taken to iron out or remove the remaining boundary disputes.

As a result these disputes came to assume an excessive importance in the popular thought of the individual nations and of the world. They were impressed upon the consciousness of the world far more strongly than was the cultural and the material progress that was being made in the newly established states and they thus helped to pave the way for the rise of the totalitarian machines which brought up World War II by their greed and grasping.

World War II has ended not with the triumph of democracy in Eastern and Central Europe but with

the ruthless tyranny of the Soviet Union. The iron curtain which in 1939 ran along the boundary of the four Baltic states (Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Poland and Romania has been pushed westward into the heart of Germany and the participants in the older disputes have all been swallowed up by the new "Frankenstein." One and all are faced with the same problems of survival under terrific oppression. Their resistance movements are forced to cooperate or be crushed separately with greater ease by the new tyrants.

The situation emphasizes the folly of some of the emigre leaders abroad who persist in stressing national claims as they were put forward after 1918. At such a crucial period in the history of Western Christian civilization it is pathetic and saddening to see the continuation of some of these arguments among the men and women who have escaped from the total ruin of their countries. They can serve only to hearten the aggressors and to becloud the thought of those people who are interested in the triumph of democracy and the renewal of human liberty. Furthermore, when the time comes to roll back the wave of aggression, a revival of these arguments will only facilitate again the renewal of hopes that aggression can be made to pay.

Yet even the fundamental and patriotic purposes of these disputes have been eliminated by the development of the United Nations. The more that organization approaches its ideals of extending human rights throughout the whole world, the more will it be possible for all nations, large and small, to meet together and to cooperate in achieving those ends, cultural and material, which were formerly the product of aggression and expansion. The old concepts of living space have been rendered obsolete and replaced by the new idea of cooperation.

This is a welcome aid for the small nations. Between the wars the three central Baltic nations proved that cooperation was practical. Now when their freedom will be restored, they will be among the first to welcome even broader cooperation with peaceful neighbors and with the rest of the world. They will fit into the new world organization and will do their part in making the United Nations a success, while with the boundary disputes out of the way, they will be able to utilize their resources for the development of their culture and their material progress to insure a better living for all their people.

Columbia University, New York.

ON THE LIBERATION FRONT

Lithuanian American Council Resolution

The nationwide coalition the Lithuanian American Council met in annual conference at the McAlpin Hotel in New York on November 17 and 18, 1950, and, among other resolutions, passed the following:

"Members of the Lithuanian American Council are convinced that the counsels of Americans of Central and Eastern European descent are valuable to the Government of the United States in formulating its policies with respect to the particular countries of that area of Europe.

"Furthermore, a closer coordination of the efforts directed at the liberation of the European nations presently placed behind the Soviet Iron Curtain would be most helpful in enlightening American public opinion and hastening the liberation of all of those nations.

"Efforts of coordination were half-hearted thus far. The excessive nationalism of some groups, such as represented by the motto of *Lwów i Wilno* and signifying a will to perpetuate the errors of the past, is actually hampering such cooperation. We are confident, however, that acting on the soil of this country and being citizens of a country which opposes enslavement, aggression and injustice, all of the nationality groups upon founding their working cooperation would be instrumental in bringing a closer understanding and curbing excessive nationalism within those nations from which they themselves originated.

"Wherefore, the Lithuanian American Council stands ready to establish a close collaboration with other similar groups, particularly with representative organizations of Americans of Latvian, Estonian, Polish, Ukrainian, and Whiteruthenian descent.

"The national officers of this Council are hereby authorized to initiate such steps as may be necessary for the implementing of this resolution."

American Organizations

Several years ago, a *Federation of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent* was formed by representatives delegated by the Slovak, Ukrainian, Polish, Hungarian, Serb, Croat and Lithuanian American fraternal orders. The respective delegates of Lithuanian and Polish Americans are heads of their political coalition committees—the Lithuanian American Council and the Polish American Congress. It is estimated that a bloc of thirteen to fourteen million voters is potentially represented in such an organization. Furthermore, the large fraternal orders have hundreds of millions of dollars in property, and have at their disposal the machinery for fund raising by voluntary contributions among the membership of the various "Alliances," as well as the support of hundreds of daily and weekly newspapers, and hundreds of radio "hours" in various languages throughout the country.

Should all or most of the representatives of these influential fraternal orders and political action committees develop a *sincere will to collaborate* to achieve the supreme objective common to all the millions of people represented by them—the liberation of the lands of their fathers enslaved by Soviet Russia,—their joint undertaking could not be ignored in policy-making and Congressional circles. Fortunately for the Kremlin and for the supporters of Russian imperialism in American circles, the Federation had not developed its full possibilities. There are elements of friction between the various groups as shown by the Lithuanian American Council resolution cited above. Nevertheless, all these groups can sit around the same table and undertake at least limited actions jointly.

Americans of Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian background are associated in a number of organizations, such as the *Baltic American Society* in New York, and similar societies in Boston and Baltimore, and a Scandinavian Baltic Society in Washington, and the idea is rapidly spreading to other communities in the United States and Canada. Activities of these societies follow mostly cultural and social lines, and occasionally local political participation.

On a cultural-linguistic or "nationality" level, most of the individual groups are excellently organized for political action on a nationwide coalition basis. *The Polish American Congress, the Lithuanian American Council, the Ukrainian American Congress, the American Friends of Slovak Freedom*, etc., are representative of the millions of Americans, their constituencies. All of the above mentioned organizations represent the "old immigration" groups, constituencies with roots in this country for several generations and, on national boards, directed by second, third and fourth generation Americans. Such groups have little difficulty in absorbing and Americanizing the considerable influx of new arrivals, the former "displaced persons."

The Latvian and Estonian American groups were doubled or trebled by new arrivals. Both these groups experienced tremendous expansion of organizational activities, press and cultural revival. Formation of nationwide organizations is in the process. The Whiteruthenians however represent a new group in America. It has old roots in this country but little organized identity. It has energetic personalities and a number of intellectuals among the new arrivals who helped the "old" immigration groups to find their own identity. Unfortunately, however, the new arrivals brought along their "old country" factional splinter divisions.

Liberation Movements Among Exiles

The Lithuanian underground struggle for freedom is perfectly unified in the home country and abroad. The Supreme Lithuanian Committee of Liberation (VLIK) is made up of representatives of all of the major political parties and underground combat organizations. The Latvian and Estonian liberation movements are somewhat more complicated in their structure but represent a fair degree of unification. Inasmuch as the forced annexation of the Baltic states by the Soviet Union is not recognized by the great Democracies, and the diplomatic and consular establishments of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia continue to function in a number of countries, there is coordination between Baltic underground resistance movements, their liberation committees abroad and diplomatic representatives.

Free Poles still cling to the tenuous line of "legitimacy" as represented by the President and Government-in-Exile, recognized in a number of countries which had not succumbed to appeasement policy as readily as had the great Powers. The Polish Government-in-Exile is passing through a long crisis perpetuated by representatives of the political parties abroad.

Centrally situated Poland holds the key to a number of international problems affecting Poland's neighbors. Consequently, the persisting crisis in Polish exile circles is a heavy blow to a number of nations seeking liberation by joint effort. Furthermore, the "legitimate" Polish Government-in-Exile (whose predecessors were involved in not quite as legitimate an ascendancy) insists on twin claims:

(a) the "legitimate" frontiers in the east, including the 1921 Riga Treaty line with Russia and the illegally seized Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, together with Ukrainian-populated areas around Lwów-Lviv; and

(b) the "Yalta" and "Potsdam" frontiers in the west, including most of East Prussia in the north, all of Silesia, and the Oder-Neisse line in the west.

It may be noted that the puppet government imposed on Poland by the Big Three for the exclusive benefit of Russia, surrendered the eastern frontier to Russia along the Ribbentrop-Molotov Line. This line is usually called "the Curzon Line." However, the so-called Curzon Line of December 1919 was, in July 1920, amended at Spa to run considerably farther north—50 km. east of the Gardinas (Grodno)—Vilnius (Wilno)—Daugavpils railroad line to separate Lithuania from Russia. Furthermore, together with Russian military and political domination, puppet Poland enjoys the Oder-Neisse Line in the west—so long as it pleases the Kremlin.

Consequently, Free Poles and Stalin's Poles profess the same claims against Germany, but differ regarding the frontiers in the east:

(1) the communists are willing to let Russia swallow all of Lithuania, the Baltic States, and the Ukrainian-Whiteruthenian populated areas of pre-war ("Riga Treaty") Poland; while—

(2) The Free Poles would prefer: (a) to see a mutilated Lithuania free, retaining for themselves just one-third of Lithuania with Vilnius, and (b) to help Russia perpetuate the dismemberment of the Ukrainian and Whiteruthenian nations by including in Poland the most progressive western areas populated by these peoples.

Any objection to the "*Wilno i Lwów*" motto is answered by mechanical repetition: (a) by stressing the names of the two cities, Poland merely disclaims Russia's title thereto; (b) the "legitimate" Polish Government "has no mandate from the People of Poland to bargain away territories of pre-war Poland"; (c) any frontiers are "by no means sacred and inviolable," but the final solution should await until after the liberation.

When doubts are raised regarding a mandate from the People of Poland (excluding but not forgetting the voice of the indigenous inhabitants of the territories in question) to enforce the Oder-Neisse Line after deporting millions of the indigenous population under truly "Russian conditions,"—Free Poles have a ready answer. Poles are not at all responsible for the horrible mass expulsions from former Eastern Germany. These deportations were ordered by the

Big Powers and were executed by Russian and Russian-directed puppet forces. Furthermore, the Oder-Neisse Line approved by the self-same Powers, represents "revindicated Polish territories." Any suggestion that, perhaps, the statesmen responsible for this monstrous decision might have been guided by the voice of conscience desiring "to compensate Poland" for the loss of territories in the East along the Ribbentrop-Molotov Line,—is bitterly denounced and denied by Free Poles. They want no "compensation"—they insist on "justice."

It never occurs to Poles, that, should the clock of history be turned back a millennium, they would not be "revindicating" any areas north of the Bug and the Vistula. It hardly occurs to them that the only true security of any people rests on the respect and love of its neighbors. No neighbor is respected and loved, unless he is a *good* neighbor,—one honoring the property, rights and good name of other people.

It seldom occurs to Free Poles that the armed coup organized by Piłsudski against Lithuania in 1920, during the negotiations for peace and immediately after the signing of an armistice pact, was wrong. Or that "Yalta" was merely a retributive repetition of what Lithuania had experienced earlier at the hands of Poles and the Conference of Ambassadors. They do not see that a Polish "island" in the city of Lwów—a flower planted in a neighbor's backyard garden—did not entitle the Poles to seize the entire area leading to and well past Lwów,—to destroy a neighbor's garden simply because of a flower planted there.

The Ukrainian liberation movement was, until recently, well unified abroad. The right-wing nationalists, distrustful of various "international movements" and over-stressing armed resistance, left the Ukrainian National Council (UNR) this spring. It is difficult to estimate what actual repercussions this step might have inside the Ukraine. The UNR maintains regular liaison with the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian movements, and with Whiteruthenian splinter groups,—with which the Balts have few contacts. "*Lwów i Wilno*" is not a new motto: because of it, Lithuania supported the Ukrainian movement in the pre-war years and the Ukrainians bear good will toward Lithuania.

The Whiteruthenian—or Byelorussian—movement is not unified internally and is torn between several orientations externally. The situation is complicated by exaggerated claims regarding the conditions inside the country and by preposterous name-calling in the direction of an old and tried friend, Lithuania. The northern Balts consistently advise both major Whiteruthenian movements to come to an understanding with the Lithuanians first—and then cooperation between Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Whiteruthenians and Ukrainians would be natural.

Exile Groups in America

Viewing the European scene from this side of the ocean, "leaders in exile" easily grasp the significance of the "*Intermarium*" lying between the Baltic, the Black, and the Adriatic Seas. The geographical center of Europe runs from Tallinn in Estonia through

Trakai in Lithuania southward. Nevertheless, Central Europeans were persistently excluded from "Western European" councils. They were admitted into the European Movement after some years—on a foster-child basis. "I am not my brother's keeper" attitude of the West practically forced the "Iron Curtain Countries" exiles to associate, to meet not only in the ante-rooms of the more fortunate "big brothers," but in their own circle as masters of their destinies refusing to be sold to communist slaveholders. The West needs coaxing to resist enslavement.

It may be recalled that, at first, nationals of the "Allied" countries, such as Poland, Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia, and exiles from "Peace Treaty Satellites" (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania), feared to meet openly with exiles from the Baltic States, not to mention those from the Ukraine. They justified themselves by the selfish and treasonable excuse: "good old Joe" is angrier at the Balts who defy him in spite of a formal incorporation into the happy family of Soviet nations; the other countries are just "People's Democracies" (like Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were for over a month in 1940) not directly incorporated in the Soviet Union; therefore, it might be insane to provoke Russia by associating with the Balts. American adherents of appeasement added a "Machiavellian" twist: the Baltic States have their Legations at Washington, while the poor victims of the Yalta deal have no such diplomatic protectors and, consequently, need costly assistance.

Nevertheless, history continued to run its course. The "Allies" and "Satellites" found themselves waiting in the same anterooms with defiant Balts who have Legations at Washington, London, and elsewhere. Little by little, they became aware that all were "in the same boat" and must cooperate in pooling their efforts against the common enemy.

In 1950, the Balts, the former "Allies" and former "Enemy Satellites" found themselves associated on equal terms in the "McMillan Section" of the European Movement working on plans for post-liberation unification of the European continent. The Liberal International went a step forward by admitting, on the motion of Balts, the Ukrainian Liberals. Little by little, the opposition to Ukrainians is dwindling in international non-governmental organizations.

In the United States, the first organization of major importance to lift the barrier to Lithuania—with Latvia and Estonia following closely behind—was the *International Peasant Union*. The IPU, or "the Green International," presently enjoys representation from the agrarian (left of the center) parties of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania (Populist Peasant Union), Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the agrarian and labor parties not represented in the IPU, formed a *Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe* (CDUCE). At the moment, only the Catholic parties of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, and Slovenia (Yugoslavia) are represented. Christian Democratic parties of Protestant countries are expected to join.

National Committee for a Free Europe

The NCFE first embarked upon an ambitious undertaking to fulfil the "Yalta program." Ultimately, however, the Committee realized that there were such things as "The Iron Curtain" and Soviet expansion by every means, including the use of armed forces. Now there is talk of lifting the iron curtain "everywhere."

Presently, in addition to "new" Poland, "new" Romania, "new" Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia, the Committee includes Albania within its scope of interest. Radio Free Europe began broadcasts, and is effectively extending its operations to supplement the "Voice of America." There seems to be a willingness to embrace the Baltic States in its program, and the problem is under advisement and study.

Russian Imperialism

Russia, the most vociferous denouncer of "colonialism" in Asia and Africa, is busy erecting its own colonial empire in Europe. Surprisingly enough, Russia enjoys the moral aid of numerous allies in this conspiracy. Her principal allies are Russian emigres of all shades of political philosophical ideologies, inevitably operating under the guise of "liberalism."

Russian "liberals" and "democrats" avoid any talk of self-determination for the many peoples enslaved by Russia. They prefer rather to speak of a "democratic federation of Russia" and "peoples of Russia." Some of them grudgingly concede that the Baltic States might be capable of an independent existence—provided some form of economic dependence on Russia is secured. All, or nearly all of them, express horror at Ukrainian nationalism or any talk of independence for the Ukraine. All sorts of fictional charges and half-truths are brought to bear against the Ukrainians and, whenever possible, the existence of a separate Ukrainian nationality is denied.

They understand such phenomena as the separation of Burma, India, Indonesia, Indo-China, Korea, Lybia, Pakistan or the Philippines from their former masters. They nod agreement to proposals for all Europe to share the resources of the Ruhr or even Silesia. Nevertheless, they will not apply the same process to "Russia," viz., the separation of Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, etc., from Russia, making the Siberian resources the common property of the Asiatic nations, etc., etc. Once such treasonable ideas are brought up for discussion, they switch the conversation to a "democratic federation of the peoples of Russia" and plead for a distinction between the communist rulers of the Kremlin and the "Russian people," for a need to encourage "the Russian masses," etc.

While disliking Ukrainian nationalism, the Russians claim credit for the positive merits of the Ukrainians. For instance, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians refused to return to their communist-dominated homeland, and only a few thousand Russians had the courage or the opportunity to defy repatriation by any means whatsoever. This circum-

stance does not at all discourage the Russians in claiming that it was the "Russians" who refused to go back, viz., isn't the Ukraine, including Lwów and Carpatho-Ukraine, a part of the Soviet Union, that is, Russia? While putting out fantastic claims about the "Russian underground," they did not have the courage to appropriate the UPA—the Ukrainian Insurgent Army—at whose hands a number of real Russians met violent death.

German Imperialism

It is not very difficult to understand the fears of Russian would-be patriots who pride themselves with the conquests of Stalin and with the overlordship by the Russian *Herrenvolk* over the "inferior" peoples whose natural resources enable Muscovy to wage aggression. The fact is, nevertheless, that Russian bolsheviks in 1917-1921 at least proved themselves capable of thinking in non-imperialist terms and of understanding the principle of national self-determination with a greater clarity than did President Wilson.

Neo-German imperialism is more difficult to understand.

Germany lies dismembered and occupied by several armies. Millions of Germans were forcibly expelled under inhuman conditions from a large section of pre-1937 Germany, from territories which had been German for centuries, and from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia where there were German minorities for several centuries. In addition thereto, small German minorities had been "recalled" from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania under the terms of a deal between Stalin and Hitler.

It is not difficult to understand the bitter resentment of these people who were deprived of their homes and lands and who are obliged to live among other German-speaking people who do not want the new arrivals imposed upon them by the Great Powers. Nevertheless, these expellees are more fortunate than millions of Balts, Poles, Ukrainians, other Germans who were deported into slavery in Arctic Russia and Siberia. They are more fortunate than more than a hundred million people of various nationalities committed at Yalta to Russian rule, who are deprived not only of property but of their human dignity and freedom.

Germans, including expellees, should understand that some readjustment of Germany's frontiers in the east is natural and necessary, in view of the German penchant for aggression since 1937. In particular, relinquishment of East Prussia, Danzig and at least of a part of Silesia should remove the element of friction and "springboards of aggression." This does not mean, of course, that expellees should be barred from their homelands.

The Czechs-in-exile demonstrated remarkable statesmanship when they recently concluded a seven-point agreement with Sudeten Germans. The Czechs conceded the right of the Sudeten expellees to return to their country of origin and to participate in "self-determination" thereafter.

Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians are likewise

ready to welcome their former German minorities to Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Riga, and Tallinn. They are prepared to forgive the former misbehavior on the part of some of these Germans. They do not believe in the "collective responsibility" principle—and they realize that not all of the Balt Germans were Alfred Rosenbergs.

Nevertheless, it is discouraging to observe that the worst pro-Nazi elements formerly engaged in subversive activities against Lithuania are attempting to take charge of organizing the Germans of Lithuania. The queer thing is that these organizers—like the Neumanns and von Sasses of the past—are not themselves natives of Klaipėda or other areas of Lithuania: they were post-1918 exports of Germany from Westphalia, etc. Rather than remain happy and free in their own homeland, they stir up trouble and they pride themselves with their former treasonable activities against Lithuania. Lately, they are inciting Lithuanian Germans to unite with East Prussian expellees. They proclaim that Klaipėda is . . . a part of Germany, "liberated" by Hitler. . . .

Polish Imperialism

Polish imperialism—at a time when Poland Proper lies prostrate under the rule of a Russian Proconsul—is even more difficult to understand. Germans, at least, constitute a major integrated bloc of the European population. It splits asunder the liberation forces.

One may dismiss the ravings of Stalin's Poles—inasmuch as the "revindicated territories" dear to bourgeois nationalists and proletarian anti-nationalists alike, may vanish from Poland at a puff of Stalin's pipe. It is not as easy to dismiss the preoccupation of other Poles who, themselves living in exile, are planning not only to retain the "revindicated territories" of Germany but seize back Lithuanian, Whiteruthenian and Ukrainian territories which had been won by Polish arms in 1920. A proportionally small nation of a little more than 20 million souls would, in the view of Free Poles, occupy an area formerly inhabited by more than 40 million people.

Such is the meaning of the clamor for the "Riga Treaty frontiers in the East—the Oder-Neisse Line in the West." A newspaper "*Lwów i Wilno*" is published in England by a Lithuanian expatriate. Associations of "Northeastern Lands" and "Southeastern Lands" periodically meet in Britain to condemn "the crime of Yalta"—except that part of the crime which gave Poland "revindicated territories." Other leaders are tireless in reciting the same singsong and their oath to defend "Poland whole and integral"—plus . . .

The Ukrainians with equal ardor repudiate the "*Lwów i Wilno*" thesis. They remind the Poles that the same yardstick of morality and justice should apply not alone to Poles, but to their neighbors.

The Lithuanians, until recently, were inclined to forget the "Żeligowskiada." They held that outside of the Żeligowski affair, Poland is a natural and indispensable friend and ally. The rude Polish claims to Vilnius in the Holy Year 1950—came as a jarring shock. At the moment, they would like to dismiss such claims with a polite observation that they will be

greatly honored, indeed, to welcome the Polish heroes of Monte Cassino as honored guests visiting the Lithuanian Vilnius—but, Polish visitors would be requested to kindly leave their weapons somewhere south of the Nemunas River. Of course, it is easy to converse among friends when numerous toasts are raised: it is safer to leave the guns behind.

The Lithuanians, as well as northern Balts, visualize their future relations with Poland as those of friendship and close coordination, including certain definite arrangements for mutual defense. A Baltic Federal Union finds few objectors among Balts: they have become accustomed to responding to the name of "Balts," not only as Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians, when affairs of common interest are discussed. Northern Balts would favor a confederation of the Baltic Union with a Free Poland. The Lithuanians—who have had long experience with dealing with Poles as partners in a Commonwealth of Poland and Lithuania—are noncommittal on that score, as long as "*Lwów i Wilno*" revives the memories of 1920.

The only way Poles could become rulers in Vilnius, would be by forcibly seizing it from the surviving Lithuanian defenders. The Lithuanians seek no further quarrels with the Poles. For Poland, Vilnius should be but a minor problem not worth perpetuating the treachery of 1920 when, for the first time since 1435, the Lithuanians were obliged to defend themselves from their former allies and partners with whom they had shared centuries of common endeavor, glory and suffering. The Lithuanians want a close friendship with Poland—but they will fight back if unjustly attacked, as in 1920. They assert this, realizing full well that time runs against them. The 178,000 Poles "repatriated" from Lithuania under the Soviet auspices to East Prussia and Pomerania, will be in a position to return to their homeland, should they choose to do so. But the hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians deported to Siberia will not return. . . . Nevertheless, this is no reason why Poles should insist on waging aggression against Lithuania, rather than accept the traditional friendship of the Lithuanians. There are excellent qualities in the Polish character. No Lithuanian could visualize Poles engaged in ghoulish dancing over the graves—as the Russians do in Kaunas.

"United we stand . . ."

Some deductions may be made after these observations of the situation existing "on the liberation front."

With few exceptions, the Russians do not accept Western ideals *in toto*. But exiles from other Slavonic and non-Slavonic nations of Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe are readily receptive to Western ideals. In so far as communism is concerned, it found Great Russians submissive to collectivism (communal ownership was of long standing in Muscovy) and eager for conquests, for a better life awaiting them "beyond the horizon." But the Ukrainians, whose independence was extinguished by the Russian conquest in 1920, resisted both the collectivization, Russification and oppression. All other nationalities west

of the pre-1939 Soviet Union resisted and continue to resist Russian rule and communization-impoverishment-enslavement.

Some of the so-called "experts" believe that Russians Proper would respond to a call to overthrow the communist rule—provided actual assistance from abroad were given. Other "experts" claim that no amount of appealing would help; that Russian masses of one village would rise only when they are certain that foreign troops are in the adjoining village, and the rising would take the form of "settling personal accounts" and indiscriminate slaughtering, stealing and burning of public property.

No matter which "experts" may be right, Russian leaders-in-exile are not psychologically readied for a cooperative effort in conjunction with their natural allies in overthrowing the communist tyranny: they refuse thus far to abandon overlordship over non-Russian areas and peoples presently enslaved by the Soviet Union; they refuse to grant freedom and independence to the non-Russian majority of the Soviet Union—the way the United States released the Philippines and European empires released India, Indonesia, Burma, etc.

The non-Russian victims of Soviet imperialism may be divided into two principal classes: (1) nationalities under the Soviet rule since 1919-1922, such as the Ukrainians, Whiteruthenians, Armenians, Georgians, etc.; and (2) nationalities that succeeded in emancipating themselves from the Russian, German or Austrian rule, such as the Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Slovaks, Czechs, Hungarians, Romanians, Bulgarians, Croats, Slovenes, Serbs, and Albanians.

Among the nationalities of the first group, the Ukrainians constitute by far the largest, most enterprising, most determined, and best organized group. The Ukrainians were in contact with the Western World since the Varangian era, and their cultural intercourse with the West continued unbroken until 1654 over the entire Ukrainian area. Thereafter, the area of contact receded westward until 1795. In the westernmost areas of the Ukraine, Western influences continued unabated until 1945, when the entire country was annexed by Muscovy. Nationalism, too, developed strongest in Western Ukraine, and the resistance to Russian or Soviet rule is most effective there. Outside of a nationalist-revolutionary group of believers in forceful measures, the rest of the Ukrainians are thoroughly imbued with a spirit of tolerance and democracy,—and such people are the best Freedom Fighters. Their international relations are hampered only by Russian and Polish imperialists—they are at peace and in friendship with the rest of the world. Their differences with Poles might be classed as minor—only territorial issues are involved, and either country may perfectly exist with or without Lwów-Lviv.

Of all other Westerners, the Poles occupy the most controversial position. Of their many neighbors—Lithuanians, Whiteruthenians, Ukrainians, Slovaks, and Germans—the Poles can speak of having no

outstanding disputes with the Slovaks alone. This is not an enviable situation and demands more wisdom from Poles than shown thus far. There are frictions and misunderstandings among a number of other nationalities. However, all other differences are of a minor character, susceptible of adjustment internally and without intervention from others. Polish differences with their neighbors are of a more serious character and of international scope, viz., the problem of frontiers and of the expellees with Germany, the problem of Vilnius the Capital of Lithuania, and the problem of Lwów, the second ancient capital of Halych-Ukraine. The German problem is, of course, the most serious. Should there be a real resolution on the Polish side to settle amicably the problem of Vilnius with Lithuania, the Lithuanians will view Polish interests with utmost sympathy.

LITHUANIAN APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Presented to Nasrollah Entezam, President of the Fifth General Assembly of the United Nations, at Flushing Meadows, by Povilas Žadeikis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Lithuania, on November 21, 1950.

It is with great satisfaction that the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania—spokesman of the Lithuanian people in distress—follows the efforts of the United Nations which tend to push back Communist aggression in Korea and to prevent any new resort to force by world Communism directed by the Kremlin in other parts of the globe. It has no doubt whatsoever that the democratic and free world is in a position, through collective action, to put an end to the expansion of Communist imperialism wherever it may occur.

It is only natural that events in Asia at present hold the entire attention of the Organization of the United Nations and that the present General Assembly is preoccupied with barring the way to any inclination to a new aggression. Nevertheless, the United Nations, in our opinion, would fail in its most important task, which is to maintain peace between peoples and the reign of justice in all such relations, and it would betray the confidence of the civilized world if it should silently ignore the situation created in Europe by an earlier aggression of Communist Russia and if it should not seek appropriate means to repair the wrong done to certain European nations by the Soviet Union.

There is no need to mention that the *Lithuanian nation, conscious of its rights to freedom, will never renounce its independence and will oppose foreign domination in all circumstances.*

Most certainly, the case of Lithuania—the victim of the infamous conspiracy between Stalin's Russia and Hitler's Germany—is only one among numerous examples. It constitutes an element of the general problem of Central and East Europe and is intimately connected with that of the peace settlement of the second World War.

Two aspects of Soviet aggression against the Lithuanian State, perpetrated in 1940, and the situation created in that country as a result of the above-men-

In spite of temperamental and religious differences, all of the nationalities enslaved by Russia and/or Russia's Cominform agents, show a remarkable capacity for adjustment, compromise and cooperation in joint undertakings. Some of them show more selfishness than others, some are prone to overlook the interests of others when opportunity beckons to them to gain a point.

The "ante-room" and "foster-child" experience tends to bind them closer. Meeting around conference tables, they realize that all—including the so-called "enemies"—are dignified human beings with similar interests, aspirations and problems, heirs to the same traditions. This experience should prove most helpful for the future of Central, Eastern and Southern Europe.

tioned aggression, in the opinion of the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania, especially deserve to draw the attention of the United Nations, namely:

(1) The unilateral attempt to destroy the political independence and the liberty of a neutral state, which was a member of the League of Nations at the time, by a great power which is at present a member of the United Nations, and the violation by this state of a whole series of treaties and bilateral and multilateral agreements binding the two states;

(2) The absolute and manifest disregard by the occupying state of the human rights and fundamental freedoms in a state which it continues to occupy illegally and where it practices genocidal methods in flagrant violation of the law of nations in general and of the United Nations Charter in particular.

Regarding paragraph (1): Taking advantage of the disproportion of forces and of the political and military conjecture at that time, the Soviet Union's armed forces suppressed, as a result of secret treaties, signed in Moscow on August 23 and September 28, 1939, by Messrs. Molotov and Von Ribbentrop, the independence and the freedom of the Lithuanian nation. The procedures and the means to which the Moscow government had recourse to attain its aim are known today to everybody; they have been employed on numerous occasions elsewhere to enslave other nations. It is "Soviet colonialism in Europe," with all the horrors which the Soviet Union inaugurated in 1939, of which Poland and the Baltic States were and still are the first victims, regardless of the victory of the United Nations.

Mr. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, who in his capacity as emissary of Moscow to Riga had in person suppressed the independence of the Republic of Latvia, protests at present before the General Assembly and its committees of the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union and even invokes the pacts of non-aggression as well as those concerning the definition of aggression, concluded by

the USSR with neighboring states in 1933 and before that date. Now, it is true that such pacts have been concluded between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Lithuania and their validity was, by mutual agreement, extended until 1945. This fact, however, did not prevent the Soviet Union from signing, in 1939, the secret agreements with Hitler's Germany and invading Lithuania in 1940.

Should not the United Nations demand that the Soviet Union, one of its principal members, instead of delivering tirades about her peaceful intentions, that are only Communist propaganda which tends to lull the vigilance of the Western democracies, honor her signature and its international obligations and that she *evacuate without delay the territory of the Lithuanian State and repair the wrong, material as well as moral, caused to the Lithuanian nation*. This still more, since the absorption of Lithuania by the USSR is not recognized by the majority of free powers.

Regarding paragraph (2): The general policy of the Soviet Union practiced in Lithuania—forcible sovietization of the country; extension of the Union's legislation to the territory of the Lithuanian State; the electoral law and the compulsion exerted on the population of the occupied country to participate in the elections of the constitutional organs of Soviet Russia; the forcible recruitment of Lithuanian youth into the armed forces of the USSR; the spoliation of the country and the population to the benefit of the Russian state—is *continuous contravention of the law of nations which governs the rights and duties of the occupant state*.



LITHUANIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS UOSIS AND PAPARTIS

Wounded in action and tortured to death by the Russians, they were surrendered for burial to the parents Jan. 25, 1947 (shown prepared for internment). Thereafter, the MGB seized the corpses and dumped the bodies to lie for three weeks on the market place of Seredžius.

What is still worse and cannot but revolt the conscience of the civilized world is *the absolute disregard of the occupying state of human rights and fundamental freedoms of the population of occupied Lithuania and the practice of genocidal methods which tend to exterminate physically the Lithuanian people*. Arrests, tortures, massacres, and mass deportations

are current events in Lithuania and have been since the Communist invasion. Soviet prisons as well as forced labor camps in the arctic regions of Russia are packed with hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians belonging to all social classes. They are all destined to a slow but certain death. According to recently received data *the number of victims of Communist atrocities in occupied Lithuania already reaches a half million, this number comprising the arrested, the massacred and the deported*.

The forcible collectivization of farms in occupied Lithuania, which at present is being carried out at an accelerated pace, took the form of a *veritable genocide*. The rulers of the Kremlin, under the guise of a so-called "economic and social reform," practice the annihilation of the Lithuanian farmer class, which constitutes the majority of the population (76 per cent). This is being done with the purpose of paralyzing the resistance of the Lithuanian people to a foreign domination and to create space which is to serve the plans of Muscovite colonization. All those who possess 15 hectares or more of land as well as those who are not in a position to make exorbitant deliveries in kind, or pay taxes, or who for other reasons are considered as not being sufficiently loyal to the occupants, are without any pity whatsoever thrown out from their land and deported to the ice regions of Soviet Russia.

The genocide that the Soviet Union practices in occupied Lithuania and whose principal victims at present are the peasants, strikes at all the members of the family of those unfortunates. Here are two typical examples taken from hundreds of thousands of cases:

(a) Farmer *Krikščiūnas*, from a well-known family in Lithuania, had six children, four boys and two girls, all married. One of the children, Juozas, fifty years old, a former district court judge was deported in 1941 to Vorkuta, the famous forced labor camp at the mouth of the Petchora. He died there in 1943 of starvation. Another, Pranas, fifty-six years of age, a farmer as was his father, was deported to Archangelsk, in 1945, and died there of exhaustion and hunger in 1948; one of the latter's sons, a student at the Kaunas university, was also deported to Siberia; another was tortured to death in the prison of Kaunas in 1949; his widow could not bear the tragedy that befell her family, and she also died. The two daughters of the above-mentioned Krikščiūnas—*Antanina Mitrulavičienė*, a teacher, and *Agnija Sapalienė*, a farmer, sixty-nine years old, were deported. The first was sent with her daughter in 1941; the second in 1948. Their fate is unknown. The third son, Jurgis, former Minister of Agriculture, succeeded in escaping to the West and died in exile as a displaced person. Finally, the last, Matas, the only survivor of the entire family, former head of a secondary school, was fortunate enough to escape from Lithuania at the approach of the Soviet army and is at present in the United States.

(b) Farmer *Lukša*, seventy-five years of age, had five sons. He himself and two of his sons—Jurgis, a student twenty-five years old, and Stasys, twenty years

old—were assassinated by the Communists in 1947. His other two sons—Antanas, thirty years old, a teacher, and Vincas, forty years old, a farmer—were sentenced to thirty and ten years of forced labor, respectively, and deported to Russia. There is no news of his last son, Juozas. The elderly widow was thrown off her farm. His cousins *Juozas and Antanas Stravinskis* were assassinated in 1946; the family of Juozas was deported to Kuomi. Two other cousins, *Matas and Andrius Banionis*—were also deported; the latter has already died of starvation. Close relatives of Lukša, the *Kurtinis*, father and son, were assassinated by the Communists in 1944 during the mobilization at the same time as were all the inhabitants of his village. Another relative, *Jonas Mankūnas*, thirty years old, was deported to Kuomi; the same fate befell his uncle *Vilkas*. Two cousins, also of the name of *Vilkas*, were deported in 1946 and 1948, respectively. The whole family of *Varkala*, a close relative of Lukša, was deported, and their eldest son, *Algis*, assassinated in 1947. *Danutė Dičpinigaitė*, a nurse related to the same family, was assassinated in 1946 and her mother deported. Thus, eleven members of one family were assassinated by the Communist occupants, and twenty others were deported to Siberia.

In view of the fact that besides their moral odiousity

such procedures constitute a *flagrant violation of the dispositions of the Charter of the United Nations by one of its members*, the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania ventures to request the appropriate organs of the United Nations to appoint a committee the task of which would be to gather together all the elements of the above-exposed problem, to make investigations on the spot and to make a report to the General Assembly or to its appropriate committee. The representatives of the Supreme Committee of Liberation of Lithuania hold themselves at the disposition of the organs of the United Nations for all additional information, evidence, and documentation susceptible of corroborating its complaint.

In requesting you kindly to communicate the present appeal to the Delegates of the Fifth General Assembly of the United Nations, the Supreme Committee of Liberation of Lithuania begs you, Mr. President, to accept the expression of its greatest esteem.

Msgr. M. Krupavičius
Chairman of the Supreme
Committee for Liberation
of Lithuania

Western Germany
November 15, 1950

THE MURDER OF A NATION

Reminiscences of a former Major of State Security of the USSR

La Tribune de Genève of Switzerland printed an exclusive series of 21 installments of "*Les souvenirs d'un agent soviétique 1936-1947*" by a former Major of the NKVD-MGB who, after deserting in 1947, used the alias of "*Petrov*".

The series was published in the issues of December 14, 1949, through January 12, 1950. The excerpts reproduced here in English translation are cited from the issues of December 29 and 31, 1949, and January 2 and 3, 1950.

Our story begins with the 11th installment, following the author's return to Moscow after a tour of espionage duty in Switzerland and following the signing of the Stalin-Hitler deal of August and September 1939 which dismembered Poland and assigned the Baltic States of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the Russian "sphere of influence." Russia acted in the Baltic as soon as the German troops marched on Paris in June 1940.

While the authenticity of this story could not be guaranteed, particularly exact quotations of the various conversations, the story of this Russian refugee has the ring of sincerity that deserves our attention. It describes Russia's "new men" in action and portrays the methods of handling the gullible would-be "liberals" and "men of peace" as viewed from inside the circle of conspirators.

Vyshinsky's First Diplomatic Mission

One night in June, 1940, I was called into the office of comrade V. G. Dekanozov, Chief of the Foreign Department of the NKVD, presently called the MGB (Ministry of State Security), which is the Soviet center of political intelligence or, more exactly, the headquarters of Communist international policies. . . . We called our colleagues from the Narkomindel [The People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs or the equivalent to the Department of State] our "neighbors", because their headquarters were just across the street from ours.

I found several strangers in Dekanozov's office. One face seemed particularly familiar to me. And just

before Dekanozov mentioned his name, I remembered: *Vyshinsky*.

What I heard then from the lips of Dekanozov failed to excite me. Since my tour of duty in the West, I ceased wondering about anything. I learned that I was assigned for a trip in company of Dekanozov, Vyshinsky, and Zhdanov himself. . . . We were to proceed to the Baltic countries. We had concluded with each of those countries normal diplomatic relations, nonaggression treaties, mutual assistance pacts, in accordance with which we had obligated ourselves not to interfere in their internal affairs and to respect their independence and territorial integrity. Such was the "attachment of the Soviet Union to the cause of peace."

When all of the summoned persons had gathered, Dekanozov pulled out a package of red booklets from a desk drawer. These were the Soviet *passports for diplomatic couriers*. He handed one to Vyshinsky, distributed other passports to us, and retained one saying, "I shall hand it to Andrei Aleksandrovich [Zhdanov] later."

He then spoke to us briefly.

"By a decision of the Politburo and by the will of comrade Stalin, it has been decided to solve the problem of the security of the northwestern frontier of the Soviet Union. You know that the bourgeois governments of the Baltic States, serving international reaction, had failed to solve this problem. On the contrary. The governments of these states, in accordance with the orders of the Paris and London stock exchanges, are doing everything possible to render in-

effective the mutual assistance pacts with us. You also know that unheard-of provocations have been made against our military and naval bases in those countries: our soldiers are being kidnapped and murdered. The Party and comrade Stalin in person entrust you with a great mission of responsibility. Taking all the precautions of security, you must create conditions enabling the Baltic countries to loyally respect the provisions of the Mutual Assistance Pacts concluded with the Soviet Union. The purpose of these provisions is to facilitate the task of the glorious and invincible Red Army: the defense of the Socialist Fatherland's northwestern frontiers and of the city of Leningrad, cradle of the great October Revolution. If the workers of Latvia and other Baltic countries desire that the new regime should be named "Soviet and Socialist,"—comrade Stalin said that we shall raise no objection to this aspiration."

A few hours later, the bombers carried the several Soviet Ministers disguised as diplomatic couriers to Kaunas, Riga and Tallinn. Every one of them was accompanied by aides, officers of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, of the State Security, and of the Central Committee of the Party.

All of these emissaries had their chief—a small rotund and pomaded man, with a Hitler mustache. He sat in the corner of the plane under the weight of an enormous parachute that dwarfed his size. Occasionally he made gestures with his small pudgy arm, and Vyshinsky immediately leaned from his seat, listening with the greatest respect and servility to the talk of this small man. We could only hear: "Yes, Andrei Aleksandrovich. . . . I listen, Andrei Aleksandrovich. . . . It shall be done Andrei Aleksandrovich. . . ."

Riga loomed out of the morning mist, and our plane landed at a Soviet military airfield which the Latvians were forced to cede to the Soviet Union. Armed with a false passport, Moscow's representative Vyshinsky climbed out of the plane and left the airfield in a Soviet automobile to supervise the Russian aggression from the very heart of Latvia. I noticed that Vyshinsky was visibly moved emotionally. This was his first diplomatic mission. He has, since then, acquired a great deal of experience.

Zhdanov Handles a Local Communist

I remained with Zhdanov who continued the trip toward the northeast. We flew over the Gulf of Riga and soon observed beneath us the Estonian farms, carefully tended fields and tree-lined roads. As we flew over the Estonian capital, little did that country realize the menace symbolized by this green-colored plane carrying red blood on the rays of its Red Star.

A guard of honor and a band awaited us at the Soviet military airport. . . . With the first rays of the sun breaking through the sky, one of the most prominent notables from the "friendly and neighborly Soviet Union" set foot on Estonian soil. If the Chief of Protocol of the Estonian Foreign Office failed to greet him, it was no fault of the Estonian government, inasmuch as it had been notified only of the arrival of peaceful diplomatic couriers.

We went through the streets of the awakening capital. A strange feeling seized me when I noticed the clean streets, the beautiful parks, luxurious edifices, the peaceful inhabitants who looked well and were dressed well. We saw mountains of foodstuffs and flowers at the market place. Surely, I had seen all this somewhere before. Yes, indeed! To be sure, this was like Geneva, just like in Geneva! And I remember the words of my chief: "Yes, communism may be introduced here only at the point of bayonets."

When we reached the old building housing the Soviet diplomatic mission, I detected the odor of army barracks. I was astounded, and looked around. . . .

A Red Army private was sitting on the floor, cleaning his rifle in front of the door to a room that I was to share with two colleagues.

He addressed me:

"Comrade, hey! Comrade, do you have an old newspaper? To roll a cigaret!"

I pulled a newspaper from the pocket of my topcoat. I glanced at it to verify the date, before giving it to the soldier. My eyes caught the headlines: "Comrade V. M. Molotov's report to the session of the Supreme Soviet. . . . Irresponsible talk regarding Sovietization of the Baltic States may be useful only to the enemies of the Soviet Union and of the Baltic States. (*Long applause.*)"

Yes, indeed, this newspaper was old. And I handed it to the Red Army soldier.

Andrei Aleksandrovich Zhdanov,—member of the Politburo, Chief of the Propaganda Section of the Central Committee of the Party, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, member of the War Council, Secretary of the regional Communist Party Committee of Leningrad,—was nervously pacing the floor in the office of the Soviet Minister to Estonia.

In an irritated tone, he was instructing a citizen of free Estonia how the latter, under his guidance, should betray his country to a foreign power.

"But, comrade Säre, I am surprised that I should be wasting time explaining to you such elementary rules. After all, are we—you and I—Marxists? Yes or no?"

"Yes, we are Marxists,"—answered the other.

He was Secretary of the Communist Party of Estonia. He and his Party comrades, some two hundred fanatics in all, had been operating illegally, spending time in the discussion of the Marxist Talmud or spying for the benefit of the Lubyanka [the major prison and one of the NKVD-MVD centers in Moscow].

"You are poor Marxists if we are compelled to argue regarding matters that do not merit an argument," stated Zhdanov.

The future Stalin of Estonia answered in a weak voice:

"I, I understand this very well, comrade Zhdanov. But there are others. . . . It is difficult to bend them."

The speaker seemed to shrink in the huge armchair, and I could only see his rimmed glasses and reddened eyes. Zhdanov pursued:

"If you are unable to hold them in a fist, you are a poor leader of the Party."

The figure with reddened eyes shrank even more in the huge armchair. But Zhdanov probably recalled that he was still on foreign soil, not in his own country, and that he could not yet dispatch his collaborator to Lubyanka after the interview. His face softened amiably:

"Very well, very well, comrade Säre. You know that you have our full confidence. We understand that you are still lacking the experience that we, Russian communists, have. Therefore, try once more to explain to your comrades that it is not Marxism to think that a proletarian revolution should take its place behind the barricades in response to a call from the International. In Russia, we seized the Winter Palace by force, that last rampart of a stillborn Russian democracy. But where bourgeoisie is powerful, as in your case in Estonia, an open fight is out of the question. Therefore, listen. You might, with our assistance, twist the neck of your bourgeoisie. But that would cause noise. And we desire to avoid any international incident. A failure such as we faced in Finland, was enough for us. Any help from us would excite the neighbors. Meanwhile, the neighbors would have free hands. No sir, a revolution with barricades and red banners is improper here. After all, we are in no need of it. Why spill the blood of our comrades unnecessarily?"

Standing squarely in front of Säre, Zhdanov inquired:

"Do you, comrade, recall what is written in Lenin's Works, volume XVIII, page 233?"

Säre was frightened and his eyes flickered, while Zhdanov continued in a solemn voice, accentuating every word:

"It states, as every communist of ours knows, just as every one used to know 'Our Father' in the past:— 'Having won in one country and having organized the Socialistic production, the proletariat must turn against the capitalist world by attracting the oppressed classes of other countries, pushing them to a revolt against the capitalists and, according to the need, using the armed forces against the exploiting classes and their States.' "

Säre's head trembled as he spoke:

"Yes, yes, we understand that, since the Soviet Union is here, we must with your aid overthrow the rule of our bourgeoisie."

Zhdanov cried with enthusiasm:

"That's it! That's it! With our aid! And because it is with our aid, your action must be subordinated to the general plan. This plan demands that the impression of aid from abroad must be avoided. On the contrary, it is necessary to create an illusion of a spontaneous movement of the people and democracy. This means that the communists, constituting the vanguard mobile force of the revolution, must keep in the shade, hide behind a screen of Socialists and Liberals. That's what you have to explain to your comrades. . . . And if they should fail to understand this, it is all the worse for them. I cannot waste time."

"Very well, comrade Zhdanov. I shall place this question categorically before them tonight. You may consider this matter to have been finally settled."

After Säre left, I was handed a list headed by Unt, one of the most prominent communists of Estonia who had objected to Zhdanov's plans. Zhdanov explained:

"We shall not touch them just now, because there is but a handful of communists here. But from now on, comrade Mikhailov will have to look after these useless persons."

Comrade Mikhailov was the Plenipotentiary of the Foreign Department in the Baltic States. Transmission of the list to him meant that, sooner or later, Unt and his comrades would have to vanish.

The Handling of a Fellow Traveler

I hardly realized the full implications of Zhdanov's conversation with Säre, when a new visitor was ushered into the office. Zhdanov's face suddenly beamed with pleasure. He rose and with great cordiality extended his both hands to the newcomer.

"Ah, Mr. Vares, I am happy to see you again! I hope that you are bringing good news."

While Zhdanov was busy seating the newcomer, I observed the visitor with great interest. This was the candidate for the post of Prime Minister, a person who had consented to form a government "thoroughly friendly toward the great neighbor, the USSR," according to the approved formula. I must admit that I was disappointed in the personality of Vares. I had entertained different notions regarding types, who were later called Quislings. I had expected to see a conspirator of dark features, ill-shaven, with a greedy look. Instead, I saw a decent gentleman, of handsome face, exuding banal good naturedness. It seemed that he had just finished eating, as he was continually smacking his red fleshy lips.

The character and tastes of the candidate to the Ministry held no secret to Zhdanov. There is a proper index card at the Lubyanka for just such information. Zhdanov ordered vodka, fresh caviar and sweets brought in. The future Prime Minister protested—but mildly. The conversation became lively.

"I see that we have the same tastes,"—said Zhdanov who liked to drink and eat well. He smiled sweetly when he observed that Vares agreed with my Chief. Zhdanov continued:

"Until now, all these good things were inaccessible to you because of high tariffs. But should we agree on other problems, we may lift the tariffs and other obstructions to trade between the USSR and Estonia. Our warships are presently stationed in two of your main ports. When threat of war will have passed away, there will be no sense in keeping them here. On the contrary, we shall take free advantage of your ports for transit trade with the West. You will derive great benefits, isn't it right?"

"Oh, if I could only have an official declaration on this matter!" exclaimed Vares with shining eyes.— "I have always defended the view that the communists of 1940 have nothing in common with the communists of 1918 who had left unfavorable memories behind

them in our country. But my friends are hard to convince. If I could tell them that the USSR is determined to withdraw its army and warships later, and on the other hand to increase the trade turnover with us, and, finally, to use Tallinn, rather than Riga, for transit trade,—I assure you the situation would be much easier."

Zhdanov reassured him:

"You may tell them this with full confidence. I met Rottermann this morning. He was very interested in our project to use his mills to grind Soviet wheat grains. This would enable him to work at a full tempo regardless of the war. He promised me to help the new government, too. Furthermore, our ambassador held conversations with several stockholders of the Krenholm Manufacturing Company. We are determined to place with you the orders for making the uniforms for our army. This will unexpectedly enable their plants to turn their wheels at full tempo. Finally, our Trade Mission informed other Estonian concerns that, following the ironing out of USSR-Estonian relations, the USSR is determined to place huge orders with them. These concerns expressed their desire to produce for us."

I admit that Zhdanov's words shocked me more than they did Vares. He was contradicting everything that was being publicized in the USSR, namely, that capitalists were a power seeking but one aim—to destroy the Soviet Union. By this time, it was clear to me that the Estonian capitalists were no exception in allowing themselves to be duped by communism. At the moment that I am writing these passages, the Anglo-American business circles in China are likewise exerting themselves to help liquidate the Chiang-kai-Shek regime and establish economic relations with the communists.

I was sorry for Rottermann and the Krenholm stockholders who, several months later, were transported in freight cars for forest work in the cruel climatic conditions of the Arkhangelsk country. They could not have anticipated their future, as there had been no precedent to guide them. But to those who, out of cupidity, forget that all agreements with communists are paid for with the blood of millions of unfortunate people and untold sufferings,—I wish, with my whole heart, a bon voyage to the "Corrective Labor Camps of the Ministry of the Interior of the Soviet Union."

Zhdanov continued to talk:

"You see, Mr. Vares, your Government is assured that Estonia's interests will be helped along. All you have to do is to overcome the fears of your Socialist colleagues. Let's discuss the matters now. I shall confide to you the draft of the note of my Government which will be handed to you as soon as you will become the Prime Minister. This note will contain everything that I promised you: the expansion of trade, the evacuation of the armed forces, etc. You should present to me today, say by two o'clock A.M., the list of the new Ministers. You will have no further trouble."

Heavily leaning on the armchair, the candidate for the "Prime Ministership" quickly inquired:

"Still, it should not be necessary for me to talk to the President of the Republic or to intervene in the Parliament. To tell the truth, that's what is torturing me. . . . I am afraid that none of our people will approve this. You know, President Päts is very popular."

"I repeat to you: just give me the list of the new Council or Ministers. Everything else—is our business."

"But you will not use force! Your army shall not go . . ."

Zhdanov rose, interrupting him, and approached closely:

"Rest assured, Mr. Vares, be fully reassured. We are no Germans. Everything will be done according to democratic parliamentary rules. We shall ask your President to constitute a new Government. Once the present Cabinet, which is incapable of solving present problems, is dismissed, the President will have to announce the elections, and you will assume the Government by a Parliamentary mandate."

The candidate to Premiership was amazed. He asked:

"But how could Päts agree to this? He might refuse . . . he is a man of character."

Zhdanov took Vares by the arm and politely escorted him to the door. He was smiling sweetly, as he replied in a tone used in addressing capricious children:

"But we too are people of character, Mr. Vares!"

The candidate for the Premier's office wanted to ask something. But Zhdanov nodded his head and ordered:

"Escort Mr. Vares."

While escorting Vares down the Legation stairway, I saw him brush away huge drops of sweat rolling down his wrinkled baldpate.

Thereafter, events moved with lightning speed. For four nights in succession, I had not closed my eyes. Zhdanov retired from the office only for a half hour during the day to doze off. . . .

The old man Päts proved to be a man of character. He refused to talk with Zhdanov's emissaries even after his Ministers had been imprisoned. No progress could be made with General Laidoner, the Commander in Chief of the Estonian armed forces. We attempted to procure from him an order restricting the soldiers to barracks but he refused to sign without a personal order by Päts. The old man finally agreed to sign the order when he was already completely isolated by our guards. . . . This order opened the Estonian frontiers to the vast Red Army forces waiting at the border.

The next night we intercepted a manifesto of President Päts which he had attempted to promulgate from his isolated quarters. He was calling on the people and government to refrain from any collaboration with the occupant and to offer no resistance. Päts wrote: "That would demand useless casualties, while every Estonian is precious needed for the struggle

which shall be necessary to wage for liberation of the fatherland." Our men erased that part of the text which urged the sabotaging of the new rulers' measures, and we left only the words urging submission. The modified text over the Päts signature was published.

The Assassination of a Nation . . .

Meanwhile, I traveled to Narva on the Estonian-Soviet frontier to establish liason with the command of the Soviet forces slated to enter Estonia. The trip by automobile afforded me several hours sleep. I was roused at the frontier—but I soon regretted that. I had been working daily in an institution where men are being sentenced to death every moment. Nevertheless, until then I had never seen a man being killed. That day I witnessed a more horrible event: I saw a nation being assassinated.

A group of Estonian and Soviet officers were standing on both sides of the frontier barrier. Armored cars were drawn up on the Russian side in an unending double column.

I approached the group in company with General Ionson, representing the new Estonian Minister of Defense. He was an authentic general but the order which we were bringing was irregular, in that Ionson, known in army circles as an inveterate drunkard, had signed it without realizing what he was doing.

An Estonian Major read the order. He was silent for a moment. I saw his facial muscles twitch and his face paled. Recovering self-control, he turned around and rapped out a short order to the soldiers of his unit. The latter started raising the barrier. They did that under self-compulsion and without looking around. The higher the barrier rose, the lower their heads sank.

The Estonian officer spoke up in Russian:

"Gentlemen, our President's order is executed. . . ."

He turned abruptly and walked toward the customs office.

The commander of the Soviet armored division yelled a short order. A red flag rose in the leading armored car. As the air was rent by the whirring noise of many motors—a short single shot was heard from the direction of the customs office. I turned around and saw Estonian soldiers, who hitherto stood crowding around the customs office steps, rush into the building. One soldier ran out and around the building. A moment later, he was back with a medical man with a Red Cross armband. I turned my back.

The Estonian Major had committed what I should have done long ago.

Today, I realize that that day on the Estonian frontier was the first day of my life—when dissatisfaction and doubt welled within and I knew hate and revulsion. Only the feeling that I could not gamble with the lives of my parents, my wife and the newly-born baby, restrained me and forced me to endure a while longer.

Inhumanity and Crimes Rewarded

A year later, I was proceeding to the war front. Our train, surprised by an air raid warning, stopped in an open field. Waiting for the "all clear" signal, I climbed out of the train and, taking several strides to the side of the roadbed, I stretched myself among a row of graves surmounted by simple wooden crosses. Ink-penciled names were still legible on some crosses. I read: "Selma Alasso, from Tartu . . . Anne Pous-salu . . . Kaarel Tamm . . ."

A railwayman was passing by and I asked him: "Who are these people?"

He looked up at me with frightened eyes and tried to pass by.

"Don't be afraid, grandpa. I wish no evil for you. Here, take a cigarette."

"I don't know very well. They say, Estonians are lying here. The past summer, days and nights, they were being transported past this spot. They had died on the way. One train had stopped right here. About twenty corpses were carried out from one car. Mostly women, well dressed, and then infants. They were interred here."

I understood. While I was on duty in Germany, Shubin was doing his work which was interrupted by the German offensive. . . .

My colleagues and I were promoted. I stood in line, in the resplendent uniform of a Major of State Security. In front of us, behind a red-draped table, sat Beria and Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

We were to be awarded decorations for our successfully executed mission of "receiving the Baltic countries into the fraternal family of Soviet republics."

Kalinin was an old man who blinked good-naturedly behind his gold-rimmed glasses. Names were called, and we stepped forward to the table, one by one. Beria presented us to Kalinin, and the latter, assisted by a secretary, pinned the medals to our breasts.

CURRENT EVENTS

The Lithuanian American Council Meets

All directors of the Council met in annual conference on November 17 and 18, 1950, at the McAlpin Hotel in New York. Following the discussion of various reports, a number of problems demanding immediate attention were taken up.

In a telegram to President Truman, the Council pledged to support his "courageous leadership in the free world's struggle against the forces of communist aggression and enslavement," and reminded the Pres-

ident of "the terrible Soviet crime perpetrated against the Baltic States."

The Council expressed its "great regret over the fact that, for a period of more than a year, the Senate of the United States failed to give its advice and the expected consent to the ratification of the Genocide Convention." Congratulations were extended to Senators Brien McMahon and Robert A. Taft, both of whom support the ratification, and an appeal was made to the Senate "to hasten relief for the Lithu-

anian People" by ratifying the Genocide Convention "without any crippling reservations."

As the meeting of the Council fell on Latvia's Independence Day heartfelt greetings and messages were sent. "Sympathy for the suffering People of Latvia" and "admiration for their Fight for Freedom" were expressed in a telegram to the Latvian Legation, and it was decided to form "a permanent liaison and a joint committee to help the Latvian People to liberate themselves" in a message to the Latvian Society of New York and the United Latvian American Council.

Expressions of appreciation were sent to Mr. Foy D. Kohler "and other officials responsible for initiating and implementing the extension of the campaign of truth" through the Voice of America broadcasts in the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian languages. Similarly, gratitude was expressed "to Members of Congress for the grant of appropriations to enable such extension of the range of the Voice of America. Members of the Subcommittees of the Appropriations Committees of both the House of Representatives and Senate deserve particular mention for the seriousness with which they applied themselves to the study of the ways and means for making the Voice of America as effective as possible, particularly behind the Iron Curtain." Congressmen John J. Rooney and Daniel J. Flood were signaled out for their assistance.

In addition to the resolution on "All-American Cooperation" cited in one of the preceding articles, the Council expressed its "confidence that the National Committee for a Free Europe, in cooperation with the respective Liberation Committees, will expedite the formation of Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian National Councils to help Lift the Iron Curtain Everywhere." The resolution read:

"The Baltic Peoples are members of the Western Christian cultural and civilizational community for a millennium. They had inhabited the European continent, on the shores of the Baltic Sea, long before the migration to Europe of certain other members of the contemporary European community. They, with Poland, Finland and Romania, were the first victims of the Nazi-Soviet conspiracy. They wage their fight for Liberation since 1940, and they deserve the sympathy and aid of the American People as much as any other European victim of militant communist Russian aggression.

"Wherefore, the Lithuanian Americans stand ready to extend their counsel and cooperation to the National Committee for a Free Europe in extending its scope of activities by including Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia within its plans of operations."

All of the officers were unanimously re-elected for another term of office. Leonard Šimutis, editor of the daily "Draugas" of Chicago, was re-elected President. Anthony A. Olis, a prominent attorney, Chairman of the Chicago Sanitary District Commission, Vice-President. Dr. Pius Grigaitis, editor of the Lithuanian Daily News of Chicago, Executive Secretary, and Michael Vaidyla, editor of the Sandara weekly, Treasurer.

The Lithuanian Roman Catholic Federation of America, the Lithuanian Social Democrat Association, the Lithuanian National League of America, the Lithuanian American National Association, and the large fraternal orders—the Lithuanian Alliance of America and the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America—are represented in the Council in a nationwide coalition. The Council was formed in August 1940, soon after the attempted annihilation of the Baltic Republics by Russia.

Our Friends

Dr. Harold H. Bender, Professor of Indo-Germanic Philology at Princeton University, retired from active teaching at the end of June.

Dr. Bender is an internationally known authority in the field of etymology and is an amateur criminologist. Among the many books he authored were two on the Lithuanian language, "On the Lithuanian Word-stock as Indo-European Material" and "A Lithuanian Etymological Index."

In 1918, he represented Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia during the special inquiry conducted by Col. Edward M. House for President Wilson. Active in the cause of diplomatic recognition of the Baltic States, Dr. Bender was also one of the charter members and original directors of the Baltic American Society, incorporated on the day of the de jure recognition of the Baltic Republics by the United States.

For his services to Lithuania, he was decorated Knight of the Order of King Gediminas, ruler of Lithuania in the first half of the 14th century.

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, founder and director emeritus of the Institute of International Education, died in Stamford, Conn. on August 18, 1950.

He was interested in United States recognition of, and assistance to the Baltic States. For a number of years he was Vice-president of the Baltic American Society founded in 1918 and incorporated in 1922. He presided at the farewell dinner to the first American Minister to the Baltic States in August 1922.

Co-founders of the Baltic American Society were Robert J. Caldwell, president during the years 1919-1934, Matilda Spence Rowland, George Gordon Battle, Albert C. Bossom, M.P., John Finley, Dr. Hamilton Holt, U. S. Senator William King, William J. Schiefelin and a number of other statesmen, educators and civic leaders.

Anniversaries

The 300th Anniversary of Lithuanian Immigration

1959 will mark the 300th anniversary of Lithuanian immigration to the United States.

The first Lithuanian immigrant to reach these shores was *Alexander Carolus Curtius*, who came in 1659. He was the first teacher of classics in the Dutch colony of Nieuw Amsterdam, today's New York. Curtius stayed here two years and then returned to Europe where he enrolled at the University of Leiden as a "nobilis Lituanius."

A few years later a larger group arrived. Another group of Lithuanians is said to have been brought to New York from Tobago Island, following the

change in ownership of that island. The next waves of Lithuanian settlers were driven to these shores in consequence of the Napoleonic Wars and the Insurrection of 1831. Mass immigration began during the American Civil War and the suppression of the Insurrection of 1863-1864 in Lithuania.

Most of the Lithuanian immigrants of the second half of the 19th century settled in Pennsylvania where they became an important, integral part of the larger cities. Although they were agricultural people in their native land, yet arrived on these shores they went into the coal mines and steel mills of America contributing their brain and brawn to the Making of America.

The 700th Anniversary of Christianity in Lithuania

Next year, under the sponsorship of the Lithuanian Cultural Institute, the various Lithuanian American settlements in this country will observe the 700th anniversary of Christianity in Lithuania. The Rev. Francis M. Juras of Lawrence, Mass. is the president of the Institute.

The 400th Anniversary of the Reformation in Lithuania

The Evangelical Reformed Synod of Lithuania at a session on June 24th in Chicago, observed the anniversary of the Reformation movement in Lithuania.

Col. Jonas Variokojis was elected chairman of the Synod. Four ministers, twenty-one curators, representatives of five congregations and thirty-six guests participated in the sessions. The lecturers called attention to the fact that the first Calvinist services were held in Vilnius in 1550 at the castle of Prince Nicholas Radivilas the Black, and at the Biržai castle of his cousin, Prince Nicholas Radivilas the Brown.

The first two Synods-in-exile were held in 1948 and 1949 in Germany. Prof. Dr. Petras Jakubėnas is the Superintendent General of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Lithuania (in exile).

Contribution to Education

At the end of the school year 1949-1950, a faculty of 435 teachers taught 13,127 students in Roman Catholic parochial schools, High schools and colleges maintained by Lithuanian Americans in the United States. There are 124 Lithuanian R. C. parishes in this country.

The Marian Fathers maintain the Marianapolis College at Thompson, Conn., and a Seminary for divinity students at Hinsdale, Ill.

The Sisters of St. Casimir maintain the St. Casimir Academy for Girls in Chicago and supervise 30 schools elsewhere. 135 Sisters teach in grade schools and 63 in High schools assisted by 52 lay teachers.

95 Sisters of St. Francis teach in grammar schools and 22 in High schools.

48 Sisters of Jesus Crucified teach in 5 schools and maintain 7 kindergartens.

No figures are available for the Dominican Sisters who also teach in several schools.

1,293 pupils of grammar and High schools were former displaced persons who entered the United

States under the Displaced Persons Program.

There are many special evening and Saturday classes teaching the Lithuanian language throughout the country.

Asylum

Several religious orders of Lithuanians have established temporary quarters in the United States.

The Order of the Minor Brethren (the Franciscans) of Lithuania established two monasteries—one at Kennebunkport, the other in Greene, Maine. The Jesuits of Lithuania established their home in Chicago. The Sisters of the Immaculate Conception maintain their headquarters at Putnam, Conn. The Provincial of the Dominican Order resides in Washington, D. C.

The members of the Marian Fathers are absorbed into the American organization upon arrival in the United States.

A Baltic Institute

A *Baltic Institute* was recently organized in Washington, D. C., by a group of former professors of the Baltic University at Hamburg-Pinneberg.

Dr. Vladas Stanka, former President of the Baltic University, was elected President. Dr. M. Eglitis, Latvian professor, was named Vice President, and Dr. K. Kirde, Secretary. Other members of the Board of Directors are professors Jonas Puzinas (Lithuanian), A. Raun (Estonian), and J. Šulcs (Latvian). Additional directors will be named later, as the plan envisages a board of 21 members—7 from each nationality.

The Lithuanian members of the Institute are: Kazys Alminas, Jonas Balys, Mykolas Biržiška, Vaclovas Biržiška, Viktoras Biržiška, Česlovas Butkys, Vytautas Čepas, Pranas Čepėnas, Elena Gabrys, Jurgis Gimbutas, Julius Graurokas, Petras Gruodis, Kristupas Gudaitis, Petras Jonikas, Pranas Jucaitis, Leonas Kačinskas, Vincas Maciūnas, Jonas Maticikas, Bronys Povilaitis, Jonas Puzinas, Ignas Saldukas, Pranas Skardžius, Vladas Stanka, Jonas Šernaitis, Jonas Šimoliūnas, Albertas Tarulis, Kazys Valteris, and Jonas Vengris.

The first publication of the Baltic Institute in Hamburg Germany, was a 14-page mimeographed work of Dr. Eduards Šturms of Latvia: *Die Steinkistengräberkulturen Nordlettlands*.

It also publishes *Informationes Instituti Baltici*.

A Lituanistics Institute

Several Lithuanian professors of the University of Pennsylvania—Dr. Vincas Krėvė-Mickevičius, Dr. Antanas Salys and the Swiss expert of the Lithuanian language, Dr. Alfred Senn, helped a local group of initiators in Philadelphia to organize a Lituanistics Institute, with Dr. Antanas Vasiliauskas as head.

Augmenting the Ranks of our Learned

Among the thousands of scholars, educators and scientists received by the United States under the Displaced Persons Program, are leading Lithuanian authorities.

We have here Dr. Antanas Vasiliauskas, one of the most prominent palaeographers of Lithuania who is

preparing a monograph on the baptism of King Mindaugas. The historians, Prof. Simas Sužiedėlis, the foremost authority on the history of the Livonian Order, Dr. Jonas Matusas, whose research covered the immediate post-Vitoldian period and the cultural history of Prussia, Lithuania and Latvia, Dr. Antanas Kučas, author of the monograph on King Kęstutis and the efforts of Christianization in the 14th century, and Rev. Dr. Viktoras Gidžiūnas, O.F.M., historian of the Franciscan Order in Lithuania.

We have also welcomed Dr. Jonas Puzinas, an archaeologist, Prof. Vaclovas Biržiška, the bibliographer, Dr. Jonas Balys, Folklorist, and Prof. Mykolas Biržiška, historian of literature and cultural development. Dr. Pranas Skardžius, Dr. Antanas Salys, Dr. Stasys Barzdukas, prof. Petras Butėnas, L. Dambriūnas, Dr. Petras Jonikas, are among the foremost authorities on the Lithuanian language. Dr. Marija Gimbutas, a young archaeologist and folklorist, Dr. Kazys A. Pakštas, a geographer and several prominent students of architecture of Lithuania, likewise have settled in this country.

Dr. Adolpas Šapoka, the editor of a collective history of Lithuania recently reprinted in Germany, resides in Canada.

Dr. Zenonas Ivinskis, the outstanding Medievalist of Lithuania, is doing research in the Vatican Archives.

Historical Facts Recorded

Invaluable historical materials are being published in the Lithuanian language press throughout the world.

Prof. Vaclovas Biržiška, the foremost encyclopaedist-bibliographer of Lithuania, wrote a long account of background history of the earliest Lithuanian literature, and the biographies of Catholic and Protestant Lithuanian writers of the 16th through the 19th centuries for the Chicago daily *Naujienos*.

V. Žalvis is continuing his excellently documented story of events in Lithuania "Ten Years Ago" in the weekly *Britanijos Lietuvis* of London, England. Stenographic records of speeches of the Russian demigods and Lithuanian quislings are reproduced in full.

Dirva of Cleveland prints "the Lithuanian Archives" of the Nazi and Soviet occupations.

J. Kardelis in a series of articles describes the process of economic, cultural and political ruin of Lithuania. They are amply documented and appear in the *Nepriklausoma Lietuva*, weekly of Montreal, Canada.

"J. Daumantas," one of the underground resistance leaders of the period 1944-1948, published a gruesome account of the hard-to-believe life of Freedom Fighters and their political activities in Russian-occupied Lithuania. His documented story, entitled "Guerrillas Behind the Iron Curtain," appeared in the daily *Draugas* of Chicago.

Other articles of contemporary and permanent interest are scattered throughout the Lithuanian printed and mimeographed press in Sweden, France, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Argentina, Uruguay,

Colombia, Venezuela, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States.

A Voice in Defense

Shelley Garner, an Australian, has written an excellent article "Pawn of the Big Powers" in the April 1950 issue of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Magazine, published in Calcutta, India.

Mr. Garner has written a number of articles on Estonia and Latvia. This is his first on Lithuania.

Books

A Guide to Standard Lithuanian—Lietuvių Kalbos Vadovas—is the prized contribution of the Community of Lithuanian Refugees "In the Holy Year 1950."

This 606 page volume, studiously compiled by Dr. Pranas Skardžius, Prof. Stasys Barzdukas and Col. J. M. Laurinaitis, deals with the pronunciation, orthography, accentuation, specific language questions, and a "basic dictionary" of the Lithuanian language. Five thousand copies were printed and bound at the Deutscher Heimat-Verlag in Bielefeld, Germany. The volume contains a four-page article in English, and the table of contents is printed in two columns—in Lithuanian and English.

The book is dedicated "to the memory of the great Lithuanian linguists Prof. Jonas Jablonskis and Prof. Kazimieras Būga." The work represents a synthesis of the views of the two linguists.

This is the greatest single achievement of Lithuanian scholars in exile. Its publication was possible because of the pre-publication subscriptions of patriotic exiles and American students of the language. Pre-publication rate was \$2. per copy but it may become available soon to American institutions of learning for about \$3. per copy.

The "*History of Lithuania*" edited by Dr. Adolpas Šapoka in the Lithuanian language, was reproduced by offset process in Germany by Jonas Lenktaitis, proprietor of the "Patria" publishing house.

The 698 page book with about 400 illustrations and three colored maps is sold for 25 German marks. Only twenty-five hundred copies were printed at Stuttgart, Germany, and half of the copies were mailed to pre-publication subscribers throughout the world.

The Heidelberg University printers, Carl Winter-Universitätsverlag, published several volumes of interest to Baltic scholars.

Die Baltischen Sprachen. Ihre Beziehungen in einander und zu den Indogermanischen Schwesteridiomen als Einführung in Baltische Sprachwissenschaft, by Dr. Ernst Fraenkel was published in 1950 (126 pages, bound, 7.20 DM per copy).

Urslavisches Grammatik—Einführung in das vergleichende Studium der slavischen Sprachen von J. J. Mikkola, Weiland professor für slavische Philologie an der Universität Helsingfors. III Teil, Formenlehre—was published simultaneously. Prof. Mikkola (1866-1946) was the noted Finnish scholar who had visited Lithuania some 50 years ago, learned the language in various dialects and wrote numerous studies.

The second volume of the *Wörterbuch der litauischen Schriftsprache* by Niedermann, Senn and

Brender, is being published in several parts by the same firm.

Porträt des Heimatlosen—Heimatlosigkeit als Welt-schicksal—by Dr. *Claudius Kazys Cirtautas* received praise in the German press.

Dr. Cirtautas is an accomplished philosopher and moralist of education with teaching experience in Lithuania, Austria and Germany. A refugee, he grasped the problems faced by the "homeless people" deprived of their homeland—with sympathy, understanding and clear logic.

Napoléon et la Lituanie en 1812 by Bronius Dundulis, 344 pages, published in Paris in 1940 by the Alcan Presses Universitaires de France, as part of the series of Bibliothèque d'Histoire Contemporaine, is still available. This valuable volume failed to receive the attention it deserved because of the fatal events of 1940.

Regesta Historico-Diplomatica Ordinis S. Mariae Theutonicorum 1198-1525, compiled by *Erich Joachim* and *Walther Hubatsch*, was published in two parts: part I (1198-1454) in two volumes, part II in a single volume, by the Vandenhieck und Ruprecht, at Göttingen, Germany, in 1948.

This work is a valuable addition to the sources of history of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, original Prussia and Poland.

De Fratribus Minoribus in Lithuania usque ad definitivam introductionem observantiae (1245-1517) pars 1, Romae 1950 (XX+98), by *Rev. Victor Gidžiūnas O.F.M., S. Th. D.*, was published in Italy.

Another article by Dr Gidžiūnas, "De missionibus fratrum minorum in Lithuania," was published in the *Archivum Franciscanum Historicum*, Florence, Italy, and reprinted in pamphlet form.

Nemunas, the Father of Lithuanian Rivers finally received its first scientific monograph by *Dr. Steponas Kolupaila*, the former hydrographer of Lithuania who is now teaching at Notre Dame. The book, in the Lithuanian language, was published in Chicago.

Lithuania Fights On

Fifteen underground resistance newspapers are published in Lithuania in 1950, according to the Lithuanian Bibliographical Service. Thirteen of these newspapers are published in the Lithuanian language and two in the Russian language—for the benefit of the Russian troops.

As in 1919, publications in the Russian language directing the Campaign of Truth to members of the enemy's armed forces, were found to be practicable: a number of Russian soldiers desert and join the armed struggle against the Communist enslavers.

First Lithuanian American Casualties in Korea

Corporal *Joseph A. Walintukonis* of New Britain, Conn., was reported among the missing in the Casualties List released July 19th, and Private *Richard S. Rambutis* of Utica, N. Y., reported among the wounded in the list released August 12th.

DP Orphans Enlist

The first DP orphan to volunteer for service with U. S. forces in Korea was a 20-year old Latvian, *Ervin Liepa*. Brought to the United States in 1947 and placed in an Indianapolis home by the National Lutheran Council, *Ervin* enlisted in the Air Force and already won his honor flight plaque at Lackland Air Base, San Antonio, Texas.

The first Lithuanian orphan to enlist was *Juozas Pranas Laukaitis*, who entered the United States on June 8, 1950, and enlisted in the Air Force in October. He is serving with *Liepa* at the Lackland Air Base.

The first Estonian orphan to enlist was *Arne Oja*.

The Latvian D.P., *Janis Martinš*, was among the first G.I.'s to fight in Korea. Twenty-year old Latvian *Laimonis "Lanny" Akmentinš* is returning to his sponsor in Waverly, N. Y., after losing his right eye in Korean battle.

Several Lithuanian Army veterans, including a former prisoner of the Nazis, were called to the Colors as reservists from Chicago.

Lithuanians Here and Abroad

Susanne P. Shallna, well known Lithuanian American lawyer, has been named President of the Committee on International Affairs of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. The committee is one of the consultant organizations associated with the United Nations.

Mrs. Shallna is a member of the Board of Review of the Division of Employment Security of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A former President of Women Lawyers Association, she is Chairman of the International Beta Pi sorority.

Anthony O. Shallna, Honorary Consul of Lithuania at Boston, published additional material regarding the probate of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko's will. Mr. Shallna is a prominent member of the American Bar Association and represented his organization at a number of international congresses. In addition to law, he is keenly interested in Lithuanian contributions to the development of America.

The Eastern Central European Section of the European Movement held its meeting in Paris, October 16th. The Lithuanian Delegation consisted of Dr. *Stasys Bačkis* and Dr. *Jurgis Baltrušaitis* of Paris, and Prof. *Juozas Brazaitis* of Germany.

August Rei from Stockholm, the former President of Estonia, represents all three Baltic States as Vice-president of the Executive Board of the Section.

Economists of Central Europe formed an association at a meeting recently held in London, England.

Dr. V. Raud of Estonia was elected President, Dr. V. Czerwiński of Poland, Secretary, and F. Senkus of Lithuania, Treasurer.

The Pax Romana Congress in Amsterdam, Holland, on August 20-26 welcomed two Lithuanian representatives in exile, Z. Brinkis and J. Norkaitis.

Dr. *Stasys Žymantas* represented Lithuanian exiles at the Liberal International Congress held at Stuttgart, August 22-28.

Lithuanian Boy Scouts participated at the Valley Forge Jamboree June 30th to July 4, 1950. Dr. Vytautas Čepas of Boston, Chief Scoutmaster of Lithuania, headed the Lithuanian Delegation.

Dr. Jonas Balys and Juozas Būga are collecting a vast treasury of Lithuanian folksongs from old Lithuanian immigrants in this country.

The two folklorists are greatly pleased with their research among the old people long resident in the Pennsylvania mining communities, in Chicago and in Boston.

A Bit of Lithuania

"*The Lithuanian Village Wedding*" was portrayed at the Women's International Exposition in November at New York. This collection of dolls won a first prize from the International Federation of Hand Arts because of "the authenticity of the costumes and the lifelike beauty of the dolls."

It is the handiwork of Mrs. Tūlienė, a famous Lithuanian doll maker who fashioned her wedding party from authentic characters in her village. The varicolored handwoven costumes, with designs of the different villages of the participants, amber from the Baltic, the bride's traditional wreath of rue, the national Lithuanian flower—lent a festive air and brought nostalgic memories to thousands of people who had once witnessed such scenes in Lithuania.

The scene showed a wedding party returning from church and being greeted at the door of the bride's home by her father and mother, the father holding the traditional pitcher of ale in his hand and the mother a plate with black bread and salt. The principals must partake of these traditional offerings to insure wedded bliss and plentiful life. The best man proudly displays a handwoven linen towel over his right shoulder, handwoven and presented to him by the bride.

The entire exhibit was made for and displayed at the Lithuanian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair in 1939. Mrs. Tūlienė was deported to Siberia by the Russians since then.

The exhibit was made available through the courtesy of Mme. Žadeikis, wife of the Lithuanian Minister to the United States.

Genocide Exhibitions were held the past summer in several places,—one at Brockton, Mass., one at Jerusalem, and the third one in Rome.

A survivor of the Soviet camps who escaped from Russia by enlisting in the Polish army corps, provided most of the material for the Jerusalem exhibit. Jonas Rimašauskas, chairman of the Association of Lithuanian Political Prisoners of the Anti-Nazi Resistance, provided the material, including original Nazi and Soviet prison documents and photographs, for the American exhibit. Rimašauskas was liberated by Lithuanian insurgents from a Soviet prison, and by American troops from a Nazi prison four years later. The materials for the Rome exhibit were gathered by the Lithuanian exile colony in Italy.

Pretensions to Vilnius

Unnecessary discord is being fostered by groundless pretensions of Polish exile sources to Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania.

Following the organization of "Associations of the Northeastern and Southeastern Territories of Poland" in England, and the speeches of General Władysław Anders in the United States and Canada, and the publication of a series of biased anti-Lithuanian pamphlets, Lithuanian exiles, especially those from the Vilnius and Suvalkai areas, have formed their own associations to counteract Polish propaganda.

Riga's Inhabitants Do Not Speak Latvian

"One half of the inhabitants of Riga do not speak Latvian," admitted Ilya Ehrenburg, who "represents" Latvia in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Lithuanian Arms in Korea

Several 75 mm. artillery pieces of the Lithuanian Army, one truck, and one armored car still bearing a Lithuanian insignia, were captured by the United States armed forces in the Korean fighting, according to a dispatch printed in the July 11th issue of the Stars and Stripes.

These weapons were seized by Russia after her occupation of Lithuania in 1940.

THE LITHUANIAN AMERICAN PRESS

1. AIDAI (Echoes)—Lithuanian language monthly illustrated magazine: literature, arts, sciences. Published by Lithuanian Franciscan Fathers, Kennebunkport, Me.
2. ALPS—American Lithuanian Philatelic Specialist and Lithuanian Museum Notes—English language mimeographed bulletin, illustrated. Dr. Al. M. Račkus, R. 2, Oak Lawn, Ill.
3. AMERIKA—Lithuanian language weekly newspaper, 417 Grand St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.
4. AMERIKOS LIETUVIS (The Lithuanian American)—Lithuanian language weekly newspaper, 14 Vernon St., Worcester, Mass.
5. ATEITIS (The Future)—Lithuanian language monthly magazine for Catholic students, illustrated, 417 Grand St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.
6. THE BEACON—ŠVYTURYS—Lithuanian language religious (Protestant) monthly, Lithuanian Missionary Association, P.O. Box 488, Chicago 90, Ill.
7. BIBLE WITNESS TO THE LITHUANIANS—official organ of the Lithuanian Missionary Association, in English, P.O. Box 488, Chicago 90, Ill.
8. BIČIULIS (The Intimate Friend)—Lithuanian language bulletin, mimeographed, published by students of Lituaniatics at Waterbury, Conn.
9. BUDEKIME (Be Prepared)—Lithuanian language, letters to Boy and Girl Scoutmasters, by Lithuanian Scout Association, Boston, Mass.
10. CURRENT NEWS ON LITHUANIAN SITUATION compiled by the Lithuanian Legation—monthly mimeographed bulletin in English, 2622 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
11. DARBAS (Labor)—unionized Labor's quarterly in Lithuanian, 636 W. Broadway, So. Boston 27, Mass.
12. DARBININKAS (The Worker)—Catholic workers' bi-weekly newspaper in Lithuanian, 366 W. Broadway, So. Boston 27, Mass.
13. DIRVA (The Field)—Lithuanian language weekly newspaper, 6820 Superior Ave., Cleveland 3, O.
14. DRAUGAS (The Friend)—Lithuanian language Catholic daily newspaper, 2334 So. Oakley Ave., Chicago 8, Ill.
15. EGLUTĖ (The Little Fir)—illustrated Lithuanian language monthly magazine for children, 107 Concord St., Lawrence, Mass.

16. GARSAS (The Sound)—weekly organ of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America, in Lithuanian and English, 73 E. South St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
17. KARYS (The Warrior)—Lithuanian language monthly magazine for war veterans, 156 Steamboat Rd., Great Neck, N.Y.
18. KELEIVIS (The Traveler)—Lithuanian language workers' weekly (Social Democratic), 636 W. Broadway, So. Boston 27, Mass.
19. KNYGŲ LENTYNA (The Shelf of Books)—mimeographed bulletin of the Lithuanian Bibliography Service, 602 Harvey St., Danville, Ill.
20. KRISTAUS KARALIAUS LAIVAS (The Boat of Christ the King)—weekly religious (Catholic) bulletin of Friends of the Marian Fathers, in Lithuanian: 2334 So. Oakley Ave., Chicago 8, Ill.
21. LAIŠKAI LIETUVIAMS (Letters to Lithuanians)—religious monthly in Lithuanian, published by the Jesuit Fathers of Lithuania, 5541 So. Paulina St., Chicago 36, Ill.
22. LIETUVIS TEISININKAS (Lithuanian Jurist)—Lithuanian language bulletin, of the Association of Lithuanian Jurists-in-Exile, mimeographed, 17600 Lindsay Ave., Detroit 35, Mich.
23. LIETUVIŲ DIENOS—LITHUANIAN DAYS—Lithuanian and English illustrated monthly magazine: news, literature, sciences, 9204 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 3, Calif.
24. LIETUVIŲ KELIAS (Lithuanian Way)—Lithuanian language weekly newspaper, P.O. Box 86, Watertown, Conn.
25. LIETUVIŲ NAUJIENOS—LITHUANIAN NEWS—Lithuanian and English monthly newspaper, 332 No. 6 St., Philadelphia, Pa.
26. LIETUVIŲ ŽINIOS (Lithuanian News)—Lithuanian language weekly newspaper published by Lith. Roman Catholic Literary Society, 2211 Sarah St., Pittsburgh 3, Pa.
27. LITHUANIA Philatelic Society Bulletin—English language bulletin, mimeographed, 7011 S. Artesian Ave., Chicago 29, Ill.
28. LITHUANIAN BULLETIN—English language organ of the Lithuanian American Council, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
29. MARGUTIS—illustrated Lithuanian language monthly magazine: arts, literature, humor, folklore, 6755 So. Western Ave., Chicago 36, Ill.
30. THE MARIAN—English language monthly illustrated magazine, published by the Marian Fathers: arts, literature, sciences, 2334 So. Oakley Ave., Chicago 8, Ill.
31. MOTERŲ DIRVA (Women's Field)—Lithuanian language monthly illustrated organ of the Lithuanian American Roman Catholic Women's Association, 2056 W. 23 St., Chicago, Ill.
32. MUZIKOS ŽINIOS (Music News)—Lithuanian language monthly of the Lithuanian American Organists' League, 6322 So. Troy St., Chicago 29, Ill.
33. NAUJIENOS (Lithuanian Daily News)—Lithuanian language daily newspaper, 1739 So. Halsted St., Chicago 8, Ill.
34. NEMUNAS—Lithuanian language illustrated monthly magazine: arts and literature, 2140 Brick Ave., Scranton, Pa.
35. PASAULIO LIETUVIŲ SKAUTŲ SAJUNGOS BIULETENIS—mimeographed bulletin of the World Association of Lithuanian (Boy and Girl) Scouts, 853 Bank St., Waterbury 8, Conn.
36. SANDARA (The League)—Lithuanian and English weekly newspaper, 840 W. 33 St., Chicago 8, Ill.
37. SAULĖ (The Sun)—Lithuanian language bi-weekly newspaper, Mahanoy and A Sts., Mahanoy City, Pa.
38. SAVO KELIU (Our Own Way)—mimeographed Lithuanian language bulletin of the "Ateitis" R. Catholic Students and Professionals, Cleveland, O.
39. S. C. A. FLASHES—English language illustrated monthly newspaper published by Students of St. Casimir Academy (for Girls), St. Casimir Academy, 2601 W. Marquette Rd., Chicago 29, Ill.
40. Š. K. A. AIDAI (St. Casimir Academy Echoes)—illustrated Lithuanian language monthly magazine, published by St. Casimir Academy, 2601 W. Marquette Rd., Chicago 29, Ill.
41. ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH BULLETIN—printed illustrated quarterly magazine, Waterbury, Conn.
42. ŠV. PRANCIŠKAUS VARPELIS (The Little Bell of St. Francis)—illustrated Lithuanian language monthly magazine, published by Lithuanian Franciscan Fathers, Kennebunkport, Me.
43. TĖVYNĖ (Homeland)—Lithuanian language weekly organ of the Lithuanian Alliance of America, 307 W. 30th St., New York 1, N. Y.
44. TREMTINIŲ INFORMACIJOS—mimeographed Lithuanian language bulletin for Lithuanian Exiles, 853 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.
45. VIENYBĖ (Unity)—65-year old Lithuanian language weekly newspaper, 412 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.
46. VILTIS (Hope)—illustrated English language folklore monthly magazine, 1028 E. 63 St., Chicago 37, Ill.
47. VYTIS—The Knight—illustrated Lithuanian and English language monthly organ of the Catholic youths, The Knights of Lithuania, 366 W. Broadway, So. Boston 27, Mass.
48. ŽINIŲ SANTRAUKA (News Summary)—mimeographed Lithuanian language press releases of the Lithuanian American Information Center, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
49. ŽVAIGŽDĖ (The Star)—Lithuanian language religious monthly magazine, illustrated, published by the Jesuit Fathers, St. Robert's Hall, Pomfret, Conn.

LIFE IN ENSLAVED LITHUANIA

As reported in the controlled Soviet press

ADMINISTRATION

Administrative subdivision of Lithuania

The Russian-language organ of the occupational regime, *Sovietskaya Litva* (No. 157/2115 of July 5, 1950), published an ukase of the "Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR" which drastically reorganized the administrative subdivision of the country to conform to the Russian pattern. This decree, published under the signature of Justas Paleckis, President of the said Presidium, and Stasys Pupeikis, Secretary, divided the country into four "*Oblasti*"—equivalent to former Nazi "*Bezirks*." In English translation, this would mean either "circuit" or "area."

Each "*oblast*" is subdivided into a number of "*reion*"—a total of 87. Each "*reion*" or region is in turn subdivided into "district Soviets" and the "city

Soviet" of the reion seat.

Historic lines and former county frontiers were completely ignored. The Klaipėda area embraces considerably large districts of Samagitia, disregarding the former status of the Klaipėda Territory as an autonomous area subject to an internationally guaranteed Klaipėda-Memel Covenant between the Allied Powers (Britain, France, Italy and Japan) and the Republic of Lithuania. On the whole, the territorial redistribution is fairly practical. To give a better notion of the significance of the new administrative subdivision, the names of the "*reions*" assigned to each "*oblast*" will be indicated. The reader should note the "alphabetical order" conforming to a Russian one.

Vilnius Oblast embraces the capital city of Vilnius and the reions of Anykščiai, Varėna, Vievis, Vilnius,

Daugai, Druskininkai, Dūkštas, Dusetos, Zarasai, Ignalinas, Kovarskas, Molėtai, Naujoji Vilnia, Nemenčinė, Pabradė, Smėliai, Trakai, Ukmergė, Utena, Šalčininkai, Švenčionėliai, Švenčionys, and Eišiškės.

Kaunas Oblast embraces the City of Kaunas and the reions of Alytus, Ariogala, Veisiejai, Vilijampolė, Vilkaviškis, Vilkija, Jėznas, Žiežmariai, Jonava, Kazlų Rūda, Kaišiadorys, Kalvarija, Kėdainiai, Kybartai, Lazdijai, Marijampolė, Naumiestis, Panemunė, Prienai, Simnas, Šakiai, and Jurbarkas.

Klaipėda Oblast embraces the City of Klaipėda (Memel) and the reions of Varniai, Klaipėda, Kretinga, Mažeikiai, Pagėgiai, Plungė, Priekulė, Rietavas, Salantai, Seda, Skaudvilė, Skuodas, Tauragė, Telšiai, Šilalė, and Šilutė (Heydekrug).

Šiauliai Oblast embraces the Cities of Šiauliai and Panevėžys, and the reions of Akmenė, Biržai, Vabalninkas, Dotnuva, Žagarė, Joniškėlis, Joniškis, Kelmė, Kupiškis, Kuršėnai, Linkuva, Obeliai, Pakruojis, Pandėlis, Panevėžys, Pasvalys, Radviliškis, Ramygala, Rokiškis, Tytuvėnai, Troškūnai, Užventis, Šeduva, and Šiauliai.

New "Ministers"

Comrade Aleksei Mikhailovich Chistyakov was named Deputy Prime Minister of the LSSR.

After a trip to Moscow, comrade Vladislovas Yosi-fovich Augustinaitis was relieved of his duties as a Sovkhoz Farming Minister and named Minister of Agriculture of the LSSR. Comrade Dimitry Alekseyevich Mamayev was appointed Minister of Sovkhoz Farming.

Comrade Aleksei Mikhailovich Petrov was named Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

One "Varangian" lost a job

Comrade Slatyokin, manager of the Žagarė sovkhos, is removed from the office because of the inconscientious performance of his duties, fraternization with the kulaks, and the covering up of their machinations.

/LKB/b party organ TIESA, August 12, 1950./

Medal for Valor against "Bandits"

"Political banditism" is becoming so widespread in the various areas under the Russian control that a new military decoration was created by Stalin to reward his "stribs." According to uncensored reports, the "bandits" infected even the Siberian slave labor camps where Lithuanian and other Balt prisoners caused

much trouble to Russian prison "heroes" who, in several verified instances, saturated the prison barracks with kerosene, set the barracks on fire at night, and shot down in cold blood anyone emerging from the burning buildings.

The "valor" of the Russian police troops engaged in liquidating Lithuanian Freedom Fighters consists mainly of indiscriminate looting and burning of the homes of farmers, the raping of women, and the bayoneting of infants and old men unable to keep the pace of the prisoner columns.

American people are beginning to realize this type of "valor" from news dispatches from Korea regarding the fate of American prisoners.

A quisling "hero" liquidated by guerrillas?

The Party organ TIESA announced in its issue No. 250:

"October 19, 1950, we lost a faithful son of the bolshevik Party, a great patriot of the Soviet Fatherland, Deputy Minister of Agriculture comrade Povilas Tryčius . . ."

The fact that all of the "great" of the moment participated at the funeral and a series of "meetings of mourning" were ordered held throughout the country, points to the liquidation of this renegade by Lithuanian Freedom Fighters. The entire "Council of Ministers," chief officials of the LKP/b Central Committee, and heads of the MGB forces escorted the bier of an ardent quisling who helped the Russians impoverish and enslave former freemen farmers by driving them into kolkhozes and/or Siberia. The "great" were listed alphabetically:

A. Anushkin, V. Augustinaitis, M. Babianskas, B. Baranauskas, F. Bieliauskas, A. Chistyakov, I. Fedorin, M. Gedvilas, H. Hiksa, Ks. Kairys, Pyotr Kapralov of the MGB, P. Kareckas, P. Koltsov, J. Laurinaitis, Kaz. Liaudis, R. Majauskas, D. Mamayev, S. Melnik, T. Mončiunskas, M. Naumov, V. Niunka, P. Olekas, E. Ozarsky, "president" Justas Paleckis, S. Pashchenko, Vasily Pisaryov, K. Preikšas, B. Pušinis, A. Raguotis of the Komsomol, V. Sakalauskas, Antanas Sniečkus the First Secretary in person, A. Sokolov, A. Stonys, J. Šimkus, M. Šumauskas, T. Tilvytis, Aleksandr Trofimov, P. Variakojis, V. Vazalinskas, J. Vinickas, J. Volovik, G. Ziman, J. Zinkus, R. Žebenka.

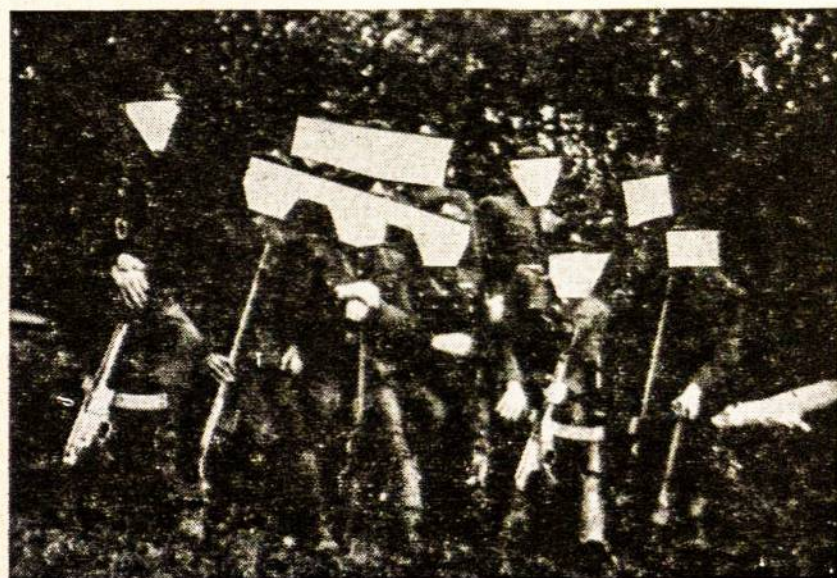
AGRICULTURE

Prosecutor Bakharov Raves

The Party organ TIESA of August 29, 1950 published a long and violent tirade of comrade Bakharov, State Prosecutor of the LSSR, against Lithuanian farmers. Long lists of sentenced peoples were published for the edification of others, in the best Russian tradition.

The extreme poverty of the transgressors was evident from the type of charges brought against them.

One farmer stole a handful of hay for his hidden animals. People driven into kolkhozes secreted their animals. Others stole foodstuffs and rags. Each of these "crimes" of the impoverished and hungry former freemen called forth a heavy penalty from com-



A UNIT OF LITHUANIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS.

rade Bakharov, "hard labor in corrective camps" ranging from 8 to 25 years.

Many of the incidents included fathers and sons, mothers and daughters. For instance, M. Klinkaitis, chairman of the auditing committee of the "Young Guard" kolkhoz in the Klaipėda area and his son "appropriated" two hundredweights of grain. The father received a sentence of 15 years and the son 8 years.

Bakharov instructed the "courts" to apply the heaviest sentences possible under the Russian code of laws.

Plowing at night!

The MTS kolektiv /crew of the Motor Tractor Station/ of Pasvalys successfully fulfills its fall plowing. The tractor park is being used rationally. At the enlarged "Atžalynas" kolkhoz, the tractors are used to reap flax and sow wintercrops during the day, and they plow up the land at night. . . Five to six hectares are plowed during the night. The autumn plowing is done by MTS tractor brigades.

/TIESA, No. 223 of Sept. 19, 1950./

Joy at being robbed . . .

Busy days of feverish harvesting work have just passed over the broad fields of kolkhozes. As far as the eye can see, long columns of carts adorned with banners and placards roll down the Republic's highways and roads. Mass singing accompanied by accordions, sounds over the column and gay laughter echoes the singing. It is the kolkhozniki delivering their ripened crops to the State. . . With joy and love, the kolkhozniki are bringing the fruits of their labor and care, because they know that every pood of grain quota will be exceeded, every column of carts will all the more strengthen the Socialist Fatherland.

/JAUNIMO GRETOS magazine, No. 8, Aug. 1950./

No propaganda during the robbery?

Is this the way to service grain deliverers? . . . Not a single motto or placard is posted at the grain delivery point in Marijampolė, to urge speedier tempo in grain deliveries. A kolkhoznik arriving at this point sees no diagram which would enlighten him regarding the situation in his reion, the achievements of the rival districts. Neither is there a wall bulletin or a fighting sheet posted. What is worse, no agitators or instructors ever visit the grain delivery point. There is a radio knot close to the grain point, and yet the director of the point does not even contemplate installing loudspeakers. He claims that "Political work has no significance here, it is important that the storehouses be well filled". . . This is an incompetent, a totally unjustified view!

/TIESA, No. 197 of August 20, 1950./

Troubles with "joyful" seizures

The Kybartai reion fulfilled only 17.9 o/o of the annual plan. What obstructs victory over this shameful backwardness? The most important reason is that the reion's leaders failed to organize political mass action in the villages in time. The Party's reion committee dispatched the Party and Soviet aktiv /Party and government functionaries/ to the villages only on

August 30th. But even this was not done as it should have been done. Everything was done hastily. No concrete assignments were given the activists before their departure. During their stay at the kolkhozes, no one troubled to verify how and what they were doing there. So although these people visited the kolkhozes, grain deliveries remained in arrears as in the past.

/TIESA, No. 221 of Sept. 17, 1950./

Open thefts from serfs

Individual managers of the grain reception points are duping the kolkhozniki by abusing their Soviet status for their own selfish enrichment.

Chaos persists at the Kaišiadorys grain point. The point managers very frequently make unjust analysis of the grains delivered by the kolkhozes, and in this manner they rob the kolkhozes, by writing off a part of the grain to the account of alleged dampness or impurity.

For instance, after checking the 1,493 kilograms of grain delivered from the "May First" kolkhoz, it became clear that the dampness as entered in the receipt stub was marked 2.12 o/o greater than it was in fact. The dampness of the grain brought from the "New Way" kolkhoz was marked in the analysis stub at 18.2 o/o, the impurity 4.5 o/o, and other admixtures 1.9 o/o. Furthermore, ergot infection of first class was marked. In fact, however, the dampness of the grain brought from this kolkhoz did not exceed 17.1 o/o, impurity amounted only to 3.28 o/o, other admixtures to 0.76 o/o. There was no infection. However, the point managers dumped this grain into the repository for infected grains.

(Article by comrade P. Starostin, Moscow's Plenipotentiary for grain seizures from Lithuania.)

/TIESA, Sept. 2, 1950./

Machines remain unrepaired

When the commission verified the preparations for harvesting made at the Onuškis sovkhov, serious deficiencies were discovered. Reaping machines and horse-operated rakes were improperly repaired, harvesting brigades were not formed, no spare parts and no fuel were available for machines and tractors.

/TIESA, July 1, 1950./

Crop seizures O.K., but—no fertilizers!

For half a year now the kolkhozes of this /Akmenė/ reion are attempting to obtain the necessary azotic, phosphoric and other fertilizers. However, all the efforts were in vain. Chairman of the reion's executive committee and the leader of the reion's agricultural division had been promising for a long time to supply the kolkhozniki with mineral fertilizers. Now, when fertilizers are urgently needed for fertilization work, the reion's leaders refuse to help. They even told the kolkhozniki that the latter should go to Klaipėda and buy the fertilizers at the plant. . . But the factory does not issue fertilizers to individual kolkhozes.

(Jonas Vinkšna, chairman of the "Aušra" kolkhoz.)

/TIESA, No. 209 of Sept. 3, 1950./

Falsified "achievements"

Individual ministries economize costs not because

of improvements but by falsifying individual indices. An example is provided by the plants of the Local Industry Ministry. Production costs were claimed to have been reduced by 4.9 million rubles in 1949, including 3.5 rubles for raw materials. Analysis of the use of raw materials shows that 69.6 o/o of the reduction under that heading, or 2,818,000 rubles, was achieved by raising the prices of the finished products.

/TIESA, No. 158./

Achievements in figures

In the areas of Kaunas and Šiauliai, the accounting of hay mowing is improper. For instance, of the 65 hectares seeded according to plan of "Moluvins" kolkhoz of the Užventis reion, only 50 ha. were mowed and the area of the mowed land was not at all indicated in the books. At the "Lenin's Way" kolkhoz of Vilkaviškis reion, 108 ha. were to be mowed but only 6.95 ha. were actually cut. The same situation persists at the "Michurin" kolkhoz, where 12 ha. of the planned 175 ha. were mowed.

/TIESA, No. 199 of Aug. 23, 1950./

Viduklė grain point mired . . .

An impassable mire surrounds the grain reception point, even at this season. In autumn, people and wagons drown in it, even though very little effort is needed to provide a passable approach to the grain threshing and reception shelter. The point's director Krivosheyev and his assistant, comrade Klyusov, pay no attention to the long lines of people, sometimes 200 persons, standing in queues and waiting to see them.

/TIESA, No. 190 of Aug. 12, 1950./

Roofless granaries

In Radviliškis, the granaries have no roofs, floors are torn up, threshing machines are without sieves, the threshing reception platform is not prepared.

At Baisogala, the grain storehouses are allegedly "repaired." However, water is streaming through the roof of the storehouse No. 1. Storehouse No. 7 is not fit for grain storage. At Kėdainiai, the grain reception point is messy and the walls are damp, thus ruining the grain. The roofs of two storehouses are gaping.

At Joniškis, the grain reception point director comrade Marchenko stated in his report that this technical base is adequately prepared for grain storage. However, the roofs of storehouses Nos. 5, 8, 10 are not repaired, storehouse No. 3 needs new floor, the storehouses are not disinfected.

/TIESA, No. 199 of Aug. 23, 1950./

No audience for agitators

A great many agitators do not prepare talks and lectures among the kolkhozniki and the working peasantry regarding the decisions of the Party and government. They do not explain the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and of the CK of the VKP/b regarding the harvesting and meeting the delivery quotas of agricultural products in 1950. They throw no light on international events. They rarely read belles lettres literature. They do not popularize the champions of socialistic competition—the best machinists of the reaping and threshing machines, the experiences of straw stackers and other kolkhozniki

. . . A great many clubs and lecture rooms had not carried their activities into the agricultural or tractor brigades, into the barns, the threshing aggregates servicing the brigades. Because of the unsatisfactory organization of political mass activity, the reion is left behind in the task of harvesting and delivery of grains to the State.

Propaganda and Agitation Division of the CK of the LKP/b.

/TIESA, No. 197 of Aug. 20, 1950./

What do they care about serfs!

The MTS of Kupiškis has 32 threshing machines, of which two are the powerful MK-1100. Furthermore, the reion is being serviced by the MTS of Skapiškis which also received two MK-1100 machines this year. One would have to search carefully to find another reion as well supplied with such mighty technical aid. However, grain deliveries to the State not only failed to increase: they decreased.

It is not accidental, because the threshing machines are being used improperly—they stand idle more often than running. For instance, the thresher Katelė, the machinist of the Kupiškis MTS, who is to service a number of kolkhozes, has not visited a single kolkhoz as yet. The MTS leadership pretends not to know that. Such behavior is all the more surprising, because there are more than one such careless thresher at the station.

The powerful MK-1100 threshers thus far did not thresh one ton of grain. It is clear that the MTS leadership and the reion's executive committee's agricultural division do not intend to use them for the threshing job. Shortage of machinist-threshers? No! Attempt is made to explain that the MK-1100 machines are not adjusted to local working conditions.

It is a harmful, groundless opinion! Who could believe that? We do not know how clever the MTS leaders, functionaries of the agricultural division of the reion, are at creating fables. But this one—about the MK-1100 threshers—is a poor fable.

/TIESA, No. 212 of Sept. 8, 1950./

HOUSING

An exemplary academy

In the Agricultural Academy of Noreikiškiai, the living quarters of the workers have no floors . . . there is no reading room and no red corner.

/TIESA, No. 183 of Aug. 4, 1950./

Dormitories and bath houses

Administrative and professional ["Trade Union"] leaders of the veneer factory at Klaipėda, construction and repairs office of Klaipėda, the construction trust of Vilnius, and the "Janonis" printing shop ignore the living conditions of the workers. The dormitories of these plants are not equipped with furniture, the rooms are crowded, filthy. Among the young workers resident there, no political mass action is conducted, there are no lectures, no reports are organized, there are no newspapers or magazines. . . .

The dormitories of the locomotive engine repair plant in Vilnius and of the depot shops of Kaunas, Radviliškis, Klaipėda and others, have a shortage of clothing closets, tables and beds. The residents of

these dormitories are ill provided with water, political education is weak. The Ministry of Communal Property and its organs in various places likewise conduct insufficiently diligent inspection of the condition of bath houses, laundries and barber shops. Repairs are not completed in most of the bath houses of Vilnius, Kaunas and other cities, there is a shortage of fuel . . . , because of the insufferable unsanitary conditions the sole bath house of Ukmergė is not operating for more than a month.

/TIESA, No. 197 of Aug. 20, 1950./

Cows grazing on City Hall steps?

A House of Culture is established in the city of Raseiniai but it does not function. The summer theater is used as a dance hall exclusively. Raseiniai used to have a good stadium, but it was turned into a pasture, and the Executive Committee is mowing hay right in the main City Square. Streets are neglected, pitted. . . .

The Executive Committee of the city of Prienai converted the House of Culture and the Library into storehouses and nonchalantly reject the protests of citizens that the cultural tendencies of the working people are being stifled.

The historic city of Trakai has great natural beauty but it is neglected, and the lack of careful tending is in evidence at every step.

/TIESA editorial, No. 229 of Sept. 26, 1950./

"Build better, faster, cheaper"!

The most serious deficiency of our construction work is the lack of firm and precise technical provisions and regulations. . . . Therefore, every construction job follows its own trend. Construction mechanisms are ill used and labor manpower is unnecessarily wasted, . . . in a great many objects the quality of work is low. Fulfillment of the plans of construction organizations is negatively affected by the great instability of the number of workers employed in construction [because of mass deportations], a permanent shortage of construction cadres, and bad discipline. This indicates that the mass scale political and organizational activity among construction workers is poorly developed. . . . The construction of the living quarters for the "Janonis" paper plant was disrupted for three months because of lack of documentation. . . . It is seven months now that the Construction Trust No. 2 waits for a technical documentation of the construction of the "Nemunas" and "Arklas" factories, the new living quarters and other structures in Kaunas.

J. Maniušis, Minister of Construction of the LSSR
/TIESA, No. 194 of Aug. 17, 1950./

Construction begun and forgotten . . .

The rebuilding of the Dargužiai district school, located near the railway station of Žeimiai, was begun last year. When the walls were completed, construction was forgotten. This year, neither the education division nor the executive committee of the Kėdainiai county nor—following the joining of this vicinity into the Jonava reion—the education division or the executive committee of the new reion

ever remembered the construction job.

/TIESA, No. 180 of Aug. 1, 1950./

SCHOOLS

Learning without books

Why is there a shortage of textbooks? We particularly lack physics manuals: we need 205 more copies of Parts I and II, and we are 111 copies short of Parts III and IV. There is also an acute shortage of astronomy and other manuals. Last year only two or three books per class were available.

R. Sriogis, Teacher of Gymnasium II of Ukmergė.

/TIESA, No. 219 of Sept. 15, 1950./

There's a long, long trail . . .

Children of the kolkhozniki of the Dumbliūnai kolkhoz, Biržai county, must walk 5 kilometers to grammar school. The neighboring kolkhozes—"The Soviet Plowman," "May First," "The Spring" and other artels—are likewise without schools. The kolkhozniki of Dumbliūnai had appealed in the fall of 1949 to the township's popular education division to open a school there. The appeal was ignored.

/TIESA, June 28, 1950./

Russification of intellectuals

Scattered accounts in the controlled press indicate that Lithuanian university students are being systematically shipped to Muscovy for Russification.

The State University of Vilnius sent 10 advanced students and 38 freshmen to the Lomonosov Institute in Moscow, and several students were directed to Leningrad. The Pedagogic Institute of Vilnius sent 16 of its students to Moscow's Lenin Institute. The University of Kaunas sent a large group of students to several institutes of Leningrad, and several scholars to the Geological Institute in Moscow.

INDUSTRY

Work on Sundays

The administration of the meat kombinat of Panevėžys is not concerned greatly with the workmen's welfare. Wages must be paid every two weeks. But payment is usually delayed 15 or more days.

Frequently factory workers must work on Sundays and overtime. However, rather than pay them properly, they are given a different day off instead of Sunday. No payment is made for overtime work in loading cars.

Every factory worker would like to know on the pay day how much money he earned, how much is deducted, and how much he is being paid. However, regardless of the repeated demands of the workers, they receive no account.

Several times the workers asked that they be provided with working clothes. Each time, however, they received a gruff reply: "Buy them, and you will have them."

Comrade Litvinov is the manager of this kombinat.

/TIESA, No. 181 of Aug. 2, 1950./

No wages for half a year . . .

Workers of the Kuršėnai industrial kombinat complain to the editor that they received no wages since the early part of May . . . The situation is no better at the Balbieriškis lumber mill . . . The workers lost

their patience and several times inquired of the directors of the kombinat. Each time a consoling answer was made:—We shall pay soon . . .

Days and weeks go by, and this "soon" does not come around. How long shall we have to wait for this "soon"?

/TIESA, No. 223 of Sept. 23, 1950;
the letter in No. 220./

"Who could possibly wear such shoes?"

The shoe manufacturing kombinat "Eidukevičius" of Vilnius is producing the much needed light shoes. However, one cannot enjoy its products: the shoe really does not resemble a shoe. It is merely a bent piece of hide with a tapering tip.

The kombinat produces medium size shoes exclusively. What a misfortune it is to have a larger foot! One may find, after much effort, size 39 shoes, but don't attempt to look for size 40: there is no such size.

All of the workers and employees of the MTS and Trade Union of the Republic who purchased the summer shoes produced by the "Eidukevičius" kombinat, wore out the soles within two weeks.

L. Mickevičienė

Instructor, Republic's Committee of MTS
and Agricultural Organs Workers and
Employees Trade Union

/TIESA, No. 222 of Sept. 22, 1950./

Thievery

The Party organ TIESA complained bitterly in the issue No. 152 about the universal "thievery of the socialistic property." For instance, the Prosecutor's office established that every employee of the Užventis Soviet Distillery—from the director down to the janitor—was engaged in stealing Soviet spirits. The punishment inflicted by a Russian court showed clear discrimination between members of the "master race" and the slaves hounded by the Russian Herrenvolk.

The implicated natives received heavy sentences: Prielgauskas—25 years in forced labor camps and confiscation of all his property; Kazlauskas—15 years at forced labor; Laurinaitis—12 years; Juozapavičius, Taranda and Jablonskis—10 years each, and the MVD informer Žvinglys—2 years.

But the "Varangian" member of the ruling people, comrade Dorofeyev, deputy chairman of the executive committee of the Kelmė county, who has "used his service status for evil ends," received a vacation of one year in a corrective labor camp—where, most likely, he will handle the whip on other prisoners.

NEW LITERATURE

Latest publications

- A. K. Azizian—About J. V. Stalin's work "The National Problem and Leninism."
- N. Bergman and N. Petrenko—Manual of the German language.
- V. Brad—Four-denominational mathematical tables.
- O. Chechotkina—India minus the Miracles.
- G. Ivanov and Dobrov—World Geography.
- M. Kalinin—Komsomol's Task in the kolkhozes.
- N. Kuzin—How to teach in a political school.

I. L. Khalyuta—Indonesia.

A. P. Lyapin—J. V. Stalin on the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism.

N. Petrenko and N. Yastrzemska—German language manual.

Prof. K. A. Polevitsky—Agricultural machines and implements.

A. Pushkin—The fable about the dead tsaritsa and the seven giants.

L. Saveliev—The storming of the Winter Palace.

K. M. Simonov—Fighting China.

K. A. Timiriazov—Charles Darwin and his science. Vilnius—a Guide to the City.

(Finally—there is one lone work of a native author published by the State Publishers of the LSSR:)

J. Žiugžda—The Grammar of the Lithuanian Language.

People who produce Russian literary trash

Literary Fine Arts Publishing of the Lithuanian SSR: editor-in-chief Albinas Žukauskas (Lithuanian).

Pedagogical Publications of the LSSR: director Pranas Uliavičius (Lithuanian).

Political and Scientific Publishing of the LSSR: editor-in-chief Veniamin Fogelevich (Russian), assistant Juozas Pajaujis (Lithuanian).

Telegraphic Agency "Elta": director Andrei Murakhtonov (Russian).

"*Tiesa*", organ of the LKP/b (Communist-bolshevik Party of Lithuania): editor-in-chief Genrik Shlyomovich Ziman (Russian), circulation manager Matas Vilutis (Lithuanian), assistant editor Jonas Karosas (Lithuanian), printing press director Yudel Vulfovich Galperin (Russian).

"*Sovietskaya Litva*," organ of the government of the LSSR: editor-in-chief Aleksandr Ivanovich Anushkin (Russian); assistant editors—Fedor Trofimovich Kulinich and Boris Gerasimovich Zhabruskov (Russians); printing press director Yankel Girshovich Zaretsky (Russian); circulation manager Viktor Ivanovich Žilinskas (presumably a Lithuanian).

Polygraphic Industry and Book Publishing Board of the Council of Ministers of the LSSR—editor-in-chief Girsh Zelmanovich Valdshtein (Russian).

"*Komjaunimo Tiesa*" [The Komsomol Pravda-Truth]: editor-in-chief Jonas Janutis (Lithuanian); assistant editor Stasys Laurinaitis (Lithuanian); printing press manager Semyon Grigorievich Magram (Russian).

"*Molodyozh Litvy*" ("The Youth of Lithuania," in Russian)—editor Anatoly Kozunov (Russian).

"*Agitatoriaus Bloknotas*" (The Agitator's Notebook)—editor Teofil Yankelevich Karlin (Russian).

"*Mažeikių Tiesa*" ("The Pravda-Truth of Mažeikiai)—editor Bronius Butkus (Lithuanian).

"*Jaunimo Gretos*" ("The Ranks of Youths") magazine—editor Aaron Itzikovich Garon (Russian).

"*Komunistas*" magazine—editor Pavel Gelback (Russian).

"*Valstiečių Laikraštis*" ("The Peasants' Newspaper")—editor Jonas Zinkus (Lithuanian).

"*Lietuvos Geležinkelietis*" ("The Railwayman of Lithuania")—editor Aleksei Yerslav (Russian).

"Izvestiya" (of Moscow) Correspondent for Lithuania—Aleksandr Prokofiev Golubyov (Russian).

Note: The readers should note that printing shop managers are Russians exclusively.

MISCELLANY

Pig Feeder's Stockholm Appeal

A beautiful, great life lies ahead. Every Soviet person knows that today he lives better than yesterday, and that tomorrow he will live better than today.

But look at the newspapers: the lords of America, England and France crave to start a new war, massacres. They threaten with atomic bombs.

Recently I signed the Stockholm appeal. I signed for peace, a peaceful life, and I wish to remind these gentlemen that—

"—This appeal was also signed by those heroic youths of ours who several years ago marched all the way from Oryol to Berlin—".

E. Bardžiūtė

Pig Feeder of the "May First" Kolkhoz
of Pakruojus Reion

Bearer of the Order of Lenin

/JAUNIMO GRETOS, No. 8, August 1950./

Urgent telegram delivered . . . within 3 days . . .

A telegram dispatched from Vilnius on July 26th reached Daujėnai on July 28th. It was marked "Urgent". Comrade Belyanin, Plenipotentiary of the Communications Ministry of the USSR at the Council of Ministers of the LSSR, confirmed the fact.

/TIESA, No. 202 of Aug. 26, 1950./

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR GENOCIDE

(Continuation)

2. Joint NKGB-NKVD Order on Use of NKVD "Operational Troops"

36

/handwritten/ Incoming No. 97 v
3/VI-41

Strictly Secret.

ORDER

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

AND

OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF THE INTERIOR
OF THE LSSR FOR YEAR 1941.

No.-3/6 Contents: Regarding the utilization of the operational troops of the NKVD for operations waged by the organs of the NKGB.

No.-3/6 of 26 April 1941. City of Kaunas.

In connection with the bisection of the People's Commissariat of the Interior [into two Commissariats: the NKVD and the NKGB] and the retention of the operational troops of the NKVD within the system of the People's Commissariat of the Interior, utilization of the operational troops for the operations waged by the departments of the NKGB- /SPO, KRO, Sledchast, etc./, and by county branches, must observe the following order:

1. Notifications regarding the necessary number of

Unliberated Argentines to Liberated Lithuanians . . .

By cable: On the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of a Soviet Lithuania, the Lithuanian democratic collective of Argentina and the editorial collective of the periodic paper "Tėvynė", send their warmest greetings to the Lithuanian People and the government of the Lithuanian SSR, wishing them further success in creating a new life within the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR. We also greet most heartily the Liberator of the Working People—the Leader and Teacher of the USSR—Yosif Vissarionovich Stalin.

/TIESA, No. 182 of Aug. 3, 1950./

Akh, Apollo Stalin, thou art so beautiful . . .

I approached Stalin's portrait, took it off the wall, placed it on the table and, resting my head on my hands, I gazed and meditated. What should I do? The Leader's face, as always, so serene, his eyes so clear-sighted, they penetrate into the distance. It seems that his penetrating look pierces my little room and goes out to embrace the entire globe. I do not know how I would appear to any one looking at me at this moment. But with my every fibre, every nerve, every drop of blood I feel that, at this moment, nothing exists in this entire world but this dear and beloved face.

What should I do?

"The Soviet government handles the enemies of the people with a firm hand . . ."

These are thy words, comrade Stalin. I believe them sacredly. Now I know how to act.

/PERGALĖ (Victory) magazine, organ of Soviet Writers of the Lithuanian SSR, No. 4, April 1950, p. 52./

troops for the waging of an operation, must be presented by operational Otdyels in written form, well in advance, at the main office—to People's Commissar of the Interior—comrade GUZEVIČIUS, or to his Deputies; in the city of Vilnius,—in the absence of the Narkom, to his Deputy-comrade DONTZOV, or to Chief of the NKVD Board—comrade VILDŽIŪNAS.

2. The command of an operational regiment shall satisfy the NKGB demand in conformance with the notifications confirmed by the Narkom of the Interior



THE SOVIET IDEA OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The body of Lithuanian Freedom Fighter Viksua exhibited by the Russian MGB in the market place of Eržvilkas, Tauragė county, Lithuania.

36.

12-22
3/5-4/1

V

ST:

Сов. Секретно.

П Р И К А З А Н И Е

НАРОДНОГО КОМИССАРА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЛССР
И
НАРОДНОГО КОМИССАРА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ Л.С.С.Р.
за 1941 год.

№ -3/6 Содержание: Об использовании оперативных войск НКВД
в проводимых операциях органами НКГБ.

№ -3/6 от 26 апреля 1941 г.

гор. Каунас.

В связи с разделением Народного комиссариата Внутренних Дел и оставлением оперативных войск НКВД в системе Народного комиссариата Внутренних Дел, использование оперативных войск для проведения операций отделами НКГБ -/СЮ, КРО, Следчасти и др./, а также уездными отделами должно проводиться в следующем порядке:

1. Заявки на необходимое количество войск, для проведения операции, оперативные отделы должны заблаговременно в письменном виде представлять в центр - Народному комиссару Внутренних Дел - тов. ГУСЕВИЧУС или его заместителям; в городе Вильнюс, - в отсутствие Наркома, его заместителю - тов. ДОНЮБУ или Начальнику управления НКВД - тов. ВИЛЬДЖУНАС.

2. Командование оперативного полка удовлетворяет требование НКГБ по заявкам, утвержденным Наркомом Внутренних Дел или его заместителями, а в Вильнюсе - тов. Наркомом или Начальником УНКВД, в количестве необходимом для операций, проводимых НКГБ.

НАРКОМ ГОСБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЛССР
СТАРШИЙ МАЙОР ГОСБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ:
/ГЛАДКОВ/

НАРКОМ ВНУТР. ДЕЛ ЛССР
СТ. МАЙОР ГОСБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ:
/ГУСЕВИЧУС/

Семьохина

or the latter's Deputies, and in Vilnius—by Deputy Narkom or Chief of the UNKVD, in the strength required for the operations waged by the NKGB.

NARKOM OF STATE SECURITY OF THE LSSR
SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY /GLADKOV/
NARKOM OF THE INTERIOR OF THE LSSR
SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY /GUZEVIČIUS/
(handwritten) Attested: SEMYOKHINA

3. "Classified List" Dated April 26, 1941.

Strictly Secret.

THE LIST

of classifications of counter-revolutionary activities by persons who are subject to operational accounting-

1. THE LINE OF S.P.O.

a/ Former leading officials of the State apparatus:

1. Head referents.
2. Department heads and upwards.
3. County prefects.
4. County Military Commandants.
5. Policemen.
6. Military police.

3/5-4/1
Семьохина

(Reverse side)
I have read.
3/V-41
(Signature illegible)

Сов.Секретно.С П И С О К

окрасок контрреволюционной деятельности
лиц, подлежащих взятию на оперативный
учет. —

1. ПО ЛИНИИ С.П.О.

а/ Бывшие руководящие чиновники Государственного
аппарата:

1. Основные референты.
2. Директора Департаментов и выше.
3. Уездные начальники.
4. Военные коменданты уездов.
5. Подшефские.
6. Мандарини.
7. Тюремщики /работавшие на административной ра-
боте.
8. Прокуроры.
9. Члены военно-полевых судов.
10. Члены Окружных судов /принимавшие участие
в разборе политических дел/.
11. Члены военных судов.
12. Члены Верховного Трибунала.
13. Члены апелляционных палат.
14. Следователи по особо-важным делам.
15. Чиновники Агальгибы.
16. Чиновники криминальной полиции.
17. Офицеры 2-го /разведывательного/ Отдела
Генштаба литовской армии.

— Page 2 —

7. Prison employees /who had done administra-
tive work/.

8. Prosecutors.
9. Members of the military field courts.
10. Members of Circuit courts /who had taken
part in political trials/.
12. Members of Courts-Martial.
12. Members of the Supreme Tribunal.
13. Members of the Appellate Chambers.
14. Investigators for especially important trials.
15. Officials of the Žvalgyba [Security Police].
16. Officials of the Criminal police.
17. Officers of the 2nd /intelligence/ Depart-
ment of the Lithuanian Army's General Staff.

18. Active members of the bands of PLECH-
AVIČIUS, BERMONDT-AVALOV, von-der-GOLTZ,
who had taken the field against the Soviets in Lith-
uania.

19. Trotskyists.
20. SR's [Socialist Revolutionaries].
21. Leading members of the Social Democracy.
22. Agent-provocateurs of the [Tsarist] Security.
23. Families of the repressed.
24. Estate owners.
25. Sizable manufacturers.
26. Sizable merchants and sizable building
proprietors /whose property was valued not less than
60,000 Litass/. [\$10,000.]

2. -

18. Активные участники банд ГЛЕХАЛИЧУСА, БЕР-МОНТ-АДАЮБА, фон-дер ГОЛЬЦА, выступавшие против Советов в Литве.

19. Троцкисты.

20. Эсеры.

21. Руководящие члены социал-демократии.

22. Провокаторы охраны.

23. семьи регрессированных.

24. Помещики.

25. Крупные фабриканты.

26. Крупные купцы и крупные домовладельцы /имущество коих оценивалось не менее 50.000 лит/.

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ: учет последней категории проводится совместно с органами РКМ и использовать органы Наркомфина.

ЛИТОВСКАЯ НАЦ. Контрреволюция.

а/ Руководящий состав организации таутининков; члены комитетов, начиная с апилинкес до главного руководства; активисты-агитаторы и постоянные сотрудники политической печати таутининков /подразделив их по занимаемому положению/.

б/ Руководство организации "Яунои-Лиетува", начиная с начальников апилинкес до членов верховного управления; активисты-агитаторы и постоянные ответственные сотрудники журналов "Яунои Карта" и "Академикас".

в/ Руководящий состав организаций таутининков и вольдемаристов среди интеллигенции и учащейся молодежи, как-то:

1. Нео-Литuania,
2. Филие-Литuania,
3. Гележинис вилкас,

ANNOTATION: The accounting regarding the last category is to be conducted jointly with the organs of the RKM and organs of the Narkomfin [People's Commissariat of Finance].

LITHUANIAN NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

a/ Leadership personnel of the Tautininki [Nationalist] organization; committeemen beginning with the apylinkės [district] up to chief leadership; activists-agitators and regular contributors to the political press of the Tautininki /after subdividing them according to office held by them/.

b/ Leadership personnel of the "Jaunoji Lietuva"

[Young Lithuania] organization, beginning with district leaders up to members of the supreme boards; activists-agitators and regular responsible contributors to the magazines "Jaunoji Karta" [The Young Generation] and "Akademikas" [The Academician].

v/ Leadership personnel of the Tautininki and Voldemarist organizations among the intelligentsia and students, such as:

1. Neo-Lituania,
2. Filiae Lituaniae,
3. Geležinis Vilkas [The Iron Wolf],
4. Lietuva [Lithuania],
5. Vilnija [The Vilnius Area],
6. Romuva,

3. -

4. Лиетува,
5. Бильния
6. Ромува,
7. Глиенас,
8. Рамове /офицеры запаса/.

г/ Руководство союза ремесленников /Верслининку сажига/.

д/ Бывшее руководство рабочей палаты /Дарбо Румай/.

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

ж/ Бесъ актив Вольдемариетской организации "Желез-ный Болт", постоянные сотрудники журналов "Жигис" и "Теву Жеме

з/ Руководящий состав организации "Шаулиш Сажига", от командиров взводов до начальников союза, членов централь-ного правления, членов штаба союза, актива советов подразде-лений - рот, дружин, как мужских, так и женских.

Постоянных сотрудников журнала "Тримитас".

ПОЛЬСКАЯ НАЦ. КОМПРЕВОЛЮЦИЯ.

Руководящий состав партии "Лагерь Националь-ного об"единения" /ОЗОН/ и постоянных сотрудников печатных органов.

2. Руководящий состав партии "Беспартийный Блок" /ББ/ и постоянных сотрудников печатных органов.

3. Руководящий состав "Польска партия социалис-тична" /ППС/ и постоянных сотрудников печатных органов.

4. Руководящий состав и актив "Партии народных демократов" /Эндеки/ и постоянные сотрудники печатных орга-нов.

5. Руководящий состав организации "Стрельцы" и постоянные сотрудники печати.

7. Plienas,

8. Ramovė /reserve officers/.

g/ Leadership of the Association of Tradesmen /Verslininkų Sąjunga/.

d/ Former leaders of the Chamber of Labor /Darbo Rūmai/.

e/ Members of the central and county boards of the association of teachers named after Basanavičius.

zh/ All regular members of the Voldemarist organi-zation "The Iron Wolf," regular contributors to the magazines "Žygis" and "Tėvų Žemė."

z/ Leadership personnel of the "Šaulių Sąjunga" [National Guard] organization, starting with platoon commanders up to commanders-in-chief of the Asso-

ciation, members of the central board, members of the Staff of the Association, active members of councils of the subdivisions—companies, units, both male and female.

Regular contributors to the magazine "Trimitas" [The Trumpet].

POLISH NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

1. Leadership personnel of "The Camp of National Unity" /OZON/ party and regular contributors to its press organs.

2. Leadership personnel of the "Non-partisan Bloc" /BB/ party and regular contributors to its press organs.

3. Leadership personnel of the "Polska Partja

4. -

6. Руководящий состав организации "Легионеры" и постоянные сотрудники печати.

7. Руководящий состав организации "Харцетство" и постоянные сотрудники печати.

8. Бесъ состав "Польской организации войсковой" /ПОВ/.

9. Актив молодежных буржуазно-националистических и фашистских организаций и постоянные сотрудники их печати.

10. Бывшие руководящие чиновники государственного аппарата.

11. Полицейские.

12. Охранники.

13. Офицеры разведывательных и контрразведывательных отделов.

14. Тюремщики.

15. Прокуроры и судейский состав, имевший отношение к политическим делам.

16. Кадровые офицеры действительной службы и под-офицеры действительной службы /продолжительное время служившие в армии сверхсрочно - кадровики/.

17. Осадники.

18. Офицеры и подофицеры КОП /корпус охраны пограничной/.

ЕВРЕЙСКАЯ НАЦ. Контрреволюция.

а/ Руководящий состав всех сионистских организаций и постоянные сотрудники печатных органов.

б/ Руководящий состав "Бунда" и постоянные сотрудники печатных органов.

Socjalistyczna" /PPS/ [Polish Socialist Party] and regular contributors to its press organs.

4. Leadership personnel and active members of the "Party of National Democrats" /the Endeki/ and regular contributors to its press organs.

5. Leadership personnel of the "Strzelcy" organization [Riflemen, equivalent to "Šaulių Sąjunga" of Lithuania and the National Guard in the United States] and regular contributors to its press.

— Page 4 —

6. Leadership personnel of the "Legionaries" organization and regular contributors to its press.

7. Leadership personnel of the "Harcerstwo" [Boy Scouts and Girl Guides] organization and regular contributors to its press.

8. The entire membership of the "Polish Military Organization" /POW/.

9. Active members of bourgeois-nationalist and fascist organizations of youths and regular contributors to their press.

10. Former directing officials of the state apparatus.

11. Policemen.

12. Security officers.

13. Officers of the intelligence and counter-intelligence departments.

14. Prison wardens.

15. Prosecutors and judges connected with political trials.

16. Cadre officers of the regular army and non-commissioned officers on active duty /who had served

5.

в/ Руководящий состав еврейских военизированных
и фашистских формаций:

1. "Союз евреев участников боев за литовскую независимость".
2. "Союз евреев Комбатантов".
3. "Бетар"
4. "Эл-Ал".

РУССКИЕ БЕЛО-УЛЬТРАПРАВИСНЫЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ.

- а/ Все члены организации "Братство русской правды"
/БРП/.
- б/ Все члены организации "Российский обще-воинский союз".
- в/ Все члены организации "Российский фашистский союз".
- г/ Все члены молодежной организации "Национальный
трудовой союз нового поколения" /НТСНП/.
- п/ Все члены организации "Ель поросль".
- е/ Все офицеры белых армии, контр-разведок и кар-
тельных отрядов.

УКРАИНСКАЯ НАЦ. КОНТР. РЕВОЛЮЦИЯ.

- а/. Все члены "Об"единение Украинских националистов"
/ОУН/.
- б/ Все члены "Украинского национал-демократического
об"единения" /УНДО/.

БЕЛОРУССКАЯ НАЦ. КОНТР.-РЕВОЛЮЦИЯ.

- а/ Руководящий состав всех националистических
контр-революционных белорусских формирований и постоянных сотрудни-
ков печатных органов.

long terms in the army in excess of conscription term
—the cadre personnel/.

17. Settlers.

18. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the
KOP /Frontier Guard Corps/.

JEWISH NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

- а/ Leadership personnel of all Zionist organiza-
tions and regular contributors to their press organs.
- б/ Leadership personnel of the "Bund" and regular
contributors to its press organs.

— Page 5 —

в/ Leadership personnel of Jewish militarized and
fascist formations:

1. "Association of Jewish Veterans of Wars for
Lithuanian Independence."
2. "Association of Jewish Combatants."

3. "Betar"

4. "El-Al."

RUSSIAN WHITE-EMIGRE FORMATIONS.

- а/ All members of the "Fraternity of Russian
Truth" /BRP/.
- б/ All members of the "Russian General Associa-
tion of Warriors" /ROVS/.
- в/ All members of the "Russian Fascist Associa-
tion."
- г/ All members of the youth organization of "Na-
tional Labor Association of the New Generation"
/NTSNP/.
- д/ All members of the "Mladorosy" [Young Rus-
sians] organization.
- е/ All officers of the White armies, counter-intelli-
gences and punitive detachments.

11. 10 JULY R.P.O.

а/ Германии	е/ С.Ш.А.
б/ Италии	ж/ Скандинавских стран
в/ Японии	з/ Прибалтийских стран
г/ Англии	и/ Восточные
д/ Франции	к/ прочие

Д. Прибывшие в Литовскую ССР из Германии или через Герм.
эмигранты, в отношении которых имеются пост точные и иные о
связи их с Германской или другими иноразведками.

Верно:

a/ Germany	e/ U. S. A.
b/ Italy	zh/ Scandinavian countries
v/ Japan	z/ Baltic countries
g/ England	i/ Vatican
d/ France	k/ Other countries.

Attest: /signed/ SEMYOKHINA

4. Neglect on duty penalized

Strictly Secret.

O R D E R

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

No. 0031 Contents: Regarding violations of the Chekist alertness by collaborators of the NKGB of the LSSR — KLYUCHAREV, LOVKOV, TRINKŪNAS, LINYOVA, and others.

No. 0031 Kaunas, May 13th, 1941.

I have repeatedly instructed the entire operational personnel of the Narkomat and of the county apparatus of the NKGB to maintain the Chekists alert on duty. Nevertheless, a series of facts attests that, up to the present time, the collaborators of the NKGB of the LSSR do not apply themselves seriously to this problem, and that criminal laxity is shown at times.

The following glaring phenomena were observed in the offices of the NKGB departments the night of May 8th to 9th, current year, during the rounds of inspection of the quarters of the People's Commissariat of State Security by responsible Officer on Duty, comrade RUBTSOV, and the Commandant's Deputy Officer on Duty, comrade TIMINSKY:

The warrant for arrest No. 7331 lay on top of the desk of SPO collaborator comrade LOVKOV in Cabinet [office room] No. 33; two inquest protocols and two notebooks with agent-operative entries were in plain sight in an open desk drawer of Part chief comrade KLYUCHAREV in Cabinet No. 38.

Folders with reports of the agents for the period 1940-1941 were in plain sight in the desk drawers belonging to Deputy Part chief, comrade JURGAITIS, in Cabinet No. 12 of the Kaunas county branch; in addition thereto, Officer on Duty at the Department Two—comrade SADCHIKOV, and Officer on Duty at the SPO—comrade DITKEVIČIUS, were sound asleep.

An inspection tour the night of May 9th to 10th, by responsible Officer on Duty, comrade CHEKALKIN, and Commandant on Duty, comrade ABISHAL, likewise disclosed irregularities in the Narkomat's departments, to wit:

Inspection of the Inquest Part offices revealed, in Cabinet No. 45, two pistols No. 448054 and 402821 with 27 cartridges lying in plain sight in an open drawer of the desk of investigator TRINKŪNAS.

A pile of interrogation papers, blank forms, etc., was found lying in the open desk drawers of investigators BYELOV and ŽILINSKAS in Cabinet No. 54.

In Cabinet No. 53, one desk drawer of investigator LEBED was open, disclosing copies of decrees, index data and interrogation of prisoners.

In Cabinet No. 32, the file cabinet of SPO secretary, comrade LINYOVA, containing the entire ex-

ecutive correspondence, was wide open.

Another impermissible, though "deep rooted," fact of our working routine demands attention: the operational personnel of the Narkomat departments, upon leaving work, leave torn scraps of paper with notations of an operational character, in the waste baskets.

The janitor of the NKGB Kommandantura removes these scraps of paper without being observed.

Such a situation offers no security against the deciphering of our work and violates the elementary rules of the Chekist conspiratorial environment and discipline.

The examples cited above are by no means tolerable and they demand a call to strict responsibility; however, bearing in mind that these facts were detected for the first time,

I O R D E R :

I announce a *strict reprimand with a warning* to comrade TRINKŪNAS, Senior Investigator of the Inquest Part, for having left 2 pistols with cartridges in the open desk drawers.

I announce a *reprimand* to Deputy Part Chief of the Kaunas county branch—JURGAITIS, and to SPO Secretary—LINYOVA, for having left important operational documents in the open drawers and in the filing cabinet.

I *warn* SPO Part Chief—KLYUCHAREV, Operational Plenipotentiary—LOVKOV, Inquest Part employees—LEBED, BYELOV and ŽILINSKAS, regarding their carelessness in safeguarding operational documents.

SPO Chief comrade TODES, Inquest Part Chief comrade ROZAUSKAS, and Department II Chief comrade PYADYSHEV,—must turn their attention toward elevating the Chekist discipline within their respective Otdyels.

I *forewarn the entire operational personnel of the NKGB of the LSSR that, in the event of a repetition of similar facts, I shall call violators to a much more severe accountability.*

I prohibit the discarding in waste baskets of any papers with notations of an operational character by the operational personnel, when leaving for home.

Officers on Duty at the Narkomat and branch offices must make night inspection of the offices every night, and must report to me and to Branch chiefs.

Chief of the Secretariat—comrade MASKHIN, is to report to me, without delay, what measures he proposes to invoke to insure the conspiratorial secrecy of the Chekist work.

Within five days, draft instructions for the Officers on Duty at the Narkomat and the Branch offices.

Acquaint the entire operational personnel, under their acknowledgment in writing, with the contents of this order.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE SECURITY OF THE LSSR
SENIOR MAJOR OF STATE SECURITY /GLADKOV/

LITUANISTICA IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

(Bibliography for 1946-1949)

Folklore

Compiled by Jonas Balys, Ph.D.

Books and Articles

Alseikaitė-Gimbutienė, M. *Die Bestattung in Litauen in der vorgeschichtlichen Zeit*. Tübingen, Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1946. 249 pp. (With 114 drawings through the text and 115 photographs on 26 plates).

Dissertation based on abundant archaeological and folkloristical material part of which was published for the first time. Many good illustrations, five maps and bibliography.

Augius, P. and Bačinskaitė, S. *Žalčio Pasaka* (Fairy Tale of an Adder). Germany, "Forma," 1947. 112 pp. (With 100 illustrations, 60 of which were printed from wood-cuts. 350 copies.)

A popular Lithuanian fairy tale was versified by S. Bacinskaite and lavishly illustrated by P. Augius. Explanatory notes in French. A publication of fine arts with folkloristic background.

Baltrušaitis, Jurgis. "Lithuanian Folk Art," *Lithuanian Bulletin* V-VI (New York, Lithuanian American Council, 1947/48).

With numerous illustrations. Essentially the same as the next book.

——— *Lithuanian Folk Art*. (Lithuania, Country and Nation Vol. III). Munich, T. J. Vizgirda, 1948. 80 pp. and 82 tables (256 illustrations). \$2.50.

Reviews: *Journal of American Folklore* Vol. 62 (1949) 338f. by Jonas Balys.

Balys, J. *Litauische Hochzeitsbräuche*. (Contributions of Baltic University No. 9. Hamburg, 1946). 78 pp.

Reviews: *Zeitschrift für slavische Philologie* XIX (Berlin, 1948) 452f. by Walter Anderson. *Le Mois d'Ethnographie Française* (Paris, 1948) No. 1 p. 10 by L. D. *Die Nachbarn I* (Göttingen, 1948) 140f. by Peuckert. *Journal of American Folklore* 62 (1949) 215 by Alfred Senn. *Folk-Liv* 12-13 (Stockholm, 1949) 219 by Juozas Lingis.

——— "Volkscharakter und Volksbräuche der Litauer," *Scholar* No. 1 p. 37-48. (Heidelberg, 1947).

An essay on folklore and psychology concerning the character of the Lithuanian people.

——— "Fastnachtsbräuche in Litauen," *Schweizerisches Archiv für Volkskunde* Bd. 45 (Basel, 1948) p. 40-69.

An extensive study about Shrove-tide customs in Lithuania. The author widely explored the unpublished material collected by the Lithuanian Folklore Archives as well as the printed sources, making comparative notes of the customs of other peoples. A dozen masks were reproduced with the article.

——— "Die Sagen von den litauischen Feen," *Die Nachbarn*, Jahrbuch für vergleichende Volkskunde, herausg. von Will Erich Peuckert, Verlag von Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht in Göttingen (Germany). Vol. I (1948) p. 31-71.

Some forty Lithuanian legends about fairies were given with numerous references and comparative notes. The mythological problem of fairy lore was stressed and emphasis given to the affinity with Celtic traditions.

——— "Lithuanian and Celtic Fairy-Lore," *Living in Freedom*, Augsburg, Published by Lithuanian Information Service, 1949, p. 49-53.

——— "The Musician at the Devils' Feast. A popular Lithuanian Legend," *Hoosier Folklore* VIII (1949) 43f.

——— *Lithuanian Historical Legends*. Chicago, Lithuanian Catholic Press Society, 1949. 104 pp. Illustrated. \$1.25.

Contains 95 legends in original language and a Motif-Index in English.

Reviews: *Hoosier Folklore* IX (1950) 31 by Herbert Halpert.

——— Articles in *Standard Dictionary of Folklore, Mythology and Legend*, Editor Maria Leach (New York, Funk and Wagnalls Co., 1949). p. 31: "Aitvaras"; p. 275: "Daina".

——— "Litauische Volksbräuche: volkskundliche Skizzen," *Folk-Liv* XII-XIII (Stockholm, 1948-49) 112-140.

Contents: Introduction (about method); 1. The mother Earth; 2. The Daily Bread; 3. The Fireplace; 4. Family and Community (a. The Single, b. Weddings, c. Children, d. Death); 5. The Work (of a farmer); 6. The Feast of the Year (Shrove-tide, St. Johannis).

Beliajus, V. F. "Koja, koja (Your foot, your foot)", Lithuanian Couple-ballroom, and Folk Games (Hit the Devil), *Viltis* 5, June 1947.

——— "Suktinis (the Twirler), Couple dance," *Viltis* 6, May 1948.

——— "Spalis, the month of Shiving," *Viltis* 6, September 1948.

——— "A few Words about the Lithuanian Folk Dance," *Viltis* 5, May 1947.

——— "Lithuanian Costumes," *Viltis* 5, November, 1947.

——— "Klumpakojis (The Wooden Shod)," a folk dance, *Viltis* 5, December, 1947.

——— "Guessing Numerals (A Lithuanian Folk Game)," *Viltis* 5, February, 1948.

——— "The Skrupskai, a Lithuanian Farm Homestead," *Viltis* 6, May, 1948.

——— (Transl.) "In a garden stood three maidens" (a Lithuanian Folk Song), *Viltis* 7, Summer of 1949.

Dargis, A. *Lietuvių vestuvių papročiai* (Lithuanian Wedding Customs). Göttingen, 1946. 48 pp. \$2.00.

The luxuriously edited book contains 16 pictures with an introduction by P. Augius. The comments to the pictures are translated into three languages; English, German and French. The pictures and description of certain alleged Lithuanian wedding customs are fantastic and not approved by the genuine folk tradition. The work on the whole is worthless from the folkloristic point of view, and may be of interest merely to the adherents of abstract art.

Gimbutas, Jurgis. *Das Dach des litauischen Bauernhauses aus dem 19. Jahrhundert*. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Holzbauwes. Stuttgart, 1948. 104 pp. und 24 Tafeln. In Kommission bei J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen. DM 12.

Dissertation about construction of roofs in the rural buildings of Lithuania. The author used a lot of unpublished material collected by the Cultural Museum in Kaunas and from his own investigations. An extensive bibliography, many pictures (131 drawings in text and 137 reproduced photos), several maps and an English summary make the book very useful.

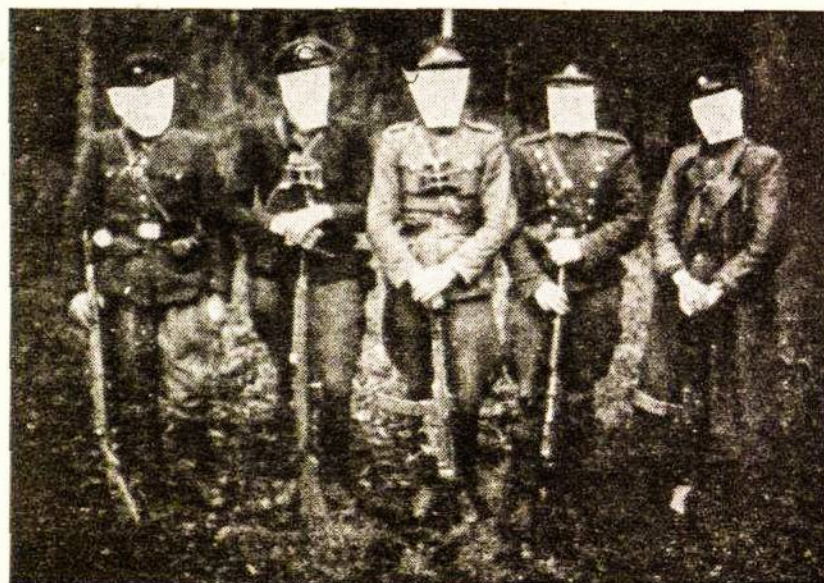
Girnius, Juozas. "The Lithuanian Spirit," *Living in Freedom* (Augsburg, 1949) p. 54-69.

A psychological essay about the character of Lithuanian people and its historical background.



LITHUANIA TODAY: HER SONGS ARE STILLED . . .

Lecture on Tactics instead of singing at the graduation exercises of a Guerrilla Non-Commissioned Officers School.



The Command of the "Kęstutis" Unit of Lithuanian Freedom Fighters in a native forest still held by the guerrillas.

Globa, Andrej. *Pesni narodov SSSR* (Songs of the peoples of the Soviet Russia). Moskva, 1947. (p. 169-184: texts of 8 Lithuanian folksongs in Russian translation, and on p. 763f. melodies of 5 songs).

Grinius, Kazys. "Prophilectamy via Lithuanian Sayings," *Viltis* 6 Jan.-Feb., 1949.

How to avoid sickness according to the popular sayings and beliefs.

Jakubėnas, Vladas. "The Evolution of Lithuanian Music. Folk-songs," *Lithuanian Bulletin* V (New York, 1947) No. 11 p. 7f.

Jungfer, Victor. *Litauen, Antlitz eine Volkes*. Versuch einer Kultursoziologie. (2. Aufl.). Tübingen, Patria-Verlag, 1948. 344 pp. (Mit Abb.) \$2.50.

A comprehensive description of the cultural achievements in independent Lithuania. The author, a German and former professor of Sociology at the University in Kaunas, after consulting the specialists in the field, gives a good review of the cultural life in Lithuania. The book consists of the following chapters: Language (p. 11-34), *Folklore* (p. 35-102), *Folk Art* (p. 103-150), Architecture (p. 151-178), Painting and Sculpture (p. 178-193), Music and Theater (p. 194-204), Literature (p. 205-314). The first edition appeared in Kaunas and Leipzig in 1939.

Litauischer Liederschrein. Volkslieder in Deutschen Uebertragungen und Nachdichtungen. Mit einer Einführung von . . . (2. Auflage). Tübingen, Patria-Verlag, 1948. 128 pp. (Illustr.). \$0.80.

Contains 48 songs, mostly literary versions of Lithuanian folksongs by German authors. The first edition appeared in Kaunas, 1939.

Jurgėla, C. "Relics of Paganism," *Lithuanian Bulletin* V (1947) No. 12 p. 3.

Jurkus, Paulius (Edit.) *The Twelve Ravens*. A Lithuanian Fairy Tale. Wood-cuts by Vaclovas Ratas. (Lithuania, Country and Nation Vol. XXVII). Munich, T. J. Vizgirda, 1949. 29 pp. (Printed 560 copies). \$2.50.

Krivickienė, Gražina. *Dainos: vieux chants lithuaniens*. Fribourg en Brisgau, Erwin Burda, 1949. 160 pp.

Contains 90 genuine folksongs from Liudvinavas and vicinity. The book is lavishly illustrated with modern linoleum-cuts by Viktoras Petravičius. The foreword was written by J. Balys, and the book closed with an article in French by Aleksis Rannit about "Petravičius, les Dainos, et l'ame de la Lithuanie."

Lingis, Juozas. Reviews of the book *Handbook of Lithuanian Folklore* by J. Balys (2 vols. Tübingen, 1948, in Lithuanian) in: *The Baltic Review* Vol. II (1949). 50-52, and *Folk-Liv* XII-XIII (1948-49) 214-216.

The book is written in Lithuanian, and the reviews in English.

Milosz, O. V. de L. *Oeuvres complètes*. Paris et Fribourg (Suisse), L. U. F. et Egloff, 1946-47. Tome 5: Contes et fabliaux de la vieille Lithuanie. 237 pp. Tome 6: Contes lithuaniens de ma Mère l'Oye; Origines de la Nation lithuanienne; Dainos.

The famous poet of Lithuanian descent, author of many poems written in French, gave two volumes of Lithuanian folktales and songs, which he transcribed into a literary version. The style is splendid. It is, however, no more the pure folklore, nevertheless interesting to see how deeply a great poet was inspired by true folk poetry. The first edition of the same work as three separate books appeared in 1928, 1930 and 1933 in Paris.

Spanish translation: "Los orígenes de la nación Lituana," traducción de Lysandro Z. D. Galtier, *Laikas* (El Tiempo, Lithuanian semi-monthly), Buenos Aires, 1950, No. 1 (17) ff.

Nieminen, Eino. *Litauische Volkslieder aus dem handschriftlichen Nachlass Prof. J. J. Mikkolas*. (Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae, Ser. B, Tom. 63, 1). Helsinki, 1949. 59 pp.

Contains 33 songs in Lithuanian with German translation. The songs were written down in about 1894 in the small town of Vistytis.

Russell Reaver, J. "Four Lithuanian-American Folk Tales," *Southern Folklore Quarterly* XII (1948) 259-265.

Seemann, Erich. "Deutsch-litauische Liederbeziehungen," *Jahrbuch für Volksliedforschung* 8 (1949, in progress).

This is the best study about Lithuanian folksongs written in the last ten years. The author has had much experience in this field and has worked for many years with the famous John Meier as his chief aid at the German Folksongs Archives in Freiburg i. Br. While writing this study, the author learned a good deal of Lithuanian and is able to read fluently the songs in their original language. He investigated 94 types of songs which are more or less common among the Germans and Lithuanians. Most of them, however, have no direct connection but are based on the third common source, namely, the traditions of various Slavonic peoples. The abundance of references makes the study extremely precious for every scholar dealing with the European folksongs.

Senn, Alfred. "Christmas Eve in Lithuania," *The American Slavic and East European Review* Vol. V (1946) 132ff.

Condensed and translated from J. Balys's article "Christmas Customs and Charms" published in the Lithuanian journal *Our Folklore* Vol. I (Kaunas, 1930) 124-153.

Shallna, Susanne. "Rūta, the Lithuanian Viltis 5, May, 1947.

Sturms, Ed. *Die Alkstätten in Litauen*. (Contributions of Baltic University No. 3. Hamburg, 1946). 36 pp.

"Alka" is the old word for a sacred place, usually a sacred grove, among the Lithuanians. The author had based his study mostly on topographical names of which 224 were located.

Simutis, Leonard J. *Lithuanian Music and the Characteristics of the Lithuanian Folk-Songs*. (Unpublished thesis for Master of Music submitted to DePaul University, Chicago, Ill., 1949). 86 pp. (dactylographed).

Chapter V. The Lithuanian Folk-Song: Melodic Structures, Tonality of the Lithuanian Folk-Songs, Regional Characteristics.

Sirvaitis, Rev. Kazimieras P. *Religious Folkways in Lithuania and their Conservation among the Lithuanian Immigrants in the United States*. (Unpublished thesis for Ph.D. submitted to The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., 1949). 756+ XXIII pp. (dactylographed).

The work has a subtitle "A Study in Acculturation" and was submitted to The School of Social Science, nevertheless, it has scores of purely folkloristic material. The author did field work, investigating about 100 Lithuanian immigrants and their descendants in this country.

Taylor, Archer. "A Lithuanian Formula Tale," *Journal of American Folklore* 59 (1946) 194.

Journals

Scholar. The magazine produced by young foreign scholars of the West Zones of Germany in collaboration with foreign professors. Sponsored by World Students Relief, Geneva-Switzerland. Editor and publisher Albertas Zubras, Häusserstr. 32, Heidelberg, Germany. No. 1 November, 1947, 112 pp. No. 2/3, 1948, 240 pp.

Contains several articles about folklore of the Baltic peoples. Articles written mostly by the Baltic scholars and students in exile, and printed in English or German; in the later case with English summaries.

Viltis (Hope). A Folklore and Lituanistica Magazine. (Started in 1943). It is published six times per year. The editor is V. F. Beliajus, 1028 E. 63rd Street, Chicago 37, Ill. \$2.00 per year.

The lavishly illustrated little magazine is mostly devoted to folk dances and costumes. The magazine gives several popular articles on folklore including reports about activities of circles of young people who are interested in traditional dancing and singing. Not only is Lithuanian folklore represented but also the folkloristic activities of many other peoples living in this country is equally considered.

Records

Album of Lithuanian Folk Dances. Contains dances, played by a five piece orchestra, directed by Vladas Markunas. The recording was supervised by V. F. Beliajus, and Frank Kaltman, and released by the FOLK CRAFT Studios of Newark, N. J. \$4.45.

Lithuanian Songs and Dances (on records). Montreal, Canada. \$10.00. The album contains five records, three of which contain six songs performed by Mrs. Elena Kardelis, and two records are of instrumental music recorded by three Lapinas brothers.

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.

Supreme Lithuanian Committee of Liberation—MEMORANDUM on the Restoration of Lithuania's Independence. Published by the Lithuanian Executive Council. 95 pp. and Map of the Boundaries. 1950. Price \$1.