

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

Peace Treaty with Russia
Moscow, July 12, 1920

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

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

Atlantic Charter
August 14, 1941

LITHUANIAN BULLETIN

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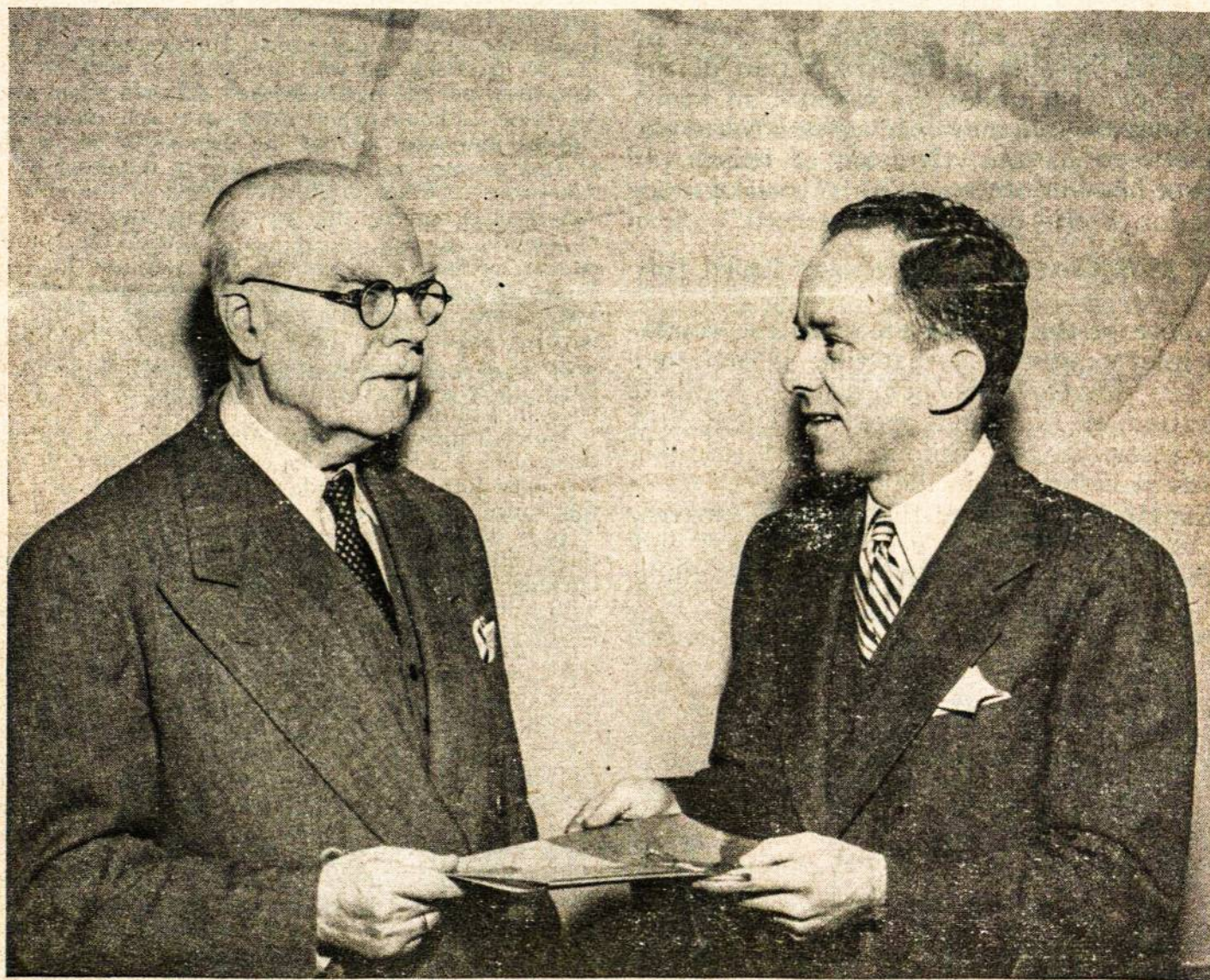
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Nos. 1-6

Lithuanian Independence Day Symbol of Freedom

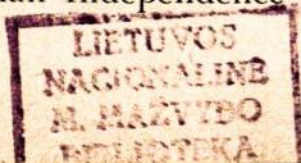


Mr. Foy D. Kohler (right), Chief, International Broadcasting Division, Department of State, presents a special copy of the first Lithuanian Language Program to the Minister of Lithuania, Mr. Povilas Zadeikis (left), on February 16, 1951.

Statement by EDWARD W. BARRETT,
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs

It gives me particular pleasure to participate in the opening program of the Lithuanian language transmissions of the Voice of America, on this day, February 16, when Lithuanians and their many friends everywhere are celebrating Lithuanian Independence Day.

The people and the Government of the United States, through these broadcasts, will seek to convey the genuine interest and concern which they take in the welfare of the Lithuanian people. The concern which is felt for the position of the Lithuanian people is not new. It was most forcefully expressed in a statement issued by the United States Government on July 23, 1940. On that date, the U. S. Government issued the following declaration:



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

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

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

"These principles constitute the very foundations upon which the existing relationship between the twenty-one sovereign republics of the New World rests.

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

That was a U. S. Government statement issued July 23, 1940.

The adherence of the United States to the fundamental principles expressed at that time is indicated by the fact that this Government has not recognized the incorporation of Lithuania into the USSR and continues to recognize the diplomatic and consular representatives of Lithuania in the U. S.

The Lithuanian broadcasts of the Voice of America will convey to the Lithuanian people a factual and unbiased picture of the motives and aims which guide

the United States in its international relations. Our aims are: peace, freedom and justice for all.

These broadcasts will also endeavor to bring to the people of Lithuania a true report on the contemporary American scene and the efforts of the people of the United States to achieve a fuller and richer life for all those who cherish freedom and liberty.

It is with these thoughts that I transmit to the people of Lithuania my own greetings as well as the greetings of the people and of the Government of the United States.

(State Department Press Release No. 119 of February 15, 1951; The Department of State *Bulletin*, No. 606, February 26, 1951, p. 354.)

Broadcast by Representative DANIEL J. FLOOD, (Pennsylvania) at the inaugural of the Lithuanian language "Voice of America" programs.

My name is Dan Flood. I was elected by the people of my district in Pennsylvania, a district in the hard-coal mining fields of the state. My constituents live in Luzerne County, the principal city of which is Wilkes-Barre. Among the people who have asked me to represent them in the Congress of the United States, there are more than 30,000 of Lithuanian stock. Most of them are third generation Lithuanians, which means that their grandparents immigrated to this country. When they came here they found the opportunity which America offers to all those who cherish freedom and who are ready to work to build up their own lives and the future of their children. I am glad to say that all these Lithuanian-Americans are well established American citizens now who uphold the democratic ideals and traditions of this country and who are highly respected by their fellow-Americans of other origins. It is one of the great privileges of American citizenship that we who are loyal to the United States of America do not forget our ties with the country of origin of our ancestors. We cherish and continue many of the good European traditions within the framework of our American way of life. And this is also true of the Lithuanian-Americans in my constituency. They have formed Lithuanian-American societies and clubs, and they have many churches in which the parish priests are Lithuanian-Americans who preach to their flock in Lithuanian.

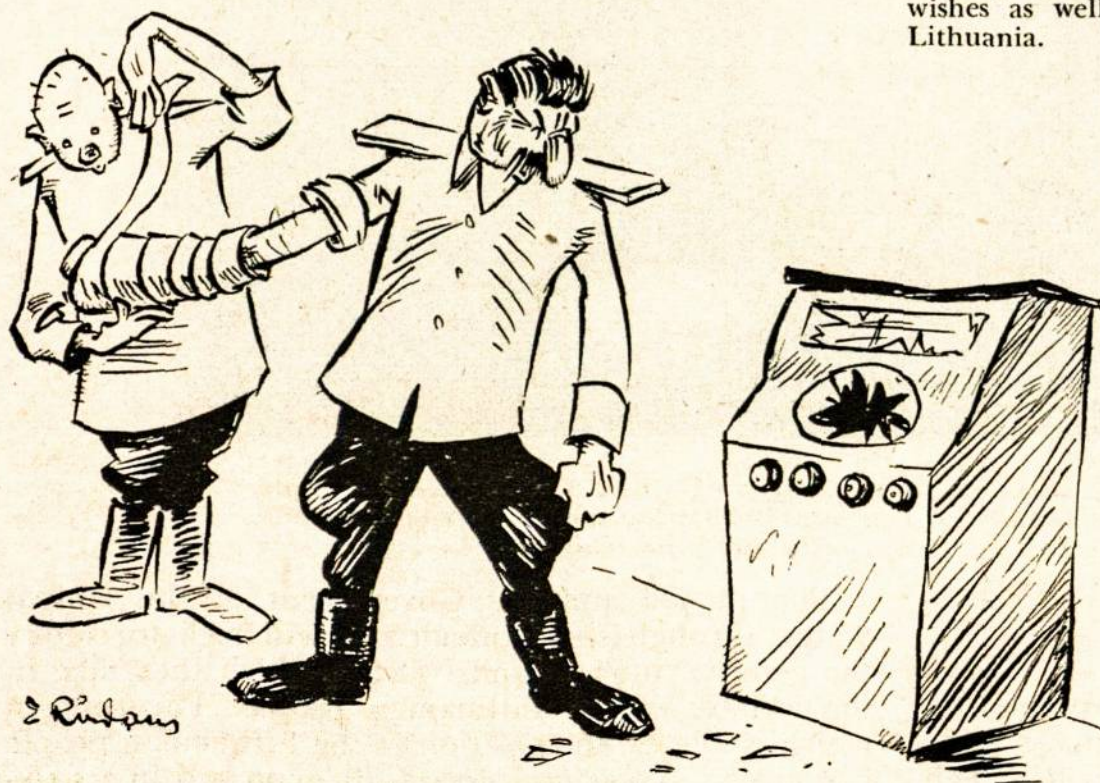
Now all these Lithuanian-Americans speak Lithuanian among themselves a great deal and celebrate today as every year, on February 16th, the birthday of the Republic of Lithuania, with folk songs, and festivals.

It is therefore my particular pleasure, as a representative of those citizens, to take the opportunity of the first Lithuanian language programs of the Voice of America, to relay my best wishes as well as those of my constituents to the People of Lithuania.

My Lithuanian-American constituents are very proud of the fact that the United States has refused to recognize the Soviet claim to the Baltic States and that we recognize the Minister of Lithuania to Washington as a representative of the Lithuanian people in the United States. My Lithuanian-American constituents look forward to the day when the Lithuanian People will again have their free choice as to their form of government and their national life.

Among these Lithuanian-Americans, many have achieved positions of respect and importance in our community. As an example, I can cite Mr. Peter Margie, a businessman of Wilkes-Barre who is a Senator in the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

All these people, as American citizens, are supporting fully the policy of peace with freedom and justice for all people. And that is why I think that on this day I can speak for all of them when I wish you, the People of Lithuania, that you may regain your freedom and may be able to work out your own destiny. It is with these thoughts that I am repeating to you what my Lithuanian-American constituents always say with conviction and confidence: *Kas bus nebus, Lietuva nepražus* (no matter what will happen, Lithuania will not perish).



KREMLIN ATTEMPTS TO INTERFERE WITH VOA
(E. Rirdans — LAIKS, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

LITHUANIA IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

The 33rd Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the People of Lithuania was solemnly observed in the United States and all over the globe—with the exception of in Lithuania itself and the Russian-controlled part of the world.

Governors—Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts, Henry F. Schricker, of Indiana, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, and John S. Fine of Pennsylvania—issued Gubernatorial Proclamations designating February 16, 1951 as "*Republic of Lithuania Day*." In Maryland, the House of Delegates maintained an old tradition by passing a Resolution, "That we, as representatives of the people of Maryland, hereby join our fellow citizens of Lithuanian birth or descent in commemorating the founding of the Republic of Lithuania and express the sincere hope that their motherland may again soon be re-established as a free and independent Republic."

Mayors of Baltimore, Los Angeles, Chicago, and a number of other cities published similar proclamations.

In the U. S. Senate

Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., of Massachusetts, spoke from the Senate floor on February 19:

Mr. President, 3 years ago today I spoke on the floor of the Senate on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of Lithuania's independence. On that occasion I noted with profound sadness the unhappy events which have led up to that nation's total disappearance behind the implacable shrouds of the iron curtain. I expressed my fervent hope that the day was not too distant when the sunlight of freedom and the blessings of liberty would again be enjoyed by the people of Lithuania. I voiced my concern that the United States seemed to be shutting its eyes to the conditions which persist in that unhappy small nation.

Three years have passed and last Friday marked the thirty-third anniversary of the declaration of independence by the people of Lithuania at Vilna on February 16, 1918. Again there is little cause for rejoicing or celebration. Our loyal Americans of Lithuanian descent, so many of whom fought in World War II to preserve individual dignity and freedom, have every reason to look to the Government of the United States for support and encouragement. They know that in Lithuania men and women are deprived of every possibility to enjoy civil rights, freedom of press, speech, and assembly, the right to express their will in free elections, and their right to worship in accordance with their religious convictions. They can tell better than I can of the mass deportations, the arrests, the quick trials, the reign of terror.

We in this country have rightly joined with other moral peoples in condemning the recent tragic case of Cardinal Mindszenty. But do we realize that in Lithuania there has been a systematic persecution of leading prelates of the church together with their assistants and associates? As a part of my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point the statement of the *Supreme Lithuanian Committee of Liberation* dated October 15, 1947, contained in its appeal to the United Nations, describing the treatment to which members of the clergy have been subjected under Soviet enslavement. . . .

Mr. President, these and other reported acts of incredible brutality are so shocking that it seems wholly inadequate merely to stand aside and refuse recognition to the unjustified annexation of Lithuania and the other Baltic countries. It seems to me that we must do more. We should exhaust every possible means at our disposal to help this brave little nation resume her rightful place among the free and peace-loving countries of the world.

This will take courage, patience, and intelligence. To all Americans who have ties of friendship and family with the

people of Lithuania, let me again express my profound hope that a way will be found to restore to that nation the liberty and freedom and prosperity which she deserves. May Lithuania's independence day be a day of true rejoicing.

Senator HERBERT R. O'CONNOR of Maryland spoke on the floor on February 21st:

Mr. President, Republic of Lithuania Day, February 16, was an occasion of outstanding importance to the Lithuanian-American colony of Maryland. In happier days, prior to the initiation of Communist aggression in Europe, it was a day of rejoicing and celebration, for Lithuania was free after years of enslavement and its progress in cultural and economic fields was of an extraordinary nature.

In the dark days which have descended upon the Baltic countries, Republic of Lithuania Day, while no longer an occasion for rejoicing, is replete with significance to those among us of Lithuanian birth and descent in that it serves to keep alive and strengthen the ideals of liberty and the determination that has never been extinguished in the hearts of free people anywhere to strive unceasingly until freedom again is achieved.

It was in accordance with this spirit that the Baltimore Council of Lithuanian Societies adopted a resolution in commemoration of the thirty-third anniversary of the declaration of independence by the people of Lithuania at its 1951 Republic of Lithuania celebration.

I present the resolution for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

Senator EVERETT DIRKSEN of Illinois addressed the Lithuanian Independence Day observance in Chicago. Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS made the following remarks in the U. S. Senate on March 1st:

Mr. President, February 16, 1951, marked the thirty-third anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. This republic declared its independence on February 16, 1918. It was free and independent until May [June] 15, 1940, when, by force of arms, it was brutally occupied by the Russian Communists. The same fate fell on the unfortunate people of Latvia and Estonia. The Russian Politburo took advantage of the war to snuff out the independence of these brave but small states.

Since that time, the godless Russian Communists have deported hundreds of thousands of unfortunate Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians to the forced labor camps in Siberia, where their only escape is a slow and lingering death.

The United States has fortunately never recognized the occupation of these countries by Russia. But I believe we should do more than simply withhold recognition. Mr. President, I am only one Senator, but I want to raise my voice against this ruthless exploitation and enslavement of these valiant peoples. And I think it shows, without any doubt, the type of country and the type of system we are dealing with. We must stop this evil philosophy which clearly seems bent on taking over and enslaving all the peoples of the world; and ultimately Lithuania, like the other Baltic peoples, must be free and independent. May the Lord speed the coming of that day.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY of Wisconsin observed in the Senate on March 7:

Mr. President, on February 19 there was observed throughout America the thirty-third anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence of Lithuania. On this occasion there gathered together in communities throughout America patriotic citizens of Lithuanian descent who commemorated the deeds of Lithuanian heroes in securing and striving to maintain the sovereignty of that land. Like the people of the other Baltic countries and of other areas which have been enslaved by the tyrannous power of the Soviet Union, the common people of Lithuania have experienced the worst tortures of slavery that evil men can devise.

I trust that for our part, the people and the Government of America will continue to make known to the government of Russia the fact that we have not forgotten the horrors which have been perpetrated on the subject peoples behind the iron curtain. May the conscience of mankind never become such as to allow us to remain silent before inhuman sadism. . . .

Senatorial Messages

A number of U. S. Senators released special statements—through the Lithuanian American Information Center in New York and, in some cases, directly to their constituents. We shall quote some extracts:

So long as the free nations of the world have the will to preserve their heritage and show their present disposition to repel aggression and fight the philosophy that men are slaves of the State, the Martyred people of Lithuania have reason to hope for their eventual liberation and the re-establishment of their national entity.

Notwithstanding the acts of the recent past, the American people have not deserted or forgotten their friends of kindred free spirit in Lithuania and among those of Lithuanian extraction.

It is appropriate that the common bonds and objectives of our two peoples should be re-declared on this Thirty-third Anniversary of Lithuanian Independence.

U. S. Senator KENNETH S. WHERRY (Nebraska)
Senate Republican Floor Leader

The brutal enslavement of the Lithuanian people by Soviet Russia is one of the supreme tragedies of our times. The Soviet tactics which include suppression of civil liberties, the separation of families and mass deportations, constitute the practice of genocide in its most repulsive form.

Like millions of my fellow Americans, I look forward to the day when Lithuania will again be free and its people able to determine the course of their own lives and liberties.

U. S. Senator BRIEN McMAHON (Conn.)

The tragedy of observing the 33rd Anniversary of Lithuania's independence on this 16th day of February lies in the unhappy fact that she is no longer free. . . .

If there is hope for Lithuania that hope lies with you Americans of Lithuanian descent. . . . You can and you must preserve the cultural hopes of your nation. And you can do this best by supporting Marianapolis [College] as a cultural institution, the last capitol and hope for Lithuania.

The preservation of this Lithuanian culture would also confer a blessing on this country for America would then be known as the nation whose people aided and encouraged this important aspect of the world's culture. . . .

I was pleased to note that this resolution [of November 18, 1950, passed by the Waterbury Lithuanian American Council] praised the work of Dr. Raphael Lemkin for his noble efforts on behalf of the Genocide Convention. It is hoped that this Convention may in the future prevent such atrocities as those which we may assume have decimated Lithuania and other enslaved nations. I called this resolution to the attention of the State Department and it is my understanding that an answer is currently being prepared so that I may forward to President [Alexander J.] Aleksis and his Council. We will at least know what steps are being taken by the State Department in line with some of these excellent recommendations. Indeed it would be safe to say that such resolutions as this may have prompted the Department to begin broadcasting to Lithuania. I hope one day these broadcasts will be heard by a free Lithuania.

U. S. Senator WILLIAM BENTON (Conn.)

The unilateral action of the Soviet Union in absorbing the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia is in sharp contrast with the United States of America granting complete freedom to the Philippine Republic and of Great Britain granting independence to India and Pakistan.

Some day Lithuania will again be a free and independent country, and the countless thousands of her people who have been liquidated by communist terrorism and sent to labor camps in Siberia should arouse the conscience of the World to the point where there will be no recognition or approval of this Soviet destruction of the liberties of a free people.

U. S. Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND (Calif.)

The story of Lithuania like Estonia, Latvia, and Finland is one of patriotism and heroic action to acquire freedom, and then through the brutal aggression of Soviet Russia to lose it, and to lose it partly through the military alliance between America and Communist Russia in 1941, followed by American

shipments to Soviet Russia of some \$16 billion in equipment through which she has been able to bring and maintain her present power. Further appeasement which added to her power was the secret agreements entered into by our last two Presidents which has greatly accentuated this power, even though the United States of America has never recognized the status of Lithuania and other Baltic States resulting directly from Russian aggression.

I am convinced that although the Lithuanian people are today fighting a grim battle for life against the brutal policies of Soviet Russia, the day may not be far distant when the tide will turn, and once again Lithuania will take her place among the liberty-loving nations of Europe. When the time is ripe, I feel that America will render the Lithuanian nation every possible assistance.

U. S. Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS (Delaware)

I am indeed pleased to note the 33rd anniversary observance of the independence of Lithuania. We are all aware of the hardship and privation which the people of that country are suffering at the hands of the Soviet leaders. I am sure the cause of freedom burns brightly in the hearts and minds of not only the Lithuanians but those citizens of the other Baltic nations and those of the Balkan countries as well.

I join with you in the hope that the day of liberation is not far distant.

U. S. Senator J. ALLEN FREAR, JR. (Delaware)

The courage of the Lithuanians to oppose aggression many years ago against insurmountable odds will live forever in the minds of free men in the world, and I am confident, as I am sure Lithuanian-Americans are, that such a spirit cannot be exterminated by Russian occupation.

You have my every good wish in your fight to reclaim your homeland.

U. S. Senator HOMER E. CAPEHART (Indiana)

I wish to extend my good wishes on the 33rd anniversary of the independence of Lithuania on February 16, 1951.

U. S. Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH (Maine)

Between World Wars I and II Lithuania clearly established her right to a place of dignity and respect in the family of free nations. Her contribution to the cause of freedom was a remarkable one, and one to be cherished by all who believe in the dignity of the human individual.

The grimness of the situation in which Lithuania has now for a number of years found itself should, as I know well it does, stimulate freedom-loving people everywhere in our common cause of brotherhood and peace.

Because America is as it is, magnificently made up of people of good will from every land, the stake which Lithuanian Americans have in the revival of that freedom and dignity which once was their mother country's is a great and thought-provoking one.

U. S. Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (Mass.)

On the occasion of the 33rd Anniversary of Lithuanian Independence, I am pleased to pay respects to our fellow citizens of Lithuanian descent and to join with them in fervent prayers for the well-being of the friends and relatives in their native land. We all know the martyrdom of the traditionally freedom loving people of the Lithuanian Republic; how they were the first to come under the heel of the Soviet tyrant. Today, then, Lithuania is a symbol of ruthless Russian aggression and oppression in violation of all laws of God and man. We must look forward to the day when Lithuania, restored to her independence, will be again a symbol of freedom in a world of peace, and we must work toward that day.

U. S. Senator HOMER FERGUSON (Michigan)

The free world today is engaged in an all-out struggle with Russian Communism.

In nation after nation the lights of freedom have been dimmed as one national group after another have fallen prey to the territorial and political ambitions of the Kremlin.

In these dark days it is encouraging to know that even in those nations, around whom the iron curtain of Communism has fallen, there remain countless numbers of people who yet hope and live for the day when their liberty and freedom will be restored.

It seems to me that America should take heart in the knowledge that nearly a million Lithuanian-Americans are determined to do all in their power to keep the fires of hope and aspiration burning in their native land.

I am honored to add my voice of encouragement to those who fight for the restoration of Lithuania's freedom and to express the hope that one day soon her people shall stand once more a free and independent nation."

U. S. Senator STYLES BRIDGES (New Hampshire)

The ruthless and cynical seizure of Lithuania by Soviet Russia was one of the first proofs of the character of the Soviet regime, whose aggressive power has today grown so great as to threaten peace and freedom throughout the world. Today, as we Americans build our defensive power in partnership with those other nations that still enjoy the blessings of freedom and independence, we must remember that we are committed also to a higher and more inclusive partnership—the partnership of men and women everywhere who strive for human freedom. Foremost among those engaging in this struggle are those who, like the people of Lithuania, are already behind the Iron Curtain and have felt the full impact of totalitarian oppression. Their heroic underground resistance will be one of the brightest pages in the history of the struggle for freedom in our time.

It is fitting, therefore, that we should pause on the anniversary of Lithuania's independence to honor those brave Lithuanians who have risked their lives, and in so many cases have died, in the hope that that independence would be re-established. Their sacrifice will never be forgotten by the American people who share their devotion to human liberty.

U. S. Senator H. ALEXANDER SMITH (New Jersey)

I am pleased to send my very best wishes to the Lithuanian American Council, its members and friends, on the thirty-third anniversary of independence of Lithuania.

Lithuanian Americans as well as Lithuanians everywhere, although saddened by the plight of those shut off from us by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites, should nevertheless be proud of contributions their people have made and are still making in fight for true freedom for all peoples of the world.

Have faith and continue to devote your energies to the cause of Right, to the end that there will be a universal acceptance of dignity of individual man, a concept so basic to democracy, Christianity, and our way of life. May the blessings of the Father of us all attend your noble efforts.

U. S. Senator ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON (New Jersey)

To Americans of Lithuanian descent . . . I send warm greetings and every good wish. They are joined in this observance by millions of their fellow-Americans who know, with them, that the spark of freedom fanned into flame with the Declaration of Independence at Vilnius can never be smothered by the tyranny of Soviet Russia.

The Government of the United States has refused steadfastly to recognize this Soviet conquest of the Republic of Lithuania. The American people know that the survival of western civilization is dependent upon the rule of reason, of law, and of justice. They know that the oppression of one nation by another strikes at the very foundation of human liberty; it cannot be tolerated by the free nations of the world.

In spite of the cruelty and ruthlessness of the Soviet conquerors, in a desperate effort to exterminate Lithuania as a nation, the heroic people of Lithuania continue to resist their oppressors. In this dark hour, the American people have far more than a casual bond of sympathy for the people of Lithuania. As true friends, they are distressed by the suffering of these gallant people, and at the same time, they are impressed profoundly by their great courage and strength of character.

Knowing that right must triumph ultimately over might and that freedom must prevail finally over slavery, the American people look forward with assurance to the day when those who are enslaved behind the Iron Curtain will be delivered from the yoke of Soviet oppression. In the meantime, they exhort their beleaguered friends in Lithuania to stand fast and to gain renewed strength in their resistance, in the knowledge that justice must inevitably and at long last be supreme.

U. S. Senator IRVING M. IVES (New York)

This thirty-third anniversary of the independence of Lithuania is for all a day when we must re-dedicate ourselves to the liberation of a people who, after a century of Russian domination, and brief years of independence, are again under the heavy yoke of foreign tyranny.

It is the prayer of all of us that the spirit and courage of the people of Lithuania will remain steadfast and unchanged during these dark days of oppression. To those Americans with friends and relatives in their native country, I can offer only the continuing hope that they may again be reunited through the re-establishment of a free and independent Lithuania.

All who are devoted to freedom, liberty, and justice are resolved to hasten that day of the deliverance of Lithuania into the family of free nations.

U. S. Senator HERBERT H. LEHMAN (New York)

The 33rd anniversary of the independence of Lithuania is a painful reminder that the great struggle against Communistic aggression and expansion must never cease.

Heroic Lithuania is a tragic example of the menace of Communism to the free peoples of the world. At a time when the deep shadow of Communism is falling more darkly over large portions of today's world, we should all give encouragement to Lithuania's struggle to establish her right to a place in the family of free nations.

U. S. Senator JAMES H. DUFF (Pennsylvania)

The deplorable conditions existing inside occupied Lithuania today throw a ghastly cloak of human misery over what should be a happy national holiday in a free country.

During its period as an independent nation Lithuania demonstrated honorably and well its right to a place among the free nations of the world.

I sincerely hope that the Voice of America broadcasts which are beamed to the occupied countries behind the Iron Curtain bring some note of assurance to the people of Lithuania to assure them that their cause is a just one and not forgotten by the people of this country.

As American Lithuanians pause to observe the significance of February 16th you may be sure that many of their fellow Americans join with them in hoping that Lithuania may soon be able to take its place again as a free nation.

U. S. Senator KARL E. MUNDT (So. Dakota)

I want to extend my best wishes to all Lithuanians on the 33rd anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. I join you in the hope that its independence, which has been temporarily put aside by Soviet occupation, will soon be restored.

U. S. Senator ESTES KEFAUVER (Tennessee)

The establishment as independent countries of the three little Baltic states was one of the great human achievements. This achievement has been trampled upon and erased by the brutal aggression of the Soviet government.

In spite of murder, torture, starvation, and exile, we may hope that the spark of freedom is still preserved in Lithuania. The free nations of the world must never for a moment forget the slavery into which the peoples behind the iron curtain have been driven.

If we of the western world are patient, persistent, and wise it may yet be possible to restore human freedom even in Lithuania.

U. S. Senator RALPH E. FLANDERS (Vermont)

I know that all American Lithuanians observing the 33rd Anniversary of Lithuanian independence this year will feel both pride and bitterness—pride over the progress attained by Lithuania during her years of independence; bitterness over the suffering which has come to their homeland, now behind the Iron Curtain of Communist Russia.

True Americans are behind your fight to regain freedom. Your cause is part of that fight which we must continue to wage here in America to rid our government of the dupes and traitors. We must get rid of the saboteurs here in America who would wreck our every effort to fight Communism in all its forms and shapes.

With every Hiss, every Remington that is removed from power here in America, the hope of Lithuania and other Iron Curtain countries should grow stronger.

U. S. Senator JOE MCCARTHY (Wisconsin)

In the House of Representatives

A number of Congressmen spoke directly from the floor in Congress, while others addressed local observances of the Lithuanian Independence Day by their constituents.

Majority Leader JOHN W. McCORMACK of Massachusetts noted in his speech that the Lithuanian anniversary "the world must not forget—it is a warning to aggressors and a challenge to the free. . . . As Shakespeare wrote: 'For though usurpers sway the rule awhile, yet heavens are just, and time suppresseth wrongs.'" Speaking further he said:

I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a sturdy, gallant, and resolute people who have made many significant contributions to the cause of human justice and freedom. I am keenly aware that many weighty matters of great national and international importance are awaiting your earnest attention, but it would be inexcusable if we did not pause, however, briefly to pay heartfelt tribute to a sister republic and to bestow on that republic the honor and acclaim which it so richly deserves.

After reviewing briefly the nation's history, Mr. McCormack continued:

We grieve for the resolute and heroic Catholic nation, because at this moment in history it is temporarily enslaved. Yet we glory in its past achievements and in the fierce and undying determination of its unconquerable people to regain at whatever cost and sacrifice their former liberty and independence.

The Lithuanians are one with us and with all the people of the free world in their wholehearted dedication to the great principles and ideals of democratic freedom. They are one with us in sharing that glorious Christian culture which nurtured Europe through many bleak and stormy centuries and which, please God, is surely to triumph over the menacing forces of oppression and tyranny.

We are therefore proud to commemorate Lithuanian Independence Day, and to express the sincere hope that Lithuania may soon resume its honored place and position among the free nations of the world. We hope that soon the white knight may ride again, freely as of yore, and the yellow, green, and red banner may again wave unhindered to symbolize Lithuania's ripened harvests of grain, her green forests, and the patriot blood which has not yet ceased to flow.

Minority Leader JOSEPH W. MARTIN, also of Massachusetts, told the Congress:

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the thirty-third anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. Under the domination of Communist Russia, there still exists the yearning of centuries for freedom. To be a free people has been the age-old aspiration of the Lithuanians. For a few years, between the two World Wars, liberty was enjoyed and cherished. Then came the Soviet occupation and with it came the loss of freedom and misery to the people of Lithuania.

Several hundred thousands paid the price of loss of their lives. Victims were tortured; suffered from planned starvation, and finally were exiled to prison or slave labor camps. Husbands were separated from their wives and children; sent to different Siberian camps; and the children reared in complete contradiction to their cultural and religious backgrounds.

Behind the iron curtain, Lithuania cannot publicly proclaim its constant yearning for liberty. Soviet oppression has taken care of that. But the people in that unfortunate country keep on praying for the day of deliverance. They maintain an heroic underground capable of spreading intelligent American truth.

Here in America, the Lithuanians keep alive the spirit of their national aspirations.

May these aspirations some day become a reality.

That is the universal hope of Americans who believe in freedom and in the independence of nations to govern themselves.

Representative LEO E. ALLEN of Illinois introduced a resolution received from his constituents of Rockford, Ill., and his reply thereto. Speaking from the Congressional floor, Mr. Allen said:

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the thirty-third anniversary of the national independence of Lithuania.

We find, however, that instead of enjoying that independence which was earned through great sacrifice, this brave, liberty-loving people are struggling in the throes of oppression and aggression.

It is high time that this Nation take a firm stand in defense of a people who have by force of arms lost that freedom for which we have pledged support. I urge the Congress and the Department of State to take appropriate action to bring to an end this reign of terror and oppression.

Representative ALBERT P. MORANO of Connecticut noted in his brief address the terrible losses of the Lithuanian nation suffered since the Soviet aggression of June 1940. He stressed that

Today the members of the Lithuanian underground movement, risking their lives to fight the Russians in Lithuania, are in the same camp as American boys trying to hold back Communist aggression in Korea. Their fight is the fight for all free nations for freedom and democracy.

On this anniversary of Lithuanian independence, we think of all these thousands of people who died for their country, and we look forward to seeing again a free and prosperous Lithuania.

Representative EDITH NOURSE ROGERS reminded the Congress of the Soviet aggression against Lithuania and recited in full the memorable pronouncement of the U. S. policy dated July 23, 1940. Mrs. Rogers noted the continuing adherence of this country to the principles expressed in 1940, and continued:

The attitude of the United States Government toward Lithuania and the continuing active interest which this Government maintains in the welfare of the Lithuanian people are further indicated by the fact that Voice of America broadcasts in the Lithuanian language are being inaugurated on February 16, 1951. . . .

Mr. Speaker, I join with the Lithuanians in this country and all over the world in trying to help Lithuania regain her freedom from communism and Russian domination. It is a hard time for the Lithuanians as they are battling against Communistic rule. We join with other freedom loving countries in extending good wishes to them in their fight for freedom and the protection of their people. The fact that the United States is greatly interested in them is shown by the Voice of America broadcasts beginning tomorrow to Lithuania in the Lithuanian language.

Good luck to the Lithuanians and may they very soon again be free.

Representative ROY W. WIER of Minnesota in his speech from the floor reviewed the advance of aggression. He noted:

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were the first of the small nations democratically erected after the First World War to feel the brunt of Soviet aggression. . . .

Significantly, the program of Communist persecution has been aimed primarily at the extinction of religion in Lithuania. . . .

Under a vicious, cruel, and bloody program, the moral, social, political, economic, cultural, and military life of Lithuania has been absorbed by a collective Communist regime which has been dictated by the Soviet masters in the Kremlin.

Cries from the people of Lithuania in their crucifixion have reached us feebly from behind the iron curtain.

The terrible tragedy visited upon this small nation serves as a grim reminder that the great sacrifices of two World Wars will have been hopeless offerings if Lithuania and the other . . . nations are not rescued from the grip of Soviet imperialism.

Everlastingly to our credit, this Nation has never recognized the absorption of Lithuania and her neighboring states into the land mass of the Soviet Union.

This refusal to recognize the conquest of Lithuania serves as a continual condemnation of, and protest against, the unlawful occupation of that noble little country by Russian military might. . . .

. . . I express the fervent hope that our foreign policy . . . in the near future, may become articulate enough to include a strong demand that the Soviet Union liberate Lithuania from the strangle hold of communism so that it may once again arise as a free and independent nation on the Baltic shores.

Representative LANSDALE G. SASSCER of Maryland addressed the Congress "to restate my feelings of sympathy that I have previously expressed on the floor

of the House, not only for the courageous Lithuanians still under the thumb of Russian aggression, but for our own citizens of Lithuanian ancestry who feel so keenly the separation from their mother country. These thoughts are graphically expressed" in a letter which he received from Miss Mary M. Kizis, the executive secretary of the Lithuanian American Information Center in New York. The Congressmen cited excerpts from the letter and concluded:

Freedom-loving Americans everywhere admire the spirit through which this small country had attained its independence, and it is the hope of all of us that Lithuania may soon again take its place among the free democracies of the world.

Representative PHILIP J. PHILBIN of Massachusetts spoke with great emotion on the subject:

Mr. Speaker, how sad, how pathetic, how tragic was the thirty-third birthday of Lithuanian independence.

A nation reared in sacrifice, devoted to a supreme religious faith, loyal to inspiring principles of freedom, broken on the rack of Communist betrayal, Communist tyranny, and Communist persecution, torture, exile, and systematic murder.

Crushed under the heel of an abominable and most cruel oppression, lashed with the stinging whip of the Marxist dictator, its people stripped of all human rights, brave Lithuania is forced at gun point to grovel at the feet of ruthless, Godless, Communist conquerors. Nor is she alone in this frightful plight. Many other fine Christian democratic nations, many other noble free peoples share her unspeakable lot.

And what has this great, free government done to help her and other nations like her? What has this Congress done? What has our State Department done?

This Nation cannot evade its share of responsibility for Yalta and Teheran and other conferences where the rights of free peoples were bartered away to international Communism on the auction block, where millions of free human beings were moved as pawns to satiate the lust and greed and designs of the organized conspiracy against freedom known as World Sovietism.

What has the United Nations done to help these tragic peoples? Is not that organization the so-called guarantor of human rights? Why has it not moved to correct the frightful injustices against free peoples of whom Lithuania is such a pitiful example? Why have not our representatives in that body spoken out in justifiable anger in a demand for the righting of these great wrongs which are enslaving the free and the brave of so many lands? Can we further tolerate this horrible genocide?

Pious declarations of which we have many, are not enough. Soft words of solace, we so frequently hear, are not sufficient. Shoving these great causes of human freedom to the back of the stage will never do. It is a shameless course unworthy of America. I call upon this Government and upon our representatives in the United Nations for action. I call upon them to demand the liberation of these enslaved Christian peoples. And if a deaf ear is turned to our pleas, we have our remedy—cut off diplomatic relations with the oppressors until they conform with basic principles of human rights. Let us act now.

Representative Philbin certainly suggested a very practical and effective remedy in dealing with the Soviet enemies of human progress and rights.

Representative RAY J. MADDEN of Indiana spoke for ten minutes. He reviewed the honorable record of the Lithuanian people in human history and in self-government. He surveyed the present plight of that nation and related the Korean war to that plight. He said:

The free and democratic countries in the world must stand shoulder to shoulder in this fight. America has learned through experience that aggression and slavery anywhere on the globe is a constant threat to our own liberty and the liberty of all free nations. If our free nations continue this fight, Stalin and his Soviet dictatorship will eventually be destroyed by insurrection from within or defeated by forces from without. That day will eventually come, and let us hope it will be soon.

When that day arrives, Lithuania will again take its place among the free and independent nations of the world, with the rededication of another declaration of independence, the same as they did 33 years ago tomorrow.

Congressman Madden then read the Gubernatorial Proclamation issued by Governor Schricker of Indiana.

The pages of *The Congressional Record* were enriched with excellent sentiments and statements inserted therein on the occasion of the Lithuanian Anniversary.

Representative DONALD L. JACKSON of California reassured that "Freedom will come again to the Poles, to the Lithuanians, to the Estonians, and to all of the others who place their faith in a divine being and an ordered world."

Representative JAMES T. PATTERSON of Connecticut noted that the return of freedom is a great task, "but the example of the Lithuanians is a beacon for all to follow in attaining our goal."

Representative JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI of Illinois protested against the forcible conversion of Lithuania "into a Soviet colony" and the "criminal acts of the occupant . . . aggression and genocide," which he reviewed with consistent details.

Representative THOMAS J. LANE of Massachusetts printed the entire text of the speech he delivered at Lawrence, Mass. He noted:

A man who does not stand up for his friends, who fails to come to their aid when they are attacked, will wind up by having no friends when he needs them. And the same goes for any nation. . . .

That is why we must share some part of the blame for the present misfortune of Lithuania. . . . And the result is that we must make up for this neglect the hard way now.

. . . . We must declare that we will work for the liberation of all nations that have been conquered by Red Russian imperialism. Nothing less will suffice if there is to be peace and freedom for all the peoples of this earth.

High on the list of the wrongs that must be righted is the restoration of independence of the brave people of Lithuania.

Representative ADOLPH J. SABATH of Illinois encouraged the Lithuanians that "the flame of liberty, ingrained in the hearts and souls of people by the God of love and justice is eternal in humankind; it is the eternal, unquenchable light. . . . It may be dimmed; it may seem to have been obliterated by those who never believed in light, but it will flare anew ere long, brighter and more enduring than ever."

Representative HAROLD D. DONOHUE of Massachusetts published his speech made at Worcester, Mass., in Our Lady of Vilna Parish Hall, and the resolution, voted thereat. He stated among other things:

In simple justice, our Government must insist that the Lithuanian people be permitted their inalienable right to govern their internal existence as they themselves see fit.

You must dedicate yourselves today to the determined revelation and presentation—to the world—of the facts and truth about Lithuania, so that the United Nations shall accept the full moral and humanitarian responsibility of restoring the independence of Lithuania. May God grant that this will be accomplished within the year.

Representative THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ of Illinois noted the parallel of the fate of Lithuania and her historic partner, Poland. He said:

In our search for a formula to establish world peace we cannot fail to resolve to include restoration of full independence and liberty to them as an essential and indispensable condition, without which there can be no hope for a just and permanent peace.

Representative PETER W. RODINO, JR., of New Jersey recalled the memorandum presented by the Lithuanian underground in 1948:

There is a little country in this weary world where since 1941, day and night, year in and year out, machine guns and

automatic rifles roar, hand grenades explode, and fierce flames pierce the skies. . . . This is called Lietuva—Lithuania.

Representative JOHN LESINSKI, JR., of Michigan, included in his remarks the statement by the Lithuanian American Information Center.

Representative EDWARD A. GARMATZ of Maryland cited in full the speech of Dr. Juozas Kajeckas of the Lithuanian Legation, which he was privileged to hear at Baltimore, and the resolutions voted by citizens of Baltimore on that occasion.

Representative ARTHUR G. KLEIN of New York reminded the Congress that "It has been 12 long years since the lights went out in the Baltic States," which states are "dedicated to the same democratic ideals and form of government which has endured in these United States." He said he was "happy to salute the American people of Lithuanian birth or descent and to join with them in observance of February 16."

The indefatigable Representative DANIEL J. FLOOD of Pennsylvania who, with Congressman JOHN J. ROONEY of New York, shared the bulk of the study and efforts to make possible the Lithuanian language broadcasts, and with that the Latvian and Estonian programs, appeared thrice in behalf of Lithuania. The Lithuanian translation of his speech inaugurating Lithuanian broadcasts was beamed to Lithuania over the Voice of America; he included his other remarks on the Lithuanian Independence Day three days later in *The Congressional Record*; and he brought to Congressional attention the resolutions voted by his Pittston, Pa. constituents.

Representative B. W. (PAT) KEARNY of New York urged the Congress to "convey as best we can to the people of Lithuania a message of hope and friendship" and "the lasting friendship of our people in America."

Representative HUGH D. SCOTT, JR., of Pennsylvania, called to the Congressional attention "an inspiring session" held at Philadelphia and the resolutions addressed to the Department of State.

Representative KENNETH B. KEATING of New York reviewed "the horrible present" and "the accounts of the astonishing courage and personal integrity" of the Lithuanians. He said:

Here, in our warm clothes and comfortable homes, we can only ask ourselves if we would be as brave if confronted with horrible prospect of the fate that faces a guerrilla captured by the Russians. Yet the resistance movement survives and with it the hope and spirit of these brave, pitiable people.

We as a Nation cannot escape the judgment of history that we must share the responsibility for their fate for our blindness and guillibility during the period of World War II. . . .

Representative VICTOR L. ANFUSO published the entire text of his excellent, scholarly and sympathetic speech which he delivered at Webster Hall in New York City.

Congressional Statements

Many Representatives also released their special statements through the Lithuanian American Information Center in New York.

The Lithuanian people were done a grave injustice. . . . It is one of the tragedies for which someone will have to account for in the not-too-distant future.

The Lithuanian people, together with a great many other people of various nationalities in Europe, in my opinion, are entitled to their independence and the right to govern themselves.

EDGAR A. JONAS, M. C. (Rep., Ill.)

The 33rd anniversary of the independence of Lithuania is noted by peoples of every national origin who sympathize with the God-loving and God-fearing folk behind an iron curtain which shuts them in and God out. February 16th Americans of Lithuanian ancestry celebrate this anniversary, and their country by adoption will join with them in prayers for their kinsfolk and their homeland in their underground fight for those things we in America have come to take for granted—life, liberty, and opportunity.

FRANK FELLOWS, M. C. (Rep., Maine)

My sincerest congratulations to Lithuanian people everywhere on their continued fight for freedom. Liberty is of such quality that once having experienced it as a free people, the desire to maintain it is ever active. You may be assured that should the opportunity present itself to give assistance to such a courageous nation, I shall be ready to aid in any manner possible.

GEORGE H. FALLON, M. C. (Dem., Maryland)

It is important that we remember Lithuania not only on anniversaries but also have constantly in mind the desire of her people for freedom and liberty. It is truly a goal for which all who love freedom should strive. It is also true that everyone in the world has a stake in the survival of this ancient race. It does not concern only Lithuanians or Lithuanian Americans, it concerns all of us.

FOSTER FURCOLO, M. C. (Dem., Mass.)

The histories of Lithuania and Poland have been closely associated for many years as they are at present. For this reason I can talk freely and sincerely.

Your Nation, as well as other nations behind the Iron Curtain have one thing in common; that of freedom from a vulturous form of Government that would deny a human the right to survive.

We, as Americans, regardless of racial background, owe Europeans their inherited right of self-expression. True, this is not Europe, but without Europe there would not have been America.

Related as we are, we are also united in a common cause to defeat our one enemy—"Communism." The splendid spirit and fight that the Lithuanian people have put up in the past and will continue to do so, will give your neighbors and our neighbors in America the spirit that is needed to extinguish the roaring flame that would devour our lives.

This celebration of your 33rd Anniversary of the Independence of Lithuania should be a symbol of the future. God guides the hands to freedom.

JOHN LESINSKI, JR., M. C. (Dem., Mich.)

My heart goes out to the people of Lithuania and I am today, as I have always been, on the side of the unfortunate people of that oppressed land. There is nothing I will not be willing to do in order to restore Lithuania to her rightful place of freedom in the family of nations.

JOHN D. DINGELL, M. C. (Dem., Mich.)

I am proud that my first bills in Congress are to extend human liberty. I do this with the hope that our government may assure refugees from Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, and the nationals of these Baltic countries, that we will never relax our efforts until their lands are freed from Bolshevik terror and slavery, and that some day they may return to rebuild their homes and firesides and live in freedom and peace.

O. K. ARMSTRONG, M. C. (Rep., Missouri)

I join with all lovers of liberty and justice in congratulating the heroic people of Lithuania and their American kinsmen upon the Thirty-third Anniversary of Lithuanian Independence, and in the hope and prayer that they may soon find relief from the curse of Russian despotism, under which like so many others they are now suffering.

The fidelity of the Lithuanian people to the ideals of a free and human civilization heartens and inspires hope among all lovers of liberty throughout the world. Especially is this true here in America, where citizens of Lithuanian origin have won for themselves so honored a place in the esteem of their American fellow citizens.

CHARLES A. EATON, M. C. (Rep., N. J.)

I know of the contributions made by the people of Lithuania to the culture of western Europe, and by the sons and daughters of Lithuania to their land of adoption, the United States of America. It is therefore all the more regrettable that the people of Lithuania have had to turn from the pursuits of

peace to carry on a heartrending, heroic struggle for the elementary freedoms we enjoy in America.

I hope this anniversary will prove to be a milestone of the road back to peace and freedom for Lithuania.

JAMES J. DELANEY, M. C. (Dem., N. Y.)

The sympathy of all peace-loving people goes out to the Lithuanians living behind the Iron Curtain, under the domination of the Russian invaders. They have suffered much but in spite of that, they have carried on their fight for liberation and the freedom of religion, which they prize so highly. Surely, such devotion to any cause must finally end in success. Thank God, no invader, however strong he may be, can take from the hearts of men either their love of God or their love of Freedom.

JAMES G. DONOVAN, M. C. (Dem., N. Y.)

The people of Lithuania are to be commended for the great struggle they are making, even though it is underground, against the forces of oppression.

Let us hope that the Iron Curtain will soon be lifted so that the patriots of Lithuania will soon breathe the free air and assert themselves as liberty-loving people.

EDWIN ARTHUR HALL, M. C., (Rep., N. Y.)

Out of the darkness of Soviet oppression, the sun of Lithuania's greatness will rise again in greater splendor and glory. Lithuania is noble, and the nobleness that lies in other nations, sleeping though never dead, will rise in majesty to meet her own.

JAMES J. MURPHY, M. C. (Dem., N. Y.)

As you know I have always manifested a deep interest in the cause of the Lithuanian people and it is a pleasure to extend my best wishes to my Lithuanian American friends on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of Lithuania's proclamation of freedom.

The people in the United States have the greatest admiration for the Lithuanian people who are shut off behind the Iron Curtain but nevertheless continue to wage such a great struggle against aggression and communist expansion.

Their relentless fight to regain their independence which was cruelly extorted from them by their unscrupulous imperialistic neighbor, Red Russia, is an example of fortitude and heroism seldom if ever surpassed in the history of the world.

JOHN J. ROONEY, M. C. (Dem., N. Y.)

The fight being waged against the forces of darkness and oppression by the Lithuanian People should be a true inspiration to freedom-loving peoples the world over. It is my most ardent hope that when you celebrate your next anniversary, your friends and relatives in Lithuania will also be celebrating not secretly but joyously a true and lasting independence.

FRANCES P. BOLTON, M. C. (Rep., Ohio)

The Lithuanians have remained faithful to their culture, their history, their church. They have never ceased to use their language, so different from the language of their aggressors. By devoted adherence to their traditions and principles, they have demonstrated their right to freedom and independence.

Today Lithuania is fighting in the same camp as all other freedom-loving peoples. I am happy to join those Americans of Lithuanian descent who enjoy all the privileges of a democracy

in honoring their brothers enduring Moscow's yoke. May their hope for a free and independent Lithuania soon be realized!

WILLIAM A. BARRETT, M. C. (Dem., Penna.)

Lithuania as a nation has been assassinated by Communist hordes,—but we know how precious freedom is to her. In the brief span between the two world wars she demonstrated her right to take her place in the family of free nations. Despite economic hardships, she showed remarkable vitality, unusual ability in self-government and economic development. She is right now, behind the Iron Curtain, fighting a terrific struggle not only for her own liberation but for the liberation of the world.

Let us today pay tribute to her spirit and her courage, with prayer and hope and confidence, that through Divine Providence and a victorious United Nations, she will again secure that which she most deserves—a permanent and just peace, freedom and democracy.

HERMAN P. EBERHARTER, M. C. (Dem., Pa.)

I want to again join with our Lithuanian Americans in pledging my whole-hearted cooperation in any move to recreate the freedom and independence of Lithuania.

Communism is a world-wide scourge that must be eliminated if men and women are to again be free to worship and live in their own beliefs.

There are many indications today that the day is not far distant when free men and women everywhere will be able to join in the celebration of Lithuania's liberation from Communist domination by Russia.

I again pledge to you my wholehearted cooperation to re-establish a free and independent Lithuania, and to join all Lithuanian Americans in the fight to free those Lithuanians who are suffering such great hardship behind the "Iron Curtain."

IVOR D. FENTON, M. C. (Rep., Penna.)

You may count on my full support for a free and independent Lithuania. We American friends of Lithuania must join enthusiastically to work toward the goal of freedom for the good Lithuanian people.

JAMES G. FULTON, M. C. (Rep., Penna.)

Both as a private citizen and as a Member of Congress, I believe the United States should continue its support of small nations in their quest of self-determination, free and unfettered elections and representative government. I am for upholding these principles throughout the world; they are fundamental to permanent peace and security. We, as a nation, have not recognized the incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union, but continue to recognize the representatives of an Independent Lithuania accredited to this country. . . .

I am, therefore, happy to join with all Lithuanian Americans in the hope that the day is not far distant when their native land will again enjoy freedom and independence.

HARDIE SCOTT, M. C. (Rep., Penna.)

There will be no celebration to mark the thirty-third anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. But the prayers of all of the freedom-loving peoples in the world will be for a great day of celebration.

FRANCIS E. WALTER, M. C. (Dem., Penna.)

The courage of the real Lithuanians is to be commended!

LAWRENCE H. SMITH, M. C. (Rep., Wisc.)

SCHOOLS IN THE SERVICE OF COMMUNISM AND RUSSIFICATION

by
J. KELVYTIS
Sweden

The State Publishing House of Political and Scientific Literature late in 1950 published a 146-page book, "*Švietimas Tarybų Lietuvoje*" (Education in Soviet Lithuania), edited by the present nominal "Minister of Public Instruction," comrade Albertas Knyva, and his predecessor in office, comrade Juozas Žiugžda. Other contributors were I. Ariskinas, J. Bučas, A. Gučas, J. Laužikas, E. Lissauskas, J. Šalkauskas and V. Uogintas. 5,000 copies were printed for retailing at 1.45 rubles per copy.

Its value is evident from the introduction:

"The beginnings of education of the wide masses of the Lithuanian people, and the buoyant development of national culture are directly associated with the revolutionary struggle and victory of the working class of Russia. The revolutionary struggle of the working class of Russia, directed by the bolsheviks Lenin and Stalin, in 1904 won the abrogation of the tsarist ban on Lithuanian printing which had lasted 40 years." (p. 3)

This "party line" is carefully followed throughout. The line set by the CK of the LKP/b, in executing the directive of the Politburo of the CK of the All-Union Communist-bolshevik Party, impresses the reader with two basic lies: (1) that all education was repressed "during the bourgeois-nationalist rule," that is, during the independence days of Lithuania (1918-1940), and (2) that education made rapid strides only "under the life-giving radiation of the sun of Stalin's Constitution." Statistics of the independence period are freely "adjusted" according to the requirements of the party, and the same unprincipled free-lancing is employed in citing the Soviet statistics. For instance, on page 28, the commissars state: "On January 1, 1945 there were 2,393 elementary schools, 157 progymnasias and 75 gymnasias in liberated Lithuania." A little later, on page 41, the figures are amended: "In the school year 1944-45 there were 2,101 elementary schools with 200,279 pupils, but already in the year 1948-49 the number of schools of this type has grown to 3,241."

In spite of repeated falsification and juggling of statistical data, the publication enables the reader to form a general picture of the school system as painted by the nominal "ministers" themselves. It may be noted that comrade Žiugžda, a former high school teacher of the Lithuanian language, has been "promoted" from the "Cabinet" rank into Deputy Chairmanship of the Academy of Sciences of the LSSR.

Mother and Child

The commissars confirm the fact that, under a communist system, a mother is deprived of her God-given responsibility to raise a family. Instead, the Party sends her to do "productive work" in some factory or a kolkhoz, while the Party assumes the task of child-care and preliminary education in a State-paid and Party-controlled kindergarten.

"The kindergartens play an important role in child training and in creating for women the conditions enabling them to take an active part in production and social life." (p. 123)

The number of working hours demanded of the mother is made clear on the same page: "Soviet kindergartens, respecting the interests of the working mother, operates 10, 12 and even 24 hours daily. There are no kindergartens working less than 10 hours daily. This enables the mother to attend to her work without any worries on her mind."

The importance of the role of a "Soviet kindergarten" is self-evident, as children are trained from infancy "in a spirit of communism, inculcated with love for Lenin and Stalin, for the Socialist homeland, with a feeling of friendship among nationalities and hatred toward the enemies" (p. 124)

By 1950, there were only 183 such communist "infection centers." However, "within the nearest future it is planned to open kindergartens in every great industrial plant and in every kolkhoz" (p. 125).

The greatest tragedy of war and aggression struck the innocent children: the loss of parental care. The bolshevik system of forcible sovietization consistently eliminates parents, creates greater numbers of orphans sacrificed to the grinding wheels of russification and dehumanization. In a casual tone, the commissars state:

"On January 1, 1950, there were 39 children's homes

in the SSR of Lithuania, housing 3,609 children" (p. 127).

The re-making of human nature follows the same pattern as in the kindergartens, except that—without parental guidance—no resistance on the part of children is possible. The commissars report:

"The aim of the children's homes is—to teach and train children in such a way that they would grow up cultured, disciplined citizens devoted to their Soviet Fatherland, to the common folk, to the cause of Lenin-Stalin." (p. 126)

Inmates of the homes for children, when they reach school age, continue to live in these public homes, except that they then attend other elementary or specialized schools.

"The mission of schools"

The mission and purpose of schools in a Soviet Lithuania were firmly set by the Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist-bolshevik Party of Lithuania at a session held in Vilnius on October 14, 1949. All that remains for the educators is to applaud. The commissars quote the aforesaid decision of the CK of the LKP/b:

"The school must train fully educated, active and conscious builders of a communist society, educated in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, for strengthening friendship of nationalities, and totally loyal to the socialistic homeland, the Party of Lenin-Stalin" (p. 36).

In other words, it is the duty of the school installed by the Soviets on non-Russian soil to convert Lithuanian children, heirs to ancient national traditions of Western Christianity, into heathen Russian robots.

The "Plenum" itself seems to have realized that this was not an easy task and that native Lithuanians, "infected" with their national traditions of freedom and Christianity, are "unfit" for this task. Therefore, this Plenum "... urged the republic's educational leadership and schools to take advantage and utilize in full the experience and knowledge of the leading teachers from the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] and other fraternal republics" (p. 37).

Under "the paternal guidance of comrade Stalin," henchmen of the Soviets were placed in charge of schools. Several times they changed the school curricula and exerted every effort to re-align educational programs to conform to the low and degenerate standards of the other "fraternal Soviet republics." Nevertheless, until the fall of 1949, the old "bourgeois" structure of the school system survived: Lithuanian children attended elementary schools for 4 years, and then broadened their knowledge in 8-year secondary schools, the gymnasias. This did not escape the attention of the Party. A Sixth Congress of the LKP/b was held in Vilnius on February 15-18, 1949. This Congress

"... acknowledged that it was indispensable to introduce a compulsory seven-year general schooling and to change the structure of general education schools by adopting the 11-year training system. In seeking to raise the general level of education of the working people, starting with the school year 1949-50," etc. (p. 35).

The degree of "autonomy," including "the right to secede from the Soviet Union," is illustrated by the fact that even the reorganization of the school system of the Lithuanian SSR, one of the so-called sixteen

"Union Republics," was formalized not by the "Council of Ministers of the LSSR" but by the Cabinet of the USSR. The Russian Cabinet meeting in Moscow on August 20, 1949, issued an ukase entitled "Regarding the general school structure of the Lithuanian SSR." The Russians found, according to the satraps operating in Lithuania, that this matter of school structure "bears an especially important significance for the entire improvement of popular education, for the development of the culture of the Lithuanian people—national in its form, socialistic in its content. The decision directed the change of the school of Soviet Lithuania into an 11-year schooling" (p. 35).

The alteration of the bourgeois school structure necessitated the changes in the curriculum. The authors readily admit that:

"In the school year 1949-50, when the school of Soviet Lithuania changed into a system of 11-year schooling, teaching plans, even though not yet identical, also fell in line with the teaching plans and contents of schooling in other fraternal republics" (p. 45).

In theory, schools of general education are presently divided into two types: (1) seven-year elementary school which every child must attend, and (2) four-year secondary school which should correspond to the upper four classes of the former gymnasias.

In practice, however, as with everything "under the Russian system," the old organization survives: elementary schools still follow the four-year program, the former progymnasias were converted into "seven year schools" where, in fact, children attend only three years—the upper three years of the "seven-year compulsory universal education." The gymnasias are converted into "secondary schools." In fact, however, gymnasias still follow the seven-year curricula. That is, the program of the three upper classes "of the seven-year school" for three years, and the four years of the "secondary school" curriculum.

The seven-year compulsory general schooling exists—on paper. This is readily apparent from the following comparison of two separate statements contained in the book reviewed:

"Popular education greets the glorious tenth anniversary of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania with gigantic victories: 3,241 elementary schools, 663 seven-year schools and 170 secondary schools" (p. 37).

"In the school year 1947-48, a total of 2.3% of the children did not attend schools. The figure of non-attending children dropped to 1.94% in the school year 1948-49" (p. 42).

Problems of general education

A number of subjects, particularly the elective classes of Catholic, Protestant or Jewish religion, were dropped from the school curricula during the first Soviet occupation of Lithuania (1940-1941). New subjects were introduced: the teaching of the Russian language and history. The writers of the book under review explain:

"In the schools of bourgeois Lithuania the Russian language was not taught. On the contrary, the hirelings of the bourgeoisie strove to imbue a hatred toward the great Russian people and its creative treasures of literature, arts and sciences. The new Soviet school from its very first days of existence paid greatest attention to the Russian language—

the language of Lenin and Stalin, the language of friendship and fraternity of nations. The Russian language was introduced in elementary schools and in all classes of secondary school." (p. 44)

The teaching of history was stressed and paced up. Its purposes under a bolshevik system are "to open the vista of social developments and to help the children in forming their materialist ideology."

When the Russians returned in 1944,

"the schools were purged of all the trash introduced by the Hitlerites and their servants—the Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists. The school again became the institution for the training of the young Soviet man. It arms him with knowledge, it formulates his progressive world outlook, it imbues him with Soviet patriotism, the unlimited devotion to the cause of Lenin-Stalin" (p. 45).

When the Lithuanian school system was toppled and Muscovitized, a new teaching plan was substituted. This plan

"embraces the subjects most necessary for the training of a Soviet man with such consecutiveness and ratio that the content of the subject should fully enlighten students and train them as firm and active builders of the edifice of communism" (p. 46).

Some details of the new seven-year elementary school program are provided:

"The teaching of the Lithuanian language in an elementary school has the following objectives: to inoculate pupils with firm facility to read correctly, clearly and with ease, and to write correctly; to acquaint pupils with the treasure of their native language proper for their age; to develop speaking expression, ability to express one's thoughts orally and in writing; to acquire basic grammar information."

As for the Russian language:

"Pupils graduating from elementary schools must know enough words of the Russian language to be able to understand ordinary, simple talk, to express in Russian their thoughts regarding the phenomena of their environment, to acquire elementary facility to read and write in Russian" (p. 47).

Teaching of History

"The teaching of History in a Soviet school is assigned very important objectives: the object of the elementary science of history is—to give pupils basic pictures of the past of their native country, to promote an interest in history, to educate the feeling of Soviet patriotism and to inculcate the desire to be of use to his socialistic fatherland and the feeling of hatred for its enemies. Together with the history of the entire Soviet Union, the history of Lithuania is also taught" (p. 48).

Concerning the teaching of history in secondary Muscovitized schools:

"In a secondary school, the program of every subject taught is based on the scientific system and the deep ideological-political direction. The science of languages is reorganized to conform to Soviet materialist philology" (p. 48).

In addition to "the native, Russian literature and that of other nationalities," the teaching of the Russian language is intensified, and Russian literature is now made accessible to students in its original language, "the student becomes ever more fluent in the Russian language."

"The teaching of history in a secondary school opens to students the path of mankind's development toward Communism" (p. 48).

"The teaching of natural sciences, based on the Michurin science, strives to give the student the firm, logical, systematic information of the basic Michurinite biology, to open to students the vista of the principles of the animal and plant life and, in this manner, to help them in forming their scientific world outlook, based on dialectical materialism" (p. 48).

"Botany, zoology, human anatomy and physiology together with the principles of Darwinism, literature, history, constitution, help develop in young Soviet citizens the materialist ideology and communistic morals."

Mathematics, physics, chemistry, drawing, and music are secondary school subjects. Psychology and logic are taught in the upper two classes. Shorthand is taught as a "facultative subject," whatever that may mean in the Soviet language. No information is provided regarding the number of hours assigned to different subjects—beyond the following revealing statement:

"The Lithuanian and Russian languages, history and constitution take up nearly one half of all the hours provided in the plan" (p. 46).

Physical training

Physical training claims much attention in the fictional elementary "seven-year schools" and in the secondary schools.

"Physical training of students, as organic part of the teaching-educational task, has clear objectives—to educate the growing generation in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, to rear healthy, fully enlightened, strong, determined, courageous and disciplined boys and girls, in preparing them for socialistic work and for the defence of the Fatherland" (p. 54).

"Physical training became an inseparable part of Communistic education, a means for strengthening students' health, in their preparation for socialistic work and the defense of the Fatherland" (p. 56).

Since 1946, the Council of Ministers of the LSSR holds annual competitive sports gatherings for students. These are called "Spartakiades."

"Only two branches of sports were included in the spartakiade of 1946: light athletics and basketball. An entirely different picture is presented nowadays. The program of the spartakiades of 1949 and 1950 included branches of sports which had never been cultivated in the past: calisthenics, swimming, net games, bicycle races, marksmanship, fencing, aviomodelism, skiing and skating" (p. 59).

Specialized schools

The commissars boast that "during the years of the Soviet regime, 42 technicums were established to train qualified specialists for the people's economy. The 8 agricultural technicums alone graduated 600 qualified specialists in the postwar years" (p. 95).

No supporting data bore out this boast regarding the "newly established technicums." It is apparent that these alleged "newly created technicums" are nothing else but the "rechristened" specialized schools of independent Lithuania—the former agricultural, trades, commercial, engineering, seamanship and other mediary schools. The two former engineering schools, which used to be called "Technicums" in Lithuania, are presently renamed "Polytechnics."

Some grudging admissions are made, however, for instance, that these "technicums were organized on the foundations of the former upper technical schools" (p. 95).

As for the technical grounding of students:

"The Polytechnics admit students of the 14 to 30 age group who had completed seven-year secondary schools and passed entrance examinations embracing the program of seven-year schools including the Constitution of the USSR, the Lithuanian language, the Russian language, and mathematics. The leading students are admitted without entrance examinations. The training in a Polytechnic lasts four years" (p. 96).

"The Polytechnic of Vilnius has three divisions: mechanical, energy, and construction. At the present time, it operates 11 cabinets and laboratories: construction, research in material resistance, auto-motors, metal technology, physics, chemistry, electric measuring, geodesy, draftsmanship, drawing, history-literature and phys-culture" (p. 97).

"The Polytechnic of Kaunas trains technicians of the following special fields: automobile repairs and exploitation, mechanical and heating installations, electrotechnics of strong current, electrotechnics of weak currents, architecture, road construction." The Polytechnic of Kaunas operates at the moment the following laboratories and cabinets: electrical machinery, telephones, architecture, construction, geodesy, physics-mathematics, motors, industrial-mechanical training, locksmithery, carpentry, and automobile repairs" (p. 97).

In addition to the subjects embraced in the curriculum of general secondary schools and specialized technical choices, "great attention is paid in the Polytechnics not only to theoretical and practical training of specialists, but also to the elevation of their political training, their ideological hardening" (p. 98).

Higher Learning

On page 113, comrade minister Knyva and ex-minister Ziugžda cheerfully claim: "At this time, there are in the republic 14 institutions of higher learning, including 2 universities and 2 correspondence institutes." Lest the Lithuanians should recall their former achievements and forget "Stalin's benevolence," the commissars add: "In bourgeois Lithuania there were only 7 high institutions of learning with poorly developed material base and small scientific personnel and student body."

The alleged "institutions of higher learning" are mentioned in one place or another—but not listed together. The following are mentioned by name: the University of Vilnius, the University of Kaunas, the Veterinarian Academy in Kaunas, the Agricultural Academy (presumably in Kaunas and/or Dotnuva), Physical [literally "Body"] Culture Institute in Kaunas, and three Pedagogic Institutes—at Vilnius, Klaipėda and Šiauliai. This adds up to 8 institutions.

Correspondence-schools (literally: "non-visual" or "non-attendance branches") are mentioned as attached to the Pedagogic Institutes in Vilnius and Šiauliai. This should bring the number of institutions of higher learning to 10.

What are the other four institutions honored with the title of alleged "higher learning"?

This is a secret. Most likely, however, they are the super-duper sublime "Soviet schools," to wit: the evening classes of "Marxism-Leninism" attended by

the faculty of the universities, etc., lacking the "supreme education" in party-line dialectics. Indeed, some mention is made of such "learning".

"The ideological-political level of the professors and lecturers of the republic's high institutions of learning, rose with the rise of their scientific-theoretical standards. This development was helped by the evening Marxism-Leninism Universities. As of the present time, 452 professors and lecturers graduated from these universities, and they are attended by 324 professors and lecturers" (p. 117).

It would be idle to assume that, once they had "graduated" from the nuisance night classes, the professors would be left alone. On the contrary, the "politgramota" [political education] pursues them everywhere and at all times. The commissars state blandly:

"The science itself acquired a totally new character. In bourgeois Lithuania, the institution of high learning was the nursery of reactionary idealistic ideology, obscurantism and clericalism. In Soviet Lithuania, the institution of higher learning arms its students with the most progressive-in-the-world Soviet science, it forms their materialistic world-outlook, it educates them as firm Marxists-Leninists, devoted patriots of their socialistic Fatherland" (p. 115).

The commissars go to the trouble of adducing some "percentage statistics" to show the raised "scientific standard" of the student body, the faculty and science itself. Unfortunately, the statistics are rather dubious and raise serious doubts regarding the scientific maturity of the teaching personnel. For instance, on page 116, the authors describe the standards as of the time of the publication, 1950:

"The number of professors and lecturers has grown considerably. Only in the universities of Vilnius and Kaunas, the Agricultural and Veterinarian Academies and at the Pedagogic Institute a total of 203 professors and docents are employed, including 28 doctors of sciences and 59 candidates."

A little further on the same page, the comrades write:

"In the period of 1948 and 1949 alone, only in the state universities of Vilnius and Kaunas, 53 members of the teaching personnel successfully defended their dissertations for the degree of Science Candidate and received such degrees."

Probably prior to 1948, there had been only 6 professors holding the "Science Candidate" degree—the equivalent of an M.A. or M.S. in the United States. At any rate, a total of 203 faculty members spread over so many institutions offers a very poor showing. Finally, the standard of the proficiency of the 53 scientists trained in Moscow and Leningrad is open to serious challenge, inasmuch as the Soviet's "greatest scientist and authority of all sciences," comrade Stalin in person, had acquired all of his "doctorates" within two years which he spent in attending the lower classes of a Greek Orthodox lowest-level priest-training institution.

Re-education of Educators

The commissars stress that it is the duty of a teacher "to educate the young generation in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology, in the spirit of Soviet fraternity of nationalities, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism" (p. 31).

As a matter of fact, the educator himself is to be re-educated if he is to abandon the deeply ingrained Western heritage of his people. The process of re-education of teachers was initiated as soon as the Muscovites invaded Lithuania. A conference of "leaders of education" was held in Vilnius on January 25-28, 1945. It addressed a directive to the teachers of Lithuania

"to reform as soon as possible our work on the foundations of Marxist pedagogics, to wage a merciless war against Lithuanian-German bourgeois nationalists, the enemies of the Soviet rule within the ranks of our teachers" (p. 30).

It is obvious that the ranks of teachers were rapidly depleted—by arrests and deportations—following this appeal. The commissars do not offer the statistics of deportations. Nevertheless, they provide suggestive statistics of a different type—the preparation of "the teaching cadres."

In 1950, in the 9 Teachers Seminaries (Normal Colleges) attended by 2,715 students, teachers were in training for the 3,241 elementary Soviet schools, the 663 seven-year schools and the 170 secondary schools. 450 students were enrolled in the Pedagogic Institutes of Šiauliai and Klaipėda. The Pedagogic Institute in Vilnius had 888 students, and the "non-attendance division" (that is, the correspondence-school) of that Institute claimed to have 1400 students.

Teachers for high schools are in training at the history-philology, physics-mathematics, and biological "faculties" of the University of Vilnius, and at the physical culture institute at Kaunas.

Bearing in mind that the Teacher Seminary program calls for a three years' attendance, it is clear that the "contaminated" Western-trained teaching personnel will be rapidly replaced—as soon as new "Soviet teachers" become available.

The smithy forging a "new Soviet man" needs new smiths, because—even though the old ones "attend Marxism-Leninism university, Party schools, political training circles and seminars"—the contaminated teachers are incapable of complete remolding. The XV Plenum of the CK of the LKP/b had, indeed, "brought into the open serious errors and deficiencies in the republic's schools, especially in the ideological-political education of the students" (p. 32).

In training new smiths, teachers, "particular attention is paid to ideological-political education of the future teachers" (p. 103). These teachers have their controlling authorities: "A prominent place is assumed by communist youth organizations whose ranks are growing rapidly. The Komsomol organizations assume the leading role in the entire ideological-educational and cultural seminar work among the students" (p. 104).

Summa summarum

"In consequence thereof, during the school year 1948-49, in pioneer circles alone, about 1,300 pioneers presented references for enrollment in the ranks of the Komsomol. In that school year, the number of Komsomols in schools rose from the former 3,434 to 8,400, and the number of pioneers has grown from 51,700 to 82,000" (p. 65).

It is not at all surprising that the schools of Lithuania began the year 1951 with an enrollment of 299,148 pupils in elementary schools and 109,599 in secondary schools, including among them 135,480 pioneers and 14,210 Komsomols.

The commissars volunteered their opinion that one Ivanauskas, a student at the XI class of the secondary school of Druskininkai, is the most exemplary "Soviet student," because:

"... in discussing the transformation of current, he vividly and clearly elucidated the significance of electrification raised long ago by V. I. Lenin, and clarified the present role of electrification in industry and agriculture. Demonstrating the trans-

formation of electrical current with the aid of a transformer, he praised the transformer's inventor Usagin. Other students broadly discussed the invention of the steam engine, its role in the development of capitalism, lauded the steam engine's inventor Polzunov and compared the steam engine with Watt's machine" (p. 51).

A new "Soviet man" is taking shape in Russian-occupied Lithuania.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

The Lithuanian American Council Delegation

consisting of Leonard Šimutis, President, Dr. Pius Grigaitis, Secretary, and Michael Vaidyla, Treasurer, submitted a memorandum to the State Department supporting the President's policy outlined in his State of the Union message.

The memorandum pointed out that—

"Among the million Americans of Lithuanian extraction or descent, there is hardly a family which does not have close relatives in Lithuania—or, in a great many cases, in Siberian slave labor camps. This circumstance makes us particularly sensitive to every international development which may affect Lithuania.

"The Atlantic and Pacific are important areas which may either protect our security or serve as channels of aggression against our shores. The Baltic Sea is the principal and shortest gateway of Russia to the Atlantic. The Baltic and the Scandinavian nations are guardians of the security of the Baltic Sea, protecting the North Atlantic area, wherefrom the American shores may be directly threatened by Eurasian forces. Thus, the independence of Lithuania and other Baltic States is essential to the security of the United States.

"For this reason, we are most anxious that, in any great Powers discussions, there should be no appeasement and no surrender to Soviet enslavers. We feel that any policy objective of simply "containing" the militant Communism is doomed to fail, by the very logic of such objectives. Rather than "contain" the "further expansion," we feel that our own freedom and independence will be safeguarded only by our constant and firm aid to other freedom loving peoples seeking to regain their own freedom and independence. In other words, we believe in a policy of "rolling back the Iron Curtain," rather than stabilization of the Iron Curtain and Genocide along a certain line—which would enable the Kremlin to build its aggressive strength and then unleash new blows in many directions.

"Should there be any direct negotiations with Russia in the near future regarding Germany, we wish to stress that Lithuania, an immediate neighbor of Germany lying between that country and the Soviet Union, is directly concerned in such discussions. We believe firmly that in any forthcoming international conferences the Government of the United States should insist on the liberation of Lithuania and other countries presently enslaved by Russia. The Soviet Union has made a solemn international commitment to respect the principles of the Atlantic Charter and of the United Nations Charter. Our country's security is presently made dependent on such fulfillment."

* * * *

The Genocide Convention

came into force January 12, 1951. The United States, one of the sponsors and signatories of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, has not yet ratified it.

The Soviet Union—the principal perpetrator of genocide—ironically signed the Convention "with reservations" vitiating any effectiveness of that pact.

* * * *

Juljusz Lukasiewicz, Signer of the Suvalkai Pact for Poland, Oct. 7, 1920,

died under mysterious "suicide" circumstances in Washington, D.C. April 6, 1951.

The Polish violation of the Suvalkai Truce led to the Polish-Lithuanian conflict—the first since 1435—which showed the inherent weakness of the League of Nations.

On the 30th anniversary of the Suvalkai Pact, Bronius K. Balutis, Lithuanian Minister to England, prof. Mykolas Biržiška and Col. K. Žukas contributed their reminiscences in the daily "Draugas" of Chicago.

Balutis characterized Łukasiewicz, who in 1920 was in charge of the Eastern Department of the Polish Foreign Office, as "a very capable young man who actually managed the negotiations on the Polish side." Balutis and Col. Mieczysław Mackiewicz, the chairman of the Polish delegation, were classmates at grammar school in Udrija, near Alytus.

Łukasiewicz had the unpleasant task of masking the Polish preparations for the violation of the pact-in-negotiation. He disappeared for a few hours at the crucial time when the first intimations of Polish armed action became known within a half hour after the signing of the pact. In a written note, he stated later that his plenipotentiary powers had "expired" with the signing of the pact and that he had no further powers or instructions for any additional negotiations. Having spent those few hours with Piłsudski aboard a train, he was aware of the treacherous preparations.

Biržiška claims that Łukasiewicz assisted Piłsudski in planning the treachery.

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Recent Statements of Noted Americans

Harold E. Stassen, President of the University of Pennsylvania, predicted "victory for civilization and freedom, over Communist imperialism, without a world war."

His analysis is based on an assumption that "genuine counter-revolution" would break out "if an aggressive world war were initiated by the Communist rulers." Point one of his conclusions takes into cognizance the indisputable fact that "the majority of people behind the Iron Curtain" have certain "repressed goals," including "Establishment of separate

national sovereignty and true independence of the Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Turkestan, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary."

In Mr. Stassen's view this goal should be encouraged by our long-range foreign policy.

* * * *

George F. Kennan, one of the foreign policy advisers writing in the April 1951 issue of "Foreign Affairs," analyzed correctly "the greatest single cause of discontent in the Soviet Union"—the forced collectivization, the "hated system of agricultural serfdom."

Attaching undue importance to the economic element of life, Mr. Kennan wishfully asserts that the "peoples of non-Russian ethnological character on the borders of the Great-Russian family" have their "economic existence intimately bound up with that of the Great-Russians." He wishfully expects the Russians to show more "tolerance and insight" than heretofore.

He writes that "We are all agreed, for example, that the Baltic countries should never again be forced against the innermost feelings of their peoples into any relationship whatsoever with a Russian state; but they would themselves be foolish to reject close and cooperative arrangements with a tolerant, nonimperialistic Russia, which genuinely wished to overcome the unhappy memories of the past and to place her relations to the Baltic peoples on a basis of real respect and disinterestedness."

Unlike Mr. Stassen, Mr. Kennan claims that the Ukraine "deserves full recognition . . . of its development as a linguistic and cultural entity; but the Ukraine is economically as much a part of Russia as Pennsylvania is a part of the United States." This is an utterly fallacious line of reasoning, ignoring the basic facts of history and human values.

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Lithuanian Academy of Sciences

Prof. Mykolas Biržiška, one of the signers of the Lithuanian Declaration of Independence, now residing in California, reviewed the efforts through two centuries to found a Lithuanian Academy of Sciences.

The project of Prussian Lithuanians to form a *Societas Lituanico-Philologica*, advanced in the first decade of the 18th century at Gumbinē (Gumbinnen), failed when the Prussian authorities paced up Germanization. Several proposals for a Society of Friends of Sciences by professors and students of the University of Vilnius, projected in the second and third decades of the 19th century, were doomed by the repressive policies of Nicholas I and the closing of the University in 1832. The efforts of Motiejus Valančius, who later became Bishop of Samagitia, and the historian Simanas Daukantas to activate a "Lithuanian Academy" at Varniai in 1848 were abandoned. In 1855-56, upon the initiative of Count Eustace Tiškevičius (Tyszkiewicz), an Archaeological Commission with a museum and library was formed in Vilnius. However, the suppression of the Insurrection of 1863-64 brought Muscovite "reforms".

The planning switched back to Prussian Lithuania: a *Litauische Litterarische Gesellschaft* was formed at Tilžė (Tilsit) in the last quarter of the 19th century. Annals were published, a *Litauisches Haus* museum was established, folksongs were collected and printed, and Lithuanians from Lithuania Major were accepted

as members. However, it was necessary for such members to repeat continually that they were not entertaining "anti-German sentiments." Formed originally with a purpose to preserve for posterity the cultural relics of a "people doomed to extinction," the Society expired during World War I when the Lithuanian People reestablished their political independence.

A Lithuanian Society of Sciences was formed at Vilnius in 1907 and quickly developed into a cultural research center of the country. Its Kaunas branch ultimately evolved into a University in 1922, while the Polish occupation of Vilnius and the opening of a Polish university there in 1919 caused another delay in the creation of a Lithuanian Academy of Sciences.

A Lituanistics Institute was first projected in 1930 and became an accomplished fact by 1938. The Institute moved to Vilnius at the end of 1939 and steps were taken to transform it into an Academy of Sciences—when the Russian occupation intervened. The creation of the Academy was formalized only in 1941. It survived during the Nazi occupation. In 1944, nearly all members of the Academy fled to Western Europe—and two of its former Presidents, prof. Vincas Krėvė-Mickevičius and prof. Mykolas Biržiška, settled in the United States. By 1946, the Russians recruited enough educated persons to reopen the Academy under a turncoat instructor of physics, comrade Juozas Matulis. Its former officers were declared to be "people's enemies" and expelled, and the Russians now claim that "they" created a Lithuanian Academy of Sciences. . . .

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A Liberation Declaration by Exiles

from Soviet-enslaved lands was signed at an impressive ceremony at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pa., February 11, 1951.

Povilas Žadeikis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Lithuania accredited to the United States, Vacys Sidzikauskas, former Chairman of the Executive Council of the Supreme Lithuanian Committee of Liberation, Pranas Vainauskas, former minister of Commerce, and Michel Tolischus of the Council of Lithuania Minor, signed the declaration in behalf of Free Lithuania.

* * * *

A Lithuanian Consultative Panel

affiliated with the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., became active June 1, 1951. The Panel has eight members representative of the broad political and social movements of Lithuania. Vacys Sidzikauskas, a career diplomat and former prisoner of the Soviets and Nazis, was elected Chairman. Dr. Antanas Trimakas, professor of political science and a former consular official of Lithuania, is Secretary. Kipras Bielinis, former member of the Constituent Assembly and of all subsequent Parliaments of Lithuania, a veteran leader of the Social Democrats and a Siberian exile under the Tsars, became Treasurer of the Panel. Other members are: Juozas Audėnas, former minister of Agriculture, Dr. Bronius Nemickas, lawyer and social worker, Pranas Vainauskas, former minister of Commerce, Michel Tolischus, former Counsel to the Governor of the autonomous Klaipėda (Memel) District of Lithuania, and Vytautas Vaitiekūnas, former State Attorney.

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Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe

Dr. Kazys A. Pakštas, geographer of Lithuania now teaching at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, has been elected Vice President of the Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe. Dr. Vladas Višnias of Lithuania was named one of the editors of the CDUCE Bulletin.

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The Federation of Americans of Central and Eastern European Descent

held its annual meeting in New York on April 19, 1951. Stephen M. Tkach, of the Carpatho-Russian group in Pennsylvania, was elected President.

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The Lithuanian-Latvian and Latvian-Lithuanian Union

are expanding their activities on the American continent. The proposal of a permanent political union of the two fraternal peoples is gaining considerable support.

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A 1950 Lithuanian All-American Football Team

The English language monthly THE MARIAN of Chicago selected the following to the 1950 Lithuanian All-American Football Team:

John McShulskis (Left End, U.S. Military Academy, West Point), Ray Krouse (Left Tackle, University of Maryland), John Yocca (Left Guard, Michigan State College), John Martin (Center, No. Carolina State U.), Frank Kapral (Right Guard, Mich. State College), Deane Thomas (Right Guard, Mich. State College), Vince Kaseta (Right End, Tennessee U.), Eddie Kissell (Quarterback, Wake Forest), Bob Shemonski (Left Halfback, Maryland U.), John S. Pasco (Right Halfback, Santa Clara U.), and Albert Nork (Full Back, Captain, Columbia U.).

Honorable Citation was awarded to Dick Kuh (Michigan State), Ray Stankus (Maryland U.), Bernie Botula (U.S. Naval Academy), John Kripas (Connecticut State U.), and Victor Rimkus (Holy Cross College).

* * * *

A Parachute of the Navy Privateer Plane

which "disappeared" April 8, 1950 in the Baltic Sea just off the coast of Lithuania, has been found exactly a year later by the Danish fishing vessel Elkana east of the Bornholm Island.

It may be recalled that, in August 1950, a bulletin of the Soviet Academy of Sciences claimed that the nations of the Baltic had "an indisputable right to make an agreement whereby nations without a Baltic shoreline shall be completely and categorically excluded from this body of water." Sweden and Denmark were served with demands a month earlier to recognize a territorial limit of 12 nautical miles. Both countries rejected the claim as an "encroachment on the freedom of the seas."

* * * *

The Lithuanian "February 16th Gymnasium"

is the only secondary school left functioning at Diepholz, in Germany. Boy and girl scout troops, Catholic and Lutheran religious study groups, and athletic clubs are keeping the boys and girls busy in multiple activities.

A representative group of 18 boy scouts will represent Lithuania at the Bad Ischl Jamboree in Austria. Six boys and three girls have taken part in the *Inter-*

nationale Jugendgemeinschaftsdienst camp in the mountains. English Girl Guides are particularly solicitous of their Lithuanian sisters and are regularly contributing uniforms, scientific aids, and athletic equipment. Six Lithuanian pupils, of 15 selected from Germany, will vacation in Surrey, England. The Catholic Women's League of England has also shown great interest in the welfare of emigre children who are trying to retain their national and cultural individuality while in exile.

* * * *

The Eastern and Central European Socialist Conference

met in London on April 7 and 8, 1951. Prof. J. Kaminskis of the Social Democratic Party of Lithuania was elected Vice Chairman. A permanent bureau of the organization, headed by Zygmunt Zaremba of Poland, will be established at London. The conferees asked the movements represented in the COMISCO to support the cause of the liberation of the peoples enslaved by Soviet Russia.

* * * *

Lithuanian Basketball Players

after defeating various teams of the satellite countries finally helped win the European championship in the name of Russia.

"Merited sports masters of the USSR"—Kazys Petkevičius, Justas Lagunavičius, Stepas Butautas, Zenonas Sabulis, and several replacements participated in these international games.

It is significant to note that the fifteen basketball players of "Russia" were accompanied to Paris by nine Russian "guarding angels." These players were confined to the grounds of the Soviet Embassy in Paris. Their only appearance was to report for the games. No outside contact was permitted, but the players heard a small group of Paris Lithuanians shout "Long Live Lithuania!" and "Regards to Lithuania."

The press adjudged Butautas as the best player. Lissow of Estonia also scored heavily for Russia in the finals.

* * * *

A Lithuanian Medical Unit

together with other "satellite" auxiliary units of Czech infantry, German tank battalions, etc., was moved to Manchuria, according to the February 1951 report of the *Nationaltidende* of Denmark. The Far East Danish correspondent reported that these units were sent in fulfillment of Russian promises made at the Changchun conference with Soviet China in September, 1950, to help create a strong Chinese Communist army and to "protect its rear" in its Korean operations.

Russian "leaks" in Germany state that Lithuanian army officers and non-commissioned officers were dispatched to the Far East to train "Asiatic units" while a medical outfit was shipped directly to North Korea.

* * * *

A Far East International Army

The *New York Times* belatedly reported from Hong Kong (April 24, 1951) that "an international Communist military organization with the Red flag bearing eleven stars had been established in Mukden under the command of Soviet Marshal Kurenkov."

The Russian Marshal was said to have assumed command February 18th over "the Far East International Army, including Chinese, Russians, North Koreans, Outer Mongols, Japanese, Poles, Hungarians,

Czechoslovaks, Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians."

Source of the information was attributed to a Chinese pro-Nationalist magazine. Kurenkov's task was said to be "to direct the Korean war, defend Manchuria and attack Japan if necessary."

* * * *

Lithuanian Ships Ply the Rhine

These ships are chartered by the British occupational authorities to German concessionaires. Several other ships are deteriorating at Hamburg. The Lithuanian ship "Vilnius", seized by Russia, was recently reported engaged in rubber deliveries from the Malay Peninsula to Soviet China.

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German State Archives Pertaining to Lithuania

have been dispersed. The documents of the *Auswärtiges Amt* to the year 1920 are stored at the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England. Some of the documents of the later period were moved to Whadden Hall, Bletchley. Some documents were returned to the Bonn Government, and the balance was seized by the Soviets. Documents of "repatriation" and colonization are assembled at the Document Centers in Berlin and Heidelberg, under the custody of the American authorities. Most of the military and naval archives were moved to the United States and England.

OF BOOKS . . .

Dr. Zenonas Ivinskis, the foremost Medievalist of Lithuania, is preparing for publication a large collection of manuscript documents of the Vatican Library. The documents selected for publication deal principally with the period of King Mindaugas when Lithuania first accepted Catholic Christianity (1250-1251). Additional documents will cover the period of the reversion to paganism, the second baptism of 1387, and the ultimate Christianization of the period of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation.

Dr. Kazys Matulaitis, M.I.C., presently on duty in Rome, is organizing financial support for the valuable publication.

Eric J. Harrison, the best known British writer on Lithuanian subjects, is preparing a new edition of his "Lithuania's Fight for Freedom" which was printed in four editions thus far: in England in 1944, in the United States twice in 1945, and in Germany in 1948. The author will bring his informative materials up to date. It will be available at the Lithuanian American Information Center.

Mr. Harrison first went to "the Baltic provinces" early in 1919 as a shorthand expert and Russian interpreter with the British Military Mission, later served as Britain's Vice Consul in Kaunas. He fell in love with the country, learned the Lithuanian language, and wrote a number of books on Lithuania. Just before World War II, he was in charge of the Lithuanian Telegraphic Agency (ELTA) bureau in London.

After the war, Mr. Harrison translated several important works on Lithuanian art into English. His latest contribution is the English translation of the Notes of a Lithuanian Guerrilla of the years 1944-1947. The volume written by an important leader of the postwar resistance movement in Lithuania, will be published by Lithuanian exile sources in Germany.

"The Books of Pilgrimage" by Adam Mickiewicz were published in English translation by J. K. Tautmyla (62 pages, Lithuanian Book Club, Chicago, Ill.) Most of the translations were previously printed in "The Marian" monthly magazine, published by the Lithuanian Marian Fathers.

Dr. Alfred Senn, of the University of Pennsylvania and head of the Lituanistics Institute of Philadelphia, published an article on "The relationship between the Lithuanian and English languages," in the literary section of the Lithuanian daily "Draugas" of Chicago (January 20, 1951).

K. Stalšans, M.A. in History, former teacher of the Lithuanian secondary school in Riga, has written in Latvian a study of the Vilnius District and the partial progress of Slavonization of Eastern Lithuania.

"Standard Dictionary of Folklore, Mythology and Legend," published by Funk and Wagnalls, contains excellent material on Lithuanian folklore by Dr. Jonas Balys of the Indiana University. The new "Encyclopaedia" of the same publishers, however, amazed Lithuanian American scholars because of the pro-Soviet "materials" and maps.

The Biography of Dr. Jonas Šliūpas, one of the fathers of the Lithuanian National Renaissance both in Lithuania and in the United States, is in preparation for publication by Prof. Vaclovas Biržiška, the foremost bibliographer of Lithuania. Prof. Biržiška is editing the materials in the quiet solitude of a Connecticut farm at Watertown.

Dr. Jonas Balys will soon publish the first two volumes of "Lobynas"—The Treasure of Folklore—in the Lithuanian language. The first volume will contain "Spirits and Men," folk tales. The second volume will include "Folk Magic and Medicine," as well as sorcery formulas.

A volume in German, "Litauische Volkskunde," will be published soon by the Vandenhoeck u. Ruprecht house at Göttingen.

A limited number of copies of the "Lobynas" will be published. The pre-publication subscription cost is \$2. The publication may be reserved by writing to Dr. Jonas Balys, University of Indiana Library, Bloomington, Ind.

"Bulletin Lituanien" made its first appearance in Paris. It is edited by a group of Lithuanian experts under the direction of Dr. Stasys A. Bačkis. The address is 5, rue de Messine, Paris VIII, France.

Prof. Juozas Balčikonis of the State (Soviet) University of Vilnius states in a collective propaganda pamphlet "Mokslininkų Žodis" (A Word of the Scientists) that the second postwar volume (Vol. III) of the great Lithuanian Language Dictionary was published—1831 pages, covering letters "C" through "F". The next volume will embrace "G" through "J". A total of 14 volumes will appear.

He also states that a Dictionary of Lithuanian Place Names is in preparation for publication.

The first volumes of the Dictionary were severely criticized by Party smear artists who claimed that "clericalism" and "bourgeois nationalism" are reflected in the dictionary.

Obituaries

Jean Maublère, French novelist, died March 11, 1951, in France. The decedent had written a number of books on and about Lithuania and Lithuanians: "Sous le ciel pale de Lituanie" (Plon, 1927), "Le

drame du Chateau-Nqir" (a novel, 1928), "*Le Pays du Chevalier Blanc*" (history, 1930), "*La fille du Haff*" (a novel), "*Gens et routes de Lituanie*" (1936, honored by the French Geographic Society), a collection of Lithuanian folk legends was printed in parts in 1936, 1943, 1945, "*L'Agent 478*" (a novel, 1938), and "*La situation de l'Eglise Catholique en Lituanie*" (1950). He usually signed his dedications as "*Un Ami de Lituanie*."

A few copies of his review of the situation of the Catholic Church in Lithuania are available for distribution to interested libraries, at the Lithuanian American Information Center.

Dr. Hamilton Holt, President Emeritus of Rollins College, one of the founders of the Baltic American Society and Chairman of its Executive Committee for years, died at Putnam, Conn. on April 26, 1951, at the age of 78 years. Dr. Holt, with President Robert J. Caldwell of the Baltic American Society and other distinguished Americans, was active in promoting the cause of Lithuania during World War I and in securing the American de jure recognition of the Baltic States in the postwar period.

Mykolas A. Norkūnas, founder of the Catholic youth organization "The Knights of Lithuania," died at Lawrence, Mass. on April 1, 1951, at the age of 82. He had lived in America since 1902.

Prof. Augustinas Janulaitis, one of the foremost Lithuanian historians, died in occupied Lithuania last fall. Legal adviser of the Foreign Office of Lithuania for years, the decedent was the nation's best expert on social, economic and political developments in his country of the period of 1794-1905. His monumental study discussed the situation of Lithuania's noblemen and their dietines, 1795-1856, based on published and unpublished manuscript sources. His other historical works included monographs on individual leaders of the period, the peasant movements and the three major insurrections against Russian rule, the position of the country's Jewry in the Insurrections of 1831 and 1863-64, the priests and the insurrections. Before and during World War II, Janulaitis taught history and law at the University of Vytautas the Great in Kaunas.

Lieut. Col. Aleksandras Uspenskis, author of several books on the military science, died at Stuttgart January 4, 1951.

Born in Vilnius in 1872, the decedent graduated from a Russian officers school in 1894 and served in the imperial army. He won distinction on the East Prussian battlefields in 1914 and was later taken prisoner. After the war, he served in the Whiteruthenian Regiment of the Lithuanian Army, lectured in the Military School of Lithuania, retired from the army in 1926 and became active in the cultural life of the country.

His valuable memoirs of the Independence Wars were published serially in the Brooklyn weekly "*Vienybė*" and contributed much to the understanding of the early development of the military and political events embroiling Poland and Lithuania.

Jan Bułhak, the outstanding photographer of Vilnius, died in exile last year at the age of 76. His pictures of churches and landscape of Lithuania are probably the best known pictorial prizes. Scion of an old Lithuanian noble family, originally of a Tatar origin, Bułhak was never active in political life. His pictures of Vilnius were printed in the Lithuanian

"Vilnius Album" published in 1923 in commemoration of the 600th anniversary of Vilnius as the Capital of Lithuania. He belonged to the polonized section of the nation and was friend of Lithuanians and Poles. The Russian enslavement of his country forced him to become a "repatriate" to Poland and to settle in the Polish-administered zone of Germany.

* * * *

A Baltic States Freedom Rally

was held at Carnegie Hall in New York City on June 16th, under the auspices of the Lithuanian American Council of Greater New York, the American Latvian Council of New York, and the United American Estonian Committee.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey issued the following Proclamation:

"The month of June marks the 11th anniversary of the unprovoked Soviet Russian aggression against the Baltic Republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and the 10th anniversary of the first mass deportations of innocent Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians to the Communist slave labor camps in Siberia.

In accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Government and the people of the United States have condemned the predatory activities of the Soviet government, and steadfastly refused to recognize the purported incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union.

The people of the State of New York appreciate the contribution the Baltic peoples have made to the cultural heritage and development of this State since the middle of the seventeenth century.

The Lithuanian, Estonian and Latvian nations have struggled heroically for centuries against invaders and oppressors. They have made great sacrifices for freedom and democracy and their spirit remains unbroken.

It is fitting, therefore, that the citizens of New York State convey their deep sympathy to these enslaved nations and give public expression to the hope that they will soon be delivered from oppression and regain their freedom.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, hereby proclaim Saturday, June 16, 1951, as

BALTIC STATES FREEDOM DAY

and commend the appropriate observance of the occasion to all interested groups, organizations and individuals.

GIVEN under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.)

THOMAS E. DEWEY

BY THE GOVERNOR:

James C. Hagerty
Secretary to the Governor"

Three thousand Americans gathered at Carnegie Hall in response to Governor Dewey's inspiring appeal. People came from Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Waterbury and other cities.

Following the opening address by Harry W. Lielnors, Chairman of the sponsoring committee, Joseph Boley introduced the Ministers of the Baltic Republics. The National Anthems of the United States, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were sung by a joint chorus of 250 men and women—the Lithuanian choir

of the Annunciation Roman Catholic parish of Brooklyn, the Latvian Evangelical Lutheran choir of New York, and the Estonian Joint choruses of New York. The women were picturesque in their national garb.

Jonas Budrys, Consul General of Lithuania speaking in behalf of Minister Povilas Žadeikis, told the American audience that "the tears and bloodshed in the genocide practiced by Soviet Russia in the Baltic countries should be a warning to all those who still rejoice in the blessings of freedom . . . that the eleventh hour is approaching."

Julijs Feldmans, Chargé d'Affaires of Latvia, exhibited four volumes containing the names of 37,500 Latvians who were deported by the Russians during the first year of occupation, and concluded: "The Latvian nation appeals to the conscience of the civilized world and asks for justice!"

Johannes Kaiv, Chargé d'Affaires of Estonia, declared that his nation does not recognize the annexation and that the Communist conspiracy is worldwide. "Estonians are ready to join in the fight against the common danger and they are looking for the day when means and possibilities will arise to participate in this great battle."

U. S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman charmed the audience by his warm, humane personality and his espousal of the American policy, his recognition of the errors of judgment in the last stage of the late war, and his solemn confidence regarding the future.

Senator Lehman said: "The peoples of the Baltic States will not remain permanently enslaved. The day will surely come when the fetters will be struck and the shackles undone, and freedom restored to Eastern Europe and to all the rest of the world. I do not know how and when this will occur. But as surely as day follows night in the irresistible succession of time, freedom's hour must come."

Edward M. O'Connor, Member of the Displaced Persons Commission reviewed the tragedy of the Baltic nations. Regardless of the great destruction and genocide, Commissioner O'Connor reassured the audience: "The day is long past when a few strong men can sit around a conference table and settle the future and fate of smaller nations. We have entered an era of world affairs in which the principle of self-determination may no longer be denied the subjugated peoples of the world. They must be allowed to work out their own peaceful destinies in the spirit of freedom for all men for all time."

U. S. Senator Owen Brewster recalled his long association with the cause of Lithuania. He approved the "fine statement of the American policy, dated July 23, 1940," "an excellent re-statement of the lofty principles which have been evolved, over a period of many decades, in the Pan-American Conferences" as the only honorable course for this country to follow "at the time, in 1940, when this country was officially at peace with the world."

Yet, the official policy of the Administration, "being a purely negative policy, a *do nothing* policy, is not satisfactory. It is not enough—eleven years later." It is a part of the "policy of containment" which Senator Brewster classed "suicidal" and meaning "Stay in your own play pen which we had built for you at Yalta and Potsdam."

He called for "a constructive, positive policy, which would hold a specific promise of security for the future, for the generations which will succeed us, which

deserve to be bequeathed at least the same decent standards of life which *we* inherited from *past* generations." Asserting that Lincoln was prepared to "contain slavery within a ring of certain States, for some years—as long as the slavemasters were not *challenging* freemen by arms and force," he pointed out that Lincoln had a policy "that called for a controlled, gradual *elimination* of slavery."

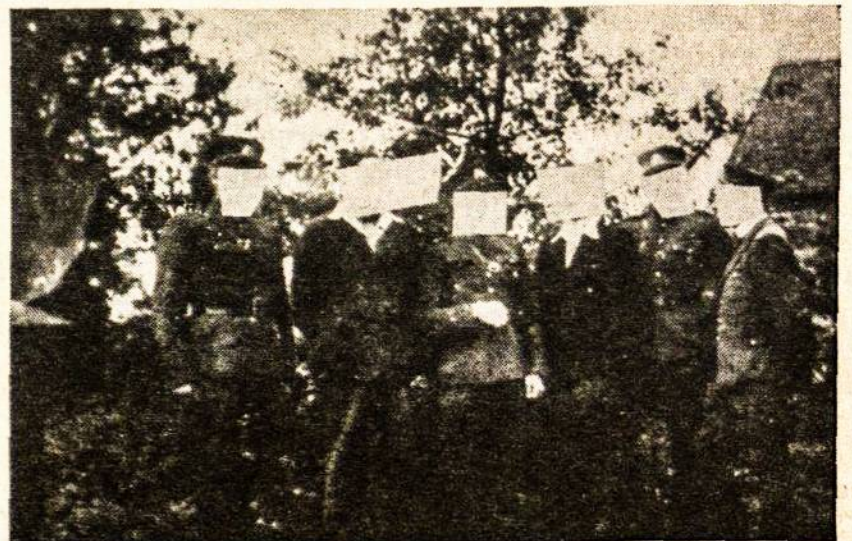
The policy "of helplessness, of half-hearted non-recognition coupled with the so-called 'policy of containment', which contradicts the principles and fails to offer any positive remedy—is inadequate. It needs *implementation* by a consistent policy of aid, of *supporting* the aspirations of liberation, of *rolling back* the Iron Curtain to the frontiers of Russia Proper—and beyond."

Abbott Washburn, Vice-President of the Crusade for Freedom associated with the National Committee for a Free Europe, announced that Baltic "Consultative Panels" were formed which will receive the opportunity to start radio broadcasts over the Radio Free Europe.

Miss Polyna Stoska, star of the Metropolitan Opera, sang three Lithuanian folk songs in the original language. Ingus Naruns, the talented Latvian cellist, played two Latvian selections. Miss Carmen Berendsen, a very promising violinist of great skill and warmth, played Estonian compositions. The chorus concluded the program with "America, the Beautiful."

The resolutions unanimously voted at Carnegie Hall expressed concurrence "in the present policy of the United States of curbing communist aggression in any part of the world"; requested the Government "to continue to safeguard the legal existence of the Baltic Republics and to take appropriate and timely action" to restore their sovereignty; commended the Congress and the Administration "for the legislation giving political refugees from the Soviet-occupied countries the invaluable opportunity to find new homes and new lives in America"; urged the Senate to ratify the Genocide Convention; and joined "with Governor Dewey's expression of sympathy and admiration for the heroic struggle of the Baltic Peoples, in the conviction that they shall regain their freedom."

Similar huge mass demonstrations against the "Terrible June Days" and the continuing Russian occupation of the Baltic States were held in Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles, everywhere in the United States and Canada, in Australia, New Zealand, South and Central America, and Europe.



LITHUANIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS — UNIT COMMAND

NEWS FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

"Praetorian Guard" Strife

One of the most significant off-the-scene developments, resembling the murder of Kirov which precipitated the great and bloody mass purges in Russia of the thirties, lies hidden in a simple announcement published in the LKP/b organ *"Tiesa"* (Pravda) (No. 74/2443 of March 29, 1951), under the picture of a gloomy and expressionless individual:

"On March 28, 1951, after a serious, brief illness died a loyal son of the bolshevik party, a zealous patriot of the Soviet Fatherland, Deputy Prosecutor of the Lithuanian SSR, III Class state judiciary counselor Bronislav Bodek."

The obituary informs us that "Bodek was born to farm-worker parents in 1899 in the Vonzeliškiai village of the former Ukmergė County of the Lithuanian SSR. From the age of nine he served the kulaks. In 1915 comrade Bodek was already a worker at the Putilov Plant in Petrograd. He actively participated, together with the fine revolutionary group of Putilovites in the ranks of the Red Guards in the battles for the establishment of Soviet rule in the Great October socialist revolution. From 1918 on he was a member of the Bolshevik Party. 1918-1924 Bodek worked in the state security organs. And in 1924 the party sent Comrade Bodek to work in the organs of prosecution and justice.

"In 1940 he was sent to the prosecution organs of the Lithuanian SSR, and in 1944 he was appointed Deputy Prosecutor of the Lithuanian SSR. The Soviet Government valued comrade Bodek's meritorious services to the Fatherland very highly. He was awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner, the medal "For excellence in the Patriotic War of 1941-45," and the Citation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR.

"Intense love for the Fatherland, unlimited devotion to the bolshevik party, conscienciousness and principle marked the character of Bronislav Bodek. The bright recollection of Bronislav Bodek shall long remain in our hearts."

This simple announcement, together with several expressions of condolence in the official press, marked the departure from the scene of one of the most powerful men, yet practically unknown to the general public. Few people in the country associated this announcement with the astonishing scenes of mass arrests—this time involving not only innocent inhabitants and Russian railwaymen but the personnel of the MVD and MGB—and with the puzzling announcement of the delay of the plenary session of the CK of the LKP/b and of the Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Bodek, one of the original "chekists" of Russia, made his first appearance in Lithuania with the invading forces of the Red Army and NKVD in 1940. He was the head of the "O.O." and was the unpublicized supervisor of the tedious and scrupulous preparations for the genocidal mass deportations of 1941. He returned to Lithuania with the Soviet Army in 1944 to prey on the millions of innocent victims of the Soviets. After the visit of a top "verifier" from Moscow in the spring of 1950, Bodek was put in charge of the purge of members of the Communist Party—including members of the CK, the Central Committee.

On the night of March 22 to 23, 1951, this comrade was returning to his headquarters in Vilnius from a night visit to the suburb of Naujoji Vilnia (Nowa Wilejka). As the car was speeding past the housing development for Russian railwaymen, it was challenged on the road. Later, Bodek's driver and his MVD guard were found unconscious and "the" Bodek lay mortally wounded in a pool of blood. Bodek's portfolio—with the "strictly secret, very important" materials concerning the personnel of the CK—was missing.

Bodek was rushed to the hospital of Antakalnis in Vilnius, and his two companions were "isolated". There is no information available whether comrade Bodek was able to talk or not, but he died a week later—"after a serious, brief illness."

Meanwhile, MGB and MVD squad cars made the rounds in the city of Vilnius and in N. Vilnia, in Kaunas, and throughout the Vilnius "Oblast". The junior personnel of the MVD and MGB, Lithuanian officials employed in the administration and masses of railwaymen "disappeared". The CK held night sessions—with their "personal files" missing. The inhabitants noted the nervousness and trepidation of top officials—but they had no way of knowing the cause, even though some CK "Secretaries" were replaced. "Plenipotentiaries" of the MGB delved into the records of the CK and of the lesser luminaries, and invaded the sacred precincts of the Party committees in a number of "raions". Great changes in the top echelons of the Party are expected to follow.

The initiated top layer Communists were the only persons who realized the significance of the events.

It is clear that comrade Bodek, the chief purger of the top personnel of the Party, was "liquidated" by members of his own "Praetorian Guard"—the only ones who knew him and his mission, and that he would have in his possession certain "personal papers" upon returning from a specific place at a certain time and traveling by a certain route.

The highly placed Russian bolsheviks struck back at their would-be liquidator.

It is, indeed, a significant development.

A Lone Priest Turns His Back on the Kremlin

October, 1950, during the "All-Union Conference for the Defense of Peace" held in the Hall of Columns of the Kremlin, the Russians seated a certain Lithuanian priest. Harrison E. Salisbury reported to *The New York Times* from Moscow:

"Immediately before the rostrum in the first row of delegates sat a Roman Catholic, the Capitulary Vicar and Chancellor of the Archbishopric of Kaunas [in Lithuania], the Rev. Canon Joseph Stankevichus. Canon Stankevichus applauded with the rest of the gathering when Premier Stalin was mentioned."

The Lithuanian Catholic priest's speech was publicized in the Soviet press, even in Lithuania. He was reported to have said:

"I am glad that I am able to speak at this conference in the name of all Catholics of Lithuania. . . . We urge the Catholics of the world to succor, determinedly, the heroic struggle of the Koreans for freedom and independence, against the American-English aggressors. . . . Things must be called by

their proper names: whoever steals, is a thief; whoever murders people or provides weapons for the murders, is a murderer. . . . The affirmation that America and England at the present moment represent Democracy, is ironic. Where other peoples are being enslaved, where the rightlessness of Negroes is abetted, there is no democracy. Rather, cruel oppression reigns there."

Realizing that his presence was under duress—and that Lithuanians are being deported to Siberia aboard American-made trucks by Russians armed with American-made weapons, it might be conceded that the priest was really glad of an opportunity to call things "by their proper names." No one in Lithuania was deceived into construing literally the words printed in the communist press; people know little about Korea—but they were able to recognize Russian doings in Lithuania.

The LKP/b organ "*Tiesa*" called the priest "Professor, Canon, Administrator of the Archbishopric of Kaunas and of the Bishoprics of Kaišiadorys and Vilkaviškis." The American mouthpieces of the Kremlin were satisfied with the titles mentioned by Mr. Salisbury, even though they disliked the Canon's talk about God being the "God of Peace, not of war, God of creation and not of destruction, God of order and harmony, not of chaos"—so reminiscent of the "Russian system."

The Archbishop of Kaunas and other ecclesiastics of Lithuania-in-exile announced that they had no knowledge of the assumption of the duties of "Capitular Vicar and Chancellor" by Canon Stankevičius.

Eight months later—in June 1951—M. Serge de Gunzburg of "*Le Figaro*" of Paris reported his experiences in Russia and his observation of the notorious "Peace Congress." He writes:

"Very characteristic was the conduct of the representatives of the various Churches at the Peace Congress of Moscow in 1950. They were all dressed in priestly garb and seated in the first row. Among them were Orthodox Metropolitans, Lutheran pastors, Moslem mullas, one Catholic Canon and even a Buddhist lama. They denounced the 'warmongers', some praised the Communist regime. However, when Msgr. Nikolai [the Orthodox Metropolitan of Russia] speaking in the name of the Orthodox Church called the Pope a most venomous war inciter, Canon J. Stankevičius of Kaunas walked out from the hall." . . .

A member of a persecuted nation pulled a "Gromyko"!

A Rogues Gallery "Cabinet"

The LKP/b mouthpiece, "*Tiesa*" of May 6, 1951, published the list of the "front" heads of the administration.

The "*Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the LSSR*" is headed by Justas Paleckis, Chairman, two Deputy Chairmen—Mykolas Mikhailovich Junčas-Kučinskas and Genovaitė Petrovna Čeponienė, and Secretary Stasys Simonovich Naujalis.

"Members of the Presidium" are: Stanislovas Petrovich Apyvala, Boleslovas Antonovich Baranauskas, Liūdas Lyudovich Dapkus, Leonas Yurievich Kučinskas, Juozas Yozovich Matulis, Juozas Antonovich Murauskas, Pranas Yonovich Olekas, Ona Pranovna Rukšėnienė, Antanas Yozovich Sniečkus, Aleksandr Stepanovich Trofimov, and Irena Yurievna Žebenkienė.

"The Council of Ministers of the LSSR"—a collection of individuals taking orders from Deputy and Assistant Secretaries and specialized Section Chiefs of the CK of the LKP/b—is rather crowded. Nevertheless, it is of interest to grasp the "atomization" and quintuplication of effort and distribution of work among a morass of offices and red tape. The following are the "ministries", as of May 1951:

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LSSR—Mečys Aleksandrovich Gedvilas; Deputy Chairmen—Vassili Ilyich Pissaryov and Aleksei Mikhailovich Chistyakov;

Minister of Meat and Dairies—Ksaveras Kostovich Kairys, Deputies—Kazys Kazyovich Preikšas and Aleksandr Petrovich Sokolov;

Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the LSSR—Aleksei Mikhailovich Sokolov;

Minister of Finance—Aleksandras Antonovich Drobnys;

Minister of Cinema—Michalina Stanislova Meškauskienė;

Minister of Communal Economy—Yakov Grigorievich Svishchyov;

Minister of Light Industry—Fedor Timofeyevich Teryoshin;

Minister of Food Industry—Kazys Kazyovich Andriajaitis;

Minister of Forest Industry—Povilas Mykolovich Kurys;

Minister of Forestry Economy—Algirdas Antanovich Matulionis;

Minister of Local Industry—Nikolai Andreievich Kalugin;

Minister of Agriculture—Vladas Yosifovich Augustinaitis;

Minister of Fishing Industry—Vaclovas Antanovich Mickevičius;

Minister of Construction—Juozas Antanovich Maniušis;

Minister of Soviet Farming—Dmitry Alekseevich Mamayev;

Minister of Commerce—Anatolijus Yonovich Mikutis;

Minister of Social Security—Juozas Ignovich Stimburys;

Minister of Construction Materials Industry—Nikolai Andreyevich Lyubimtsev;

Minister of Health Protection—Bronislovas Rokhovich Penkauskas;

Minister of Instruction—Albertas Pranovich Knyva;

Minister of Justice—Jurgis Yozovich Blieka;

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Ignas Yonovich Gaška;

State Comptroller—Aleksandr Mikhailovich Yefremov;

Minister of State Security (MGB)—Pyotr Mikhailovich Kapralov;

Minister of the Interior (MVD)—Juozas Marcionovich Bertasiūnas;

Governor of the Board for Art Affairs—Juozas Augustinovich Banaitis;

Governor of Culture-Education Offices—Eduardas Yozovich Načkas.

Military Maneuvers

In January, 1951, Marshal Khrulev inspected coastal fortifications and bases in Lithuania and Latvia. For an entire week rocket fire tests were made in the vicinity of Nida and Juodkrantė.

MVD Frontier Units under the command of MVD Major General Zyrianov have taken up positions between Gardinas and the seacoast. Fine new motorized and cavalry units strengthened the frontier guard. Simultaneously, Vice Admiral Fokin moved his headquarters from Paldiski in Estonia to Klaipėda in Lithuania. Combined aerial and naval maneuvers were planned for March and April 1951 in the vicinity of East Prussia, Lithuania and Latvia.

The long-awaited aerial-naval maneuvers began March 8 in the area of East Prussia, Lithuania and Latvia. The airfields of Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai and Klaipėda were jammed with the aircraft engaged in day and night flights. The Air HQ was temporarily moved from Tukums in Latvia to Mažeikiai in Lithuania. Lithuania looked like an armed camp.

Purges

The "purge" of Party members in Lithuania is practically over. A high MVD officer, *Agafon Pundov*, is the unpublicized liquidator. Significant changes were to be made in the membership of the Central Committee of the LKP/b in May 1951. Meanwhile, the entire administrative personnel is undergoing "verification", particularly those who stayed in the country during the German occupation. All the more important posts are given to Russians.

"Sovietizing" Structures

According to an officer of East German "alert units" who claims to have visited Vilnius this winter, the Basilica Plaza in Vilnius is getting a "new face." A "Heroes Alley" [Avenue] was built, running from the Castle and Barbora Radvilaitė Streets to the banks of the Neris River. The Russians are planning to demolish the belfry, relic of heathen days, and to erect in its place a stone and bronze monument depicting "Soviet Lithuania." A huge obelisk featuring a Red Star, illuminated at night, is being erected on Gediminas Hill. A landslide is said to have damaged the rear wall of the Basilica, and the Russians plan to "sovietize" the structural rebuilding.

Re-settlement and Some Facts

An "Exhibition of Stalin Structures" was opened in Kaunas. The exhibit was installed in the Central Library of the LSSR and features models, photographs and statistics of the various "great plans of Stalin" in Turkmenia, the Volga basin and Crimea—chiefly canals and hydro-electrical plants. For some reason it was deemed advisable to publicize "the aid rendered by the LSSR." Propaganda is carried on for "volunteers" to proceed to the "Volgastroy", together with the formation of the "Stalin Stroyka Vakhta" (Structural watch or guard) in factories and kolkhozes, to urge the serfs to exceed their production quotas for the benefit of "beloved Stalin."

The Russian-language broadcast from Alma-Ata, March 24, 1951, tells quite a different story:

"A new homeland is being built in Kazakhstan and Kirghizia by the kolkhozniki of the Soviet Lithuanian and Latvian republics who were unable to find employment and earn their daily bread in their own countries. About 160,000 workers came here from Lithuania and Latvia to find new happiness. There is no shortage of land here. Thousands of hectares of fertile soil have been waiting many years for human settlers who would till that soil and earn bread for themselves

and for the State. These steppes have been expecting human settlers. Presently, the new managers of these fertile lands—workers of the Soviet Baltic Republics—are settling these steppes. The settlers feel very happy in their newfound homeland."

The Real Tragedy of a Nation—"Bezprizorniki"

The Soviet regime has produced hosts of homeless children, "bezprizorniki", in Lithuania. A great many orphaned children were moved to "a pioneer school in Crimea." A recent government decree ordered the opening on January 1st of new "homes for children." Five such homes operate in Kaunas, 10 in Vilnius.

These innocent victims of Russo-Nazi aggression and genocide are gradually subjected to Sovietization. Thus, one homeless orphan, Bronius Janušauskas, wrote a piece of poetry on the occasion of Stalin's 70th anniversary:

"Thanks, Stalin, dear Leader,
Not only for the sunny days,
But for the opportunity for us
To become builders of Communism."

Dutch prisoners' stories

96 Dutch prisoners of war were recently repatriated from Russia. Some of them had been held in Lithuania. They state that, prior to 1948, people from East Prussia were begging bread in Lithuania and the natives at every opportunity helped German prisoners of war. However, their generosity lessened in 1948. "Since 1949, masses of children gathered daily around the POW camp in Kaunas and begged for bread from the prisoners." They also state that the seacoast of Lithuania is settled by Russian fishermen from the Caspian and Black Sea shores.

State Budget

The Supreme Soviet of the LSSR on July 4, 1950 approved the budget for 1950:

Income	1,382,245,000 rubles
Expense	1,352,463,000 rubles

and confirmed the final 1949 budget:

Income	1,426,631,000 rubles
Expense	1,273,486,000 rubles

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS IN LITHUANIA Women Predominate

Sovietskaya Litva (No. 290) announced that "of 9,000 university level students in Lithuania, more than half are girls. Of 2,715 persons training in teachers seminaries—1,985 are women. 40% of all railroad transport workers are women, 61% of teachers, 70% of physicians."

No Watch Repairs

Sovietskaya Litva (No. 2) announced that "there is no place in Rokiškis to fix a watch, as the watch factory ceased operating six months ago. However, even before that it was difficult to get service because the masters usually answered that the necessary tools were lacking. But they gladly accepted orders at their private homes."

Street Light Posts Have No Bulbs

Sovietskaya Litva (No. 261) states that "electric light posts were erected a long time ago on the Rasos, Prekyba and other streets in Vilnius. They were painted green in the spring and the inhabitants waited

for the lights to go on, but—no bulbs. Summer went by, autumn arrived, cold winter . . . and the streets are still dark."

Waterless Bath

Sovietskaya Litva (No. 258) reported that "The inhabitants of Švenčionėliai impatiently awaited the completion of repairs to the city bath. Finally, a bulletin was posted to the effect that the bath house was open. Water pipes were replaced, a heating system was installed and the place arranged. But they "forgot" to fix the well, so there was no cold water. Only boiling water was available and people did not dare to wash with that. Some bathers going to the bathhouse brought their own cold water along. However, only those who live nearby can do this. Most people live a distance away. And so the bathhouse has few clients. This was reflected in the bathhouse budget. It suffered a loss of 9,000 rubles within a single quarter year.

"To avoid further losses, the authorities decided to shut down the bathhouse and to repair the well, but repairs are going on for two months. . . ."

170,000 Agitators—But No Newspaper Deliveries

The 294th issue of *Sovietskaya Litva* complains that "there are no postal workers in Naujoji Vilnia, Šalčininkai, Dūkštas. Newspapers are handed to passers-by. The subscribers get no newspapers for months at a time."

Emergency Service

Sovietskaya Litva (No. 258) complains that "Comrade M. Kutikin, a year ago, petitioned the Housing Bureau of the Soviet raion of the City of Vilnius to repair the building at No. 55 Algirdas Street. Receiving no answer after several months, again in May he repeated his petition. Still no answer. Three months later he was forced to appeal to the Housing boss a third time. Still no answer.

"Finally he called on Chief Yefimov of the Housing Bureau in person. The latter listened to his complaint, wrote down all details and promised to hurry things along. Still, no action. . . ."

Archaeological Excavations

The Historical Institute of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, jointly with the Archaeology Chair of the Vilnius University, is gathering material regarding the archaeology of Lithuania.

In 1950, the Institute conducted excavations of the castle sites of Salantai and Kretinga.

Castle mounds of various epochs were discovered in the Kretinga raion. Some of them were built 1,000 years before our era. In addition to charred bones, some pottery and bronze ornaments were found. Similar ornaments were found in another group of castle mounds belonging to the 2nd and 3rd centuries of our era.

The similarity of the findings enables Lithuanian archaeologists to conclude that the territory of Lithuania had been settled by Lithuanians from earliest times.

Some ornaments were found in the Salantai castle mound. "Their design recalled the excavations of Russian settlements of the 8th and 9th centuries. This attests that commercial relations and cultural ties had existed between the Lithuanians and Russians.

It is characteristic that in the castle mounds of eastern Lithuania no weapons were found, while many weapons were found in the mounds of western Lithuania. Probably because Lithuanians had to defend themselves from German attacks."

The scientists found cemeteries of the 14th and 17th centuries, that is, a period when Lithuania was already a Christian country. The cemeteries show a pagan manner of burial. This proves that the peasantry did not submit to the introduction of Christianity "by sword and fire."

S. Litva, No. 33 of Febr. 9, 1951.

Korean Costumes Distract From Propaganda . . .

"A play "Before The Battle" written by a Korean dramatic playwright Se Man Ira was produced on the stage of the Music-Drama Theater in Kaunas.

"It shows the Korean people's struggle for freedom and independence, against American annexionists and their henchmen.

"The action takes place in South Korea, in the city of Seoul, which had just been liberated from Japanese slavery and fell into the hands of other masters. American soldiers are masters of the city. The "liberators" introduce their own "order". Robberies and violence are rampant. The Americans shot down peaceful demonstrators.

"The play depicts the editorial kollektiv of the labor party newspaper "Khebon Ilbo" in action. It conducts great work among the inhabitants, by explaining the evil aims of American warmongers and urging everyone to fight for a peaceful life.

" . . . It is to be regretted that the exotic production, the colorful costumes, the ceremonial kowtowing distracted the spectators from the basic idea of the play."

S. Litva, No. 35 of Febr. 11, 1951.

After Party Conferences—Editorial

"Area Party conferences were held. They were marked by criticism and self-criticism. The conferences noted that too little attention was being paid to Party work, to selection of cadres, to execution of orders and extension of criticism.

The Area of Vilnius is particularly negligent in political Party work. The Vilnius Area committee manages economic affairs by circumventing the Soviet and agricultural organs.

Similar deficiencies may be noted also in the Kaunas Area.

The Šiauliai Area committee is noted for its bureaucracy. The Kuršėnai raion alone received 1700 directives of all sorts within 6 months. The workers of the raion must sit down and prepare replies.

Furthermore, attention was given to the strengthening of ideology and raising revolutionary alertness.

Serious defects are noted in the high schools of Vilnius and Kaunas. Certain professors and lecturers are not combatting the bourgeois-nationalist ideology and do not take advantage of lectures toward developing a materialistic ideology.

The delegates of the Šiauliai Area conference complained that the Area (Oblast) Committee is not exerting enough efforts to demask the kulak and nationalist elements.

Every organ of the Party must make deductions from these observations and support the strengthening of Party political work."

S. Litva, No. 36 of Febr. 13, 1951.

Collectives that exist in fiction only

The main principle of bolshevik leadership is—to select personnel and to check performance. Wherever verification is forgotten—the work does not progress. For instance, the Party raikom committee of Vilnius has totally overlooked the matter of supervision. Most of the decisions remain unfulfilled in this district.

Not all of the kolkhozes of the Vilnius raion communized horses, inventory and structures. One half of the kolkhozes of the Druskininkai raion are of that type. There is an entire series of *fictional kolkhozes* in the raions of Širvintos, Vilnius and N. Vilnia. About 200 kolkhozes lack animal farms. Violation of state and party discipline is usual. Undisciplined persons must be severely penalized.

S. Litva, No. 79 of April 4, 1951.

Complaints ignored

Having learned that the matter of consideration of complaints is not regulated in the Ministry of Agriculture, the CK of the Bolshevik Party of Lithuania decided to propose to the Minister of Agriculture that this matter be settled with utmost speed, that terms be fixed within which complaints should be attended, and that control of such work be instituted.

Ibid.

Stalin's Democracy Defined

(Reprint of the "Pravda" editorial of March 21, 1951)—Comrade Stalin stated: "We understand democracy as the elevation of the degree of activity and understanding of the Party mass, as the systematic involvement of the Party mass not only into the consideration of problems but into the leadership over the task."

S. Litva, No. 68 of March 22, 1951.

Report on Party Inefficiency in Vilnius

The plenum of the Party Gorkom of Vilnius heard the report of Markevičius, secretary of the Dzerzhinsky raion. It was noted that political Party work is being insufficiently pushed. Control over Party instruction work is lacking. Of the 89 circles in the raion, work was verified in only 9.

The raion is incapable of meshing the political work with the economic activity. 13 plants located within the raion failed to meet the plan's norms.

Alekseieva and Sluchayevskaya alleged that Party-political work is particularly neglected in hospitals.

Taritsyn pointed out that instruction in political work remains neglected in the unit of Soviet Writers Association.

Komsomol secretary Burkauskas complained that 300 Komsomols of the raion are not drawn into political work.

Kulikov charged that the Party Gorkom of Vilnius had arranged in 1951 only one seminar for the Raikoms.

S. Litva, No. 82 of April 7, 1951.

CK Decree: Study Stalin's Life

Party units of the Vilnius Oblast—must intensify their activities to study the biographies of V. N. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, and a stricter control must be imposed over their performance.

Ibid.

What's a "Brigadier"?

By a special act, the kolkhoz leadership transfers to his control all necessary inventory, working animals

and farm structures. The Brigadier is the central figure of kolkhoz production. He must organize socialistic competition, raise the yield of crops, justly distribute working assignments, mercilessly combat idlers and fushers ["fixers"], educate the kolkhozniki in the socialistic spirit of work and kolkhoz property principles.

S. Litva, No. 64 of March 17, 1951.

Life in an exemplary kolkhoz

The "Lenin's Way" kolkhoz in Mažeikiai raion has about 3,000 hectares of land, including 2,000 ha. of arable area. There are 270 work-capable kolkhozniki, 4 field brigades, 195 horses, 90 milching cows, 160 sheep, ducks and geese.

In 1950, the kolkhoz received the yield of 18 hundredweights of wheat, 350 hwts. of sugar beet and 5 hwts. of flax per hectare.

The annual income of the kolkhoz was 275,000 rubles. Not only communists, but candidates were drawn into Party work. Liutkus edits the bulletin newspaper. Rudolfas Perkūnas is responsible for the work of the women's council, Domas Jačinskis bears responsibility for the Komsomol activities. Artel chairman Mikas Gelčauskas is in charge of the execution of Party decisions. All communists are—organizers. There are 50 activists, including brigadier Tupikas, Ignas Žilis, Bronė Mickevičienė, A. Sarakauskas, Pundžiūtė, Snabikienė, C. Sidabrienė, the teachers: Žebrauskienė, Marija Žukienė and others. There is an agit-kolektiv [agitator team] of 27 persons. (One for every ten "work-capable" persons.)

Brigadier Jonas Joniškis gave several bags of feed to Radys and Molis, without the board's permission. Some straw stealing was noted within this brigade. When complaints were made to the brigadier, he answered: such small things are not worth discussing. However, the agitators intensified the action regarding the observance of the kolkhoz statute.

S. Litva, No. 67 of March 21, 1951.

"People's property unprotected"

There is a starch factory near Zarasai. Although it was constructed and formally taken over by the commission in the summer, the deliveries of potatoes to that factory were not regulated until fall.

The kolkhozes transported the potatoes to railway stations, traveling 50-70 kilometers. When potato deliveries were over, the factory received orders to bring in potatoes from the raions. No preparations were made for transportation and so the potatoes froze and rotted.

Potato reception at Gryva railway depot was entrusted to Chernov—who engaged in selling the potatoes. Even though the "Maistinė" artel knew of his activities, it did nothing to stop it. More than 100 tons of potatoes were wasted.

Presently this factory is making starch out of frozen potatoes, which lose one half of the starch. The January plan was only 35% filled. "Maistinė" artel's Party secretary Kudreshov is aware of the factory's situation, the thieving and the wastage, yet he does nothing to relieve the situation.

S. Litva, No. 67 of March 21, 1951.

Typical Russian "efficiency"

There are factories which ignore economies.

In 1950, the fur factory "Vitas" by far exceeded the production costs. It caused more than a 4 million ruble loss to the State.

The glass factory in Radviliškis is operating unsatisfactorily. There is no economizing, and no attention is paid to the quality of production. 40% of the produced glass is unfit. In 1950 there was a deficit of more than 1,000,000 rubles.

Techniques are not fully utilized in the LSSR. Master's assistant Martinova of the stocking factory "Silva" complains that the new automatic machines shipped from Tula for making hosiery are stored unused in the warehouse for more than 8 months. They are not in use to this date.

Tricotage trust leaders Utiro and Lishchin, and Deputy Minister of Light Industry Karaliūnas are doing nothing to liquidate this hideous situation.

S. Litva, No. 70 of March 24, 1951.

No veal meat — unless . . .

In some areas and raions, namely in the Klaipėda and Vilnius areas, some calf slaughtering came to light. Strict measures must be undertaken to prevent their recurrence. *Young calves and other animals may*

be slaughtered only after a decision is made by the veterinary commission. Such an act must be approved by the raion's Agricultural Board.

S. Litva, No. 70 of March 24, 1951.

Machinery lies rotting . . .

Supply chief Kulis of the Agricultural Board of Rokiškis forgets his responsibility as protector of state property committed to his care. Namely, various machines consigned to kolkhozes and the MTS are lying dumped in the open alongside the railway tracks since March of last year. Because of rains and snow the metal and the wooden parts are rusting and rotting.

The same is true of mineral fertilizers. They lie dumped in the open since autumn and, of course, they lose their effectiveness. Even such expensive fertilizers as ammoniac sulfates are dumped from freight cars into the snow, rather than in prepared pens. They become damp and deteriorate.

Couldn't it be possible to erect at least a roof?

S. Litva, No. 70 of March 24, 1951.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE PERPETRATION OF GENOCIDE

(Continuation)

5. Negligence in "Accounting" persists

(by hand) YUDIN
TO

Strictly Secret

CHIEFS OF: RO, KRO, SPO OF THE NKGB OF THE LITH. SSR,

CHIEF OF THE VILNIUS UNKGB OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR,

CHIEFS OF COUNTY BRANCHES AND PRECINCTS OF THE NKGB,

COMMANDERS OF RAILWAY UNITS AND OPERATIONAL POINTS.

To Deputy Chief of the U.O. of the NKGB in Alytus
comrade Yudin
city of Alytus

Regardless of its great political importance, order No. 0023 of April 25, 1941, by the People's Commissar of State Security of the Lith. SSR, promulgated in compliance with the directives by the NKGB of the USSR, was not fully understood and is not being executed in practice by chiefs of certain county branches and precincts, by departmental chiefs of the UNKGB of Vilnius, and by chiefs of departments of the central apparatus.

Five-day summaries required by the said order concerning the accounting for the anti-Soviet element, are being dispatched with gross delay and only after several reminders.

A first five-day summary regarding the situation as of May 1st, was received from the UNKGB of Vilnius—on May 12th and only after repeated demands by Department 2 and by the leadership of the Narkomat; the second five-day summary was not received up to this date. Comrade SHUSTAREV, chief of the Kaunas County branch, transmitted his second five-day summary only on May 16th; chiefs of the County branches of: Tauragė, Telšiai, Utyany [Utena], Shvencioneli [Švenčionėliai], and chiefs of the KRO and SPO presented no five-day summaries whatsoever as of May 10th.

Summaries themselves, as submitted by county branches and precincts, attest to a formal and irresponsible outlook toward execution of this politically important order.

— Page 2 —

The county branch of Šiauliai, regardless of the great pollution of the county with anti-Soviet element and the mass of members of the formerly existent counter-revolutionary parties and organizations, disclosed in neither the first nor the second five-day summary and failed to take into accounting any member whatsoever under the classification of "Polish national counter-revolution," or under any classification indicated in the summary,—and this in the presence of a great quantity of archive materials of these counter-revolutionary organizations and of other institutions of Smetona, which are at the disposal of the county branch.

Furthermore, the Šiauliai county branch does not trace [the present home addresses of] the disclosed persons and does not take them into an operational accounting. Thus, for instance, of the 100 persons disclosed to have been former policemen, not one person was traced and none taken into respective operational accounting.

The Šakiai county branch, regardless of the fact that, in the past, this county had been the mainstay of counter-revolution, keeps but solitary individuals under account by all categories. Such categories as the leadership personnel of the Tautininkai [Nationalists] organization, the Voldemarists, "Jaunoji Lietuva" [Young Lithuania], "Šaulių Sąjunga" [the National Guard], etc., are entirely missing in the accounts.

In a county as large as that of Panevėžys, likewise, only solitary individuals were taken into an accounting. Of the disclosed 93 former policemen, not one was traced within the serviced territory and none were taken into an operational accounting. None of the

Юдин

СОВЕРШЕННО СЕКРЕТНО

НАЧАЛЬНИКАМ: РО, КРО, СПО НКГБ ЛИТ. ССР
НАЧАЛЬНИКУ Вильнюсского УНКГБ Литовской ССР
НАЧАЛЬНИКАМ УЕЗДНЫХ ОТДЕЛОВ И ОТДЕЛЕНИЙ НКГБ
НАЧАЛЬНИКАМ Л.Д. ОТДЕЛЕНИЙ И ОПЕРПЛАКТОВ

зам Начальника Амитуский Ч.О. НКГБ.

тов Юдин
гор Амитус

Приказ Народного Комиссара Государственной Безопасности Лит. ССР 0023 от 25 апреля 1941 года, изданный на основе указаний НКГБ СССР, несмотря на его огромное политическое значение, начальниками некоторых уездных отделов и отделений, начальниками отделов Вильнюсского УНКГБ и начальниками отделов центрального аппарата, полностью не понят и практически не выполняется.

Требуемые приказом пятидневные сводки по учету анти-советского элемента выслаются с большими опозданиями и только после неоднократных напоминаний.

От Вильнюсского УНКГБ первая пятидневная сводка по состоянию на 1 мая получена — 12 мая и только после неоднократных требований 2 Отдела и руководства Наркомата, вторая пятидневка от последнего до сих пор не получена. Начальник Ковенского Уездного отделения тов. ЛУСТАРЕЗ, вторую пятидневку представил только 16 мая, начальники уездных отделов: Таураге, Тельшай, Утяны, Цвенчионели, а так же начальники КРО и СПО пятидневные сводки на 10 мая не представили вовсе.

Сами сводки, представленные уездными отделами и отделениями, свидетельствуют о формальном и безответственном отношении к выполнению этого политически важного приказа.

leadership personnel of the Tautininki, Shaulisty, not to mention other categories, were taken into an operational accounting.

The summaries submitted by Zarasai county branch for the first and second five-day periods, differ not at all from one another. The summary for the second five-day period was made by copying mechanically the figures of the first summary. Furthermore, of the 174 policemen carried under a dossier accounting, not one was traced and taken into an operational accounting. Likewise, the whereabouts of no one was

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traced, of the 602 persons listed in the dossier ac-

counting of the regular contributors to the political press of the Tautininki and of the 1762 persons of the leadership personnel of the "Šaulių Sąjunga" organization.

In Ukmergė county, of the 2214 persons of the leadership personnel of the "Šaulių Sąjunga" identified within the serviced area, only 16 persons were taken into an operational accounting.

The situation is analogous in certain other county branches.

Five-day summaries are, for the most part, improperly drawn by the county branches, each branch prepares them in its own peculiar manner, so that it

Пауляйский уездный отдел, несмотря на большую засоренность уезда антисоветским элементом и массой членов ранее существовавших контрреволюционных партий и организаций, ни в первой, ни во второй пятидневке не выявил и не взял на учет ни одного члена ни по разделу "Литовская националистическая контрреволюция", ни по разделу "Польская нац-контрреволюция", ни по другим разделам, указанным в сводке и это при наличии большого количества в распоряжении уездного отдела архивных материалов этих контрреволюционных организаций и других сметоньских учреждений.

Кроме того, Пауляйский уездный отдел выявленных лиц не устанавливает и не берет на оперативный учет. Так, например, из выявленных 100 человек полицейских, не установлено ни одного человека и никто из них не взят на соответствующий оперативный учет.

Пауляйский уездный отдел, несмотря на то, что уезд в прошлом являлся опорой контрреволюции, на учете по всем категориям имеет единицы. Совершенно нет на учете таких категорий, как руководящий состав организации таутининков, балдемаристов, "Пуной Лиетува", "Пауля Сакнга" и т.д.

Также единицы взяты на учет по такому крупному уезду, как Поневежис. Из выявленных 93 человек полицейских, ни один на обслуживаемой территории не установлен и не взят на оперативный учет. Никто не взят на оперативный учет из руководящего состава таутининков, паулистов, не говоря уже о других категориях.

Присланные сводки Зарасайским уездным отделом за первую и вторую пятидневку, ни чем не отличаются одна от другой. Сводка за вторую пятидневку составлена путем механического перенесения цифр из первой сводки. При чем, из 174 человек полицейских, взятых на справочный учет, ни одного не установлено и не взято на оперативный учет. Так же никто не установлен из взятых на справочный учет 302-х человек

is quite impossible to draft an over-all summary for the republic on the strength of the five-day summaries received. Certain branches enter a cumulative total, some record in the summary what had been disclosed and accounted-for within the past five days, while in some counties it is difficult even to surmise what figures were entered in the five-day report.

The UNKGB of Vilnius in its submitted summary did not at all indicate the quantity of anti-Soviet element identified and taken into the dossier accounting.

The Vilkaviškis county branch indicated 103 policemen in the column 2 of "Disclosed and taken into dossier accounting," and showed 148 persons in the column 3 of "Traced within the serviced territory," although column 3 must be deduced from column 2. All other items were similarly filled in.

The summary prepared by Ukmergė county branch was drafted incorrectly: it indicated 10 persons in column 2 of "Disclosed and taken into dossier account-

ing," and showed 305 persons in column 3 of "Traced within the serviced territory." Of the leadership personnel of the "Neo-Lituania" organization, 3 persons were shown disclosed and taken into dossier accounting, but 780 were marked traced within the serviced territory. Of the leadership personnel of the "Šaulių Sąjunga" organization, 22 persons were shown disclosed and taken into dossier accounting, but 2214 were shown traced within the serviced territory.

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All other items were similarly filled in. Besides, the figure of "2214" appears doubtful. If ordinary members of the "Šaulių Sąjunga" organization were included in that figure, it is improper and must be ascribed to so-called—rubbing of the eyes. ["Pulling the wool over the eyes."]

An analogous situation is evident in the summary submitted by Zarasai county branch, where the number of the regular contributors to the political press

постоянных сотрудников политической печати таутининков и из 1762-х человек руководящего состава организации "Шаулю Саянга".

По Укмергесскому уезду из установленных на обслуживаемой территории руководящего состава организации "Шаулю Саянга" 2214 человек, взято на оперативный учет только 15 человек.

Аналогичное положение и по некоторым другим уездным отделам.

Пятидневные сводки большей частью уездными отделами составляются не правильно, каждый отдел составляет по своему, так что совершенно невозможно на основе представленных пятидневных сведений, составить общую сводку по республике. Некоторые отделы заполняют на остающим итогом, некоторые вносят в сводку то, что выявлено и учтено за пятидневку, а по некоторым уездам даже трудно определить, какие цифры внесены в пятидневку.

Вильнюсское УНКГБ в представленной сводке совершенно не указало, какое количество антисоветского элемента выявлено и взято на справочный учет.

Вилковичский уездный отдел в графе 2-й "Выявлено и взято на справочный учет" — полицейских указал 103 человека, а в графе 3-й "Установлено на обслуживаемой территории" показан — 148 человек, тогда как графа третья, должна исходить из графы 2-й. Так заполнены и все другие пункты.

Неправильно заполнена сводка Укмергесским уездным отделом, в графе 2-й "Выявлено и взято на справочный учет" полицейских — указано 10 человек, а в графе 3-й "Установлено на обслуживаемой территории" — указано 305 человек. Руководящего состава организации "Лас-Литuania" выявлено и взято на справочный учет — 3 человека, а установлено на обслуживаемой территории 780 человек. Руководящего состава организации "Шаулю Саянга" выявлено и взято на справочный учет — 22 человека, а установлено на обслуживаемой территории — 2214 чел.

1

of the Tautininki is marked—602 persons, the leadership personnel of the "Šaulių Sąjunga"—1762 persons, which doubtless does not accord with reality and likewise means the rubbing of the eyes.

The facts cited above glaringly attest that chiefs of the county branches and precincts, chiefs of the Otdyels of the Narkomat, failed to understand that responsibility which has been placed upon them by the above-mentioned order, and consequently they failed to organize its execution in a proper manner.

Deeming such a situation to be intolerable for the future—

I P R O P O S E :

1) That chiefs of the county branches and precincts and their deputies, chief of the UNKGB of Vilnius, chiefs of KRO and SPO, commanders of

railway units and operational points,—personally assume leadership in the task of fulfilling order No. 0023 of April 25th, current year, of the NKGB of the Lith. SSR, and that they complete the task no later than by the 1st of June.

2) That chiefs of branches and precincts, in person, prepare and verify the five-day summaries, and that misleading confusion and the rubbing of the eyes be in no event allowed.

Only those categories must be entered in the summaries which are indicated in the enumeration of classifications. Ordinary members of the Tautininki, "Šaulių Sąjunga," and other organizations, need not be listed in the summaries; this category is accountable in a routine manner in accordance with order No. 001223 of the NKVD of the USSR.

Так заполнены и все другие пункты. Кроме того, сомнительно является цифра — "2214". Если в эту цифру включены и рядовые члены организации "Лаулю Саюнга", то это не правильно и следует отнести к так называемому — очкоутирательству.

Аналогичное положение в сводке представленной Загсайским уездным отделом, где значится постоянных сотрудников политической печати таутининков — 562 человека, руководящего состава организации "Лаулю Саюнга" — 1762 человека, что безусловно не соответствует действительности и является так — очкоутирательством.

Приведенные факты со всей очевидностью свидетельствуют, что начальники уездных отделов и отделений, начальники отделов Наркомата, не поняли той ответственности, которая возложена на них указанным выше приказом, а следовательно и не организовали надлежащим образом его выполнение.

Считая такое положение в дальнейшем не терпимым —

ПРЕДЛАГАЮ:

1) Начальникам уездных отделов и отделений и их заместителям, начальнику Вильнюсского НКГБ, начальникам КРО и СПО, начальникам ж.д. отделений и оперпунктов, лично возглавить работу по выполнению приказа НКГБ Лит.ССР № 5023 от 25 апреля с.г. и закончить ее, ни в коем случае не позднее 1 июня.

2) Начальникам отделов и отделений, лично самим составлять и проверять пятидневные сводки и ни в коем случае не допускать путаницы и очкоутирательства.

В сводку вносить только те категории, которые указаны в перечне окрасок. Рядовой состав организации таутининков, "Лаулю Саюнга" и других, в сводку не вносить, эта категория учитывается в обычном порядке, согласно приказа НКГБ СССР № 001223.

Ни в коем случае не допускать зачеркивание в сводке отдельных окрасок и на их место вносить новые.

Crossing out of individual classifications in the summary and entering of new ones in their place, must in no event be permitted.

— Page 5 —

3) In order that the categories enumerated in the summary be more accurately reflected in accounting, I PROPOSE that an over-all summary be drafted on the strength of definitely verified data of the situation as of May 20th. In drafting the summary, the herewith attached instruction must be strictly observed.*

4) Either an accounting folder or a formular file must be instituted for every disclosed and traced person of the categories enumerated in the summary.

All the materials pertinent to a given person must be concentrated in these files.

A precisely and clearly drafted dossier [*spravka*, an abstract or digest] must be enclosed in each folder.

The dossier must be drafted in triplicate by multiplication. Of these, one copy must be basted in the folder as the first sheet, the second copy must remain

unbasted, and the third copy must be forwarded immediately to the NKGB simultaneously with the five-day summary. Whenever the folder is requisitioned by the Narkomat, the second exemplar is retained at the County branch for further summarizing work.

5) Submit the over-all five-day summary not later than by the 22nd of May.

ENCLOSURE: a) instruction

b) "500" pieces of summary blanks.

By direction—

Narkom of State Security of the Lith. SSR
Senior Major of State Security—GLADKOV.

ATTESTED: Acting Chief of Department 2 of the
NKGB of the Lith. SSR

Senior Lieutenant of State Security
(Pyadyshev)

/signed/ PYADYSHEV

May 17th, 1941

No. 5/2405

city of Kaunas

vf

* See Bulletin of December 1946, pp. 12-15.

3) Для более правильного отражения в учете перечисленных в сводке категорий, ПРЕДЛАГАЮ по состоянию на 20 мая составить общую сводку на основе точно проверенных данных. При составлении сводки строго руководствоваться прилагаемым при этом представлением.

4) На каждое выявленное и установленное лицо, из перечисленных в сводке категорий, должно быть обязательно заведено учетное дело или дело формуляр.

В этих делах должны быть сосредоточены все материалы, касающиеся данной личности.

В каждом деле должна быть четко и ясно заполненная справка.

Справку заполнять в трех экземплярах под копиру, из коих один экземпляр должен быть подшит в дело первым листом, второй остается не подшитым, а третий немедленно вместе с пятидневкой высылать в НКГБ. При истребовании дел в Наркомате второй экземпляр справки остается в Уездном отделе для справочной работы.

5) Общую пятидневную сводку представить не позднее 22 мая.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ: а) наставление
б) бланки справок "500" штук.

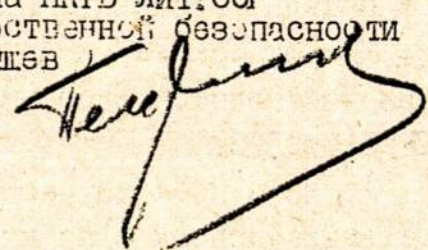
п. п. Нарком Государст. Безопасн. Лит. ССР
ст. майор госбезопасности ГИЛАКСОВ.

ВЕРНО: Врид. Нач. 2 Отдела НКГБ Лит. ССР
ст. лейтенант государственной безопасности
(Ильинский)

17 мая 1941 года

№ 5/2405

гор. Каунас



6. Special Forms for "Research in Archives"

Strictly Secret

TO ALL CHIEFS OF COUNTY BRANCHES AND
PRECINCTS OF THE NKGB OF THE
LITHUANIAN SSR

To Deputy Chief of Alytus U.O.
comrade Yudin
city of Alytus

Supplementing the instruction of the Narkom of State Security of the Lithuanian SSR, No. 5/2405 of April [May] 17, 1941, we are forwarding forms—summaries for filling, regarding:

- a) former policemen
- b) collaborators of the political police
- v) officers of the White army
- g) operators of the 2nd (intelligence) Department of the General Staff of the Lithuanian Army
- d) county prefects
- e) employees of courts, prosecutor's offices, members of field courts-martial
- zh) leaders of the Tautininki [Nationalists]
- z) leaders of the Shaulists [National Guardsmen]

and counter-revolutionary organizations, who were disclosed by [the study of] the archive materials of the former Smetonite institutions and traced within the territory of the serviced county. We repeat that these summaries are to be filled only regarding persons disclosed by archive materials. While general summaries pertaining to the agentura work, formular and accounting work, are to be filled regarding all persons for whom files were instituted. (General summary embraces agentura, inquest, archive materials, statements of citizens, etc.).

The dossier regarding persons disclosed from archive materials, is to be basted in the agency or accounting file, as an official document corroborating the service in the police, or membership in an organization, etc.

ENCLOSURE: "130" pieces of summary blanks.

Deputy Narkom of State Security of the Lith. SSR—

Major of State Security—

Acting Chief of Department 2 of the NKGB of the LSSR—

Lieutenant of State Security— PYADYSHEV.

BYKOV.

СОВЕРШЕННО СЕКРЕТНО

ВСЕМ НАЧАЛЬНИКАМ УЕЗДНЫХ ОТДЕЛОВ И ОТДЕЛЕНИЙ
НКГБ ЛИТОВСКОЙ ССРЗам. Начальнику Амшурского УО

ТОБ

ГОР

ЮдинАмшурс

В дополнение распоряжения Наркома Государственной Безопасности Литовской ССР за № 5/2406 от 17 апреля 1941 года, направляем бланки-справки для заполнения на:

- а) бывших полицейских
- б) сотрудников политической полиции
- в) офицеров белой армии
- г) работников 2-го (разведывательного) Отдела Генштаба литовской армии
- д) начальников уездов
- е) работников судов, прокуратуры, членов военно-полевых судов
- ж) руководителей таутининков
- з) " " шаулистов и др. к/р организации

выявленных по архивным материалам бывших сматоновских учреждений и установленных на территории обслуживаемого уезда. Повторяем, что эти справки заполняются только на лиц, выявленных по архивным материалам. Общие же справки по агентурному делу, формуляру и учетному делу, заполняются на всех лиц, на которых заведены дела. (В общую справку обобщаются агентурный, следственный, архивный материалы, заявления граждан и т.д.).

Справка на лиц, выявленных по архивным материалам, вводится так-же в агентурное или учетное дело, как официальный документ, подтверждающий или службу в полиции, или принадлежность к организации и т.д.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ: Бланки справки "130" штук.

17 мая 1941 г.
№ 5/2406

Зам. Наркома Государст. Безопасн. Лит. ССР
майор госбезопасности- БЛКОВ.

Врид. Нач. 2 Отдела НКГБ ЛССР-
лейтенант госбезопасности- ПИДЛЕВ.

ВЕРНО: Нач. 1 От-ния 2 Отдела НКГБ Лит. ССР
мл. лейтенант госбезопасности

(КАБЛУКОВ)

May 17th, 1941
No. 5/2406

ATTESTED: Chief of Section 1 of Department 2 of the NKGB of the Lith. SSR
Junior Lieutenant of State Security (KABLUKOV)

Enclosure:

Strictly Secret.

DAILY SUMMARY
of account regarding anti-Soviet elements

For " " 1941.

Item Nos.	Classification	Disclosed and accounted for the previous day	Disclosed and accounted for this day	Total disclosed and instituted cases	REMARKS:
1	2	3	4	5	6

BLP(LKA)1331
1951, № 1-6

ЕЖЕДНЕВНАЯ СВОДКА

по учету антисоветских элементов

За " " 1941 г.

Item Nos.	Classification	№ пп	О к р а с к а	Выявлено и учтено за предыдущий день	Выявлено и учтено за день.	Всего выявлено и заведено дел.	ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ:
1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Active members of k/r parties and members of a/S nationalist white-guardist organizations— a/ Tautininki b/ Voldemarists v/ Shaulists g/ Young-Lithuanians d/ Leaders of Catholic organizations e/ Leaders of Jewish fascist organizations zh/ Others	1.	Активные члены к/р партий и участники а/с националистических белогвардейских организаций— а/ Таутининки б/ Вольдемариисты в/ Шаулисты г/ Молодолитовцы д/ Руковод. католических организаций е/ Руковод. еврейских фашистских организаций ж/ Прочие				
2.	Former security, military police and leadership personnel of the police— a/ Security officers b/ Military police v/ Policemen	2.	Бывшие охранники, жандармы и руковод. состав полиции— а/ Охранники б/ Жандармы в/ Полицейские				
3.	Estate owners, manufacturers, responsible officers, responsible officials of the Lithuanian bourgeois apparatus— a/ Estate owners b/ Manufacturers v/ Responsible officials	3.	Помещики, фабриканты, крупные чиновники литовского буржуазного аппарата— а/ Помещики б/ Фабриканты в/ Крупные чиновники				

(To be continued)

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.