

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

Peace Treaty with Russia  
Moscow, July 12, 1920

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

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

Atlantic Charter  
August 14, 1941

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## PLAIN SPEAKING

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It has been Lithuania's tragic fate to suffer under the oppression of both the Nazi and Bolshevik tyrants, and if in the wake of this dire dichotomy she were asked to epitomize her conclusions in a single phrase, she might well be moved to echo Mercutio's words, "A plague o' both your houses!"

Today she seems almost hopelessly in the loathsome clutches of the Russian Communist sub-humans who, with characteristic and mendacious effrontery, pose as her "liberators" from the "Fascist yoke."

Having myself been an eye-witness on the spot of the truly amazing progress achieved during Lithuania's enjoyment of freedom and independence from 1918 to 1940, not only in the economic, social and political spheres but also in the arts and *belles lettres*, I am the better able to realize the extent of the catastrophe which has overtaken her as a result of Soviet Russia's gross violation first of her solemn treaty pledges and ever since of elementary principles of common humanity and normal decency. Abundant proofs of these crimes have repeatedly been submitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations only to merit formal and stereotyped acknowledgment; otherwise they have entirely failed to elicit from either the Security Council or the General Assembly any intimation that those bodies condemn such blatant infringement of the clauses of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted at the Plenary Session by the General Assembly of UNO on December 10, 1948. But in marked contrast to this depressing apathy, spokesmen in the United States Senate and Congress, the Governors of many States and leading newspapers

have availed themselves of every convenient opportunity to voice *officially* their horror and indignation at these enormities and their deep sympathy with the innocent victims of them. As an Englishman who is proud to count among the latter many of his personal friends and revered colleagues, I am ashamed that no comparable reaction has hitherto manifested itself in my own country and that, unlike the United States Government, our own administration should not have scrupled to grant *de facto* recognition to the authors of these abominations and should even have declined to give any assurance that *de jure* recognition might not at some future date ensue. In my view we have here clear evidence of deplorable political trimming and cynical opportunism.

Holding such views I welcomed the opportunity to translate into English J. Daumantas's book "Partizanai už Geležinės Uždangos" (Partisans behind the Iron Curtain) which may be described as a highly dramatic sequel to the grim record of Soviet Russia's deliberate policy of racial extermination contained in an earlier work entitled "Genocide: Lithuania's Three-fold Tragedy," by K. Pelekis, published in 1949, the English version of which I was also privileged to revise. The author of "Partizanai už Geležinės Uždangos", who for obvious reasons hides his true identity under the above pen-name, took a leading part in the terrible guerrilla warfare waged by Lithuanian patriots against the Red Moloch from about 1943 to 1947. I do not hesitate to call his story an epic of the outstanding heroism displayed by Lithuania's freedom fighters against appalling odds. The unique character



of this underground resistance which has taken such a gratifying toll of the Red invaders goes far to explain the bloodthirsty ferocity of the counter measures adopted by the Soviet authorities in their efforts to crush it out of existence at whatever cost. And can any impartial observer wonder at the disillusionment of the Lithuanian partisans when, contrary to their cherished hopes, America's monopoly of the atom bomb, the Allied victory and the conclusion of peace failed to bring their tortured homeland the slightest alleviation of its lot, not to say salvation from this long sustained martyrdom? Today the folksongs of one of the finest peoples of Europe are hushed in the land; the Red Terror is rampant and ubiquitous; religion is suppressed and its ministers are persecuted. The future seems black indeed. The fact that most Lithuanians long for a third world war as their only hope of regaining their lost freedom and independence affords a measure of the depths of sheer despair to which an erstwhile civilized Europe has been reduced since 1945. It emphasizes the bankruptcy born of cowardly appeasement of the arch enemy of mankind.

In these circumstances it is easy to understand why so much of the broadcasting from both Great Britain and the United States, specially designed to appeal to whatever listeners there are behind the Iron Curtain, may even do more harm than good. It is surely hard to believe that the authors of these broadcasts can really be so simple minded as to suppose that their listeners will welcome the pathetic assurance that the Western states crave for nothing quite so much as friendly relations with Soviet Russia, whose obscene yoke the vast majority long to shake off. It is a safe assumption that among even the Russian rank and file listeners these assurances are more calculated to engender despair than rejoicing.

The inevitable disillusionment of which I speak above is strikingly foreshadowed in the following passages which I venture to quote from Chapter XIII of my translation of J. Daumantas's book, under the caption "What does the Atom Bomb promise?" He is describing a scene in a forest clearing. A group of freedom-fighters gathered round a radio receiver listening with breathless interest to a BBC commentator's report on the effect of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima a few days before. "At the close of the report all present rubbed their hands and with heightened morale exchanged ideas and impressions. We had forgotten that the Potsdam conference had passed over Lithuania's fate in silence and had left us to the thralldom of the Soviet Union. We had forgotten that the same conference had transferred Lithuanian East Prussia to the Eastern despot. We thought little about those who had perished in Japan from that potent heretofore unheard-of weapon. We were too deeply engrossed in our longing for freedom. We then believed that the Americans would no longer make artless concessions to the Bolsheviks but would utilize the might of the new weapon to reorganize radically the relations of world states. It seemed to us that the Soviet Union would dread the atom bomb and would therefore be obliged to renounce the conquest of the whole world by undeclared and declared wars and

would have to evacuate the already conquered countries. And if she should not do this (which might be expected) then she would share Japan's fate. We did not then imagine that Western statesmen would prove incapable of utilizing politically the vast superiority conferred upon them by possession of the atom bomb. But we clearly felt that the Soviet press would try to pass over in silence the efficacy of the atom bomb. And as afterwards appeared, it was so: Soviet newspapers ascribed Japan's collapse to the power of the blows delivered by the Red Army. Anticipating this, the partisans at once pounced on their typewriters and mimeographs to issue extra editions of 'Laisvės Žvalgas' in which our people were informed about the splitting of the atom and its use against the aggressors."

The political anti-climax to this world-shaking event, the very antithesis and negation of Danton's famous apostrophe, "Il faut de l'audace, et encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace" ("To dare, and again to dare, and without end to dare!") has ever since bedevilled united action against the arch-aggressor and has only at almost the eleventh hour yielded to the sombre compulsion of the rapidly worsening international situation.

As an independent commentator knowing all the facts I am glad to avow my adherence to the conviction shared not only by every true Lithuanian but equally by every true Estonian, Latvian, Pole and by all other nationalities behind the Iron Curtain, that any would-be settlement of the "cold war" which leaves Europe half free and half in fetters is foredoomed to a well-deserved Nemesis.

### SHROVETIDE "BETROTHAL"

The command of the Vytautas area unit had for three years been pestered by the big Bolshevik activists of Marijampolė. And they became daily more insolent. They had evidently forgotten that the war begun by Moscow against the Lithuanian people, a war in which they had actively collaborated, had not for a long time been one-sided. Since they were snugly operating in the town they blissfully imagined that they were beyond the reach of the combatants. But this was not so. And early in 1947 it was resolved to punish these activities.

The unit staff had already elaborated a plan: on the occasion of Shrovetide to arrange the mock betrothal of the woman liaison officer Pušėlė to the combatant Mažvydas. Then there must be invited to the ceremony the most malignant functionaries of the MVD and MGB establishments and during the feast "liquidated". For the expenses of the "betrothed" the staff allotted three thousand roubles and the "betrothed" themselves were commissioned to work out details of the plan.

The liaison officer Pušėlė, sister of the fallen partisan Giedrulis, was employed in the office of the Marijampolė Trade Union. She had many acquaintances among the heads of the city Bolsheviks but was ready at any moment to pass over to an illegal status. Therefore, on receiving the staff's resolution she consented to cooperate in carrying out the task.



It was decided to arrange the mock betrothal ceremony in her room. To help with the preparations Pušėlė invited her friend Albina N., the young woman Communist Karveliūtė, and the passive resister Saulutė. To her friends she presented Mažvydas as an instructor of the Vilnius city sports committee. He too gave money for the ceremony.

Mažvydas endeavoured to master the task confided to him down to the minutest details. The easiest method of liquidating the Bolsheviks seemed to be with the aid of poison. First of all it was necessary to make the guests thoroughly drunk and then pour into their glasses a liquid with an imperceptible quantity of potassium cyanide, arsenic or some other poison. There was no trouble about alcohol; in the State shops one could buy as much as one wanted. It was much more difficult as regards concentrated poisons which at Marijampolė it was out of the question to procure. And meanwhile Shrovetide was approaching. It was necessary to go to Kaunas and there try to get poisons.

For the journey Mažvydas was provided with a Soviet passport, a certificate of release from military service, a labour certificate and a trade union card. In addition were included an order for detached duty and a certificate of proletarian origin. With these documents at a small station he boarded a very delayed train and travelled with other citizens in a goods wagon. When near the Kaunas Green Bridge the train slackened speed, Mažvydas jumped from the wagon like some of the other travellers. He did not wish to go to the station; as a former Kaunas resident he feared to be recognized.

At Kaunas things were not going too well. In the city the mood was dispirited. The inhabitants harassed by the occupants' moral terror were very cautious, downcast and anxious. Unable to venture into contact with acquaintances Mažvydas could not obtain any poison. So having settled other matters entrusted to him he returned in two days.

No other course remained but to liquidate the guests of the "betrothed" by arms. For that purpose twelve daring men were assigned. On the evening of the "betrothal" they were to come to town and at a pre-arranged point await Mažvydas's signal. If the men's automatic shots should prove inaccurate they must be made good by the "betrothed" and Saulutė. Knowing the local surroundings this plan to liquidate the Bolsheviks seemed fairly practical.

The first difficulty arose when it was necessary to supply the prospective bridegroom with holiday garb. For the ball costume even the trouser turn-ups had to be let down because Mažvydas was very tall. It was also impossible to find even half-boots. Shift had to be made with a combatant's boots over which the trousers were let down. At last the smoothed out costume lay without creases, and the boots shone like a mirror. The necktie was of the popular colour, red. Of the same hue was the handkerchief tucked into the coat pocket. This choice of colour could be explained by everybody as he pleased—great love for his "betrothed" or political maturity in the Communist sense.

Having carefully tested his pistols Mažvydas attached one to his belt and thrust the other into his trouser pocket. Since the coat was long the pistol bulge was not noticeable. For final strengthening the hostess gave her "fiance" to drink about half a litre of melted fats which were to provide immunity against the effects of alcohol. In this manner doubly armed and escorted by one maiden Mažvydas reached his "fiancee's" apartment where the final preparations took place.

Rewarding Mažvydas with the longed-for kiss his "fiancee" introduced her friends to him. In this way began the macabre Shrovetide performance. So as not to arouse the suspicions of the young woman Communist Karveliūtė and Albina N. Mažvydas had to make special efforts to enact the part of a happy fiance. But this was not easy. Three years of bitter struggle, many sleepless nights, numerous battles and a hundred risky operations had left an indelible impression on the man's character which did not harmonize with agreeably smiling people. Lastly, the dread shadow of death weighed heavily on the role.

It became more difficult when the time approached for the gathering of the guests. Wearily crept by minute after minute. Topics of conversation were lacking and talk begun would be broken off in uneasy suspense. Half-an-hour passed and not one of the invited guests had yet appeared. In Mažvydas's head haunting doubts arose. At last after another half hour had elapsed the suspense was somewhat dispelled by the arrival of a Russian, the chairman of the Marijampolė commune executive committee. On seeing on the table plenty of food and drink and at the request of the fiancee, the Russian agreed to go to invite the other delayed guests. Putting on an overcoat the "fiancee" herself accompanied the Russian.

With her exit Mažvydas's position became still more embarrassing. The young woman Communist Karveliūtė plied him with awkward questions. Where did he come from? How had he made the acquaintance of his fiancee? When would the wedding take place, &c., &c. For Mažvydas to answer these questions was very dangerous because he did not know what Pušėlė had said to Karveliūtė. And that she had said something to her he did not doubt. He therefore tried to answer the young Communist's questions evasively, laughing and endeavouring to divert conversations to other subjects. In this he was helped by Saulutė. Nevertheless the curiosity manifested by the young Communist woman evoked suspicion in the mind of Mažvydas as to whether the Bolsheviks had somehow divined the true object of the ball.

Suspicion was again alleviated by the speedy return of Pušėlė. With her came the chairman of the executive committee, the secretary of the same committee, Steponas Bukevičius, secretary of the committee of the Marijampolė district Communist Party, elected this year as deputy to the Lithuanian Supreme Council, and a musician. Although a good many invited guests were still lacking, those present took their seats at the table.

The entertainment began. Toast followed toast in quick succession. The first was to the "affianced", and



thereafter everything proceeded according to the Soviet pattern: to Comrade Stalin; to Soviet Lithuania; to the Red Army; to the Communist Party; to the Soviet youth, &c., &c. Alcohol reddened cheeks and stimulated the mood of the guests. Saulutė flirted most convincingly with Bukevičius. Indeed she succeeded so well that the newly-fledged Communist deputy began to believe that he had perhaps fallen in love. In excellent humour he drained to the dregs the glasses of vodka filled for him.

The time came to report the situation to the combatants who were to settle accounts with the Bolsheviks. Pušėlė did this. Seizing the opportunity she slipped away and got in touch with these men and told them about the position and the suspicions of Mažvydas which had been increased by the non-arrival of some of the invited guests. Doubt arose as to whether for so few Bolshevik activists the proposed settlement was worth while. However, the decision was left to Mažvydas, and the combatants remained at the old spot to await fresh arrivals.

Although Pušėlė was soon back, her absence had not passed unnoticed. Karveliūtė's eyes all the time suspiciously watched the door, occasionally veering questioningly in the direction of the reputed "fiancee."

Pušėlė back again seated herself next to her "betrothed" and in an undertone mentioned the men's doubt. However, at that moment one more expected guest arrived. He was Gurevičius, a Bolshevik of Jewish origin, an important functionary, chief of the Marijampolė district passport office. He at once drew attention to himself because he mentioned that he had hurried even from Sasnava on foot in order to keep his word.

"Perhaps 'bandits' were after you that you hurried so?" joked Albina.

Being questioned Gurevičius requested silence and told his worries. It seemed that near Sasnava 1,000 Soviet passport forms with the seals of prohibited zones had disappeared. The attempt to find them to elucidate the circumstances of their disappearance and to discover the culprits had prevented Gurevičius from arriving in time!

"Most likely somebody stole those passports for the bandits' purposes. First they found a chance to make those stupid stribs drunk and afterwards took them aback tenfold," complained Gurevičius concluding his story.

As a late arrival Gurevičius not only had to drink to the speedy recovery of the passports but gulped down several other glasses of vodka aimlessly. Probably at the time a foreboding of doom oppressed the young Communist woman Karveliūtė. She began to grow restless and curtly refused drink.

With inflamed cheeks the merry Albina began a speech devoted to the "betrothed couple." She again proposed the health of the "betrothed". Bukevičius too before draining his glass wished them good luck, but his tongue did not loosen.

Every incoherent sentence of the guests was analyzed by Mažvydas. Their remarks about the future seemed to him laughable and at the same time ominous because only a few half hours remained until the end of the ball. And sometimes a word which in nor-

mal circumstances would have been meaningless tormented Mažvydas's heart with the mental query: "Perhaps somebody really has given the show away?" Sometimes even Pušėlė's words seemed like firebrands, e.g., when the deputy turned to her to ask whether there was still plenty of liquor and she answered simply:

"I fancy that with all your efforts you won't be able to drink it all."

Any hospitable hostess might answer so, but Mažvydas at once thought about the grim denouement of which there might be few survivors.

The first notes of the accordion suddenly blared forth. All the guests rose to waltz. Only the "betrothed" resisted its allure. Seated in a corner they tried to hide their anxiety from prying eyes, perfunctorily keeping time to the melody. Mažvydas could with difficulty control his nerves when he noticed Karveliūtė conversing in an undertone with the chairman of the committee. The glances which the Russian frequently directed towards the "fiancee" indicated that they were speaking about him. This suspicion was still further heightened when the Russian approached the table and began to question the seated Mažvydas about where he worked, what he was doing, &c., &c. However, Mažvydas was well prepared to cope with such questions because already three times that evening he had answered similar ones. The Russian seemed satisfied with his replies.

When the dance ended all again gathered round the table. Keeping a hold on himself with difficulty, Mažvydas began to regret having drunk so much oil because now alcohol had no effect whatever on him. And he had to feign to be in his cups and merry. Russian customs helped him in this. So he roughly held his knife in the grip of one hand and would sometimes reach over to get food from under his guest's very nose.

When a fresh dance began the "betrothed" again remained at table. Pleading weariness they urged the guests to dance. Pušėlė tried lovingly to nestle against her "beloved" so that with her gestures his gnawing anxiety might be hidden from the eyes of the guests. And he was debating with himself what to do. The small number of guests suggested postponement of a settlement, but again postponement boded nothing good. If the Bolsheviks had observed anything suspicious they would arrest him after the ball. And if they let the ball finish, then their aroused suspicions would impel them to watch Pušėlė and her surroundings and further prosecute the undeclared war against the Lithuanians. And the idea of preparing a similar ball in future had to be scouted. It therefore appeared that this difficult task must be carried out that evening.

When Mažvydas was thus reflecting, snuggling up to Pušėlė, he noticed that Gurevičius had broken off the dance and in the vestibule was arguing with Albina. Listening intently Mažvydas strove to catch from detached words at least the purport of the altercation. Although the noise of the accordion and the dancers' steps interposed, he still managed to overhear something. Albina, who felt real sympathy for Gurevičius, had warned him that the fiancee was "indistinct". Karveliūtė thought the same. Even the clink of a



pistol being adjusted and the release of the safety catch reached his ears. This meant that his suspicions were not baseless. He was now only afraid that the Bolsheviks might first begin the attack. He got ready to defend himself. Since after ten o'clock the city gave no more electric current and only two candles were alight, Mažvydas profited by the gloom, removed his pistol from his pocket and holding it between both hands and waiting calmly but tensed sat at the end of the table. He had decided to greet Gurevičius with the first shots if he should come back with his pistol out.

He had not long to wait until Gurevičius with Albina appeared in the doorway. Both looked considerably excited. Mažvydas carefully followed every movement of the passport chief. But Gurevičius had slipped his pistol back into his pocket. Detaching himself from Albina, with both hands free he approached Mažvydas and seating himself alongside began to inquire about his manner of life. Now Pušėlė controlled herself with difficulty, and wishing to gain time to recover went into the kitchen. Without interrupting his questions Gurevičius began to pour vodka into the glasses. Mažvydas took advantage of the moment to drop his own pistol back into his pocket. As with a hand which he controlled with difficulty he took the glass proffered by Gurevičius and gulped down the contents, the committee chairman approached and asked what had become of his fiancée? This query afforded Mažvydas a convenient opportunity to look for her, so he promised to bring her back at once and with uneven footsteps went into the kitchen.

He had now decided to end this nervous strain. There was no longer any time to communicate with the men outside because his departure would have been noticed by all and it was apparent that with the possible exception of the musician everybody present harboured suspicion of the "fiance". Pušėlė was terrified and tried to persuade him to postpone the bloody act.

"No, dear Pušėlė, it can no longer be put off," Mažvydas objected. "It's evident that the Bolsheviks won't let me leave the ball without checking up on me. I'll answer for success. You go back quickly into the room and with Saulutė seat the guests at table. When I come in I'll fix them! If there's a bit short for any one you two will supply it! Only four of them are armed."

At last poor Pušėlė agreed with his arguments. She took her pistol, thrust it into her handbag, entered the room and urged the guests to be seated. Meanwhile Mažvydas got ready his weapons. When Pušėlė gave the signal he came through the kitchen door. He held both hands with the loaded pistols behind his back. Approaching the table he opened fire with both weapons. The first to fall was Gurevičius; the second the secretary; the third the deputy; the fourth the chairman of the executive committee. The fifth victim was the young Communist woman Karveliutė. The shooting had been so accurate and of such lightning speed that not only had none of the Bolshevik functionaries time to draw their pistols but they were quite incapable of grasping the situation and of dodg-

ing from their seats after the first shot. As though hypnotized they sat there awaiting their turn, although the candles were blown out by the concussion. Only the musician made a bee-line for the door, in his panic haste dropping his accordion on the stairs.

Mažvydas quickly collected the victims' weapons. At that moment the committee chairman began to get up, but another bullet from Mažvydas's pistol finished him off. Only then did the "fiance" notice in a corner the crouching form of Albina. Shuddering convulsively and with staring eyes she followed Mažvydas's every movement. But he paid no attention to her because he had to look after Pušėlė and Saulutė. Both had been slightly wounded during the shooting—Pušėlė in the hand and Saulutė in the shoulder. The wounds were caused by a ricochet bullet which Mažvydas at once extracted from the wound. Then gathering up his things and escorting both girls he left Pušėlė's apartment.

All three had to hurry because in the neighbouring flat there lived a strib who might report to the police or the Russians. The musician too might do so. It was essential for both the "betrothed" and their absconding comrades to get clear of the city limits before the roads were blocked. But in the haste of their retreat the two young women guides lost their way, although they were supposed to know the city well. Luckily Mažvydas had a compass which greatly helped them to reach the city outskirts safely.

When the participants of the "betrothal" festivities arrived at the appointed place they found the men originally designated to wipe out the Bolsheviks already there. Having heard the shots they were confident that Mažvydas alone would execute the task without them. They were sure of his success. Whenever he had come up against the Bolsheviks he had always triumphed if the initiative rested with him. When he and the girls entered the room the faces of all lit up. The area unit leader was the first to extend his hand to him.

Only now did Mažvydas smile and breathe freely. Such a smile had been lacking during the "betrothal". Counting that night's victims to his pistols, Mažvydas had to date with his own hand rendered sixty Bolsheviks harmless. But he wasn't now thinking about this. It was necessary to see to the wounded girls. Pušėlė's wound was more dangerous than Saulutė's. The bullet had passed through her hand between the bones not far from the wrist. It appeared that her wound was self-inflicted because gunpowder stains were visible from the outside. For medical aid both girls were therefore at once conveyed to a sister-of-mercy.

Only then, when the smoke had cleared, did Mažvydas begin to describe the incident. The men listened with intense interest. Yet had anyone seven years before told them this, they would not have believed that such ruthless methods of warfare could sometimes be resorted to. Alas, a foe that knew no mercy had deeply sunk his teeth into Lithuania's body, and so wishing to knock out at least one of the Red monster's teeth, Lithuanian combatants could not always afford to discriminate in their choice of methods of savage but well-merited retribution.



## THE CASE OF THE "CODE OF OFFENSES"

In a special dispatch to *The New York Times* from the Paris meeting of the UN Assembly, dated November 8th, appeared the following welcome news:

"The General Committee of the UN Assembly decided without formality of a vote to put off the discussion until next year of the Draft Code of Offenses against the peace and security of mankind.

"The code, drawn up in Geneva by the International Law Commission, has been attacked by Polish and Lithuanian groups within the United States. The charge has been that a provision in the code making the support or toleration of "terrorist" activities an international offense would outlaw the United States for backing Eastern European undergrounds."

Thus ended successfully a four month campaign, largely Lithuanian, to thwart a determined Communist effort to hamstring resistance movements in Iron Curtain countries. This effort centered in the so-called Draft Code of Offenses Against the Peace and Security of Mankind referred to above.

The provision of the Code questioned by the Lithuanian American Council and the Lithuanian American Information Center reads as follows:

"The undertaking or encouragement, by the authorities of a state, of terrorist activities in another state, or the toleration by the authorities of a state, of organized activities calculated to carry out terrorist acts in another state."

The first objections against this provision were voiced in a letter from the Lithuanian American Council to General Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in July, urging that all North Atlantic Pact governments and military staffs study the code. It pointed out that Soviet attack on Western Europe would conceivably start by land and sea from the Baltic states:

"It would be very dangerous for our security to permit the outlawing of the activities of the Lithuanian underground and to make the United States, her allies and the friends of the Baltic peoples criminally responsible for encouraging their struggle for freedom. This would be inconsistent with the fact that the three Baltic States are recognized by United States, England and several other nations.

The Council received no satisfaction at the time. Consequently it released its objections to *The New York Times* and *The New York Herald Tribune* which carried front page stories on September 23 by A. M. Rosenthal and Peter Kihss, respectively.

Mr. Kihss in his article reported that "responsible international law authorities privately held the code's present language would imperil such movements as the National Committee for a Free Europe here, which sponsors both the Crusade for Freedom, currently engaged in a fund drive headed by Harold E. Stassen, and Radio Free Europe, now broadcasting in half a dozen languages from Frankfurt and Munich."

Both Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Kihss emphasized the part played in the drafting of the questioned code by Vespasian V. Pella, former representative of Romania's communistic regime in this country. Mr. Pella at the invitation of the UN Secretariat had prepared the preliminary 216 page memorandum upon which the final draft of the Code was based.

In a letter appearing in *The New York Times* of October 3, Mr. Pella disclaimed his responsibility for the Code. Dr. Pius Grigaitis, Executive Secretary of the Lithuanian American Council, showed in *The New York Times* of October 16 that the crucial provision of the Code against aiding undergrounds did not differ substantially from Mr. Pella's original prohibition, which read as follows:

"Acts of terrorism affecting international relations. Under the Code it should be a punishable act to incite, encourage, or tolerate activities designed to spread terror among the population in the territory of another state."

Meanwhile, *America*, the national Catholic weekly review, widely read in Washington by American policy makers, had published on October 6th an editorial entitled "The Reds Could Entrap Us at Paris." It recalled that it had questioned the Code over a year before. *America* editorially seconded the Lithuanian demand that the Code of Offenses be taken off the agenda of the current UN Assembly, and be submitted to member governments for consideration, as the Statutes of the International Law Commission require.

Congressman Daniel J. Flood (D.) of Pennsylvania immediately reprinted the *America* editorial and Mr. Rosenthal's story in the *Congressional Record*. The Lithuanian American Information Center sent out 10,000 reprints of the editorial to key people throughout the world, including all delegations to the United Nations. It created widespread interest.

Upon reading the editorial, Congressman Kersten (R-Wisconsin), sponsor of the amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1951, wrote to Mr. Warren Austin, head of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, asking what effect Section 5 of the proposed Code would have upon his amendment for \$100,000,000 aid to underground movements in Communist-dominated countries.

Mr. Austin in reply on October 10th indicated that he did not take Mr. Kersten's misgivings seriously. However, five days previously, Porter McKeever, Chief Information Officer of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations had replied to a letter of protest from Dr. Grigaitis:

"In the opinion of the United States Government it should not be considered substantively by the forthcoming session of the General Assembly but should be referred to the Member Governments for their comments and then be transmitted by the Secretary General of the United Nations to the International Law Commission for further consideration."



On October 16th, Congressman Flood wrote letters to all the members of the U.S. Delegation. In them he raised highly significant questions which indicated the seriousness of the communist attempt to obstruct all efforts emanating from America in behalf of the resistance movements.

The replies from the members of the U.S. Delegation showed that they had not yet been briefed on the situation by the State Department. It should be stated that all members of the Delegation replied to Mr. Flood in terms which reflected their sympathetic interest.

Under date of October 29th, Asst. Secretary of State John D. Hickerson wrote an especially thoughtful letter to Congressman Flood.

"Ambassador Jessup has spoken to me concerning your letter of Oct. 16th, 1951, in which you requested his view on certain questions relating to the Draft Code of Offenses Against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

"I understand that Ambassador Jessup is acknowledging your letter separately. Since the questions raised in your letter are of deep concern to the Department, I wish to take this opportunity to send you, on behalf of the Department, our current thinking on the questions which you raised.

"As to the first question, the U.S. Delegation to the UN General Assembly in Paris will urge that the Draft Code not be considered by the General Assembly this year, but instead be sent to Governments for comment. . . .

"In your fourth question, you referred to a Soviet proposal of Nov. 20th, 1947 which left in doubt the question whether there should be a separate Genocide Convention or whether the subject of genocide should be covered in a Draft Code of Offenses. At that time, the United States opposed the Soviet proposal and supported another proposal designed to produce a separate Genocide Convention. The Department of State continues to support fully the Genocide Convention and hopes for early ratification. The Department would oppose any attempt to weaken that Convention. Whether or not reference in any Code of Offenses would in effect weaken the Convention would of course depend on the nature of the reference; at this preliminary state in the consideration of the Draft Code it is, accordingly, impossible to reach a final conclusion on this matter. . . ."

In the *Congressional Record* of October 20th, Congressman Kersten inserted his correspondence with Mr. Austin together with the original *America* editorial, emphasizing the danger which the Code would present to the implementation of the Mutual Aid Bill's provisions.

Once again *The New York Times* and *The New York Herald Tribune* front-paged the case against the Draft Code.

The campaign against the Code was mounting in intensity. Strongly worded editorials appeared in the foreign language press, and Americans of other foreign groups entered the fight begun by the Lithuanians and Poles. More letters were written to the State Department and the U.S. Delegation.

The effect of this drive was apparent in the letter of Mr. Jack B. Tate, Deputy Legal Advisor of Dept. of State to the Lithuanian American Council on October 26th, which stated:

"It is the view of this Department that extremely careful study needs to be given this matter before deciding on any further steps in relation to the Draft Code and that therefore no final action should be taken on it at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, but that it should be sent to governments for their study and comment. You may be assured that the views of the Lithuanian American Council will be taken into account by this Government in its consideration of the Draft Code."

The climax was reached November 8, with the removal of the Code from the agenda of the present session of the UN General Assembly.

Soviet Russia has however betrayed her chagrin over the outcome by an ill-tempered denunciation of the \$100,000,000 appropriation for aid to the underground in the Political and Security Committee of the UN on November 21st. Having failed to outlaw such aid by the devious device of the Draft Code of Offenses it mounted a direct offensive in the meetings of the Committee.

Having frustrated the first Soviet moves the United States is in an excellent position to spread on the record, once and for all, its philosophy of justified revolution against tyranny which is so clearly different from the subversion of a legitimate government.

It is just possible that the initiative of the Lithuanian American Council may have brought to a head the fundamental issue of our time, conspiratorial subversion vs. justifiable resistance.

## SECRETARY ACHESON URGED TO ASK INVESTIGATION OF SOVIET GENOCIDE

November 24th, eight important Polish, Lithuanian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Greek, Latvian and Estonian organizations representing some 12,000,000 Americans whose ancestors came from lands now dominated or threatened by the Soviets called upon Secretary of State Acheson to propose a United Nations investigation of Genocide committed by the Soviets and their agents and the establishment of a special committee to hear such charges.

Dr. Pius Grigaitis, Executive Secretary of the Lithuanian American Council, which together with the Polish American Congress successfully fought the removal of the Draft Code of Offenses from the agenda of the UN Assembly in Paris, signed for the Lithuanians.

The cablegram read as follows:

"We the undersigned representing some 12,000,000 million American citizens whose ancestors migrated to this great democracy from lands formerly free and now enslaved by the Soviets, urge you to place on the agenda of the UN Assembly the investigation of Genocide committed by the Soviets and their agents in the enslaved nations and other countries. We also urge the establishment of a special committee to hear such charges.



"More than a million human beings are missing in the three Baltic States. Some two million have disappeared and continue to disappear from the areas of the satellite nations. Frightening numbers amounting to millions have been massacred or deported for death from the Ukraine. Infants and the aged are being sacrificed in the severe Hungarian winter. More than 20,000 Greek children and more thousands of children from enslaved nations have been kidnapped from their homes to be brought up as strangers and enemies of their nations and cultures. More than 10,000 priests and ministers are missing in the countries unlawfully acquired by the Soviet Union after 1939. The toll of deaths is mounting. In all conscience we cannot agree to less than the indictment of members of the Soviet Government and their agents for the crime of genocide and cannot condone the concealment and ~~deception~~ of the tragedy of these peoples as contained in the general discussions of the Declaration of Human Rights which is not a law.

*not* "Neither can we accept the less criminal designations of forced labor and deportations for this immense tragedy because people are removed from their homes for 'security reasons,' or put to forced labor for economic reasons. These measures are a collective technique for the destruction of life. Vishinsky's attack on the liberation movement is similar to the screaming of a murderer frustrated in his crime. No agreement between the United States and Soviet Russia could ever imply the permission to practice genocide. If the UN fails in its duty to prevent and suppress genocide according to Articles 2-3 and 8 of the

Genocide Convention now in force then the heroic members of the underground must protect their women, children, priests and the very essence of their nation by sacrificing their own lives. You may be aware that the undergrounds have been rescuing deportees by stopping trains on their way to the camps of slow death. As American citizens we rely on the Declaration of Independence which proclaims the sacred duty to fight tyranny and barbarity. We are also inspired by the actions of four presidents who fought against religious persecution and genocide. You, as Secretary of State, at this crucial hour can re-affirm and implement this American tradition and the voice of the conscience of this great nation.

Charles Rozmarek, *President*  
Polish American Congress

Andrew J. Valuchek, *1st Vice-President*  
Czechoslovak National Council

Dr. Pius Grigaitis, *Executive Secretary*  
Lithuanian American Council

Dmytro Halychyn, *Executive Vice-President*  
Ukrainian American Congress

Aloysius Falussy, *Director & Vice-President*  
Hungarian American Federation

Peter L. Bell, *Supreme President*  
Greek Ahepa

Prof. Peter Lejinš, *President*  
American Latvian Association

Rev. Conrad Klemmer, *Pastor*  
Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church

## LITHUANIA—1951

### ESCAPEES

This year some groups of escapees from Lithuania have managed to reach asylum this side of the Iron Curtain. One of the more conspicuous of the escapes was that of the three Lithuanian students of a Fishing School in Klaipėda who escaped to Sweden from Lithuania in July 1951. Approaching Sweden's shores, they overpowered their Russian guards aboard the fishing boat and escaped. They are now safe in Germany.

A large group of East Prussian Germans came to Western Germany from Lithuania in May and June this year. In 1947, the worst famine in its history befell East Prussia, especially Königsberg, and forced people to leave their homeland. The road to the West was closed to them and there was but one direction for them to go—East—toward Lithuania. Some found employment on farms there, others in factories, and still others just eked out a bare existence by begging throughout the countryside. In 1950 many of them contacted their relatives through the Red Cross which led to their eventual repatriation to Germany in May and June of this year. The Soviets wanted to be rid of them, not realizing at the time

what a potential propaganda weapon for the Baltic States they had loosed.

The press, not only in Germany, but throughout Europe has commented widely on the experiences of these people in Lithuania.

The following summary of conditions in Lithuania today is based on interviews with some of these people and on a statement of a prominent Lithuanian who for years was connected with the anti-Nazi and anti-Soviet resistance.

### SOVIET PLANS

The Soviet occupational regime systematically and without interruption endeavors to merge Lithuania organically into the Soviet economic system; to assimilate ideologically the Lithuanian people with the "Soviet people" and to exterminate the hostile native anti-Soviet element. This latter is accomplished by means of genocidal operations, by killings of the resistant groups, and by Russification and colonization by Russian elements.

All efforts are concentrated on leveling the social, economic and cultural standards of the occupied nation to the standards of Soviet Russia.



## Collectivization

The basic Soviet measures are directed chiefly against the backbone of the nation—the farm folk. Their principal weapon is collectivization. Forcible collectivization was first begun in 1945. But the unexpectedly stubborn resistance of the hardy people of the soil of Lithuania, together with the effective assistance received by the farmers from armed Underground units, checked the efforts of the authorities until 1948.

However, since 1949, the Lithuanian peasants faced two dangers:

- (1) All farmers who at any time in the past owned in excess of 16 hectares of land were deported to Siberia. They constituted the strongest and most stubborn element of the agricultural population, about 30% of the total number of farms;
- (2) The remaining farmers were burdened with unbearable taxes and requisitions and their resistance broken down.

Collectivization begun in 1949, is practically completed by now. Only about 5% of the individual farms, mostly of the poorer type, remain. Collectivization has converted farmers into such slaves of the state as Lithuania has never experienced in her long history.

## KOLKHOZES

The aim of the kolkhozes is to liquidate independent farmers and to destroy all resistance because the farmers constitute the solid Lithuanian element of the native population which stubbornly adheres to its life-long national traditions.

Expropriated farms were merged into collective farms of from 150 to 400 hectares. Since 1950, the smaller kolkhozes are being merged into the larger ones of from 1,500 to 3,000 hectares. The reason for the merger of the smaller ones into the larger ones is to prevent farmers from forming "family units"; also to alienate the worker from his family and surroundings and to bring him closer into the Communist Party. Plans call for concentration of the movable and immovable "inventory" into these centers and to settle labor in centrally located dormitories. This necessitates the removal of some structures and the building of new ones. People are moved into military type barracks.

## Admission Into Kolkhozes

Admission into the kolkhoz is carried on with a great deal of ceremony. Only persons agreeable to the regime can be sure of remaining in the kolkhoz. Resolutions are passed and accepted to join a kolkhoz and promises are made. "Joining" a kolkhoz usually takes place in the Spring. One can join only if he has livestock. Those without livestock are not admitted even though manpower shortage is acute. Usually the "voluntary" joining is preceded by a visit from the chairman of the local committee accompanied by the Secretary of the CP. The farmer is given a form to fill out—a promise that he voluntarily obligates himself with all his livestock and possessions (which are all enumerated). Such a volunteer may keep a garden plot of 40 ares of land (his main means of

subsistence). He is not allowed to plant grains or clover—so he cannot steal from the kolkhoz. He may keep one cow, one or two pigs, some chickens, maybe 3 sheep. On his land he can raise vegetables. The farmer can only take care of his land on Sundays and evenings, as he must work from 12 to 13 hours in the kolkhoz.

For this 40 ares of land the farmer must give the government about 860 rubles (sometimes 1,000-1,500) annual rent; 26 kilograms of butter or 300 liters of milk per cow, 45 kilograms of meat per hog; 40 kilograms of potatoes, 50 eggs per chicken.

There are rumors that when all inmates have been moved into the centrally located barracks, all of the private gardens will be seized.

A kolkhoz must become not only an economic unit but the core of bolshevik ideological "education."

## The Objectives of Kolkhoz Concentration

- 1) Agricultural production is to be "rationalized" under reliable professional management, accompanied by the mechanization of labor which will divert some labor manpower into local industries or for "fraternal republics";
- 2) Inmates of kolkhozes are to be subjected to a more direct and effective control both during and after working hours. "Thought control" and bolshevik propaganda is to be more effectively exercised and intensified. The bureaucracy pays preferential attention to youth.
- 3) Internal espionage is to be facilitated by isolating the kolkhoz inmates from external influences and restricting practically any assistance to armed guerrillas.
- 4) All association with past traditions is to be effectively undermined and contacts with churches—at distances from "inhabited points" are to be weakened and minimized.
- 5) The management and supervision of kolkhozes will be in the hands of a Bolshevik-Russian personnel.

The construction of huge kolkhozes is still in the planning process. "Agricultural workers" still reside in their former individual homesteads, far from the administrative offices and farm structures.

## Administration

The kolkhoz administration consists of officers "elected" in bolshevik fashion—mostly natives—with a kolkhoz chairman at its head. However, actual management is in the hands of the local Plenipotentiaries of the Ministry of Provision, who are almost invariably Russian aliens. Ideological supervision is entrusted to local Party officials and visiting teams of agitators.

## Manpower

The kolkhoznik, like his industrial brothers, is tied to his job, and cannot change his place of employment. Because of mass deportations, mobilization and the flight of young people to cities in search of industrial training—only women, old men and children stay on in the kolkhozes.

Mechanization has not helped the situation and has not replaced manpower. Mechanization looms greater in propaganda output than in reality.



There is a serious lack of livestock, of manpower, mechanical equipment, seeds, natural and artificial fertilizers, and a *will to work*. The kolkhoznik's principal aim is how to *outwit* the officials, how best to use his tiny garden plot assigned for individual "exploitation."

Under such conditions it is but natural that production standards and output should reach, as they have, an unbelievably low level.

Thus:

- 1) Large areas of arable lands lie waste and fallow (up to 30%) and sowing is delayed regularly because of the breakdown of tilling schedules. To meet the planned quotas of work, tractors are frequently operated at night, under artificial lighting and work is negligent—"only to meet the quota." It is probable that large areas will be unproductive for years to come.
- 2) The grown crops are frequently lost because of harvesting delays. One specific instance can be cited: due to manpower shortage last year, potatoes on 80 ha of land of a certain kolkhoz remained ungathered, sugar beets were left to rot, barley stocks were not transported to shelters. In exceptional instances of "catastrophic proportions," brigades of industrial workers and school children are dispatched to rural areas for harvesting work.
- 3) Productivity declined to about 50% of prewar standards.
- 4) Threshed grains and root stocks perish. Root stocks, potatoes, and sugar beets are not removed in time to protect them from frost and they rot. In other instances transportation difficulties prevent sugar beets from reaching refineries.

The climate of Lithuania requires threshed grains to be dried for a certain time in the fields and then inside barns. Afraid of thefts, the kolkhoz administration insists on threshing in the open fields. Such threshed grain is still damp when it is stored in granaries and consequently rots.

A kolkhoznik starts his day at 8 A.M. and ends at 10 P.M. working from 12 to 13 hours daily. If necessary he works on Sundays and other holidays.

### The Compensation of a Kolkhoz Worker

A kolkhoznik is paid for "workdays." The "workday" does not mean a definite number of hours employed at work on a given day. It means a "labor quota" which *should* be done during a day in accordance with a prearranged "plan." "Labor norms," or quotas, are fixed both in agricultural employment and in industrial plants according to stakhanovite speed-up standards; especially selected "speed-up brigades" produce high output quotas and thereafter such norms become obligatory to all other workers. So in reality a "workday" norm is a two or three day's work of a normal man or woman. Thus an average kolkhoznik can show only 100 to 120 "workdays" per year.

Compensation is paid in grain, twice a year, in midsummer and at the end of the year. The number of "workdays" entered on the record depends a great deal upon the "friendliness" of the accountant: he "fixes" the number of workdays according to his disposition. His "friendship" must be bought.

Grain is distributed only after the State takes its share. The State's interest includes regular dues, contribution to the seeding "fund", payment for the use of machines, "voluntary" contributions, etc. The kolkhoznik receives grade "B" or "C" grain—which ever is left after the State has claimed its share. The norm of compensation is not uniform and depends on the output of a kolkhoz. The average norm at an exemplary kolhoz is 2 kilograms of grain per "workday," or from 200 to 300 kilograms per year. Any services received by an individual kolkhoznik from the kolkhoz such as feed for his own cow or hog, wood for heating private quarters—must be paid for and is deducted from the share of compensation.

Families with most members working, manage to subsist on a "diet of bread." Families with small children cannot manage, as the earned quota of grain distribution must provide food and in addition raise funds for the purchase of fuel, clothing, shoes and household necessities.

A person must purchase clothing and other necessities in the city by selling "surplus grains" usually at the black market. Lithuanian farm folk according to custom used to weave and spin their own textiles. Now they lack all material for such purpose.

### Livestock

Before collectivization, farmers had taken precautions to reduce their animal stocks—by selling the animals to meet the heavy tax assessments and by giving away to the kolkhoz whatever could be spared as long as herding into kolkhozes was clearly inevitable: only farmers owning some animal stock were admitted into the kolkhozes.

Thus the number of horses and especially of cows decreased 70%. The severe winter of 1950-51 badly depleted the kolkhoz stocks, with the result that a great many horses and cows died of cold and hunger. Other emaciated animals were slaughtered for food. The animals were driven to "pasture" in the fields while snow was still on the ground.

The state of affairs can be seen from the "inventory" reports of one of the "exemplary kolkhozes" (that of the "Red Star" in the Kartena raion): the land area was 450 hectares, the kolkhoz had 19 cows, 29 horses, 5 breeding hogs and 20 young pigs. Such an "inventory" with the exception of the horses, was more typical of a pre-war farm of 80 hectares. As a result, the kolkhozniks were forced to hunger diets: meat and milk production fell catastrophically; arable land became increasingly less productive. The cultivated area today embraces only 40 or 50% of the pre-war (1939) arable land.

Since the number of animals decreased there is a shortage of manure. Artificial fertilizers are manufactured in Lithuania and some are exported.

### Women in Kolkhozes

Women must perform the most gruelling manual labor on an equal basis with men. There are no regulations governing age, type of work or health re-



quirements. Girls, as soon as they finish grade school—practically 12 years of age—are also employed. Theoretically, women should retire at 60 but this retirement age is disregarded. Non-fulfillment of the work quota results in reduction of pay which at most is a pittance.

Because young men of their age groups must serve 3 or 4 years in the army, young girls are encouraged to become leaders of "cadres of youth," in charge of certain type of work.

After a normal day's work in the kolkhoz, girls must attend special evening courses. Women as well as men are subjected to "the enlightenment" process. During their leisure time, and on Sundays and evenings after work they are compelled to attend the "Politgramota" courses and propaganda lectures. The clothing of the women is very ragged. Their old clothes have long since worn out and there is no new clothing to buy.

Women in kolkhozes as well as those in factories are pressured by so-called "sov-achievement" propaganda, whose sole purpose is to squeeze the greatest amount of work out of individuals. Special names, honor, medals and orders are awarded those fulfilling their quotas. As usual the Soviet officials set the quotas and the oppressed natives must fulfill them. One "heroine of labor" has been elected to the Supreme Council of Lithuania.

Between 50 and 80% of the workers in the kolkhozes are women, the men have either gone underground, been drafted into the Red Army or deported for forced labor. Women are being organized in a para-military organization known as the "Dosarm". It is a part of the Red Army and in wartime its members are subject to mobilization as army auxiliaries.

Sniečkus, the Secretary of the Communist Party recently stated that over 3,000 Lithuanian women are placed in responsible posts of leadership.

Health conditions are deplorable. Pharmacies have no drugs and doctors are very far from the kolkhozes.

## INDUSTRY

The retreating German troops had dismantled or demolished whatever installations they could. The Russians, interested primarily in war production, attempted to rebuild the industrial plants. By 1951, textile mills, leather tanneries, sugar refineries, food processing plants (including slaughter houses and dairies), woodwork plants, fertilizer plants, glass factories, soap, rubber and match factories were working. Breweries were also producing. The arms repair shop at Linkaičiai, near Radviliškis is operating day and night. The destroyed grain mills and dismantled food processing plants in Panevėžys have been reopened. Fish conserving factories in the Baltic Sea have been expanded. Huge ship repair dockyards are being repaired and new dockyards built. A new power station has been erected in Klaipėda.

Klaipėda has been transformed into a huge fishing port. Warships call occasionally. It is called the "fish-

ing base" and is of great importance to the entire Soviet Union. A fishing fleet of 95 motorized cutters (80 to 240 tons) is engaged in deep sea fishing. The fish are canned for export. Only fish unfit for canning is sold in the local markets. The same is true of the sugar refining industry. There are three such refineries. The entire sugar output is exported to Russia: because of superior installations and native skills, it is of excellent quality; unrefined brown sugar is imported from Russia. The same is true of textile mills production.

At Jasnagurka near Panevėžys, a giant airfield—the largest in the Baltic States—has been constructed. It has subterranean hangars and repair shops. A new factory manufactures radio receiving sets in Vilnius.

## Transport after Transport . . . to Russia

The industry of Lithuania is entirely subordinated to the industry of Russia.

Although no attempt is made by the Soviets to conceal the existence of the innumerable transports going to Russia, yet their size and numbers are not divulged, propaganda stresses rather the "assistance of friendly Soviet Union Republics to Lithuania," of tractors, agricultural machinery, etc.

By August of this year, 187 factories and combines in Lithuania were drawn into the network of "voluntary production" for Stalin in Turkmenia and the Volga.

## Wages in Industries

An ordinary unskilled factory worker, belonging to the so-called "third category" earns from 280 to 300 rubles per month. There are eleven grades or "categories" of workers, and compensation can reach 1,000 rubles monthly in accordance with grade classification. The majority of workers belong to the lowest categories.

For instance, a packer in a soap plant earns from 280 to 400 rubles per month. Sugar beet washers in a sugar plant earn 250 rubles. Craters of soap shipments earn up to 500 rubles. A longshoreman in Klaipėda must unload about 19 tons in 8 hours, he must carry the crates about 60 meters and stack them up to a height of 2 meters. The normal rate is 18 rubles per ton. Double pay for excess output is paid those exceeding the quota.

## Women in Industries

After the second Soviet occupation in the Fall of 1944, the communists began to draft more women into industry than men. The war was still in progress and Lithuanian men were being drafted for military duty, others joined the guerrilla forces and still others were deported.

In 1945, in Soviet Lithuania about 15% of the workers in industry, the trades and transport services were women. In 1946, when new mass deportations began to Siberia, the percentage of women workers increased to 30%. By April, 1951, the percentage of women workers in industry reached 55%.



The Soviet regime in Lithuania is forcing ever increasing numbers of women into factories, the transport industries and other hard labor.

In 1950 in the "Rūta" confectionary factory in Šauliai, 60% of the workers were women and in September of this year, about 95%.

70% of the workers in the "Audinių" textile factory in Kaunas are women. The Stakhanovite "speed-up" system was introduced in the textile plants "Gulbės", "Trinyčiai" and "Litex". Work hours are from 12 to 14 hours a day. In those factories some women must operate three or four machines. The director at "Litex", Mayewskaya not only forces the workers to engage in "socialistic competition" but also makes them report any slowdown. No worker can receive sick leave or a vacation without her recommendation.

The director in the ribbon factory in Kaunas is an ardent Russian communist who penalizes women for lateness regardless of reason. Of a group of penalized women, 20 were pregnant, 30 deported to Siberia and several died in prison.

In the Kaunas tricotage plant the Russian Krevetskaya is not only a merciless slave driver during working hours but she goes to their homes searching for prayerbooks, "nationalist literature" and forces the younger women to attend dances at Russian soldiers' clubs, where some are infected with vile diseases.

Soviet officials, officers and MVD "heroes" force Lithuanian women to marry them. As a general rule they desert their "local" wives when ordered to new assignments elsewhere.

The food question is acute to women in industry. There are no eating places near the factories and food must be prepared at home but there is little time for that when one must work from 12 to 14 hours daily in the factory.

### Kindergartens

Women are afraid to permit their children to go to kindergartens—because they become infected with diseases. The older children are always questioned by MVD "educators" there. As a result many tragedies follow. For instance in July 1951, three Lithuanian families were exiled to Northern Russia as a result of such questioning.

The working women have no "security or health protection" in Lithuania. The sick receive no payments. They are fortunate to receive a card for some soup and bread.

There are few physicians, as the majority have been drafted for war service or assigned to posts in Russia. There is little medicine in drug stores.

The official press very often records the awarding of the "Order of the Red Star" for outstanding work, mostly to women. While the agitators exhort the women to expend ever greater efforts for Stalin's greater glory, the weaker sex loads and unloads freight cars with timber logs and bags of grain. The heaviest work in the kolkhozes is done by women. The fruits of women's labor are continuously flowing to Russia.

## PRICES

Food prices are higher in cities and lower in rural areas. The prices given below are "free market" prices and correspond more or less to prices charged in "free" state stores. Some foodstuffs are rationed and thus are obtainable at lower prices. However, rationed articles are scarce and difficult to find.

### Food Prices

1 kilogram of state ("Russian") black bread—1.50 to 1.80 rubles.

1 kg. of home-baked (rye pumpernickle) bread—2.50 to 3.00 rubles.

The "State" bread is usually poorly baked and contains much moisture. Even so, people stand in long lines waiting for bread and not all succeed in getting some.

A hundredweight of rye costs 180-250 rubles (the State pays only 6 rubles to the producer).

Hwt. of wheat is 200-280 rubles.

Hwt. of oats is 100-130 rubles.

1 kg. of wheat flour is 10-15 rubles.

A liter of milk is 2-3 rubles; in winter 4 rubles.

1 kg. of butter—25-30 rubles in summer; 35 to 50 rubles in winter.

Lard-bacon—30-40 rubles per kilogram, up to 50 rubles.

Pork lard 30-40 rubles per kilogram.

Beef—12 rubles per kilo; hams—22 rb.; chicken 28-30 rubles.

A cow costs up to 2,000 rubles.

A young pig about 150 rubles.

Brown sugar is 11-15 rubles per kg. Lithuanian sugar is excellent in quality but it is all exported to Russia.

Good quality coffee is 75 rb. per kg., poor quality 36 rubles.

One egg—65 kopeks to 1.10 rubles.

Potatoes 90 kopeks per kg., in winter 1.20 ruble per kg.

Barley 3.50-3.80 per kg.

Macaroni—8-10 rb. per kg., scarce, difficult to purchase.

Bologna—grade "B"—19 rb. per kg., grade "A" 42-43 rb. per kg.

Chocolate candies—30 to 40 rb. per kg.

### Textiles

Woolen material for skirts 30-80 rb. per meter; women's coat—400 to 600 rubles.

Women's ensemble (suit) 1,000 to 1,200 rubles.

Hosiery—36 to 41 rb. per pair.

Woolen textiles for man's suit—poor quality 150-200 rubles, "good grade" 400-500 rubles; man's suit—"good grade"—2,000 to 2,500 rubles.

Work coat 175 rubles, better grade 250-300 rubles.

Caracul coat up to 7,000 rubles.

### Footwear

Long work boots, with canvas leggings and rubber soles—50 to 115 rubles.

Women's goatskin shoes 75-82 rubles a pair.

Leather boots, long, custom made 400 to 600 rubles.

Fir firewood 40 rubles per cubic meter. Cash payment is made to the kolkhoz for transportation.



A worker can balance his budget only by stealing the products of his shop and selling them in the black market. However, there is always a chance of detection and a sentence of 10 years or more at hard labor.

Thus industrial workers as well as the kolkhoz slaves are as determinedly hostile to the regime as other inhabitants.

## CONSTRUCTION

### In Villages

All rural construction work ended when the Russians returned in 1944: nothing is being built, few repairs are ever made. The countryside presents a dreary scene as more and more homes and farm buildings are being torn down, and a great many homes of the deportees remain vacant, without doors and windows. The surviving inhabitants take away timber at night.

When small kolkhozes were merged into the large units, people continued to live in their former homesteads—individual homesteads at great distances from each other. Barrack construction is mainly in the planning stage. The press reports the first examples of such construction. These common dormitories are long barrack structures built of clay, with several dozen families to be housed under a single roof—which is ideal for “observation” purposes. The quality of construction of necessity will be poor—of typical “Russian standards.” The authorities do not allot timber for construction purposes, because finished and semi-finished lumber is exported to Russia. Some individual homesteads were moved into central Russian-type huddled villages, and the moving received much publicity in the official press.

### In Towns and Cities

Very little construction activity is to be observed. The press reports that a new home for “Stakhanovites” is under construction in Kaunas, and ten small clapboard homes were built in Panevėžys. Prefabricated homes manufactured at Naujoji Vilnia are exported to Moscow, Stalingrad, and the oilfields of the Caucasus. Interior repairs in the nationalized homes are done by tenants. Exception is made in the case of towns destroyed during hostilities, for instance, in Šiauliai, Utena, Marijampolė, where the less damaged homes were repaired.

## DEPORTATIONS STILL CONTINUE

Deportations at the present time are of a sporadic nature. Some months few people are deported while other months between 2,000 and 3,000. The last mass deportations took place in 1948-49 when over 100,000 people chiefly farmers, protesting collectivization, were deported.

Today the deportations are secret and silent affairs so that victims are not alarmed in advance. Farmers, especially those having 19 hectares (about 40 acres) or more of land, are still among the first to be deported. Some landless are also deported, especially if they are suspected of aiding partisans in any way. Greater scale deportations take place in the spring,

in April and May. Therefore the spring months are periods of the greatest panic and uncertainty.

## The Procedure of “Voluntary” Deportations

About fifteen or more members of the MVD (political police) surround a house while another group breaks into the home. Escape is impossible. The deportee is permitted to take about twenty or thirty kilograms of belongings with him, usually some bread, lard, a blanket or a suit of clothes. Bedding is too cumbersome. The deportee is given an hour to pack. When he is ready to depart he must sign a statement that “he is leaving of his own free will and volition for Siberia where he undertakes to work honestly for life.” Upon refusal to sign he is beaten up until he does sign. All members of the family are forced to sign similar statements. The family is loaded into a cart and taken under guard to the nearest town.

As soon as the family departs, the MVD confiscates all the property of the victims, including cattle. Its destination should be the “state warehouse” but in reality the goods are sold on the way and the money is spent on liquor.

The deportees are herded together at a clearing point from where they entrain to proceed still further. In many instances families are separated. Often as soon as the train reaches Russia, a stop is made and the passengers ordered out for something to eat. The train immediately departs with their belongings. Another train picks them up and they arrive at their destination, Siberia, or elsewhere, hungry and destitute.

Old people, unfit for labor, are not deported. Turned out of their old homes, they are forbidden to return and are forced to join the ever increasing ranks of beggars.

Life in general in Siberia is harsh, especially for families with children. They are forced to live in dugouts which they themselves must make and they must fight not only hunger, but bitter cold, vermin and sickness. People still die en masse. They beg help from those left behind in Lithuania, but those in the homeland have nothing to send.

Some exiles who were deported in 1947, returned to Lithuania in the early part of 1948, whereupon they were immediately sentenced to three months in prison for illegal entry into Lithuania. Upon the completion of their sentence they were again deported.

Imported Russians take the place of the deported Lithuanians, in many instances assuming the Lithuanian names of the deportees.

All medium farm-owners have been deported from Sudavia and North Lithuania. Most of these were exiled to Uzbekistan and Siberia. Other Lithuanians have been deported to Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk and Kazakhstan. Such large numbers have been deported that entire villages are empty and deserted.

## FORCED LABOR

The Soviets boast building the longest canal in the world in Turkmenia, 1,200 kilometers long—to be finished by 1957. A stupendous undertaking to dig such a long canal with irrigation and electric stations in such a short time. Verily, the foundation of this canal



is built on the bones of millions of enslaved people. Prof. Bielukas, in the September issue of *Tiesa* commented; "it demonstrates the labor of all peoples—Lithuanians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Turkmen, White Ruthenians, Cossacks, etc."

Each month Lithuania receives a request from Stalin's henchmen Teryoshin (Light Industry), Lyubimtsev (Building Materials) and Sokolov (Meat Supplies) designating the type and quantity of products that factories and kolkhozes must send to Turkmenia. The Central Committee immediately sends a secret order to its agents in the factories and kolkhozes to fulfill the "voluntary" production of such goods and food.

When the transports are filled, the workers write "voluntarily" in red letters "Soviet Lithuania sends gifts to Stalin's construction projects." Hundreds of such transports leave Kaunas, Vilnius, Panevėžys, Šiauliai, Mažeikiai, Klaipėda and other centers.

Not only Soviet building officials but "Partorg" and MVD chiefs are recruited for the fulfillment of these projects and for the safety of the shipment enroute.

### Lithuania's Youth Sent to Labor Camps

In September the Ministry of Soviet Cadres and the Forest Industry decided to "enlist" labor for Ural, Siberian and North Russian timber camps.

Special agents in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and White Ruthenia signed contracts with the MVD for "renting" political prisoners for forest work in North Russia and Siberia.

The Soviet war machine in mid Asia required more timber products and in July, Orlov, Minister of Industry, demanded new cadres of workers. Because many thousands of Russian workers are being transferred to war industries and to the Red Army, there is a great shortage of workers in the Ural, Siberian and North Russian "Lespromchozes" (forest industry centers).

General Bertašiūnas, MVD Minister, and Kapralov, head of the MGB, supervise prisons in Lithuania. These two satraps have been supplying slave labor camps with thousands of young Lithuanian men who are imprisoned as "bandits". These Lithuanian prisoners are removed at night secretly, in special MVD freight cars which are then boarded up.

These prisoner transports have been departing regularly from Vilnius, Kaunas and Mažeikiai to Kirov, the transit camp in North Russia. Here they are separated in groups and sent, the more dangerous to Yakutsk, the less dangerous to the Urals or North Russia. This year's prisoners from Lithuania have been sent to a new labor camp near the Kobra River for railroad and road building and timber cutting. The huge war industry "combines" are established here.

Kobra is reached in 7-15 days from Lithuania. About 50-70 prisoners are crowded into each freight car. The cars are locked and special "ZD/MVD strelka" (guards) are placed in charge. These guards, brutal and heavily armed, have been specially trained for such transports. Every other day the pris-

oners receive a small piece of bread and some cold water.

As one transport approached a forest near the Latvian border, several prisoners from the Mažeikiai Prison broke down the doors and escaped. Immediately all the men from the particular car were forced to get out and stand in front of the car. They were shot in cold blood in view of all the other prisoners.

### THE BREAK-UP OF RELIGIOUS LIFE

In 1939, 87% of the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Lithuania were of the Catholic faith, the remainder were Protestants and Jews (a great many of whom were executed during the Nazi regime).

Today the majority of the Roman Catholic Churches are closed and a great many priests are deported or have disappeared. Of the six Diocesan Sees, only one is said to be filled by a regularly consecrated Bishop.

Some parishes have no priests, while some with priests cannot function because of the exorbitant payments which are assessed according to space (usually about 60,000 rubles per year). If a parish cannot pay the fees the property is confiscated and turned over to the "protection" of the government. There is no fee for church services but processions, with the exception of funeral processions, must pay about 7,000 rubles.

No religious publications are permitted, all religious brotherhoods and sodalities have been closed. Churches are desecrated. Crucifixes smashed. The beautiful chapel at Palanga reeks of filth, and the German war cemetery in Panevėžys is turned into a sports stadium. The beloved Lourdes shrine at Plunge is shut.

During her days of independence, Lithuania was known as a country of wayside crosses. At crossroads and in home gardens these famous landmarks stood guard. Today these crosses and chapel poles throughout the country have disappeared. Despite all these terroristic acts, religious life still exists in Lithuania. During holy days the churches are filled to overflowing. Holy Week services were held at night in Vilnius to accommodate those working.

### THE RESISTANCE STRUGGLE

The resistance against the Soviet occupant is going into its seventh weary year.

In 1944, the Resistance forces were estimated at 50,000 men, but the number has dwindled considerably. Disciplined operating units consisting of very small groups now replace the former platoons and companies. They work secretly. Their very existence is difficult. They lack arms and medicaments. Despite all odds, the resistance movement is still very important.

In rural areas few volunteer to enroll in the Communist Party—people fear the wrath of the Underground.

The Soviets still conduct manhunts. The penalty for helping the Underground is very severe, and their persecution brutal.



The ranks of the Underground are augmented by young men who are scheduled for service in the Soviet Army but who prefer to go underground, by farmers who have been driven off their land, former anti-Soviet army men and escaped Lithuanian and German prisoners-of-war. They are equipped with Russian submachine guns and captured German and Russian arms.

The Soviet System makes no distinction between the sexes. In Lithuania women are also arrested, jailed and deported, and thus many of them prefer to cast their lot with the partisans, joining them in their noble but precarious existence. They have shown great fearlessness and bravery.

For a while "stribi" the so-called "defenders of the people" were used to eliminate internal enemies—in other words, guerrillas. These "stribi" were groups of men who had hoped to evade regular army service. At the time of enlistment they swore allegiance to the Communist Party and to Stalin and if need be would arrest their own parents or kin. The salary of 400 rubles per month enticed them to join and there was an opportunity to loot, plunder and confiscate. Their numbers are much less today as the guerrillas liquidated a good many and looting an already impoverished land holds no incentive. Membership in this organization did not exempt them from army service. The Communists also liquidated many of them for disloyalty. Ragged and drunk they menace the countryside.

The East Prussian Germans who had lived in Lithuania for three or four years learned to speak Lithuanian and learned the popular songs of the Underground, which are becoming national songs of an oppressed nation. These people attribute legendary exploits to the guerrillas.

## EDUCATION

There is very little accurate information concerning education, condition of schools and type of instruction, with the exception of what is printed in the Soviet press and in propaganda literature. Recent escapees stated that the number of primary and secondary schools remains stationary and that the number of professional and trade schools is increasing. About 6,000 students are enrolled in the higher institutions of learning. Children of farmers who had ever owned 16 ha. or more of land are not admitted into secondary schools.

Teachers in primary and secondary schools as well as the faculty of university grade institutions are predominantly Lithuanians. Russian personnel is being infiltrated gradually. Schools are under a continual heavy pressure to exert influence on the growing generation. Children are compelled to join ideological and athletic groups. Children from 7 to 14 are enrolled in the "Pioneers", those from 17 to 18 in the "Oktiabristy" (Octoberists), and at 18 they are pressured to join the Komsomol. Membership in the "Pioneers" is obligatory.

School influence does not replace family influence.

## "Re-Education" in Lithuania

With the new "Soviet Education Instruction" (Fall-1951) being put into effect, new hardships befall an already harassed Lithuania. Moscow will force Lithuania's schools to hew to the party line. To accomplish this "teachers seminars" were established in the larger cities this past summer.

Propaganda and MVD officials have taken the place of teachers in seminars. The Central Committee in Vilnius provided 180 such "professors", all past masters of propaganda and agitation.

This summer more than 12,000 teachers received "re-education" training with particular emphasis on the denationalization of Lithuanian youth. In June and July the Comparty MVD professors trained teachers how to enforce the new "Soviet Education Instruction," how to investigate political activities of students and how to prepare "personal files"—weekly records of their "political life" and other personal notes.

2,000 teachers were released from their duties for political unreliability.

In the Soviet regime, all those once listed by the MVD as unreliable, will never find employment and will fall under the continual surveillance of the police, eventually landing in jail or in slave labor camps.

After rigid tests, about 200 Lithuanians were assigned to join the "V.U.Z." in Russia. "V.U.Z." are schools of higher learning; universities and institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and other Soviet places. 50 young Lithuanian people have been assigned to the Lomonosov University in Moscow, in the "faculty of Political Sciences," about 20 to the Zhdanov University in Leningrad and about 130 to other institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and Gorki.

The selected candidates receive scholarships, must live in dormitories and after several years they return to Lithuania as "educated Soviet people." Moscow is training "new cadres" to rule Lithuania. Only about 300 completed their "re-education" in Russia. They are employed mostly in Party offices and in other government controls.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Since July, mail and communications have come under rigid surveillance.

### Mail

A letter from abroad is a passport to Siberia.

Upon applying for work one must fill out a special form. One of the more important questions to answer is: "Do you have relatives in the West?" If the reply is negative, and a letter should arrive from abroad, no questions are asked but the recipient is immediately deported.

All letters to be sent abroad must be registered at a central post-office. The sender hands over his unsealed and unstamped letter, pays 3 rubles and receives a receipt. Naturally, his name and address are duly recorded. No one is ever certain that a letter will reach its destination.



Communication between the various "friendly" Republics of the USSR is severely controlled.

Since the Iron Curtain cut off Lithuania from the rest of the world, mail from that country is practically at a standstill. There has been only one instance of a mass flow of mail from Lithuania. In 1949 thousands of Lithuanian Americans were deluged with letters and cablegrams from relatives, friends and unknown persons, begging and exhorting the immediate shipment of the wonder drugs from this country—penicillin, streptomycin and aureomycin etc.—Before the racket was exposed by *The New York Journal-American* the Soviets were in possession of millions of dollars worth of these drugs. It was proven that many such letters mailed from Lithuania, bore names of people long deceased, deported or missing for a good many years.

### Transportation

The Communists themselves admit that the bus communication is scandalous, especially in Vilnius and Klaipėda. People are so conditioned to the "bol-shevik order" that they fail to pay attention to irregularities. Dissatisfaction and protests only encourage a trip to Siberia.

Movements of the inhabitants have been severely restricted. Police permission must be obtained if residents desire to go to towns in their district. They must fill out a blank stating where they are going, the purpose of the trip, length of stay and whom they will meet.

Railways are operating, but passenger traffic is very light.

### Waterways

Inland water transportation is of vital importance to the Soviets because the underdeveloped Soviet railway system suffered much destruction during the war. It is now mobilized and under severe orders.

Not only people living near inland waterways have been drafted, but their tools, animals and buildings have been confiscated.

For purely strategic purposes Lithuania's inland waterways in the northwest are being connected with canals in Latvia and Leningrad, and the east and southwest waterways with the White Ruthenian Rivers—the Sož, Horyn, Ptycz, Drut and further on with the rivers of the Ukraine—the Dnieper, Don and Desna.

Navigation on the Nemunas River has become very active. Ten new Diesel-engined ships operate from Kaunas to Klaipėda. A new town has sprung up near Jurbarkas for the prime purpose of repairing ships.

### RUSSIFICATION

Russification is being promoted by various methods. Many Russians have settled throughout the country, mostly in cities.

Some Russians remained after demobilization. The soldiers had nothing to return to in their homeland. Other hungry and ragged Russians swarmed into Lithuania in 1945-47. They looked upon Lithuania as a "Little America," a veritable paradise—there was

food here. About two thirds of the inhabitants of Vilnius are Russians. Russians make up one third of the population in Kaunas and 60% in Klaipėda.

Russification is carried on in schools, the theatre, through the press, radio and all other channels. Because of the growing Russification, many native communists are bitterly disappointed.

The best of everything is reserved for Russians. They hold the best positions and are seldom found in poorer paid jobs. The better homes are for this "elite." They patronize their own special stores and have every convenience. The natives sink lower and lower in this slave state.

All the former resorts—Palanga, Birštonas, Druskininkai, Giruliai, etc.—are for the exclusive use of Russians.

Restaurants are frequented by Russian officers and government officials and a few top ranking native officials. Prices are high. Dinner in Vilnius or Kaunas costs from 60 to 80 rubles.

### RADIO BROADCASTS

When the VOA inaugurated the Lithuanian Voice February 16th, Lithuania's Independence Day, a rigid control over receiving sets and their confiscation began almost immediately. Special troops were dispatched to Lithuania from East Prussia and they began an immediate intensive search for the "enemies of the people," and receiving sets.

A German escapee who returned to Germany from Lithuania recently said: "There are quite a few radio sets in Lithuania. It is the only means to follow news from the West. One day a Freedom Fighter walked 17 miles each way just to hear 'the voice from America'". People were deeply moved during the first broadcast. Generally, people are satisfied with the Voice of America broadcasts. Of course there is interference but that can be caused by airwaves too. People listen in greatest secrecy—at the approach of strangers or any intruder outside the family circle—there is no radio. People listen to the Russian, Polish, and Romanian broadcasts too."

Another escapee wrote: "Yes, I listened to the Lithuanian Voice in Lithuania. Interference is so great that sometimes entire sentences are blurred. Mostly listeners are in towns and cities as farm people do not have radio apparatus and electricity. Even at tremendous risk, people *do* listen.

"During independence days all radios were registered in Lithuania. Registration of radios exists today and those who do not obey find themselves in Russia.

"Radios are to be had in Lithuania but the price is high, between 800 and 1,200 rubles—naturally they are all registered and designated fee must be paid. The masses use ordinary, cheap, two-wave Russian type sets. People listen to the Voice on old radios. People do not listen where there are loudspeakers. Officially the bolsheviks do not forbid listening to the Voice but people are tracked down and punished.

"From America, people beg for news that will help and strengthen them spiritually, to enable them to keep on fighting. They want facts to offset and counteract the bolshevik propagandistic lies. They know con-



ditions in their own lands too well; they want to know what their compatriots are doing to help free their enslaved Motherland and what Americans are doing to help free the world; more news about the spirit of the West, the Korean war. . . ."

### A Report on the Network of Radio Transmitters

A usually reliable source supplied the following information regarding the installation of special radio transmitting stations in the border countries.

Many special radio transmitting stations have been constructed in the "border" Republics. More than 2,000 such radio transmitters are built in Western Ukraine, White Ruthenia and the Baltic States. Lithuania alone has 300, Latvia about 180 and Estonia 200.

The radio transmitters of about 500-1,000 watt power are constructed in "area centers" (oblasts), MTS, ports, railway junctions, public works centers. Their radius covers 40 kilometers and they re-broadcast Moscow and other Soviet radio programs.

The Radio transmitters are 1951 models of the "Radiopromsviaz" firm which produces vast numbers of these transmitters. In Western Ruthenia in the Baranowicze "oblast", 84 such relay stations have been installed.

Radio stations are being installed in the larger kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The KP/b secretariat of each "raion" allots the space for the radio stations. More than one transmitter is installed in the larger industrial centers.

The kolkhoz and factory workers are assessed the costs of installation. Funds of the "oblast" and "raion" pay the Soviet Communications Ministry for the radio installation and parts. Technicians and workers are sent from the Soviet Union together with the machinery. 3 or 7 people man one radio station. Top workers are Russians, their assistants are natives.

The radio transmitters are similar to the jamming posts which interfere with foreign radio broadcasts, the Voice of America in particular.

In September, 1951, a radio transmitter began broadcasting in the Zarasai District which serviced the kolkhozes and Soviet farms. Programs are devoted to "speed-up" work and agitation propaganda.

Radio transmitters have been installed in the "oblast" cities of Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda and Šiauliai, MTS and the bigger farms. Larger factories are installing similar transmitters. Each factory guild, mess-hall, restaurant and club receives a megaphone. At mealtime the workers must listen to political lessons, work orders, instructions and "Stakhanovite" agitation in order to fulfill the annual production plan before the October revolution anniversary.

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### THE RUSSIAN THREAT TO SMALL LANGUAGE GROUPS

In its 111th issue, "Das Steierblatt" of Graz Austria published a Reuters dispatch from Moscow to the effect that in Lithuania 500 agitators were sent from

cities to rural areas following an article in "Pravda" (May 17, 1951) concerning the "Kulak Menace." The article written by a Party official in Lithuania claimed that "a great many kulaks had succeeded in infiltrating into leading positions" in the country.

The Austrian paper published a long exposé of the menace of Russification which is slowly creeping westward. Russian is replacing the mighty German as the principal foreign language in a number of countries. Total extinction threatens the Polish, Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian languages. The Soviets are paving the way for Russification and Russian imperialism in all Europe by their insistence in Soviet and satellite areas that the science of linguistics "conform to the general Stalin line."

Due to Germany's loss of huge areas of land and masses of German population in the East, the German language is rapidly losing its former importance. German was the leading foreign language in pre-war Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland, but now the Russian is replacing it. German, once the "business language" of Belgrade, Riga, Budapest, Prague, even of Warsaw has been replaced by the "language of Lenin and Stalin." Even the Yiddish dialect, developed since the 14th century through the amalgamation of the German, Hebrew and Aramic cannot resist its impact.

Throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries French was the language of the educated classes of Europe. It was understood and spoken fluently in St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, Constantinople and the Levant. Bolshevik conquests however have expelled the French from its dominant position.

Certain dialects have completely disappeared, as for instance the Kurish language once spoken by fishermen of the Kurisches Haff in Lithuania and East Prussia, and the Slovinc language spoken by several hundred people around the Lebus lake in Eastern Pomerania. The Kashubs of the Vistula are rapidly succumbing to Polonization, even though their original tongue belonged to the Wendic group of Slavic languages rather than to Polish. The "Slonzak" dialect of Upper Silesia is also being eliminated as the Polish regime furthers Polonization—which is also in danger of the Russian influence. The Polish press shows signs of Russification and if Poland should long remain under Russian domination the Polish language may transform itself into a "dialect of the Russian language." The Czechs are striving to displace the Slovak language—but they themselves may succumb to Russification.

In extending their imperialistic expansion, the Soviets are attempting to revive and consolidate certain Asiatic local dialects, such as the Eastern Turkmenian in order to build up a consciousness of separate individuality from the huge bloc of "Turkish" languages. In Eastern Germany, too, the Russians are sponsoring the revival in Bautzen and Spreewald of the "Sorbian language" even though the Wends of Bautzen are the descendants of the ancient Sorbs



while those of Spreewald are the remnants of the Lutetians. These efforts may be explained by the attempt to minimize the influence of the German language—an attempt to weaken and divide nationalities in one place, and to drive a wedge of Slavicism as far as Dresden. A Russian official recently stated at Dresden: "Within 50 years no one will speak German here."

Total extinction also menaces the Estonian language. It is related to the languages spoken in Ingermanland and in the Ingrian, Votjak and Vespian dialects of the environs of Leningrad. The fate of the Lithuanian language is no less serious: the intensive efforts of Russification and mass deportations of the farming and educated classes show the heavy price this nation is paying for its strong resistance. The Soviet pattern for people showing strong resistance is their elimination and the mutilation of their language.

Stalin is only putting into execution the great Pan-Slavist plans of Aksakov, Kirejevsky and Pogodin. The Austrian paper warns that "such is the meaning of the Communist doctrine of nationalities—socialistic in its content and national in its form."

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### MISCELLANY

#### Party-Administrative Structure

The administrative organization of Russian-occupied Lithuania coincides with the structure of the Communist-bolshevik Party of the "Republic" (LKP/b).

Both are subdivided into four areas or "oblasts"—Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai and Klaipėda. The latter are further divided into districts or "raions". For example, the Vilnius area has 24 "raions", Kaunas 23, Šiauliai 24 and Klaipėda 16, a total of 87 "raions".

Each raion is to embrace about 25,000 inhabitants. In addition there are several major city organizations.

The "raions" are divided into "apylinkės" or "neighboring environs," and these are divided into collective farms or kolkhozes. A kolkhoz in Lithuania, prior to the formation of the "giant kolkhozes" or "agrorods", embraced from 1,000 to 2,500 hectares of land, with 100 or 250 families.

Similarly, the "Party" is subdivided into a Central Committee (CK), Obkoms (Area Committees), Raikoms (Raion Committees), Apylinkės Soviets Partorg, or "party organization," and kolkhoz groups.

Cities fall under the management of the "Gorkom" (City Committees), each divided into a number of "raikoms". The smallest unit is the party "cell" in an individual factory.

Besides these Party organizations, there are some Party-controlled organizations in imitation of the Western form, the "Professional Associations" or "Profsoyuz", the alleged "Labor Unions," etc.

The party system may be classified with triple organization:

- 1) The village organization—Raikoms and Apylinkės Soviets and kolkhoz groups;
- 2) City organization—Gorkoms and Factory groups;
- 3) Special organizations—"Profsoyuz", and a network of schools.

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#### Lithuania Has Smallest Number of Communist Party Members

In spite of all efforts of the Soviets to enforce Communism in Lithuania, that country has the least Communist Party members of any country. It is claimed that there are but 24,000 members in the Lithuanian Communist Party, representing but 0.8% of the entire population. This figure includes all the communists sent over from the Soviet Union to occupy key positions and replace the vast numbers of Lithuanians deported to Siberia.

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#### The Compulsory "Peace Drive"

Tiesa on September 2, 1951 editorialized: "For Peace, For a Further Blossoming of the Fatherland." The exhortation speaks for itself.

"To defend Peace means—to expand socialistic competition in industry to exceed the 1951 production plan in advance, the new reserves in excess of the plan, and to set new standards of work efficiency and quality. . . .

"To defend Peace means—to concentrate to the utmost capacity the agriculturists of Soviet Lithuania to gather crops without losses, to fulfill ahead of schedule the most important duty to the State—the compulsory deliveries of grains. . . .

"It is necessary to unmask the American-English imperialists—the most evil enemies of peaceful people, likewise their supporters, the remaining bourgeois-nationalists and the reactionary Catholic clergy."

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#### The Press in Soviet Lithuania

There are 166 newspapers in Soviet Lithuania: 7 republican organs, 3 area papers published in Kaunas, Šiauliai and Klaipėda, 79 'raion' or district papers and 75 political branch papers, with an over-all circulation of 786,000 copies.

The support the present regime receives from the people is best shown in the May 5th issue of the Sov. Litva of this year wherein complaints are voiced that the papers retain a fairly low political standard, that they do not sufficiently support agitation and propaganda and that they maintain weak links with their rural correspondents. "It is the most important duty of the press to combat the bourgeois nationalist ideology, cosmopolitanism and the adoration of the decadent bourgeois culture. It must educate the workers of Lithuania in the vital spirit of Soviet patriotism."

#### A Fake Anniversary and Radio Knots

In 1945, the Soviet Government decided to proclaim the 50th anniversary of the invention of radio by the great Russian scientist, Popov, and it set aside May 8th as Radio Day.

In Soviet Lithuania there are 48,000 radio points and more than 25,000 radio receivers. A total of 1,178 kolkhozes are radiofied. In 1951, an additional 11,000 radio points will be formed and the friendly republics will send 15,000 radio receivers into Lithuania.

In Lithuania, announcements are made in two languages, Lithuanian and Russian. The Vilnius broadcasting station alone transmitted 1,800 articles, newscasts and reviews.



Music editors prepared 4,000 concerts.

During a six-months period 400 people faced the microphone, 137 of these spoke on economic issues.

The above statistics were prepared by M. Lyubetsky, the chairman of the radio information board of the Council of Ministers of the LSSR.

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### "Don Quixote" Scientists

N. Dratvin reports in *Sovietskaja Litva* that 14 lectures were given at the students theory conference held at the Pedagogical Institute of Vilnius. The theme of discussion was "for the formation of a scientific-materialistic ideology." Among the lectures were "Chemistry in the Struggle Against Religious Superstitions," "The Vatican the Greatest Enemy of the Lithuanian People," "Science and Religion in the World's Creation," "Marxism and Leninism in the Struggle Against Religion," "How the Clergy Befuddles Believers," etc.

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### Enrollment in A Fisherman's School

The LKP/b organ *Tiesa* announced that the Fishermen's School operated by the Ministry of Fishing Industry of the LSSR in Klaipėda (Memel) requires the following papers from entrants:

An application form.

Certificate of previous education.

Birth record (original).

Medical certificate.

Certificate from the last place of employment.

Certificate from place of parents' employment.

Characterization issued by the parents' place of employment.

Six photographs.

Characterization issued by the secondary school where the applicant studied.

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### Books? — Not Interested . . .

*Tiesa* (143 issue) writes: "During its entire existence the Marijampolė Library did not organize a single readers Conference. Not one book was discussed, neither is the circulation network organized. Even lists of recommended reading have been neglected. The library itself is in a small room whose lone window is crowded with books. The roof leaks and when it rains the water soaks the books.

Other organizations in the raion have shown no interest in encouraging reading. The consumers co-operative alliance should have sponsored the circulation of books to the value of 4,000 rubles. Until now not one book has been circularized. And the Alliance has bought less than 150 rubles worth of books."

It is evident that communist books for propaganda purposes are not popular.

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### Umbrellas Necessary to Visit Museum

*Sovietskaja Litva* reports: "The Historical Museum in Kaunas was assigned sufficient credits for repairs, but because of the laziness of Museum Director Maksimovich, the credits were not used, and among other defects the roof began to leak badly. Visitors desiring to visit the Museum are required to carry umbrellas when it rains. The premises are unheated and the exhibits are spoiling.

### Soviet Farming

Comrade A. Ribkovsky reports in the "*S. Litva*" about the "Red Star" artel:

"Horses are lodged in cold, dark stalls which are never cleaned. There are only work horses, none for riding or other purposes. In this artel the horse attendant is a certain Kirkis—definitely an idler and loafer. He scarcely gets around to watering the horses once daily. Feeding depends on his disposition, even though there is enough feed at the kolkhoz.

"The kolkhoz chairman doesn't concern himself with the animals. Of 45 horses, 5 died and the rest are weak. But each will have to plow up 12 ha. of land in the spring. The number of unshod horses is increasing. At present there are 75 unshod horses, even though there are enough spikes and horse shoes."

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### "I Confess . . ."

Albertas Knyva, Minister of Education of the Lithuanian SSR, wrote as follows to the editor of *Tiesa*:

"The facts are true as revealed in the letter of comrade VL. Motiejunas, Teacher of Mediary School I of Vilnius published in the Sept. 18th issue of *Tiesa*, and entitled "How long will the leaders of the Ministry of Education Delay?"

"The Ministry of Education did not help sufficiently the State concern which published pedagogic literature. . . . Because of this the preparation of reader texts for Grades V-VII were delayed. The Ministry of Education did not control the printing of textbooks and programs.

"To correct the situation, the Ministry began indexing the printing of textbooks; it established stronger control for its execution, and provided assistance to State publishing concerns.

"Since then the Ministry of Education has tried to correct the situation by taking effective measures so that textbooks will be shipped to schools by Oct. 1."

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### Bertram Wolfe's Collection of Anecdotes Officially Verified

Train schedules must be strictly maintained, orders Lt. I. Melkov, engineer of the Locomotive Service.

"The railways of Lithuania, month after month ignore the schedules. About ten trains move daily without heed to schedule, bringing only chaos to train movements. In January more than 600 trains did not keep their schedule, in February, 632. The situation was no better in March. The State loss was about 220,000 rubles.

Hundreds of tons of fuel were wasted and certain basic calculations for railway work were disrupted. In January 1951, there were 1,033 late arrivals, thus disrupting 95 train schedules. The second half of March, machinist trouble caused 52 trains to ignore the schedule. March 19th, 5 trains failed to follow the schedule at the Vilnius Railway Station—one waited 4 hours for an engine, another waited seven and one half hours."

\* \* \* \*



## A Typical House of Culture

Comrade P. Pranauskas commented in Sov. Litva of April 28, 1951—"Old discolored posters hanging from the building. Dirt and filth are piled around the house. Doors are broken. Stairs, rooms and hallways remain unswept for a long time. Electrical wires are damaged. On the second floor something burns—the wife of the former manager of the raion's cultural-education branch is burning stage props, theatrical decorations and other inventory of the club.

"What place is this, you ask? "The House of Culture" at Prienai.

\* \* \*

## Soviets Robbing the Natives of Their Earnings

Sov. Litva reported "that as the first shift of the electrical meter factory in Vilnius ended its work an announcement came from Moscow to the effect that a new state loan was decided upon. A mass meeting was called immediately. Inspired speeches were made by Maslov (in the name of the Masters), Rastenka (Locksmiths), Juodinis (Instructors), J. Shvedov (Polishers), Maksimov (Masters) and Lazarevich (Engineers).

Loan subscribers followed immediately. The workers formed long lines at the tables. Members of the instruments collectives each loaned the Fatherland in excess of their monthly earnings. Their example was followed by workers in other branches."

\* \* \*

## Russians Jailed, too?

Complaints were made to the militia and prosecuting office of the LSSR, to the effect that certain workers of the Zagotzinkontora (office of animal provisioning) are engaged in illegal extortions and accept bribes, etc.

The investigation disclosed that a group of criminals was long active in the republican offices of animal provisioning at Klaipėda, Vilnius, Šiauliai and Panevėžys. The group systematically fleeced the state and engaged in speculation. The crooks demanded bribes from farmers whenever they purchased animals, and they spoliated the people's property. The group was composed of the former republican office manager F. J. Kalishchin, former manager of the Klaipėda office Z. V. Pavlova, speculators M. Mezentsov, K. Juknevičius and others.

The Republican Prokuratura arrested 22 criminals and turned them over to the court.

A few days ago the trial was taken up by the Supreme Court of the LSSR, and sentences were passed: Pavlova, Pirkov, Guskova, Mezentsov and Poliakov were sentenced to 10 years in prison and confiscation of their property; Malishchik—8 years imprisonment; Juknevičius 7 years, the rest of the criminals received lesser terms of imprisonment.

S. Litva, March 8, 1951.

## MTS Bosses on a "Binge"

Comrade A. Petrov complains in the Sov. Litva (April 26, 1951).

"The MTS of Pabradė failed to meet the winter repair plan. Director Tireschenko promised the Party that he would put the tractors and machines in order

for spring sowing. And then he went drinking for a week. The sowing began, but 6 machines with their trailers remained unrepaired. There were no contracts with the kolkhozes, and no fuel was provided.

"Three tractors were idle at the "May First Agricultural artel" because of lack of fuel. The sowing machines were unrepaired from last year.

"MTS director Tereschenko sent a four ton truck to bring straw for his cow. It ran out of gasoline on the road. The director's wife then went to the Chernyakhovsky kolkhoz and compelled the tractor brigadier Boldyshev to siphon benzine from the tractors. She filled the truck and drove away but then the tractors had to discontinue work because they had no benzine.

"More than 400 hectares of land were plowed on the kolkhozes for spring sowing, but the kolkhoz managers do not know whether they should wait for the MTS machines or to sow by hand."

\* \* \*

## A Knotty Situation—Is That the Way to Use Technique?"

Comrade S. Poshkova complains in the Sov. Litva (April 27, 1951) that:

"The Tricotage plants do not operate the machines they have. The machines in "Koton" (Cotton) hosiery factory have remained idle 20.4% labor hours last year, and 32% this year, that means one third of the working hours.

"And a similar situation existed in another hosiery factory, the "Silva". In 1950, the machines were idle 27.6% of the time. There are no qualified repair men and no repair shops. The same can be said of "Baime," "Trikotazas" and "Audimas" factories in Kaunas.

Because of lack of electrical motors for six years, ten machines stand idle in the "Koton" plant.

The knitting machines of the "Trikotazas" plant stood idle 5,376 hours in 1950 for a similar reason.

At the "Silva" plant, because the supply office does not provide needles, 6 machines stand idle for several years. There is no personnel to work 20 weaving machines; for more than 5 years, 13 hosiery automats are standing idle even though 9 machines are in working order, lacking but a small part. The "Silva" plant ordered the necessary part from the "Puntukas" factory—it never arrived."

\* \* \*

## Spying On a Local Level

Besides the numerous state, district, city, raion and CK committees, still another new committee—the street committee—has been foisted on a helpless people, according to the 148th issue of Tiesa, the Communist daily. These committees will embrace two or three streets and they will work in close collaboration with the residents of the streets. Ostensibly organized to cooperate with local residents for the improvement of the condition of streets, in reality the Committees will follow the movements of all residents. They will not only spy on people but they will further exploit workers not only to "see that the streets are kept in order and beautified" but after work hours they will be forced to attend conferences "to listen to lectures on public, political and educational themes."

\* \* \*



## Medical Conference of Baltic States and Byelorussia

September 16, 1951, Tiesa announced that a session of the scientific medical councils of the Health Protection Ministries of Byelorussia, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia would be held in Vilnius, September 25-28 of this year.

The meeting would discuss the improvement of health standards in the kolkhozes and how to combat tuberculosis.

Prof. E. Elbert of Byelorussia will speak on anti-tubercular inoculation, Professor A. Kalnins, and prof. S. Gileris, members of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR, were to report on their research "of the anti-tubercular preparat PASK, etc."

Lithuanian speakers were to be: Prof. I. Sopauskas, docent I. Bujakas, "director of Sanitary Services and Institute of Hygiene, candidate of medical science V. Kviklys," candidate P. Zilinas, "director of Tuberculosis Institute J. Gamperis, candidate I. Runkevicius, scientific collaborator A. Penkauskiene" and candidate L. Koganas.

\* \* \* \*

## Lithuanian Basketball "Masters" in the USSR

The September 28th issue of Tiesa reported the homecoming of the Lithuanian "Žalgiris" Basketball team from Vilnius from the All-Union games in Odessa where they won the basketball championship. "Great crowds of representatives of social and sports organizations and athletes of Vilnius met the team and coach at the Vilnius Railway Station and showered them with flowers. The coach claimed credit for the splendid victories of these players at the All-European contest in Paris, and the Student World Championship Games in Berlin. Sercevičius, the coach gave the score of individual players—"sports master K. Petkevičius scored 151 points, S. Butautas 125, S. Stonkus 98, A. Nemcevičius 56, J. Balakauskas 38." These players together with Lagunavičius and Sercevičius received the "Gold Medals of Champions of the Soviet Union." Tiesa further states that the players, in typical self-effacement stated—"our ability was gained progressively year by year, one championship after another, and by keeping close ties with and learning from the sportsmen from the friendly republics. Due to the efforts of the Bolshevik Party and Soviet rule, sport in our country has become the sport of All-People and has attained such a high level. Upon this welcome victory, our first words of gratitude go to the best friend of the Soviet youth—the great Stalin."

\* \* \* \*

## Radio Receiving Sets Must Be Registered In Lithuania

On October 16, 1951, Tiesa published an announcement by the "Directorate of the Radio Broadcasting Network" which stated that the semi-annual subscription term for listening to radio broadcasts expired August 1st.

"In order to avoid penalties, subscribers must immediately pay arrears and re-register all radio receiving sets by November 1st.

"Citizens who possess unregistered radio receivers, must register them within three days after acquisition.

"All regional liaison offices, branches and agencies accept subscription fees, register and re-register radio receivers."

## The "Hate America" Campaign

From blaming the American occupation in Japan for the widespread unemployment there, and the sale of 4,680,000 children into slavery in 1950, the "hate America" campaign has been greatly intensified in Lithuania. All means, radio, meetings, press, special pamphlets, caricatures, etc. are exploited to attack the West and America.

The 11th issue of "Tėvynės Balsas" published in Lithuania carried a picture captioned "They have no childhood" showing Lithuanian children in a DP camp in Germany "searching for food among discarded tin cans." "Such are the bitter realities of life in capitalistic countries" where "children are condemned to death." "The Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists keep these children in alien countries where famine stalks their footsteps." A closer study of the picture disclosed a normal group of children playing an ordinary game.

The American worker is usually portrayed as starving, and life in America extremely harsh. That America is on the verge of bankruptcy and prices are so high there that people cannot buy anything. Disunity among the capitalist countries is stressed with the threat that "they will all fall before the clenched fist of the Soviets."

That the Americans have lost all the battles in Korea and the Soviets boast of China's victory. They now say that they will arm China which has more people than America has bullets.

That Eisenhower is trying to establish huge armies to send against the Soviet Union and "people's democracies." But the same fate which overtook the Nazis awaits them."

\* \* \* \*

## ABROAD

### Dagens Nyheter on the Baltic Situation

The early part of September *Dagens Nyheter* (Stockholm) carried a series of interesting articles on conditions in the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. They told of the attempts to Russianize and collectivize the people, commenting that, "no longer does Moscow endeavor to keep up a pretense of respecting the national characterizations of the people who have been forced to live within the borders of the Soviet Union." Editorially it commented—

"The openly declared goal of Communist policy today is to stamp out all special characteristics of subjugated peoples through branding any evidence thereof criminal "nationalistic deviation" from the straight and narrow path of orthodox Stalinism. The stronger a people's consciousness of its own history and traditional culture, the higher consequently is the degree of ruthlessness with which it will be oppressed, and the larger its share of suffering in being forced to conform.



"Readers have not only been shown a picture of oppression and poverty, of human beings living in constant fear of police and informers—they have also learned that the continued physical existence of the peoples of the Baltic States is itself in grave danger. At first, the occasional mass deportations affected primarily intellectuals and people whose political persuasion was displeasing to the Russians. More recently, deportations have been on a larger scale, amounting in the last few years to out-and-out denationalization; Estonians and Latvians have been deported for no other reason than being Baltic by birth, and have been replaced by Russians, Mongolians and others hailing from the interior of the Soviet Union.

"All key positions in the former Baltic Republics are now filled by Russians. "It is not only that the hour has passed for collaborationists, opportunists, and confused idealists. The dyed-in-the-wool Communists of Baltic ancestry have also had to learn that even an accomplished traitor should never reckon with any gratitude from Moscow. One by one, these "pioneers" have disappeared from the scene, to learn elsewhere the full consequent of having fallen from disgrace."

*Dagens Nyheter* further adds that there can be no doubt of the overwhelming majority of the Baltic peoples fearing and hating their Communist regime. "The spiritual freedom and relative prosperity of the time of independence are still well remembered. This applies of course primarily to those of adult age, but also among students in college and schools does this tendency to nationalism and opposition against the regime still persist."

\* \* \* \*

### Unsuccessful Soviet Propaganda in Sweden

(From Swedish sources) — "For the past seven years the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm has unsuccessfully tried to lure the Baltic People in Sweden back to their countries. Since 1945, only about 100 Balts returned, the majority went back between 1945-46. Only about 10 left since 1950. After World War II, there were about 30,000 Balts in Sweden. Thus the Soviets lured back about 0.4% of all Balts in Sweden. A pretty poor five-year plan. Special propagandists were charged with carrying out this plan and as it became ineffective there was no further need to keep up this repatriation commission and these propagandists were discharged, but the propaganda still goes on in Sweden—from the Embassy. There are very few Lithuanians in Sweden."

Since the beginning of 1950, about 5,000 Balts have left Sweden, most of them to America.

\* \* \* \*

### German State Archives Pertaining to Lithuania

The German States Archives pertaining to Lithuania are now dispersed. The documents of the *Auswartiges Amt* up to the year 1920 are stored at the Bodleian Library of Oxford, England. Some of the documents were returned to the Bonn Government, and the balance were 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.

### Lithuanians Discuss Russian Imperialism

J. Vėgelis wrote an interesting article in the October 22 issue of *Draugas* of Chicago, wherein he voices his views regarding the activities of certain

Russian exiles. He tells how in 1917 Alexander Kerensky attempted to play the role of a Russian Napoleon" and told about Stolypin, son of the former Prime Minister of Russia. Stolypin had a beautiful estate in Dotnuva, Lithuania, but this fact "does not give his son the right to speak on behalf of Lithuanians."

Kerensky's efforts to form an American Committee "for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia," and Stolypin's article in the Russian magazine "POSEV" inspired this article. Stolypin claims that the Lithuanians were "happy" under the Tsar and that Kerensky had promised to grant "autonomy for Lithuania."

When Kerensky visited Riga in August 1917, he urged the Latvians to "unite with a democratic Russia" and promised "cultural autonomy to Latvians, Lithuanians and Poles, provided they continue fighting against Germany until final victory." Visiting the Russian military units on the Kurland Front, Kerensky urged them to maintain the front and to "expel the Germans from the Russian lands of Kurland, Lithuania and Poland."

A delegate of the XIII Russian Army, Mr. Vėgelis attended a "democratic consultation" called by Kerensky in the fall of 1917 at Petrograd at the Alexandrinsky Theatre. Kerensky took over the meeting urging the liberation of pre-war Russia. When he announced that a death penalty would be invoked to stop mass desertions, someone cried "shame!" Kerensky answered: "Shame and curses on the one who abandons the front, who does not defend the lands of Russia, who rapes women and does not support the democratic Government!" The adopted resolution did not mention autonomy to non-Russian peoples.

The non-Russian delegates among the army delegations held a separate meeting and approved one basic objective: "Independence for Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland."

The writer claims that on December 6, 1947 a secret conference was held in the Crimea. Members of the national underground movements of the various non-Russian territories of the Soviet Union demanded:

"V. The present Soviet Union should be split into 17 independent states: 1) Finland, including Karelia, 2) Estonia, 3) Latvia, 4) Lithuania, 5) Ukraine, 6) United States of the Caucasus, 7) Kalmukia, 8) Cheremisias-Chuvashia, 9) Crimean and Kazan Tatar Republic, 10) Baskiria, 11) Uzbekia, 12) Turkmenia, 13) Tadjikia, 14) Kirghizia, 15) Kazakia, 16) Buryat-Mongolia and 17) Russia."

The author of this article suggested that "the Russian Democrats should not waste their time in reconstituting a former Russia. They are behind the times, because the enslaved nations shall continue to seek freedom. If they are sincere then let them abandon their drive to unite others into "a united indivisible Russia": other nations will manage their lives independently.

"The experience of the Baltic States shows that small nations manage their political and economic affairs quite well. All they need is—good neighbors and friends, rather than 'protectors'."



## OBITUARIES

### Dr. Harold Bender, Philologist and Etymologist

Harold Herman Bender, philologist, etymologist, and Princeton University professor, died Aug. 18th at Princeton, N. J.

He was born in 1882, at Martinsburg, West Virginia. While still in high school, Professor Bender decided on a career in philology. From then on, his life was a series of steps toward that goal until he reached the top of his profession. He graduated from Lafayette in 1903, and took his PhD. at Johns Hopkins in 1907, studying under such men as Bloomfield, Bright, Wood and Vos. He did further graduate work at the University of Berlin in 1908. In 1909 he became one of Woodrow Wilson's instructors at Princeton, and stayed there for forty-one years of service to the University. At first he taught German in the Modern Languages Department, but his concept of the interrelation of languages, literatures, philosophies, and cultures led him into broader fields. His courses in linguistic science, Gothic, Lithuanian and Sanskrit exemplified this idea, which eventually led to the creation of the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures. Professor Bender was the first chairman of the department he founded, serving in that capacity from 1927 to 1944, eventually holding the chair of M. Taylor Pyne, Professor of Indo-Germanic Philology.

Among his many books and articles the better known were his collection of German short stories which served as a college reader, his massive and exhaustive *Lithuanian Etymological Index* which filled a gap in linguistic scholarship, and his *Home of the Indo-Europeans* which made a strong case based on linguistics for the original home of the Indo-Europeans on the plains of eastern central Europe. During World War I he served as a German expert for the Department of Justice, and as a Lithuanian translator for the Post Office Department. After the war he prepared a long report for the House inquiry in which he strongly advocated Lithuanian independence. His success was recognized by the Lithuanian government when his name was inscribed on the national monument to Lithuanian independence. He was also made a Knight of the Order of Gediminas, Grand Duke of Lithuania.

Between the World Wars Professor Bender, in addition to his University work, served as chief etymologist for the Second Edition of the Merriam-Webster dictionary, a task involving ten years of work, during which he and the 70 experts on his staff handled 550,000 words. He also was Webster's special editor of philology, linguistics, and language tables.

In World War II Professor Bender served as linguistic consultant for OWI and for the Department of State. In June 1950 he retired with the hope of devoting more time to his hobbies—philology and criminology.

### Bishop Franciskus Bucys

His Excellency Petras Franciškus Bučys, S.T.D., MIC, died in Rome, October 25, 1951. Bishop Bučys was one of the organizers and rector of the Lithuanian University, Superior General of the Congregation of Marian Fathers, adviser to the Pontifical Commission for Russia, a member of the International Eucharistic Congress Committee, program consultant for the Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party, teacher, publicist and journalist.

He was born in the village of Šilagalai, in Lithuania on August 20th, 1872. Finishing elementary school he qualified for admission to the secondary school of Mariampolė. He entered the Diocesan Seminary at Seiniai in 1890. A scholarship sent him to the Imperial Roman Catholic Academy at St. Petersburg, Russia, where he received a master's degree in sacred theology. Ordained in 1899, he went to Fribourg, Switzerland for his doctor's degree. In 1902 he returned to the Imperial Roman Catholic Academy in St. Petersburg. He served as deputy rector of the Academy twice.

He first came to the United States in 1916 and stayed until 1921 actively participating in Catholic life here. He was president of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Federation; also editor of the widely read Chicago daily, DRAUGAS.

He returned to Lithuania in 1921 and stayed until 1928. He was the organizer of the Lithuanian University and later rector, organizer and dean of the Catholic Theological-Philosophical Faculty.

He went to Rome in 1928. In 1929 he was appointed adviser to the Pontifical Commission for Russia and in 1930 elevated to the rank of Titular Bishop for special duties among the Russians in Europe. Later he became a member of the International Eucharistic Congress Committee. He attended the Eucharistic Congress in Sydney, Australia, Carthage, Africa and Dublin, Ireland.

A prolific writer, he wrote many essays in various languages and 25 books in Lithuanian alone. He was a lifelong contributor to the Lithuanian press in the United States.

He visited the United States five times. His exceptionally wide experience made him an international figure.

Far from his beloved homeland he lies at rest in ancient Rome.

\* \* \*

### The 750th Anniversary of Riga

A Tass dispatch from Riga was published in the Tiesa (Aug. 31, 1951) organ of the LKP/b announcing that the 750th anniversary of Riga will be observed this year "in an environment of great political and productive elevation."

The factories of the Latvian capital "with new impetus developed vigorous competition in fulfilling the voluntary obligations which the working people of Soviet Latvia pledged to Comrade J. V. Stalin. The city is being regulated, squares and streets fixed and parks and plazas opened."

The City Museum is arranging an exhibit in commemoration of the anniversary.



(continuation)

## RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE PERPETRATION OF GENOCIDE

### 7. Executioners Organized into HQ and Trios

2

#### O R D E R OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE SECURITY OF THE LSSR For Year 1941.

#### C o n t e n t s :

No. 0037

Preparations for the operation. —

No. 0037 of May 23, 1941. City of Kaunas.

In carrying out the directive No. 77, of May 19, 1941, of the People's Commissar of State Security of the Union of SSRs, State Security Commissar of 3rd Rank — comrade MERKULOV, —

#### I O R D E R :

I. For the direction, preparation and execution of the operation of purging the Lithuanian SSR from the hostile anti-Soviet and criminal and socially-dangerous element, to create at the NKGB of the Lithuanian SSR an Operational Staff made up of:

1. Deputy Narkom of State Security of the LSSR, Major of State Security—comrade *BYKOV* /to lead/.
2. Deputy Chief of SPO [Secret Political Department] of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *KHOLEVO*.
3. Deputy Chief of Intelligence Department [RO] of the NKGB of the LSSR, Captain of State Security—comrade *BAKULIN*.
4. Deputy Chief of Department 2, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *MEDVEDEV*.
5. Deputy Section Chief of KRO, [Counter-Intelligence Department] Sergeant of State Security—comrade *POPOV*.
6. Section Chief of SPO of the NKGB of the LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *GERASIMOVICH*.
7. Deputy Section Chief of Department 3—comrade *IVANOV*.

— Page 2 —

II. To request the Narkomvnu dyel [People's Commissar of the Interior—the NKVD]—comrade *GUZEVIČIUS*, that he delegate the following comrades to the personnel of the Directing Staff on behalf of the NKVD, for co-ordinating the problem of preparation for the operation along the NKVD line and for the preparation itself:

1. Department Chief of the URKM [Headquarters of Worker Peasant Militia]—comrade *GUZEYEV*.
2. Commander of the Operational Regiment of the NKVD troops, Colonel—comrade *NIKOLIN*, and in the latter's absence—Chief of Staff, Major—comrade *ANTONOV*.

All of the indicated comrade collaborators of the NKGB are to be relieved of all other duties until the conclusion of the operation,

III. For effecting the preparatory work on the spot regarding detection, accounting, formularization of cases, and for effecting the operation itself, Operational Trios with the participation of NKVD oper-

ators are hereby ordered to be formed in county branches and precincts, at the Vilnius City Board, and at the railway precincts of the NKGB, embracing the following:

#### 1. *Alytus county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the County Branch of the NKGB of the LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *YUDIN*.
- b) Senior Operational Plenipotentiary of the Secretariat of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *KARYAGIN*.
- v) Chief of the NKVD County Branch—comrade *BUROVENKOV*.

#### 2. *Biržai county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the County Branch of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *GUSKOV*.
- b) Senior Operational Plenipotentiary of SPO of the NKGB of the LSSR—comrade *MIRSKY*.
- v) Deputy Chief of the UO [County Branch] of the Militia [uniformed police], Lieutenant of Militia—comrade *SKVORTZOV*.

#### 3. *Vilkaviškis county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *SHUREPOV*.
- b) Senior Plenipotentiary of SPO of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *PLOTKIN*.
- v) Chief of the UO of the NKVD—comrade *BARTKEVIČIUS*.

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#### 4. *Zarasai county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Sergeant of State Security—comrade *KOSOLAPOV*.
- b) Section Chief of Department 2 of the NKGB, Sergeant of State Security—comrade *LIKH-VINTZEV*.
- v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD—comrade *GUŽAUSKAS*.

#### 5. *Kėdainiai county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Sergeant of State Security—comrade *MOCHALOV*.
- b) Deputy Section Chief of SPO of the NKGB of the LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *OVSEYENKO*.
- v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR, Lieutenant of Militia—comrade *KOVALYOV*.

#### 6. *Kretinga county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *PETRUSHENKO*.
- b) Section Chief of KRO of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade *LUNWOV*.
- v) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKVD, Junior Lieutenant of Militia—comrade *BERYOZIN*.

#### 7. *Kaunas county.*

- a) Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Sergeant of State Security—comrade *SHUSTARYOV*.



П Р И К А З

НАРОДНОГО КОМИССАРА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЛССР  
за 1941 г.

## С о д е р ж а н и е:

2.0037

О подготовке операции. -

...0037... от 23 мая 1941 года.

гор. Каунас.

Во исполнение директивы Народного Комиссара  
Государственной Безопасности Союза ССР, Комиссара Государствен-  
ной Безопасности 3-го ранга - тов. МЕРКУЛОВА от 19 мая 1941 г.  
№ 77 -

П Р И К А З Ы В А Ю:

1. Для руководства, подготовки и проведения опе-  
рации по очистке Литовской ССР от враждебного антисоветского и  
уголовного и социально-опасного элемента, создать при Л.Г. Ли-  
товской ССР оперативный штаб в составе:

1. Зам. Наркома Госбезопасности ЛССР, Майора Госбезо-  
пасности - тов. ВЕЛЮВА /руководит/.
2. Зам. Нач. СПО НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенанта Госбезопасности -  
тов. ХОЛЕВО.
3. Зам. Нач. Разведывательного Отдела НКГБ ЛССР, Капи-  
тана Госбезопасности - тов. БАКУЛИНА.
4. Зам. Нач. 2 Отдела, Лейтенанта Госбезопасности -  
тов. МЕДВЕДЕВА.
5. Зам. Нач. Отделения КРО, Сержанта Госбезопасности -  
тов. ЮПОВА.
6. Начальника Отделения СПО НКГБ ЛССР, Мл. Лейтенанта  
Госбезопасности - тов. ГЕРАСИМОВИЧА.
7. Зам. Нач. Отделения 3-го Отдела - тов. ИВАНОВА.

— Page 4 —

b) Senior Operational Plenipotentiary of the U/O  
of the NKGB of the LSSR, Sergeant of State  
Security—comrade SERDUN.

v) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the  
LSSR, Senior Lieutenant of State Security—  
comrade KOROLENKO.

## 8. Marijampolė county.

a) Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR—  
comrade PETRIKAS.

b) Deputy Section Chief of KRO of the NKGB  
of the LSSR, Sergeant of State Security—com-  
rade BOGODUKH.

v) Deputy Chief of Militia, Lieutenant of Militia  
—comrade STYEPIN.

## 9. Mažeikiai county.

a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the  
LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—  
comrade MUKHIN.

b) Senior Investigator of the Inquest Part of the  
NKGB of the LSSR, Sergeant of State Security  
—comrade KRYMOV.

v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—  
comrade BALSIS.

## 10. Panevėžys county.

a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the  
LSSR, Sergeant of State Security—comrade  
NOVIKOV.

b) Lieutenant of State Security of the NKGB of  
the LSSR—comrade DOBROTVORSKY.

v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—  
comrade MOROVKIN.

## 11. Rokiškis county.

a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the  
LSSR, Sergeant of State Security—comrade  
ZAITZEV.

b) Senior Operational Plenipotentiary of KRO of  
the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Se-  
curity—comrade RODIONOV.

v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—  
comrade ROMANAUSKAS.

## 12. Raseiniai county.

a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the  
LSSR, Sergeant of State Security—comrade  
KLEMIN.

b) Senior Investigator of the Inquest Part of the



П. для согласования вопросов подготовки операции по линии НКВД и самой подготовки, просить Наркомвнудела — тов. ГУЗЬБИЧУСА ввести в состав руководящего штаба от НКВД следующих товарищей:

1. начальника Отдела УРМ, Старшего Лейтенанта Милиции — тов. ГУЗЕЕВА.
2. Командира оперативного полка войск НКВД, полковника — тов. НИКОШИНА, в его отсутствие — Начальника штаба, Майора — тов. АНТОЛОВА.

Всех указанных товарищей работников НКГБ освободить от всякой другой работы до окончания операции.

Д. для проведения подготовительной работы на местах по выявлению, учету, оформлению дел, а также для проведения самой операции, создать в уездных отделах и отделениях, Вильнюсском Горуправлении и т.д. отделениях НКГБ — оперативные группы с участием работников НКВД в следующем составе:

1. Алитусский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. уездного Отдела НКГБ ЛССР, Мл. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. ХДИН.
- б/ Ст. Оперуполномоченный Секретариата НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. КАРЯТИН.
- в/ Начальник уездного отдела НКВД — тов. БУРОВЕНКОВ.

2. Биржайский уезд.

- а/ Зам. нач. уездного Отдела НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. ГУСЬКОВ.
- б/ Ст. оперуполномоченный СПО НКГБ ЛССР — тов. МИРСКИЙ.
- в/ Зам. Нач. У/О Милиции, Лейтенант Милиции — т. СЕВЕРЮК.

3. Вилкавишский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. ЦУРЕЮБ.
- б/ Ст. Оперуполномоченный СПО НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. ПЛОТНИН.
- в/ Начальник УО НКВД — тов. БАРТАЛЬЧУС.

Vilnius City Board of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade SIDORENKO.

- v) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—comrade JANULEVIČIUS.

13. *Lazdijai county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Sergeant of State Security—comrade MIROSHNICHENKO.
- b) Senior Operational Plenipotentiary of KRO of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade STEPANYAN.
- v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—comrade ZAVADSKAS.

14. *Telšiai county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade MOROZOV.
- b) Deputy Chief of the Cadres [Personnel] Department of the NKGB of the LSSR, Senior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade BABSKY.
- v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD—comrade TAURINSKAS.

15. *Trakai county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Sergeant of State Security—comrade GRISHACHYOV.
- b) Deputy Chief of AKHO [Administration Property, or Supply Department] of the Vilnius City Board of the NKGB of the LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade VYLKAVITZKY.
- v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—comrade ŠTENDELIS.

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16. *Tauragė county.*

- a) Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR—comrade MARTAVIČIUS.
- b) Senior Operational Plenipotentiary of RO of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade YERMAKOV.
- v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—comrade LIEPA.



4. Барановский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Серант Госбезопасности — тов. КОСОЛАПОВ.
- б/ Начальник Отделения 2 Отдела НКГБ, Серант Госбезопасности — тов. ЛИХИНСКИЙ.
- в/ Начальник У/О НКВД — тов. ГУДАУСЬАС.

5. Белайковский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Серант Госбезопасн. — тов. МОЧАЛОВ.
- б/ Зам. Нач. Отделения СПО НКГБ ЛССР, Мл. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. ОЛСЕНКО.
- в/ Начальник У/О НКВД ЛССР, Лейтенант Милиции — т. КОВАЛЕВ.

6. Крестинский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Мл. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. ПЕТРУШЕНКО.
- б/ Начальник Отделения КРО НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. ДУНЬКОВ.
- в/ Зам. Нач. У/О Милиции, Мл. Лейтенант Милиции — тов. БЕРЕЗИН.

7. Каунасский уезд.

- а/ Начальник У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Серант Госбезопасности — тов. ШУСТАРЕВ.
- б/ Ст. Оперуполномоченный У/О НКГБ ЛССР, серант Госбезопасности — тов. СЕРДУНЬ.
- в/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКВД ЛССР, Ст. Лейтенант Госбезопасн. — т. КОРОЛЕНКО.

8. Мариампольский уезд.

- а/ Начальник У/О НКГБ ЛССР — тов. ПЕТРИКАС.
- б/ Зам. Нач. Отделения КРО НКГБ ЛССР, Серант Госбезопасности — тов. БОГОДУХ.
- в/ Зам. Нач. Милиции, Лейтенант Милиции — т. СТЕПИН.

9. Мажейкяйский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Мл. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. МУХИН.
- б/ Ст. следователь Следчасти НКГБ ЛССР, Серант Госбезопасности — тов. КРИМОВ.
- в/ Начальник У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. БАЛЬСИС.

17. *Utena county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade KUZMIN.
- b) Senior Operational Plenipotentiary of KRO of the Vilnius City Board of the NKGB of the LSSR, Sergeant of State Security—comrade METYOLKIN.
- v) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—comrade MALGFYEYEV.

18. *Ukmergė county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade KARPACHEV.
- b) Deputy Chief of the Vilnius City Board of the NKGB of the LSSR, Senior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade ANOKHIN.
- v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—comrade LISAS.

19. *Šiauliai county.*

- a) Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR—comrade MACEVIČIUS.
- b) Deputy Chief of Inquest Part of the NKGB of the LSSR, Senior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade VILENSKY.
- v) Chief of the U/O of the NKGB [NKVD] of the LSSR—comrade VITSAS.

20. *Šakiai county.*

- a) Deputy Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade BALAMUTENKO.
- b) Senior Operational Plenipotentiary of SPO of the Vilnius City Board of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade SURMACH.
- v) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—comrade BISČIULIS.



10. Паневежский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Сервант Госбезопасности — тов. НОВИКОВ.
- б/ Лейтенант Госбезопасности НКГБ ЛССР — тов. ДОБРОТВОРСКИЙ.
- в/ Начальник У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. МОСКОВКИН.

11. Рокишский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Сервант Госбезопасности — тов. ЗАЩЕВ.
- б/ Ст. оперуполномоченный КРО НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. РОДМОНОВ.
- в/ Начальник У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. РОМАНАУСКАС.

12. Рассейняйский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Сервант Госбезопасности — тов. КЛЕМИН.
- б/ Ст. следователь Следчасти Вильнюсского Горуправления НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. СИДОРЕНКО.
- в/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. ЯНУЛЕВИЧУС.

13. Лаздияйский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Сервант Госбезопасности — тов. МИРОШНИЧЕНКО.
- б/ Ст. оперуполномоченный КРО НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — СТЕПАНЬЯН.
- в/ Начальник У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. ЗАБАДСКАС.

14. Тельшайский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Мл. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. МОРОЗОВ.
- б/ Зам. Нач. Отдела Кадров НКГБ ЛССР, Ст. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. БАБСКИЙ.
- в/ Начальник У/О НКВД — тов. ТАУРИНСКАС.

15. Трокайский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Сервант Госбезопасности — тов. ГРИШАЧЕВ.
- б/ Зам. Нач. АХО Вильнюсского Горуправления НКГБ ЛССР, Мл. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. ВУЖАВИЧУС.
- в/ Нач. У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. ШТЕНДЕЛИС.

21. *Švenčionys county.*

- а) Chief of the U/O of the NKGB of the LSSR, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade VASILIEV.
- б) Chief of Department 5 of the NKGB of the LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade MIKHAILOV.
- в) Chief of the U/O of the NKVD of the LSSR—comrade BLINOVAS

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IV. An Operational Staff is to be formed at the Vilnius City Board of the NKGB of the LSSR, of the following personnel:

- 1. Chief of the UNKGB of the LSSR, Major of State Security—comrade SHAROK.
- 2. Deputy Chief of SPO, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade BYELOV.
- 3. Deputy Chief of KRO, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade BOGATOV.
- 4. Chief of Section 2 of the UNKGB of the LSSR,

Lieutenant of State Security—comrade KHARCHENKO.

- 5. Chief of the UNKVD of the LSSR—comrade VILDŽIŪNAS.

V. In conformance with the directive No. 77 of May 19, 1941, by the Narkom of the Union, files must be formularized regarding every accounted-for person slated for elimination. The following documents must be filed in each such folder /in the absence of the indicated documents—insert depositions of witnesses, or statements of citizens corroborated by testimony of witnesses/:

- а) data of the agentura [information by the network of agent-informers];
- б) archival data;
- в) full identifying data regarding head of the family /the questionnaire/;
- г) identifying data regarding members of the family /questionnaire/;
- д) abstract according to agency and official data, and abstract according to archive data;



16. Таврагский уезд.

- а/ начальник У/О НКГБ ЛССР — тов. МАРТАВИЧУС.
- б/ Ст. оперуполномоченный РО НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. ЕРМАКОВ.
- в/ начальник У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. ЛЕПА.

17. Утянский уезд.

- а/ Зам. нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Мл. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. КУЗЬМИН.
- б/ Ст. оперуполномоченный КРО Вильнюсского Горуправления НКГБ ЛССР, Сорвант Г/безопасности — тов. МЕТЕЛКИН.
- в/ Зам. нач. У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. МАЛЮФЕЕВ.

18. Укмергесский уезд.

- а/ Зам. нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. КАРПАЧЕВ.
- б/ Зам. Нач. Вильнюсского Горуправления НКГБ ЛССР, Ст. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. АНОХИН.
- в/ Начальник У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. ЛИСАС.

19. Цауляиский уезд.

- а/ начальник У/О НКГБ ЛССР — тов. МАЦЫНЧУС.
- б/ Нач. Следчасти НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. ВИЛЕНСКИЙ.
- в/ начальник У/О НКГБ ЛССР — тов. БИЦАС.

20. Цакайский уезд.

- а/ Зам. Нач. У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Мл. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. БАЛАМУТЕНКО.
- б/ Ст. оперуполномоченный СПО Вильнюсского Горуправления НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. СУРМАЧ.
- в/ Начальник У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. БИЧУЛИС.

21. Цвенчиониский уезд.

- а/ Начальник У/О НКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. БАСИЛЬЕВ.
- б/ начальник 5 Отд. НКГБ ЛССР, Мл. Лейтенант Госбезопасности — тов. МИХАЙЛОВ.
- в/ Начальник У/О НКВД ЛССР — тов. БЛИНОВАС.

e) itemized abstract regarding property status.

VI. Operational Trios must account to the Staff every day regarding the number of persons who are subject to elimination, detected and taken into accounting within the past 24 hours, by dispatching to the NKGB a special memo with enclosed summaries in duplicate.

VII. Operational Trios are hereby ordered to be formed at the ODTOS [branches of the Road Transport Department] of the NKGB of the LSSR, embracing the following personnel:

1. *Kaunas.*

- 1. Chief of the ODTO, Senior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade SAVCHENKO.
- 2. Senior Operational Plenipotentiary, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade GAPONENKO.
- 3. Chief of the Railway Militia outpost—comrade DUBOV.

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2. *Vilnius.*

- 1. Chief of the ODTO, Lieutenant of State Security—comrade IVANOV.
- 2. Senior Operational Plenipotentiary, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade PUGACH.
- 3. Chief of the Railway Militia outpost—comrade MAZUROV.

3. *Siauliai.*

- 1. Chief of the ODTO, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade MIKHLIK.
- 2. Senior Operational Plenipotentiary—comrade SHILLOV.
- 3. Chief of the Railway Militia MOZGOVOY.

VIII. The necessary number of personnel are to be assigned to the ODTOS and Trios.

Deputy People's Commissar of the LSSR, Major of State Security



17. При Бильнюсском Горуправлении НКГБ ЛССР создать оперативный штаб в следующем составе:

1. Начальника УНКГБ ЛССР, Майора Госбезопасности - тов. Ш А Р О К.
2. Зам. Нач. СПО, Мл. Лейтенанта Госбезопасности - тов. БЕЛОБА.
3. Зам. Нач. КРО, Лейтенанта Госбезопасности - тов. БОГАТОВА.
4. Начальника 2 Отделения УНКГБ ЛССР, Лейтенанта Госбезопасности - тов. ХАРЧЕНКО.
5. Начальника УНКБД ЛССР - тов. ЛИБИДЖУНАС.

У. На каждого учтенного, согласно директивы Наркома Союза за № 77 от 19 мая 1941 года, подлежащего изъятию оформить дело, в котором должны быть обязательно сосредоточены следующие документы /при отсутствии таковых - свидетельские показания, или заявления граждан, подтверждающиеся свидетельскими показаниями/:

- а/ агентурный материал;
- б/ архивный материал;
- в/ полные установочные данные на главу семьи /анкета/;
- г/ установочные данные на членов семьи /анкета/;
- д/ справка по агентурным и официальным материалам и справка по архивным материалам;
- е/ подробная справка об имущественном положении.

У1. Оперативные трошки ежедневно отчитываются перед штабом о количестве выявленных за прошедшие сутки и взятых на учет лиц, попавших изъятию, путем направления в НКГБ специально записки с приложением справок в 2-х экземплярах.

УП. При ОДТО НКГБ ЛССР создать оперативные трошки в составе:

#### 1. Б а у н а с.

1. Начальник ОДТО, Ст. Лейтенант Госбезопасности - тов. САЛЧЕНКО.
2. Ст. оперуполномоченный, Мл. Лейтенант Госбезопасности - тов. ГАПОНЕНКО.

with the participation of the NKVD, is to prepare an operational plan for the carrying out of the operation, subject to my approval.\*

Deeming this task to be of exceptional importance, I order the Chiefs of operational departments of the NKGB, Chiefs of county Branches and Precincts—to mobilize the entire operational personnel of the county branches and precincts for a successful execution of this objective within a minimum time.

The Narkomvnudyel—comrade GUZEVIČIUS, is requested to direct local organs of the Militia that cooperate with the organs of the NKGB in the operation /identification,

After acquainting yourself with the situation, please return same. The operational personnel of the

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

Authenticated.—

Assistant Operational Plenipotentiary of the  
Secretariat for codification—

SEMYOKHINA /Semyokhina/

[On the reverse side—three handwritten acknowledgments:]

I have read: /Two illegible signatures/  
29/V-41.

I have read 26/V-41.

/One illegible signature/



3. Начальник отделения железно-дорожной милиции - тов. ДУЗОВ.

2. Вильнюс.

1. Начальник ОДТО, Лейтенант Госбезопасности - тов. ИБАЮБ.
2. Ст. Оперуполномоченный, Лейтенант Госбезопасности - тов. ПУГАЧ.
3. Начальник Отделения железно-дорожной милиции - тов. МАЗУРОВ.

3. Шауляй.

1. Начальник ОДТО, Лейтенант Госбезопасности - тов. МИХАЙЛ.
2. Ст. Оперуполномоченный - тов. ШИМОБ.
3. Начальник Отделения жел.-дор. милиции - тов. МОЗГОВОИ.

УД. Оперативным штабам и троякам придать необходимое количество оперативного состава.

Заместителю Народного Комиссара Государственной Безопасности, Майору Госбезопасности - тов. ВЕЛЮБУ, с участием [REDACTED] в оперативный план проведения операции, представив [REDACTED] на утверждение.

Придавая этой работе исключительное значение, Начальникам оперативных отделов НКГБ, Начальникам уездных Отделов и Отделений - мобилизовать весь оперативный состав уездных отделов и отделений на успешное выполнение этой задачи в минимально короткий срок.

Просить Наркомвнудела - тов. ГУЗЬЕВИЧУС, дать на места указания органам милиции об оказании содействия органам НКГБ в проведении операции / установка и т.п. /.

*С приказом описавшимся в приложении*  
 НАРОДНЫЙ КОМИССАР ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЛССР  
 СТАРШИЙ МАЙОР ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ -  
 / ГЛАДКОВ /

Верно: Пом. Оперуполномоченного Секретариата  
 по кодификации - [REDACTED]

/Семехина/

\* The dark blotches appearing on the facsimile reproduction of the Russian original, are red ink blots. The original is perfectly legible. — Lithuanian Bulletin.



BLP(LKA)1331  
1951, Nr. 7/12

## LITHUANIAN RELIEF ABROAD

The Lithuanian nation situated between Russia and Germany, suffered more at the hands of these totalitarian regimes than any other nation during World War II.

In June 1940, the Soviet Army occupied Lithuania by treachery, enslaved it and incorporated it into the U.S.S.R. This God and freedom-loving nation resisted enslavement despite brutal persecution and oppression by the Communist regime.

June 13, 1941 mass deportations were begun to Siberia and to forced labor camps. Within two days, June 14-15, more than 41,000 innocent victims were packed into freight cars and deported to Siberia. Among them were the aged, men, women and children. The list of these victims and the perpetrators of this crime was smuggled into Switzerland and later brought to this country. This shocking news aroused the Lithuanian-Americans, who immediately began to organize aid for their suffering Lithuanian brethren.

The Catholic Bishops of America donated \$10,000 to the Lithuanian Priest's League of America for medical and other urgently needed relief supplies. This relief did not reach Lithuania or the Lithuanian deportees in Siberia, because Germany, breaking her pact with Russia, invaded Lithuania and the other Baltic countries, and Russia did not permit the entry of this shipment for the Lithuanians in Siberia. As a result, these relief supplies were rerouted to Sweden and from there to Switzerland. Eventually Lithuanian refugees in Western Europe received these supplies.

When Soviet armies were again approaching Lithuania in 1944, Lithuanian-Americans became increasingly alarmed over the fate of their kinfolk in Lithuania. Upon the initiative of the Lithuanian American Council Lithuanian leaders of all political, non-political and religious groups gathered in Chicago, Illinois, in March, 1944 and organized the United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, which was incorporated in the State of Illinois on April 1, 1944. This united Lithuanian effort began to function immediately. Chapters were organized throughout the country, members were enrolled, and the aid of the American public was sought.

In Lithuania, the approaching Red Armies forced not only Government leaders and intellectuals, but also farmers and working people to flee westward in fear of arrest by the Soviets and deportation to Siberia or forced labor camps. More than 300,000 Lithuanians were prepared to leave their beloved homeland and possessions to seek safety and protection in Western Europe. Only 55,000 succeeded in escaping Communist enslavement and many reached Germany, Austria and Italy under American, British or French occupation. Others reached Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and other countries.

Immediate assistance for such a large number of Lithuanian refugees presented a problem to the newly formed United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc. This problem was solved primarily through the membership of this organization in the President's National War Fund. During 1944-45, representatives were appointed in Belgium, Sweden, and other countries. A system

for sending relief supplies was evolved. Campaigns for goods-in-kind were conducted throughout the United States, which resulted in the shipment up to the present of over 2,700,000 pounds. 2,250 scholarships were granted to Lithuanian students and financial assistance was given elementary and high schools located in Displaced Persons Camps.

The Rt. Rev. Joseph B. Koncius, President of the United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc. since its establishment, visited the refugees in Europe in 1945-46 and again in 1950 to study their problems. He returned from these trips firmly convinced that the Lithuanians, Estonians and Latvians are the innocent victims of brutal Communist persecution, and that relief supplies should flow as long as they are needed.

The Lithuanian-Americans and the Lithuanian Displaced Persons were overjoyed when the United States Congress, realizing the need for humanitarian action, enacted the emigration law of July 1, 1948, known as the Displaced Persons Act, and which was amended on June 16, 1950.

About 25,000 Lithuanian DPs, who have already arrived in the United States, have gained the esteem and respect of Americans. About 4,000 more Lithuanian refugees are expected to emigrate to the United States. About 10,000 emigrated to Canada, 6,400 to Great Britain, 2,500 to Australia and about 3,000 to South American countries.

More than 4,000, among whom are the aged, the sick and widows with small children will have to remain in Germany and other countries of Europe. The United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc., continues to send food, clothing and medical supplies to those remaining in Europe.

The Lithuanian-Americans are no less concerned about conditions in Lithuania itself, and have made every effort to send relief supplies to the population there.

In 1945, permission could not be obtained from Soviet Russia to send relief supplies directly to Lithuania, and the United Lithuanian Relief Fund was forced to send it through the Russian War Relief Agency in New York. This agency promised delivery of a shipment which was valued at \$101,537.75, but no proof that it reached its destination has been received. Another attempt was made in 1946, when a \$25,000 shipment was sent through the American Red Cross destined for hospitals and institutions in Lithuania. However, no acknowledgement or proof exists to show that this aid reached its destination.

Lithuanian underground communications reveal that hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians have been deported from their homeland to Siberia and to forced labor camps around the Ural. The United Lithuanian Relief Fund is greatly concerned over their fate and it desires to send relief supplies to them, but cannot penetrate the Soviet Iron Curtain. It is the hope of every Lithuanian that the brutal oppression and tyranny of Stalin's Communist Russia will soon collapse and that the day is not far distant when the Lithuanian-Americans will be able to extend their brotherly hand and Christian charity to suffering relatives and friends who are now on the other side of that impenetrable Iron Curtain.