

KNOW YOUR  
ENEMY-

C  
O  
M  
M  
U  
N  
I  
S  
M





# LITHUANIA

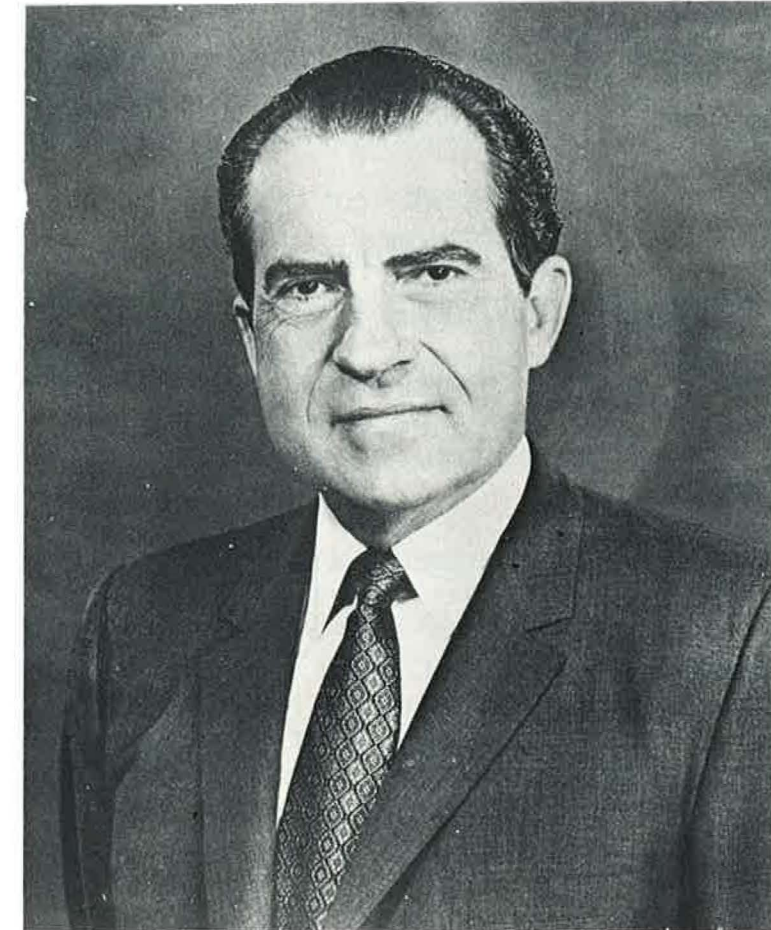


Know Your  
Enemy  
**COMMUNISM**

Exhibit by  
Lithuanian American Council, Inc.  
U.S.A., 1970

Cover  
Dr. A. Gudonis  
and his widow  
1941

**THIS EXHIBIT IS TO WARN IN ALL  
EARNESTNESS THE FREE PEOPLE OF THE  
WORLD NOT TO BECOME VICTIMS OF COM-  
MUNISM OF TOMORROW, BUT TO ACT  
WISELY AND LEARN FROM THE SAD EX-  
PERIENCES OF COMMUNISM'S VICTIMS OF  
YESTERDAY AND TODAY.**



*"In committing aggression against the Baltic countries, the Soviet Union violated not only the spirit and letter of international law, but offended the standards of common human decency."*

*Richard M. Nixon  
President of The United States  
of America.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

February 7, 1970

Dear Mr. Charge d'Affaires:

On behalf of the Government and people of the United States, I am very pleased to convey to you best wishes on the fifty-second anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

The long and courageous struggle of the Lithuanian people against alien rule culminated happily in 1918 with Lithuania's Proclamation of Independence. When their independence was extinguished by the forcible incorporation of their country into the Soviet Union in 1940, the Lithuanian people faced this new time of hardship with the same patriotic determination to preserve their distinct culture and national consciousness which had characterized their earlier efforts to achieve freedom.

Americans sympathize deeply with the Lithuanians' desire to determine their own destiny. By its policy of non-recognition of the Soviet Union's forcible incorporation of Lithuania, the United States Government affirms its continuing belief in the right of the Lithuanian people to self-determination.

Sincerely yours,

  
William P. Rogers

"And we have said from the very beginning that all of us believed that Hitler's aggression almost destroyed the world . . . And we believe that communist aggression will destroy it if somebody doesn't stand up to it."

Lyndon B. Johnson

WE HAVE never recognized the 1941 frontiers of Russia except de facto. They were acquired by acts of aggression in shameful collusion with Hitler. The transfer of the peoples of the Baltic States to Soviet Russia against their will would be contrary to all the principles for which we are fighting this war and would dishonour our cause.

Winston S. Churchill,  
Prime Minister of Great Britain



The 20th Century Madonna - Madonna of the Homeless  
By **Povilas PUZINAS**



Dr. **KAZYS BOBELIS**  
President of the Lithuanian  
American Council, Inc.



**EUGENIJUS A. BARTKUS**  
Former President of the  
Lithuanian American  
Council, Inc.

#### KNOW YOUR ENEMY COMMUNISM

Soviet Russia occupied Lithuania by force in 1940 after the partitioning plot with Nazi Germany and at the same time began the annihilation of the Lithuanian nation. During World War II little attention was given to the misfortunes, which had befallen Lithuania and other Baltic States.

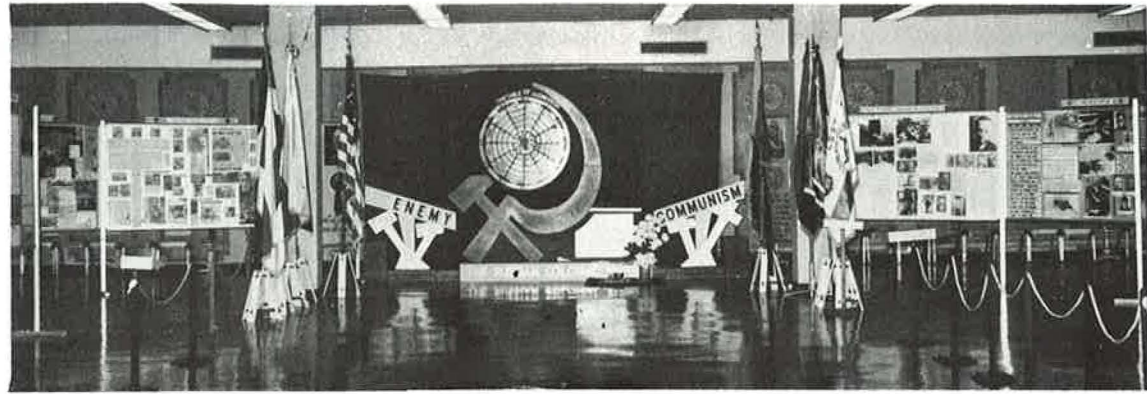
The occupation of Lithuania and genocide of the nation is still being continued at present time. Regretfully, even now little is spoken or written in the free world about the tragic plight of the Baltic nations.

Notwithstanding the consequences of World War II, it must be conceded that in reality the Korean and Viet Nam wars began not in Asia, but in the Baltic States, when Soviet Russia started carrying out its avowed expansion.

The Lithuanian American Council wants to show the true face of Russia to the peoples of the free world and for this purpose arranged the Exhibit. This display of photostat copies of documents, drawings and photographs prove exactly what Soviet Russia is and what her policy is striving for.

A pall of silence shrouds the tragedy of Lithuania and the other Baltic nations. The Genocide in Lithuania Exhibit is an attempt to break through this veil of silence and show the people of the free world the tragedy of Lithuanian nation which is suffering since having fallen prey to Soviet Russian slavery.

**EUGENIJUS A. BARTKUS**  
Former President of the Lithuanian American Council, Inc.



Partial view of the Exhibit



Dr. P. Daužvardis, delivering the opening address.



Dr. Petras Daužvardis, Concul of Lithuania, opens the Exhibit. On the left: Walter Trohan, Chicago Tribune columnist, Conressman E.J. Derwinski; on the right: Minority Leader, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Bishop V. Brizgys, Dr. K. Valiūnas, President Committee for Liberation of Lithuania and others.



A Cray from the Baltic Shores

By **Telesforas VALIUS**

## EXCERPTS FROM TELEGRAMS

The great courage of the Lithuanian people will always inspire men everywhere who cherish freedom.

Richard NIXON  
President of the United States of America

As you recall to Americans and to America and the world the disaster that has befallen Lithuania these thirty years, you have my heartfelt sympathy and my support in your efforts to bring the truth to the world. Your courage and your insistence on presenting the facts of the subjugation of the Lithuanian people give hope not only to them, but to all those who love freedom.

Spiro T. AGNEW  
Vice-President of U.S.A.

Nothing would please me more than to applaud the Lithuanian people for the good citizenship and steadfast devotion to democracy as well as the opposition to autocracy in any form.

Richard B. OGILVIE  
Governor of Illinois

The concept of the Exhibit is most timely both from the standpoint of Lithuanian-Americans and all freedom loving people. My kindest regards to you.

Mayor Richard J. DALEY

My deepest admiration to all who have worked so diligently to make everyone aware of the red communistic threat that not only engulfed your wonderful nation but is attempting to enslave all Nations.

George W. DUNNE President of Cook  
County Board of Commissioners

I applaud your continuing opposition to Communism and your staunch fight on behalf of freedom everywhere.

Edmund J. KUCHARSKI County Chairman  
Republican Central Committee of Cook County

The Southwest Community Congress offers continued support to the Lithuanian people in their efforts for a free Lithuania.

Thomas B. POWERS President

## OPENING ADDRESS BY DR. PETRAS DAUZVARDIS, CONSUL GENERAL OF LITHUANIA: \*

This historical Exhibit portrays the tragedy of Lithuania and the Lithuanian nation in this, the 20th century. It depicts the brutality of, and the crimes committed by, the occupant of Lithuania and oppressor of the Lithuanian nation.

In the modern history of Lithuania, the month of June is truly a month of great suffering and tragedy. In this month in 1940 the Soviet Union occupied Lithuania by military force and immediately began terrorizing and annihilating the country and its people. In June of 1941 the Nazis declared war against the Soviet Union and forced their way into Lithuania and simultaneously, the Soviet regime ordered and carried out the murder and deportation to Siberia of some 40,000 Lithuanian citizens.

In June 1944 the Russians began to force their way back into Lithuania a second time and totally re-occupied it by the end of that year. They still occupy and are still annihilating the nation to this day. To date, Lithuania has been deprived of approximately one million of her inhabitants.

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are the most tragic victims of World War II. Former African and Asian colonies have become independent states. The formerly independent states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have been forcibly made into factual new colonies - of the Soviet Russian empire.

The three Baltic States are the most telling proof of Soviet imperialism and duplicity. The leaders of

the Soviet Union say one thing, but act entirely differently. The Soviet Union had treaties of peace, non-aggression and mutual assistance, as well as a convention for the definition of aggression with Lithuania, all of which provided for the respect of sovereign equality, territorial integrity and the principle of non-intervention in one another's affairs. All these solemn Soviet pledges were broken. On September 28, 1939, the Soviet Union entered into a conspiracy with Hitler to seize and divide Lithuania, and forcibly seized and occupied Lithuania and the other two Baltic States in 1940.

The United States of America and many other free countries have never recognized the forcible and illegal incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by and into the Soviet Union. However, non-recognition alone is not enough. It would be appreciated by the victims of oppression if the non-recognition policy would be transformed into a policy of liberation.

Lithuanians urge the free world to bring about the Soviet Union's obligation to abide by its treaties and declarations, to respect international law, and to withdraw its troops and colonists from Lithuania.

Lithuanians fervently appeal to the United Nations and the Governments and peoples of the free world for help in restoring freedom and independence to Lithuania.

## THE ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN GERALD FORD, R. HOUSE MINORITY LEADER: \*

My dear friends, we are gathered here to mark the 30th anniversary of a day of international shame, the day when the Soviet Union robbed the proud nation of Lithuania of its independence and plunged its people into political slavery.

Lithuania fell under the yoke of totalitarian dictatorship on June 15, 1940, and was annexed to the Soviet Union. This was an act of infamy which must never be acceded to by the Lithuanians themselves or by any of the freedom-loving peoples of the earth.

Today I voice my earnest support for the just efforts of Lithuanians everywhere to re-establish their country as an independent state and to free their homeland from Russian control.

It is my view that any man who is dedicated to the principles of freedom and justice and informs himself of the manner in which the Soviet Union subjugated the Lithuanian people cannot help but be a Lithuanian ally in a continuing struggle to free them.

As a student of Lithuanian history, I am aware of how Lithuania first emerged as a nation in the 12th and 13th centuries, became known as the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and dominated Eastern European

affairs for several hundred years only to fall under Russian domination for a period lasting until World War I.

It was a glorious day, that February 16th of 1918, when Lithuania declared its independence. And it was a tragic event when in 1939 Communist Russia and Nazi Germany divided Eastern Europe between them. We know that in the summer of 1940 Lithuania was overrun by Red Army troops and was subsequently absorbed into the Soviet Union - and that except for a three-year period of German occupation it has remained under Soviet control ever since.

What many Americans do not know is that more than 400,000 Lithuanians were swallowed up in Russian and Siberian slave labor camps through mass deportations between 1941 and 1950, ripped from their homes by Soviet terrorists - Soviet murderers.

What many Americans do not know is that about 30,000 Lithuanian freedom fighters were killed in guerrilla warfare, resisting the Soviet occupation.

What some Americans have forgotten is that Lithuania and 21 other countries are captive nations which were pulled behind an Iron Curtain of slavery and terror by Russian Communist leaders in a pattern

of occupation, annexation and tyranny.

Too few Americans are aware of Lithuania's proud history as an independent nation. Too few Americans recall that the Russians on July 12, 1920 signed a peace treaty with Lithuania which stated that "each nation has the right of self-determination, and becoming entirely independent from the state which it is now part of, without any reservations Russia recognizes Lithuania's independence and self-government with all its due jurisdictional rights, and with good will renounces for all times, all rights of Russian sovereignty which she had over the Lithuanian nation and its territories."

Too few Americans recognize the crime against an entire people that was committed when the Russian Communists took over the Lithuanian nation in June 1940.

My heart cries out when I think of how, with one stroke of the pen, Russian laws became immediately effective in all of Lithuania, how the Soviets substituted their entire way of life for that of the Lithuanians and swept away all of their modes of living, how they banned the teaching of religion from school curricula and dismissed the chaplains from the army and the prisons, how they shut down the faculty of theology and philosophy at Kaunas University, how they closed down the monasteries, expelled the monks, and branded all members of the clergy as enemies of the people.

The same terror techniques that were practiced within the Soviet Union itself were applied to Lithuania, and on June 14, 1941, the first mass deportation was carried out. It is reported that Moscow had reached a decision to deport one-third of the Lithuanian nation - and my information is that approximately 25 per cent of the people actually were deported.

Why hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians were sent to Russian slave labor camps we will never really know. It must have been fear that prompted the Soviet masters to do this - the fear that springs from occupying a free nation by force of arms. After all, the Soviet Union had violated her treaties with Lithuania.

The Russian Communists had reason to fear their Lithuanian subjects, for in 1940 there began a period of fierce guerrilla resistance to both Soviet and Nazi occupation - a resistance that lasted for 12 years.

The general revolt against Soviet rule which broke out in Lithuania on June 22, 1941, was a complete repudiation of the Soviet lie that the Lithuanians had renounced their independence of their own free will.

It is most unfortunate that after the three-year Nazi occupation Lithuania could not be reconstituted as an independent state but fell again under Russian rule - a second and harsher Soviet occupation.

Too few Americans today know that this second cruel Soviet occupation resulted in an undeclared war between the Lithuanian people and the Soviet Union which demonstrated to the entire world the gallantry and independent spirit of the Lithuanians.

Although there is some question about the exact number, it is estimated that from 30,000 to 50,000 Lithuanian partisans lost their lives fighting the Soviet security forces.

Moscow had reason to be alarmed by the partisan movement in Lithuania. From 1945 to 1952, historians tell us, the partisans put to death about 4,000 Communist activists and killed about 100,000 MVD, NKVD and Soviet Army troops in battle.

I marvel at the spirit and tenacity of the partisans, fighting as they were against overwhelming odds. Despite those odds, I cannot believe that the spirit of the Lithuanian partisans is dead today. It still lives in the fierce nationalism that the Soviet Union will never be able to crush.

I am not surprised that Lithuanians consider themselves betrayed by the agreement entered into February 11, 1945, at Yalta by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin. There is no question that the Yalta Agreement appeared to seal the fate of all the nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

The Government of the United States had clearly closed its eyes to aggression by the Soviet Union after fighting a bloody war to cleanse the world of aggression by Nazi Germany and Japan.

However, the fact remains that the United States has never formally recognized Soviet annexation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and has officially condemned "the devious processes" by which the Soviet Union "annihilated" the three Baltic Republics.

Although the western democracies were victorious in World War II, they did not win the peace. But it is a fact of historic importance that they have never recognized the validity of Russian occupation of the Baltic nations. And in this there is hope not only for Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians but for the entire world. It means that the concept of freedom still lives - that it can never be extinguished by force of arms or the brutal suppression of a people. It means that there comes a time when the forces of freedom rally to turn back the forces of darkness and oppression.

There are many potential captive nations in the world today - in Indochina, in the Mideast and in Latin America.

The United States is at war in Indochina - at war with the North Vietnamese but also at war with the Soviet Union by proxy.

In the Middle East we are engaged in a power struggle with the Soviet Union which gives its military support to the Arab states while gallant Israel strives valiantly to maintain its independence. The Soviet Union is seeking to replace the United States as the dominant power in the Mediterranean. The Russians are seeking to dominate the Mediterranean, undermine the southern flank of NATO, and spread Communist influence from the Indian Ocean to the South Atlantic.

At the same time the Soviet Union is underwriting the Communist regime of Fidel Castro in Cuba, from whence it hopes to export communism to the assorted nations of Latin America.

Some Americans yearn so desperately for peace that they close their eyes to the Captive Nations - both actual and potential. But the nightmare will not go away just because of the wishing.

The hard facts are that the Soviet Union today is still playing the game of world expansionism, the

game of imperialist aggression - but is applying far more sophisticated procedures than in the crude days of World War II and the immediate postwar period.

And so now we have Cuba, and Israel, and Vietnam.

Why do I say we are at war with the Soviet Union by proxy in Vietnam? Because the Soviet Union is supplying the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong with 80 per cent of their weapons. Because the war in Vietnam could stop if the Soviet Union would stop supplying arms to Hanoi.

Yet we have thousands of students and other Americans shouting at our own government leaders, "Stop the war." Whose side is justice on? On the side of the United States and the Captive Nations or on the side of the Soviet Union and the North Vietnamese?

The protesters are said to be highly idealistic. They view Vietnam as a moral issue. They believe the war in Vietnam is wrong. Yes, the war in Vietnam is wrong, but the sins are on the other side. The Communists today are committing the same sin of genocide in Vietnam that they committed in Lithuania 30 years ago. What a bloodbath we would see in Vietnam if the United States were to precipitously withdraw all its troops there! And yet this is what the self-righteous moralists who yell "Stop the war" are demanding.

If the moralists on Vietnam want to be on the right side of an issue they should be demanding that Russia withdraw its troops from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, free them from Soviet control, and return all of the living deportees to their homes from Soviet prison camps.

Who is in the right? Whose side is justice on? The Soviet Union recognized the independence and sovereignty of Lithuania by peace treaty in 1920 and confirmed this by other treaties in 1926 and 1939.

Instead of shouting "Stop the war" in Vietnam the moralists should be concerned that still another nation - South Vietnam - is in danger of becoming a Captive Nation. Instead of shouting "Stop the War in Vietnam" the moralists should be pounding at the Iron Curtain in an effort to free Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

We know who the international criminals are. We know who brutally slew the freedom fighters in Hungary. We know who ruthlessly crushed the people of Czechoslovakia.

We must never tire of telling this story to the world. We must never give up in our fight to free the Baltic peoples. It is groups like the American Lithuanian Council that must provide the leadership. And I will certainly stand shoulder to shoulder with you in your struggle.

While the Soviet repression in Czechoslovakia was a demonstration of strength, it was also a confession of weakness - and this is the lesson we must

carry forward in our continuing struggle for Baltic liberation today.

The Soviets' Czechoslovakian campaign pointed up the insecurity felt by the Russian leaders - an insecurity they feel regarding all of the Captive Nations.

The more we in America concentrate on the issues of the Captive Nations the more we exploit the insecurity the Soviet Union feels. The more we preach the doctrine of self-determination the more we stir the fires of nationalism in the Captive Nations.

The Soviet Union is a federal state in name only. The spirit of independence burns fiercely among the non-Russian nation-states within the Soviet system.

There is no solidarity in the Communist empire. The inner conflicts within the Communist camp are many. We have witnessed the deviations of the Yugoslav, Czechoslovak and Rumanian Communist parties from the Moscow line. These developments have repercussions within the Soviet Union. There is ferment in Russia itself against the Soviet dictatorship. Latent conflict continues to fester between the Soviet Union and Red China.

I do not despair for Lithuania. I shout with you, "Lithuania for the Lithuanians", and I believe the day will come when we will together toast a Free Lithuania.

There is a spirit of independence that burns in the hearts of all Lithuanians - in the hearts of free men everywhere. The Communist criminals may crush the bodies of their victims in slave labor camps but they will never succeed in blowing out the lamp of liberty.

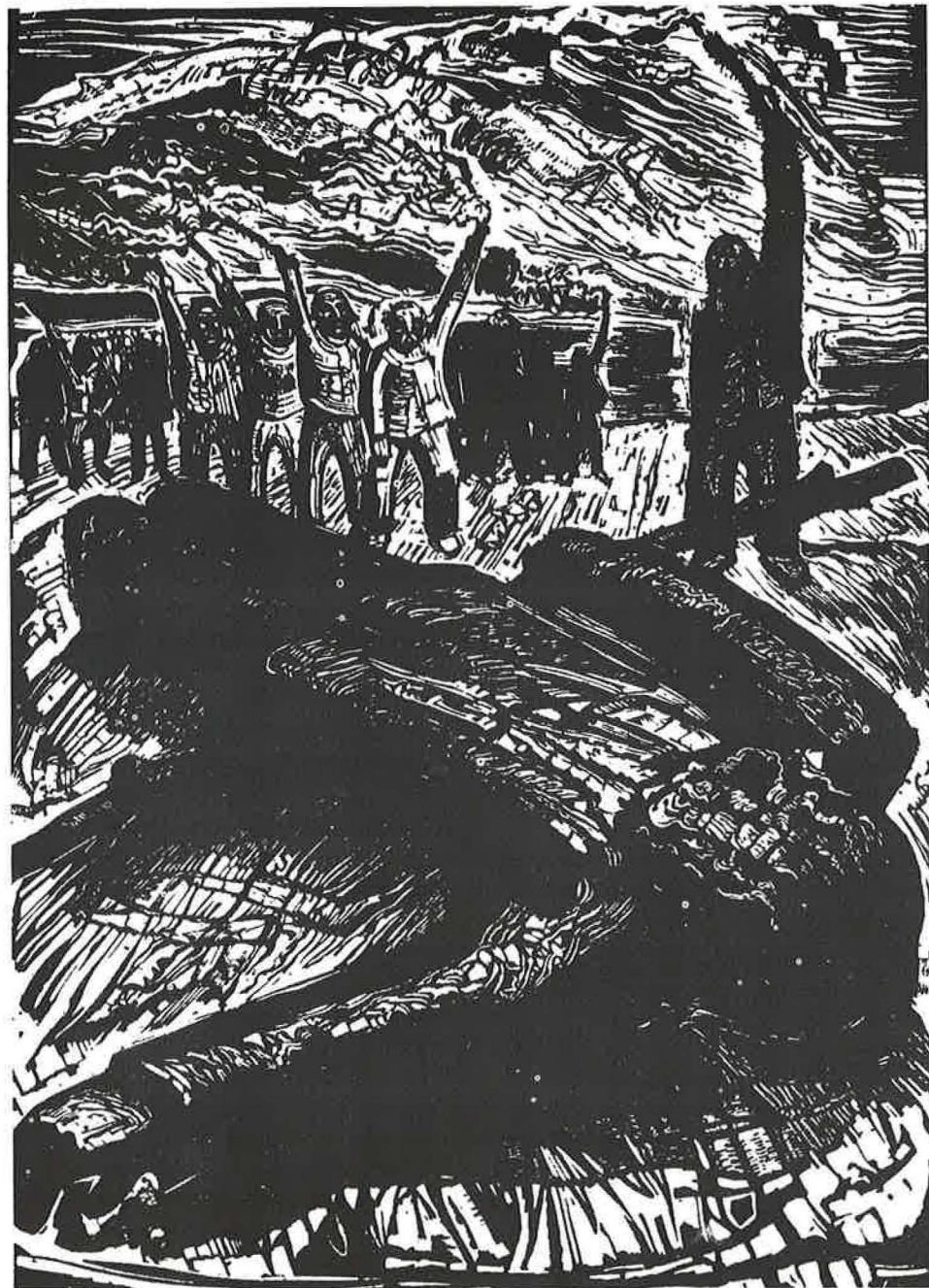
Lithuania's national anthem urges her sons to draw strength from the past. All Americans can find strength in that past but let us also look to the future and make a firm and fervent pledge - that we will never rest until Lithuania is once again an independent nation, free of the Russian oppressor.

\* These addresses were inserted in the Congressional Record July 2, 1970 (H 5743-5744) by Hon. Congressman Edward J. Derwinski with the following remarks:

Mr. Speaker, a most impressive and sobering exhibition of historic interest was the Lithuanian genocide exhibit which was staged the week of June 15 at the Sheraton - Chicago Hotel in conjunction with the 30th anniversary of the subjugation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union.

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Dauzvardis dramatically emphasized the tragedy and suffering that is still afflicting the Lithuanian people. Keeping in mind that the Soviet Union is the world's only major colonial power, I believe their addresses have tremendous significance.





HE DIED FOR OUR FREEDOM

By **Telesforas VALIUS**

## GUIDE TO THE EXHIBITS

The Front

### TIME TABLE OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

1918— Armenia	1945 Albania	1947 Hungary
1920 Byelorussia	Mongolia	Poland
North Caucasus	N. Korea	1948 Czechoslovakia
Ukraine	N. Viet Nam	1949 China
1922 Turkestan	Romania	E. Germany
1940 Lithuania	1946 Bulgaria	1951 Tibet
Latvia	Yugoslavia	1959 Cuba
Estonia		? Who's Next

### ... THE VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM:

Soviet Russia	45 million people
Europe	8.1 million people
Asia	46.2 million people
Total	99.3 million people killed

("News Digest" March 1968, London)

### ... AND A VIVID CONTRAST -

The Ideals of Freedom of the U.S.A., the only obstacle to world communism, and of Lithuania, a genocide victim of Soviet Russia.



**MINDAUGAS**  
THE KING OF LITHUANIA



OH, RING OUT  
FOREVER FOR  
THE CHILDREN  
OF LITHUANIA.  
HE IS UNWORTHY  
OF FREEDOM  
WHO WILL NOT  
DEFEND IT.



LIBERTY BELL  
OF LITHUANIA

**GEORGE WASHINGTON**  
THE FIRST PRESIDENT  
OF THE U. S. A.



LIBERTY BELL OF U.S.A.

... AS FOR ME,  
**GIVE ME LIBERTY,  
OR  
GIVE ME DEATH.**

PATRICK HENRY



LIBERTY STATUE, KAUNAS

L  
I  
T  
H  
U  
A  
N  
I  
A



LIBERTY STATUE, NEW YORK

U  
S  
A

### GENOCIDAL PLANS

**THE CONSPIRACY OF THE POLITBURO**

Foreign "sectors" were formed in 1938, and comrade V. G. Dekanozov was placed in charge of the "Baltic Sector." With the Hitler-Stalin negotiations, comrade Dekanozov, Stalin's fellow Georgian, was given the title of Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs. It was he who supervised the liquidation of Lithuania in 1939, as another Deputy Commissar Andrei Vyshinsky supervised the burial of Latvia and Politburo member, General Zhdanov, presided over the demise of Estonia.

The plan elaborated by comrade Dekanozov and approved by the Politburo in 1939, called for the "liquidation" of 700,000 Lithuanians, by the execution of a graduated series of genocidal operations.

EXHIBITED ARE THE MOST SHAMEFUL AND EVIL DOCUMENTS OF MANKIND, THE AUTHORS AND EXECUTIONERS OF THESE MOST SECRET N.K.V.D. DOCUMENTS - DEKANOZOV, SEROV, GLADKOV - PAID WITH THEIR LIVES FOR ALLOWING THEM TO GET INTO THE "WRONG" HANDS



**STALIN**  
DICTATOR OF SOVIET RUSSIA



**V.G. DEKANOZOV**



**ANTANAS SNIECKUS**  
MOSCOW-CALLED 1ST SECRETARY OF THE LITHUANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY



**ALEKSANDRAS GULEVICIUS**  
THE 1ST LITHUANIAN NKVD COMMISSAR  
BORN IN 1908



**JUSTAS PALECKIS**  
PEPET PRESIDENT OF OCCUPIED LITHUANIA

(Lithuanian Bulletin)

#### ARRESTS, DEPORTATIONS AND MASS EXTERMINATION

The plan to enslave the Lithuanian nation was prepared in Moscow long before the occupation of Lithuania by the Soviet troops. A few hours before the mutual assistance pact between Lithuania and the Soviet Union was signed on October 19, 1939, the Deputy Commissar of the Soviet Union, General Serov, issued an order for the arrest and deportation of all anti-Soviet elements from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Under the cover of the mutual assistance pact, the Soviet Union was able to plant a large number of NKVD agents and other saboteurs in Lithuania. These elements, jointly with the Lithuanian Communist Party, prepared the careful execution of General Serov's order.

On July 7, 1941, A. Snieckus, the above-mentioned Director of the Security Department and the secretary-general of the Lithuanian Communist Party, ordered the arrest of the leaders and active members of all non-Communist parties. As a result, about 2,000 leading Lithuanians were arrested and imprisoned.

This was only the first step.  
(The Russian Committee)

### GENOCIDAL PLANS

1 A

of Soviet Russia for "liquidation" of 700,000 Lithuanians were started in 1938, when V. G. Dekanozov was placed in charge of the "Baltic Sector" of Russian NKVD. The plan was approved by the Politburo and NKVD Order No. 001223

of October 11, 1939 issued, long before Lithuania was occupied. (2) These most secret Russian NKVD documents in the exhibit, were seized by Lithuanian insurgents, when the German-Russian war broke out in 1941.

### ARRESTS AND "INTERROGATIONS"

THE COMMUNIST OCCUPANTS CAME TO LITHUANIA WITH THE SOVIET RUSSIAN PENAL CODE AND A SATANIC EXPERIENCE IN TORTURING.

**INTERROGATIONS AND BODY MECHANICS**

**THE RED SHAFT**

**FURNISHINGS OF INTERROGATION HAMLET**

**SOME NKVD PRISONERS**

### THE NKVD "TROIKA" COURTS

HERE ARE MANY WITNESSES WHO HAD TO TELL HOW THEY WERE SENTENCED BY THE INFAMOUS NKVD "COURTS".

AFTER THE PRISONER HAS BEEN INTERROGATED AND TORTURED LONG ENOUGH TO SIGN BLANK SHEETS OF PAPER OR ANY "CONFESION", A FEW DAYS LATER HE IS BROUGHT TO THE "COURT".

THREE CHEKISTS AND A SECRETARY AND ONE ATTORNEY OR WITNESSES, ONLY THE PRISONER AND THE INTERROGATORS - INQUISITORS.

WHETHER THE PRISONER PLEADS GUILTY, OR NOT, THE "COURT" ALWAYS READS THE SENTENCE, WHICH IS ALWAYS TYPED AND SIGNED.

IN MANY CASES THE PRISONER HAS BEEN "SENTENCED" BY A "COURT" HE NEVER SAW.

A TYPICAL NKVD "TROIKA" COURT

**A HIGH COMMUNIST EXECUTIVE WHO ESCAPED TO THE WEST...**

**THE SADISTIC TORTURES AND BESTIAL ATROCITIES WERE EVIDENT ALL OVER THE COUNTRY...**

**"This document provided incontrovertible proof that the NKVD looked upon this procedure as a normal measure, authorized by the highest officials of the regime"**

### ARRESTS, "INTERROGATIONS" AND LIQUIDATIONS

were started July 7, 1940 by the order of Antanas Snieckus, communist Director of the Security Department and the Secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party, to launch the "election campaign" to the "People's Diet". The Russian NKVD "interrogators" and expert torturers were brought in under cover of the "Mutual Assistance Pact." The Russian Penal Code was applied to Lithuanians from the very beginning of the oc-

cupation. Apparently, that was based on their "doctrine", mentioned in Article 58, Section I of the Penal Code: "In view of the international solidarity of the interests of all the working people, said activities are deemed to be counterrevolutionary likewise if directed against any other state of the working people, even though that state be not a member of the Union of the SSRs." (2)

### THE DEAD SPEAK

The sadistic tortures and bestial atrocities by the communists in Lithuania would never be known to the free world if the Russians had not been driven out of the Baltic States in 1941.

Victor Kravchenko, a high communist executive, who escaped to the West was first to reveal the real life in Soviet Russia. He is the author of two books: "I Chose Freedom" and "I Chose

Justice". Describing tortures and "interrogations", he mentioned one case where a medical examination was given to a tortured prisoner and a cold-blooded enumeration of the tortures was put in the medical certificate. "This document provided incontrovertible proof that the NKVD looked upon this procedure as a normal measure, authorized by the highest officials of the regime." (13)

## PRAVENISKIAI

ABOUT 18 MILES FROM KAUNAS, AT PRAVENISKIAI RAILROAD STATION, THERE WAS AN EXTENSION OF THE HARD LABOR JAIL OF KAUNAS. THE PRISONERS AT THAT EXTENSION WERE CUTTING PEAT FOR THE JAIL. DURING THE FIRST SOVIET RUSSIAN OCCUPATION THAT PLACE WAS CRAMMED WITH POLITICAL PRISONERS, SUCH AS FARMERS UNABLE TO DELIVER REQUIRED FARM GOODS, LABORERS 2 - 3 TIMES LATE FOR WORK, FORMER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ETC.

ON JUNE 26, 1941, A RED ARMY UNIT OF SEVERAL HUNDRED SOLDIERS SURROUNDED THE PLACE AND MACHINE-GUNNED 450 PRISONERS AND THEIR GUARDS, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES.

U.S.A. CITIZEN V. SIMAITIS, CO-OWNER OF THE TEXTILE PLANT "DROBE", WAS AMONG THE KILLED.

PLAYING DEAD UNDER PILES OF CORPSES, ABOUT 40 PRISONERS SURVIVED THE MASSACRE.



THE PRISONERS WERE IN CAMP CLAMP & BARRACKS BUT THE SAME FATE

2 A

### GUARDS MUST BE SHOT

At Praveniškiiai, near Kaunas, 450 prisoners and their guards were machine-gunned by the retreating Reds following the Moscow directives, applied in other places, too. (1)

## ATROCITIES IN THE RAINIAI FOREST

ON JUNE 26, 1941, WHEN THE REDS RETREATED, 76 PRISONERS FROM THE JAIL OF TELŠIAI WERE FOUND BURIED IN THREE MASS GRAVES IN THE FOREST OF RAINIAI. THE BODIES SHOWED SIGNS OF UNSPEAKABLE TORTURES. THE VICTIMS WERE FARMERS, CIVIL EMPLOYEES, PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE AND STUDENTS OF THE LOCAL HIGH AND TRADE SCHOOLS.



ONLY FEW OF THE VICTIMS LEFT THEIR SCALP BARKS ON THE TREES

THE VICTIMS LAY IN BLOOD FOR HOURS

3 A

### THE "FEAST" OF SADISTS.

At the RAINIAI FOREST, near Telšiai, 76 prisoners were subjected to unspeakable tortures and murdered. (1)

## THE TERRIBLE STORY OF THE MASSACRE,

PIECED TOGETHER FROM WITNESSES' HEADS JUNE 21, 1941, GUARDS OF THE TELŠIAI JAIL WERE ORDERED TO DIG BIG DITCHES IN THE RAINIAI FOREST, ABOUT 3 MILES FROM TELŠIAI.

ABOUT 11 P.M. THAT NIGHT ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS WERE TAKEN ONE BY ONE INTO THE "INTERROGATION" ROOM WHERE THEY WERE GAGGED AND THEIR HANDS TIED BEHIND THE BACKS. THEN THE PRISONERS WERE TRUCKED IN GROUPS TO THE FOREST AND TORTURED TO DEATH.

THREE MASS GRAVES WITH 76 DEAD WERE DISCOVERED WHEN THE REDS LEFT. A COMMITTEE OF PHYSICIANS FOUND THE FOLLOWING: THE LIVE PRISONERS WERE TIED TO TREES AND BURNED BY FIRE OR ELECTRICAL CURRENT.



SCALDED BY BOILING WATER, STABBED AND CUT BY KNIVES AND BAYONETS, MANY OF THE VICTIMS HAD CUT-SHED HEADS, BLOKEN SHINS AND ARMS, CUT-OUT TONGUES, LIVES, SIX ORGANS, SKINNED FEET AND HANDS.

A FEW WERE MUTILATED BEYOND RECOGNITION.



60 BARRACKS FOR WORKERS, EMPLOYEES



V. PETRONAITIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW



AT RAINIAI FOREST NEAR THE RUSTON FOREST SECTION OF KAUNAS



DISMEMBERED THEIR BROTHERS' BONES



THE TONGUES WITH MISSING BRAIN TISSUES



COMMON LABORERS AND EMPLOYEES, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, WERE AMONG THEM IN A COMMUNIST STATE



CRIMINALS AND KILLED FARMERS



SIX ORGANS OF A MURDERER TAKEN FROM HIS BODY AND KEPT IN A COMMUNIST STATE



CRIMINALS AND KILLED FARMERS



A VICTIM WITH BOTH HANDS BURNED AND THE TONGUE CUT OFF



STUDENTS OF THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS WERE ALSO VICTIMS OF ASSAULTS



ONLY TWO OF THE VICTIMS TRIED TO ESCAPE. THEY WERE SHOT A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AWAY FROM THE PLACE.

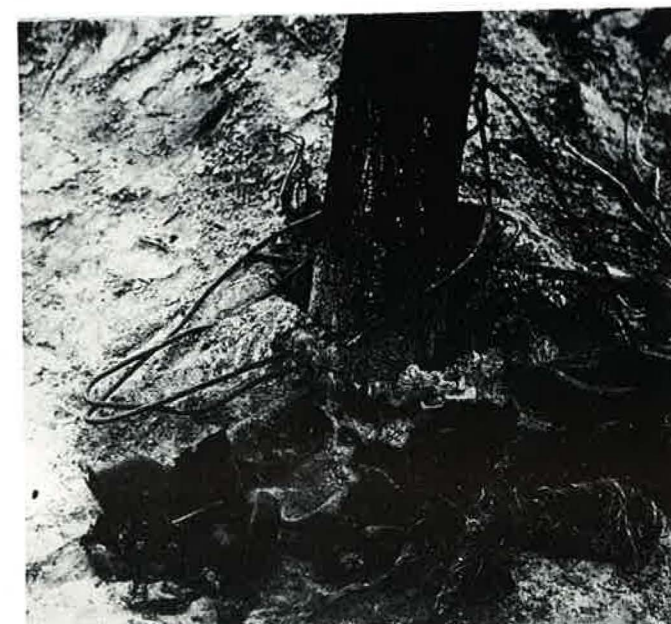
3



V. PETRONAITIS, V.



### Scalps of prisoners, scalped by the NKVD at Rainiai forest



V. PETRONAITIS, Attorney at Law  
A FREEDOM OF SPEECH SOVIET STYLE

21

**THE RETREATING REDS**

ON JUNE 25-26, 1941, TORTURED AND MURDERED THREE SURGEONS OF THE COUNTY HOSPITAL AT PANEVEŽYS, WHILE THEY WERE PERFORMING SURGERIES. THE HEART OF DR. J. ŽEMGULIS, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE HOSPITAL, WAS TORN OUT AND EXHIBITED AS "THE HEART OF AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE".

THE STAFF NURSE KANEVIČIUS WAS RAPED BEFORE BEING MURDERED.

ON THE SAME DAY THE REDS SLAUGHTERED 26 WORKMEN AND EMPLOYEES AT THE LOCAL SUGAR FACTORY.

TERROR IS NOT ONLY AN INSTRUMENT OF BRUTAL COMMUNIST POLICY BUT A VITAL PRESENT FACTOR IN ALL COMMUNIST AGGRESSIVE STRATEGIES.



STELIUS KARAVIČIUS, A BLACKSMITH OF THE SUGAR FACTORY, SHOT BY THE REDS JUNE 26, 1941 AT PANEVEŽYS.

**U.S.S.R.**  
**WHAT GRISELY DEGENERATES MUST BE THE PEOPLE COMPRISING THE SOVIET REGIME IF THEY CAN PLAN, ORDER AND PERPETRATE SUCH GHASTLY CRIMES!**



SHOT BY THE MURDERED SURGEON, STRAŠAUS, KEDIRIUS, THE STAFF NURSE.



RAPED AND MURDERED HOSPITAL NURSE KANEVIČIUS.



MURDERED SURGEON DR. J. ŽEMGULIS, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE HOSPITAL AT PANEVEŽYS.



DOZENS OF WORKMEN AND EMPLOYEES SLAUGHTERED BY THE MURDERING COMMUNISTS JUNE 26, 1941, BEFORE THE SUGAR FACTORY AT PANEVEŽYS.



DR. J. ŽEMGULIS, HEAD OF THE HOSPITAL AT PANEVEŽYS, MURDERED TO DEATH JUNE 26, 1941 IN THE SUGAR FACTORY.



GRAVES OF THE RED VICTIMS.



INCREDIBLY MUTILATED VICTIM OF THE RETREATING REDS IN 1941.

4

**THE MURDERED SURGEONS**

at Panevėžys and the slaughtered workmen and employees at the local sugar factory is only a detail of Soviet Russia's crime against the civilian population of Lithuania. (1)

**ONLY A FRACTION OF THE ESTIMATED 12000 POLITICAL PRISONERS OF 1940 - 1941 WERE FOUND BURIED. THE OTHERS LIE BURIED IN UNDISCOVERED GRAVES IN LITHUANIA OR WERE TAKEN TO A SLOW DEATH IN SIBERIA, OR MURDERED IN RUSSIAN JAILS.**



A MUTILATED AND MURDERED VICTIM IN ASTRAVA FOREST.

A MUTILATED VICTIM FOUND IN ASTRAVA FOREST, WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF A HAMMER BLOW TO THE HEAD.



MUTILATED BODY OF A VICTIM TORTURED TO DEATH BY A SEX SLAVE.



SIX DOZENS OF MUTILATED PERSONS FOUND LATE JUNE 1941 IN A SWAMP OF ASTRAVA FOREST.



THE FEET OF THE VICTIM WERE TIED WITH A ROPE. ONE LEG WAS CUT OFF BY A COMMON SAW.



THEY WERE DISMEMBERED AND TIED MANY TIMES WITH EDGES. ALL OF THEM SHOWED SIGNS OF BRUTAL TORTURES.

4 A

**THE COLD-BLOODED TORTURES AT ASTRAVA FOREST**

near Biržai, where nails were driven into the heads of victims or a leg cut off by a common saw, point to one and the same school of tortures. (1)

**THE MAIN BURIAL PLACE OF THE KAUNAS NKVD VICTIMS**

WAS 16 ACRES OF BRUSH LAND IN THE PETRAŠUNAI SUBURB. THE PLACE WAS FENCED AND HEAVILY GUARDED. SUSPICIOUS CARS AND JAIL VANS WERE COMING AND GOING AT NIGHTS, ESPECIALLY DURING MAY AND JUNE, 1941.

WHEN THE REDS LEFT NUMEROUS MASS AND SINGLE GRAVES WERE DISCOVERED IN THAT PLACE, CONCEALED BY FRESHLY PLANTED TREES AND BRUSHES. ABOUT 450 VICTIMS, MOST OF THEM CHAINED AND KILLED BY HAMMER BLOWS ON THE HEAD, WERE FOUND. ALL OF THEM SHOWED SIGNS OF SEVERE TORTURES.

THE REDS WHO RETURNED IN 1944 MADE THAT PLACE A REGULAR CEMETERY TO CONCEAL FOREVER WHAT WAS STILL NOT DISCOVERED.

SEVERAL OTHER PLACES IN KAUNAS WERE FOUND WITH BURIED VICTIMS. AT EIGULIAI CEMETERY - 19, AT SARGENAI - 9 AND IN THE CEMETERY OF KAUNAS - 12 MUTILATED PRISONERS.



A MASS GRAVE OF 20 VICTIMS.



UNDISCOVERED VICTIM OF THE KAUNAS NKVD.



UNDISCOVERED VICTIM OF THE KAUNAS NKVD.



UNDISCOVERED VICTIM OF THE KAUNAS NKVD.

5 A

**THE VICTIMS OF A HAMMER BLOW**

inflicted by the Kaunas NKVD, give proof of how silently the professional murderers can do their job. (1)

**KRETINGA'S PRISONERS**  
WERE TORTURED AND KILLED IN A BRICK BURNED DOWN. LATER TO THE LITHUANIANS WHO ENDED UP IN THE BARRACKS AND THEIR FEET KNOWN OTHERS WHO WERE TIED TO STAKES AND BURNED TO DEATH.

**RASEINIAI PRISONERS**  
WERE TORTURED, KILLED AND BURIED IN THE FOREST. THE CORPSES WERE BURIED IN THE FOREST. LATER TO THE LITHUANIANS WHO ENDED UP IN THE BARRACKS AND THEIR FEET KNOWN OTHERS WHO WERE TIED TO STAKES AND BURNED TO DEATH.

**ROKISKIS PRISONERS**  
J. KRANKAS, J. RIMKAS, G. RIMKAS, A. RIMKAS, AND G. RIMKAS WERE TORTURED AND KILLED IN THE FOREST. THE CORPSES WERE BURIED IN THE FOREST. LATER TO THE LITHUANIANS WHO ENDED UP IN THE BARRACKS AND THEIR FEET KNOWN OTHERS WHO WERE TIED TO STAKES AND BURNED TO DEATH.

**ZARASAI PRISON**  
WAS SET ON FIRE BY THE NKVD AND THE ONLY THREE PRISONERS WHO WERE SAVED.

**UKMERGĖ'S PRISON**  
WAS SET ON FIRE BY THE NKVD AND THE ONLY THREE PRISONERS WHO WERE SAVED.

**THE MAN WHO CHEATED DEATH**  
JUNE 26, 1941, THREE LOCAL PEOPLE WENT TO THE PAPLE POLE STATION TO ASK THE RELEASE OF THEIR ARRESTED FRIENDS — THREE SMALL FARM OWNERS AND THE FORESTER. ALL FOUR INTELLECTUALS WERE SHOT. THE PRISONERS ATLE MORE THAN 20 HRS. WHEN THE BOLSHEVICKS WERE STILL ALIVE HE WAS BROUGHT TO A HOSPITAL AND SAVED.

**MASSACRE AT CHERVEN**  
KILLED IN THE MASSACRE SURVIVORS OF THE MASSACRE

**THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE**  
A PHOTO SHOWS THE BARRACKS WHERE THE PRISONERS WERE KEPT.

**THE DEAD SPEAK**  
All the known Lithuanian victims, including those massacred at Cherven, as well as Poles murdered in the Katyn Forest, and all the other tortured-mutilated victims of the Russian NKVD give a stern warning and tell the free people WHAT GRISLY DEGENERATES COMPRISE THE SOVIET REGIME. (1. 2. 6. 7. 10-15)

**THE MASS DEPORTATION PLAN**  
PREPARED ON JAN. 21, 1941, BY DEPUTY SECURITY COMMISSAR OF THE SOVIET UNION SEROV, TO EXECUTE NKVD ORDER NO. 001223, ISSUED A FEW HOURS AFTER THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT BETWEEN LITHUANIA AND THE SOV. RUSSIA WAS SIGNED ON OCT. 10, 1939.

**MASS DEPORTATIONS**  
Deportation and mass population shifts are favorite weapons of the Soviet Union and have been used more extensively than any other punitive weapon except mass murder.

**MASTERMINDS AND MURDERERS**  
His True Colors at Last!

**THE DEVILISH PLAN**  
for mass deportation of unsuspecting people of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia was prepared Jan. 21, 1941 by NKVD Deputy Security Commissar of the Soviet Union, Ivan SEROV, to execute NKVD order No. 001223 of October 11, 1939. (1) It gives an excellent picture of the planned satanic cruelty against people of occupied countries.

DATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS	NUMBER OF FAMILIES
June 14, 1941	31,260	7,000
June 15, 1941	1,000	200
June 16, 1941	500	100
June 17, 1941	200	50
June 18, 1941	100	20
June 19, 1941	50	10
June 20, 1941	20	5
June 21, 1941	10	2
June 22, 1941	5	1
June 23, 1941	2	0
June 24, 1941	1	0
June 25, 1941	0	0
June 26, 1941	0	0
June 27, 1941	0	0
June 28, 1941	0	0
June 29, 1941	0	0
June 30, 1941	0	0
TOTAL	34,140	7,377

BETWEEN JUNE 14 - 21, 1941 31,260 PERSONS WERE DEPORTED TO THE REMOTE AREAS OF SIBERIA AND THE ARCTIC. THE MEN WERE SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILIES AT THE LAST LITHUANIAN STATION - NAUJOJI VILNIA.



TO THE FAMILIAR BATHHOUSE OF WILD KAZACHIAH THEY DEPART OUR BROTHER CHILDREN OF THE LAND

THE MESSAGE FROM A DEPORTEE  
Scrawled on a piece of paper and thrown out from the freight train.  
"Naujoji Vilnia, June 17, 1941  
Friend, we suffer immensely. Lack of water and air. The greatest calamity, however, is - our families were separated.  
I don't know whether our hearts will endure it. We have no water and no air. This suffer doesn't matter, I am left with a shirt only and have no coat...  
(Signed) Stasys



THROUGH THE SIBERIAN SNOW

THE FOLLOWING MASS DEPORTATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH CONTINUOUS INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS:

1. JULY - SEPTEMBER 1941 5. MARCH 21 - 29, 1949  
2. FEBRUARY 16 - 18, 1946 6. JUNE, 1949  
3. JULY - DECEMBER 1947 7. MARCH 1950  
4. MAY 22, 1948

Special Orders, to be carried out by Commanding Officers of the MGB in the Baltic Republics in the town as indicated in the operation order. Persons detained after this order, in order rate force, and account of citizens, relatives to the Government, spreading rumors and hostile lies, having engaged in other activities - those persons - arrested to be deported. They are to be deported to the MGB Commanding Offices of the Republics in those cases where committed, and to be treated in accordance with regulations relating to military zones, i.e., they may be liquidated on the spot (Article 21). The MGB Commanding Offices are authorized to eliminate all population within the means of deportation or extermination in cases of emergency situations such as a matter of national security, sabotage acts to the security of the Soviet Union.

OCCUPATION	NUMBER
Artists	100
Scientists	200
Teachers	500
Professors	100
Engineers	300
Doctors	150
Lawyers	80
Journalists	120
Publicists	90
Historians	60
Philologists	70
Physicists	40
Chemists	50
Biologists	30
Mathematicians	20
Other	1000
TOTAL	2500

IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JUNE 14, 1941, I WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIET SECURITY POLICE AND LOCKED UP IN A CATTLE CAR, WITHOUT KNOWING THE REASON AND PURPOSE OF MY ARREST. I HAD NO FOOD OR MONEY, WAS WITHOUT A COAT OR HAT, WEARING A LIGHT SUMMER DRESS. JUNE 19, 1941, AT THE LAST LITHUANIAN RAILROAD STATION NAUJOJI VILNIA THE MEN WERE SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILIES WITHOUT BEING ALLOWED TO TAKE EVEN THEIR CLOTHS, AND WERE PLACED ON ANOTHER TRAIN.

THE JOURNEY WAS DIFFICULT AND MANY OF THE WEAKER PRISONERS DIED. THE FREIGHT CARS, WITH NO BENCHES AND NO SANITARY FACILITIES, WERE HOT AND SOON FOUL-SMELLING. IT WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO BREATHE WITH SIXTY PERSONS CROWDED IN ONE CAR. FOR SEVEN DAYS WE WERE GIVEN NO FOOD OR WATER.



STEFANIJA RUKAS

PROFESSION	NUMBER
Artists	100
Scientists	200
Teachers	500
Professors	100
Engineers	300
Doctors	150
Lawyers	80
Journalists	120
Publicists	90
Historians	60
Philologists	70
Physicists	40
Chemists	50
Biologists	30
Mathematicians	20
Other	1000
TOTAL	2500

INFANTS SICKENED AND DIED OF THIRST. SOLDIERS BURIED THEM BESIDE THE RAILROAD TRACKS. HECKLERS, ORGANIZED COMMUNIST YOUTH, MET OUR TRAINS AT SEVERAL STATIONS UNTIL WE PASSED THE URAL MOUNTAINS.

AT THE STATION OF NOVOSIBIRSK THE MEN WERE TRANSFERRED AGAIN TO OTHER TRAINS AND WERE TAKEN TO FORCED LABOR CAMPS IN THE REGION OF KRASNODARSK. WE, THE WOMEN, THE CHILDREN AND A FEW ELDERLY MEN WERE TRANSFERRED TO RIVER BARGES AND TAKEN DEEPER INTO SIBERIA ONLY AT THIS POINT WERE WE INFORMED THAT WE HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO TWENTY FIVE YEARS OF SIBERIAN EXILE. REPEATED SUGGESTIONS WERE MADE TO US TO GET DIVORCED AND TO MARRY LOCAL MEN.

### MASS DEPORTATIONS AFTER 1944

SEROV'S PLAN FOR DEPORTATION OF LITHUANIAN PEOPLE WAS RESUMED AT THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SOVIET OCCUPATION IN 1944. THE PEOPLE ENTERED IN DEPORTATION LISTS WERE SUBJECT EITHER TO INDIVIDUAL OR MASS ARREST.

THE FOLLOWING MASS DEPORTATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH CONTINUOUS INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS:

1. JULY - SEPTEMBER 1941 5. MARCH 21 - 29, 1949  
2. FEBRUARY 16 - 18, 1946 6. JUNE, 1949  
3. JULY - DECEMBER 1947 7. MARCH 1950  
4. MAY 22, 1948



### GULAG

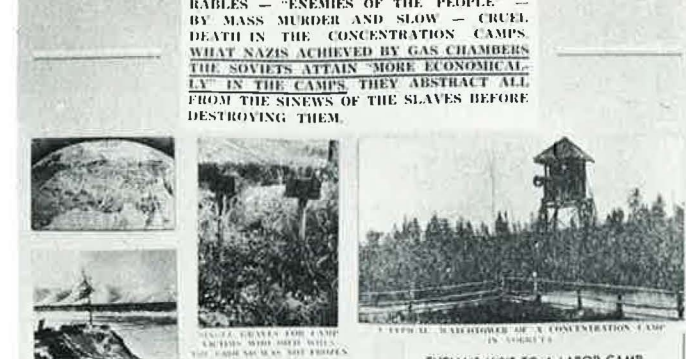
OR THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF FORCED LABOR CAMPS HEADED BY THE NKVD GENERAL NEDOSEKIN, ONE OF BERIA'S ASSISTANTS, NODOSKIN RECEIVED ORDERS FOR SLAVE CONTINGENTS FROM THE STATE DEFENSE COMMITTEE OVER THE SIGNATURES OF MOLOTOV, STALIN, BERIA, AND OTHER MEMBERS. I RECALL VIVIDLY AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE TOP ADMINISTRATORS OF GULAG. HE WAS TO SUPPLY A CERTAIN COMMISSARIAT SOME HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS FOR A RUSH ASSIGNMENT.

"BUT COMRADE KRAVCHENKO, BE REASONABLE", HE INTERRUPTED ME. "AFTER ALL, YOUR SOWNARKOM IS NOT THE ONLY ONE HOWLING FOR WORKERS... EVERY ONE THINKS HIS OWN JOB IS THE MOST IMPORTANT. WHAT ARE WE TO DO? THE FACT IS WE HAVEN'T AS YET FULFILLED OUR PLANS FOR IMPRISONMENT..."

WHEN I HEARD AMERICANS DECLAIM ABOUT THE WONDERS OF SOVIET COMMUNISM, I COULD NOT HELP THINKING TO MYSELF: IF I COULD PUT YOU FOOLS IN THAT UNDERGROUND FACTORY FOR TWO DAYS ONLY, YOU'D BE SINGING ANOTHER TUNE!

GENOCIDE IN LITHUANIA IS BEING CONTINUED TO DATE, HOWEVER, AFTER 1956 IT IS BEING PERPETRATED IN A CONCEALED MANNER.

### SOVIET RUSSIA LIQUIDATED THE UNDESIRABLES - "ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE" - BY MASS MURDER AND SLOW - CRUEL DEATH IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS. WHAT NAZIS ACHIEVED BY GAS CHAMBERS THE SOVIETS ATTAIN "MORE ECONOMICALLY" IN THE CAMPS. THEY ABSTRACT ALL FROM THE SINOWS OF THE SLAVES BEFORE DESTROYING THEM.



ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE

LIFE IN SIBERIA

IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JUNE 14, 1941, I WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIET SECURITY POLICE AND LOCKED UP IN A CATTLE CAR, WITHOUT KNOWING THE REASON AND PURPOSE OF MY ARREST. I HAD NO FOOD OR MONEY, WAS WITHOUT A COAT OR HAT, WEARING A LIGHT SUMMER DRESS. JUNE 19, 1941, AT THE LAST LITHUANIAN RAILROAD STATION NAUJOJI VILNIA THE MEN WERE SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILIES WITHOUT BEING ALLOWED TO TAKE EVEN THEIR CLOTHS, AND WERE PLACED ON ANOTHER TRAIN.

IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF JUNE 14, 1941, I WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIET SECURITY POLICE AND LOCKED UP IN A CATTLE CAR, WITHOUT KNOWING THE REASON AND PURPOSE OF MY ARREST. I HAD NO FOOD OR MONEY, WAS WITHOUT A COAT OR HAT, WEARING A LIGHT SUMMER DRESS. JUNE 19, 1941, AT THE LAST LITHUANIAN RAILROAD STATION NAUJOJI VILNIA THE MEN WERE SEPARATED FROM THEIR FAMILIES WITHOUT BEING ALLOWED TO TAKE EVEN THEIR CLOTHS, AND WERE PLACED ON ANOTHER TRAIN.

### ON THEIR WAY TO SLAVERY AND DEATH

or execution of the Serov's Plan, reveal what peaceful Lithuanians met at the hands of Russian occupants during the first year of occupation in 1941.

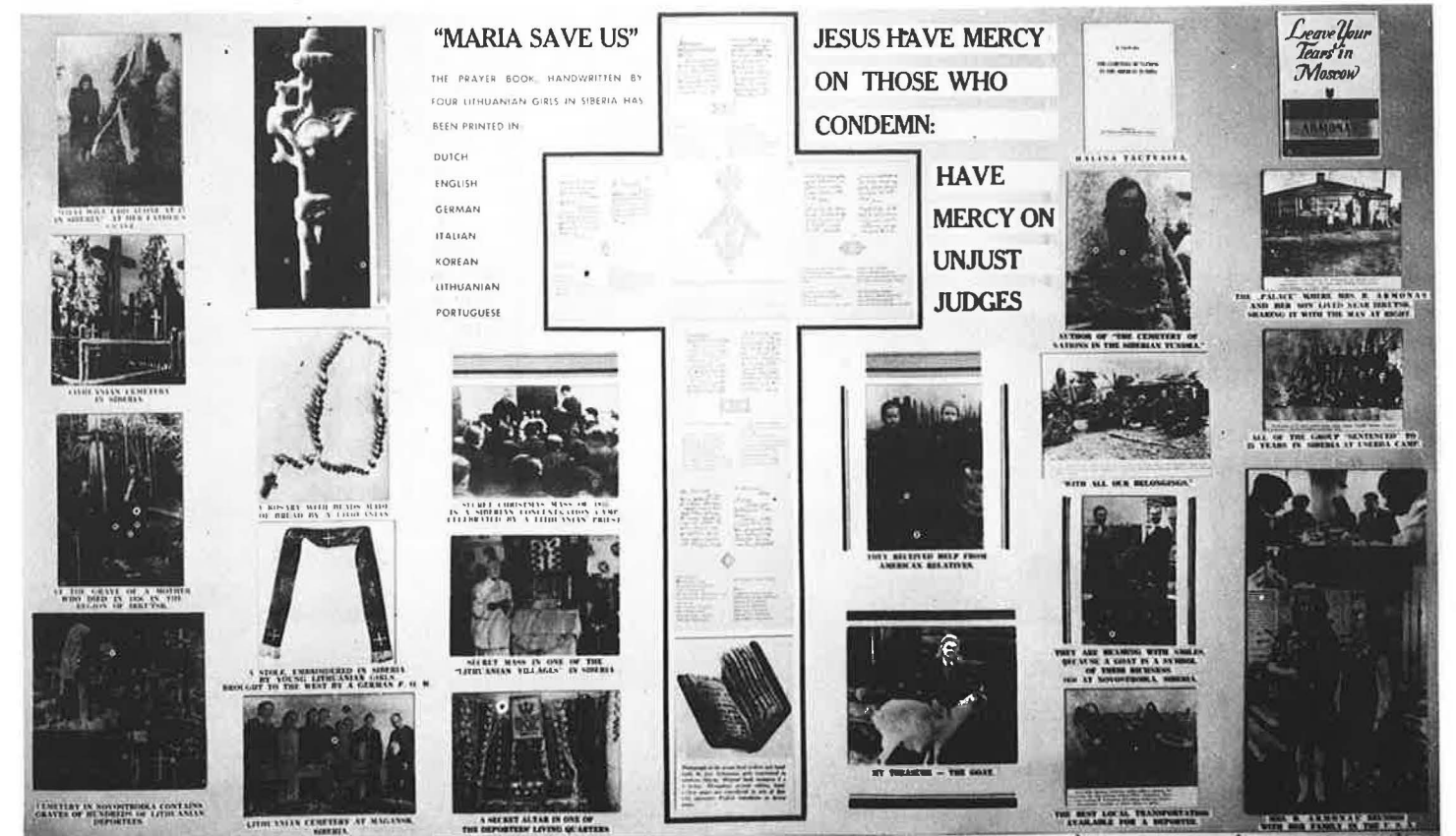
### RUSSIAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS HAVEN'T AS YET FULFILLED OUR PLANS FOR IMPRISONMENT...

(7) July 1948 the NKVD order for liquidation of the Baltic nations was modified: the order issued by the Politburo of the Soviet Union and signed by Avakumov, authorized the MGB Commanding Officers "TO ELIMINATE CIVIL POPULATION EITHER BY MEANS OF DEPORTATION OR EXTERMINATION." (5)



**LIFE AND DEATH IN SIBERIA**

as witnessed by the survivors, revealed by photographs or described by Victor Kravchenko. No single person will be able to describe the horrors of planned death of millions of NKVD prisoners. (7, 13, 17, 23, 26, 27).



**THE SPIRIT EVEN SIBERIA CANNOT DESTROY**

A glimpse of spiritual life among the prisoners and deportees. A rosary with beads made of bread, and the famous prayer book, handwritten and "edited" by four Lithuanian girls are just symbols of the unbroken spirit of people subjected to sub-human and sub-animal conditions.





**THE GENOCIDE**

DESPITE OF THE EXISTING TREATIES THE GREEDY KREMLIN RULERS DECIDED TO TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY, GIVEN BY THE SECOND WORLD WAR, TO EXPAND WEST.

IN CONSPIRACY WITH HITLER THEY PARTITIONED INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES LIKE THEIR OWN LAND AND UP TO DATE ARE EXECUTING THEIR PLAN TO ANNIHILATE THE BALTIC STATES BY KILLING AND DISPERSING THE 7 MILLION OF PEACEFUL PEOPLE IN ORDER TO COLONIZE THESE COUNTRIES BY PURE-BLOODED RUSSIANS.

A SECRET ORDER BY THE POLIT BUREAU, SIGNED JULY, 1948 BY AVA KUMOV, AUTHORIZED THE COMMANDING MGB OFFICERS "TO ELIMINATE CIVIL POPULATION EITHER BY MEANS OF DEPORTATION OR EXTERMINATION"

10

**THE LEADERS OF AGGRESSION**

and the Soviet perpetrators of Genocide in Lithuania include not only Stalin and his aids, but the present rulers of the Soviet Russia as well, since they are continuing the occupation and Genocide of the nation.

**HITLER AND THE SPIRIT OF MUNICH**

**HITLER ESTABLISHMENTS**

10 A

**THE SECOND CONSPIRATOR — Adolf Hitler**

He exposed Lithuania to Genocide and massacred the Lithuanian Jews.

**"SOLEMN WORDS" AND "AGREEMENTS" OF THE SOVIET RUSSIA.**

11 A

**THE SOVIET "TREATIES"**

and "agreements" with Lithuania all of which were broken by Soviet Russia after the plot with Hitler's Germany. (2, 9).

**SOVIET-NAZI CONSPIRACY**

DESPITE NUMEROUS TREATIES AND NON-AGGRESSION PACTS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND NAZI-GERMANY LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA WERE MADE OBJECTS OF CONSPIRACY AND PARTITIONING BY THE TWO DICTATORS.

WHILE STILL PARLEYING WITH THE WESTERN ALLIES ON AUGUST 23, 1939 STALIN ENTERED INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH HITLER FOR THE PARTITIONING OF POLAND AND THE BALTIC STATES.

UNDER THIS AGREEMENT SOVIET RUSSIA WAS TO RECEIVE ESTONIA, LATVIA AND EASTERN POLAND, WHILE LITHUANIA WAS TO GO TO GERMANY.

ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1939 THE AGREEMENT WAS ALTERED LITHUANIA WAS TO FALL TO SOVIET UNION, TOO, EXCLUSIVE OF A NARROW STRIP OF WESTERN LITHUANIA, WHICH RIBBENTROP WISHED TO SEE JOINED TO THE REICH.

THE LATTER TERRITORY BECAME THE OBJECT OF PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN MOSCOW AND BERLIN, WHICH FINALLY ENDED IN HITLER AGREEING TO ITS SALE TO STALIN FOR 7,500,000 GOLD DOLLARS OR 31,500,000 REICHSMARKS — "JUDAS SILVER".



**Lithuanian Partition**

The undesignated plenipotentiaries, on concluding the German-Russian boundaries and friendship treaties, have declared their agreement upon the following:

Both parties will tolerate in their territories no political agitation which affects the territories of the other party. They will suppress in their territories all beginnings of such agitation and inform each other concerning suitable measures for this purpose.

Moscow, September 28, 1939.  
By authority of the Government of the U.S.S.R.: V. Molotov.

**35. Cries of the Victims Must Be Strilled**

*Secret Supplementary Protocol*

The undersigned plenipotentiaries, on concluding the German-Russian boundaries and friendship treaties, have declared their agreement upon the following:

Both parties will tolerate in their territories no political agitation which affects the territories of the other party. They will suppress in their territories all beginnings of such agitation and inform each other concerning suitable measures for this purpose.

Moscow, September 28, 1939.  
By authority of the Government of the U.S.S.R.: V. Molotov.

**THE PLOT OF TWO DICTATORS**

While still parleying with the Western Allies on August 23, 1939 Stalin entered into a secret agreement with Hitler for partitioning of Poland and the Baltic States. That secret pact unleashed World War II. (2, 9).

**★ STALIN-HITLER CONSPIRACY AND THEIR SECRET PACT OF AUGUST 23, 1939 SEALED THE ENSLAVEMENT OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA. THEREFORE "MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATIES," LATER IMPOSED BY SOVIET RUSSIA ON THE BALTIC STATES ARE THE MOST SHAMEFUL INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND THEIR SIGNING CEREMONIES - THE MOST BARBARIC FARCE OF THE CENTURY. THE "TREATIES" WERE ONLY A STEPPING STONE FOR OCCUPATION OF LITHUANIA AND OTHER BALTIC STATES.**

**THE FOLLOWING WERE THE EVENTS:**

- AUG. 23, 1939 — STALIN - HITLER PACT (THE SECOND SECRET PROTOCOL TO THE PACT OF FRIENDSHIP TO S. RUSSIA)
- SEPT. 28, 1939 — SOVIET RUSSIA - LITHUANIAN "MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT"
- OCT. 31, 1939 — MAPS OF THE BALTIC STATES ALREADY DESIGNATED AS "SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS" ISSUED BY SOVIET RUSSIA
- JUNE 15, 1940 — OCCUPATION OF LITHUANIA BY THE RED ARMY
- JULY 11 - 12, 1940 — WORK TITLES TO PEOPLES DICT.
- AUG. 6, 1940 — LITHUANIA DECLARED "SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SOVIET RUSSIA"

**LIETUVOS AIDAS**

**THE RED ARMY BROUGHT LIBERTY FOR US ON ITS TANKS!**

**THE IRON CURTAIN**

**THE BARBARIC FARCE**

**THE BARBARIC FARCE**

The conspiracy and the secret pact of the two dictators was unknown to the Baltic States and to the Western Allies as well, when "Mutual Assistance Treaties" were imposed October 1939 by Soviet Russia on the Baltic States. These treaties are the most shameful international documents, and their signing ce-

remonies — the most barbaric farce of the century, since they were only stepping stones for occupation of the already partitioned countries. Lithuania on the special map, issued 1939 by the Red Army, was already designated as "Lithuanian SSR". The country was occupied by the Reds June 15, 1940. (2)

# THE LIFE UNDER COMMUNIST TYRANNY

News of the Chronicle

## Sovietization and Russification

Sovietization or communization of any nation or area is the imposition of the Marxist doctrine and ideology on the native population.

This is accompanied by intense Soviet organization, collectivization, economic control, and the usually accepted precepts and patterns of Communist conduct and practices. A program is launched for the ruthless suppression of religion and "bourgeois nationalism," two great forces which drive a people to desire freedom. These actions are aimed at the destruction of national laws, governmental structures, the system of private property and free enterprise, and all those political beliefs which make a free state different from a slave state.

Russification attacks the cultural and other traditional ethnographic features of state life. It seeks to eliminate and replace such things as language, literature, art, folklore, customs, and the habits or patterns of conduct distinctive of the people of the individual nation. Where sovietization strikes at the political and economic structure of the captive nations, Russification seeks to eliminate the distinctive culture of the nation and to destroy all those traditions which stand in the way of unquestioned loyalty to Moscow.

A common method of Russification is the settlement of large numbers of Russian immigrants in the areas in which "progress" is developing too slowly.

(The Kersten Committee)

## As They See It Abroad



LITTLE MAN, WHAT NOW?

## LIFE UNDER COMMUNIST TYRANNY

Just as there are predictable factors in all acts of aggression committed by the Communists so are there definite and predictable patterns of conduct during and subsequent to that aggression. These, however, are all constant and appear to some degree in all states which have fallen victim to Communist aggression. Viewed in their entirety, it may be said that no victim state has ever escaped them, no matter how abject the surrender. No method has yet been devised by a victim to prevent, lessen, or forestall them. They may be categorized as a monument to the greatest depths of degradation, inhumanity, and evil to which it is possible for any human being to sink.

The pages of history are replete with the records of cruelty, the barbarity of man's inhumanity to his fellow man. Torture, persecution, injustice, mass murder, and crimes against the human race are no strangers to the reader of history. We are also aware of the brutality of all invaders since recorded history began and the most evil of deaths which have produced the condemnation of all generations. However, the committee, after carefully hearing a long list of eye-witnesses to the conduct of the Soviet Union and its minions, has come to the inescapable conclusion that the blackest page of history has not recorded acts such as those perpetrated in this 20th century of enlightenment by the Communist aggressors.

(The Kersten Committee)

"SURELY, IT IS TOO LATE IN HISTORY FOR SMALL NATIONS TO BE DENIED THEIR RIGHT TO NATIONAL EXISTENCE."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON  
President of the U.S.A.



ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE

## LIFE UNDER COMMUNIST TYRANNY

as described by the Kersten Committee. (16).

# ARMED REVOLT AGAINST SOVIETS

WHEN, ON JUNE 22, 1941, NAZI GERMANY ATTACKED SOVIET RUSSIA, A SPONTANEOUS AND GENERAL REVOLT BROKE OUT AGAINST THE SOVIETS THROUGHOUT LITHUANIA. ON JUNE 23, 1941, THE KAUNAS RADIO STATION WAS TAKEN OVER BY INSURGENTS AND A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF LITHUANIA WAS PROCLAIMED.

THIS WAS A SURPRISE TO GERMANS, TOO, AND THEIR MILITARY COMMANDANT OF LITHUANIA WAS ORDERED NOT TO HAVE ANY RELATIONS WITH THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT.

## LEADERS OF THE REVOLT



LEVAS PRAPIUNAS



KAZYS STRIBA



LITHUANIAN INSURGENTS BURNING RED PROPAGANDA AND PICTURES OF THE RED LEADS, ETC.



WE HAVE TO GET ARMS



LITHUANIAN INSURGENTS HOLDING WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS



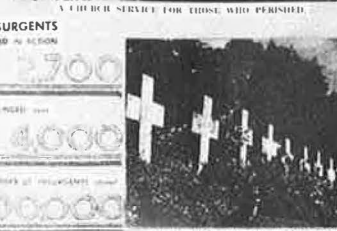
THE INSURGENTS IN ACTION



A SOLDIER SERVES FOOD FOR THOSE WHO PERISHED



HEAD OF THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT, LEVAS PRAPIUNAS



NEW GRAVES FOR THE BRAVE ONES

HEAD OF THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT, LEVAS PRAPIUNAS

INSURGENTS  
KILLED IN ACTION  
- 700  
- 4000  
- 10000

12 A

13 A

# ARMED REVOLT AGAINST SOVIETS

Faced with the might of the Red Army, Lithuania offered no armed resistance to Russian occupation. However, after one year of Soviet terror, when the German-Russian war started, Lithuanians revolted spontaneously. On June 23, 1941, with Russians still in Kaunas, the radio station of the city was taken over by insurgents and the Provisional Government of Lithuania proclaimed.

# THE PROVISIONAL LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT

GERMANY REESTABLISHED THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS OF THE COUNTRY. HOWEVER, ON JULY 17, 1941, HEINRICH LITKE WAS APPOINTED HEAD OF THE GERMAN CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION FOR THE TERRITORIES OF LITHUANIA, ESTONIA, AND BELORUSSIA WHICH TOGETHER CONSTITUTED THE GERMAN PROVINCE "OSTLAND".

THE FIRST ACT OF THE GERMAN COMMISSIONER WAS TO STOP THE RETURN TO THE OWNERS OF THEIR REAL ESTATE PROPERTY "NATIONALIZED" BY THE REDS, WHICH WAS ALREADY IN PROGRESS BY THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT. ON AUGUST 3, THE LITHUANIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WAS COMPELLED TO DISCONTINUE ITS FUNCTIONS.



MEMORANDA WERE WRITTEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE GERMAN GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCE LITHUANIA, PROTESTING THE VIOLENT MOBILIZATION OF LITHUANIANS INTO THE RED ARMY AND AN ARMS OR GOVERNMENT FROM BELORUSSIAN POWERS. WITH THE LOSS OF SUCH MEMORANDA FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT, THE GOVERNMENT WAS FORCED TO FLEE TO SWEDEN. ONLY A FEW MEMBERS WERE SENT TO THE CONCENTRATION CAMP OF SAIGONA TOGETHER WITH OTHERS WHO REVEALED GERMAN SECRETS.

INSURGENTS  
KILLED IN ACTION  
- 700  
- 4000  
- 10000

# NAZI — GERMAN OCCUPATION

POLICY OF THE NAZI  
HEINRICH LITKE, SAIGONA GOVERNOR FOR THE LITHUANIAN PROVINCE, ESTABLISHED THE POLICY OF THE NAZI...



KZ DACHAU - 3250 LITHUANIANS

## A BREATH OF FREEDOM, THEN TERROR AGAIN.

The nazi-germans also had no plans for free Lithuania. Their Military Commandant of Lithuania was ordered to have no relations with the Lithuanian Government. When Nazis established their civil

governor, the Provisional Government of Lithuania was compelled to discontinue its functions. Soon the face of Nazi terror started to emerge, first on Lithuanian Jews, then Poles and others







PRAYER OF THE LITHUANIAN GUERRILLA

O LORD, WHO BROUGHT NATIONS INTO BEING AND PLANTED IN THEM THE DESIRE TO BE FREE, RETURN TO OUR FATHERLAND THE DAYS OF LIBERTY. WE EMPLOY THEE, GIVE US STRENGTH TO BEAR THE BURDEN OF PARTIZAN'S FATE. SAINT CASIMIR, LEAD US IN OUR BATTLE AS YOU MIRACULOUSLY LED OUR FATHERS.



OATH OF THE LITHUANIAN GUERRILLA

I SWEAR IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD, IN THE NAME OF BROTHERS WHO PERISHED FOR LITHUANIA'S LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE, TO WORK ZEALOUSLY FOR RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENT LITHUANIA, SACRIFICING ALL MY BRIGHT AND MY LIFE TO FULFILL ONLY ORDERS OF THE LEADERS, TO KEEP MY ACTION IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE, TO NEVER JOIN THE ENEMY AND TO TELL EVERYTHING TO MY SUPERIORS.

I KNOW THAT FOR BREAKING THIS OATH I WILL BE PUNISHED BY DEATH AND HELP ME TO KEEP ALL MY PROMISES.



Guerrilla warfare in 1944-1952

The second Soviet occupation in 1944 found Lithuania better prepared, morally and materially, to resist Soviet colonialism than during the first occupation in 1918. Powerful factors, both national and emotional, called for a strong stand against the Soviets. The most important of these were the vivid memory of the first Soviet occupation of 1918-1919. Mass arrests, deportations, rapes and murder were returning with the Soviet rule.

Until the summer of 1944, the best organized armed resistance units had been operating in northern Lithuania. In 1945 all groups of Lithuanian freedom fighters had been merged within Lithuanian Freedom Army (LFA). The ranks of the Lithuanian freedom fighters were composed

of people from all walks of life: workers, farmers, employees, students, and professional people. The principles of the LFA Constitution became their code of conduct.

The ranks of the freedom fighters are open to Lithuanian men and women irrespective of age who have high moral standards, courage and determination who have never committed any crime against the Lithuanian nation and who are ardently devoted to the liberation of Lithuania. In Lithuania the freedom fighter is always guided by the goal of Lithuania, disregarding any personal advantage or profit.

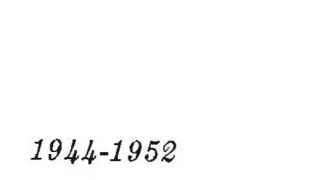
LFA's armed resistance was mainly directed

at the destruction of Lithuania's sovereignty, the political rape of the Lithuanian population, the falsification of the Lithuanian people's will by mock elections, and the illegal conscription of Lithuanians into the Soviet army.

(1) the gradual measures of Soviet Russia to occupy Lithuania: mass deportations, mass arrests, mass imprisonment of Russian colonists;

(2) the economic pauperization and moral degradation of the Lithuanian people; expropriation of farmers, exploitation of workers, rape and violation by the NKVD.

The weapons of the LFA were both of Soviet and German manufacture.



RESISTANCE TO GENOCIDE — THE GUERRILLA WARFARE 1944-1952

Faced with genocide and hoping for western intervention or help the Lithuanian nation resisted the return of the Soviet regime in 1944.

"We shall fight for our homeland to the last. Our lives we shall sell dearly on our own ancestral soil rather than waste

away in Siberia" — wrote the Freedom Fighters October 1947. They were well organized and well armed to fight for several years against divisions of the Russian NKVD Army, equipped with tanks and planes.

(2, 10, 16, 18, 19, 24).

VICTIMS OF THE GUERRILLA WARFARE

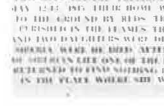
"The bodies of our men, robbed, bared and mutilated lie in piles in town market places for weeks. Our oppressors attempt to intimidate us.

They are spying through the windows to discover any sorrow on the part of families for their dead.

Occasionally a mother, a sweet heart or a sister breaks down and embraces the corpse of her beloved.

Then Russians, like a pack of bloodthirsty wolves, pounce upon relatives — new victims for Siberia."

(From the Letter of Lithuanian Underground Oct. 1947)



VICTIMS OF THE GUERRILLA WARFARE

exposed in market places as a deterrent of resistance to the occupant. (2, 11, 18, 19, 24).

**SOVIET RUSSIA'S WAR AGAINST LITHUANIAN FREEDOM ARMY**

IN 1944 A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, M. SUSLOV AND ASSISTANT TO BERIA, NKVD GENERAL KRUGLOV, WERE SENT TO LITHUANIA.

SUSLOV SUPERVISED THE LITHUANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT WHILE KRUGLOV HANDED TO NKVD ARMY UNITS BERIA'S ORDER TO STEP UP THE ACTION AGAINST THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT, NAMELY:

1. TO INCREASE SPYING ON GUERRILLAS, THEIR FAMILIES AND POSSIBLE SUPPORTERS; INFILTRATE THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT AND FIND OUT THE LEADERS.
2. CONDEMN THE GUERRILLAS WITHOUT ANY COURT, USE ANY MEASURES TO GET THEIR CONFESSIONS; DEPORT THEIR FAMILIES AND SUPPORTERS; BURN DOWN THEIR HOUSES; HAND OVER THEIR POSSESSIONS AND LIVE STOCK TO THE LOCAL COMMUNIST PARTY.
3. DISCREDIT THE GUERRILLAS IN THE EYES OF LOCAL PEOPLE.
4. INVOLVE THE GUERRILLAS IN BATTLES WITH NKVD ARMY AND DESTROY THEM; "FILTER" THE FORESTS AND VILLAGES.

(G. S. Bariltski to Kersten Committee)



**THE FIGHTING FLIGHT TO FREEDOM**



THE NKVD ACCOMPANIED J. VAITKUNAS IN HIS FIGHTING FLIGHT TO THE WEST.



WE ARE GOING TO THE WEST.



THE NKVD ACCOMPANIED J. VAITKUNAS IN HIS FIGHTING FLIGHT TO THE WEST.

**END OF THE ARMED RESISTANCE**



FROM 1945 TO 1952  
**LITHUANIAN FREEDOM ARMY**  
LOST MORE THAN  
**30,000 FREEDOM FIGHTERS**

The activity of the Lithuanian Freedom Army was successful to such a degree that for several years Soviet colonialism in Lithuania was checked.

Gradually, however, severe losses of dead and wounded, as well as dwindling supplies of light arms and ammunition, began to limit guerrilla operations. Also, the failure of the Free World to respond to the LFA, either materially or morally, provided grist for the NKVD propaganda mills. Under such conditions a disengagement from armed hostilities against the U.S.S.R. became inevitable for the LFA. The "demobilization" was carried out slowly and was completed in 1952.

The NKVD NKVD lost some 80,000 men in its war against the LFA. About 1,000 communist agents were also killed.

(V. VAITKUNAS, LITHUANIAN)



LITHUANIAN CATHOLICS TO POPE PIUS XII

EXCERPTS FROM THE LETTER TO THE HOLY FATHER, 1948

1. WE ASK YOU TO PROCLAIM LITHUANIAN FREEDOM TO ALL CATHOLICS OF THE WORLD. LET THE WORLD HEAR ABOUT LITHUANIAN SUFFERINGS AND OPPRESSION.
2. WE EMPLOY YOUR HOLINESS FOR AN OFFICIAL WORD OF COMFORT AND CONSOLATION TO THE LITHUANIAN NATION. LIKE THAT AT ROMAN COLISEUM BY THE LATE POPE ST. PETER.
3. WE ASK YOU TO CONVINCE OUR PAPA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, TO HAVE THE LEADERS OF THE NATION TAKE STEPS TO STOP OUR SUFFERINGS.
4. WE ASK THAT BROADCASTS IN THE LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE TO BE MADE MORE FREQUENT AND VIVID. LET THERE BE MORE NEWS ABOUT OUR SUFFERINGS SINCE THEY ARE ENFERED ON US BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT FORSAKEN OUR FAITH.

**CONDITIONS IN ENSLAVED LITHUANIA**

"We reach out to you our blood stained hands. It is our own blood, shed by the Asiatic occupant. Our burning homesteads light up the sky. — nothing but suffering and blood everywhere. The summer sun does not dry up the blood, nor do winter colds congeal it."

"As we look around at the devastation of our homes and see the crimes of violence we forget our exhaustion and a calm fury gives us strength to fight on."

"There is no place, no school, no factory, job for the relatives or friends of the fallen. There is not a single village nor a home which has not experienced the terrible tragedy of the nation."

"We shall fight for our homeland to the last. Our lives we shall still devote to our own and central and rather than waste away in Siberia."

"During the past three years of fighting we have lost over 10,000 lives. About one half of them fallen in the homeland, others are dying or died in Siberia."

"All praise to our priests, there were 1000 in 1935, 600 have died or are in Siberia, as well as in forests. Only one Bishop is free."

"All praise to our students. Born free men in a free homeland, they refuse to become captives. Some 10,000 able, with fettered hands and feet, defiantly march to die in Siberia for freedom with heads held high."

"The occupants fear us. They never show up singly. The doors are never left unbarred. Our people have produced few traitors — our oppressors bear foreign names."

"We are not cruel, but with righteous hearts. There is no other way. We simply defend ourselves."

"For three years we have listened to ravings regarding the paradise which would follow the Five-Year Plan. Yet the situation is getting worse every month."

"Our children no longer know what sugar, butter or meat look like. After a hard day's work we must go to the neighborhood to listen what Stalin had said. We go home at night with clubs in hand. Left militiamen or soldiers should attack and discipline. Pencils, window sills and partitions were burned for fuel. Central heating systems are out of order, the coals are holed, only ten percent of our production remains in the country, the rest is moved to Russia."

"The economists now tell us that our beautiful structures erected in 1925 and earlier were built as part of their Five-Year Plan. If someone would show the slightest doubt — he should go to Siberia for 10 or 15 years."

"Obviously, we are all equal but — criminals make free luxuriously in sumptuous apartments while in the grace of their masters. They eat in separate restaurants and buy in special stores. Those who earn their bread in sweat are hungry and ragged."

"Under armed guard we are forced to march by the decompositions of joy. The bayonet troops and in to had when passing the reviewing stand. Nevertheless, our heads sag or turn away."

"We wonder why the Vatican radio is so cautious in its broadcasts in the Lithuanian language. What is there to fear? — Nothing worse can befall us. We are dying, but in dying we want to know that there are people in free part of world who do not fail to raise their voice in behalf of the oppressed."

"Tell all free people around the world, that we Lithuanians, as well as other enslaved nations in the Soviet Union, are forced to work from dawn into the night for the enslavement of the rest of the world."

"We have nothing to eat, because our earnings are sent away to make riots and uprisings among free nations."

**THE VIET NAM WAR STARTED IN LITHUANIA 1944**

**REMINDE ALL THAT THE BAYONETS OF 200 MILLION PEOPLE TODAY ARE POINTED TOWARD THE SMALL NATIONS... BUT THERE WILL COME A TIME WHEN THE SAME BAYONETS WILL BE THREATENING THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE WESTERN WORLD, TOO... ENSLAVED LITHUANIA, OCTOBER 1947.**

**DEATH TOLL FROM THE SAME ENEMY — THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSORS**

FREEDOM FIGHTERS KILLED IN LITHUANIA 1944-1952	1.0	—	30,000
AMERICANS KILLED IN VIETNAM 1961-1968	0.015	—	30,000

**NO HELP FROM THE WEST**

Soviet Russia's war against the Lithuanian Freedom Army included: regular war measures, mass murder and mass deportations of civilian population, infiltration of Freedom Army, false paratroopers, intimidation, "amnesty" etc. The daring Fighting Flight to the West was made by the Freedom Fighters to obtain firsthand information.

Armed Resistance was brought to an end, when it became evident, that there would be no help from the West.

Losses of the Lithuanian Freedom Army amounted to over 30,000 fighters killed. The NKVD lost some 80,000 men. (2, 18, 24).

**A WARNING MESSAGE**

was sent to the free people of the West by the Lithuanian Underground October 1947.

"Tell all free people around the world that we Lithuanians, as well as other enslaved nations in the Soviet Union, are forced to work from dawn into the night for the enslavement of the rest of the world."

"We have nothing to eat, because our earnings are sent away to make riots and uprisings among free nations."

"Remind all that the bayonets of 200 million people today are pointed toward the small nations... but there will come a time when the same bayonets will be threatening the women and children of the western world, too... Enslaved Lithuania, October 1947."


An Appeal of Lithuanian Catholics to Pope PIUS XII in 1948 asked for protection, aid and consolation for suffering Lithuania.

(2, 10, 18).



# LITHUANIA THE EXISTING STATE





ALEKSANDRAS STULGINSKIS, THE 2ND PRESIDENT OF LITHUANIA. DR. KAZYS GRINIUS, THE 3RD PRESIDENT OF LITHUANIA. ANTANAS SMETONA, THE 1ST AND THE 4TH PRESIDENT OF LITHUANIA.

**Cooperative Policy Declaration of the United States Regarding the Baltic States**

1941-1942

President John F. Kennedy accepting the Lithuanian delegation headed by J. Kazeckas, General Consuls of Lithuania.

President J. F. Kennedy with J. Kazeckas and J. Smetona.

President Lyndon B. Johnson accepting J. Kazeckas, General Consuls of Lithuania.

**THE PEOPLE'S WILL RUSSIA, AS AN AGGRESSOR, BEARS THE ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL THAT BEFELL LITHUANIA.**

**18 A**

## LITHUANIA — THE EXISTING STATE

Non-recognition of the forcible incorporation of Lithuania and other Baltic States into the Soviet Union by USA, Great Britain and other law-abiding countries of the free world keeps Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia de jure existing states. Therefore, according to international law, SOVIET RUSSIA, AS THE OCCU-

PANT, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THAT BEFELL THESE COUNTRIES SINCE THEIR OCCUPATION.

Fully recognized Diplomatic and Consular offices of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are functioning in many of the Western Countries.

## AFTER ONE YEAR UNDER RED TYRANNY

FREEDOM IS ABOVE EVERYTHING

165,000 LITHUANIANS FLED TO THE WEST BEFORE THE RETURNING RED ARMY IN 1944.

THEY RISKED HUNGER AND BOMBINGS IN GERMANY, BUT THAT WAS THE ONLY ESCAPE ROUTE. LATER THEY TOOK THE NAME OF "DISPLACED PERSONS", SCORNFULLY COINED FOR THEM BY VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM.

THE HORSES NEED REST...

FEW OF THOSE ON THE BOAT OF WIFE MEMOR WENT AS FAR AS U.S.A. AND AUSTRALIA.

THEY RISKED HUNGER AND BOMBINGS IN GERMANY, BUT THAT WAS THE ONLY ESCAPE ROUTE. LATER THEY TOOK THE NAME OF "DISPLACED PERSONS", SCORNFULLY COINED FOR THEM BY VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM.

THEY RISKED HUNGER AND BOMBINGS IN GERMANY, BUT THAT WAS THE ONLY ESCAPE ROUTE. LATER THEY TOOK THE NAME OF "DISPLACED PERSONS", SCORNFULLY COINED FOR THEM BY VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM.

THEY RISKED HUNGER AND BOMBINGS IN GERMANY, BUT THAT WAS THE ONLY ESCAPE ROUTE. LATER THEY TOOK THE NAME OF "DISPLACED PERSONS", SCORNFULLY COINED FOR THEM BY VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM.

THEY RISKED HUNGER AND BOMBINGS IN GERMANY, BUT THAT WAS THE ONLY ESCAPE ROUTE. LATER THEY TOOK THE NAME OF "DISPLACED PERSONS", SCORNFULLY COINED FOR THEM BY VICTIMS OF COMMUNISM.

**18 B**

## REFUGEES FROM COMMUNISM

after one year under Red tyranny were composed of Lithuanian people from all walks of life: farmers, employees, workers and professional people. At first (in Germany) they risked hunger and bombings, but even now — according to Article 58, Section Ia of the Soviet Penal Code — they are all punishable by death for fleeing abroad. The communists do not like witnesses.

## THE CAPTIVE NATIONS ARE IN EVERY SENSE COLONIES OF MOSCOW.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EUROPEAN CAPTIVE NATIONS IN SESSION, NEW YORK, N. Y.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CAPTIVE NATIONS WITH SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN F. DULLES, JAN. 9, 1946.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CAPTIVE NATIONS IN NEW YORK.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE U. S. DURING THE VISIT OF N. KHRUSHCHEV, 1959.

THE 1957 LITHUANIAN BANK FESTIVAL AT THE AMPHITHEATRE, CHICAGO, 1957.

LITHUANIAN HIGH SCHOOL OF FRANKFURT, GERMANY, 1957.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK IN CHICAGO, 1958.

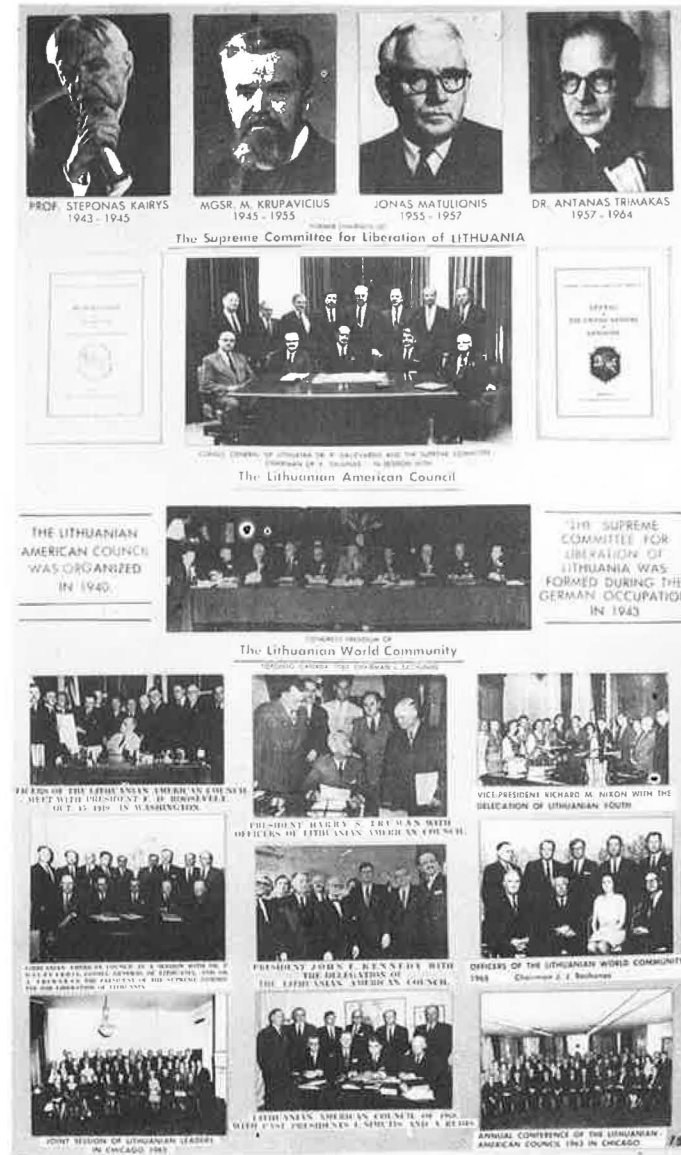
PEOPLE OF CAPTIVE NATIONS IN A BOSTON DEMONSTRATION DURING THE VISIT OF N. KHRUSHCHEV, 1959.

Year	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1945	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
1946	12	18	22	28	32	38	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78	82
1947	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
1948	18	22	28	32	38	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78	82	88
1949	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
1950	22	28	32	38	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78	82	88	92
1951	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
1952	28	32	38	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78	82	88	92	98
1953	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
1954	32	38	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78	82	88	92	98	105
1955	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	110
1956	38	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78	82	88	92	98	105	115
1957	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	110	120
1958	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78	82	88	92	98	105	115	125
1959	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	120

**19 A**

## ACTIVITIES OF THE FREE LITHUANIANS

Lithuanian Encyclopedia of 35 volumes, hundreds of Lithuanian books published, numerous newspapers and magazines; Lithuanian theatre groups, Lithuanian Opera, Art Gallery of Ciurlionis; choruses and folk ensembles culminating in Song and Folk Dance Festivals; schools, including Baltic University in Germany; Radio and TV — all bear witness that, despite communist efforts to disrupt the activities of free Lithuanians, they are not mislead, but acutely aware of their obligations to occupied Lithuania.



19 B

**THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION OF LITHUANIA**

*In addition to the oppressed nation itself, which suffered such a tremendous loss of lives in its fight to be free, and Free Lithuania's duly recognized diplomats, consuls and their respective offices functioning in the free world, there are:*

1) *The Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania, which coordinates the*

*liberation efforts of free Lithuanians throughout the world.*

2) *The Lithuanian American Council, Inc., which furthers and directs such efforts of American Lithuanians.*

3) *The World Lithuanian Community, which fosters the cultural life of Lithuanians and maintains interest and pride in Lithuanian heritage and affairs.*



19

**LITHUANIA, THE OLD STATE**

*The Lithuanian nation, speaking one of the oldest European languages, with its own culture and a centuries-old statehood was the European bulwark against the invading hordes from Asia. The 13th-15th century castles, built by the Lithuanian rulers, are still witnessing how it was done. IT IS A GLOBAL SHAME THAT SUCH A FREEDOM LOVING,*

**OLD NATION IS THE VICTIM OF THE GENOCIDAL POLICIES OF SOVIET RUSSIA, BENT ON COLONIZING THE AGELESS LITHUANIAN COUNTRY AND ON WIPING THE NATION FROM THE GLOBE, TODAY, WHEN EVERY THE MOST PRIMITIVE TRIBES ARE GRANTED INDEPENDENCE.**

... AND THEIR "ACHIEVEMENTS"

POINT ONE : THE CONSPIRACY -  
THE ACQUIRING OF TOTALITARIAN CONTROL THROUGH CONSPIRACY ; UTILIZATION OF THAT CONTROL FOR FOREIGN AGGRESSION AND KILLING MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

POINT TWO : CRIMES AGAINST PEACE -  
VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND ASSURANCES.

POINT THREE : WAR CRIMES -  
MURDER AND ILL-TREATMENT OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AND PRISONERS OF WAR; KILLING OF HOSTAGES.

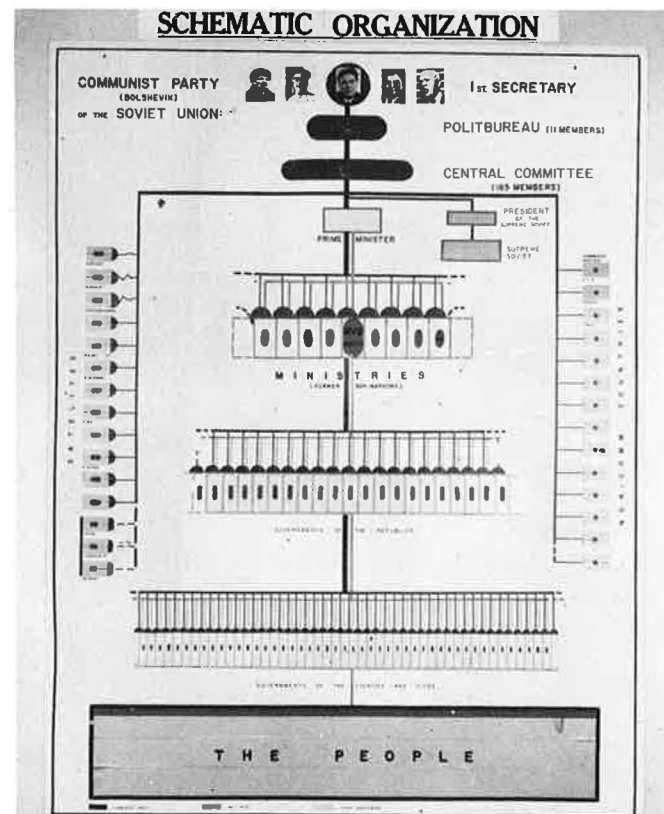
POINT FOUR : CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY -  
MURDER, EXTERMINATION, ENSLAVEMENT; DEPORTATIONS TO SLAVE LABOR AND ANNIHILATION; PERSECUTION ON POLITICAL GROUNDS.

FOR SIMILAR "ACHIEVEMENTS" NAZIS HAVE BEEN SENTENCED AT NUREMBERG

20

**THE LEADERS OF COMMUNISM AND THEIR "ACHIEVEMENTS".**

*Under the guise of "liberation" and under a banner of "protectors of working people" international communism, led by Soviet Russia's dictators, perpetrated crimes against humanity far exceeding those of Hitler nazis.*



**COMMUNIST GOAL: ENSLAVEMENT OF MANKIND**

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. IS A PARTY AFFAIR. NEITHER THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS NOR THE SUPREME SOVIET IS MORE THAN AN INSTRUMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY AND OF THE POLITBURO.

WHEN IT IS NECESSARY, WE EDUCATE OUR PRISONERS. WHEN IT IS NECESSARY, WE DESTROY THEM. WE ARE NOT RESTRICTED BY ANY AGGRIEVED TEN COMMANDMENTS. OUR COMMANDMENTS ARE THE DECISIONS OF THE POLITBURO AND THE DIRECTIVES OF OUR FIRST CHIEF AND FRIEND COMRADE STALIN!

21A

20 A

**THE COMMUNIST EMPIRE**

*built by Soviet Russia's dictators, is the largest slave empire, known to mankind. Visual presentation depicts how the empire is ruled by the help of secret police (NKVD) and the Communist Party.*

MRS. KHRUSHCHEV

THE NEW UNCROWNED CZAR NIKITA

"SIMPLE MEALS" OF THE NEW CZARS AND THEIR GUESTS

USSR

"THERE ARE NO CLASSES IN SOVIET RUSSIA"

21A

21 A

**THE NEW "CZARS"**

*of the Soviet regime and their servants have all they want in the "paradise" at the expense of robbing their citizens, especially those of working class.*







**"WE WILL BURY YOU"**

was the open threat of Nikita Khrushchev, that the United States would be taken over by a combination of "liberation wars" and inside subversion. Slogans, paralyzing the will to resist communist aims, such as "Better red, than

dead", coupled with well-planted agents and "useful fools" (28) to foment hatred and strife at home show that "he meant business". Nikita's successors are working more cleverly toward the same goal.

**CONCLUSIONS**

OF THE KERSTEN COMMITTEE ON THE COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

Because of the foregoing basic findings, we conclude:

1. That communism is a criminal conspiracy purposely designed to and deliberately directed at the enslavement of all mankind and the establishment of a world colonial empire.
2. That this conspiracy which enslaved over 800 million people is now engaged in the process of consolidating its empire and preparing for the total absorption with the still free nations.
3. That the vast majority of the people throughout the world are not aware of the existence of this conspiracy and this constitutes a great potential force against communism.
4. That any trade by the nations of the free world with the Communist empire, whether it be in raw materials or consumer commodities, will assist the Kremlin in consolidating its empire and will strike a demoralizing blow at nations that had the free world.
5. That whenever there is a period of weakness or inaction among the nations of the non-Communist world the Soviet Union capitalizes on these conditions and advances its ends by propaganda, subversion, internal disorders, and aggression without regard to the alternative of general war.
6. That the Kremlin is now engaged in an all-out propaganda offensive for the achievement of general coexistence between the Communist empire and the free world in order to gain time before the free world can in its real opinion decide and declare the free world alliance and therefore the war the world has won.
7. That the moral and political principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence should serve as a guide to American policy toward the nations and peoples enslaved by communism.
8. That the continued occupation of the captive nations by Soviet Communist power is the most serious of the growing menace of war and stands as a threat to the security of the United States.
9. That the time was never more opportune in the world situation more demanding for a bold, positive political offensive by the United States and the entire free world.

**IRAQ SAVED  
TURKEY SAVED**

**LITHUANIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND 99 MILLION VICTIMS ARE KNOCKING ON THE CONSCIENCE OF THE FREE WORLD.**

**WHEN WILL THERE BE A SECOND NUREMBERG TRIAL FOR THE COMMUNIST MURDERERS?**

**WAR IS CRUCIAL TEST: LBJ**

**FOR THE COMMUNIST MURDERERS?**

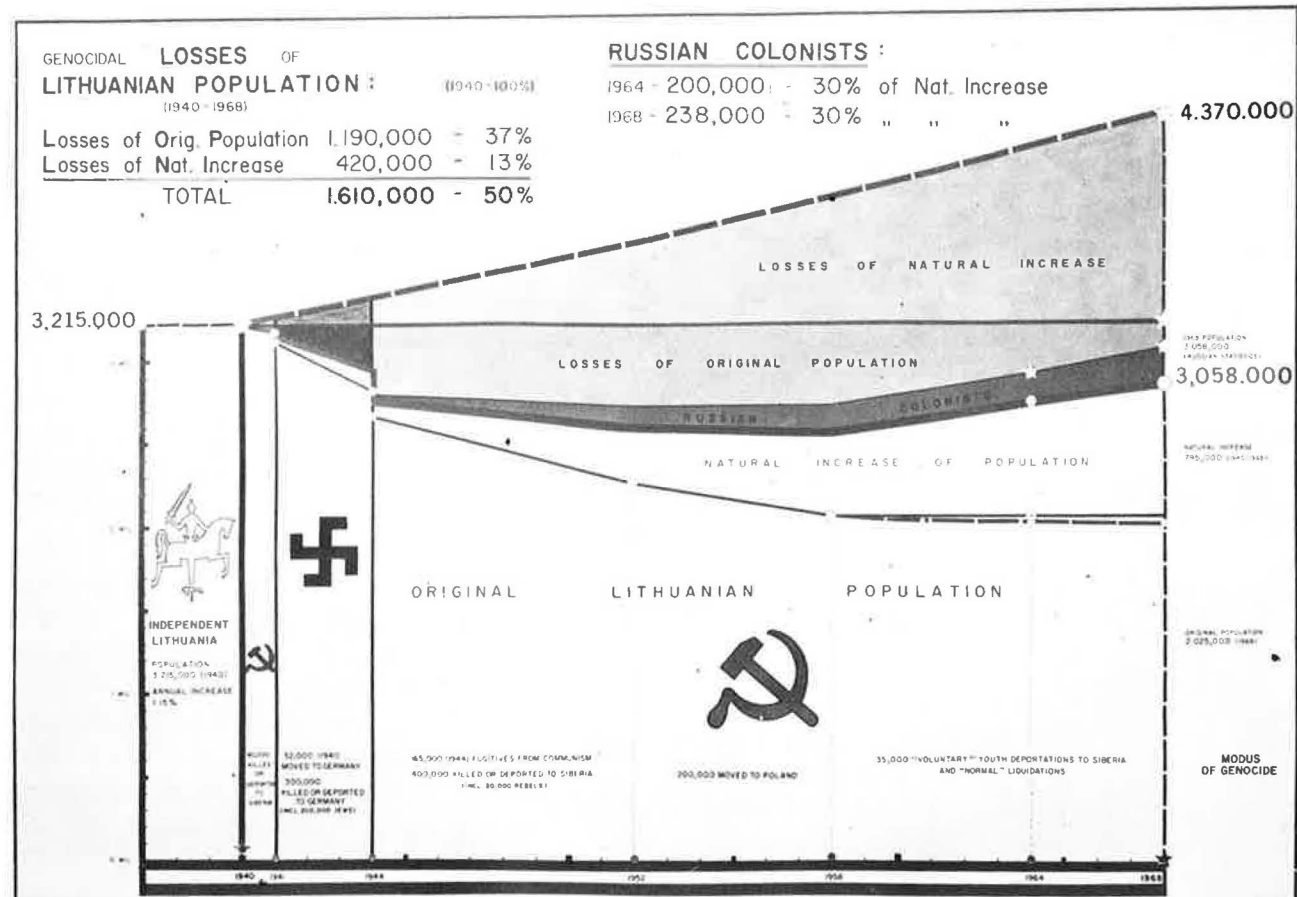
**CONCLUSIONS**

of the Kersten Committee are paralleled with the growing will of the free people to resist communism. The American fighters of the Viet Nam war are telling also, that the war is worth fighting, since it is a war for freedom of mankind, including freedom of USA.

**"This is not only a summary of the experiences of eyewitnesses, IT IS AN INDICTMENT BEFORE GOD OF THE EVIL LOOSE IN THE WORLD IN THE FORM OF THE DOCTRINE OF COMMUNISM AND ITS INSTRUMENT, THE SOVIET UNION.**

It is, at the same time, a plea to all the free peoples to resist the encroachments and blandishments of a philosophy and system that can only result in the elimination of human dignity, the rights of man, and the hope of the future generations yet unborn. The testimony received by the Committee is the cry of hundreds of millions of tortured tongues, that **THERE IS A FATE WORSE THAN DEATH, A SORROW MORE BITTER THAN THE GRAVE...**" — wrote the Kersten Committee. (16).

99 millions of communist-killed victims and hundreds of millions of communist enslaved people are joining that appeal and asking the free world: **"WHEN THERE BE A SECOND NUREMBERG TRIAL FOR THE COMMUNIST CRIMINALS?"**



POPULATION OF LITHUANIA				
YEAR	ORIGINAL POPULATION	NAT. INCREASE SINCE 1940	RUSSIAN COLONISTS	TOTAL
1940	3,215,000	---	---	3,215,000
„44	2,823,000	105,000	?	2,928,000
„52	2,260,000	340,000	?	2,600,000
„58	2,060,000	515,000	?	2,560,000
„64	2,038,000	670,000	200,000	2,908,000
1968	2,025,000	795,000	238,000!	3,058,000!

**28 YEAR**

1940 - LITHUANIAN STATISTICS  
 1964 - SOV. RUSSIAN  
 1968 - „ „

**THE RED ARMY UNITS, CONSISTING OF 150,000 TO 200,000 MEMBERS, ARE NOT INCLUDED.**

**TIMETABLE OF OCCUPATION AND ENSLAVEMENT OF LITHUANIA**

1938	Baltic Sector within NKVD of the USSR formed. Head of the Sector — V. G. Dekanozov.	July 1	Lietuvos Seimas (Diet of Lithuania) dispersed. Law to organize "Militia" passed.
1939			Pension law changed to fit the needs of Bolsheviks.
Aug. 23	Stalin — Hitler Pact: Lithuania to Germany, Latvia and Estonia to Soviet Russia.	July 3	Judges of the Supreme Court of Lithuania fired. Lithuanian Army declared "Lithuanian People's Army". "Politruks" — Political Leaders introduced.
Sept. 28	Secret Protocol to the Stalin — Hitler Pact: Lithuania to Russia, except triangle of Suvalkai.		Law "For confiscation of property of citizens, who went into hiding" passed.
Oct. 10	Soviet Union — Lithuanian Mutual Assistance Pact imposed: Lithuania forced to accept Russian military bases.		"Law of Court Martial" changed. Movie Films of Lithuanian production forbidden.
Oct. 11	NKVD Order N.o 001223 to launch preparations for liquidation of the "anti-Soviet element" in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.	July 5	Elections to the "People's Diet" proclaimed.
(1939)	Map of "Lithuanian SSR, First Edition 1939" by the Red Army issued.	July 7	Preparations to arrest leading Lithuanians ordered.
1940		July 11	The first mass arrests: about 2000 leading Lithuanians arrested.
June 14	Soviet Union sent Ultimatum to Lithuania.	July 12	Liquidation of Home Guard proclaimed.
June 15	Occupation of Lithuania by the Red Army. President of Lithuania, Antanas Smetona, went abroad.	July 13	Law of Amnesty passed. Law of State Control changed.
June 17	Justas Paleckis, known communist, "assigned" by the Russians as Prime Minister and the puppet government of Lithuania formed. Drastic order issued to keep economic life of the country "normal." Payments from saving and bank accounts limited to 250 Litas per week. (About \$42)	July 14	"Election to People's Diet" with only one list of candidates, selected by the Communist Party. "Election results" published in London by the Soviet Embassy, 24 hours before the polls were closed. Election prolonged by the puppet president until July 15th 10:00pm.
June 20	All wages raised 20%.	July 15	"Election to People's Diet" continued.
June 22	All free business transactions with foreign countries forbidden.	July 16	Order to deport Antanas Merkys, Prime Minister, and Juozas Urbys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with their families to Russia.
June 30	Law, permitting to hire judges and prosecutors without any education, declared. Molotov to the Foreign Minister of the puppet government: "The leaders of the Soviet Union have decided to incorporate the Baltic States into the family of the Soviet Republics".	July 20	Law to liquidate the offices of Military Commanders of the counties published. "Politruks" for Lithuanian Police introduced.
		July 21	Meeting of the "People's Diet".
		July 22	Lithuania proclaimed "Socialistic Soviet Republic". Resolution passed "humbly requesting" that Lithuania be admitted into the "family of the brotherly Soviet Republics".

- |          |   |            |  |
|----------|---|------------|--|
| July 22  | Land declared property of the State. Nationalization of Banks, Insurance and Industry declared.   | Nov. 25    | Russian 'Rubel' as legal Lithuania's currency declared: Litas — 0.9 Rubel (Prior to occupation one dollar was about 5.5 Litas)   |
| July 26  | The Council of State dispersed.   | Nov. 28    | NKVD (Guzevičius) order No. 0054 to prepare for liquidation of "anti-soviet element" according to the Moscow's Order No. 001223.   |
| July 27  | State Commission for Agriculture formed to take over the land.  | Dec. 7     | NKVD (Gladkov's) order No. 39 to guard frontier with Byelorussia.  |
| July 29  | Law to direct and operate the whole economy of the country published.   | 1941       |  |
| July 30  | The last day to register all requirements to and payments from persons abroad.  | Jan. 10    | Soviet Russia agreed to pay "Judas silver" to Germany for the Lithuanian triangle of Suvalkai.   |
| July 31  | The last day to turn in into the Bank of Lithuania all gold and silver coins, foreign currency and documents of all kinds of savings and assets abroad. | Jan. 21    | NKVD (Guzevičius) Order No. 2/92 to take stock of religious life in Lithuania according to a Moscow's plan.  |
| Aug. 1   | The first article about "Alex Stachanov" and his "wondrous" work records published.   | March 25   | Litas taken out of circulation. All savings in banks over 1000 Litas confiscated.  |
| Aug. 2   | New text of oath for judges issued.   | April 12   | NKVD (Gladkov's) Order No. 0025 for tracing the escaped victims throughout Lithuania and the Union.  |
| Aug. 3   | Lithuania "accepted" as "Socialistic Republic" into Soviet Union.   | April 25   | NKVD (Gladkov's) Order No. 0023 on organization of the "operative accounting" and to prepare for deportation until June 1st, 1941.   |
| Aug. 4   | "Manifestations of joy" officially organized by the Communist Party. "Who doesn't work — doesn't eat" — headlines during the "manifestations".          | April 26   | NKVD / MVD Order No. 3/6 for the use of NKVD troops in "operational accounting" of persons on the "classified list".   |
| Aug. 7/8 | Conference of all Lithuanian teachers and educators called at Kaunas to "outline the new requirements".   | May 7      | Gen. Bogdanov's, Commander of the NKVD Frontier Army, Instruction pertaining the guard over the Iron Curtain.  |
| Aug. 14  | The last day to turn in all shares, bonds, obligation papers etc. into the Bank of Lithuania.   | May 23     | NKVD (Gladkov's) Order No. 0037 in carrying out the directive No. 77 of Merkulov, NKVD Commissar of USSR; a special organization was established to carry out the deportation. |
| Aug. 25  | "Constitution of Lithuanian SSR" passed.  | May 27     | NKGB (Bykov's) Order No. 5/2620 to deport families of the refugees.  |
| Sept. 27 | The order for liquidation of all private stores issued.   | June 14/22 | The first mass deportation to Siberia: 34,260 persons deported.  |
| Oct. 2   | NKVD (Gladkov's) order "to take into account all priests" issued.   | June 22    | German-Russian War started.  |
| Oct. 5   | Prices of most commodities raised 50%.  |            |  |
| Oct. 8   | Nationalization of all sea going and inland water ships announced   |            |  |
| Oct. 10  | The Bank of Lithuania officially made a branch of USSR State Bank.  |            |  |
| Oct. 28  | Hotels, drugstores and drug industry nationalized.  |            |  |
| Oct. 31  | All larger houses nationalized.   |            |  |
| Nov. 4   | Employees Pension and Relief Fund nationalized.   |            |  |
| Nov. 5/6 | The second mass arrest: about 6000 Lithuanians arrested.  |            |  |
| Nov. 23  | Retail prices raised 100% to 400%.  |            |  |

*Poni Respublikos prezidentas*  
*Valdotei suguma suvedamas laisvas,*  
*šiuo būnuj. Lietuvos Respublikos ministro*  
*pirmininkas A. Merkys ir vėnesis iškely*  
*ministras Urbšys, kate su ju Seimams,*  
*veikia 1940 m. 15 Lietuvos teritorijos, su-*  
*po pareigos Lietuvos valdotei, su Sovietų*  
*Sąjunga apgyvendinti.*  
*prašau Tavo, pone prezidento,*  
*patikimo.*

*Uždavus*  
*Antanas Reikels*  
*Ministras*

*Kaunas*  
*1940 m. VII mėn.*

*Frontiera i su Rusia*  
*Praciniui*  
*Respublikos prezidento*

*Kaunas*  
*1940 m. VII mėn.*



Shustin, Chief of the NKVD.

With a dash of his pen, by a simple resolution written with red ink, he puts out the lives of 78 Latvians:

"Considering the social danger they represent, all must be shot."  
 —S. Shustin—June 26, 1941.

Translation from Lithuanian

"To Mr. President of the Republic:

For reasons of State security, I hold that it is necessary to deport from the territory of Lithuania, as persons dangerous to the Lithuanian State, and to settle in the Soviet Union, the former Prime Minister of the Republic of Lithuania, A. Merkys, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Urbšys, together with their families.

Mr. President, I ask for your consent.

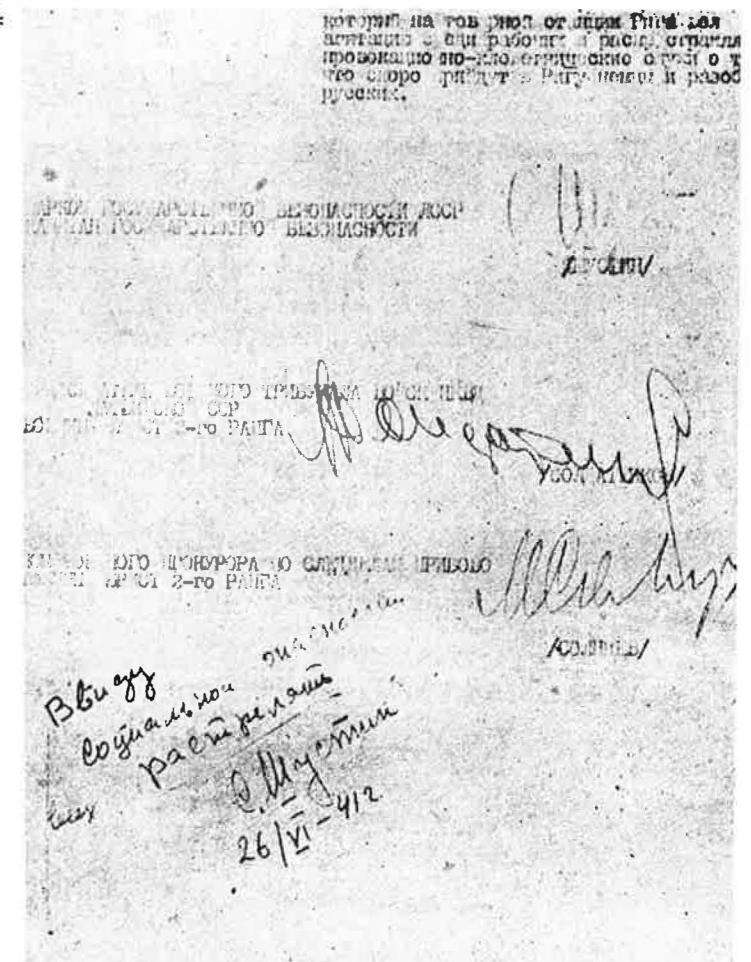
(signed) M. GEDVILA  
 Minister of Internal Affairs

Kaunas, 16th July 1940.

I confirm and consent.

(signed) J. PALECKIS  
 President of the Republic

Kaunas, 16th July 1940."





# THE FIRST GENOCIDE INSTRUCTION

On November 28, 1940, the NKVD issued the following instruction for the preparation of genocide on a vast scale, in the execution of the order No. 001223 of the NKVD of the USSR of October 11, 1939:

*Strictly Secret*

## ORDER

of the People's Commissar of the Interior of the Lithuanian SSR for the year 1940

Contents: Regarding negligence in accounting for the anti-Soviet and socially alien element.

No. 0054 Kaunas, 28th November 1940

In connection with the great pollution of the republic of Lithuania with anti-Soviet and socially alien elements, accounting acquires an especially great importance.

It is important for operational workers to know how many former policemen, White Guards, former officers, and members and such like of anti-Soviet political parties and organizations are on Lithuanian territory, and where such elements are concentrated.

This is necessary in order to gauge the strength of the counterrevolution and to direct the operational agent apparatus for the digestion and liquidation thereof.

Despite the importance of keeping all such accounts, our operational organs did not seriously undertake this task.

The data gathered by the agent-investigative apparatus remains scattered in cabinets of operational collaborators without being properly used.

*Executing the order No. 001223 of the NKVD of the USSR regarding accounting for the anti-Soviet element and the liquidation of negligence in this work,*

## I ORDER:

1. Chiefs of operational departments in the main office and of the county branches and precincts, must take over within 3 days all files and cases on record with Special Department One — the formular files and persons named therein.

2. Within 10 days, transfer to SPO I all anti-Soviet elements listed in the alphabetical files (index accounting).

3. At the same time, undertake the tabulation and screening of all anti-Soviet and socially alien elements found on the territory of the Lithuanian republic and transfer them to the jurisdiction of operational accounting in SPO I.

4. Accounts of persons listed in agent reports and in the alphabetical files (index accounting) are to be consolidated in SPO I of the NKVD of the LSSR, for which purpose special cards must be prepared concerning each person transferred by the county branches and precincts of the NKVD and by the City Board for Vilnius, and such cards must be transmitted to SPO I.

5. Index accounting must embrace all persons who, by reason of their social and political background, national-chauvinistic and religious convictions, and moral and political instability, are opposed to the socialist order and thus might be used for anti-Soviet purposes by the intelligence services of foreign countries and by counter-revolutionary centers.

These elements include:

a) All former members of anti-Soviet political parties, organizations and groups: Trotskyists, Rightists, Socialist Revolutionaries, Mensheviks, Social Democrats, Anarchists, and such like;

b) All former members of national-chauvinistic anti-Soviet parties, organizations and groups: Nationalists, Young Lithuania, Voldemarists, Populists, Christian Democrats, members of Nationalist terrorist organizations ("The Iron Wolf"), active members of student fraternities, active members of the Riflemen's Association (the National Guard), and the Catholic terrorist organization "The White Steed";

c) Former military police, policemen, former employees of the political and criminal police and of the prisons;

d) Former officers of the Tsarist, Petlyura, and other armies;

e) Former officers and members of the military courts of the armies of Lithuania and Poland;

f) Former political bandits and volunteers of the White and other armies;

g) Persons expelled from the Communist Party and Comm-Youth for anti-Party offenses;

h) All deserters, political emigrees, re-emigrants, repatriates, and contrabandists;

i) All citizens of foreign countries, representatives of foreign firms, employees of offices of foreign countries, former citizens of foreign countries, former employees of legations, concerns, concessions and stock companies of foreign countries;

j) Persons maintaining personal contacts and correspondence abroad, with foreign legations and consulates, Esperantists and Philatelists;

k) Former employees of the departments of ministries (from Referents upwards)\*;

l) Former workers of the Red Cross and Polish refugees;

m) Religionists (priests, pastors), sectarians and the active worshipers of religious congregations;

n) Former noblemen, estate owners, merchants, bankers, businessmen (who availed themselves of hired labor), shop owners, proprietors of hotels and restaurants.

6. In preparing index accounts of the anti-Soviet element, all sources must be utilized, including: agency (informers') reports, special investigative materials, data of the Party and Soviet organizations, statements of citizens, depositions of arrested persons, and other data. As a rule, statements

\* "Referent" means an expert adviser on a particular problem, a rapporteur responsible to the head of a department in the ministry.

and other official materials must first be verified by means of agents.

7. Operational Departments and county branches and precincts must prepare separate rosters of persons subject to accounting who have moved elsewhere, and must take steps to trace them. The cards regarding the persons sought must be filled in and sent to SPO I.

8. Formular files must be instituted and placed in the active agency account (the process of gathering verifying reports by the network of agent informers) of former activists of anti-Soviet political parties and organizations (Trotskyists, Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries, Nationalist associations, and the like), counter-revolutionary religious authorities (priests, mullas, pastors), responsible collaborators of the police, ministries, foreign firms and the like, in accordance with available data concerning their anti-Soviet activity.

9. Chiefs of SPO I of the NKVD of the LSSR must report to me daily regarding progress made under this order.

10. This order is to be discussed in operational consultations, and concrete measures for its execution must be provided for.

*People's Commissar of the Interior  
of the Lithuanian SSR*

(Signed) Guzevičius

The copy is authentic:

(Signature illegible)

(Commissar Guzevicius was born in Moscow)

**ORDER**

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

**C O N T E N T S :**

On the organization of the operative accounting in the county branches of the NKGB.—  
No. 0023.

No. 0023 of 25 April 1941.

City of Kaunas.

A fighting task has been placed upon the NKGB organs of Lithuania by the party and government — the purging of the Lithuanian SSR from the counter-revolutionary and hostile element.

We shall be able to effect this important political objective successfully and speedily only if the operative accounting is well arranged.

Practical experience of the work of the NKGB of the LSSR shows that the most important and, in the past, most active collaborators of the bourgeois organs of the government, army and intelligence institutions, also of the former counter-revolutionary political parties and organizations, frequently do not fall within the field of observation of the NKGB organs and are not fully screened.

Existence of a large contingent of persons, subject to operative accounting under Order No. 001223 of the NKVD of the USSR, dated 11 October 1939, regardless of concrete data concerning their anti-Soviet activities, obligates the NKGB of the LSSR at the present time, because of the activation of the counter-revolutionary element on the territory of the LSSR, to specify separately in its accounting work and screening of the counter-revolutionary and hostile elements, the categories of particularly dangerous persons, whose accounting must be organized in first priority order and within the shortest time possible.

In view thereof, the county branches and subdivisions of the NKGB must immediately organize the accounting of all the accountable element, in conformance with the instructions given you during the briefing consultation and in our directives.

Noting the quite unsatisfactory performance of the accounting up to the present, we consider the continuation of such a situation intolerable in any event.

**I THEREFORE ORDER:**

1. Individually all Commanders of the county branches and subdivisions and their deputies to organize immediately the work of performance of the

proper operative accounting of all the accountable element.

2. In the first place, to expose, take under account and furnish to the NKGB of the LSSR detailed data concerning the accountable element, in conformance with the listing of the accountable element enclosed herewith.

3. By 5 May 1941, to supply the NKGB of the Lithuanian SSR with the data regarding the number of persons already taken into account by you according to the listing of the categories enclosed herewith.

4. To organize immediately the factual rechecking of the accounted-for contingent by places of residence, and to start a file-formular or an accounting folder for each, and to register same with the 2nd Division of the NKGB of the LSSR (See: Order No. 001223 of the NKVD of the USSR of 11 October 1939).

5. To start the scrutiny of the archives, also the exposal of the persons of the aforesaid categories through the existing agency (network), and simultaneously to verify their location as to place of residence, so that they be taken into operative accounting immediately.

6. Tracing files must be opened for all persons of this category, whose whereabouts could not be ascertained at their former place of residence, in conformance with Order No. 001530 of the NKVD of the USSR of 9 December 1940, and to direct these files for publication of persons wanted in the Lithuanian SSR — to the 2nd Division of the NKGB of the LSSR.

7. Every 5 days (the 5th, 10th, 15th, etc.) to submit to the 2nd Division of the NKGB of the LSSR a summary of the results of the work in compliance with this order as per enclosed form.

8. I reiterate that, alongside the work of accounting and tracing of the contingents enumerated hereinabove, the apparatus of the NKGB must con-

duct the exposal and organize the accounting and screening of the residual contingents subject to accounting who are not listed in the aforesaid summary, namely: members of the parties — Krikdems (Christian Democrats), Lyaudininki (Populists), Esdeks (Social Democrats), Essers (Social Revolutionaries), leadership personnel and active members of the Ateitininki (Catholic Youths) and other Catholic organizations, also the rank and file personnel of the parties and organizations whose leadership is subject to primary priority accounting according to the present order — (rank and file Tautininki (Nationalists), Shaulisty (National Guardsmen), etc.).

*NOTE:* Detailed listing of the categories subject to accounting will be additionally forwarded within the next few days.

In the event of omission of certain categories in the prepared lists, — supplement same and inform us.

9. All work of accounting of the persons of the listed categories must be completed and formulated by 1 June 1941.

Once again I forewarn the Commanders of the county branches of the NKGB and their deputies that the success and achievement of the objective of our measures for the crushing of the counter-revolution depend on the timely, precise and instant organization of the operative accounting.

10. For the task of organization and direction of the accounting work, an operative group is created hereby within the 2nd Division of the NKGB, composed of:

1. Deputy Commander of the 2nd Division, Lieutenant of the State Security Forces  
— comrade MEDVEDEV
2. Operative Plenipotentiary of KRO (Counter-Intelligence Division)  
— comrade YERIGO
3. Operative Plenipotentiary of SPO (Social Political Division)  
— comrade GADLYAUSKAS.

— who are to be relieved of all other work.

*SUPPLEMENT:* listing and accounting forms.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE SECURITY OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR

SENIOR MAJOR OF THE STATE SECURITY FORCES—

(signed) GLADKOV

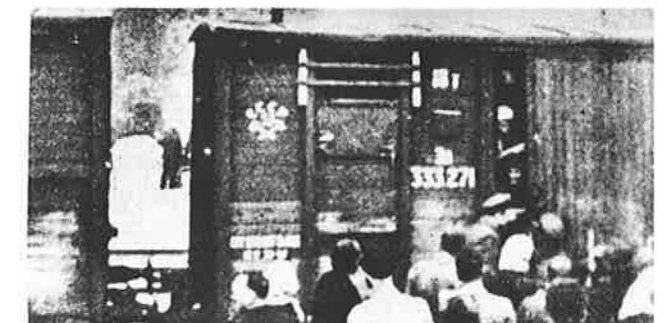
Authentic —

Codifier of the Secretariat:

(Signed) SEMYOKHINA



It starts in a NKVD truck



A long way to Siberia in a cattle car



A typical concentration camp



The final resting place of prisoners in Siberia

**"PEOPLE'S ENEMIES"**

DAILY SUMMARY No. ....

Of the account of the anti-Soviet, criminal and socially dangerous element in the county of. ....

For .....1941

**SECTION ONE**

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

**LITHUANIAN NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION.**

- a) Leading personnel of the organization of Tautininki (Nationalists):
  1. Committee members, beginning with apylinkės (districts) up to the main leadership
  2. Activists agitators (according to data)
  3. Regular contributors to the political press of the Tautininki
- b) Leadership of the organization "Jaunoji Lietuva" (Young Lithuania):
  1. Chiefs of the subdivisions beginning with apylinkės (districts) up to members of the supreme board
  2. Activists-agitators (according to data)
  3. Regular responsible contributors to the magazines — "Jaunoji Karta" (The Young Generation) and "Akademikas" (The Academician)
- v) Leading personnel of the organization of Tautininki and Voldemarists among the inteligentsia and studentry —
  1. Neo-Lithuania
  2. Filiae Lithuaniae
  3. The Geležinis Vilkas (The Iron Wolf)
  4. Lietuva (Lithuania)
  5. Vilnija (The Vilnius Area)
  6. Romuva
  7. Plienas (The Steel)
  8. Ateitininki (Catholic Students "Future" Fraternity)
  9. Ramovė (reserve officers)
  - g) Leadership of the association of merchants-industrialists ("Verslininkų Sajunga") central and county committeemen (according to data)

- d) Former leadership of the Chamber of Labor (Darbo Rūmai) — (central committeemen)
- e) Members of the central and county boards of the teachers association named after Basanavičius
- zh) The entire membership of the Voldemarist organization "The Iron Wolf," regular contributors to the magazines — "Žygis" (Action) and "Tėvų Žemė" (The Fatherland)
- z) Leading personnel of the organization "Šaulių Sajunga" (The National Guard) — from platoon commanders to commander in-chief of the association; members of the central board, members of the association's staff, members of councils of the subdivisions — companies, regiments, both male and female. Regular contributors to the magazine "Trimitas" (The Trumpet)
- i) Catholic organizations:
  1. Members of the central Catholic Action
  2. Editors of Catholic newspapers
  3. Leadership of the Christian Democratic Party
  4. Leadership of the association "Darbo Federacija" (Federation of Labor)
  5. Leadership of the "Pavasarniki" (The Spring — Catholic youth association)
  6. Leadership of "The White Steed"
- k) Leftist bourgeois parties:
  1. Liaudininki (The Populists) (in the presence of the material data)
  2. Social-Democrats (likewise)
  3. Zionists-Socialists (likewise)

**POLISH NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION**

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

ty" (PS) and regular contributors to the press organs (according to data)

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

**JEWISH NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION**

- a) Leading personnel of the Zionist organizations and regular contributors to the press organs (county committeemen and upwards)
- b) Leading personnel of the "Bund" and regular contributors of their press organs (county committeemen and upwards)
- v) Leading personnel of the Jewish militarized and fascist formations:
  1. "Association of Jewish Veterans of the Wars for Lithuanian Independence" (committeemen)
  2. "Association of Jewish Combatants" (county committeemen and upwards)
  3. "Betar", "El-Al" (town committeemen and upwards)

**RUSSIAN WHITE—EMIGREE FORMATIONS**

- a) All members of the organization "Fraternal Russian Truth" (BRP)
- b) All members of the organization "Russian Fascist Association" (RFS)
- v) All members of the organization "General Russian Warriors Association" (ROVS)
- g) All members of the organization "National Labor Association of the New Generation" (NTSNP)
- d) All members of the organization "Mladorossy" (Young Russians)

**UKRANIAN NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION**

- a) All members of the "Union of Ukrainian Nationalists" (OUN)

- b) All members of the "Ukrainian National Democratic Union (UNDO)

**WHITERUTHENIAN NATIONAL COUNTER-REVOLUTION**

- a) Leading personnel of all nationalistic counter-revolutionary Whiteruthenian (Byelorussian) formations and regular contributors to the press organs (county committeemen and upwards)
- a) Active participants of the bands of — Plechavičius, Bermond-Avalov, von der Goltz, Grigaliūnas-Glovackis, who had campaigned against the Soviets in Lithuania
- b) Trotskyists
- c) Essers (Socialist Revolutionaries) (if material data available)

**SECTION TWO**

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

1. Commanding personnel of the police
2. Members of the ordinary police ranks — according to data
3. Gendarmes (military police)
4. Prison wardens (leading personnel)
5. Ordinary prison guard personnel — according to data
6. Security officers of the Žvalgyba, Saugumas
7. Criminal police officers — leadership personnel
8. Ordinary employees of the criminal police — according to data
9. Officers of the 2nd (intelligence) Section of the General Staff of the Lithuanian Army
10. Provocateurs of the security office
11. Polish policemen (commanding personnel)
12. Members of the police ranks (Polish) — according to data
13. Security employees of former Poland
14. Officers of the intelligence and counter-intelligence sections of former Poland
15. Prison wardens of former Poland — leadership personnel
16. Prison guards of the ranks — according to data
17. Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Frontier Guard Corps of former Poland

### SECTION THREE

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

1. Basic referents (government bureau counselors).
2. Directors of the departments and upwards
3. County prefects
4. Military commandants of counties
5. Prosecuting state attorneys
6. Members of the field summary courts martial
7. Members of the military courts
8. Members of the Supreme Tribunal
9. Members of the Appellate Chambers
10. Members of the Circuit Courts who had taken part in political trials
11. Inquestors (investigators) of the especially important trials
12. Estate owners (who had owned upward of 100 hectares of land or individual enterprises)
13. Sizable manufacturers (whose enterprises were nationalized)
14. Sizable merchants and sizable home owners (turnover in excess of 250,000 Litas annually or assets valued at — 250,000 Litas)
15. Former prosecuting attorneys and judges of former Poland who had contact with political trials.

### SECTION FOUR

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

1. Officers of the Lithuanian army (according to data)
2. Officers of the former Polish army (according to data)
3. All officers of the White armies, counter-intelligences and punitive organs

### SECTION FIVE

Criminal element continuing to engage in criminal activities

### SECTION SIX

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

### SECTION SEVEN

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

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

### SECTION EIGHT

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

1. Members of families of the participants of counter-revolutionary nationalist organizations, whose (family) heads passed into an outlaw status and are in hiding from government organs
2. Members of families of the participants of counter-revolutionary organizations whose (family) heads had been sentenced to VMN (the supreme penal measure—death. *The Translator*)

3. Families of the repressed for counter-revolutionary activities
4. Families of the traitors of the homeland (who had fled abroad)

### SECTION NINE

Refugees from former Poland

NOTATION:

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

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

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

COMMANDER:

..... " ..... " ..... 1941

City of—

I.

*Strictly Secret*

### ABSTRACT

on formularization of the files for arrest and deportation.

#### 1. The file for arrest.

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

### ANNOTATION:

1. Accounting index card No. 1 for Department 2 of the NKGB.
2. Transcript of the basic documents of the file (the decision to arrest, the abstract, the inventory of the property, etc.) must be left in the county branch, too, for further utilization.

#### 2. The file for deportation.

1. The folder
2. Description of the papers found in the file.
3. The verification (of the whereabouts).
4. Transcript of the decision to arrest the head of the family (or an abstract of the inquest file of the person already arrested).
5. The decision to deport.
6. The inventory of the property.
7. The report of the collaborator who conducted the operation.

### ANNOTATION:

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

Attest — (signed) RODIONOV

II

*Strictly secret.*

Exemplar No. .... 2

### MEMO

The verification of the whereabouts must be conducted in a most cautious conspiratorial manner. In verifying the whereabouts utilize:

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

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

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

4. Under the pretext of passportization and grain deliveries, in case of necessity — dispatch the

operational personnel and militia workers for the task of identification (in every such case, the action must proceed only in behalf of the passport desks of the militia).

III.

Strictly Secret

Exemplar No. ...2

MEMO

Regarding Property Status.

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

1. The number of hectares owned prior to the establishment of the Soviet rule in Lithuania and arable land, forests, pastures to be indicated separately.
2. The number of horses owned.
3. Large horned cattle.
4. Small cattle.
5. Living structures.
6. Farming structures.
7. Agricultural machinery and inventory: flailers, seeders, reapers, indicating also — mechanical or horse traction.
8. Collateral income—mills, smithies, etc.

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

IV.

Strictly Secret.

MEMO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1) Agency materials,
- 2) Archivaria materials,
- 3) Full identifying data regarding the family head (questionnaire)
- 4) Identifying data for the family members (questionnaire)
- 5) Abstract according to agency and official data.
- 6) Detailed abstract of the property status.

## RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE PERPETRATION OF GENOCIDE

Executioners Organized into HQ and Trios

Strictly Secret.

### ORDER

OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF STATE  
SECURITY OF THE LSSR  
For Year 1941.

Contents:

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 SSR, State Security Commissar of 3rd Rank—comrade MERKULOV,—

#### I ORDER:

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.

II. To request the Narkomvnyudiel (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 operators 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 GUSKQV.
- 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.

#### 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 LIKHVIN-TZEV.

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

#### 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.

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—comrade 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 Security—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 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 BABSKEY.

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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 21. Švenčionys county.

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

b) Chief of Department 5 of the NKGB of the LSSR, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade MIKHAILOV.

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

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):

a) data of the agentura (information by the network of agent-informers);

- b) archival data;
- v) full identifying data regarding head of the family (the questionnaire);
- g) identifying data regarding members of the family (questionnaire);
- d) abstract according to agency and official data, and abstract according to archive data;
- 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 GAPO-NENKO.
  3. Chief of the Railway Militia outpost—comrade DUBOV.
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. **Šiauliai.**
  1. Chief of the ODTO, Junior Lieutenant of State Security—comrade MIKHLIK.
  2. Senior Operational Plenipotentiary—comrade SHILLOV.
  3. Chief of the Railway Militia Outpost—comrade MOZGOVOY.

VIII. The necessary numbers of operational personnel are to be assigned to the Operational Staff and Trios.

Deputy People's Commissar of State Security of the LSSR, Major of State Security—comrade BY-KOV, 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 Narkomvnyudiel—comrade GUZEVIČIUS, is requested to direct local organs of the Militia that they extend collaboration with the organs of the NKGB in carrying out the operation (identification, etc.).

(Written in by hand:) After acquainting yourself with these contents, immediately return same. Do not apprise the operational personnel of the contents of this order.

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

(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)

Strictly Secret

## INSTRUCTION

### Regarding the Procedure for carrying out the Deportation of Anti-Soviet Elements from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

#### 1. General Situation

The deportation of anti-Soviet elements from the Baltic Republics is a task of great political importance. Its successful execution depends upon the extent to which the district operative "troikas" and operative headquarters are capable of carefully working out a plan for executing the operations and for anticipating everything indispensable.

Moreover, care must be taken that the operations are carried out without disturbances and panic, so as not to permit any demonstrations and other troubles not only on the part of those to be deported, but also on the part of a certain section of the surrounding population hostile to the Soviet administration.

Instructions as to the procedure for conducting the operations are given below. They should be adhered to, but in individual cases the collaborators engaged in carrying out the operations shall take into account the special character of the concrete conditions of such operations and, in order correctly to appraise the situation, may and must adopt other decision directed to the same end, viz., to fulfil the task entrusted to them without noise and panic.

#### 2. Procedure of Instructing

The instructing of operative groups by the district "troika" shall be done as speedily as possible on the day before the beginning of the operations, taking into consideration the time necessary for travelling to the scene of operations.

The district "troika" shall previously prepare the necessary transport for conveyance of the operative groups in the village to the scene of operations.

On the question of allocating the necessary number of motor-cars and waggons for transport, the district "troika" shall consult the leaders of the Soviet party organized on the spot.

Premises for the issue of instructions must be carefully prepared in advance, and their capacity,

exits and entrances and the possibility of intrusion by strangers must be considered.

Whilst instructions are being issued the building must be carefully guarded by operative workers.

Should anybody from amongst those participating in the operation fail to appear for instructions, the district "troika" shall at once take steps to replace the absentee from a reserve which shall be provided in advance.

Through police officers the "troika" shall notify to those assembled a division of the government for the deportation of a prescribed number contingent of anti-Soviet elements from the territory of the said republic or region. Moreover, they shall briefly explain what the deportees represent.

The special attention of the (local) Soviet party workers gathered for instructions shall be drawn to the fact that the deportees are enemies of the Soviet people and that the possibility of an armed attack on the part of the deportees cannot be excluded.

#### 3. Procedure for Acquisition of Documents

After the general instructions of the operative groups, documents regarding the deportees should be issued to such groups. The deportees' personal files must be previously collected and distributed among the operative groups, by communes and villages, so that when they are being given out there shall be no delays.

After receipt of personal files, the senior member of the operative group shall acquaint himself with the personal affairs of the families which he will have to deport. He shall, moreover, ascertain the composition of the family, the supply of essential forms for completion regarding the deportee, the supply of transport for conveyance of the deportee, and he shall receive exhaustive answers to questions not clear to him.

Simultaneously with the issuing of documents, the district "troika" shall explain to each senior member of the operative group where the families to be exported are situated and shall describe the route to be followed to the place of deportation. The roads to be taken by the operative personnel with the deported families to the railway station for en-

trainment shall be indicated. It is also essential to indicate where reserve military groups are stationed, should it be necessary to call them out during trouble of any kind.

The possession and state of arms and ammunition of the entire operative personnel shall be checked. Weapons must be in complete battle readiness and magazines loaded, but the cartridge shall not be slipped into the rifle breech. Weapons shall be used only as a last resort, when the operative group is attacked or threatened with attack or when resistance is offered.

#### 4. Procedure for Carrying out Deportations

If the deportation of several families is being carried out in a settled locality, one of the operative workers shall be appointed senior as regards deportation in that village, and under his direction the operative personnel shall proceed to the villages in question. On arrival in the villages, the operative group shall get in touch (observing the necessary secrecy) with the local authorities: the chairman, secretary or members of the village soviets, and shall ascertain from them the exact dwelling-place of the families to be deported.

After this the operative groups, together with the representatives of the local authorities, who shall be appointed to make an inventory of property, shall proceed to the dwellings of the families to be deported. Operations shall be begun at day-break. Upon entering the home of the person to be deported, the senior member of the operative group shall assemble the entire family of the deportee into one room, taking all necessary precautionary measures against any possible trouble.

After the members of the family have been checked in conformity with the list, the location of those absent and the number of sick persons shall be ascertained, after which they shall be called upon to give up their weapons. Irrespective of whether or not any weapons are delivered, the deportee shall be personally searched and then the entire premises shall be searched in order to discover hidden weapons.

During the search of the premises one of the members of the operative group shall be appointed to keep watch over the deportees.

Should the search disclose hidden weapons in small quantities, these shall be collected by the operative groups and distributed among them. If many weapons are discovered, they shall be piled into the wagon or motor-car which has brought the operative group, after any ammunition in them has been

removed. Ammunition shall be packed together with rifles.

If necessary, a convoy for transporting the weapons shall be mobilized with an adequate guard.

In the discovery of weapons, counter-revolutionary pamphlets, literature, foreign currency, large quantities of valuables etc., a brief report of search shall be drawn up on the spot, wherein the hidden weapons or counter-revolutionary literature shall be indicated. If there is any armed resistance, the question of the necessity of arresting the parties, showing such armed resistance, and of sending them to the district branch of the People's Commissariat of Public Security shall be decided by the district "troika".

A report shall be drawn up regarding the deportees in hiding or sick ones, and this report shall be signed by the representative of the Soviet party organization.

After completion of the search of the deportees they shall be notified that by a Government decision they will be deported to other regions of the Union.

The deportees shall be permitted to take with them household necessities not exceeding 100 kilograms in weight.

1. Suit. 2. Shoes. 3. Underwear. 4. Bedding. 5. Dishes. 6. Glassware. 7. Kitchen-utensils. 8. Foods, an estimated month's supply for a family. 9. Money in their possession. 10. Trunk or box in which to pack articles. It is not recommended that large articles be taken.

If the contingent is deported from rural districts, they shall be allowed to take with them small agricultural stocks — axes, saws, and other articles, so that when boarding the deportation train they may be loaded into special goods wagons.

In order not to mix them with articles belonging to others, the Christian name, patronymic and surname of the deportee and name of the village shall be written on the packed property.

When loading these articles into the carts, measures shall be taken so that the deportee cannot make use of them for purposes of resistance while the column is moving along the highway.

Simultaneously with the task of loading by the operative groups, the representatives of the Soviet party organizations present at the time prepare an inventory of the property and of the manner of its protection in conformity with the instructions received by them.

If the deportee possesses his own means of transport, carts shall be mobilized in the village by

the local authorities, as instructed by the senior member of the operative group.

All persons entering the home of the deportee during the execution of the operations or found there at the moment of these operations must be detained until the conclusion of the operations, and their relationship to the deportee shall be ascertained. This is done in order to disclose persons hiding from the police, gendarmes and other persons. After verification of the identity of the detained persons and establishment of the fact that they are persons in whom the contingent is not interested they shall be liberated.

If the inhabitants of the village begin to gather around the deportees' home while operations are in progress, they shall be called upon to disperse to their own homes, and crowds shall not be permitted to form. If the deportee refuses to open the door of his home, notwithstanding that he is aware that the members of the People's Commissariat for Public Security have arrived, the door must be broken down. In individual cases neighbouring operative groups carrying out operations in that locality shall be called upon to help.

The delivery of the deportees from the village to the meeting place at the railway station must be effected during daylight; care, moreover, should be taken that the assembling of every family shall not last more than two hours.

In all cases throughout the operations firm and decisive action shall be taken, without the slightest excitement, noise and panic.

It is categorically forbidden to take any articles away from the deportees except weapons, counter-revolutionary literature and foreign currency, as also to make use of the food of the deportees.

All participants in the operations must be warned that they will be held legally accountable for attempts to appropriate individual articles belonging to the deportees.

#### 5. Procedure for Separating a Deportee's Family from the Head of the Family.

In view of the fact that a large number of deportees must be arrested and distributed in special camps and that their families must proceed to special settlements in distant regions, it is essential that the operations of removal of both the members of the deportee's family and its head shall be carried out simultaneously, without notifying them of the separation confronting them. After the domiciliary search has been carried out and the appropriate identification documents have been drawn up

in the deportee's home, the operative worker shall complete the documents of the head of the family and deposit them in the latter's personal file, but the documents drawn up for members of his family shall be deposited in the personal file of the deportee's family. The convoy of the entire family to the station shall, however, be effected in one vehicle and only at the station of departure shall the head of the family be placed separately from his family in a car specially intended for heads of families.

During the assembling (of the family) in the home of the deportee the head of the family shall be warned that personal male effects must be packed in a separate suitcase, as a sanitary inspection of the deported men will be made separately from the women and children.

At the stations of entrainment heads of families subject to arrest shall be loaded into cars specially allotted to them, which shall be indicated by operative workers appointed for that purpose.

#### 6. Procedure for conveying the Deportees

The assistants conveying the column of deportees in horse-carts are strictly forbidden to sit in the said carts. The assistants must follow alongside and behind the column of deportees. The senior assistant of the convoy shall from time to time go the rounds of the entire column to check the correctness of the movement.

When the column of the deportees is passing through inhabited places or when encountering passers-by, the convoy must be controlled with particular care; those in charge must see that no attempts are made to escape, and no conversation any kind shall be permitted between the deportees and passers-by.

#### 7. Procedure for Entrainment.

At each point of entrainment a member of the operative "troika" and a person specially appointed for that purpose shall be responsible for entrainment.

On the day of entrainment the chief of the entrainment point, together with the chief of the deportation train and of the conveying military forces of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, shall examine the railway cars provided in order to see that they are supplied with everything necessary, and the chief of the entrainment point shall agree with the chief of the deportation train on the procedure to be observed by the latter in accepting delivery of the deportees.



Red Army men of the conveying forces of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs shall surround the entrainment station.

The senior members of the operative group shall deliver to the chief of the deportation train one copy of the nominal roll of the deportees in each railway-car. The chief of the deportation train shall, in conformity with this list, call out the name of each deportee, shall carefully check every name and assign the deportee's place in the railway-car.

The deportee's effects shall be loaded into the car, together with the deportee, with the exception of the small agricultural inventory, which shall be loaded in a separate car.

The deportees shall be loaded into railway-cars by families; it is permitted to break up a family (with the exception of heads of families subject to arrest). An estimate of twenty-five persons to a car should be observed.

After the railway-car has been filled with the necessary number of families, it shall be locked.

After the people have been taken over and

placed in the deportation train, the chief of the train shall bear responsibility for all persons handed over to him and for their delivery to their destination. After handing over the deportees the senior member of the operative group shall draw up a report on the operation carried out by him and briefly indicate the name of the deportee, whether any weapon and counter-revolutionary literature have been discovered, and also how the operation was carried out.

After having placed the deportees on the deportation train and having submitted reports of the results of the operations to be thus discharged, the members of the operative group shall be considered free and shall act in accordance with the instructions of the chief of the district branch of the People's Commissariat of Public Security.

Deputy People's Commissar of Public Security of the USSR. Commissar of Public Security of the third Rank (signed):

SEROV.

Authentic: (Signature)

## SPYING ON THE CLERGY

### I HEREBY ORDER:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. All cases of anti-Soviet counter-revolutionary manifestations among the clergy must be duly

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

The order stated:

*"Strictly Secret"*

### TO ALL CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNTY BRANCHES OF THE NKVD

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

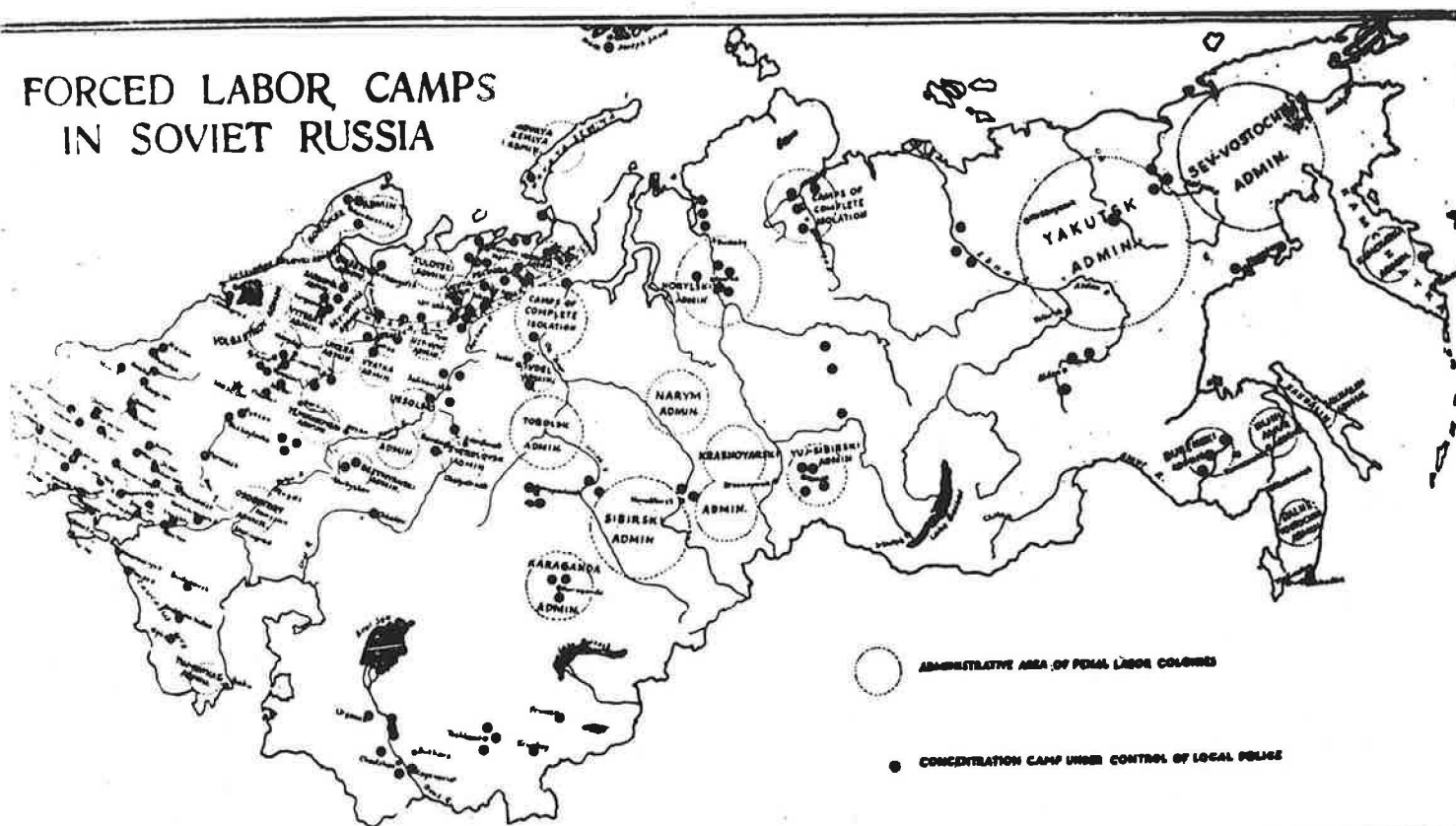
1. By propagating national-chauvinistic "ideas" in a camouflaged way and often openly during services to the faithful inside churches and by endeavoring to influence the faithful against the Soviet rule;

2. By maintaining contact with school age youths (university and high school students and grammar school pupils). According to information at hand, by direction of Bishop Brizgys, priests were assigned to many rectories for the special purpose of illegal activities among the youths: to educate them in a national-chauvinistic spirit and to arouse a hatred for the communist order. The clergy extended this campaign all over Lithuania and it is waged on Sundays through special sermons in churches for the youths, as well as in their homes where the youths gather in groups of 10 or 12, and through agitation among the faithful parents to indoctrinate their children in Catholic principles;

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

In order to combat the hostile activities of the clergy,

## FORCED LABOR CAMPS IN SOVIET RUSSIA



**Slave Labour Camps in the USSR.** Throughout the vast regions of the USSR exist countless concentration camps for forced slave labour with many millions of wretched slaves. Many hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians have been sent to them.

documented and the materials are to be forwarded to the NKVD of the LSSR.

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

12. By the 15th October, c. y., submit to Department Two of the UGB (State Security Board) of the NKVD a memorandum regarding the agency and formular cases instituted against the clergy, and indicate the materials amassed, the operative sources of the clarifying work and the measures you intend to take in the future regarding this work.

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

(GLADKOV)

2 October 1940."

"Strictly Secret

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

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

Acting thereunder, I ORDER the following action:

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

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

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

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

5. Specify internal dissensions within the religious organizations and among the various religious authorities, indicating in detail the basis of

such antagonisms and pointing out concretely among which clergymen such hostile relations exist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(GUZEVIČIUS)

21 January 1941  
Kaunas"

No. 2/92

**CLERGYMEN MUST ABANDON APOSTLESHIP**

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

"Strictly Secret

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

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

I hereby order you, immediately upon receipt of this order, to summon all clergymen (pastors,

vicars, etc.) resident within your jurisdiction and to inform them that they are strictly forbidden to give any religious instruction to children and to demand that each clergyman sign the attached form. The first name and the surname as well as residence of the priest must be entered on the form before he signs it.

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

This order must not be shown to priests.

The signed forms must be returned to me in a package marked confidential, personal, by 10th

...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

May 1941. This order and the unused forms must likewise be returned to me.

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

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE  
COMMITTEE

(BILIS)"

rights of Russia, which it has had in regard to the Lithuanian nation or territory.

Peace Treaty of Russia with Lithuania  
Moscow, July 12, 1920

**THE SECRET PACT OF AUGUST 23, 1939**

Entwickelung geführt werden.  
In jedem Falle werden bei den Regierungen diese Dinge im Wege einer freundschaftlichen Verständigung klären.  
3) Hinsichtlich des Südostens Europas wird von sowjetischer Seite die Interesse an Bessarabien betont. Von deutscher Seite wird das völlige politische Desinteresse an diesen Gebieten erklärt.  
4) Dieses Protokoll wird von beiden Seiten streng geheim behandelt werden.

Moskau, den 23. August 1939

Für die Deutsche Reichsregierung:  
*[Signature]*

In Vollmacht der Regierung der UdSSR:  
*[Signature]*

Artikel V

Dieser Vertrag wird ratifiziert und die Ratifikationsurkunden werden sobald wie möglich in Berlin ausgetauscht werden. Der Vertrag tritt mit unserer Unterzeichnung in Kraft.

254447

Angefertigt in doppelter Urschrift in deutscher und russischer Sprache.

Kaunas, den 28. September 1939.

Für die Deutsche Reichsregierung:

In Vollmacht der Regierung der UdSSR:

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

## COMMUNIST RULES FOR REVOLUTION

Recently George A. Brautingam, a Florida public official, published communist rules for revolution, obtained from a Communist. The rules were republished by the Illinois Veterans of Foreign Wars News. The rules were said to have been captured in Duesseldorf by allied forces in 1919, 50 years ago. They read, in part:

"A. Corrupt the young, get them away from religion. Get them interested in sex. Make them superficial. Destroy their ruggedness.

"B. Get control of all means of publicity and thereby:

"1. Get people's minds off their government by focusing their attention on athletics, sexy books and plays, and other trivialities.

"2. Divide the people into hostile groups by constantly harping on controversial matters of no importance.

"3. Destroy the people's faith in their natural

leaders by holding the latter up to contempt, ridicule, and obloquy.

"4. Always preach true democracy but seize power as fast and ruthlessly as possible.

"5. By encouraging government extravagance, destroy its credit, produce fear of inflation with rising prices and general discontent.

"6. Foment unnecessary strikes in vital industries, encourage civil disorders, and foster a lenient and soft attitude on the part of the government toward such disorders.

"7. By specious argument cause breakdown of the old moral virtues: honesty, sobriety, continence, faith in the pledged word, ruggedness.

"C. Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext, with a view to confiscating them and leaving the population helpless."

"Washington Report" by Walter Trohan  
(*Chicago Tribune*,) March 16, 1970.

American Legion Post No. 1187  
Lewis Avenue  
Winthrop Harbor, Illinois

## CURRENT COMMUNIST GOALS

The forty-five "Current Communist Goals" listed below appeared in the Congressional Record of January 10, 1963. They were taken from the "Naked Communist" by W. Cleon Skousen, who began his extensive study of Communism during his sixteen year term of service with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Skousen is now field director of the American Security Council.

1. U. S. acceptance of coexistence as the only alternative to atomic war.
2. U. S. willingness to capitulate in preference to engaging in atomic war.
3. Develop the illusion that total disarmament by the United States would be a demonstration of moral strength.
4. Permit free trade between all nations regardless of Communist affiliation and regardless of whether or not items could be used for war.

5. Extension of long-term loans to Russia and Soviet Satellites.
6. Provide American aid to all nations regardless of Communist domination.
7. Grant recognition of Red China. Admission of Red China to the UN.
8. Set up East and West Germany as separate states in spite of Khrushchev's promise in 1955 to settle the Germany question by free elections under supervision of the UN.
9. Prolong the conferences to ban atomic tests because the U. S. has agreed to suspend tests as long as negotiations are in progress.
10. Allow all Soviet satellites individual representation in the UN.
11. Promote the UN as the only hope for mankind. If its charter is rewritten, demand that it be set up as a one-world government with its own independent armed forces. (Some Communist

leaders believe the world can be taken over as easily by the UN as by Moscow. Sometimes these two centers compete with each other as they are now doing in the Congo.)

12. Resist any attempt to outlaw the Communist Party.
13. Do away with all loyalty oaths.
14. Continue giving Russia access to the U. S. Patent Office.
15. Capture one or both of the political parties in the United States.
16. Use technical decisions of the courts to weaken basic American institutions by claiming their activities violate civil rights.
17. Get control of the schools. Use them as transmission belts for socialism and current Communist propaganda. Soften the curriculum. Get control of teachers' associations. Put the party line in textbooks.
18. Gain control of all student newspapers.
19. Use student riots to foment public protests against programs or organizations which are under Communist attack.
20. Infiltrate the press. Get control of book-review assignments, editorial writing, policy-making positions.
21. Gain control of key positions in radio, TV and motion pictures.
22. Continue discrediting American culture by degrading all forms of artistic expression. An American Communist cell was told to "eliminate all good sculpture from parks and buildings, substitute shapeless, awkward and meaningless forms."
23. Control art critics and directors of art museums. "Our plan is to promote ugliness, repulsive, meaningless art."
24. Eliminate all laws governing obscenity by calling them "censorship" and a violation of free speech and free press.
25. Break down cultural standards of morality by promoting pornography and obscenity in books, magazines, motion pictures, radio and TV.
26. Present homo-sexuality, degeneracy and promiscuity as "normal, natural, healthy."
27. Infiltrate the churches and replace revealed religion with "social" religion. Discredit the Bible and emphasize the need for intellectual maturity which does not need a "religious crutch."
28. Eliminate prayer or any phase of religious expression in the schools on the ground that it violates the principle of "separation of church and state."

29. Discredit the American Constitution by calling it inadequate, old-fashioned, out of step with modern needs, a hindrance to cooperation between nations on a world-wide basis.
30. Discredit the American founding fathers. Present them as selfish aristocrats who had no concern for the "common man."
31. Belittle all forms of American culture and discourage the teaching of American history on the ground that it was only a minor part of "the big picture." Give more emphasis to Russian history since the Communists took over.
32. Support any socialist movement to give centralized control over any part of the culture — education, social agencies, welfare programs, mental health clinics, etc.
33. Eliminate all laws or procedures which interfere with the operation of the Communist apparatus.
34. Eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities.
35. Discredit and eventually dismantle the FBI.
36. Infiltrate and gain control of more unions.
37. Infiltrate and gain control of big business.
38. Transfer some of the powers of arrest from the police to social agencies. Treat all behavioral problems as psychiatric disorders which no one but psychiatrists can understand or treat.
39. Dominate the psychiatric profession and use mental health laws as a means of gaining coercive control over those who oppose Communist goals.
40. Discredit the family as an institution. Encourage promiscuity and easy divorce.
41. Emphasize the need to raise children away from the negative influence of parents. Attribute prejudices, mental blocks and retarding of children to suppressive influence of parents.
42. Create the impression that violence and insurrection are legitimate aspects of the American tradition; that students and special-interest groups should rise up and use "united forces" to solve economic, political or social problems.
43. Overthrow all colonial governments before native populations are ready for self-government.
44. Internationalize the Panama Canal.
45. Repeal the Connally Reservation so the U. S. cannot prevent the World Court from seizing jurisdiction over nations and individuals alike.

If you, too, are shocked at these statements, remember they are RECORDED in THE U. S. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

**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

**PROTESTS OF LITHUANIAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES**

The only authorized representatives of the Lithuanian Nation were the diplomatic representatives. Except for those representatives of Lithuania in Latvia, Estonia, and the Soviet Union who could not escape from Soviet control, all Lithuanian diplomatic representatives unanimously condemned the Soviet aggression and presented their solemn protests against the falsification of the will of the Lithuanian Nation.

Reproduced below are excerpts of protests made by the Lithuanian diplomatic representatives abroad to the governments to which they were accredited and their protests sent to Kaunas:

No. 867  
Lithuanian Legation  
Washington, D.C., July 22, 1940.

The Honorable Cordell Hull,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir: Referring to my communication of July 13, 1940, concerning the national crisis precipitated by the Soviet Union's unlawful intervention in Lithuania's internal affairs, I have the honor to invite your attention to the nature of that intervention and to the results that followed.

As a duly appointed representative of the sovereign State of Lithuania, I voice my solemn protest against the unprovoked aggression and occupation of

Lithuania by the Red Army of the Soviet Union and subsequent incorporation of Lithuania into that Union, engineered by the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. Lithuania, with her rich historic traditions dating back from the XII century, her ancient language, her devotion to religion and western culture, has the undisputable right to independence and free economic development. During twenty-two years of independent existence, Lithuania, comprising 24,000 square miles of territory and with her population of three million souls, who differ racially and linguistically from the Soviet Russians, thanks only to the spirit of independence was able to convincingly demonstrate to her neighbors and to the world her ability of self-government and to achieve rapid progress in every respect.

In view of the foregoing, I deem it my duty to register my plea and my hope that the Government of the United States of America, champion of legal intercourse among nations, will consider this present Soviet occupation of Lithuania as an illegal act contrary to the spirit of International Law, and will accord, if possible, every assistance to Lithuanian citizens wherever there are no legal representatives of the Lithuanian State.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

P. Zadeikis,  
Minister of Lithuania

No. 200

Lithuanian Legation in Italy,  
Rome, July 22, 1940

To His Excellency Count Galeazzo Ciano,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Rome.

EXCELLENCE: On July 21 (1940), a gathering in Kaunas, assuming the name of the People's Seimas, passed a resolution, asking the Muscovite Government to accept Lithuania into the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. This Seimas has been constituted under direct pressure from the Soviet Government, which, on June 15, as we remember, ordered a very great number of troops to invade the whole territory of the Republic of Lithuania. Thus the carrying on of the administrative functions, provided for by the Constitution and the laws, became impossible. The Soviet Union took into its own hands control of the administration of the Republic.

Therefore, the Muscovite Government has flagrantly violated the Peace Treaty of July 12, 1920, the Non-aggression Pact of September 28, 1926, which was to remain in force until December 31, 1945, the Convention on Definition of the Aggressor of July 5, 1933, the Mutual Assistance Pact of October 10, 1939, and the universally recognized principles of international law.

Under such circumstances, I, as the duly accredited Minister to His Majesty the King of Italy and Albania and the Emperor of Ethiopia by the constitutional authorities of the Lithuanian state, deem it my honor to

protest publicly against the unprovoked aggression by the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, which had violated the treaties, the principles of the international law and the sovereignty of Lithuania; to state that the resolution of the so-called Seimas, which has been imposed upon by a foreign government, is illegal and completely inconsistent with the will of the Lithuanian people, which will never recognize this violation of its right to be free, independent and sovereign in its own country;

I beg you, dear Minister, to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

St. Lozoraitis

1153

23d July, 1940

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax,  
K.G., P.C., G.S.C.I., G.C.I.E.  
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of  
State for Foreign Affairs,  
Foreign Office, London, S.W.1

B. K. Balutis

No. 200

Lithuanian Legation at The Holy See,  
Rome, July 22, 1940.

To His Eminence Louis Cardinal Maglione,  
Secretary of State of His Holiness,  
Vatican City.

Girdvainis,  
Minister of Lithuania

Berne, July 23, 1940

DEAR PRESIDENT: It is my honor to bring to the attention of the Federal Government of Switzerland the following:

Dr. J. Saulys

NOTE - Mr. Saulys addressed a similar note to the Government of Hungary, and Mr. Turauskas to the Governments of Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The Lithuanian Minister in Germany (Skirpa) to the Reich Foreign Minister:

3991

Berlin, July 21, 1940

Herr Reich Minister: I have the honor, Excellency, to bring the following to your attention:

K. Skirpa

(Nazi-Soviet Relations, 1939-1941. P. 169.)

Hotel De Lilas,  
(France), Vichy, August 4, 1940

To His Excellency Mr. Baudoin,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

P. Klimas,  
Extraordinary Envoy and Minister  
Plenipotentiary of Lithuania.

N.B. A similar note was sent to the Government of Portugal.

No. 909

Lithuanian Legation  
Buenos Aires, July 22, 1940

To His Excellency Mr. Jose Maria Cantilo,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Buenos Aires.

.....  
Dr. Kazimieras Grauzinis.

NOTE - On the same day similar notes were addressed to Mr. Alberto Guani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, Mr. Oswaldo Aranna, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and to many ambassadors and envoys in the capital of Argentina.

No. 657 5/4 A72

Lithuanian Legation,  
(Sweden), Stockholm, July 23, 1940

.....  
Vytautas Gylys.

NOTE - A similar note was sent to His Majesty's Danish Government.

No. 1009

Lithuanian Legation,  
Washington, D.C., August 3, 1940

The Honorable Cordell Hull,  
Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

SIR: According to information available, the supreme Soviet authority of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics on August 3, 1940 made a move to incorporate the Republic of Lithuania into the Soviet Union, thus not only completing a process whereby the Lithuanian nation has been deprived temporarily at least, of her independence and the possibility of exercising her sovereignty rights, but also inflicting untold suffering and misery upon the innocent people...

As the duly accredited representative of the Sovereign Republic of Lithuania to the Government of the United States of America I repeat my protest against the unprovoked aggression and illegal incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union and at the same time express the hope of the Lithuanian nation that no State of the world will recognize this international outrage as having any legality or bona fide excuse.

I take this opportunity to express my most profound gratitude to the American Government for the stand taken in this matter as evidenced in the statement by the Honorable Acting Secretary of State on

July 23, 1940, and hope that the American Government will continue to refuse legal recognition of the Soviet's aggressive acts against Lithuania's integrity and independence.

P. Zadeikis  
Minister of Lithuania

PROTESTS TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT:

Bern, July 23, 1940

To Professor Kreve-Mickevicius,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs (Kaunas)

Dr. J. Saulys

To The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Kaunas):

Balutis

July 25, 1940

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kaunas:

Lozoraitis,  
Minister of Lithuania

Rome, August 1, 1940

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kaunas

Grauzinis,  
Envoy of Lithuania

Buenos Aires, July 31, 1940

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kaunas:

Minister of Lithuania at the  
Holy See (Girdvainis).

Rome, August 1, 1940

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kaunas:

Gylys,  
Envoy of Free Lithuania

Stockholm,  
August 1, 1940

NOTE - Full texts of the protests are on pages 364-375 of the Third Interim Report by the Select Committee on Communist Aggression (H. Res. 346 & 438) House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES DEPRIVED OF LITHUANIAN CITIZENSHIP

The so-called "People's" Government reacted against the protests of the Lithuanian diplomatic representatives by depriving them of citizenship, by forbidding them to return to Lithuania, and by confiscating their property. On August 14, 1940, the decision of the Council of Ministers was published and the names of the following Lithuanian diplomatic representatives were listed:

- Kazys Skirpa, as of July 23, 1940
- Bronius Balutis, as of July 26, 1940
- Povilas Zadeikis, as of July 26, 1940
- Vytautas Gylys, as of August 2, 1940
- Stasys Lozoraitis, as of August 2, 1940
- Stasys Girdvainis, as of August 2, 1940
- Kazys Griauzinis, as of August 2, 1940
- Jurgis Saulys, as of August 2, 1940

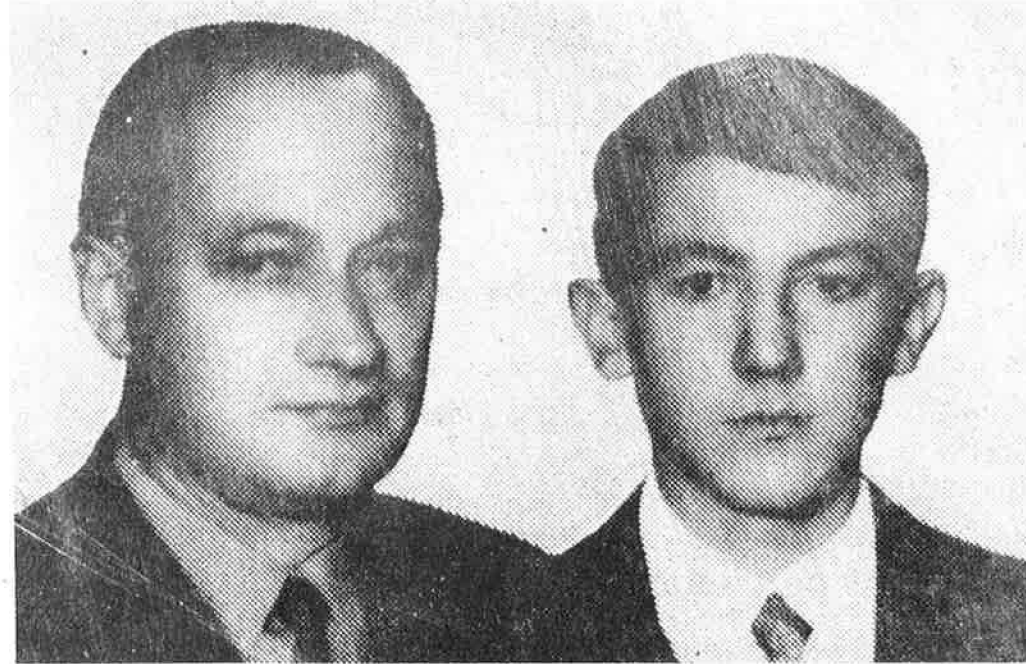
REFERENCES

1. Lietuvių Archyvas (Lithuanian Archive—in Lithuanian) Vol. I, II, III. Kaunas, Lithuania, 1942.
2. Lithuanian Bulletin 1943 - 1951, published by the Lithuanian American Council.
3. "Nuremberg Diary" by G. M. Gilbert, Ph. D. Signet Books, New York, N. Y.
4. "I Broke with Stalin's Russia" by Victor Kravchenko. "Cosmopolitan" Vol. 117, No. 1, July 1944.
5. Appeal to the United Nations on Genocide by the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania, 1946.
6. "Lithuania under the Sickle and Hammer" by Col. J. Petraitis.
7. "I Chose Freedom" by Victor Kravchenko. Ch. Scribner's Sons, New York, N. Y. 1946.
8. "Lithuania and World War II" by Prof. K. Pakstas, Ph.D. Chicago, 1947.
9. "Nazi - Soviet Conspiracy and the Baltic States" by August Rei. Boreas Publishing Co. London, 1948.
10. "Draugas" Lithuanian Daily, Nov. 22, 1948. Chicago, Illinois.
11. "GENOCIDE, Lithuania's Threefold Tragedy" by K. Palekis. Venta, Germany, 1949.
12. "The Red Star" by A. Vytenis. Germany, 1950.
13. "I Chose Justice" by Victor Kravchenko., Ch. Scribner's Sons, New York, N. Y. 1950.
14. "Genocide in the Baltic States" by Arveds Svabe. 1952.
15. Report No. 2430. The Katyn Forest Massacre. 82nd Congress. House of Representatives. The Ray J. Madden Committee
16. Report No. 2684, Parts No. 1 to No. 16. Communist Aggression. 83rd Congress House of Representatives. The Kersten Committee. 1954 - 1955.
17. "Leave Your Tears in Moscow" by Barbara Armonas. J. B. Lippincott Co. New York, N. Y. 1961.
18. "Partizana!" („The Guerrillas" — in Lithuanian) by J. Daumantas. Chicago, Illinois. 1962.
19. "Guerrilla Warfare on the Amber Coast" by K. V. Tauras. Voyages Press, 1962.
20. "War against God in Lithuania" by Dr. J. Savasis. Maryland Books, 1966.
21. "Naujienos" ("News") Lithuanian Daily, May 5, 1965 and May 15, 1968. Chicago, Illinois.
22. "Timeless Lithuania" by Owen J. C. Norem B.D., L.L.D. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Lithuania. Viltis Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. 1967.
23. "The Cemetery of Nations in the Siberian Tundra" by Halina Tautvaisa. Am. Liet. Soc. S-ga, New York, N.Y. 1962.
24. "Lithuania" by V. Vaitiekunas. Lithuanian Nat'l Foundation. 1968. N. Y.
25. "Religious Conditions in Lithuania under Soviet Russian Occupation" by Bishop Vincent Brizgys. Chicago, Illinois. 1968.
26. "Vergijos Kryžkelioose" ("At the Crossroads of Slavery" — in Lithuanian by Štefanija Rukas. Viltis Inc. Cleveland, Ohio. 1968.
27. "My Testimony" by Anatoly Marchenko. E. P. Dutton Co. Inc. New York, N. Y. 1969.
28. Chicago Tribune, March 22, 1968. (Guest Editorial), Chicago, Illinois.
29. "Lithuania 700 Years" by Dr. Albertas Gerutis. Maryland Books Inc. 1969.
30. "The Profits of Slavery" by Adolfs Šilde. Latvian Nat'l Foundation in Scandinavia, Stockholm 1958.

## RECENT WITNESSES

An important communist propaganda trick is to spread the notion, that with time communism has changed and mellowed, - suggesting that communist terror and tyranny, witnessed by millions, are things of the past. However, the factual events present a contradictory picture.

In October, 1970, Lithuanian deportees to Siberia by the name of **Brazinskas, a father and son**, succeeded to divert a small plane to Turkey for political asylum. The Russian pressures are still on to extradite the escapees. Let us pray and hope that Turkey will be strong enough to endure these pressures for the sake of justice and freedom.



Karolis and Algirdas Brazinskas

## WORSE THAN HIJACKING

The Soviet Union has commuted another death sentence imposed earlier on a citizen who had the temerity to try to escape from Russia's earthly paradise. The latest target of fickle Soviet justice is Vytautas Simokaitis, 34, who with his pregnant wife tried to hijack a plane to Sweden. She was sentenced to three years in a labor camp, he will now serve 15.

This incident is unrelated to an earlier trial which resulted in death sentences for two men and prison sentences for nine others who planned to hijack a Soviet plane to Sweden in order to get to Israel.

The trial of this Lithuanian couple indicates that neither oppression nor death sentences are limited only to Zionists. Indeed, Lithuanians appear to be among the most oppressed of Soviet minorities. Last October, Karolis and Algirdas Brazinskas, a father and son, hijacked a small Soviet plane to political asylum in Turkey. Another, Simas Kudirka, a Lithuanian sailor, was not so fortunate the following month when he sought asylum aboard a United States Coast Guard cutter in American waters. He was returned to the Russians in a shameful episode.

The irony of the matter is that the Soviet hijackers and would be hijackers were not tried for that offense since hijacking is not yet legally recognized as a crime in the Soviet Union. **THE HIJACKERS WERE TRIED FOR AN INFINITELY WORSE CRIME IN THE EYES OF SOVIET JUSTICE. THEY TRIED TO ESCAPE. And escape is treason - a capital offense in the Soviet Union.**

Chicago Tribune Editorial February 1, 1971.



Vytautas Simokaitis

**Vytautas Simokaitis**, with his pregnant wife, tried unsuccessfully to divert a small Russian plane to Sweden. He was sentenced to death but this sentence was later commuted to 15 years in prison. His wife was sent to a concentration camp for three years.

## SIMAS KUDIRKA

**Simas Kudirka**, a Lithuanian seaman on the Russian fishing ship "Sovietskaya Litva", is one of the most important witnesses of 1970-1971. On November 23, 1970, after leaping aboard the Coast Guard cutter, "Vigilant", Simas Kudirka was denied political asylum and was allowed to be beaten unconscious by the Russians on an American ship, in American waters. The Russians beat, stomped, punched and hammered Simas' head against a metal rail, then tied with a rope Simas was delivered, "like a log", by an American lifeboat and crew, to the Russian ship.

The irony of this tragedy is that it took place just a few miles from the site where the first refugees on the Mayflower, the Pilgrim Fathers, landed. Also ironically, the incident occurred on the eve before Thanksgiving.

The fate of Simas Kudirka was ably described in the "Chicago Sun-Times". The description, with their kind permission, is reprinted below.

The drama of Simas' attempted escape is an eye-opener to the free world at least on two counts: I. Soviet Russia is still the prison of nations and people, II. U.S.A., the world champion of freedom, harbors some bureaucrats, who neither know what communism is, nor care for the ideals for which this country stands.

"Our Shame Lingers" wrote the Milwaukee Journal, July, 1971, after Simas Kudirka was sentenced to prison.

"The treatment of Kudirka reflects the treatment of the Lithuanian nation, occupied and chained by the Soviet Union" - wrote Dr. Petras P. Dauzvardis, Consul General of Lithuania, December 23, 1970, in the Chicago Tribune.



"Forget it, Tovarich. Americans only stage dramatic rescue attempt in North Vietnam."

The press and other media spoke very loud about the shameful event.

MILD  
Sunny Saturday.  
High in the lower 80s.  
See Page 48.

# CHICAGO Sun-Times

\*\*\*\*\*  
TURF FINAL  
80 Pages - 10 Cents

Saturday, August 7, 1971

## Soviet trial summary

# Tell defector's stirring plea for free Lithuania

By Anatole Shub

Special from the Washington Post

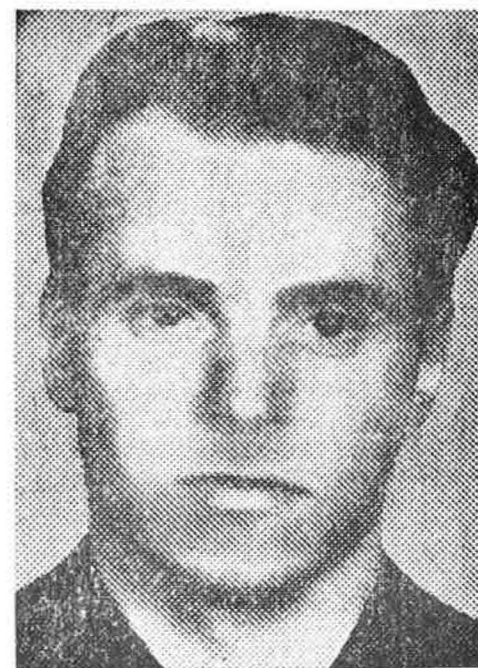
PARIS — Simas Kudirka, the Lithuanian sailor who at-

ship, the Sovietskaya Litva, off Martha's Vineyard, Mass. After eight hours on the Vigilant, pleading for freedom, Kudirka was forcibly returned, struggling, to the Soviet vessel. As a result, two high Coast Guard officers were retired and



SIMAS KUDIRKA

"I wanted to flee the hunger"



Simas Kudirka



Gene Kudirka

BY ANATOLE SHUB

Special from the Washington Post

PARIS — Simas Kudirka, the Lithuanian sailor who attempted unsuccessfully to obtain asylum by boarding a U.S. Coast Guard vessel last fall, defied a Soviet court and made strong appeals for Lithuanian independence before he was sentenced to 10 years at forced labor last May.

A summary of Kudirka's trial, prepared by friends in the Soviet Union, reached the West this week. The document provides striking details on the aftermath of an incident which President Nixon branded as "outrageous."

Last Nov. 23, the 32-year-old Kudirka stole aboard the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Vigilant, which was moored alongside his ship, the Sovietskaya Litva, off Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

After eight hours on the Vigilant, pleading for freedom, Kudirka was forcibly returned, struggling, to the Soviet vessel. As a result, two high Coast Guard officers were retired and another reprimanded.

Kudirka's trial took place last May 17 to 20, before the Supreme Court of the Lithuanian Republic (one of 15 nominally autonomous republics comprising the Soviet Union) in the city of Vilnius.

According to the excerpted documents, the chairman of the court was named Nisiunas and the prosecutor was Petrauskas. The lawyer assigned for the defense was named Gavronskis, but Kudirka declined counsel.

Asked why, he said: "If Gavronskis is an honest man and defends me according to his conscience, then it can only do him harm. But if he is dishonest and plays the role of a second prosecutor, as often happens in political trials in Lithuania, then I think that my case is already complex enough and one prosecutor is enough."

Asked whether he considered himself guilty, Kudirka answered: "I do not consider myself guilty since I did not betray my homeland, Lithuania. I do not consider Russia, called the Soviet Union today, as my homeland."

In explaining the reasons which motivated his attempt to flee to the West, Kudirka spoke for more than four hours. He said he had grown up in a very poor family and was familiar with social injustice. In 1940 when the Red army occupied Lithuania, Kudirka said, social injustice increased because national injustice was added to it.

### MANY SENT TO SIBERIA

He recalled that in June, 1941, people were sent to Siberia, people whom he considered the most politically conscious Lithuanians, including the majority of the nationalist teachers whom Soviet propaganda branded as "bourgeois."

In 1941, German occupation replaced Soviet rule. In 1944 before the return of the Red army, Kudirka said rumors began that the Soviet system had changed. However, in the summer of that same year, he realized that if it had changed, it was for the worse.

He again saw how people he considered innocent were sent to Siberia. He also witnessed mass killings. Many of his comrades joined anti-communist partisans: Almost all of them died. He didn't have the courage to follow their example, Kudirka told the court. He tried to continue his studies in Vilnius, finishing the eighth grade, and then decided to become a sailor.

"... I thought that at sea I would forget the tragedy of my people. I wanted to flee from the strange scene: Not a week went by that in various Lithuanian towns the disfigured bodies of Lithuanian partisans weren't stacked up in the market-place. I wanted to flee the hunger which reigned in the collective farms at that time, the total lack of rights... reminiscent of the serfdom in Lithuania 100 years ago.

### INJUSTICE FOUND IN THE FLEET

"It's a shame, but even in the fleet I found this kind of injustice and national discrimination.

"In the (Soviet) press I read about the great Lithuanian fleet, but in reality there is no Lithuanian fleet: 'It's Lithuanian only insofar as the ordinary sailors are Lithuanian...'"

The chief judge asked Kudirka this question: "You maintain that you wanted to find freedom in the U.S.A., which, in your view, doesn't exist in the Soviet Union. How do you explain that they turned you back?"

Kudirka replied that "the ordinary Americans received me very well. Seeing that I was cold, they gave me warm clothing, while the Russian sailors afterwards beat me until I was unconscious, and they crippled my knee when I lay in prison for several months.

"I don't consider (the Americans') turning me back as a great tragedy. By the decisions of the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences, whole nations found themselves in slavery. In the eyes of the American military administration, I, as a Lithuanian, was the legal property of (Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Leonid) Brezhnev, the heir to Stalin, and should be returned to him."

On May 18, during the cross-examination of the witnesses, sailors acknowledged that they had beaten Kudirka.

### ADVERSE WITNESS SILENCED

The chairman asked the second witness, who knew Kudirka well, why Kudirka had sought to flee the Soviet Union. When the witness answered that Kudirka was driven to it, the chairman immediately stopped him from continuing.

A political commissar of the ship Sovietskaya Litva asked Kudirka whether he would have sought asylum in the United States if he had known that "you wouldn't find work there, and if you did, it would have been cleaning toilets?"

Kudirka replied: "The job isn't important. There is no dishonorable work, and if I had cleaned toilets, it would have been with a clear conscience, which is not the way you carry out your work. Your party membership card is only a ration card."

### SEEK TO RE-EDUCATE HIM

On May 19, the prosecutor made his final plea, demanding as punishment 15 years in a strict-regime labor camp as well as the confiscation of all personal belongings.

Kudirka spoke in his own defense: "From the standpoint of international law, I am not a criminal. My decision to go abroad does not contradict the United Nations declaration on human rights or even the Soviet constitution. Therefore I consider myself completely innocent. However, I know very well that my fate has already been decided by the security organs."

Kudirka described how secret police officials, some of whom had come especially from Moscow, had tried to re-educate him while he was in prison. They had suggested that he condemn "bourgeois nationalism" in Lithuania and abroad, which had ideologically prepared his treachery, hinting at a lighter sentence if he co-operated. But Kudirka stated that he was relinquishing his own personal freedom for the sake of Lithuania. Six months in solitary confinement had given him sufficient time for reflection.

Kudirka continued: "I remember that when I studied in Vilnius, instead of the two prisons which were there under the Germans, there were seven under Soviet rule, in which there were about 20,000 prisoners. They were overfilled until 1955. Already in 1950, waves of Lithuanians with their young went to the concentration camps... The death of Stalin saved my people from physical extermination. However, the essence of the policy remained the same.

#### FACED BY SLOWER DEATH

"Now we are destined to die a much slower death - assimilation. However, we don't want to die. For 10 years our 'brothers in the woods' (the Lithuanian partisans) fought, believing that in the West our struggle was known and supported, even if only

morally. Those who died in battle or in the concentration camps believed it as well. (Even the state security officials admit that 50,000 Lithuanian partisans died.)

"The bravest and most resolute patriots of Lithuania were physically annihilated. But a new young generation has grown up which intends to go the road of their fathers. When I refused to fulfill the wish of the state security organs, they threatened me with the death sentence. I believe that this promise will be fulfilled.

"I am a devout Catholic. Therefore, if the supreme court sentences me to death, I would request it to invite a priest to give me the last rites of the Catholic Church."

#### DEFINES A FREE LITHUANIA

Before sentencing on May 20, Kudirka declared, "I have nothing to add to what I have already said, only one wish, more specifically, a request both to the supreme court and the government of the Soviet Union: I ask that you grant my homeland, Lithuania, independence."

CHAIRMAN: "How do you picture an independent Lithuania?"

KUDIRKA: "An independent Lithuania, in my opinion, has a sovereign government and is not occupied by any army. The government has a national

administration, its own legal system, and a free democratic system of elections.

"The laws of other countries are not binding on this government, as the laws of Russia are here today. An independent Lithuania wouldn't be dominated by the Russian language as it is today.

"I would like there to be no more trials such as mine in Lithuania."

CHAIRMAN: "Are you perhaps saying that the present court is not democratic and is illegal?"

KUDIRKA: "Of course, inasmuch as it takes place behind carefully screened windows and closed doors with Russians on guard. In a democratic trial, anyone who wished would be permitted to attend. If I betrayed my homeland, then why are you afraid to show the public a traitor? Let the public itself judge me. Unfortunately, the courtroom is empty. Besides my wife and a few chekists (security police), I see no one. There are also a few guards, but they don't know the Lithuanian language and don't know what we are arguing about."

After a short consultation, the chairman pronounced the sentence: "Ten years labor in a strict regime camp with confiscation of personal property."

#### CHALLENGES HIS MENTAL STATE

When he heard the sentence, Kudirka couldn't conceal his pleasure. He had thought he would be shot.

Soon after the trial, state security employees took from his apartment a set of furniture, a rug and a radio set, amounting in value to some 700 rubles (\$770).

The compilers of the summary of Kudirka's trial conclude their report with the following post-script:

"To this day, Kudirka does not know that he had been living under the menace of internment in a psychiatric hospital. However, his relatives and acquaintances refused to yield to the threats of the chekists and sign statements that he was psychologically abnormal. Doctors of the city of Vilnius, headed by the chief psychiatrist Gutman, also resisted chekist pressure. They pronounced Simas Kudirka completely healthy."

Soviet dissidents with personal experience have long considered internment in a psychiatric hospital far more horrible than forced labor or prison.



Demonstrations in Chicago. When the news of Simas Kudirka tragedy spread people over the country were outraged and spilled in demonstrations.



Demonstrations in Chicago December, 1970



# DECLARATION BY THE CATHOLIC PRIESTS

IN LITHUANIA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF  
THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,  
AUGUST, 1969

In the Declaration the following statements were made: "The Catholic Church in Lithuania is condemned to die. This year (1969) only three new priests were ordained. In 1940 there were four seminaries for priests... after 1944 there was only one seminary left. The limit in all five courses in the seminary is 30 seminarians. The candidates are not chosen by the representatives of the Church, but by the officials of the Government.

In 1940 there were 12 bishops in Lithuania, today there are only two left. Two still effective and able bishops - J. Steponavicius (for 9 years) and V. Sladkevicius (for more than 10 years) have been deported to far away parishes.

From time immemorial Vilnius was the center of religious life, but today this city is not allowed to have its bishop... The bishops and administrators are not always permitted to visit the parishes and confer the Sacrament of Confirmation...

The pastoral work of the priests is being hindered in a number of ways: one is not allowed to help the neighboring parishes in religious services on special occasions of devotion... The priests even of one deanery are not permitted to get together. The priests and the catechists are forbidden to prepare children for their First Communion. The government officials have fined Rev. J. Fabijanskas for catechization; Rev. M. Gylys and Rev. J. Zdebskis were sent to a forced labor camp. Miss O. Paskeviciute prepared children for their first confession. For this she was deported to a forced labor camp where she died. The pastor, who allowed the children to serve Mass and participate in a procession, was removed from Svencioneliai. Just recently Rev. A. Deltuva was fined 50 rubles because he allowed the children to serve Mass.

Catholics in Lithuania cannot avail themselves of the freedom of the press for their religious needs. They cannot make use of radio and television... We

do not possess even the most elementary religious textbook, prayerbook or other religious writings.

Materials are not allotted for the upkeep of the churches. Since 1945 only two churches have been built in Lithuania (one of which, in Klaipeda, has been turned into a music hall), many older churches are serving as storage places, museums and so forth.

In many hospitals... when sick people ask to receive the sacraments their request is refused. There is much suffering for the intellectuals who secretly baptize their children, marry or attend Mass in the church. Children who frequent the church experience much abuse. They are made fun of, wall bulletins write about them".

The Declaration was signed by 40 priests from the Archdiocese of Vilnius.

## 2,000 LITHUANIAN CATHOLICS SIGN LETTER TO SOVIET LEADERSHIP

(The New York Times, September 27, 1971)

"The letter, dated last Sunday (Sept. 19, 1971) and shown to foreign newsmen here today, contended that Lithuanian clergymen were being restricted in the performance of their religious duties and that the petitioners' own parish priest had been arrested for "teaching catechism to children".

The protest, signed by parishioners of the town of Prienai. Prienai, 20 miles south of the city of Kaunas, is a small agricultural-products processing town with fewer than 10,000 residents. The letter said: "On Aug. 26, Father Juozas Zdebskis was arrested for teaching catechism to children. His trial is expected soon".

The article by Theodore Shabad was sent from Moscow Sept. 26, 1971.

Recent Soviet actions in Lithuania, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia show that only reaction from the communists to a plea for freedom self-determination and justice is a bullet in the head.



Desecrated St. Michael's Church in Vilnius.



Seated: Jonas Jasaitis (chairman), prof. Adomas Varnas. Standing: artist Zenonas Kolba, Juozas Skorubskas, Levas Prapuolenis, Jonas Bertašius.

#### COMMITTEE FOR PREPARATION OF THE EXHIBIT

Jonas JASAITIS — Chairman  
Jonas BERTAŠIUS  
Artist Zenonas KOLBA  
Levas PRAPUOLENIS  
Juozas SKORUBSKAS  
Andrius VALĖNAS  
Prof. Adomas VARNAS

Assistance:

Mrs. Josephine DAUŽVARDIS, sculptor Ramojus MOZOLIAUSKAS,

Photographers: Vaclovas Noreika  
Pranas Zulpa

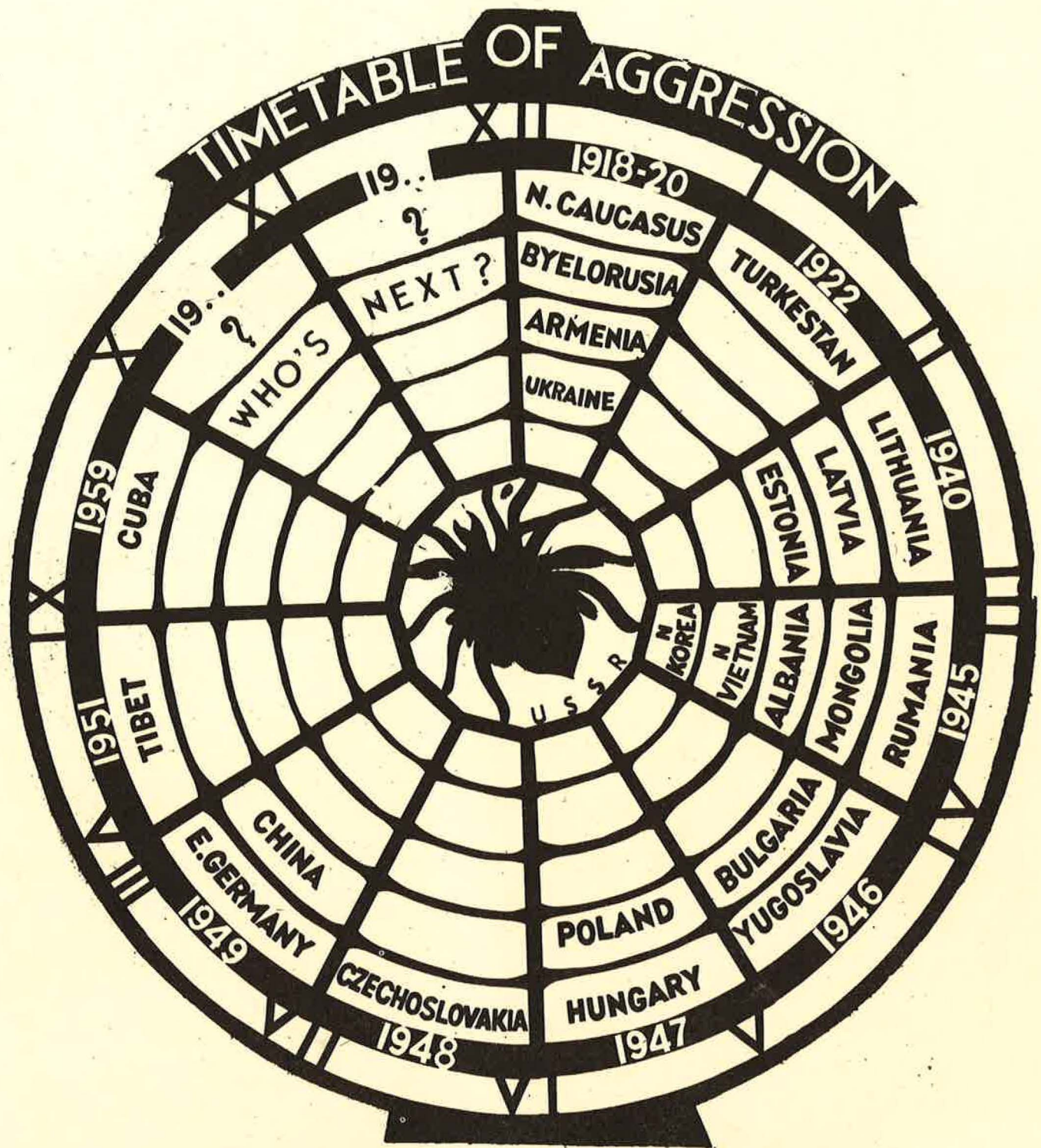
Technical assistance: Pranas Adomaitis, Kostas Januška,  
Jonas Ilčiukas and Jonas Narukynas

First Edition - June, 1970, 10,000 copies  
Second Edition - August, 1971, 10,000 copies

Printed in USA



THE FOLK ART  
OF ENSLAVED LITHUANIA



**LITHUANIA IS THE VICTIM**