

## **Commission research plan: Lithuania 1953 – 1990**

### **I. KGB and dissident movement**

1. Liberalization of the Stalinist regime – the withdrawal of repression policy and repeal of the GULAG system.
2. a) KGB in Lithuania, consolidation of the national security institution: the old and new forms of activities.  
b) Dissidents and their persecution, and society “prophylactics”.  
c) Disinformation of the free world.
3. a) The “Iron Curtain” phenomenon: information and human flows’ control. Isolation of foreign tourists and their relatives. Prohibitions.  
b) Confronting the Zionist movement and restriction of Jewish emigration.  
c) Control of the relations with foreign countries.
4. The KGB activities and consolidation of the regime.  
a) Youth resistance.  
b) Chronicle of LCC (Lithuanian Catholic Church). The Committee of the Defense of Believers’ Rights. Independence movement.  
c) Human rights violations: Psychiatric coercion.  
d) The restriction of ethnic groups’ cultural expression
5. Situation of the Church. Restrictions imposed on the Catholic Church and believers’ rights. Policies of enforced atheism.

### **II. Economical reformation**

1. The further implementation of soviet heavy industry model: economical consequences of integration of Lithuanian economy into economy of the USSR. Negative consequences of concentrated industry.
2. a) Militarization of economy.  
b) Militarization of social life.
3. “Second collectivization”: annihilation of separate farms.
4. The loss made to Lithuanian economy

### **III. LCP (Communist Party of Lithuania) and relations with Moscow.**

1. Lithuanian Communist Party and relations with Moscow.
2. a) The policy of soviet culture: Censorship, political persecution of intelligentsia, filicide.  
b) The late history fakes

3. a) Enforcement of political regime: measures to combat “localist” and “nationalistic” tendencies.  
b) Concept of merging the nations. Tendencies of Russification. Russian speakers’ immigration to Lithuania. Demographical changes
4. Privileges of the party nomenclature. Corruption.
5. Implanting the communist ideology. Enforcement of ideological work and communist censorship. The Soviet school: a forge of *homo sovieticus*.
6. The Soviet model of “equal opportunities”.
7. a) The soviet (occupation) army in Lithuania: the waste of Lithuanian resources  
b) Forced mobilization and the use of Lithuanian citizens in the military conflicts