

## The article of A. Anušauskas “The Deportations of 14-18 June 1941”

Dr. A. Anušauskas prepared the article after more than a decade had passed since the day when the doors to the secret funds of the former Soviet archives started opening. During the whole period, many countries (mostly the former Soviet republics) publicized quite a few collections of documents, monographs and articles on the USSR Communist (Bolshevik) regime and its crimes perpetrated against humanity, on the genocide executed against the entire nations, and also on one of the manifestations of genocide, the mass deportations. Naturally, it enabled the author to compare the work of the historians from different countries, and referring to the archives, to correct the previously published statistical data on the extent of deportations, to make more specific conclusions and generalizations.

The Doctor of History, A. Anušauskas is researcher of the Soviet genocide against nations, and is a well-known in Lithuania as well as in the emigration. He has published several monographs, plenty of scientific articles, and also has edited numerous historical works and collections of documents.

In the article mentioned, the author has applied the material for the Lithuanian Special Archives (the former archives of LKP *Lithuanian Communist Party*, KGB and VRM *The Ministry of the Interior*), and above all, the data from the funds of State Archive of the Russian Federation, not yet easily accessed today. Dr. A. Anušauskas also referred to the data from the already publicized archival collections of documents, and to the studies of Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Russian, Belarusian, Ukrainian, Moldavian, and Polish historians.

With all the already mentioned advantages, the article has some drawbacks too, though they are nonessential. The deportations are of course one the elements of genocide. Therefore, it would be advisable that the preface of the article would contain the discussion on the concept of genocide. The concept and forms of genocide are considered in another article of the author, “Deportations of People in 1944-1953”. Considering, that the article discussed will be published earlier (in chronological order), the preface (p.1-2) of the second article could be moved to the first article.

In p. 3, it is written that the deportations of 14-18 June 1941 were the fourth in sequence since the other three had been executed in 1940. It would be advisable to give the dates; as it is known, in 1940, the two deportations were executed in the former eastern lands of Poland (February and April 1940).

Page 3 covers the groups of the arrested and of the deportees. “A”- *arestovannyje* (the arrested) and “B” (third letter of the Russian alphabet) – *vyslannyje* (the deported). Thus, they were not the arrested of the group “B”, but those deported (deportees) of the group “B”. The preface (p. 1-3) of the article contains quite a few works by the historians of Lithuania, Russia and of other nations, however they have not yet still been discussed and analyzed. Moreover, there have neither been mentioned, nor discussed, the collections of documents publicized already in the independent Lithuania: “The Deportations of Lithuanian People in 1940-1941, 1944-1953 in the documents of the Soviet Occupational Government” (2<sup>nd</sup> edition and additional edition) V., 1995 and “The Lithuanian Deportees of 1941-1953” V., 1993.

The text also covers and gives analysis of 5 tables and diagrams (p. 7, 16). However, they have not been included in the article.

Then, I assume that the transcription of the presented footnotes should be unified since the Russian publications are presented both in Russian, and in Latin letters (p. 2, 12, 13). They should be given in the original language, except, of course, for the Chinese and Japanese alphabets.

It should also be followed, the unification of footnote numeration. In pages 1-4, there is the successful (that of pages) numeration left, and in pages 12-13, there is the continuous numeration, while there are no references 1, 2, 3, 4 (neither given in the text) found.

In pages 9 and 15, the information (the text) on the prostitutes deported to the Guryev area is repeated.

The abbreviation given on page 14, V/S (*valst. saug.*; state security) should be written in full since some might not understand it. The initials or names of chekists are not sometimes mentioned even though they have been known for a long time (e.g., p. 11 – the head of GULAG, Viktor Vasedkin).

When writing about deportations, it might be worth mentioning that the deportations of the people for all the three Baltic states were supervised the heads of operative headquarters (located in Riga): 3<sup>rd</sup> rank commissars of state security, I. Serov (NKGB deputy) and V. Abakumov (NKVD deputy).

The noticed errors of style have been corrected in the very text.

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