

The Review of the Article by Dr. A. Anušauskas *Deportations of Citizens in 1944 – 1953*

Dr. A. Anušauskas has written his article on the basis of the material available at the Lithuanian and Russian archives, published selections of documents and works of Lithuanian and foreign historians.

On the basis of the statistical data of chekist reports and the list of names (*Genocide of Lithuanian Citizens*) issued by the Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania, the author determined that in 1941–1952 about 132,000 people were exiled from Lithuania and 156,000 people were listed as suitable for exile; 28,000 people died in the exile (p. 24-25). The article is supplied with six tables; they provide the dates of exiles, the number of exiled people (children among them) and the territories from which people were exiled.

Having in mind that the author was restricted by the volume of the article and could not expand on the peripeteias of the exiles, it can be claimed that the synthetic method, which was chosen, enabled to present succinctly large amount of the material. We also want to give a few remarks and to offer the author to make a few corrections and explanations in the text.

- 1) When writing about the deportations of summer 1945 it would be good to point that the exiles were executed by operational sectors (groups of oblasts), i.e. by regions. LSSR was divided to nine operational sectors on 16 December 1944 according to the common USSR NKVD–NKGB directive (7 sectors from 1 June 1945).
- 2) In the research of mass exiles (May 1948, March 1949 and October 1951) the author points that they were executed by USSR SM (Soviet of Ministers) according to certain resolutions. However, it is advisable to point and later to repeat concrete known resolutions on exiles of LKP(b) (Lithuanian Communist (Bolshevik) Party) Central Committee and LSSR SM (with dates), which were signed by A. Sniečkus, M. Gedvilas and K. Preikšas. These documents could show not only their slavish obedience to Moscow (the Kremlin) but also their participation in the genocide of the nation. The instructions attached to the resolutions for the taking over (plundering) of the assets of the exiled could be also mentioned.
- 3) The resolution of USSR NKVD of 16 June 1945 on deportations is mentioned in p. 13. However, it was decree No. 00323 of USSR NKVD. It is known that USSR Peoples Commissariats (ministries) were not passing resolutions (even NKVD), but orders, decrees or instructions.
- 4) In general, the author mentions concrete categories (social groups) of the exiled people and the dates of their exile. Writing about the exiles from 31 March 1951 till 1 April 1951 (although small) it is worth to mention that the exiled were *jehovists* (Jehova's witnesses) and *andersers* (named after the last name of general A. Anders). This might be interesting to foreign researchers (if a selection in English will be published).
- 5) In p. 14 it is mentioned that the exiles of 23 January 1952 were executed on the basis of the resolution of USSR SM of 5 September 1951. However, these exiles were executed on the basis of the resolution of VKP(b) (All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) Party) Central Committee and USSR SM of 12 December 1951 *On Expatriation of Kulaks who Took Cover from Expatriation in October 1951 and their Family Members from Lithuanian SSR*. On the basis of the above-mentioned resolution the USSR MGB (S. Ignatiev) signed an order No. 00900 of 20 December 1951 regarding exile. (Please, check whether the deportation really was executed on 6-7 July 1952).

- 6) In many places of the article (text and references) positions of the USSR chekists (even deputy ministers) or of LKP(b) Central Committee activists are not pointed. /See p. 4,5,10,11,12,15/. This could cause uncertainty or doubts among readers about their ranks or subordination.
- 7) The titles of former KGB and LVRMA (Archive of the Ministry of Interior of Lithuania) archives (p. 4, etc.) should be checked, because now they are named differently and besides the numbering of cases also changed.
- 8) In p. 6 and 12 the numeration of Russian Federation State Archive and Lithuanian State Archive archives is confused (references 14-15 and 62-63).
- 9) In p. 7 the name Gudia is used. Whereas in the first article (exiles of 14-18 June 1941 (p. 4, etc.)) the name Belarus is used. Equalize.
- 10) On the use of the same terms and names. Works of Russian authors are provided in Latin transliteration as well as names of Russian chekists (e.g. Girko). We think that Latin transliterations could be supplied by original Russian names in parenthesis the same as book titles. The same is applicable to the article (exiles of 14-18 June 1941).
- 11) Noticed mistakes and initials of chekists are inserted in the text.

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