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ARRESTS AND OTHER FORMS OF COERCION

(1940-1941)

Foreword

The earliest attempts to define the consequences of the Soviet terror of 1940-1941 began to take place in 1941. A number of articles by different authors on the earliest victims of detention were published at the time, followed by the publication of some of the NKVD (People's Commissariat of Domestic Affairs) and NKGB (People's Commissariat of State Defence) documents. A four-volume publication, the *Lithuanian Archive: The Bolshevik Years*¹ was released in 1942-1943. The impact of the German occupation era determined that the *Lithuanian Archive*, alongside with the documentary articles, were not totally free of manifestations of anti-Semitic attitudes. Nevertheless, over a period of fifty years, the documentation originally revealed in the *Lithuanian Archive* and the conclusions of the articles made their way from one work to another. In 1949 in West Germany, J. Rumšaitis released a monograph by K. Pelėkis, *Genocide. Lithuania's Threefold Tragedy* (in English)². The book did focus on the period of 1940-1941, although a lack of factual and documentary evidence gradually became apparent. The main conceptual conclusion reached at the time was that any kind of Soviet terror should be classified as a crime of genocide.

The recollections of the witnesses and articles on individual episodes of the terror were accumulated during the next few decades. But no new conclusions regarding the scale or consequences of the arrests were introduced. The documentation or the statements originally presented in either of the above-mentioned publications were in one way or another used in *Soviet Genocide in Lithuania*³ by J. Pajaujįs – Javis. The last work to attempt to assess, on the basis of a variety of sources, the loss suffered by the Lithuanian population, a study by A. Damušis, *The Victims and Losses of the Lithuanian People during the World War II and the Post-War Years (1940-1959)*⁴ was

¹ *The Lithuanian Archive. The Bolshevik Years*. Kaunas, 1942, vol. 1-3; 1943, vol. 4.

² Pelėkis K. *Genocide. Lithuania's Threefold Tragedy*. Germany, 1949.

³ Pajaujįs-Javis J. *Soviet Genocide in Lithuania*. New York, 1980.

⁴ Damušis A. *The Victims and Losses of the Lithuanian People during the World War II and the Post-War Years (1940-1959)*. Chicago, 1988. The third revised edition, Kaunas, 1991.

released in 1988. Lithuania's specific history has seldom been accentuated in works by foreign authors, which most frequently recall only the deportations of 1941⁵.

A new era of research was triggered by the opening of the formerly secret archives of Russia and Lithuania in 1990-1991. A number of articles by Russian historians on the state and the statistics of prisoners were released based on recently discovered, little-known documents⁶. Nevertheless, the works by Russian historians lack a sense of criticism. For example, the charges brought against the imprisoned Lithuanians were assessed as “essentially sound”, the prisoners were said to have been fed in accordance with “the applicable nutrition ratios”, and so on⁷. Because the Russian historians used only the documentation of the NKVD and MVD (Ministry of Domestic Affairs) institutions as their source material, they were unable to compare the reliability of the documents of the central and local institutions of repression.

Preparation of a list of the names of those arrested and exiled was begun in Lithuania in 1988. As the list was published, it became possible to identify the chronology of the arrests and the composition of the arrested people⁸. A number of more specialised research works were released, which focused on the issues of the terror of 1940-1941⁹. The statistics and the circumstances of the arrests were the first aspects attempted to be defined on the basis of the new archival sources. (This is also reflected below in this study.) The books and articles of recollections, tens of which (**see the Bibliography**) were published by emigrant Lithuanians before 1989, and in Lithuania

⁵ Swettenham J. A. *The Tragedy of Baltic States: A Report Compiled from Official Documents and Eyewitnesses' Stories*. London, 1952. Rummel R. J. *Lethal Politics, Soviet Genocide and Mass Murder since 1917*. London, 1996, 132 p.

⁶ Kokurin A. I. *Evakuacija zakljuchennykh iz tjurem Zapadnoj Ukrainy, Zapadnoj Belorusii i Litvy v 1941 g. (Evacuation of Prisoners from the Prisons of the Western Ukraine, Western Byelorussia and Lithuania in 1941)*; Zemskov V. N. *Gulag (istoriko-sociologicheskij aspekt, sociologicheskije issledovanija) (Gulag, the Historical and Sociological Aspects, and Sociological Inquiry)*. 1991, No. 6, p. 10-27; No. 7, p. 3–16.

⁷ *Ibid*, no. 6, p. 22; no. 7, p. 3, 11.

⁸ *Lietuvos gyventojų genocidas. I t.: 1939-1941 (Genocide of Lithuanian People. Vol.1: 1939-1941)*. Vilnius, 1992. The second amended and revised edition, Vilnius, 1998.

⁹ Anušauskas A. *Lietuvos gyventojų sovietinis naikinimas (Soviet Extermination of the Lithuanian People)*. Vilnius, 1996. *Система исправительно – трудовых лагерей 1923-1960 (Network of Corrective Labour Lagers in 1923-1960)*. Moscow, 1998.

from 1989 to 2001, have helped in evaluating the context and the text of some of the documents¹⁰.

In writing the present work, the following NKVD-NKGB documents stored in the Lithuanian and the Russian archives were used: Lithuanian Central State Archive Repository R-756 (the People's Commissariat of Domestic Affairs of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania, 1940-1941), the Lithuanian Extraordinary Archive's KGB Documentation Division Criminal Cases Repository, the Russian Federation's State Archive Repository No.9401 (USSR NKVD orders), No.9413 (USSR MVD Prisons Board), No.9414 (USSR MVD GULAG) and a compilation of documents, *Nevozmozhno molchiat ("Impossible to Stay Silent")* (Tallinn, Volume 2), prepared by G. Sabbo.

The Chronology

The earliest period of illegal arrests in Lithuania falls between 19 September 1939 and 22 October 1939, when the Soviet Union had the region of Vilnius, seized by military force, under its control. On 10 October 1939, a part of the Vilnius region was given back to Lithuania under the Agreement of the Transfer of Vilnius and the Area Around Vilnius to the Republic of Lithuania and the Agreement for Mutual Assistance of Lithuania and the Soviet Union. The rest of the region's inhabitants had to stay in the area annexed by Soviet Union (including Švenčionys, Rudnia, Gervėčiai, etc.) with the result that Soviet Union's repressive legislation then in force was applied to these people.

The next period of illegal arrests in Lithuania took place from 15 June 1940 to 22 June 1941 when the Soviet Union occupied and annexed all of Lithuania.

The legal framework used as the basis of the repression

USSR People's Commissioner of Domestic Affairs L. Beria signed order no. 001223¹¹ of 11 October 1939 establishing the earliest doctrine of terror to be applied

¹⁰ Armonienė B. *Leave Your Tears in Moscow*. Philadelphia, 1961. *Norilsko vyčiai (Vyčiai of Norilsk)*. Vilnius, 1992. Gustainis V. *Be kaltės (Without Guilt)*. Vilnius, 1989, etc.

in respect of the population of the annexed areas and those foreseen to be annexed. The order specified which groups of people were to be persecuted first according to the requirements of communist ideology after the social background and status of these people had been assessed. The target people included members of non-communist organisations, the prison officers, policemen, landowners, factory owners, public servants, and military officers of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, Polish refugees, and any German repatriates who failed to leave, including the family members of these people. All these people basically had to be registered and charged under Article 58 of the Soviet Union Penal Code (Article 74 of the Penal Code of the Byelorussian SSR, which was analogous to Article 58 of the Russian SFSR, was applied to the people arrested in the region of Vilnius in 1939). There were 383 persons arrested in the region of Vilnius before the occupation of Lithuania, between 18 September and 28 October 1939, of whom 362 persons were taken to Byelorussian prisons¹².

Prerequisites for illegal repression

As a certain period of time had to elapse from the onset of the occupation until a formally completed annexation, the currently operating public institutions of Lithuania, including the State Security Department (SSD), were foreseen to be used to implement the Soviet policy of terror. The Soviet Union's People's Deputy Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, V. Dekanozov, was specifically dispatched to Lithuania to execute Moscow's policy. The SSD staff was replaced with a new one, composed of people loyal to the communist ideology, who were mostly members of the Lithuanian Communist Party, an anti-state organisation that had previously operated underground. On 3 August 1940, prior to the onset of the Lithuania's annexation, there were 105 communists employed by the SSD. The SSD became a cover for illegal arrests and interrogation activities. Domestic Affairs Minister M. Gedvilas, a communist, was granted extensive powers that were immediately put into use to prepare the ground for the coming Soviet terror. The operations of all the

¹¹ Although most of the NKVD documents are stored in the Russian Federation State Archive (RFSA), the original copy of this order is kept in the archive of the Federal Security Service of Russia (formerly, USSR KGB central archive).

¹² *Lietuvos gyventojų genocidas (Genocide of Lithuanian People)*, vol. 1, Vilnius, 1999, p. 58.

currently active organisations were suspended “for the sake of the state security”¹³. Previously legal organisations ceased to exist and were treated in accordance with the Penal Code of the Soviet Union. On 1 July 1940, the daily newspaper, *Lietuvos aidas* (*Lithuanian Echo*), released an article under the heading, “The Democratisation of the Country” declaring some of the immediate targets: “Democratisation of the country means a merciless combat against all the enemies of people [...]. There are still some reactionary sycophants remaining in the government apparatus. There are still some in the army. These enemies of people who belong in prisons are still able to wander the streets freely. This kind of liberalism must be put to an end”¹⁴. In implementing the new order, staged Seimas elections had to take place at the same time.

The first mass illegal arrests

The orders of SSD Head A. Sniečkus of July 6 and July 7 provided the necessary basis for the initial non-judicial repression. “I order any destructive anti-state element agitating against the people’s government and thus disturbing the order of the elections to be immediately arrested at the scene of the offence and an interrogation to be conducted within a term of three days”¹⁵, reads the July 6th order. On July 7, a “Plan for the Preliminary Liquidation Work and the Operative Liquidation of the Chain of Command of the Following Anti-State Parties: the Nationalists, Voldemarites, Popularists, Christian Democrats, Young Lithuanians, Trotskyites, Social Democrats, Esers, Riflemen, etc.”¹⁶ was approved. The Plan provided for the preparation by July 10 of lists of everyone to be arrested and for using USSR NKVD border troops to prevent anyone under persecution from fleeing to Germany. The operation was organised solely by the communist occupiers employed by the SSD including A. Sniečkus, J. Zdanavičius, A. Gailevičius, I. Demba, F. Krastinis, J. Komodaitė, A. Macevičius, A. Slavinas, E. Rozauskas, and D. Todesas. Their actions were secretly supervised and co-ordinated by instructors from the Soviet Union.

¹³ Truska L., Kancevičius V. *Stalino ir Hitlerio sandėrių verpetuose (In the Vortices of Stalin and Hitler Deals)*. Vilnius, 1990, p. 159.

¹⁴ Nemunaitis S. *Krašto demokratizacija (Democratisation of the Country)*, *Lietuvos aidas (Echo of Lithuania)*, July 1 1940.

¹⁵ Order no.1 of 6 July of the Head of the SSD 1940, LCVA (Lithuanian Central State Archive). F. R-756. Inv. 6, file 479, page 217.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, F. 378. Inv. 10, file 23, page 259.

There were as many as 200 places allocated for the new prisoners in Kaunas prison alone. As the Lithuanian prisons had a limited number of places (the Soviet standard of prison capacity was yet to come), a decision was adopted to free some of the criminal prisoners. Thus 525 criminal prisoners were released from seven prisons.

The initial mass arrests were conducted by the new SSD staff and the NKVD instructors on 10-17 July. On July 5 1940, the NKVD resident from Kaunas reported to Moscow on the results of the initial arrests: 373 persons arrested on 11-14 July with the highest number of arrests, 250, on 10-15 July. Another 91 persons were imprisoned on the night between 12 July and 13 July (42 persons in the Vilnius state security district, 33 in Šiauliai, 9 in Ukmergė, 4 in Marijampolė, 2 in Panevėžys, and 1 in Kaunas). There were another 32¹⁷ persons arrested on the night between July 13 and July 14 with tens of people arrested each subsequent night. The process went on until 19 July. A total of 504 persons were arrested including “158 members of the Nationalist party, 31 adherents of Voldemaras, 7 Christian Democrats, 8 Riflemen, 4 Popularists, 148 Polish officers and persons involved with Polish counter-revolutionary organisations, 12 members of counter-revolutionary white armies, 17 political police agents, 14 Trotskyites, 7 foreign intelligence agents, plus 73 different counter-revolutionary elements”¹⁸. People were usually arrested during the night with a search of the home preceding the arrest. The operation was controlled by L. Beria here, with the information being passed on to J. Stalin and V. Molotov. The arrests were not targeted at eliminating any clandestine organisations. This is also proved by the reports made by the communist-appointed SSD: “For the time being we have no information that any clandestine organisation of rightists, meant to challenge the current government, is being created”¹⁹, stated the 13 July 1940 report made by A. Sniečkus.

The application of the laws of Soviet Russia against Lithuanian citizens began before these laws were formally adopted in Lithuania. Article 58 of the Penal Code provided

¹⁷ Reports of 14 and 15 July, 1940, of NKVD resident agent Efimov, No. 47 and 50, LYA, f. K-1, inv. 49, file 828, page 82, 84.

¹⁸ Ibid., l. 85.

¹⁹ LCVA (Lithuanian Central State Archive). F. R-754. Inv.3, file 311, page 26.

the opportunity to try any official of a sovereign state for “anti-Soviet activity”, as this type of guilt was meant to originate from the position previously held by the subject person. This kind of attitude was established from the very earliest arrests. These persons were at once declared outlaws and the confiscation of their property commenced. Lithuanian public officials including the heads and the members of former organisations, the editors and journalists of prohibited newspapers, former ministers, military officials, etc., accounted for the greatest number of those arrested. A rumour was spread that “all the arrested would be released as soon as the domestic situation calms down”²⁰. Actually, there were as few as 23 persons released by 17 August, including 7 recruited agents²¹. Meanwhile, small groups of those arrested (politicians, state security and intelligence officers) were illegally transported beyond the boundaries of Lithuania even before the commencement of the Lithuania’s annexation. As instructed by the emissaries of the NKVD, Minister of Domestic Affairs M. Gedvilas wrote a letter to J. Paleckis, where he suggested that former Prime Minister A. Merkys and former Foreign Affairs Minister J. Urbšys be exiled from Lithuania. On July 17, A. Merkys was exiled to Saratov (USSR) and J. Urbšys to Tambov (USSR), together with their families²². On 23 July, NKVD officer Charitonov dispatched another eleven arrested persons to the Lubyanka Prison in Moscow, among them former Domestic Affairs Ministers K. Skučas, J. Čapliskas, and S. Leonas, the former heads of the SSD, J. Statkus and A. Povilaitis, former security police officer P. Lašas-Spiridonovas, former Polish Prime Minister A. Prystor, the head of the state security and criminal police district, J. Kazlauskas, intelligence officers K. Dulksnys, P. Kirlys, and J. Matusaitis²³. There were as many as 42 prisoners from Lithuania in the prisons of Moscow on 17 August 1940 with another two prisoners in Minsk. In July 1940, the Christian Democrats said they guessed about 1000 persons of different beliefs might have been taken into custody²⁴. Subsequently released articles and studies have proven that 2000 people were arrested on the 11-14

²⁰ SSD Bulletin no.213 of 27 July 1940, LCVA (Lithuanian Central State Archive). F. R-754. Inv.3, file 311, page 6.

²¹ *Tremtinys (The Deportee)*. 1989. no.7, p.8.

²² Urbšys J. *Lietuva ir Tarybų Sąjunga lemtingais Lietuvai 1939-1940 m. (Lithuania and the Soviet Union during Fatal Years for Lithuania, 1939-1940)*. Vilnius, 1988, p. 33.

²³ The Lithuanian Archive. Vol. 2. P. 268. Report no.52 of 23 July 1940 of NKVD resident agent Jefimov, LYA, f. K-1, inv. 49, file 828, page 92.

²⁴ SSD Bulletin no.209 of 20 July 1940. LCVA (Lithuanian Central State Archive). F. R-754. Inv. 3, file 311, page 19.

and 18-19 of July²⁵. It has been confirmed that 1313 persons had been arrested by the end of August, 1940 (87 in June, 769 in July (for example, the brothers Steponas, Simas, and Pranas Trakimas were arrested on 30 July²⁶, former Finance Minister V. Petrulis on 31 July²⁷), and 457 in August)* with another 1472 arrested by the end of the year (375 in September, 468 in August, 396 in November, and 233 in December)²⁸. This was sufficient reason for most to hide away or flee to Germany. The contemporary SSD reports said there might have been up to a thousand such persons²⁹. In June-July of 1940, those conducting the Stalinist terror, with help from the communist SSD, prepared the ground: the personnel of the government apparatus were replaced with the most loyal LKP (Lithuanian Communist Party) members and the state police was liquidated and replaced by an armed militia. The initial arrests paralysed any attempts by Lithuanians to sporadically resist the occupants and the policy they conducted. Afterwards, People's Deputy Commissioner for Domestic Affairs, P. Gladkov, referred to the period of June-July, 1940, as the period of the establishment of the NKVD central apparatus³⁰.

The role of the Soviet institutions in conducting the terror

Special courts of law and non-judicial bodies formed a necessary chain in conducting the Soviet policy terror. The first of these was the Extraordinary Meeting (the Extraordinary Meeting of the USSR People's Commissariat for Domestic Affairs was founded on 5 November 1934 and had several members, including the USSR People's Commissioner for Domestic Affairs, the Deputy Commissioner, an NKVD Russian SFSR Agent, the Head of the Supreme Workers and Peasants Militia Board, and the People's Commissioner for Domestic Affairs of the Republic in which the pleadings had been filed. These Meetings were held until 1 September 1953). The Meeting announced the verdicts in respect to most of the persons arrested by NKVD in Lithuania in 1940-41. Among the additional special courts, the following should be

²⁵ *Lietuvių enciklopedija* ("Lithuanian Encyclopaedia"). Vol. 15. P. 367.

²⁶ *Ibid.* P. 685.

²⁷ *Ibid.* P. 500.

* This is only the persons whose surnames are known. At this time, no more than 90% of the surnames of those arrested have been established.

²⁸ *Lietuvos gyventojų genocidas* ("The Genocide of the Lithuanian People"), vol. 1, Vilnius, 1999, p. 50, 58.

²⁹ SSD Bulletin no.208 of 8 July 1940. *Ibid.* F. R-756. Inv. 3, file 311, page 24.

mentioned: the USSR Supreme Court Military Panel and the District Military Tribunal (beginning on 10 July 1934, it was entitled to investigate cases of “treachery against the motherland, spying, terror, diversion, and counter-revolutionary offences by the military staff”), railway and water-way transport courts (which were founded, respectively, on 27 November 1930 and 7 June 1934 and wound up on 12 February 1957) which heard cases of crimes against the state committed in the field of transport, and the NKVD armed forces war tribunals³¹ (which were founded in 1932 and wound up on 11 September 1953). These were, however, less actively engaged in Lithuania at the moment.

On 30 November 1940, the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council passed the decree, “Regarding Provisional Application of the RSFSR Criminal, Civil and Labour Law within the Lithuanian SSR”³². It was at this moment that the well-known Article 58 of the Penal Code of the Russian SFSR took force officially in Lithuania, although arrests had been based on this article beginning in June and going through to November (**see Annex No.1**). Thus the NKVD applied the laws of the Soviet Union to the citizens of Lithuania before the laws were officially adopted in Lithuania. It was the Article 58, which provided the opportunity to sentence any public official of a sovereign state for his/her “anti-Soviet activity”, as guilt under this Article originated from the position previously occupied by the subject person. It was the USSR NKVD Extraordinary Meeting, which, on 24 May 1941, at a request of People’s Commissioner for Domestic Affairs A. Guzevičius, tried J. Rimvydas who had been arrested on 12 July. J. Rimvydas was sentenced under paragraph 11 of Article 58 of the Russian SFSR Penal Code. The verdict reads as follows: “[...] as he was a member of the Nationalists, a counter-revolutionary nationalistic party, since 1933, a member of the Riflemen organisation since 1935, and a member of the Young Lithuanians organisation since 1935, and as he occupied executive positions in the latter two organisations and was engaged over a number of years in propagating the policy of these counter-revolutionary organisations, which policy was aimed at protecting the

³⁰ P.Gladkov order no.0046 of 16 November 1940. LCVA (Lithuanian Central State Archive). F. R-756. Inv. 6, file 13, page 95.

³¹ *Represii 30 – 40-ch g. v. Tomskom krae* (“Repression in Forties and Fifties in the Tomsk Region”). Tomsk, 1991. Pages 5-7.

³² *A directive of LSSR Justice Minister P.Pakarklis*, LCVA (Lithuanian Central State Archive). F. R-

fascist pro-Smetona regime in the country while betraying the interests of the working people and contributing to the ravages of fascism in Lithuania³³”. Thus a man was imprisoned merely for being a member of three organisations before the occupation.

When the Lithuanian SSR NKVD military tribunal³⁴ was created on 9 December 1940, the chain responsible for conducting and legitimating arrests was completed.

Registration of the “anti-Soviet” element was begun in July 1940. Lists of people to be arrested were compiled. The search for the “enemies of people”, earlier undertaken in the Soviet Union, was extended to Lithuania. Under a 3 September 1940 USSR NKVD order, the previously compiled lists of members of “counter-revolutionary” organisations and foreign intelligence agents residing in Lithuania, including “Trotskyists, nationalists, and white émigrés”³⁵, were obtained.

On 18 November, P Galdikovas received a letter from the USSR NKVD Supreme State Security Board regarding “the search for Byelorussian nationalists”³⁶. An ongoing registration of Polish nationalists and a search for Jewish Trotskyists was conducted. (There were 17 Lithuanian Trotskyists arrested earlier in July 1940)³⁷. The archives of the liquidated organisations, which had been seized by the NKVD, were used to compile the files. On 3 September 1940, 15 Lithuanian organisations, 6 Jewish organisations (the A. Mapu Society, Kneses Izroel, the Gorodnija Zionist Youth Society, and others), one German organisation (the Evangelist Mission Society) and one Russian organisation (the Union of Lithuanian Russian Citizens) were requested to submit their files. The files of the Union of Reserve Officers of the Lithuanian Army, the Grand Duchess Birutė Society for the Women of Officers’ Families, the Lithuanian Nationalists Union, the Union of Lithuanian Catholics, as well as other organisations were reviewed³⁸. Lists of all the members of the banned organisations were immediately included in the ranks of the “anti-Soviet element”. As

761. Inv. 1, file 1, page 26.

³³ LCVA. F. R-756. Inv. 6, file 27, page 4.

³⁴ *LSSR Domestic Affairs Minister order no. 82*. Ibid, file 5, page 25.

³⁵ A NKVD Moscow District Board letter of 12 September 1940 to A. Guzevičius // LCVA. F. R-754. Inv. 3. file 2, page 25.

³⁶ Ibid. L.7.

³⁷ A document with no heading, signature or date. LVOA. F. 1771. inv. 2, file 225, page 38.

implementation of USSR NKVD Order no. 001223 of 11 October 1939 was launched, A. Guzevičius issued Order no. 0054 on 28 November 1940 (entitled, “Regarding the Neglect in the Registration of the Anti-Soviet and Socially Foreign Element”), by means of which the aforementioned Order of 1939 was adapted locally. The records had to include all persons, who “due to their social or political background, nationalistic or extremist patriotic inclinations, religious beliefs, and/or moral or political untrustworthiness oppose the socialistic order and thus might be [...] exploited for anti-Soviet purposes”³⁹. The following persons were to top the list: all the policemen of Lithuania (state security and criminal police, railroad, public and border police officers), the staff of the courts of law and of the prosecutor’s offices, state officials (former ministers, etc.), governors of districts, all the officers of the Second Division of the Lithuanian Armed Forces Staff, the leaders of the Union of Nationalists and the Young Lithuanians Organisation (from the district committee level upwards), the press correspondents of the Nationalist and Young Lithuanians movements, the members of the student fellowships (Neo-Lithuania, Lietuva, Vilnija, Romuva, etc.), military reserve officers, the leaders of the Union of Businesspeople, the Chamber of Labour, and the Riflemen’s Union (from the unit commander level upwards). All these people were to be secretly registered and put on a list of persons to be arrested.

On 8 January 1940, Senior Lieutenant Zajdenvurm estimated the following number of persons to be registered: 320 000 former members of the different political parties and organisations. Each seventh Lithuanian fell on the list which included 16 000 members of the Nationalists party, 80 000 - 100 000 of Riflemen, 38 000 - 40 000 Young Lithuanians, 2 000 Voldemaras adherents, and 160 000 members of the various Catholic organisations⁴⁰. Any person who demonstrated any public or political activity in independent Lithuania was considered an enemy of the Soviet regime. There were 78 members of the liquidated parties and organisations among the 384 lecturers of the Kaunas institutions of higher education, 165 members among the 485

³⁸ State Security Department Letter no.943 of 3 September 1940. Ibid. Inv. 1, file 356, page 97.

³⁹ Radzevičius V. *Pirmieji bolševikų žingsniai, Lietuvių archyvas (The First Steps of the Bolsheviks, The Lithuanian Archive)*. Vol. 1. Page 20.

⁴⁰ A certificate released by the NKVD Chief State Security Board Second Division Head Senior Lieutenant Zaidenvurm. LVOA. F. 1771. inv. 2, file 225, page 1.

teachers of the secondary schools and as many as 265 members among the 340 teachers of the rural schools. The 508 teachers and lecturers listed included 152 Riflemen, 98 members of the teachers' union, 76 Nationalists, 67 members of the Association for the Liberation of Vilnius, 39 scouts, 28 Young Lithuanians, 13 Futurists, 21 members of the various Jewish organisations, etc. There were 4508 potential "enemies" among the 11 626 gymnasium pupils and students. Even elementary school pupils, who belonged to the *Angelaičiai* (Little Angels) Catholic organisation, were included⁴¹.

The lists of unreliable people were supplemented by the members of the national minorities including Poles, Jews, Russians, and Ukrainians. Under a USSR People's Commissaries Council Resolution of 12 December 1940 and a Lithuanian SSR People's Commissaries Council Resolution of 30 December 1940, the NKVD had, by 10 February, to make any arrangements necessary for registering all the Polish refugees residing in Lithuania. All of them had to adopt USSR citizenship under a USSR Supreme Council Presidium Resolution of 7 October 1940.

There were some additional targets to be achieved through the registration of the refugees. This is proved by P. Gladkov's order No. 51 of 30 December 1940: "The registration is also aimed at identifying the number of refugees who refused to assume Soviet citizenship in order that proper action might be taken in respect to them"⁴². Special files were opened for any who rejected citizenship. The special records also covered landowners, factory owners, military officers, and police officers. There were 17 939 Polish war refugees listed by the NKVD by 13 January 1941 (including 9504 in Vilnius)⁴³. In spite of the fact that the Polish refugees were to be charged with a criminal offence for evading registration, the number listed constituted only a tiny fraction of the total number of refugees. Soon most of the refugees listed were moved to the list of persons to be arrested. In addition, the following Poles residing in Lithuania were to be arrested: the leaders of the OZON (Oboz zjednoczenia narodowego (Polish) – Union of the Nation), PPS (Polska partia socjalistyczna

⁴¹ A report of 24 January 1941 by V. Baronas. Ibid, file 158, pages 1-2.

⁴² LCVA (Lithuanian Central State Archive). F. R-756. Inv. 6. file 16, pages 122-124.

⁴³ A certificate of 13 January 1941 issued by the Head of the NKVD Chief State Security Board Third Division. (The signature is illegible.) LVOA. F. 1771. Inv. 2, file 151, page 4.

(Polish) – Polish Socialist Party), National Democrats (Narodowa demokracja (Polish), Riflemen, legionnaires, *harcera* and the youth organisations, policemen, prison staff, prosecutors, judges, military officers, the staff of border security troops, etc. It was foreseen that the Lithuanian national minorities opposing the Soviet rule were to be liquidated as soon as practicably possible. These included any volunteers among Jews who fought for the Lithuanian independence, the leaders of all the Zionist organisations, the Betar Jewish national association, El-al and the Union of Jewish Combatants, any military officers among the Russians, any members of the BRP (Bratstvo russoj pravdy (Russian) – Russian Truth Association), NTSNP (Nacionalnyj trudovoj sojuz novogo pokolenija (Russian) – New Generation National Labour Union) and some additional organisations. Target Ukrainians included members of the OUN – (Organizacija ukraïnskich nacionalistiv (Ukrainian) – Ukraine Nationalist Organisation) and UNDO – Ukrainian National Democratic Association⁴⁴. These were the arrest plans that were implemented over the spring and summer of 1941.

The circumstances and the scale of the illegal arrests

Most of those arrested in Lithuania, at least in 1940, were held in local prisons, which were, however, reorganised according to NKVD standards. Any tables, chairs, cabinets were removed from the wards. The inmates had to wait for considerable periods of time before any medical assistance was offered. All these factors, in addition to the anti-sanitary environment, lack of illumination and air, were, in essence, meant to contribute to the physical and psychological pressure on the inmates. This is proved by the following extract from the Soviet Union NKVD Prisons Board's Sanitation Inspection Report released in 1941: “[...] there are many prisons where inmates sleep on the bare floor, on doubledeck berths, or even on the floor under the berths, as the cells are overcrowded [...] as there are no tables in the common cells, the food is placed on the bare floor with no hygiene observed as a result. [...] There were places where soap had been absent for a month or more; the inmates' clothing was rarely, if ever, washed. The dirt in the overcrowded wards has resulted in the inmates being infested with lice. There are many prisons where

⁴⁴ A list of the categories of the persons to be arrested (no date). LYA, f. K-1, inv. 10, file 5, pages 270-274.

nutrition ratios are not observed, the inmates are rarely, if ever, given sugar, meat, or fish. The food offered is of poor quality. Prisons use ceramic or wooden dishes; therefore, their sanitary condition is bad. Most prisons do not wash the dishes. Food is either cooked twice or any thick food prepared is thinned with boiled water”⁴⁵.

The scale of arrests in the autumn of 1940 far exceeded the NKVD’s interrogation capacity. There were 4125 inmates in the Lithuanian prisons on 11 September, including 2047 already convicted and 2070 under interrogation⁴⁶. Most of the latter were charged under Article 58, for “counter-revolutionary” offences. The scale of the arrests grew month after month. There were as many as 3075 inmates under interrogation on 1 January 1941 (as opposed to 2467 on 26 September), with the number soaring to 3481 in one month (1 February)⁴⁷. The total number of inmates on 1 April 1941 was 6200 (3892 under interrogation and 2308 convicted). The number dropped to 5900 on 10 June, as some of the prisoners were shipped off. (There were 4149 under interrogation and 1751 convicted on this date) (see **Tables 4, 6, and 7**).

The last names of 1768 persons who were arrested in January-May 1941 are known, including 269 arrested in January, 401 in February, 298 in March, 465 in April, and 335 in May. By 19 May 1941, 703 cases (763 people) had been closed by the Lithuanian SSR NKGB (including the Vilnius City Board) and passed to the Soviet courts and Extraordinary Meetings. Of this number, 368 cases (427 people) were closed by the NKGB Interrogation Department, 60 cases (100 people) by other NKGB central units, and 275 cases (305 people) by the district offices of the NKGB. There were 35 group cases closed by the Interrogation Department, which involved 94 people, including 26 persons sentenced under the paragraphs of Article 58 for “treachery against the motherland”, “spying”, “counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation”, “confrontation by a revolutionary movement”, 2 persons under Article 59, and 66 persons under Article 84. There were another 332 single-person cases which included 208 persons sentenced under the paragraphs of Article 58 for “treachery

⁴⁵ Kokurin A.I., *Evakuacija zaključennyh...* (*Evacuation of the Prisoners*) Page 3.

⁴⁶ The information as of 11 September 1940 on the number of the prisoners. LCVA (Lithuanian Central State Archive). F. R-756. Inv. 6, file 38, page 1.

⁴⁷ A report of January 1940 of the LSSR NKVD Prisons Department. LYA, f. 139, inv. 1, file 1, pages 34, 51.

against the motherland”, “assisting the international bourgeois”, “spying”, “terrorism”, “diversion”, “counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation”, “non-reporting”, and “confrontation by a revolutionary movement”. There were another 7 persons charged under the Articles 59, 109 and 193 (war crimes) and 118 persons under Article 84 (see **Annex No. 12**). The latter article applied to those illegally crossing the border. The Soviet border guards killed a lot of Lithuanians in the area adjacent to the border (e.g. in Marijampolė district, P. Abromaitis, I. Ivaškevičius, and P. Jasiukevičius perished, in Tauragė neighbourhood (*valsčius*) - L. Čeporius, J. Liūbinas, V. Matutis, K. Žitkus, and others)⁴⁸. Those who were caught by the NKVD border guards while fleeing the terror were charged under Article 84. Out of the total number of the cases closed that year, 42% dealt with persons detained at the border, 22% with former police officers and security police agents, and 10% with the leaders of banned organisations (see **Table 2**).

Very often those arrested waited in vain for any formal charges to be brought against them. This is proved by Senior Lieutenant Chartchenko’s report of 13 May 1941, which was delivered to the Head of the Lithuanian SSR NKGB Vilnius Municipal Board, Major Šarokas. According to the report, in the absence of a formal arrest warrant, people were nevertheless arrested and held for a few days in the cellar of the building of the NKGB Vilnius City Board⁴⁹. Even in the presence of a formal arrest warrant, the charges used to be postponed for a considerable period of time. There were as many as 16 persons in the NKGB Vilnius City Board who had their charges presented in April 1941, despite having been held since July or August 1940. The overall picture in Vilnius was as follows: charges were filed within 1 month of detention against 31 people;

within 1.5 months	- against 37 persons
“ 2 “	– 8 “
“ 3 “	– 5 “
“ 3.5 “	– 2 “
“ 4 “	– 7 “
“ 5 “	– 3 “

⁴⁸ *Bėgančiųjų kerštas (The Revenge on those Fleeing)*, pages 49, 54.

⁴⁹ LYA, f. K-1, inv. 10, file 5, page 322.

“	6	“	–	7	“
“	7	“	–	2	“
“	8	“	–	14	“

Total: 116 people⁵⁰

Therefore, hundreds of people were charged in accordance with the standards of the Soviet Russia’s Penal Code without any formal grounds. The aforementioned report by Lieutenant Charčenka mentions 256 prisoners in Vilnius who, by 13 May 1941, had no charges filed against them. Of this number, there were 96 persons imprisoned in 1940 (16 persons in July, 19 in August, 26 in September, 14 in October, 15 in November, and 3 in December). There were another 311 inmates whose detention and interrogation terms failed to be renewed. (This was a usual practice that NKVD agents respected these formalities even in trumped -up cases.) Of the above number, there were 76 persons arrested in July-August 1940, 104 in September-December, and 131 in January-March of 1941.⁵¹ This state of the affairs was not exclusive to the Vilnius city ward of the NKVD. Another 827 inmates who were under interrogation, including 517 persons whose detention and interrogation terms were not renewed, were being held in custody by the NKGB Interrogation Department as of 19 May 1941. This state of affairs was tolerated in spite of a Communist Party Supreme Bureau Central Committee and USSR Ministers Council Resolution of 17 November 1938 signed by J. Stalin and V. Molotov “Regarding the Procedure for Arrests, Prosecutor’s Supervision and Interrogation” (**see Annex No. 2**). It demanded that any interrogation be limited to the term allocated and that prosecutors strictly observe the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, etc.⁵²

Other forms of coercion (torture)

The majority of inmates endured the impact of “necessary interrogation actions”. A widespread network of agents together with physical and psychological coercion

⁵⁰ Ibid. Pages 322-323.

⁵¹ A report of 19 May 1941 by the NKGB Second Division Officer Senior Lieutenant Potapov to Senior Major Bykov. Ibid, page 319.

⁵² *Об арестах, прокурорском надзоре и ведении следствия, Г. Саббо, Невозможно молчать, т. 1, Таллин* (On the Arrests, Prosecutor’s Surveillance and Conducting of the

constituted the fundamental basis of the efforts of the NKVD and NKGB interrogators. These were inseparable elements of a whole. Anything that was impossible to obtain with the help of secret agents or was not freely revealed by the arrested person, became a cause for torture. The words “physical influence”, “active interrogation”, etc. were used to cover torture within the NKVD and NKGB network. Torture, however, was sanctioned at the top level. In 1937, the Communist Party Supreme Bureau Central Committee issued an official permit to apply “physical influence”. On 10-20 January, 1939, the Communist Party Supreme Bureau Central Committee once more confirmed that “the application of a method with physical effect, in exceptional cases, be continued in respect to obvious and unbroken enemies of the people, and should be treated as a just and expedient method”⁵³. It was only the officers of the NKVD and NKGB central units and, primarily, the interrogation units, who were entitled to order the use of torture in respect to those arrested. (It was, however, necessary to obtain a permit from the top executive.) The interrogation of those arrested earliest including 41 members of Nationalists, 8 Popularists, 5 Christian Democrats, 3 Social Democrats, 4 Young Lithuanians, 5 Riflemen, 16 Voldemarites, 11 Trotskyites, 35 former policemen and prison guards, 3 state security officials, 23 former Lithuanian security agents, 6 members of Jewish organisations, 3 members of Polish national organisations, and tens of other inmates was launched immediately by the interrogation unit of the SSD under its head, E. Rozauskas.⁵⁴ Among the arrested were former Prime Minister and Education Minister L. Bistras, Chief of Staff Colonel K. Dulksnys, Nationalist Union Chairman D. Cesevičius, farmer J. Jakštas, former Agriculture Minister J. Aleksa, and others. Former Speaker of the State Council Major J. Tomkus became the first victim when he was killed at Kaunas Hard Labour Prison two days after his detention on 11 July⁵⁵.

Interrogation, *Impossible to Stay Silent* by G.Sabbo), 1996, 430.

⁵³ Suvenirov O.F., *Narkomat oborony I NKVD v predvoennye gody*, *Voprosy istorii (People's Commissariat of Defence and the NKVD During the Pre-War Years. The Historical Issue)*, 1991. No 6. S. 32.

⁵⁴ A consolidated report by E. Rozauskas on the interrogation of the inmates under the control of the Interrogation Department (before 17 August 1940), *Tremtinys (The Deportee)*, 1989, No.7, p. 8.

⁵⁵ Juozas Tomkus was born in 1896. During 1922-1923, he served at the Intelligence Division of Lithuania; beginning in 1934, he was the State Council Advisor (see *Lietuvių enciklopedija (Lithuanian Encyclopaedia)*. Vol. 31, page 302). The occupants considered him an active Voldemarite.

Irrespective of the basis of arrest, every inmate was tortured as cruelly as possible. Inmate V. Gulbinas was beaten with rubber clubs and punched with fists, B. Bartininkas had his chest and shoulders gored with a revolver barrel⁵⁶, A. Palaitis was hit with wooden clubs on the back of his neck and shins until he fainted, Fr. J. Čekavičius was interrogated naked, had his face struck by a revolver, and had his head hit against the wall, etc. Those who had their arms, fingers, or ribs broken in the course of torture were not offered any medical assistance. The NKVD and NKGB interrogators were taught torture techniques by instructors from the Soviet Union. No records on torturing or on the inmates tortured and/or shot to death were kept. 41 corpses of murdered prisoners were discovered in Petrašiūnai Cemetery at the end of June 1941. As many as 21 corpses failed to be identified. All the persons had been badly injured and their hands and legs bound. No one had been killed by just a single gunshot. All the victims had been beaten and repeatedly stabbed with a variety of instruments. Each person had from 4 to 12 wounds. Some parts of the bodies, such as noses, tongues, fingers, and genitals, had been cut off. There were numerous broken skulls, hands and legs.⁵⁷ Although some of the identified victims had been sentenced to be executed by firing squad (There was one prisoner shot to death on 26 March 1941, nine on 10 April, two on 23 April, twelve on 19 May, two on June 2, eleven on 10 June, and six on 22 June.)⁵⁸, it was obvious that the prisoners had been subjected to extreme torture until the very last moments of their lives (**see Table 6**). There were 48 persons who died in the Lithuanian prisons, including 27 sentenced to death, while others were tortured to death.

In addition, the NKVD agents, from the very beginning, robbed those arrested by depriving them of their personal belongings and confiscating their assets. As early as 19 September, NKVD regional units were mentioned as “depriving the families of those arrested of a variety of possessions including furniture, radio sets, refillable pens [...]”⁵⁹. The NKVD elite split the nationalised flats and confiscated private cars among themselves. Plundering was legalised by the end of the year. On 9 December, P.

⁵⁶Lithuania Under the Occupation of the Bolsheviks. Chicago, 1979, page 48.

⁵⁷Braziulis V., *Kankinių kūnai Petrašiūnų kapinėse (The Bodies of the Martyrs and the Petrašiūnai Cemetery)*. Ibid, pages 87, 89.

⁵⁸S. Vaitiekus, *Kaip Lietuvos žmonės buvo naikinami 1941 metų pavasarį* (“The Way Lithuanian People were Exterminated in the Spring of 1941”), *Respublika (Republic)*, 10 March 1998.

Gladkov, having asserted that “the NKVD staff, both in Kaunas and in its region, had in their flats, some of the furniture and other former belongings of the enemies of people who had fled Lithuania”⁶⁰, gave a permission to the commissariat staff to “buy” the plundered assets. As soon as the war commenced, all the confiscated assets of those arrested (money, gold and silver coins, hard currency, and medals) were exported to Soviet Union and gone forever (see Annexes Nos. 13 and 14).

The sentences and the execution

The cases closed by the NKVD and NKGB interrogators were sent to Moscow, where the sentences in the cases were recorded at a session of the Extraordinary Meeting. Out of 1671 cases having a sentence recorded by a judicial institution, there were 1020 sentences imposed by the Extraordinary Meeting. A fairly large number of prisoners were sent off in 1941. Before the mass deportations were launched, the largest groups of prisoners were shipped to the prisons and camps of the USSR at the end of April and the beginning of June 1941. 1338 (this is the number of surnames known.) ended up in camps in the Komi Republic. The largest groups of prisoners from Lithuania were taken to the camps on 20-30 April, and on 6 and 16 June 1941. The earliest truly large group of people, at least 777 (the exact number, however, is not known), was shipped out of Lithuania by the NKVD in April. Another 628 prisoners followed on 6 June, and still another 747 on 16 June. An additional 1365 prisoners were shipped out when the war between the Soviet Union and Germany began (two died on the way)²². 3565 prisoners were shipped out into the wilderness of the Soviet Union by 26 June 1941, not including the victims of the 14-18 June deportations who were sent directly to camps, by-passing the prisons. The Gulag statistics mention that 1344 Lithuanian inmates had been imprisoned as on 1 January 1940, and 1245 as of 1 January 1941 (see Tables 5 and 6). Those shipped off ended up in the following places: 163 people in the camps of the Arkhangelsk region, 145 in Sol Iletsk Prison, 598 in Gorky (Nizhni Novgorod) Prison, 111 in the camps of Karelia, 132 in the camps of Kazakhstan, 1338 in the camps of the Komi Republic (620 in Pechlag, 200 in Sevpechlag, 66 in Sevzheldorlag, 254 in Vorkutlag), 39 in

⁵⁹A. Guzevičius order no.6 of 19 September 1940. Ibid, file 16, page 227.

⁶⁰Order no. 0061. Ibid, file 13, page 94.

²² Kokurin A.I., *Evakuacija zakluchennykh...* (Evacuation of the Prisoners) S. 23.

Norillag, 31 in the camps of Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg) region, and 103 in the camps of the Vologda region (76 in Vytegorlag). The places the rest were imprisoned are not known⁶¹.

Most of the Lithuanians imprisoned in the camps and prisons of Soviet Union in 1941 were still formally considered to be under interrogation, as no article of the Penal Code of Soviet Russia had been applied to them. The above gap was cured in the winter of 1941-1942 with the passing of a USSR Supreme Court decree of 11 December 1941, “Regarding the pleading of the cases of the persons engaged in crimes within the area provisionally seized by enemy” (see **Annex No. 3**). It was ordered that everybody who engaged in a crime while within the area of the Soviet Union is to be held criminally responsible. Should any area be temporally seized by enemy, the sentence was to be pronounced on behalf of the Union’s republic within the boundaries of which the case was tried. Sentences were pronounced on the basis of the penal code of the Union’s republic within the boundaries of which the offence was committed⁶². Retroactively dated cases were delivered to the USSR NKVD Extraordinary Meeting for approval. All the inmates were declared guilty in absentia in accordance with a paragraph of Article 58 and sentenced to 5-25 years of imprisonment, while others were sentenced to death by firing squad. The following persons were shot in Norilsk: Colonel A. Sidabras, Colonel Lieutenant. J. Lavinskas, Captain S. Gromnickas, Captain B. Salikas, Lieutenant A. Kvedaras, Lieutenant A. Levinas, Lieutenant R. Žikorius, Lieutenant Bakšys, Junior Lieutenant Jasinskas, Junior Lieutenant Pukys-Pukelevičius, and common soldiers K. Bartkevičius, S. Mikalavičius and A. Švirinas⁶³. Of the 604 prisoners who ended up in Gorky Prison on 3 July 1941 (initially sent to a distribution point and then to the Prison on 15 July), only 114 had been sentenced in Lithuania. The rest were under interrogation. Needless to say, prisoners underwent countless physical torments just due to the conditions of imprisonment. K. Umbražiūnas who was imprisoned there, recalls: “The ward was meant for 27 while there were 50 inmates lying, sitting and standing in it. People spent the nights lying on or under the berths, beside the path to the slops bucket, which

⁶¹ *Lietuvos gyventojų genocidas (Genocide of the Lithuanian People)*. Vol.1, page 58.

⁶² A USSR Supreme Court resolution, RFSA, f. 9474, inv. 1, file 124, page 70. Also Г. Саббо, *Невозможно молчать (Impossible to Stay Silent)* by G.Sabbo, vol. 2, page 952.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, pages 294 – 303.

stood in the corner, while others sat on the bucket. There was no bed linen at all. [...] Everybody starved severely. [...] Some of the inmates tried to suppress their hunger with brine, which made them swell up terribly”⁶⁴.

After interrogation, the military tribunal of the Moscow Military District sentenced the following persons to death: Chief of Staff Major V. Bulvičius, Captain J. Kilius, lawyer and reserve lieutenant A. Kamantauskas, Lieutenant J. Sadzevičius, military pilot L. Žemkalnis, teacher S. Mockaitis, teacher and writer A. Skripkauskas, and Pavilnis railway station head J. Gobys. All of them were shot on 18 December 1941 in Gorky Prison. In addition to the above-named Lithuanians, the following prisoners were shot: former State Comptroller Z. Starkus (Sverdlovsk), S. Riautas (Sverdlovsk region), J. Rėklaitis (Arhangelsk region), Captain A. Petruškevičius, A. Paltarokas (Gorky prison), V. Pliuškevičius-Pliuškonis (Sverdlovsk region), D. Virkutienė (Gorky Prison), M. Adlieris (Sol Iletsk)⁶⁵, and others. The Lithuanians sentenced in the camps accounted for the majority of all the prisoners sentenced in 1941-1944. A total of 96 006 persons who were sentenced by the USSR NKVD Extraordinary Meeting during 1941-1944, including 10 087 sentenced to death, were imprisoned in camps ⁶⁶. The number of Lithuanians sentenced exceeded 5000 (there are about 5415 known verdicts), including 618 persons sentenced to death. 568 Lithuanian citizens were actually shot to death. Others were imprisoned for 10 years (26.4%), 8 years (23.4%), or 5 years (20.8%). Until the beginning of the war, death sentences were still confirmed by the USSR Supreme Court Military Panel and the Criminal Judicial Panel, reviewed by the Communist Party Supreme Bureau Central Committee Political Bureau Commission, and confirmed by the Communist Party Supreme Bureau Central Committee. The sentences handed down by the Extraordinary Meeting were not final and conclusive. After the war commenced, capital punishment was executed in accordance with L. Beria’s letter of 15 November 1941 to the Chairman of the State Defence Committee J. Stalin (**see Annex No. 4**). Under this letter, the USSR NKVD Extraordinary Meeting was granted powers, with the participation of a

⁶⁴Sadzevičienė-Vabalienė d. case No. 34229... pages 48 – 49.

⁶⁵*Lietuvos gyventojų genocidas (Genocide of the Lithuanian People)*. Vol. 1, pages 7, 479, 501, 509, 549, 551, 611, 739.

⁶⁶A report by GULAG Head Senior Third Grade Commissary Nasedkin of 17 August 1944 on the achievements of GULAG over 1941 – 1944 m., RFSA. F. 9414. Inv. 1, file 68, page 35.

USSR prosecutor, to impose a death sentence for “counter-revolutionary crimes and especially dangerous crimes aimed against the ruling order of the USSR”⁶⁷. Thus the sentences of the Extraordinary Meeting became final and conclusive. In an effort to conceal the situation, falsification of the circumstances and date of death were begun in 1955. Prior to September 1955, the relatives of those sentenced to death used to be informed that these persons were “sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with no right to write or receive letters and their location was unknown”⁶⁸. On 13 August 1955, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union’s Communist Party decided to let the KGB define the procedure for responding to inquiries regarding any persons sentenced to death. On the basis of the decision of 24 August 1955 of the USSR KGB, the relatives of those shot to death were informed that these prisoners were “sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and died at the place of imprisonment” (see **Annex No. 6**). Based on this decision, the date of death was falsified until the beginning of 1990 (see **Annex No. 5**).

Nevertheless, not all Lithuanians were sentenced immediately. Many had to wait for years for a verdict of the USSR NKVD Extraordinary Meeting. A special case was that of the former President of the Republic of Lithuania, A. Stulginskis, where as many as 18 persons were charged. All of them were detained in Kraslag camp beginning in June 1941. Many failed to live until the verdict, as the punishments were imposed by the USSR MGB (Ministry of State Defence) Extraordinary Meeting only on 27 February 1952. Those who had spent 11 years imprisoned, including A. Stulginskis, former Justice Minister S. Šilingas, former Education Minister J. Tonkūnas, Major J. Pranculis, former border police officer P. Vizgirdas and Colonel A. Pošiūnas each received an additional 25 years⁶⁹. As many as 10 persons failed to live until 1952 and the formal closing of the fictitious case.

⁶⁷ A 15 November 1941 letter by NKVD People’s Commissary L. Beria to J. Stalin. Contemporary Documentation Repository (□DSC), f. 89, inv. 18, file 9, pages 1-2. Also *Č. Nėqii, Kāpīēgīēkī gīē-qni* (*Impossible to Stay Silent* by G.Sabbo), vol. 2, 964.

⁶⁸ A letter by USSR KGB Head I. Serov of 5 April 1956 to SSRS Ministers Council Chairman N. Bulganin, ŠDSC, f. 89, inv. 18, file 35, pages 1-2. Also *Г. Саббо, Невозможно молчать* (*Impossible to Stay Silent* by G.Sabbo), vol. 2, p. 1011-1012.

⁶⁹ A conclusion released by the senior interrogator Melnikov of the Krasnoyarsk region KGB board of 16 September 1961. LYA, f. K-1, file 42880/3 (A. Stulginskis penal case), vol. 5, pages 261 – 266. The aforementioned convicts were released under a resolution of the USSR Supreme Court Military

The consequences of the illegal arrests

6606 people, who were charged with a political crime, were arrested during 1940-1941, before the great deportation on 14 June took place. Of these, 3434 were shipped off to camps (this is the number of the known surnames, while the archive sources say as many as 3565 prisoners shipped off). Among the latter, 849 died in the camps of Gulag (24.7 %) ⁷⁰ (see **Table 5**), while others simply disappeared (identified as “missing persons”). Some of those sentenced for hard currency transactions, domestic or economic crimes, under the directive of the USSR NKVD and the prosecutor’s office of 29 April 1942, were released from the prison facilities and sent to penitentiary labour colonies. Those Lithuanians whose sentence expired during the war were forced to stay in the camps as “freelancer workers” and not allowed, until the end of the war, to leave the camp’s work area (see **Annexes Nos. 8 and 10**) ⁷¹. Additionally, those who were imprisoned for minor criminal crimes fell into this category too. This state of affairs was ended on 24 June 1946. Nevertheless, cases were once more opened against any former inmates who had either been engaged in anti-Soviet activities or who had not engaged in any but who were “socially dangerous” (due to their previous activities) and these cases were sent to the Extraordinary Meeting (see **Annex No. 9**) ⁷². The verdicts were sentences of either imprisonment (for anti-Soviet activities) or exile (*ССЫЛКА* (“sending off”) in Russian) for a term of up to 10 years (for being “socially dangerous”).

Under the order of 21 February 1948 of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium, any inmates who served the entire term of imprisonment (“nationalists, members of anti-Soviet organisations who were dangerous due to their anti-Soviet ties and hostile acts, etc.”) had to be settled in exile (*ССЫЛКА НА ПОСЕЛЕНИЕ* (“sending off to settle down”) in Russian) under the surveillance of the MGB (in Kolyma, the Novosibirsk region, the Krasnoyarsk region 50 kilometres north of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and the central part of Kazakhstan) (see **Annex No.7**) ⁷³. Exceptions were made for those

Panel on 2 June 1954.

⁷⁰ *Lietuvos gyventojų genocidas (Genocide of the Lithuanian People)*. Vol. 1, page 52

⁷¹ USSR NKVD and prosecutor’s office order no. 194/17/11692/c of 7 May 1942. RFSA (Russian Federation State Archive), f. 9401, ap.12, file 128, pages 18-19. Also *Г. Саббо, Невозможно молчать (Impossible to Stay Silent* by G.Sabbo), vol. 2, 1028-1031, 1127-1128.

⁷² *Г. Саббо, Невозможно молчать (Impossible to Stay Silent* by G.Sabbo), vol. 2, 1030-1031

⁷³ *Ibid*, vol.2, 1019.

who were unable to move without the assistance of others and those who needed constant nursing, i.e. those completely disabled (including the blind, those without legs, and those confined to bed)⁷⁴ (**Annex No. 11**). Only 482 former prisoners returned to Lithuania or as little as 14%. According to the NKVD data, there were 3336 prisoners in Lithuania at the moment the war began (2112 surnames are known)⁷⁵, of whom about 400 were killed during the first days of the war (over half of the surnames are known).

Composition of the prisoners

The 6606 people imprisoned in Lithuania in 1939 and 1940-1941 included 6242 men (94.5%) and 364 women (5.5%). There were 52 schoolchildren (0.8%) under 16 years of age and 101 individuals (1.5%) over 60.

National composition. The 6606 people arrested and imprisoned in Lithuania included 3835 Lithuanians (58.1%), 1664 Poles (25.2%), 334 Jews (5.1%), 262 Russians (4.0%), 93 Byelorussians (1.4%), 52 Germans (0.8%), 58 persons of other nationalities (0.9%), and 308 persons of undetermined nationality (4.7%). The national composition of those who were repressed was close to that of Lithuania in general (**see Table 9**). However, some significant differences are observed in the individual categories of those being repressed. Most of the Poles fell among those arrested before 14 June 1941 (25.19% of the total number arrested). Poles comprised 29.3% of those arrested whose means of repression are unknown. However, the greatest part of the Poles, i.e. 32.1%, as has already been mentioned, have under the category, “camp” (exile), written beside the name -. The list of names includes 583 refugees from Poland. However, the number is believed to be higher. The refugees also included many Jews. Therefore, the percentage of Jews in the categories of deportees (13.5%) and “camp” (exile) (11.8%) exceeded their percentage in the total population of Lithuania (8.3%). In addition, there were many Jewish religious and national organisations in Lithuania and many Jews owned large enterprises and factories or were prosperous merchants.

⁷⁴ A 4 June 1948 proposal by Pitovranov, Volkov, Esaulov and Gercovsky. Ibid, vol. 2, page 1183.

⁷⁵ *Lietuvos gyventojų genocidas (Genocide of the Lithuanian People)*. Vol. 1, page 58.

Social and professional composition. The 6606 people arrested and imprisoned in Lithuania included 1036 public servants (15.7%), 912 blue-collar workers (13.8%), 789 farmers (11.9%), 362 craftsmen (5.5%), 350 students and schoolchildren (5.3%), 342 military officers (5.2%), 251 teachers (3.8%), 250 police officers (3.8%), 153 merchants and enterprise owners (2.3%), 138 engineers (2.1%), 134 lawyers (2.0%), 98 soldiers (1.5%), 76 writers and artists (1.2%), 67 medical workers (1.0%), 47 priests and monks (0.7%), 32 manor owners (0.5%), etc. The largest single category of people arrested and imprisoned in Lithuania were public servants. There were more blue-collar workers and craftsmen in this category compared to those shipped off to exile or the camps. This was mostly because most of them were arrested for illegally crossing the border, being absent from work, and hard currency transactions. Moreover, some of those arrested for minor criminal offences also fell under this category.

Table 1**General Data on the Inhabitants of Lithuania who were Repressed in 1939 and 06 1940-06 1941, and Recorder in the Registry**

Description of the repression	Number of the recorded persons	Men		Women		Children under 16 years of age		Over 60 years of age		Died in place of repression		Returned to Lithuania		Fate not known	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	Number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Arrested in Lithuania (during 1939, 1940-1941)	6606	6242	94.5	364	5.5	52	0.8	101	1.5	243 ^c	3.7	2531 ^d	38.3	398	6.0
Including those transferred to the USSR camps and prisons	3434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	849	24.7	482	14.0	2,103	61.3
Total	30461	20251		10210		6011		1669		6738		9121		14602	

a - 195 prisoners were killed in Rainiai, Pravieniškės, Červenis, the Ašmena prison, near the Bigosov railway station, and other places, after the war between Germany and USSR began. Another 27 prisoners were executed, and 21 more died in the prisons of Lithuania.

b - some of these prisoners were liberated on 23 June 1941 by the rebels, while the others broke free themselves as the war began. 180 prisoners were released earlier, as the efforts failed to set up cases in respect of them. 319 of those liberated or released were detained after the war.

Table 2
Social Composition of those Repressed in 1939 and 06-1940 - 06 1941

No.	Social status	Total		Imprisoned before 6 June 1941	
		number	%	number	%
1	Agronomists	111	0.4	36	0.5
2	Craftsmen	713	2.4	362	5.5
3	Workers	2354	8.0	912	13.8
4	Landowners	160	0.5	32	0.5
5	Priests, monks	146	0.5	47	0.7
6	Engineers	277	0.9	138	2.1
7	Officers	525	1.8	342	5.2
8	The military	909	3.1	98	1.5
9	Creative intelligence	145	0.5	76	1.2
10	Medical workers	219	0.7	67	1.0
11	Foresters	129	0.4	26	0.4
12	Teachers	1473	5.0	251	3.8
13	Housewives	2430	8.3	134	2.0
14	Policemen	887	3.0	250	3.8
15	Tradesmen, enterprise owners	482	1.6	153	2.3
16	Students and pupils	634	2.2	350	5.3
17	Civil servants	2664	9.1	1036	15.7
18	Lawyers	244	0.8	134	2.0
19	Farmers	6239	21.3	789	11.9
20	Veterinary surgeons	21	0.1	9	0.1
21	Other professions	102	0.3	82	1.2
22	Occupation not known	8386	28.7	1282	19.4
Total		29250	100.0	6606	100.0

Table 3**Composition of the Repressed by Nationality**

No.	Nationality	National composition of the people of Lithuania (%)	Total number of the repressed over 1939-1941		Arrested before 14 June 1941	
			number	%.	number	%.
1	Lithuanians	67.9	19912	68.1	3835	58.1
2	Russians	2.5 ^b	532	1.8	262	4.0
3	Poles	15.3	4836	16.5	1664	25.2
4	Byelorussians	0.4	155	0.5	93	1.4
5	Jews	8.3 ^b	2613	8.9	334	5.1
6	Germans	3.4	86	0.3	52	0.8
7	Other nationalities	2.2	148	0.5	58	0.9
8	Nationality not known		968	3.3	308	4.7
Total		100.0	29250 ^c	100.0	6606	100.0

Table 4**Dynamics of Arrests in 1939, and 06 1940 - 06 1941**

Date of arrest	Total arrested	Total persons deported to Soviet labour camps and prisons	Total murdered persons	Total escaped persons	Total with the fate not known
1939, September-October	383	362 ^a	-	-	21
1940, June	87	-	-	-	-
1940, July	769	-	-	-	-
1940, August	457	-	-	5	-
1940, September	375	-	-	2	-
1940, October	468	-	-	11	-
1940, November	396	-	-	16	-
1940, December	233	-	-	35	-
Total: over 06 1940 - 31 12 1940	2785	-	-	69	-
1941, January	269	-	-	35	-
1941, February	401	-	-	15	-
1941, March	298	-	-	33	-
1941, April	465	-	-	25	-
1941, May	335	-	-	13	-
Total: over 01 01 1941 - 05 1941	1768	-	27	121	-
At the outset of the Soviet-German war		743	147	2112	-
Date not known	1670	2329	21	49	605
Total:	6606	3434	195	2351 ^b	626

a - taken to Byelorussian prisons before 28 October, 1939.

b - including 319 arrested after the war.

Table 5

Geographic Breakdown of Prison Camps, and the Mortality

Place of imprisonment	Total persons deported to prison camps	Persons deported to prison camps, who were arrested in 14-18 June, 1941	Persons deported to prison camps, who were arrested over June 1940-June 1941	Those who died in prison camps		Those who returned to Lithuania		Fate not known	
				number	%	number	%	number	%
Arkhangelsk region camps	436	273	163	173	39.7	23	5.3	240	55.0
Chkalov region:									
The Sol Iletsk prison	145	-	145	37	25.5	10	6.9	98	67.7
Gorky region:	701	103	598	388	55.4	31	4.4	282	40.2
The Gorky prison	598	-	598	325	54.3	-	-	-	-
Unzlag camp	103	103	-	63	61.3	-	-	-	-
Karelia ASSR camps	111	-	111	-	-	-	-	111	100.0
Kazakh SSR camps	154	22	132	-	-	-	-	154	100.0
Komi ASSR camps:	1450	112	1338	394	27.2	109	7.5	947	65.3
Pechlag	620	-	620	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sevpechlag	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sevzeldorlag	66	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vorkutlag	366	112	254	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other camps	198	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-
Krasnoyarsk region camps:	2464	2425	39	1441	58.4	752	30.5	271	18.4
Norillag	474	435	39	213	45.0	-	-	-	-
Reshoty	1 990	1 990	-	1228	61.7	-	-	-	-
Molotov region camps:									
Usollag	296	296	-	212	71.6	7	2.4	77	26.0
Sverdlovsk region camps:	418	387	31	117	28.0	67	16.0	234	56.0
Sevurallag	387	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vologda region camps:	106	3	103	19	17.9	-	-	87	82.1
Vytegorlag	76	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geographic location not known	1068	294	774	203	55.9	11	1.0	854	43.1
Total:	7349	3915	3434	2984	40.6	1010	13.7	3355	45.7

Table 6**Court Sentences to Those Arrested in 1939, 1940, 1941**

Sentenced to camp imprisonment (years)	Total of sentenced persons	% of sentenced persons	Notes
3	721	13.3	
5	1127	20.8	
8	1266	23.4	
10	1429	26.4	
15.	39	0.7	
20	50	1.7	
Sentenced to death	645	11.9	Death sentence was executed to 595 persons. According to the data of the Lithuanian Security Department, 27 of them were shot in Lithuania
Other penalties	98	1.8	
Total sentenced persons	5415	100.0	
Total arrested and imprisoned before the outbreak of the Soviet-German war	10521		

a - including the persons deported to the Soviet camps in 14-18 June 1941

Table 7

Change in the number of prisoners over January-June 1941

Date	Number of prisoners	Including:	
		those under interrogation	those convicted
January 1	4452	3075	1377
February 1	5493	3481	2012
March 1	5842	3898	1944
April 1	6200	3892	2308
May 1	5708	4193	1515
June 1	6095	4245	1850
April 10	5900	4149	1751

The Table has been compiled on the basis of the following sources: VRMA. F. 139. Inv. 1, file 1, pages 34, 51, 75, 100, 131, 148; a plan for evacuation of prisoners composed on 22 June 1941 by the USSR NKVD Prisons Board Head M. Nikolsky // RFSA. F. 9413. Inv. 1v, file 10, page 301. The January 1 data does not cover the prisons nos. 8 – 12. Therefore the change in the number of prisoners may slightly differ.

Annex No.1

The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Penal Code that was active within the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania

Number of paragraph and article of the Penal Code	Description of the offence
12	bodily injury
14	dismissal by prescription
24	forcible placement in a hospital
28	spying
48	going beyond the bounds of indispensable defence
52	application of amnesty or grace
58-1 through to 58-14	counter-revolutionary crimes
58-1a - 58-1d	treachery against the motherland
58-1e, 58-1d	non-reporting of a treachery which is being prepared by a member of ones family
58-3 - 58-6	disclosure of a state secret
58-2	intrusion by an armed gang, revolt
58-4	assisting the international bourgeoisie in acting against USSR
58-5	encouraging to declare a war against USSR
58-6	economic spying
58-7	undermining the circulation of money, economy, transport of trade, counter-revolutionary offences against economy
58-8,	a terrorist assault
58-9	diversion
58-10	production, dissemination and having at one's disposal of counter-revolutionary literature
58-11	taking part in a counter-revolutionary organisation
58-12	non-reporting on a counter-revolutionary crime
58-13	non-reporting on an anti-state crime
58-14	sabotage
59-3c	violation of work discipline in transport
59-3	arrangement of an armed gang, assaults
59-4, 59-5	evading of military service
59-6	refusal to fulfil duties in wart-time conditions
59-7	provocation of national discord
59-8	forgery of documents
59-9	smuggling
59-10	assisting to illegally cross the border
60	non-payment of taxes
61	refusal to fulfil duties and assignments imposed by the state
64	violation of the rules of the military service recording
68, 69	evading conscription for military service
72	making use of falsified documents
74	delinquency
76	insulting a representative of the government
77	discrediting the government
78	stealing of documents from a governmental institution

Number of paragraph and article of the Penal Code	Description of the offence
79	destroying or damaging public assets
79-4	neglect
82	fleeing
84	entering or leaving USSR without a proper passport or permit
85	wilful misappropriation of forest
87	wilful misappropriation of the crop
87-a	violation of the laws of nationalisation of land
88	providing of untrue information for civil records
91-1	interfering with the exercise of the right to elections
92	refusal to witness in a court of law or during interrogation
103	production of home-made distilled alcoholic liquor (moonshine)
107	speculating in agriculture or other consumer products
111, 111-a	neglect
112	neglect
113	discrediting government
116	wasting of the money of the state
117, 118	offering or accepting of a bribe
120	forgery of documents
122	teaching of children religious belief in a school
123	deceiving aimed at provoking superstitions
124-125	collecting levies in favour of a religious group
126	performing religious rites in a public institution
128-a, 128-c	production of items of poor quality, fraud
128, 129	destroying or damaging of public assets
131	disclosure of a state secret abroad
132	plundering of the assets of the society or the state
136-141	crimes against the life of a person
137	wilful murder
142-145	bodily injury
146	cruel beating up
148	confinement of a healthy person in a mental home
160	insulting the representatives of the government through press publications
161	slandering
162	theft
163, 164	acquiring and keeping at one's disposal of a stolen item
164-a	acquiring a stolen weapon
165	explicit theft
166	stealing cattle from peasants
167	robbery by using violence dangerous to one's life
169	fraud
182	production or acquisition firearms
182-1	production of pornography
191	making use of a private radio station
192	violation of mandatory orders
193-1 - 193-31	war crime
193-2	non-fulfilment of a command
193-4	forcing someone to neglect his/her duties as a soldier

Number of paragraph and article of the Penal Code	Description of the offence
193-5, 193-6	insulting of a military commander by someone subordinate
193-7	desert
193-10	evading a mobilisation
193-12	simulating a health disorder with an aim of evading military service
193-14	acquisition of a weapon from a soldier, distribution thereof
193-17	neglect
193-20 - 193-22	disclosure of a military secret
193-25	publication of a military secret
193-26	writing letter to or receiving letters from an enemy of USSR by a soldier
193-28	confiscation of property under cover of the necessity of war
193-29	bad treatment of captives

Articles applied to the procedure: The case to be discontinued:	
4-1	upon the death of the accused
4-2	upon reconciliation with the sufferer
4-3	in the absence of a sufferer's complaint
4-4	dismissal by prescription
4-5	if no manifestation of a crime is identified in the acts committed by the accused
4-6	in case of application of amnesty or grace
204-a	in case it is a decision of the investigation institutions
204-b	in case of a lack of evidence

Annex No. 5

No.	Surname, gives names, father's name	Year of birth	Case number	Date of verdict (year / month / day)	Institution delivering the verdict	The true date of execution of the sentence (year / month / day)	The falsified date of execution of the sentence (year / month / day)	The falsified date of death entered in the records (year / month / day)
1.	Adomulis Kazys, Bronislovo	1906	P-7463	1942 06 17	OSO	1942 08 01	1943 02 12	1956 05 05
2.	Bagdonas-Bagdonavičius Valerijonas, Beno	1909	P-11266	1942 10 14	OSO	1942 12 02	1944 12 05	1958 03 13
3.	Balčiūnas Mečys, Gaudento	1906	P-10355	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1944 10 19	1956 07 03
4.	Bardauskas Stasys, Vlado	1883	P-13884	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1944 10 18	1957 10 04
5.	Beleckas Povilas, Jono	1903	P-11914	1942 06 27	OSO	1942 09 18	1948 04 19	1956 03 31
6.	Bičiūnas Vytautas, Jono	1893	P-12006	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 11 04	1945 11 18	1960 03 28
7.	Bliumenzonas Abelis, Mejero	1897	P-10310	1943 01 02	OSO		1943 10 17	1962 04 24
8.	Bložė Jonas, Jurgio	1894	P-10753	1942 06 17	OSO	1942 07 17	1944 07 20	1958 01 06
9.	Budrevičius Kazys, Vinco	1897	P-12855	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1944 11 05	1957 05 20
10.	Budrys Vladas, Igno	1913	P-11907	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1945 10 18	1956 12 28
11.	Bukaitis Juozas, Izidoriaus	1900	P-12578	1942 06 17	OSO	1942 06 23	1948 02 16	1956 07 07
12.	Buožis Juozas, Jono	1897	P-11875	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1944 10 13	1957 06 12
13.	Burdulis Leonas, Karolio	1903	P-12787	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 27	1942 11 01	1942 11 11
14.	Cirtautas Kazys, Alekso	1907	P-14320	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 12 02	1942 10 17	1989 11 10
15.	Čarneckis Voldemaras, Antano	1893	P-12006	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 11 04	1944 11 14	1957 07 09
16.	Čepas Kazys, Adomo	1905	44008/3	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 24	1942 11 01	1942 11 11
17.	Dailidė Adolfas, Juozo	1908	P-12878	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1944 07 17	1958 08 27
18.	Damušis Pranas, Antano	1902	P-12793	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1945 07 15	1956 01 17
19.	Daniliūnas - Danilevičius Ipolitas, Kazio	1902	P-14284	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1942 10 09	1963 04 02
20.	Daunoras Adolfas, Jono	1903	P-14026	1942 06 17	OSO	1942 07 17	1942 07 17	1962 09 05
21.	Eismantas Stasys, Julijono	1898	P-12004	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1944 10 18	1957 04 19
22.	Fijalkauskas Vaclovas, Prano	1909	P-12476	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1944 11 25	1959 02 04
23.	Gineika Stasys, Leono	1891	P-13596	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1946 12 08	1956 07 26
24.	Gonta Bronius, Mykolo	1909	P-14457	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1944 10 18	1956 12 28
25.	Grabys Domas, Antano	1897	P-13951	1942 03 07	OSO	1942 03 28	1943 04 09	1959 05 25
26.	Gražičkauskas Viktoras, Silvestro	1901	P-12063	1942 07 08	OSO	1942 11 21	1942 12 17	1990 01 22
27.	Gražulis Jonas, Jono	1900	P-14281	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1944 09 12	1958 03 31
28.	Grebliauskas Albinas, Juozo	1907	P-18972	1942 11 04	OSO	1943 01 11	1944 11 12	1957 06 17
29.	Ignatavičius Aleksandras, Vlado	1896	P-12006	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 11 04	1942 12 18	1957 08 21
30.	Iškauskienė Ona, Petro	1896	P-14384	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1942 12 15	1956 05 12
31.	Jurgelis Mečys, Klemenso	1891	P-13148	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 12 02	1944 12 15	1958 01 10
32.	Kalnietis Liudas, Antano	1905	P-13147	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 12 02	1944 12 12	1960 01 14
33.	Kapočius Viktoras, Antano	1897	P-12809	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1947 10 19	1956 09 05
34.	Karpalavičius Jonas, Jokūbo	1913	39074/3	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1945 03 15	1960 02 20
35.	Kumpauskas Jonas, Juozo	1899	P-14980	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1944 12 13	1956 06 14

No.	Surname, gives names, father's name	Year of birth	Case number	Date of verdict (year / month / day)	Institution delivering the verdict	The true date of execution of the sentence (year / month / day)	The falsified date of execution of the sentence (year / month / day)	The falsified date of death entered in the records (year / month / day)
36.	Lapšys Adolfas, Juozo	1899	P-13149	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 12 02	1946 11 14	1956 02 24
37.	Laurinavičius Vincas, Juozo	1907	P-14324	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 12 02	1947 06 30	1955 12 09
38.	Liepa Steponas, Jurgio	1902	P-14286	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1944 09 19	1957 07 17
39.	Martišius Anicetas, Jono	1902	P-11280	1942 10 03	OSO	1942 11 02	1945 03 13	1957 04 04
40.	Masėnas - Masevičius Klemas, Jono	1900	P-7422	1942 10 03	OSO	1942 11 21	1947 10 21	1989 08 21
41.	Matulis Juozas, Juozo	1900	P-11891	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1951 04 25	1955 09 20
42.	Mockus Leopoldas, Leono	1901	P-10984	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1943 01 25	1958 12 10
43.	Molis Alfonsas, Simono	1908	P-14685	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1944 10 18	1958 03 15
44.	Morkūnas Jonas, Antano	1904	P-8921	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1946 01 06	1956 02 07
45.	Naiman-Mirza-Kričinskas Algirdas, Konstantino	1884	P-12811	1942 05 02	OSO	1942 06 01	1944 07 27	1957 10 31
46.	Nutautas Henrikas, Augustino	1897	P-13094	1942 02 03	OSO	1943 03 12	1945 03 12	1956 12 12
47.	Paalksnis Antanas, Vlado	1906	P-14855	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1945 03 12	1958 12 31
48.	Petrauskas Vincas, Vinco	1903	P-11886	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1944 10 18	1957 10 12
49.	Petruškevičius Antanas, Lauryno	1896	P-13175	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 11 21	1943 02 26	1956 12 10
50.	Pliuškevičius Vytautas, Kajetono	1906	P-15639	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 12 02	1947 03 18	1956 09 25
51.	Pumputis Antanas, Gabrio	1893	P-12358	1943 01 02	OSO	1943 02 15	1944 03 25	1958 10 30
52.	Remis Bronius, Mykolo	1907	P-13768	1943 01 02	OSO	1943 02 15	1944 02 15	1957 02 04
53.	Rusevičius Antanas, Petro	1902	P-14670	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 13	1944 10 18	1957 01 21
54.	Sabulis Juozas, Kazimiero	1910	P-14851	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1948 02 15	1957 01 09
55.	Sapetka Antanas, Jono	1901	P-12948	1942 07 01	OSO	1942 08 25	1945 08 29	1956 02 07
56.	Savickas Kazys, Juozo	1896	P-10752	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1945 11 18	1960 04 25
57.	Selickas Antanas, Petro	1906	P-12467	1942 10 22	OSO	1942 11 05	1944 10 22	1957 12 30
58.	Senkus Benediktas, Vinco	1898	P-14104	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1947 03 17	1957 01 25
59.	Skeberdis Vilius, Jokūbo	1907	P-11700	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1946 08 20	1956 02 27
60.	Slabšys Ignas, Jono	1899	P-12006	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 11 04	1945 02 16	1956 12 29
61.	Starkus Zigmąs Pranas, Simono	1892	P-12082	1942 06 27	OSO	1942 08 25	1944 11 23	1956 04 24
62.	Sutkus Jonas, Antano	1893	P-12006	1942 10 17	OSO	1942 12 10	1944 12 10	1957 06 05
63.	Svitkauskas Juozas, Izidoriaus	1891	P-12800	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1943 12 17	1959 03 03
64.	Šadeika Antanas, Juozo	1894	P-15094	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1944 11 05	1957 02 15
65.	Šalkauskas Aleksandras, Stasio	1906	P-14160	1942 01 27	OSO	1943 03 12	1944 03 12	1957 07 17
66.	Šarkys Albertas, Jono	1903	P-14666	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1946 11 18	1960 05 19
67.	Šilbajoris Povilas, Prano	1910	P-14364	1942 06 08	OSO	1942 10 17	1944 10 17	1957 05 29
68.	Šlapšys Jonas, A domo	1906	P-12424	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1945 11 05	1956 12 28

No.	Surname, gives names, father's name	Year of birth	Case number	Date of verdict (year / month / day)	Institution delivering the verdict	The true date of execution of the sentence (year / month / day)	The falsified date of execution of the sentence (year / month / day)	The falsified date of death entered in the records (year / month / day)
69.	Šliažas Jonas, Juozo	1896	P-12319	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1942 12 24	1957 11 16
70.	Tarbūnas Ignas, Igno	1906	P-14835	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 12 22	1944 07 11	1958 10 06
71.	Tauklys Jonas, Antano	1900	P-14276	1942 06 17	OSO	1942 07 17	1945 12 20	1958 11 19
72.	Urbelis Antanas, Alekso	1895	P-12785	1942 07 01	OSO	1942 08 25	1944 08 25	1956 12 28
73.	Valeniškis Jurgis, Igno	1907	P-12794	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1942 12 17	1958 09 27
74.	Vasiliauskas Balys, Prano	1902	P-13139	1942 10 14	OSO	1942 11 21	1945 06 11	1958 09 11
75.	Žilinskas Aleksandras, Prano	1896	P-12921	1942 09 19	OSO	1942 11 05	1944 11 05	1956 12 18
76.	Žulys Jonas, Antano	1907	P-14451	1942 09 12	OSO	1942 10 18	1946 02 16	1956 05 05

LIST OF ANNEXES

1. Penal Code of RSFSR that was active in Lithuanian SSR.
2. A Communist Party Supreme Bureau Central Committee and USSR Ministers Council decree of 17 November 1938, signed by J. Stalin and V. Molotov, “Regarding the Procedure of Arrests, Prosecutor’s Surveillance and Interrogation”.
3. A USSR Supreme Court decree of 11 December 1941 “Regarding the Pleading of Cases of Persons Who Committed an Offence Within the Area Temporally Seized by Enemy”.
4. A L. Beria letter of 15 November 1941 to the State Defence Committee Chairman J. Stalin
5. A list of the falsified entries of the dates of execution of death penalty.
6. A USSR KGB Chairman I.Serov letter of 5 April 1956 to USSR Ministers Council Chairman N. Bulganin
7. A USSR Supreme Council Presidium decree of 21 February 1948.
8. A USSR NKVD and Prosecutor’s Office instruction no. 194/17/11692/c of 7 May 1942.
9. A USSR Domestic Affairs Ministry, State Defence Ministry, and USSR General Prosecutor order no. 00585/00251/107 ss of 24 June 1946.
10. A USSR NKVD People’s Deputy Commissioner Kruglov and USSR Prosecutor’s Office Deputy Kruglikov instruction no. 194/17/11692/c of 17 May 1942.
11. A proposal by Pitovranov, Volkov, Esaulov and Gercovsky of 4 June 1948 regarding of waiver of the settlement in exile sentence in respect of disabled prisoners.
12. A certificate released by the NKGB Second Division Second Unit on 19 May 1941.
13. A statement released by the First Special Division of the NKVD Board of Chkalov region and the Secretariat of the Lithuanian SSR NKGB of 20 October 1941.
14. A statement released by the Lithuanian SSR NKGB Second Division, the Lithuania NKVD First Special Division and the Smolensk region NKVD Board of 21 August 1941.