

Mr. Kazimieras Vytautas Katele was born and raised in Kaunas. As a consequence of the Russian invasion of Lithuania, he escaped the ravages of war by fleeing to Germany. He obtained Pro Memoria while he lived at the Schweinfurt Displaced Persons Camp between 1945 and 1949. Mr. Katele died in 1986. It is not known from whom he obtained this pamphlet, or who published it. Mr. Katele's daughter, Ms. Irene Katele of Madison, Wisconsin, made the pamphlet available to Hope and Spirit.

Note: the page numbers skip from 1 to 4. It does not appear that any pages are actually missing. The pamphlet was written by someone whose English language was far from perfect.

PRO

MEMORIA



The Lithuanian nation geografically lay's on the cross-way between expansive and numerous German and Russian nations.

Therefore the small Lithuanian country in the curent of its history had to bear hard and bloody fight to defend its liberty and independence. These fights continued the whole centuries (XIII - XVIII) until at last the two numerous countries under their agreement crafty subjugated the Lithuanian nation. So cleaved and subjugated the Lithuanian nation one and half centuries suffered the national, socialigical and religious persecutions of the German and Russian oppressions. Various persecutions were the results of the occupational regime, because the Germans and Russians forced the subjugated nations to accept their political and socialistical structure and even their religion. As result, the fizical and moral self- determination of the enforced nation was choked and each effort to resist was punished by the most cruel manners.

After the first World War was over and the German and Russian strenghts were destroyed, Lithuanian nation together with the other subjugated nations - Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Poland and Czecho-Slovak - arose to the new life and restored its Independence. During the I World War and the fights for Independence the Lithuanian nation had the utmost material damage and great losses of people.

After restored the Independence, in spite of these losses the tenacity of the Lithuanian nation was so vigorous, that during the short period af 20 years of the independent life it created the demokratic republic which could measure with the most of the old and great countries by its culturalm social and economical life.

Being a peaceful demokratic country, Lithuanian wished to keep place and to create the moral and material values for itself and the whole world.

However, though having its Independence, the Lithusnian nation always felt some pressure from Germans and Russians, whose interests crossed at the Baltic countries. Especially, when the nazis took the rule of Germany and the bolshevics became quite strong in Russia, this pressure got its utmost strength. The Germans intended to carry out their politic "Drang nach Osten" (Expansion to East) and the Russians planned to extend their frontiers and to fight for the affairs of the workers of the whole world.

The Lithuanian nation always persistently honourably carried out its historical mission, which depends from its geografical position. Resisting to the German expansion the Lithuanians in 1410 beat the Germans at Tannenberg and stopped their pressure for 500 years. The Lithuanians overcame the Tatars at Blue waters and by this victory they protected the Western Europe from asitic slavery.

The culprits of the Second World War are Nazis. To 1946 the bowsuit at Nürnberg gave the right reward to the leaders of the Nazis. Lithuanians got aware of the Nazis already in 1933 at Klaipeda and as well punished their leaders Neumann, von Sess



and etc. as well- deserved. The World must remember the repressions provoked by the trial of Kaunas against Nazis. What results had these repressions to the Lithuanian economic life shows the German professor Pregel. And about the losses of the people evidently speaks the inscription "Litauer" (Lithuanian) on the chimney of the concentration camp at Flossenbug and the number which proportionally prevails the numbers of the other nations,

At present the Western World stands against the danger of communism. This danger exists already since the foundation of communism in Russia. The Lithuanian nation was the first one which had to feel the evil of communism and so it announced the fight against it already in 1918. And in 1919-1920 the Lithuanians together with their neighbour countries conquered the bolsheviks and restored the Independence. In the period of Independence The Lithuanian country lived peacefully with all its neighbours. In spite of the efforts to keep in with the neighbouring countries Lithuania got in the great danger since the beginning of political friendship between Germans and Russians.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 1939 was signed the treaty between Germany and Russia (signed by Ribbentrop and Molotov) by which they decided to liquidate the Lithuanian Republic. There were more contracts on this matter. In accordance with these treaties on 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1940 Soviet Union, breaking all juridical treaties made with Lithuania, occupied the country. And since their began the most terrible and bloody destruction of the nation. As result of this thousands of innocent people were killed by most cruel ways and another thousands were deported to the Siberian Plains.

It is difficult to express and to show all the disasters suffered by the Lithuanian nation and who had not seen it with his own eyes, it is hard to imagine that in XX century there are so many bestial ways for destruction of the innocent people and nations. This destruction is continuing since the first occupation in 1940. During the first occupation, in the period of one year. There were heaped the mass graves at Rainiai, Panevežys, Zarasai, Pravienishes, Pažaislis, Červene and so on. It is Lithuanian Katyn. There are alive witnesses among us who had the luck to escape these killings. Miraculously escaped the killing at Červene the Lithuanian colonel f. Petreutis wrote his experiences in the book "Lithuania Under the Sickle and Hammer" published in Cleveland, USA. We have a lot of informations about at present in Lithuania executed extermination in most cruel manners.

Besides arrests, deportations, and murders, the Lithuanian people had to suffer during the first occupation even under three waves of abolition of the people within one year, viz:

1. On the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of July in 1940, when the N.K.V.D. arrested nearly all of the personalities of all democratical parties, secretaries and co-operators of newspapers, superior officials of State, men of the official life, clergymen, shortly all men, who had influence on the official opinion and on the people.

2. On the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of November 1940, all such persons, who could endanger the security of Sovjets by opinion of N.K.V.D., were arrested.

3. From 14<sup>th</sup> till 21<sup>st</sup> of June 1941 According to a plan, set up by the commissary for security, Mr. SEROV, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of January 1940, about 70 000 Lithuanian citizen of the most



different categories should be deported in the interior of the Sovjetunion. The execution of this plan was prepared very carefully. The finish of the plan was prevented by the war of Sovjetunion and Germany.

For better understanding of those deportations, we enclose some tables, as "Waggons; in which displaced persons were brought to Naujoji Vilnia and from there were transported to stations of Sovjetunion", "Table about Lithuanian displaced persons," who have been transported over the Station of Riga in the interior of the Sovjetunion." It is visible from these tables, how many innocent Lithuanian citizens were displaced in the interior of the Sovjetunion in a most violent kind of way by the N.K.V.D. within one week. Without any charge Lithuanians were deported: men, Women, old men, youths and babies; healthy and sick people, in the sultriness of summer and in cloyed waggons. This terrible tragedy could hardly be presented by the ingenious Dante in the New Hell. On the circumstances of the travel of the deported persons, the following letters and testimonies can give best a review of the situation:

1. Here, for instance, is a letter of a teacher to his brother, written in the train of the deported persons: "It is impossible to describe what we had experienced... It cannot give any greater strike of fate as the violent separation of wife from her husband and the children from the family. That we have a lack of water and air is a little harm. I am only dressed with a shirt and have not any overcoat more... But this all is nothing in comparison with the other sorrows. I travel in this wagon with other citizens of the same place... In a small wagon there are 32 persons, all men (now already children). If it should succeed to write you from Russia, so I shall write it reversely. Nobody of us here knows, for what he is suffering. Another letter, I shall write to others. I do not know whether I can write it, because it seems that a bad future is waiting for us. For what? Each man gives that question. There are traveling thousands of such persons.

My greetings and wishes, maybe the last ones, to all of the acquaintances.

Naujoji Vilnia, on the 17th June 1941

(Signature)

Turn, Please!

Another letter of the same teacher states:

17th June 1941. Naujoji Vilnia.

We undiscribly suffer, it fails water and fresh air, but the greatest strike is this, that they have separated our family-members and I do not know if our hearts can endure this. They have separated us (from Kausiadorys) and separately shipped. I possess two handkerchieves, one shirt, one suit, and I have not any overcoat, but that is a little. The hardest is that I am separated from my family and that I shall never see them again. I do not know, where my wife and Justus were brought to. My heart will not endure that.

Good bye to all"

Signature.



2. A letter from a transport of deported persons to the deputy commissary for healthy: "Greetings from a transport of deported persons. We live under worse circumstances than animals: it fails the air, we are near the suffocation and the starvation. For what? For what had to suffer our little children, if you finally would give us adults anyone punishment? If you should murder already now, then you had found out an other and better remedy, a vaccination with bacteria, for instance, then it will be all over in one time, or maybe by another remedy... That is the first occurrence in the history- Revenge, that is the pleasure of the lowest, the fallen people, it can only give revenge to criminals, but not to thousands of women and children.

3. A woman, who had been deported with others, but could return to their place by occupation of that place by the German army, has told the following:

On the 17th of June 1941, a Thursday, the chairman of the executive council came to us in home and asked me were my husband was now. (Remark: The chairman of the executive council = burgomaster). I replied that he was not at home, that he doing his business. The burgomaster ordered me to say to my husband that he should stay at home, or that he should come to the office after returning. I said that to my husband, but he did not go to the burgomaster's office.

In the evening of the same day when I was already to bed with my family, we heard the noise of a motor car. Shortly after that, it was knocked at our lodging door. After my husband had opened the door, two uniformed soldiers entered the room, the soldiers were from the M.K.V.D., and then entered a civilian. The soldiers were only speaking Russian, while the civilian spoke Russian and Lithuanian. The arrived persons declared, that we should dress us within 15 minutes because we had to go away for we were persons, who would endanger the official security. We gathered our things so fast as we could and since that time the both Russians and the civilian kept a domiciliary visit. While we were packing our things and clothes, the civilian declared that we should not be forgotten for in that country to which we are now traveling the winters would be very cold. He ordered to take food and mainly fat, because we would get some bread at that place there.

Having passed such ceremony, the whole family with the two children of 4 and 7 years were shipped in an truck and brought to Samerai, where already waggons were waiting for the transport of deported persons.

After arrival at the waggons, civilians took - all were members of the Communistic Party as I learned later - all our things. They declared that these things had to come into an special waggon and that would be shipped there. After all our things and foods were taken from us we got very anxious, because our further destiny was still uncertain. In the following, the children were separated from the parents. People said the children would travel in a special waggon because they desired a careful supervision and more rest. After the separation of children I started crying. All at once, the husband was also separated.

When I stayed alone, I was guided to a waggon, in which were many women. In the waggon was not any bench or seat, only the clear floor, closed windows and pail for doing your need. Even no water for drinking was there. The women were sitting



on the floor first, but always more women were coming and were obliged to go in, so the greatest part of the women had to stand; there was little place so little, that all persons could not sit down. The air was sultry in the waggon. Nobody gave us water and if we begged the guards to give us some water, they showed at their trifles instead giving us water. The guards informed us yet, that, when a great noise would rise in one waggon, would shoot without opening the waggon. The waggons were so tightly closed, that you could not get through a hand outdoors. Although the heat and sultriness terribly tormented us, but so we were silent by fright of shooting in our waggon then. On the 18th of June 1941, we departed from the station of Kaunas, on a Wednesday in the morning. The train went through Vilnius to Nanjoji Vilnia. After men of N.K.V.D. had opened the doors of the waggons, they ordered all people to strip off their clothes. At first, we protested very much, but after the threatening with weapons we stripped off our clothes. After this we got from the Russians Standard-dresses, made of a cloth, which had be taken for making bags, but not for making clothes. We did not get underclothes and we had to dress these clothes on our naked bodies.

On Friday, in the evening, we reached Minsk, on Sunday morning we stopped at a small station and heard that the waggons should be opened. Shortly after this, our waggon was opened. Then came a closed truck tightly at our waggon door and we had to go into this car. The truck transported us to a direction, which we could not determine. We were accompanied by three guards. We could get out in camp in a forest. The building in which we were arrested, was a massive one. The rooms were very high and at the ceiling were small windows, but they were supplied with wire.

First, we were watched by Mongols, who were very rough and who, if you begged for water, were swinging the side-arms. Later, the Mongols were relieved by Russians, who were more human. We had to sleep on the cement-floor. The hunger already left marks. The hands were swollen, we could not get up more, because we had not had any food.

When we were waiting for our further destiny, we heard a shooting about at night on the 29th of June 1941. First, the Russians thought that this would be exercises; but, after some time they reported that there was a war with Germany. They offered us to go into the forest, but we could not get up because we were so weak. The guards told us that if the Mongols would come so they would us shoot all.

The Russians locked us up to protect us the Mongols and disappeared then. In spite of this, that our lips and tongues had sprung up by hunger, we tried to give us together some hope, that there could be some people, who would save us from ruin.

On Sunday morning, we heard that someone had to do at our door. We were very anxious because we thought that there would be the Mongols who want to shoot us. We finished respiring and were waiting for our destiny and lying on the floor. Outdoors, we heard the voices of German soldiers. We understood us with the Germans by interpreters and got food. After having passed an examination by a doctor, I reached Mintauja two weeks later. There, I was taken up in an hospital because I was pregnant.

After long troubles I reached my dear home country."

Another 24- years- old- Lithuanian, who was single and who



should be also deported and was saved by happy circumstances, told the following: ".....So, we were brought to Manjoji Vilnius. There, the waggons were opened. The women had thought that there would be water or food. But instead of that, there were waiting for them the Tschekists. They came in the waggons and ordered the women to strip off their dresses, and to lay down them, which they had taken with themselves. They had brought gray shirts and coats made of bags (in such bags could be filled in superphosphate). Such persons, who would not separate themselves from their dressings were undressed by force. So, they were robbed. They did not take only clothes but other things, too, which they had at themselves. They remained then so as the Tschekists left them. After going away, they locked up the waggons again. The women were still more afflicted. They lost even that, which they had had at themselves, their sufferings and hopelessness permanently grew. They were crying, cursing and praying, and the train went farther always. Nobody of them knew, where they should be brought to. Whether they would be transported alone, or whether they had still other fellow-sufferers, they didn't know it. It was dark in the waggons, and you could take an imaginary picture from the heard voices outdoors at the stations, which were heard from the other waggons.

At first, you could hear frequently cryings and cries for help. When some cries were heard in any waggon, the Tschekists ordered for being quiet. If then there would not be quiet at once, so the Tschekists shot into the closed waggon. After shooting, you could hear the cries of the wounded people. Not only one was murdered in such a manner. Nobody took care of the wounded, dead or healthy people and the waggons were not opened. They were always farther transported. How long and how far they were traveling, the witness could not say that. She fainted as many of the other women in their waggons. She remembered as a dream, that she did not hear Russian voices. Later, she felt a sharp biting in her eyes, which came from the light. She had felt, that she was carried, that it was spoken to her in German, and now it was given to her water and later medicine. She had been so weak, that she could not anymore cry. She was brought round in the hospital of Vilnius first. How many of those women, who were in the same waggon, had still lived now, the witness could not say that.

A lot of instructions for the execution of the deportation of Lithuanians into the interior of the Sovietunion showed, that it was already started early with such preparations for this work and that many several and different forces were participated for it. Such documents got in the hands of the Lithuanian administration during the war. If the intercourse with such persons, who should be deported, was already provided very hard, so the intercourse with such persons was very much harder and stronger in comparison with the reality. Now the deported persons were handled, that can be imagined by the showed letters and testimonies. The testimonies speak a clear language and are convicting, and show the way of the Lithuanians from their country to Golgotha in the far and uncertain future in the widespread room of the Sovietunion.

That this future of the deported persons would be very sad, you can see this from an instruction, which had the following statement in paragraph 14: "After arrival at the destination, the leader of transport give over the people to the representative of the local N.K.V.D. according to an protocol with a namely



report and the personalities of the arrested persons. The protocol will be set up in triplicate and will be signed by the deliverer, the taker and the doctor, who had watched that transport. One copy comes to the M.K.V.D. detachment of the Soviet-union in the labour camp Gulag, one copy will be given to the representative of M.K.V.D. (the taker) and the third copy stays at the transport leader for the report."

As it is visitable from that paragraph, all deported persons were given to the M.K.V.D. for hard labours. The Gulag-labour camps are well presented by Kravenko in his book with the title "I chose the liberty". From this, you can see that all deported persons are sentenced to suffering and to death. Many of us have been deported the husbands, the wives, brothers, sisters and children and other relations. The informations, which reach or have reached us, are very hurtful and sad; our relations come down by the greatest renunciation and undiscrivable sufferings. This all happens in the Twentieth Century, in the hell of the modern technics and the elied tortures of the M.K.V.D. and its "Gulags".

The torture-machine of the Sovietunion works at a high speed and with still greater efforts. This is stated by letters which arrive us from our home country.

In the year of 1944, when the Soviet army occupied Lithuanian at the second time, it was started the execution of the negation of the Lithuanian people according to the same methods as during the first occupation. Under other, all those persons were deported to the Sovietunion, who were called in the lists of the persons, who should be deported during the first time of occupation by the Russian and whose deportation was interrupted by beginning of war with Germany.

In that year, about 37 000 Lithuanian people and citizens were murdered or deported into the interior of the Sovietunion.

During the years of 1945 and 1946, about 2000 till 3 000 Lithuanian citizens were monthly arrested and put into imprisonment under different pretexts.

The prisons were emptied twice in one month. The prisoners were sentenced to the hardest punishments or were deported to labour camps in the interior of the Sovietunion.

Especially, the imprisonings referred to the professors, authors and other categories.

According to present reports, about 100 000 Lithuanian citizens were living in the infamous camp (labour camp) Wackute near the mouth of the river Petschora at the North Polar See. They are daily combating with the death.

In supplement with the communistic offensive in Europe, a new negation and deportation were executed into the interior of the Sovietunion. This wave of negation specially stroked the Lithuanian clericals and farmers. Farmers with an estate of more than 11 till 15 ha were declared as being out of law. It was given to them an uncarriable amount of delivering and in case of an unfilled delivery, the farmers were expropriated and brought into labour camps with their dependents.

The regime in the labour camps of the Sovietunion is not different from that of the concentration-camps of the Gestapo. There is only one difference, that these gentlemen are troubled to use so much work as possible from the arrested persons, before they were torturing and murdering them.

As you can see from the above statements, the politics of the Sovietunion is the same as that of the former time during the occupation.



I an instruction, which was set up by the deputy commissary of the Sovjietunion, Mr. Serow, published on the 21st of January 1941, is energetically declared: The displacing of the ant-sovjietic persons from the Baltic Republics is a task of great importance and the official newspaper of the communistical Party, the "Prawda" published in spring 1941: "Peter the Great has made a great mistake, because he left the natives of the Baltic lands in their places." We will not report the declarations of public personalities, which stated: "Nobody of you dare believe that he would stay in this country. We have widespread lands, there will be place for all people." For one who did not live in the Sovjietunion, it is hard to believe, that such negations of all folks were possible in the flowercountry during the first occupation, we have felt that there was no trueness in the Sowjietunion, and where cannot be the trueness, there cannot be the lie, too, because there is all right what the government will say, all is true. But, this is it, indeed, because we have not so much colours and words to present the reality of the Sovjietunion, and a man of the Western culture will fail the fancy for understanding all that. The general matter is this, that the violance of the regime of Sovjietunion will trespass the normal bounds of fancy of a cultured man.

We have only an aim by giving this review on the Golgatha of the Lithuanian people. The world combatted for the right and the setting up the liberty. During the war, many people died for these ideologies and today, after termination of war, our people suffers under a unheard suppression and negation, so, as it had not been in the history till now. That part of the people, which is living still in the country, lives under the permanent danger of the agents of M.K.V.D., and without any right. They lived under the anxious to be deported into the labour camps of the Sovjietunion and the deported part of the Lithuanian people suffers under undiscrivable renunciations and die the death of martyrs.

That part of people, which has retired from the iron curtain, generally dwells in DP camps and previously does not know anything about its future.

We beg all people of good will and human hearts by all our heart to give their kind remarks to the tragedy of the Lithuanian people and to help them to save themselves from death. So, as each other sufferer or dising person will cry for helping and confirmation, so the Lithuanian people cries for help, because they are suffering and die.



Chart showing the deportation of Lithuanians to Soviet Union on 15-22 July, 1941.

| Destination in S. Union | Date  | Number of railway-care | Average number of deported | Country of destination | Consignment-note No. |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Lokoti                  | 15.VI | 35                     | 1225                       | Altaj                  | 119148               |
| Kulunda                 | 17.VI | 75                     | 2825                       | "                      | 119154               |
| Bijsk                   | 18.VI | 70                     | 2450                       | "                      | 118548               |
|                         | 18.VI | 71                     | 2485                       | "                      | 119159               |
|                         | 19.VI | 71                     | 2425                       | "                      | 119163               |
|                         | 19.VI | 55                     | 1928                       | "                      | 119161               |
| Bernaull                | 17.VI | 59                     | 285                        | "                      | 119157               |
| Zacajново               | 15.VI | 5                      | 175                        | "                      | 119149               |
| Novosibirsk             | 20.VI | 86                     | 3010                       | Sibir                  | 119164               |
|                         | 21.VI | 73                     | 2355                       | "                      | 119165               |
| Medvezja Gora           | 21.VI | 43                     | 1503                       | Korelo                 | 119165               |
|                         | 21.VI | 24                     | 840                        | Pin                    | "                    |
| Sterobelsk              | 15.VI | 25                     | 875                        | Ukraine                | 119150               |
|                         | 19.VI | 61                     | 2135                       | "                      | 119162               |
|                         | 21.VI | 59                     | 2385                       | "                      | 119166               |
| Makat Orenburg          | 21.VI | 29                     | 1015                       | Kazakhstan             | 119165               |
| Babynino                | 16.VI | 13                     | 453                        | "                      | 119153               |
| Minsk                   | 18.VI | 5                      | 173                        | Gudian                 | 118549               |
| Orsa                    | 22.VI | 12                     | 420                        | "                      | 119172               |

Chart of Lithuanians deported to S.Union through railway-station at Riga.

| Destination in S.Union  | Average number of deported |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Karejuk, Omsko          | 330                        |
| Slavgorod Omsk          | 710                        |
| Kulunda "               | 150                        |
| Kupina "                | 100                        |
| Cistozernaja "          | 100                        |
| Burega "                | 150                        |
| Bijsk, Tomsk            | 3940                       |
| Bernaull "              | 1970                       |
| Aleisk "                | 645                        |
| Bubeovka "              | 402                        |
| Jezd-Zobainy "          | 150                        |
| Zacalnovovo "           | 75                         |
| Vajunovo "              | 125                        |
| Pobiedim "              | 100                        |
| Pospelicha "            | 200                        |
| Povalicha "             | 145                        |
| Siconovo "              | 210                        |
| Lokese Tomsk            | 250                        |
| Kotlas Grobovsk         | 3600                       |
| Makat Orenburg          | 364                        |
| Sterobelsk Maska-Donbes | 6302                       |
| Medvezja Gora, Kirov    | 1196                       |

Total: 21214.



Railway-cars in which the exiles were driven to N.Vilnia (N.Vileika) and from N.Vilnia (N.Vileika) to Soviet Union on 15-19th July, 1941

| Row No | Date of deportation | Where from the railway-cars brought to N.Vilnia | Number of railway-cars | No. of railway-cars  | Destination in Soviet Union |
|--------|---------------------|---|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1      | 2                   | 3   | 4                      | 5  | 6                           |
| 1      | 15.VI               | Oranu   | 7                      | 531996, 458954<br>633844, 583711<br>385527, 615192<br>502535   | Babyno, Maskva, Kijev       |
|        | "                   | "   | 6                      | 655915, 300127<br>522942, 451864<br>449624, 451864   | Kulunda, Omsk               |
|        | "                   | "   | 1                      | 487761   | Kirov, Medvezjs Gora        |
| 2      | 15.VI               | Vilnius   | 19                     | 529990, 526269<br>449489, 523725<br>439457, 384408<br>623467, 422300<br>546435, 621776<br>553840, 479520<br>380994, 411966<br>628987, 401129<br>312678, 613384<br>407056 | Makato, Orenburg            |
|        | "                   | "   | 8                      | 571988, 589695<br>327654, 607482<br>436566, 469406<br>317570, 574728   | Makato, Orenburg            |
|        | "                   | "   | 3                      | 438509, 639821<br>402466   | Bijsk                       |
| 3      | 15.VI               | Vievis  | 3                      | 599812, 643996<br>577357   | Kulunda                     |
| 4      | 16.VI               | Lentvorovo                                      | 1                      | 571730   | Medvezjs Gora               |
| 5      | 16.VI               | Rudisko   | 7                      | 335461, 347562<br>396336, 339471<br>601824, 546886<br>447447   | Kulunda                     |
|        | "                   | "   | 1                      | 408553   | Medvezjs Gora               |



|   | 2     | 3          | 4  | 5   | 6             |
|---|-------|------------|----|---|---------------|
| 5 | 16.VI | Troki      | 7  | 505170, 628130<br>334707, 465064<br>334707, 544030<br>571318  | Kulunda       |
| 7 | 15.VI | Olkienskai | 2  | 549601, 470939  | Medvezja Gora |
|   | "     | "          | 3  | 428669, 583016<br>528140  | Kulunda       |
| 8 | 16.VI | Kaunas     | 1  | 343366  | Starobelsk    |
|   | "     | Kaunas     | 16 | 358192, 435468<br>472778, 326427<br>462072, 518207<br>347649, 545205<br>634535, 640637<br>501481, 515552<br>454859, 350812<br>585410, 540280  | Medvezja Gora |
|   | "     | Kaunas     | 5  | 490435, 456570<br>590529, 354236<br>355363  | Bijak         |
|   | "     | "          | 33 | 448223, 594590<br>353145, 431557<br>572684, 542306<br>420045, 623940<br>582242, 479224<br>582478, 354669<br>569285, 852480<br>521466, 330653<br>43099, 562708<br>328020, 443125<br>317159, 588640<br>466614, 442043<br>424824, 523429<br>539007, 491840<br>552384, 561925<br>320272 |               |
|   | 18.VI | Kaunas     | 6  | 580106, 402775<br>555485, 335133<br>564472, 4010  | Makato        |



| 1  | 2     | 3            | 4  | 5  | 6             |
|----|-------|--------------|----|--|---------------|
|    | 18.VI | Kaunas       | 5  | 427128, 518902<br>327361<br>495320, 446903   | Novosibirsk   |
| 9  | 16.VI | Panevezys    | 29 | 615836, 555338<br>501317, 349421<br>338023, 386406<br>570919, 27593<br>446926, 407035<br>618811, 608398<br>548356, 489632, 434945,<br>341975, 603273, 554883<br>328339, 303565, 350085<br>558660, 466059, 649827<br>650130, 486574, 391057<br>478558, 524575 | Barnaul       |
| 10 | 16.VI | Panevezys    | 2  | 445681, 459155   | Starobielsk   |
|    | "     | "            | 1  | 655905   | Makato        |
|    | "     | "            | 1  | 402608   | Medvezja Gora |
| 10 | 16.VI | N.Svencienyu | 2  | 412248, 466171   | Makato        |
|    | 17.VI | "            | 27 | 448444, 304684, 612295<br>446564, 602419, 388043<br>446853, 42252, 505456<br>356398, 353568, 471479<br>336279, 579219, 512923<br>495960, 505304, 617507<br>448357, 480659, 605372<br>525103, 502344, 559337<br>507104, 424016, 465863                        | Starobielsk   |
|    | 16.VI | N.Svencienyu | 18 | 700640, 536691, 563409<br>464825, 425270, 526073<br>529118, 352992, 602419<br>508502, 602414, 569220<br>429072, 572790, 588861<br>560198, 399147, 584881   | Barnaul       |
|    | 16.VI | N.Svencienyu | 11 | 508857, 492582, 576393<br>648731, 356537, 389753<br>25145, 26857, 446230<br>584147, 315384   | Barnaul       |



|    | 2     | 3            | 4  | 5  | 6                              |
|----|-------|--------------|----|--|--------------------------------|
|    | 17.VI | H.Svenocieny | 32 | 332984, 452705, 433129<br>518408, 497436, 599563<br>579386, 553900, 398516<br>446086, 589058, 389491<br>356896, 454219, 430525<br>388510, 356191, 471381<br>439182, 468623, 354785<br>488327, 322757, 552357<br>389781, 547040, 384853<br>596579, 435489, 482968<br>405779, 25677, | Novosibirsk                    |
|    | "     | "            | 2  | 498884, 601094   | Medvezja Gora                  |
| 11 | 17.VI | Jonava       | 29 | 394679, 492018, 611821<br>588090, 464218, 526224<br>604908, 594389, 5705112<br>328164, 583551, 516036<br>601242, 299878, 450520<br>540528, 442101, 462126<br>408942, 539195, 565805<br>517274, 474335, 477766<br>623884, 554209, 494166<br>301127, 486689                          | Bijsk<br><br><br><br><br>Bijal |
|    | "     | "            | 12 | 334284, 307192, 604860<br>321164, 528243, 489426<br>467307, 313041, 447866<br>437430, 601862, 655339   | Starobielsk                    |
| 12 | 17.VI | Kalvarijs    | 5  | 429056, 454851, 405646<br>413235, 698796   | Bijsk                          |
|    | "     | "            | 1  | 506988   | Starobielsk                    |
| 13 | 17.VI | Alytus       | 22 | 643342, 469677, 4023<br>620412, 603610, 482185<br>406475, 420427, 538961<br>430343, 450245, 598930<br>655582, 487117, 588710<br>340811, 301286, 482969<br>657555, 422272, 343033<br>3822820  | Bijsk                          |



| 1  | 2     | 3           | 4  | 5                       | 6             |
|----|-------|-------------|----|-------------------------|---------------|
| 13 | 17.VI | Alytus      | 1  | 334156                  | Medvezja Gora |
|    | "     | "           | 4  | 424221, 311850, 545221  |               |
|    | "     | "           | 1  | 554795                  | Starobielsk   |
|    | "     | "           | 1  | 465204                  | Makat         |
| 14 | 17.VI | Marijampole | 21 | 435667, 616558, 305405  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 409762, 425776, 579859  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 534074, 554647, 473822  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 310406, 648637, 410546  | Mijek         |
|    |       |             |    | 513027, 568026, 613578  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 41160, 619696, 531887   |               |
|    |       |             |    | 635892, 468577, 334821  |               |
|    | "     | "           | 2  | 664894, 582084,         | Starobielsk   |
|    | "     | "           | 1  | 320975,                 | Medvezja      |
| 15 | 17.VI | Herglauskis | 4  | 434970, 627093, 545832  | Gora          |
|    |       |             |    | 307337,                 | Bijek         |
| 16 | 17.VI | Siauliai    | 65 | 587739, 337999, 540618  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 340925, 525043, 484349  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 1107314, 599447, 544982 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 498323, 383114, 416419  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 52251, 617009, 573707   | Bijek         |
|    |       |             |    | 358265, 634553, 643764  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 538308, 382629, 498863  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 471145, 589248, 669718  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 302202, 459346, 413114  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 325633, 391886, 300983  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 598542, 350115, 542582  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 435743, 604326, 588033  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 403376, 384465, 419760  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 353347, 652463, 479884  | Bijek         |
|    |       |             |    | 315119, 601596, 324972  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 330124, 546422, 409912  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 385497, 449318, 433417  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 354523, 407454, 302803  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 323860, 476682, 638654  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 358343, 417245, 510440  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 610015, 654292, 404106  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 336876, 586730,         |               |



| 1  | 2     | 3           | 4  | 5                      | 6             |
|----|-------|-------------|----|------------------------|---------------|
| 16 | 17.VI | Siauliai    | 2  | 357283, 435477         | Bijak         |
|    | "     | "           | 15 | 569342, 342420, 596566 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 324137, 535782, 25243  | Starobielsk   |
|    |       |             |    | 312152, 310132, 426985 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 547091, 556271, 571808 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 407454, 575861, 435377 |               |
|    | 19.VI | Siauliai    | 6  | 496682, 341237, 643646 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 389321                 | Starobielsk   |
|    | 17.VI | "           | 3  | 575751, 574856, 565717 | Makat         |
|    | 19.VI | "           | 5  | 417800, 470288, 409132 | Medvezja      |
|    |       |             |    | 459391, 461015         | Gora          |
|    | 17.VI | "           | 23 | 392114, 319753, 431684 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 337850, 653071, 414079 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 578176, 381952, 616415 | Novosibirsk   |
|    |       |             |    | 326653, 487195, 662212 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 481519, 347319, 347109 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 547342, 549359, 325339 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 40159, 333212, 542505  |               |
|    |       |             |    | 404266                 |               |
| 17 | 17.VI | Vilkaviskis | 38 | 440160, 530740, 574026 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 537026, 684368, 427116 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 326931, 469430, 412749 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 624701, 518309, 470731 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 467354, 446898, 411470 | Bijak         |
|    |       |             |    | 420383, 501262, 558821 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 555153, 573467, 323068 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 477710, 566309, 314743 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 558159, 618525, 410437 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 463454, 547862, 408149 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 334594, 471576, 315339 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 412960, 525832, 591200 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 326658, 591275         |               |
|    | "     | "           | 9  | 417990, 424226, 496557 | Starobielsk   |
|    |       |             |    | 417946, 410059, 435960 |               |
|    |       |             |    | 307198, 558773, 435692 |               |
|    | "     | "           | 1  | 431991,                | Makat         |
|    | "     | "           | 1  | 347721,                | Medvezja Gora |



| 1  | 2     | 3         | 4  | 5  | 6             |
|----|-------|-----------|----|--|---------------|
| 18 | 17.VI | Mauručiai | 10 | 592984, 555643, 503562<br>435596, 510676, 460999<br>615409, 623053, 325440<br>597159                                   | Bijsk         |
|    | "     | "         | 1  | 435692   | Starobielsk   |
| 19 | 14.VI | Taurage   | 2  | 337500, 616530   | Medvezjs Gora |
|    | 17.VI | "         | 14 | 441553, 385342, 38078<br>69444, 466309, 336875<br>392859, 501393, 1708634<br>599279, 616691, 612288<br>449120, 429970, | Novosibirsk   |
|    | "     | "         | 2  | 431232, 468587   | Makat         |
|    | "     | "         | 2  | 548048, 688167   | Starobielsk   |
| 20 | 17.VI | Telsiai   | 4  | 310589, 397773, 608210<br>338220   | Starobielsk   |
|    | "     | "         | 1  | 561031   | Medvezjs Gora |
| 21 | 19.VI | Kedainiai | 1  | 482432   | Novosibirsk   |

So is the tragedy of Lithuanian nation shown in numbers which occurred in the period of Soviet occupation on 14-22 July, 1941. In accordance in the period of Soviet occupation on 14-22 July, 1941. In accordance with NKVD instructions in each railway-car had to be put 25 people, but we know exactly that there were placed 30, 40, 50 and more people.