



5. There have been very few betrayals, the penalty for which is death. The partisans continually change their hide-out. They usually act only at night. Some of them are only "part-time" guerrillas, acting only on specific operations. The partisans are armed and for the most part in uniform. They live mainly in the forests, but there are also "bunkers" in settled communities. Three to five partisans in such a bunker control the neighborhood. They join together for special operations. They have enough ammunition, but they lack materials for press purposes and there is also a great lack of radio appliances.
6. Liaison men have gone from the West to Lithuania and have come from there. The underground has no adequate radio apparatus with which to communicate with the outside world. An attempt was made to establish contact with the West by radio. Signals were sent from Lithuania for six weeks, but no reply was received.
7. [redacted] Lithuania, due to the lack of fuel and raw materials, never had metallurgical installations of any importance. With the very important installations in Czechoslovakia and Silesia at their disposal, there would be no need for the Soviets to establish such industries in Lithuania. But even as the other Baltic States, Lithuania had very important agricultural product processing plants, canneries, meat packing plants, tanneries, textile (wool, cotton, linen, rayon) and cellulose factories, principally at Kaunas, Vilnius, Klaipeda and Siauliai. These, naturally, have been working overtime and their products have been steadily streaming into the USSR.
8. When Lithuania was "Sovietized", the so-called ministries (their appellation was quickly changed to that of "taryba" meaning council) were established and the methods adopted were completely patterned after those then in existence in the USSR.
9. In his talk with the Lithuanian Prime Minister, [redacted] Molotov declared that he considered the economic organization of Lithuania to be that of an extremely accurately functioning clock. It was too bad, he said, that this clock had to be smashed; it was not in time with the Soviet one. The "smashing" began at once and went on "ad absurdum". Here is one example: Trees felled in the forests of Lithuania have always been bound into rafts and floated downstream by the current of the rivers. When Lithuania was Sovietized, the "People's River Traffic Commissariat" insisted that the timber be floated by tugs. The Lithuanians pointed out that this was quite unnecessary, would uselessly increase the cost and endanger the tugboats, all to no purpose. However, tugboats were used on the sluggish rivers of the USSR; therefore they would be used on the rapidly flowing rivers of Lithuania. The result - a useless expenditure of 5 million rubles. That was typical of the chaotic Soviet economy introduced into Lithuania.
10. Of about 1500 priests in independent Lithuania, there appear to be about 700 left. Of the 10 bishops and archbishops, only one is left. (Three are in exile in Germany.) The religious orders (men and women) have been suppressed, most of their members exiled or disposed of in other ways.
11. Religious activity has been made very difficult for all denominations. A medium sized parish must pay an annual tax of 180,000 rubles or have its church closed. Many churches - Catholic, Protestant and Jewish - have already been closed and are being used for other purposes (cinemas, stables, storehouses, etc.). No Catholic or other denominational schools are left.
12. Catholic priests are acting as chaplains for the guerrillas, of whom the great majority are Catholics.
13. Activities of the Christian Democratic Party as portrayed in the book, God's Underground in USSR, are pure fantasy.

- end -