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1. In the spring of 1951 large-scale military preparations were begun in Lithuania which affected civilians. When workers finish their work, they are given instructions for two hours daily on military preparedness. This lasts for six weeks. Two weeks of such training is given to men in the villages. According to the orders of the Voenkomat through the Chairman of the Executive Committee, all men who have not performed military service are brought to the raion center or to local towns, where the garrison commanders teach them how to use infantry weapons. Those called up for these instructions must also bring food with them for the two weeks, since only soup is given out during the instruction period. The purpose of these preparations is to be so prepared that, when war starts, all men can be sent to the front without delay.
2. Military duty is compulsory for all and is carried out not in the Lithuanian SSR but in the Soviet Union proper. [redacted] for what length of time one called up must serve or what classes of men have been called up for service. There are some Russians in uniform in the villages but not many. For the most part, they supplement the garrisons stationed in the nearby towns in carrying out the basic duty of combatting partisans.
3. Every local district (formerly known as valscius, a part of a raion) has its garrison which consists of approximately 200 or more men. In the wooded areas, garrisons may contain up to 400 to 500 men. These garrisons consist primarily of istrebiteli who are locally recruited but whose commanders, administrators, section commanders, and political officers are Russians.
4. Five or six heavily-armed istrebiteli may be assigned to the protection of the kolkhozy. This is an innovation which was enacted in 1950. So that the istrebiteli will not be subject to bribery, they are well paid. They receive 600 rubles per month, are allowed to keep a cow, a pig, and fowl, and can sow

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grain and plant potatoes. When necessary for their campaigns, they receive free whiskey. Since many of the possessions of the deportees pass through their hands, their "compensation" becomes substantially larger. The istrebiteli are very much despised and try to live on as high a scale as possible, since they themselves say that, in the event of an uprising or a war, they would hang from a limb.

5. There are three Russian regiments in Taurage (55-15N, 22-18E): one artillery, one infantry, and one MVD regiment consisting of two battalions. The infantry regiment is stationed at the Taurage estate, which is located three kilometers from the city. Their arms are varied: rifles, machine guns, and others which [redacted]. The artillery regiment is stationed in the army barracks in the city on Vytautas Street. The MVD regiment is billeted in the Taurage Psychiatric Hospital buildings. The MGB, which acts as purely political police and which is made up entirely of officers, is billeted on the newly renamed Melnikaitis Street (formerly Prezident Street) in the area of Taurage known as "Subertine". The partially burned Farmer's Bank buildings are MGB warehouses. The Taurage prison, which was bombed out during the war, has been torn down. Generally speaking, there are many Jews among the MGP officers. For the most part, they are concentrated around Kaunas and Vilnius, since they are afraid to live in smaller towns.
6. The former cavalry barracks in Kaunas are full of Russians. [redacted] Motorized units are stationed in the barracks near the Sanciai bridge in Kaunas. Tank units are concentrated near Kaunas in Panemune. There is a Soviet Army unit in the buildings of the Kaunas Seminary for Priests. The Carmelite and Jesuit churches have been turned into warehouses. [redacted] The main MGB office in Kaunas is located in the buildings of the former Ministry of Internal Affairs. Both sides of Donelaitis Street, from the offices of the former Cabinet of Ministers to Vytautas Prospektas, are under MGB surveillance. The militia administration is there as well as other MGB and MVD establishments.<sup>1</sup>
7. The militia establishments contain the following five sections: criminal; speculation; collection of payments; passports; and, in cities and local raion sections, precinct offices which maintain data on and register all persons living in the particular area. The militia uniform is dark blue, almost black. Until recently, their epaulets and trimmings were green, but they have now been changed to bright red.
8. The harbor of Klaipeda is fenced in and cannot be entered without permission.<sup>2</sup> Only members of the Klaipeda Yacht Club who are Communists can go to the club or sail to Nida. Even fishermen need permission to climb the sand dunes of the Kurisches Haff, and permission is given only to trusted individuals. In the dunes of Kurisches Nehrung, at a distance of about one kilometer from each other, watch towers have been erected and are constantly manned by guards. In Palanga, one area is fenced in where bathing is permitted, but the rest of the seashore is heavily guarded by coastal patrols.
9. There are no V-2 ramps or airfields in the Taurage area.
10. Some of the blocks of army barracks in Sanciai that were burned during the war have not been rebuilt; however, new barracks are being built in their place.
11. On the Ukmerge (55-15N, 24-45E) highway on the way to Jonava (55-05N, 24-17E), just before the city limits of Kaunas, an army radio station has been erected which has high towers. The rebuilding of the Kaunas radio station, which was destroyed during the war, is not contemplated.

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