

Review

of the Conclusions of Maslauskienė scientific work “System of Criminal Occupation Policy – the Role of Occupation Political and Social Structures as well as Collaboration with them in 1940-1941”

The author's Conclusions are divided into the introduction, the historiography, the list of reference sources and annexes with the copies of more important documents. So, the structure of the conclusions meets the requirements.

The analysis of political system during the occupation is well presented in the introduction. The work defines the tasks of the institutions of political system - destruction and creation. They intended to destroy former political and public institutions and to establish and implement new political Soviet system and the Soviet society. The works gives the impression of the Soviet Lithuania in the Soviet Union, the role of the Communist party in the sovietisation of the region, the role of the government and governmental institutions in the system of the Soviet power. A special focus is on the repression structures in the political system of the time, the problem of collaboration is also touched upon. The introduction helps to understand better the soviet structures and the sovietisation process, which they were implementing.

N.Maslauskienė divides the historiography into the historiography of foreign countries, the Soviet period and the contemporary historiography of the Republic of Lithuania. The distinction of the historiography of foreign countries is debatable, as it is too wide, whereas the author limits herself to the works of the most famous historians of Western democratic countries and the emigrants of Lithuania. The author structures and conveys their conceptions in essence. The major ideas of the Soviet Lithuanian historiography are introduced. The work explains who influenced the formation of one or another idea as well as who tried to reason it, the critical analysis is also made. It could be worth emphasising more that the framework of the Soviet historiography limited the Soviet historiography of Lithuania. Also the work should have indicated the time of formation of one or another idea as it could be implicated from the text that they were formed at the same time in 1940. Besides, the beginning of the modern historiography of the Republic of Lithuania is not indicated. It is not clear whether the beginning should be considered from the times of ‘the Republic’ (regaining of independence) or whether these conceptions the author attributes to the work of Riomeris in 1944. The author of the work discusses major works, which analyse the Soviet political system of 1940 – 1941, the conclusions are made and the conceptions emphasised. The historiography meets the requirements.

The discussion of sources enables to find them among so many. In discussing the sources Maslauskienė distinguishes the groups of documents: ‘documents of the government and governmental institutions’, ‘LCP documents’, etc. The work also indicates which documents in which group are the most important ones. Memoirs are singled out as a source group and evaluated critically.

The list of references include all the major scientific works, they are classified in accordance to scientific requirements.

The documents attached in the annexes are intended to show the establishment of the Soviet structures, reorganisation and collaboration and they all reflect on the essential moments of these processes. There is only one drawback – the documents are separated from the conclusions, they are not discussed and commented upon in the work. Therefore, it is not clear sometimes which documents belong to which episode or why they are attached. It is not clear what were the author's intentions in attaching the declarations of July 1940 as well as the whole Soviet Lithuanian Constitution of 1940. There is a link missing between the documents and the conclusions.

In general the conclusions meet the requirements.

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