

**Review of the research of I. Petravičiūtė “Criminal Occupational Policy System: The Role of the Police Structures (for Repression) and Collaboration with them 1940-1941”**

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The Conclusions presented by the author are based on already available research, among which is also important input by I. Petravičiūtė. She knows the sources well and is the co-author of a research study (L. Truska, A. Anušauskas, and I. Petravičiūtė. *Sovietinis saugumas Lietuvoje 1940 - 1953 metais (Soviet Security in Lithuania 1940-1953)*. - Vilnius, 1999). I. Petravičiūtė has prepared the Conclusions in a professional manner.

In the first part of them is raised the purpose of reviewing the preconditions for the founding of the occupation political system. The author correctly shows that Soviet Union employed a perfected system in Lithuania. It foresaw: 1) the taking over of the executive and legislative government, the court system, and media; 2) the founding of structures of repression; and 3) the creation of conditions for these structures to operate. Information was briefly presented about how the annexation of Lithuania took place and when the laws and criminal code of the Russian FSSR began to be applied in the country. I. Petravičiūtė, as a precondition for repression, presents the creation of the NKVD and NKGB, the winding down of Lithuanian organisations, parties, etc., and the delivery of the archives to the NKVD, which created a possibility to persecute and repress the members of these organisations.

Several disputable things should be mentioned. Is the (LKP) party structure suitable to ascribe to the structures founded for repression (p. 17)? In the summer of 1940, the LKP had not been founded. The LKP prepared the preconditions for repression but was the party itself a structure of the repression? It had in its jurisdiction the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the VSD (State Security Department), later the NKVD. We understand the former NKVD as a precondition of the repression (p. 18). However, a structure for repression is not a precondition but a structure carrying out the repression. Thus, is it worthwhile investigating this in the chapter allotted for analysing the preconditions of the system.

In the next chapter, I. Petravičiūtė asserts: “In the stage of the creation in Lithuania of the ‘initial occupation’ structures, i.e. from June to August 1940, the Soviets used the institutions that had been functioning until then. Thus, they did not create but reformed, adapted, and reorganised for the their own purposes, finishing this work at the beginning of August. The new creation, as the author herself indicates, began on 03 September 1940 with the announcement of the founding of the LSSR NKVD.

The NKVD, as a structure of the repression, is presented briefly, the principle of centralisation and changes to the structure are accented clearly, and the creation of the NKGB and its purposes are reviewed. Perhaps several bits of information about the Special Meeting are lacking, i.e. when it was founded in Lithuania and when it made its first ruling. Then the role of the illegal means of repression would be better explained and the Conclusions would become more detailed.

The third part of the Conclusions is allotted to the disclosure of the personnel selection and the staffing of the institutions of repression. This occurred by drawing in the local communists and by sending people from the USSR, i.e. in two ways. It is valuable that the national composition of the LSSR NKGB is presented. It is seen how many were local, how many sent in, and what nationality the local workers were. The composition of the NKVD is also shown in detail.

Several of the author's observations were directed to the agency of the organs of the repression. The manner of their recruitment as well as the categories and number of persons recruited.

Thus the author's Conclusions are fairly good; they reflect the essence of the repression structures.

The research value is increased by the historiography and the bibliography of main works. The author presents 35 documents, which suitably augment the text.

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