

SUMMARY

The *valsčius* of Musninkai in the period of nazi occupation

/MUSNINKAI. KERNAVE. ČIOBIŠKIS

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During the soviet 1940–1941 occupation the economic, social and cultural development of Musninkai valsčius (a self-governing administrative unit) was stopped, the country sovietization and people hostilization began. Many authoritative Musninkai people were repressed.

When the war between Germany and the Soviet Union began in June, 1941, several tens of valsčius activists and komsomols (young communists) retreated with the Red Army. At the beginning of nazi occupation, during the desovietization period, only a small number of people was killed. The greatest loss of nazi period was the annihilation of the local Jewish community (about 85–90% of Jews perished). These who remained were hiding in farmsteads and at the children's shelter home.

The card system introduced by the nazi officials, various other restrictions and bannings interrupted any more or less normal commercial-monetary relations. Even the market was forbidden in Musninkai. In 1941–1944 the valsčius people were impoverished by the obligatory agricultural products deliveries required by the nazi and by various „mobilizations“. The chief of Musninkai valsčius self-government office (viršaitis) Jonas Bareika tried according to the possibilities to decrease their negative effect. The resistance against the nazi economic politics and germanization was going on. The mutual solidarity among the people of Musninkai consolidated. The soviet and Krayova Army partisans also acted in the valsčius of Musninkai.

In the middle of July, 1944, the valsčius was reoccupied by the Red Army. The German forces retreated almost without any resistance. An armed antisoviet struggle began in the valsčius of Musninkai.