The REVOLT of JUNE 1941 and the TRAGEDY of THE JEWS OF LITHUANIA

The freethinking monthly "Aikraiščiai" ("Horizons"), which reflects the attitudes of the progressive Lithuanian intellectual elite, published an analytical article by Mindaugas TAMOGAITIS, entitled "Topical themes of 20th Lithuanian History" (No.9-2013).

The article, which covered twenty years, and especially ones related to the "Second World War," since part of the article, under the heading "The June 1941 revolt and the tragedy of Lithuania's Jews," examines how the theme of the Holocaust is treated in Lithuanian historiography, and refers to the evaluation of the role of the Lithuanian Activist Front (LAF) and the actions of Kazys Skirpa during the Second World War, and argues between this that the issues continue to remain largely ignored.

Since the beginning of the independence of Lithuania, "Aikraiščiai" has given much attention to the June 1941 revolt, and to the Holocaust, a topic which had not yet been discussed. The comments of "Aikraiščiai" are presented in an article, published in "Aikraiščiai" No.1991 (1991-1992) and No.1 (1992). The "Aikraiščiai" editors, who wrote the article, called the article "acquiesced to present [the 1941 revolt] only in bright and clear," and at the same time indicated that it had its own opinion on the events, which are not part of the heads of the revolt: the unfounded hypotheses, lies and a carnival of revenge and licence that happened during the revolt, and the start of the killing of Lithuania's Jews, the beginning of the Holocaust, which is reflected by some of the LAF activists against Lithuania's occupied Germany.

The LAF activists' actions are reflected in documents found among the files of the "Aikraiščiai" editorial office, referring to the fund of former Lithuanian politicians and cultural figures.

"Aikraiščiai" invited Sviadas Sulikovas and Sulikovas and invited to answer several questions connected with the revolt and the Holocaust, and the role of the Lithuanian leaders. The historians were writing an extensive historical work about Lithuania during the Second World War, and in 1991 they received research material also in Lithuania.

For the first time in historiography, "Aikraiščiai" published a wider light to the mentioned "white stains" of the 1941 events, including the massacre Holocaust of the Lithuanian Jews and the crimes. The article, which covered two painful issues, how the LAF im- posed the Holocaust, and how to maintain moral and political relations with the Jews, which are connected on the basis of nationalism, and tactical ideas in genetics, and the history of Jewish people in Lithuania.

The article "Aikraiščiai" editorial office, and Sviadas Sulikovas and Sulikovas, the first time publicly questioned the credibility of "the LAF" and "the K. Skirpa's book on the LAF's planned activities," and his radical anti-Semitic attitudes, had been presented in the book "The Lithuanian Provisional Government" (editorial, containing several other similar examples, and additional data, could be explained by the "closing up of last and first" of the Lithuanian Jews, in 1941, a collection entitled "Lithuanian archi-