



LITHUANIA

LITHUANIA

An Encyclopedic
Survey



ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHERS
VILNIUS 1986

26.89(2L)z2
Li578

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0505040000—15
A ————— 4—85
E855(08)—86

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Encyclopedia Publishers, 1986

TO THE READER

This is the first encyclopedic reference book on Soviet Lithuania in English.

A small country on the Baltic Sea, Lithuania is a land of blue lakes, of picturesque valleys, and of not so fertile soils. Plains and hills, fields and forests, meadows and lakes lend variety to Lithuanian landscape.

Lithuania is frequently called the Nemunas Land. Indeed, the Nemunas is Lithuania's largest river. On its banks lie many townships, villages, cities, numerous hill forts, and the ruins of castles reminiscent of the remote past. Since time immemorial the Lithuanians, a nation of industrious farmers, have lived here. For long centuries they waged a struggle against national and social oppression.

This book contains information on Lithuania's natural features, towns and villages, population, industry, and agriculture; it also illuminates the road, which the Lithuanian nation has taken in the course of history. The reader will learn what Lithuania was in the past and what Lithuania is now as a member of the fraternal family of Soviet republics. Facts and figures tell the story of great transformations brought to the Nemunas Land by socialism.

Among those who have contributed to or shared in the preparation of this reference book are famous Lithuanian scientists, public figures, cultural and press workers. Materials from "Lietuviškoji tarybinė enciklopedija" (Lithuanian Soviet Encyclopedia, vols. 1—12; 1976—84) and from other encyclopedic publications have also been amply used.

The contributors and publishers of this book will be happy if they have helped the reader in the search for reliable and objective information on Soviet Lithuania.



GENERAL INFORMATION

LITHUANIA, Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, Lithuanian SSR, LSSR (Lithuanian *LIETUVA**, *Lietuvos Tarybų Socialistinė Respublika*, *Lietuvos TSR*, *LTSR*) is in Europe; westernmost Union republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), one of the 15 equal sovereign Soviet republics constituting the federal socialist state, more popularly known as the Soviet Union.

Lithuania was proclaimed a Soviet socialist republic in December 1918. In August of 1919 the bourgeoisie came to power. On July 21, 1940, the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic was reestablished. On August 3, 1940, Soviet Lithuania was accepted into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The capital of Soviet Lithuania is the city of Vilnius.

Area and boundaries. By territory and population the Lithuanian SSR ranks eleventh among Union republics. As of January 1, 1986, Lithuania was the home of 3.6 million people (less than 1.3 percent of the total population of the USSR); 69 states of the world and four Union republics — the Armenian SSR, Latvian SSR, Turkmenian SSR, and Estonian SSR — had smaller populations than Lithuania.

With an area of 65,200 sq km (25,174 sq mi, i.e. less than 0.3 percent of the territory of the USSR), the Lithuanian SSR is larger than the Armenian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR, and Estonian SSR; compared with European states, it is larger — besides the smallest ones — than Albania, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

The extreme length of Lithuania's territory is 373 km from west to east and 276 from north to south. The frontier line on land of the Lithuanian SSR extends 1,747 km: to the north Lithuania borders on the Latvian SSR (610 km), to the east and south on the Byelorussian SSR (724 km), to



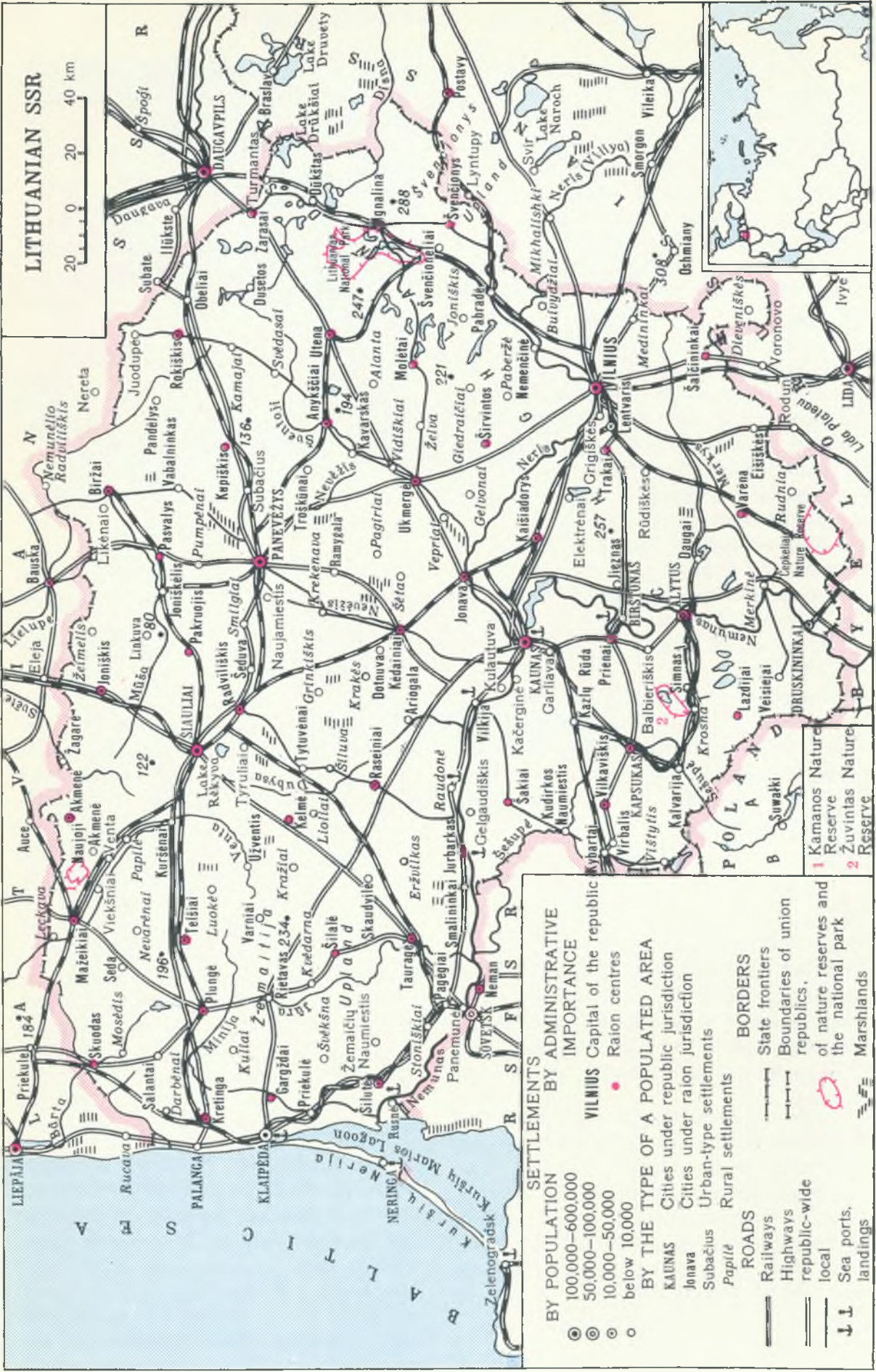
Location of the Lithuanian SSR

the southwest on the People's Republic of Poland (110 km) and Kaliningrads-kaya Oblast of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR; 303 km). To the west, the Baltic Sea coastline extends 99 km.

Location. The northernmost point of Lithuania is 56°27' and the southernmost 53°54' N; the westernmost point of Lithuania is 20°56' and easternmost 26°51' E. Lithuania lies within the same latitude belt as Moscow, Omsk, Novosibirsk, the northern part of Lake Baikal, and the southern part of the Kamchatka Peninsula; to the west, the same latitudes pass through Denmark, Northern Ireland, the Labrador Peninsula, the southern part of Hudson Bay. Lithuania's geometrical centre is near the city of Kėdainiai at a distance of 6,130 km from the Equator, 3,870 km from the North Pole, and 1,488 km from the Prime Meridian of Greenwich.

Administrative division. Administratively, the Lithuanian SSR is divided into 11 cities of republic jurisdiction and 44 rural raions. The major cities, Vilnius and Kaunas, are subdivided into municipal districts; there are seven of these. Rural raions are subdivided into *apylinkė* (528), urban-type set-

* Key to the pronunciation of Lithuanian words is given on pages 316—317



LITHUANIAN SSR

0 20 40 km

SETTLEMENTS BY POPULATION

- 100,000-600,000
- ◎ 50,000-100,000
- 10,000-50,000
- below 10,000

BY THE TYPE OF A POPULATED AREA

- KAUNAS Cities under republic jurisdiction
- Jonava Cities under raion jurisdiction
- Subačius Urban-type settlements
- Papilė Rural settlements

ROADS

- Railways
- Highways
- republic-wide
- local
- Sea ports, landings

BORDERS

- State frontiers
- Boundaries of union republics,
- of nature reserves and the national park
- Marshlands

VILNIUS Capital of the republic

● Raion centres

1 Kamamos Nature Reserve

2 Žuvinas Nature Reserve

tlements (22), and cities of raion jurisdiction (81). The administrative division of the Lithuanian SSR is given in the table below.

State emblem, flag, and anthem. The state emblem of the Lithuanian SSR is a hammer and sickle on a field of white in the rays of the sun and framed by ears of wheat and oak leaves, with the inscription "Workers of all countries, unite!" in Lithuanian and Russian. At the top of the emblem is a five-pointed star, and at the bottom are the letters *LTSR*. The state emblem was adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR on September 27, 1940.

The state flag of the Lithuanian SSR is a rectangle of cloth made of three horizontal stripes: red (upper).

white (middle), and green (lower) making up 8/12, 1/12, and 3/12 of the total width respectively. In the upper left-hand corner of the red stripe is a hammer and sickle, both depicted in gold, with a five-pointed, gold-bordered red star above them. The ratio of the width of the flag to its length is 1 to 2. The state flag was adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR on July 15, 1953.

The state anthem of the Lithuanian SSR, composed by Balys Dvarionas and Jonas Švedas (verse by Antanas Venclova), was confirmed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR on July 15, 1950. In August 1977, an edited version of the anthem was confirmed; Vacys Reimeris edited the text, Eduardas Balsys adjusted the music.

Administrative territorial division

	Area sq km	Population, in 000 (1976)		Area sq km	Population, in 000 (1976)
<i>Raions</i>					
Akmene	1,054	41.2	Šakiai	1,613	44.6
Alytus	1,411	41.9	Šalčininkai	1,510	43.6
Anykščiai	1,771	44.4	Šiauliai	1,784	52.9
Biržai	1,493	40.8	Šilalė	1,189	34.2
Ignalina	1,510	32.2	Silutė	2,244	68.8
Jonava	945	43.7	Sirvintos	906	23.8
Joniškis	1,153	31.7	Svenčionys	1,691	39.5
Jurbarkas	1,507	42.0	Tauragė	1,178	50.4
Kaišiadorys	1,169	39.6	Telšiai	1,459	56.1
Kapsukas	1,552	54.2	Trakai	1,660	71.9
Kaunas	1,521	76.1	Ukmergė	1,397	53.5
Kelmė	1,713	47.5	Utena	1,219	43.9
Kėdainiai	1,677	66.6	Varėna	2,415	41.1
Klaipėda	1,378	44.7	Vilkaviškis	1,286	54.2
Kretinga	997	41.5	Vilnius	2,228	92.7
Kupiškis	1,077	26.3	Zarasai	1,334	29.2
Lazdijai	1,542	40.3	<i>Cities under republic jurisdiction</i>		
Mazeikiai	1,009	43.6	Alytus	32	49.4
Molėtai	1,374	31.9	Birštonas	12	2.7
Pakruojis	1,316	32.7	Druskininkai	22	14.4
Panevėžys	2,180	43.4	Kapsukas	18	35.6
Pasvalys	1,291	39.3	Kaunas	116	355.1
Plungė	1,692	54.4	Klaipėda	66	170.5
Prienai	1,148	42.4	Neringa	90	2.5
Radviliškis	1,634	55.8	Palanga	46	11.7
Raseiniai	1,573	49.8	Panevėžys	25	95.5
Rokiškis	1,806	48.8	Šiauliai	69	113.7
Skuodas	911	27.9	Vilnius	248	452.5

NATURAL FEATURES

COASTS

About 99 km of the Baltic southeastern coastline belongs to Lithuania. Here the bottom of the sea is gently-sloping and the coast is low-lying with wide sand beaches and coastal dunes. Approximately 5,000 years ago south-westerly winds, which dominate here, and alongshore currents and waves formed a long, narrow coastal barrier, Kuršių Nerija (Courland Spit; 0.4—4.0 km wide), which separated from the sea a lagoon, Kuršių Marios in Lithuanian (Courland Lagoon). It is connected to the Baltic Sea by the Klaipėda Strait (390 m wide). The eastern coasts of the lagoon are low-lying and water-logged; its western coasts contain narrow sand beaches, in some places the mobile dunes wade into the lagoon water.

LANDFORMS

Lithuania lies on the western fringe of the East European Plain in the area of the middle and lower course of the Nemunas River. Meridian-orientated hilly uplands alternate with lowland plains. All the hilly uplands are vast accumulations of glacial drift, left behind by melting inland ice especially at the contact of neighbouring ice lobes. Plains, lower by 80 to 100 m than the uplands, were formed in those places of the ice lobes, where the surface had been covered with ground moraine. In the course of the retreating inland ice the lowlands were covered with melt-water sediments in many places.

Along the Baltic coast stretches a narrow marine depression called the Pajūris Lowland, which is 15—20 km



Baltic Sea at Palanga



Picturesque sand dunes in the Kuršių Nerija



wide with absolute heights up to 50 m. In the south it passes into the swampy Nemunas delta. Further east the lowland gives way to the Žemaitija Upland traditionally divided into three parts: the hilly Middle Žemaitija Upland (with Medvėgalis as the highest point, 234 m), flanked by the western Žemaitija and eastern Žemaitija plateaus, which are about 100 m lower. To the north lies the Middle Venta Lowland.

The Central Lithuanian Lowland — up to 100 km wide and with an average elevation of 80—90 m in the central part, 50—60 m in the north, and 35—40 m in the west — runs across the country from north to southwest. The western part of the lowland has the name of the Lower Nemunas Plain; it is separated from the Pajūris Lowland by the Vilkyškiai Ridge. The other part of the Central Lithuanian Lowland, sloping down to the north, includes the Nevėžis Lowland and the Mūša—Nemūnėlis Lowland. The Linkuva Ridge cuts them off from the Zemgale Lowland, the greater part of which lies in the Latvian SSR.

The morainic Baltic Highlands, with the highest point at Stankūnai (287 m), lie in the south and east of Lithuania. The southern part of the

highlands — between Lake Vištytis and the Nemunas River — is known as the Dzūkija Upland, the northern part — north of the Neris River and up to the Latvian SSR — as the Aukštaitija Upland.

From the southeast the Baltic Highlands are encircled by the sandy South-eastern Plain. Small patches of the Lithuanian and Byelorussian morainic uplands — the Švenčionys Upland and the Medininkai Upland — lie in the east of the country. The Medininkai Upland contains Juozapinė, the highest point of Lithuania (294 m).

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Located in the western part of the Eastern European platform, Lithuania is within the Baltic Syncline and the Byelorussian Anticline, the former occupying its western and central areas and the latter its eastern part. The crystalline basement is at a depth of 1,600—2,100 m in the west and at 300—800 m in the east. The sedimentary cover is made up of terrigenous, carbonate, and halide rocks pertaining to all geologic systems from Cambrian to Quaternary.



Landscape around Svenčionėliai



Punktukas boulder, a natural monument

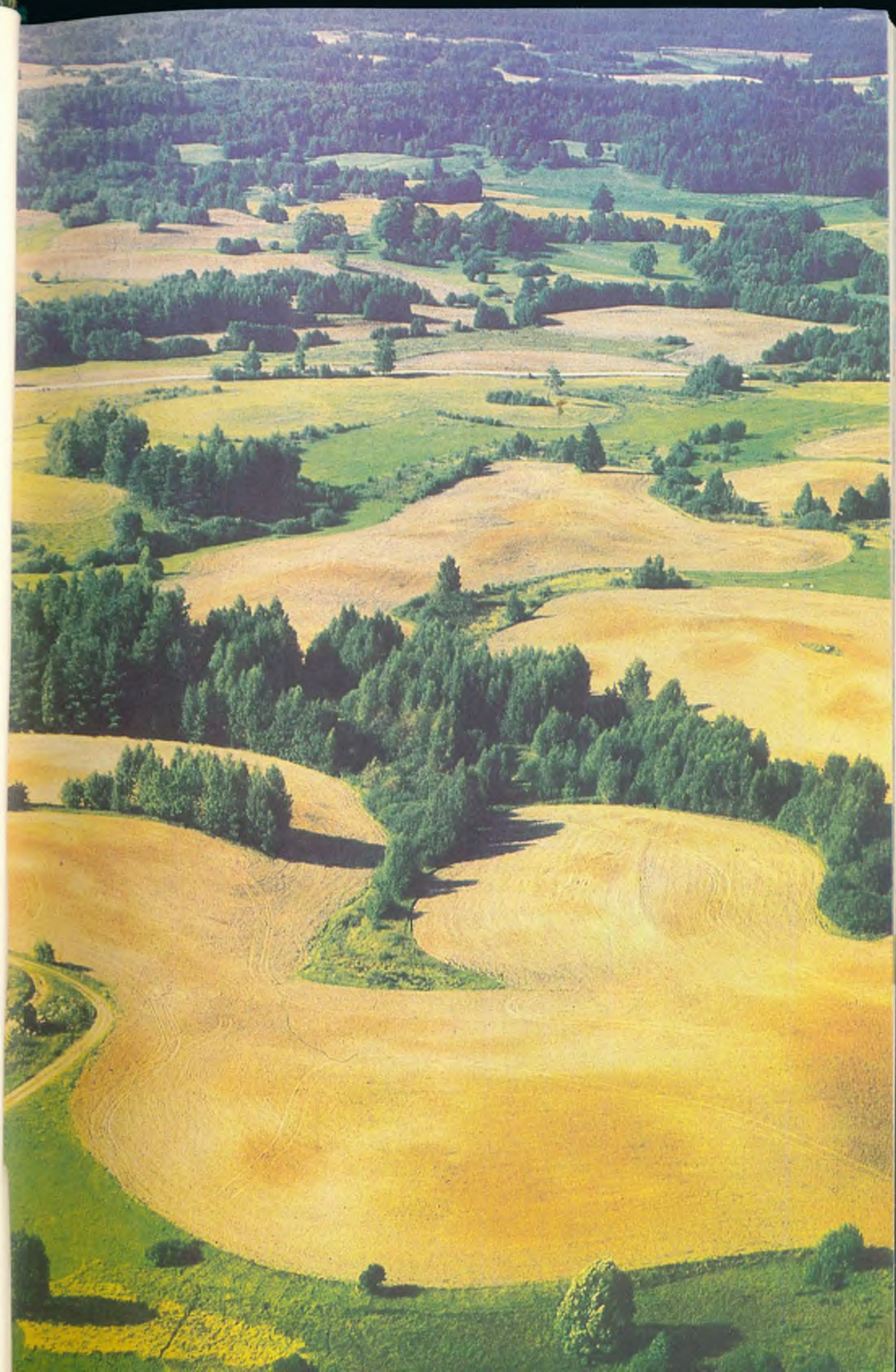


There are almost 1,000 hill forts in Lithuania

Cambrian clays and sands, found all over Lithuania, were deposited in a shallow sea, whose extreme line passed through the south of the country. Ordovician limestones, marls, and shales cover all of Lithuania except its southern edge. In eastern Lithuania Silurian strata are made up of marls and dolomitic rocks interbedded with gypsum; in western Lithuania, of schistose clay. Devonian beds are found throughout Lithuania except its southeastern edge. Clays and sands form their bottom series and dolomite interbedding with marl, clay, and gypsum the upper one, with marls, clays and sands sandwiched between these two. Carboniferous strata occur only in Lithuania's northwestern corner. Permian beds, consisting of limestone, anhydrites, salt, and gypsum, are found in half of the country: in its southern part, in the Permian Depression, and in the Baltic Syncline. The same tectonic folds contain Triassic clays and sands.

Jurassic deposits — dark clay, silt, and sand — occur in the Baltic Syncline and in some parts of the Permian Depression. Deposits of the Cretaceous period are found in south, southeast, and west Lithuania; they consist of clay-and-sand mixtures of silt grade, sand, chalky marl, gray marl, white chalk, and limestone. Palaeogene glauconite sand and clay strata are encountered in the Sūduva Upland. Small isolated Neogene layers, mostly silty quartz, occur in some places. Quaternary deposits of glacial origin, mostly bolder loam, cover all the territory of Lithuania.

The entire western part of the country and the adjacent part of the Baltic Sea are promising areas for oil and natural gas. In 1968, a commercial oil occurrence in Cambrian strata was discovered near Šiūpariai. Upper Permian anhydrite is found in the area of Kaunas. Permian limestones of the Karpėnai deposit (126.4 million tons, 1981) and Triassic clays of the Šaltiškiiai deposit (31.6 million tons), both in Akmenė Raion, are the basis



for the production of portland cement. Permian limestones of the Menčiai deposit (15.8 million tons) in Akmenė Raion are used for lime production. Quaternary clays and sands are used for the production of ceramics; most important clay deposits are those of Dysna (Ignalina Raion; 6.9 million cu m), Tauragė (8.3 million cu m), and Lapės (Kaunas Raion; 7.2 million cu m).

Neogene quartz sands in Anykščiai Raion (9.7 million tons) are used in the production of glass. Large deposits of Quaternary sand used for the production of bricks and, to a lesser extent, for mortar are worked in Sandrupis (Varėna Raion; 35.6 million cu m) and in Nemakščiai (Raseiniai Raion; 6.6 million cu m). Deposits of Quaternary gravel, used for reinforced concrete and road paving, are in Rizgonys (Jonava Raion; 31.0 million cu m; as of 1981), in Serašišiai (Trakai Raion; 27.8 million cu m), and in Kalnėnai (Jurbarkas Raion; 22.1 million cu m).

In northern Lithuania the resources of dolomites, associated with Upper Devonian strata, amount to 50 million tons. The most important quarries of dolomites, used in the production of crushed rock, were opened in Pakruojis Raion: in Petrašiūnai (28.2 million cu m) and in Klovainiai (14.2 million cu m). Gyp-

sum was found in Biržai and Pasvalys raions, Upper Cretaceous clayey chalk and chalky marl were discovered in southwestern Lithuania. Amber is encountered along the Baltic coast.

Commercial peat bogs, not smaller than one sq km, are found throughout Lithuania (334 in number); their aggregate area is 1,730 sq km, with peat resources amounting to 558 million tons. As of 1981, 59 peateries were worked. Of practical use are pre-Cambrian iron ores and granite rocks in Varėna Raion.

CLIMATE

Transitional between maritime and continental, the climate of Lithuania is mainly influenced by the circulation of air masses which is characteristic of moderate latitudes. Arctic air sometimes sweeps in, subtropical air masses thrust in on very rare occasions. Weather changes very often because of cyclone and anticyclone disturbances: cyclones and anticyclones are active, on the average, 95 and 117 days respectively.

Solar heat income averages 85 kcal per sq cm or 3,370 MJ per sq m a year. The average annual temperature is about 6.1°C. The average temperature of January (-4.9°C) varies from -2.8°C

Climatic data

	Klaipėda	Laukuva	Panevėžys	Kapsukas	Utena
Average air temperature (Centigrade)					
January	-2.8	-5.2	-5.5	-4.6	-5.8
July	16.9	16.4	17.4	17.5	17.3
annual	6.6	5.4	6.0	6.4	5.7
absolute maximum	34	33	34	35	34
absolute minimum	-32	-36	-37	-38	-43
First autumn frosts*	Oct. 30	Oct. 11	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 5
Last spring frosts*	Apr. 26	May 12	May 11	May 7	May 10
Number of days with above-zero temperature	189	151	147	154	147
Wind speed** (m/sec)	6.1	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.4
Relative humidity (percent)	82	84	81	81	81
Precipitation (mm)	711	820	618	603	665
Established snow cover origination**	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Dec. 28	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
termination**	Mar. 8	Mar. 19	Mar. 18	Mar. 12	Mar. 22

* Mean date

** Annual average

(in Klaipėda) to -6.5°C (in Dūkštas). The average temperature of July (17.2°C) fluctuates from 16.4°C (in Laukuva) to 18.0°C (in Vilnius). Factors determining territorial differences in temperature are the sea in winter and the relief in summer.

The mean annual precipitation (75 percent in the form of rain) varies from 540 mm (in the Central Lithuanian Lowland) to 930 mm (on the southwestern slopes of the Žemaitija Upland). In winter the greatest amount of it falls in the west and in summer in the east.

Westerly winds are prevailing. In autumn and winter southwesterly and in spring northwesterly winds are more frequent. The mean annual velocity of the wind on the Baltic coast is from 5.5 to 6.0 m/sec and in the east from 3.0 to 3.5 m/sec. From five to 30 days a year the velocity of the wind exceeds 15 m/sec. There are from 40 to 100 foggy days a year; thunderstorms occur from 15 to 30 days a year. Hail falls two or three times a summer. During the colder period there are from ten to 15 foggy and freezing-rain days; thaws are frequent. The vegetation season in Lithuania lasts from 169 in the east to 202 days in the west.

RIVERS AND LAKES

Rivers. Located in the zone of excessive humidity, Lithuania has a dense, branched river network (on the average, 1 km of riverbeds and canals per sq km). The river network is most extensive in the Central Lithuanian Lowland and the scarcest in the South-eastern Plain. There are 29,000 streamwaters over half a kilometre in length; their total length is 60,000 km. There are 816 rivers more than 10 km long and 19 of them are more than 100 km long. Hydrographically, all Lithuanian rivers drain into the Baltic Sea: 71.5 percent via the Nemunas, 13.4 via the Lielupe, 8 percent via the Venta, 2.9 percent via the Daugava, 0.1 percent via the Pregolia, and 4.1 percent via other, lesser, rivers.



July, summer's warmest month



September, autumn's first month



For about three months snow covers the ground

The rivers are fed by rain, meltwater, and groundwater. There are two periods of high water: in spring rivers swell with melting snow, and autumn brings another maximum which is due to reduced evaporation; the discharge of rivers is low early in summer and in winter, when rivers are fed mostly by groundwater. Discharge is somewhat different in character in west, east, and central Lithuania. The discharge of rivers in western Lithuania, drained by the Minija, Jūra, and Akmena, varies considerably: high floods often occur in them not only in spring but also in autumn and even in winter. Spring floods in rivers flowing through the Central Lithuanian Lowland — the Dubysa, Nevėžis, Šešupė — are high, but they are weak in autumn and summer. The runoff of east Lithuania's rivers — the Žeimena, Vilnia, Merkys — is rather stable. It is regulated by abundant groundwater and by transfluent lakes. The average annual discharge of all rivers is 26.1 cu km: 15.3 cu km from Lithuania's territory and 10.8 cu km of transit outflow.

Rivers in Lithuania freeze over for an average of three months; yet, throughout some winters they remain ice-free.

About 0.5 million tons of bed load a year are carried by Lithuania's rivers. The river water is slightly turbid (25—

Major lakes and reservoirs

	Area (sq km)	Maximum depth (m)
Kaunas Reservoir (Kauno Marios)	63.5	25.0
Drūkšiai	44.5*	31.0
Dysnai	24.2	6.0
Dusia	23.3	32.3
Antalieptė Reservoir	19.1	34.3
Vištytis	17.9**	50
Luodis	13.2	16.5
Sartai	13.0	21.9
Metelys	12.9	15.0
Avilys	12.6	13.5
Plateliai	12.0	46.0
Elektrėnai Reservoir	11.8	24.7
Rėkyva	11.7	4.5
Alaušas	10.7	42.0
Žuvintas	10.3	3.4
Lūkstas	10.2	7.0
Asveja	10.2	50.2

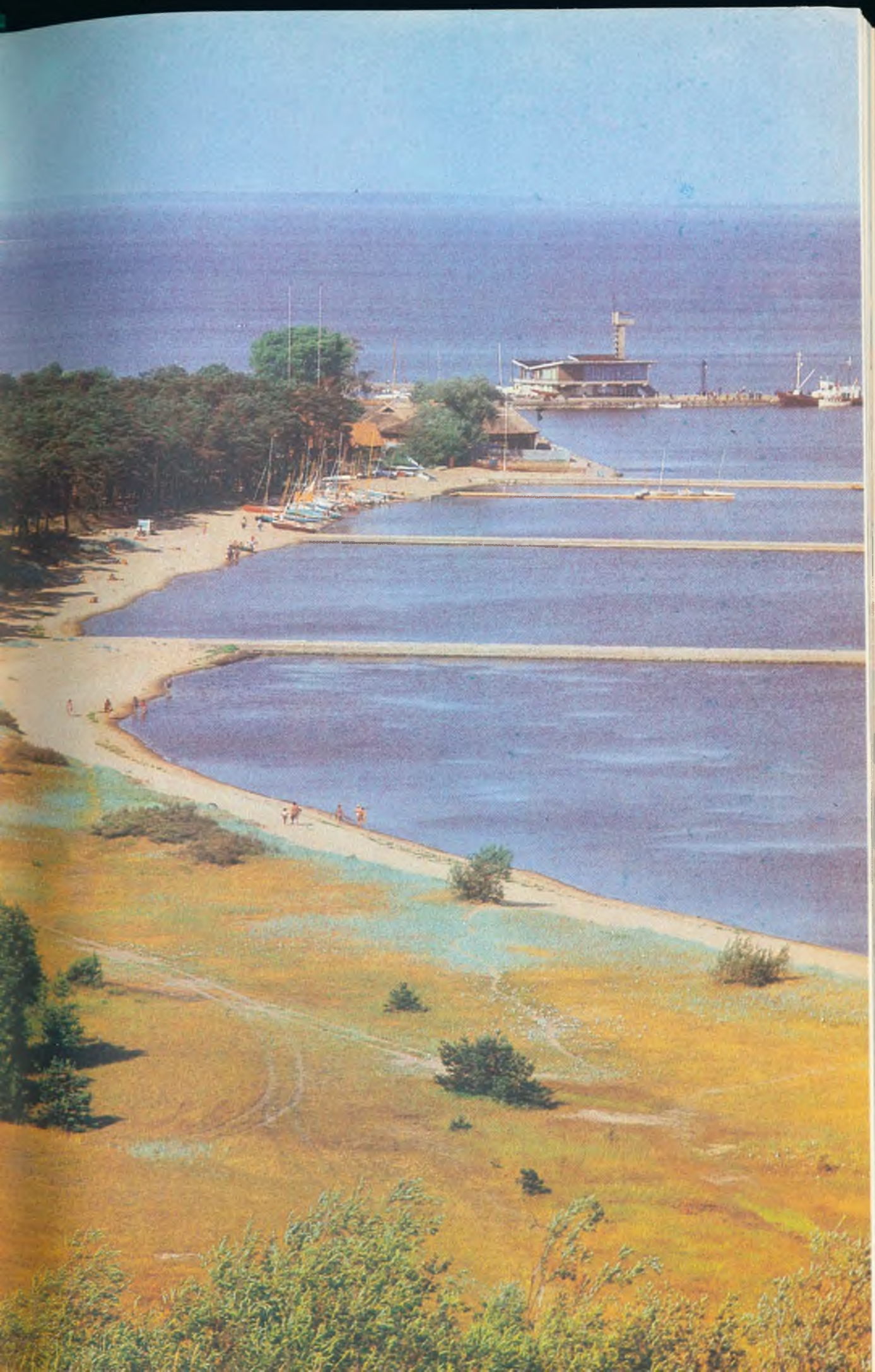
* 10 sq km are in the Byelorussian SSR

** 13.9 sq km are in the Russian SFSR

Major rivers

	Length (km)		Area of basin (sq km)		Average runoff at the mouth (cu m per sec)
	Total	In Lithuania	Total	In Lithuania	
Nemunas	937	475*	98,200	46,600	625.0
Neris	510	235	25,100	13,972	178.0
Venta	346	167	11,800	5,230	27.1
Šešupė	298	208*	6,105	4,970	31.3
Šventoji	246	246	6,889	6,804	44.0
Minija	213	213	2,978	2,978	19.0
Nevėžis	210	210	6,141	6,141	27.2
Merkys	203	194	4,416	3,850	32.3
Nemunėlis	191	151*	4,048	2,030	7.5
Jūra	177	177	3,986	3,986	35.5
Dysna	176	77	8,193	726	...
Mūša	164	146*	5,318	5,093	24.9
Lėvuo	148	148	1,588	1,588	6.7
Dubysa	146	146	2,069	2,069	12.6
Virvyčia	131	131	1,144	1,144	11.5
Šušvė	130	130	1,170	1,170	6.2
Širvinta (Šventoji basin)	129	129	918	918	4.6
Švėtė	123	55	2,295	255	2.8
Šešuvis	114	114	1,908	1,908	15.1
Mituva	102	102	776	776	2.7

* Including the section along the border of the Lithuanian SSR





The Nemunas River at Merkinė



The Šešupė River at Kudirkos Naumiestis



The Žeimena River near Kaltanėnai



The Spengla River at Valkininkai



50 g/cu m) and mineralized (200—300 mg/litre).

Lakes. Lithuania lies in one of Europe's zones abounding in lakes, which coincides with the limit of the last inland ice extension. There are 2,830 lakes larger than 0.5 ha. Lakes occupy 1.5 percent of Lithuania's territory. Most numerous in the Aukštaitija Upland (80 percent of all Lithuania's lakes), they make up the Ignalina, Molėtai, Zarasai, and Dubingiai lake complexes there. Lake Druksiai (42.3 sq km) and Lake Dysnai (24 sq km), Lithuania's largest, are situated in the Aukštaitija Upland, as are Lake Tauragnas, the deepest one (60.5 m), and Lake Asveja, the longest lake in Lithuania (21.9 km).

The basin of the Žeimenai River is the most numerous in lakes: 528 lakes cover 6.4 percent of its area. The Žemaitija Upland is poor in lakes; some regions of the Central Lithuanian Lowland and the Medininkai Upland have no lakes at all. The largest lakes are transfluent ones; most of the smaller lakes are without surface outlets.

GROUNDWATER

Hydrogeologically, Lithuania belongs to the Baltic artesian basin which occupies 460,000 sq km. Groundwater, found in the pores and caverns of sand or sandstone and limestone or dolomite, makes up aquifers separated from each other by aquicludes, relatively impermeable beds of loam or clay clayey limestone, or dolomite. Sedimentary mantle, which contains aquifers in southeast Lithuania, is from 250 to

300 m in thickness; in the southwest of the country it is over 2,000 m thick.

Hydrodynamical, hydrogeochemical, and hydrothermal zonality is characteristic of the Baltic Artesian Basin, hence, of the territory of Lithuania. With an increase in depth the circulation of subsurface water diminishes, and its temperature and mineralization rise. Fresh groundwater, containing less mineral matter than 1 g/litre, is found in depths from 100 to 300 m. Mineralized water (from one to 35 g of dissolved mineral matter per litre) is found in deeper layers (from 100—300 m to 700 m). Brine whose mineral content is over 35 g/litre, and in the deepest places up to 150—200 g/litre, lies at the bottom of the artesian basin; among other elements, these waters contain much bromine, potassium, and calcium and sodium (natrium).

All the republic's cities are supplied with fresh groundwater. Its exploitable reserves, i. e. the quantity of water which can be obtained from aquifers by sophisticated technical means, make up from about 25 percent to 30 percent of the natural resources. Data on aquifers suitable for exploitation are given in the table below.

The first aquifer from the surface — soil water — is suspended, or vadose, water found in alluvial and glaciofluvial sediments. Intermorainic aquifers predominate in the Žemaitija and Aukštaitija uplands. Aquifers of the Upper and Lower Cretaceous periods are in southern Lithuania. Fresh water aquifers of the Permian and Devonian (Stipinai) age are located

Groundwater

Aquifers	Area (sq km)	Resources	Depth (m)	Layer's thickness (m)
Soil water	13,400	309	0.5—5	2—40
Inter-moraine	25,800	423	2—180	2—60
Upper Cretaceous	7,600	140	30—180	10—60
Lower Cretaceous	18,800	72	70—200	3—17
Permian	11,800	27	100—300	10—60
Stipinai	5,400	97	10—350	about 10
Šventoji-Tartu	17,900	449	80—250	40—160



Environs of the Strėva River



Lake Galuonai



Lake Nava

in northwestern Lithuania, those of Sventoji-Tartu beds are in the north and northeast of the country. Waters in all these aquifers are artesian with the exception of soil waters.

Mineral water is used for medical purposes in the republic's resorts: Druskininkai, Birštonas, Likėnai, and Palanga. Three types of mineral water are known in Lithuania: hydrogene sulphide water, bromine water, and mineral water without any specific components.

By the degree of mineralization, mineral water without any specific biologically active elements and gases is known to be of low mineralization (from 2 to 5 g of mineral matter per litre), of average mineralization (from 5 to 15 g/litre), and of high mineralization (from 15 to 35 g/litre). Ions of sodium and chlorine prevail in mineral waters found throughout the republic. Sulphide water of low mineralization, which has up to 6—10 mg of hydrogen sulphide per litre, is known only in the resort of Likėnai; it forms near the surface, and its resources are small. Bromine mineral water, containing over 25 mg of bromine per litre, is found in deeper aquifers throughout the republic.

SOILS

Lithuania's soils were formed on morainic, glaciolacustrine, glaciofluvial, alluvial and other sediments of various mechanical and chemical composition. Among other processes, podzolization, turfification, gleyification, bog-formation were instrumental in forming a very diverse soil pattern. Soddy podzols, predominating in uplands and elevated parts of lowlands, occupy 35.0 percent of the country's territory. Podzol-pine soils (4.0 percent), which are least fertile, were formed under pine forests; podzol gley soils (26 percent) cover valleys of morainic uplands, especially in the Central Lithuanian Upland.

In the elevated parts of the Central Lithuanian Lowland (which are rich in carbonates) and also on the river-

sides soddy carbonate soils (7.0 percent), Lithuania's most fertile, are found. Carbonate soddy gley soils occupy 18.0 percent of the country's territory; when reclaimed, they become fertile. Bog soils, with the peat layer of over 30 cm thick, make up 6.0 percent; small patches of these are found among other soils. Alluvial soils, located in the delta of the Nemunas and floodplains of other rivers, make up 2.0 percent. Brown earths (2.0 percent) occur in forests.

Of the farming land, 25 percent has formed on sand, 33 percent on sandy loam, 34 percent on clay loam, 2 percent on loam, and 6 percent on peat.

FLORA AND PLANT COVER

Lithuania is located in a mixed forest subzone of the temperate forest zone. The subzone is divided into the western province (with hornbeam [*Carpinus betulus*]) and the eastern province (without hornbeam), the dividing line passing through the middle of the republic.

In Lithuania there are over 2,000 species of higher plants (including 1,450 growing by themselves), about 250 species of mosses, 400 species of lichens, and about 2,000 species of fungi. More than a quarter of Lithuania's territory (27.6 percent, as of 1978; in 1940, 19 percent) is under

forests (18,000 plots), with young stands making up 42 percent of them. Major forest tracts are shown in the table on the left. Pine forests account for 37.2 percent, spruce forests for 18.5 percent, birch forests for 23.0 percent, white alder forests for 7.5 percent, black alder forests for 5.7 percent, aspen forests for 4.8 percent, oak forests for 1.4 percent, and ash forests for 1.4 percent of the total forested area.

Among pine forests those with cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) undergrowth prevail, followed, in order, by bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), common heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), and lichen (*Lichenes*) forests; among spruce forests those with wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) and sorrel-bilberry undergrowth are most common. Birch forests are mainly with sedge (*Carex*) undergrowth, black alder forests are characterized by fern and nettle undergrowth.

Territorially, the sandy South-eastern Plain is the most densely wooded, with the large forest tracts — Ažvinčiai, Labanoras, Lavorišķiai, Rūdninkai, Dainava, Kapčiamiestis, and Pabradė — Nemenčinė woods — occupying roughly half of its area. Characteristic pine woods with lichen undergrowth grow there on dry soils; pine forests with cowberry and bilberry undergrowth are also common.

The Baltic Highlands, the Švenčionys and Medininkai hills are but thinly wooded, and the morainic hills of Lithuania are no less than three times less wooded than the country's average. Forests of the Central Lithuanian Lowland — mostly pine woods in the Kazlų Rūda, Karšuva, Gaižiūnai, and Žalioji tracts — have survived in the mouths of ancient rivers; on soils rich in carbonate grow spruce forests with a great share of broad-leaved trees or deciduous forests; on less fertile soils spruce forests, mixed with birch (*Betula*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*), are widespread. Large spruce tracts cover the slopes of the Žemaitija Upland in the vicinity of Teneniai, Šilalė, Kuliai, and Kartena. In the Kuršių Nerija

Major forests and forest tracts, sq km

Dainava Wood	1,350
Labanoras Wood	912
Kazlų Rūda forests	588
Karšuva Wood	426
Rūdninkai Wood	370
Gaižiūnai Wood	304
Lavorišķės Wood	298
Kapčiamiestis Wood	268
Ažvinčiai-Minčia forests	220
Žalioji Wood	189
Biržai Wood	181
Rūdiškės Wood	176
Simonys Wood	122
Gruzdžiai-Gubernija forests	105
Pažizmė-Tryškiai forests	101





Swede plantation



Protective plantings of the dunes



Birch grove



Coastal pine



Pine forests are prevailing in Lithuania

(Courland Spit) and the Pajūris Lowland pine forests prevail, with mountain pine (*Pinus montana*) making up half of the stands.

Roughly 17 percent of Lithuania's territory is taken up by natural grasslands: floodplain, dry, and low-lying meadows. Dense floodplain meadows, in which wheat grass (*Agropyrum*), meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), tall oat (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), and fescue grass (*Festuca*) prevail, grow on alluvial soils in backwater areas of rivers and in the Nemunas delta; associations of sedges (*Carex gracilis* and *Carex caespitosa*) are characteristic of paludous parts of the floodland meadows. Low-lying grasslands, roughly 50 percent of all meadows, are located in valleys with excessively moist soils. In paludal areas of the low-lying grasslands, associations of tufted hair grass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*) are encountered. Seasonally and permanently moist soils are characterized by associations of sedges (*Carex caespitosa*, *Carex rostrata*, etc.). Dry meadows, characterized by a huge variety of grasses, grow on former arable land with normally moist soils.

In the early 20th century wetlands occupied 6.5 percent of Lithuania's territory, the Nemunas delta being the most paludous (wetlands occupied 26 percent of its area) and the Central Lithuanian Lowland the least (0.5 percent). By 1981 more than half of all the wetlands had been drained; only fringe lands around lakes and bogs and swamps and marshes, made into nature reserves, remain untouched. Roughly 70 percent of all wetlands are low-lying; these are either bogs or marshes overgrown with thickets of sedges, associations of buckbean (*Menyanthes*) and of horsetail (*Equisetum*); areas overgrown with true mosses also occur. Upper swamps are more often encountered on sandy soils in the forest tracts of Kazlų Rūda and Smalininkai; swamps overgrown with bushes and bogs prevail there.

Sand plants, such as sand sedge (*Carex arenaria*), violet willow (*Salix daphnoides*), swamp willow (*Salix nigricans*), *Lathyrus maritimus*, *Corispermum intermedium*, *Eryngium maritimum*, *Gypsophila paniculata*, and others, grow mainly in the coastal regions. Arable land and personal plots, where various crops and decorative plants are grown, account for about 45 percent of Lithuanian's territory.

Before agriculture, mixed forests were mostly encountered in Lithuania on soils of average fertility; broad-leaved forests with an admixture of spruce grew on more fertile soils; on poor soils pine forests, either unmixed or with an admixture of spruce, were common. Subsequently vast forest tracts were converted into farmland and pastures. Forests were indiscriminately thinned out, with most valuable trees having been cut. Broad-leaved species — oak (*Quercus*), ash (*Fraxinus*), linden (*Tilia*) — were dislodged by small-leaved ones, namely, birch and aspen. In many places pine replaced spruce. In some places secondary forests came into being; in them the birch, aspen, pine, and alder dominate over oak, ash, and spruce.



Stelmužė Oak is 1,000 years old



WILDLIFE

Lithuania's animal life is typical of the wildlife of the taiga and broad-leaved forests; it pertains to the western Palearctic zone. There are 436 species of vertebrates: 66 of mammals, 292 of birds, seven of reptiles, 11 of amphibians, and 60 of fish.

Wild **mammals** of Lithuania include 20 species of rodents: the squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), beaver (*Castor fiber*), dormouse, other murid rodents; six species of carnivores: the wolf (*Canis lupus*), fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*), lynx (*Lynx lynx*), pine and stone marten (*Martes martes* and *Martes foina*); 14 species of bats; six species of artiodactyls: the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), elk (*Alces alces*), roe (*Capreolus capreolus*), fallow deer (*Cervus dama*, *Dama dama*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), and sika deer (*Cervus nippon*); four species of insectivores: the hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), mole (*Talpa europaea*), and true shrews (*Soricidae*); two species of lagomorphs: the brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*) and the blue, or mountain, hare (*Lepus timidus*). Besides, the ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*), common, or harbour, seal (*Phoca vitulina*), gray seal (*Halichoerus grypus*), and the common porpoise (*Phocaena phocaena*) occasionally appear near the Lithuanian coast in the Baltic.

Lithuanian wild **birds** belong to 22 orders. Most numerous are Passeriformes (107 species), Charadriiformes (53 species), Falconiformes (24 species), Strigiformes (12 species), and Ciconiiformes (12 species).

Reptiles are represented by the sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*), common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*), and blind-worm (*Anguis fragilis*); by snakes: the common viper (*Vipera berus*), grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), and smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*); and by the pond turtle (*Emys orbicularis*).

Of **amphibians**, two species of tritons and nine species of frogs and toads are common.



Common gull



Swans



Hedge sparrow



Eagle owl

Lithuanian waters are inhabited by fish belonging to 16 families, with Cyprinidae (25 species including introduced ones) and Salmonidae (nine species) prevailing.

The vertebrates of Lithuania make up several ecosystems. Most numerous is the sylvan ecosystem. It comprises mammals (deers and the wild boar; most of the carnivorous mammals; all rodents; the squirrel, hamsters, some murid rodents) and birds: most of the

gallinaceans, owls, passerines, and charadriiform birds, including the woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) and green sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*). Species of the aquatic ecosystem are rather diverse. In addition to fish they include some mammals: the muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*), Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*), mink (*Mustela*), European beaver (*Castor fiber*), water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*), and water shrew (*Neomys fodiens*); many birds: ducks, swans,

Wildlife population

	1948	1984
<i>Carnivores</i>		
Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	1,723	300
Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	6,800	8,200
Raccoon dog (<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>)	—	4,300
Lynx (<i>Lynx lynx</i>)	23	170
Marten (<i>Martes martes</i>)	720	5,500
Canadian mink (<i>Lutreola vison</i>)	—	570
Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>)	1,920	2,150
Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	630	500
<i>Artiodactyls</i>		
Bison (<i>Bison bonasus</i>)	—	20
Elk (<i>Alces alces</i>)	91	8,100
Red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	101	10,000
Sika deer (<i>Cervus nippon</i>)	—	58
Fallow deer (<i>Cervus dama</i>)	21	220
Roe (<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>)	8,530	42,500
Mouflon (<i>Ovis musimon</i>)	—	130
Wild boar (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	4,270	19,000
<i>Rodents</i>		
Beaver (<i>Castor fiber</i>)	—	8,780
Squirrel (<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>)	16,000	16,200
Muskrat (<i>Ondatra zibethica</i>)	—	15,700
<i>Lagomorphs</i>		
Brown hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>)	108,000	74,500
Blue hare (<i>Lepus timidus</i>)	1,300	3,300
<i>Birds</i>		
Duck (<i>Anatidae</i>)	...	212,000**
Pheasant (<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>)	—	13,800
Mute swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>)	...	2,120**
Coot (<i>Fulica atra</i>)	...	37,300**
Partridge (<i>Perdix perdix</i>)	87,500	34,200
Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>)	380	420**
Black grouse (<i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>)	11,500	6,330**
White stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>)	...	2,190*
Black stork (<i>Ciconia nigra</i>)	...	640*

* 1978
** 1983





European bison



Wild boar



Wolf

grebes (*Podiceps*), divers (*Gavia*), rails (*Rallidae*), gulls (*Laridae*), the kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), and the osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); and the pond turtle.

The ecosystem of grasslands and swamps consists of charadriiform and ciconiiform birds, many passerines, bitterns (*Botaurus stellaris* and *Ixobrychus minutus*), the corncrake (*Crex crex*), marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*), and of amphibians. Besides, there is an open-country ecosystem, which includes the brown hare, common vole (*Microtus arvalis*), gray partridge (*Perdix perdix*), field lark (*Alauda arvensis*). The ecosystem of human habitat includes the brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), black rat (*Rattus rattus*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*), common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) and martinet (*Delichon urbica*), and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

After the retreat of the inland ice (13,000 years ago), arctic fauna appeared on the territory of present-day Lithuania: the lemming (*Lemmus*), Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*), reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*), various arctic water and wading birds, and whitefish (*Coregonus*). When the forests were fully established wild animals and birds of the taiga invaded them, then followed species of the broad-leaved forests. Representatives of arctic fauna survived in upper swamps and in pine forests around them: the golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*), willow grouse (*Lagopus lagopus*), blue hare; some species of cold water crustaceans and fish (*Coregonus albula* and *Coregonus lavaretus*) remained in deep lakes. With the development of agriculture and with the appearance of vast fields and pastures, representatives of steppe fauna connected with man's habitat came and spread in Lithuania.

Permissive hunting was responsible for the extinction of many species of wild animals, including the European bison (*Bison bonasus*), auroch (*Bos primigenius*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), beaver, glutton (*Gulo gulo*), European wild cat (*Felis silvestris*), and Russian

flying squirrel (*Pteromys volans*): some species became rare. In the aftermath of the vigorous drainage of wetlands in the Nemunas delta wading birds were rapidly decreasing in number. However, fauna from other parts of the world found its way into Lithuania: in the 18th century fallow deer was acclimatized; in the late 19th century, some species of Salmonidae fish from North America — the coast rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdnerii*), eastern speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) — were introduced into Lithuanian rivers. In the early 19th century the bivalve mollusk (*Dreissena polymorpha*) got into the Nemunas basin from the Black Sea and spread widely there; the crawfish (*Astacus leptodactylus*) was shipped in and became locally abundant.

Deliberate acclimatization of new species was begun during Soviet period, especially when the State Committee for Nature Protection was instituted. Introduced species are the Canadian mink (*Lutreola vison*, 1950), muskrat and sika deer (both in 1954), fallow deer (1977), moufflon (*Ovis musimon*; 1977), and pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*; 1952). Among the reacclima-

tized species are the beaver (1947) and European bison (1969), otherwise known as zubr or wisent (*Bison bonasus*). Hunting is permitted of the following animals and birds: the elk, red deer, roe, wild boar, fox, brown hare, marten, badger (*Meles meles*), racoon dog, wolf, lynx, some galliform birds, various ducks.

CONSERVATION

Article 18 of the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR declares, "In the interests of the present and future generations, the necessary steps are taken in the Lithuanian SSR to protect and make scientific, rational use of the land, its mineral and water resources, and the plant and animal kingdoms, to preserve the purity of air and water, ensure reproduction of natural wealth, and improve the human environment".

In accordance with the "Law on Protection of Nature" adopted in 1959, a national park was established, as were three nature reserves, 174 landscape and 74 hunting preserves (see the table below). The state protection covers 194 parks, 546 old trees, 116 geological sites, 250 species of rare plants, all

Conserved territories of the Lithuanian SSR

Type	Number	Area, sq km
Preserves		
landscape	36	1,130.4
landscape and historical	27	14.1
geological	15	13.3
botanical	24	48.3
cranberry habitats	32	80.5
botanical and zoological	1	406.0
zoological	3	0.9
ornithological	6	58.2
ichthyological	13	121.1
entomological	2	0.6
hydrological and hydrogeological	4	289.6
water game birds	74	102.2
Nature reserves	3	254.4*
National Park of the Lithuanian SSR	1	308.1
Wood grouse mating grounds	24	46.7
Parks	194	22.7
Total	469	2,897.1

* With protective zones

songbirds. The conserved area amounts to 4.3 percent of the republic's territory (1982), and roughly 24,400,000 roubles is allotted annually for nature conservation. One species of mammals, 31 of birds, two of reptiles, two of fish, five of insects, and 30 of plants have been entered in the Red Data Book of the Lithuanian SSR.

State bodies and the Lithuanian Nature Conservation Society, a public organization founded in 1960, concern themselves with nature protection.

To ensure rational use and reproduction of natural wealth the State Committee for Nature Protection coordinates the activity of ministries and agencies, organizes research into nature protection and natural resources; improves hunting and fishing grounds; regulates hunting and fishing; concerns itself with the increase of animal and plant kingdoms, with the preservation of protected territories and rarities; evaluates and controls the use of peat-bogs; organizes nature protection on voluntary basis; monitors the implementation of general laws on nature conservation and rules on the use of natural wealth by ministries, agencies, and individual citizens.

The Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control Agency controls air, soil, and water pollution, evaluates water resources.

The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Systems rates water usage, controls the treatment of sewerage waters, works out plans for the protection of lesser rivers.

The Agroindustrial Committee concerns itself with the rating and effective use of land and with protective green belts and monitors the usage of pesticides. The committee is responsible for measures against plant diseases and pests. (Till January 1, 1986, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Lithuanian SSR was responsible for the implementation of the above tasks.)

Protection of forests is the responsibility of the Ministry of Forest Management and the Timber and Wood-products Industry.

The rational use, reproduction and enlargement of natural wealth are tied up with aesthetic and health requirements and long-term interests of the economy. Qualitative and quantitative inventories of the natural resources have been made. Green belts along rivers have been set up and recreational areas around cities explored. Methods of biological control of pests and plant diseases are studied.

Building and land reclamation programmes, exploitation of new mineral deposits and other projects, involving changes in natural environment, are coordinated with the State Committee



In winter man takes care of wild animals

for Nature Protection. Exhausted areas, such as quarries and sand pits or gravel pits, are returned to land users after recultivation.

Since World War II six species of wild animals have been acclimatized, the beaver and European bison have been reacclimatized. Five hatcheries have been established. In 1963—83, as a result of control and biotechnical measures, the number of wild animals increased considerably; for example, the number of wild boars increased by a factor of 2.6, elks by a factor of 3, red deer by a factor of 17. The system of ecological education covers all schools and educational establishments of all types; the press, radio, and television are used widely to inform and educate the public.

Žuvintas Nature Reserve. Situated in southwestern Lithuania, in Alytus Raion, the reserve (54.2 sq km) includes Lake Žuvintas (10.3 sq km), a shallow lake with floating islands; part of the Žuvintas Marsh (28.8 sq km, the largest marsh in Lithuania); and 12.1 km of forests. There are 217 species of birds and 29 species of mammals at the Žuvintas bird sanctuary. Rare species of birds, mainly water fowl and waders, are studied and protected. Since 1937 the mute swan (*Cygnus olor*) has been nesting there. Species of wild ducks are most numerous. In autumn and spring, during migratory flights, hosts of birds set to rest and feed on Lake Žuvintas and adjacent areas. In the reserve 473 species of plants grow.

Problems studied at the reserve include migration of birds, effectiveness of biotechnical measures, biology and ecology of waterfowl. Officially instituted as a reserve in 1946, Žuvintas had this status since 1937.

Kamanos Nature Reserve. Situated in northern Lithuania, in Akmenė Raion, the reserve comprises a territory of 36.6 sq km (with the protective belt, 52.0 sq km). The largest and scientifically most valuable lowland marsh in Lithuania (23.1 sq km) and the mixed forest ecosystem are conserved.

The birds listed in the Red Data Book of Lithuania — the crane (*Grus grus*), black stork (*Ciconia nigra*), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*), plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*), Eurasian curlew (*Numenius arquata*) — make nests there. Studies are under way of the role of birds in levelling agricultural pests.

Rare plants — rush (*Schoenus nigricans*), Adder's fern (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), Charle's sceptre (*Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum*), and others (*Cypripedium calceolus*, etc.) — grow in the reserve. In 1960 Kamanos was accorded the status of a botanical preserve, in 1979 it was made into a nature reserve. Under the *Telma* project for the protection of wetlands, launched by UNESCO, Kamanos was included into the list of wetlands of the European USSR, which are to be conserved.

Čepkeliai Nature Reserve. Situated in south Lithuania, in Varena Raion on the boundary with Byelorussia, the reserve (84.6 sq km) includes the Čepkeliai Marsh, second largest in Lithuania (58.6 sq km), and the surrounding forests (63.7 sq km) forming a protective belt. Conserved features include hydrological regime, plant cover, wildlife, relict lakes, and forested lowland dunes. Of birds, the crane (*Grus grus*), black grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*) make nests there. Other rare species of Lithuanian fauna found here include the smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*) and butterflies (*Oeneis jutta* and *Clossiana frigga*).

There grow red helleborine (*Cephalanthera rubra*), arnica (*Arnica montana*), and other plants listed in the Red Data Book of the Soviet Union (*Epipogium aphyllum*, etc.); plants listed in the Red Data Book of the Lithuanian SSR (*Dentaria bulbifera* and *Cypripedium calceolus*); and 43 other protected species.

Čepkeliai is famous for its cranberries which grow in the area of 724 ha; an average yield is 900 kg per ha. In 1960 the marsh was accorded the status of a botanical-zoological preserve, in 1975 it was made into a nature reserve.

POPULATION AND SETTLEMENTS

POPULATION

Size. In early 1985 the Lithuanian SSR had a population of over 3,570,000, with an average density of 54 per sq km.

In the course of history, however, the growth of population was uneven, rich in ups and downs. During the so-called Crusades to the Baltic lands (1236—1422), when the Lithuanians had to defend themselves against the German orders, Lithuania lost about a million people. In the late 17th and throughout the 18th centuries, wars were often accompanied by famine, plague, and epidemics which decimated the country's population. As a result of the invasion of Napoleon's armies in 1812 and the subsequent famine and typhoid epidemic, approximately 20 percent of the peasants of Vilnius Guberniya (province in the Russian Empire) perished; in the district of Trakai one-third of all people died out.

After the abolition of serfdom in 1861, mass emigration began. In the

period from 1861 to 1914, about 700,000 people emigrated from Lithuania (mainly to the USA) or moved to major cities of Russia. As a result of the large outward movement and a decline in the natural increment, the population increase was slowed down to 25,000 per year in the period 1867—96 and only to 9,000 per year in the period 1897—1913. During World War I, some 300,000 people retreated with the Russian Army. Many were driven to Germany. After the war a large number of war refugees returned from Russia. The average annual population increase in the bourgeois Lithuanian state (55,600 sq km, without the Vilnius territory) was 27,000. From 1918 to 1939 over 100,000 emigrated (chiefly to Latin America).

During the Nazi occupation, about 500,000 local civilians were murdered or tortured to death, and about 70,000 were forcibly taken to Germany for hard labour. Part of the population was driven out by the Nazis in 1944; some people, influenced by Nazi propaganda or hostile to the Soviet authorities, moved to the West of their own accord. About 120,000 people from Lithuania fought in the ranks of the Red Army and partisan detachments; some perished. The acute class struggle in the postwar period also took its toll on the country's population.

In 1945—48 and 1955—58, large numbers of persons of Polish extraction repatriated to Poland. In the postwar period a considerable number of workers and professional people from other Soviet republics settled in the depleted towns of Lithuania, especially in Vilnius. However, the prewar size was reached only in 1969. Since 1954 the population has been growing mainly through natural increase.

Demographic situation. In 1979, the male population accounted for 47.2 percent and the female population for 52.8 percent; 69.3 percent of men and 58.9 percent of women of marriageable age were married. More than half of

Population and its density*

Year	Total population, in 000	Urban population, %	Population density, persons per sq km
XIV c.	260	...	4.0
1528	330	...	5.0
1569	420	...	6.4
1650	960	...	14.7
1790**	990	12.4	15.2
1857	1,910	...	29.3
1897**	2,673	13.3	41.0
1914	2,828	13.0	43.4
1923	2,620	17.7	40.2
1940	3,084	21.9	47.3
1950	2,573	28.3	39.5
1959**	2,711	38.6	41.6
1965	2,954	43.9	45.3
1970**	3,128	50.2	48.0
1975	3,295	56.3	50.5
1979**	3,398	60.7	52.1
1981	3,446	62.6	52.8
1984	3,538	65.0	54.2

* Within the territory of the present-day Lithuanian SSR

** Census data

men and women (59.2 percent; 1981) marry at the age of 20—24. A second marriageable age group includes men who marry at 25—29 (23.2 percent) and women who enter matrimony before the age of 20 (19.6 percent). Families of 1—2 children predominate. Town and countryside families do not differ in size. Life expectancy at birth is 71—72 years. Women outlive men 8—9 years (life expectancy at birth for men is 66—67; for women, 75—76 years). There are about 400 persons who are over 100 years of age.

Demographic background. The male-female ratio in Lithuania has varied; however, women are thought to have always outnumbered men. In the Middle Ages this disproportion resulted from wars, in modern times the gap widened owing to emigration. In 1897, the female population accounted for 51 percent, in 1923 for 52.3 percent, and in 1959 for 54.1 percent.

The birth rate remained at the level of the Middle Ages (42 per 1,000 population annually) up to the abolition of serfdom, yet after 1865 a decline set in, and in 1911—13 the birth rate accounted for 27 per 1,000 population. During World War I the birth rate sharply decreased; during the immediate years after the war it rose to 29 per 1,000 population and went downward to 23 per 1,000 population in 1939. During the years of World War II and in the post-

war period the birth rate continued at the same level (20—24 per 1,000 population), and only in 1961 did it begin to decrease.

The death rate, especially children's mortality, was very high in the Middle Ages, when people died in large numbers owing to wars, famine, and epidemics. However, after 1795 the death rate began to fall slowly, it rose sharply only during World War I. After World War II, the death rate declined from 12 per 1,000 population in 1950 to 7.6 per 1,000 in 1964. From 1965 mortality increased slightly, as the proportion of elderly people in the general age structure rose. Deaths of infants under one year of age declined nearly sixfold in comparison with the period of the bourgeois regime: in 1939 out of 1,000 newborns under one year of age 121.7 died; in 1979, 21.3 infants.

The natural increase reached its peak in 1958—61. It receded again, in part, owing to the rising death rate and a decline in the number of births, which was partly due to the effects of World War II. In 1959—79, the average number of children a woman bore in her lifetime decreased from 2.6 to 2.1 (the figure was lower in Latvia, Estonia, and the Ukraine). Families with many children became rare: in 1945 families with three and more children accounted for 51.3 percent, in 1960 for 29.7 percent, and in 1979 for 17.3 percent. The fertility of younger women (up to 24) increased while that of older women decreased. The average family size receded from 3.6 members in 1959 to 3.3 in 1979.

In 1958—79, 16.8 percent of the total population growth was because of migration (mechanical increase). Its absolute numbers remained stable; as the natural increase declined, the mechanical increase became more important. The total population increase reached its maximum in 1958—61, with 45,000 people annually on the average (of these, natural increase accounted for 39,500 people and migration for 5,500); in 1979, however, it was only 21,600:

Births, deaths, and natural increase of population*

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural increase
1923	28.2	15.0	13.2
1940	23.0	13.0	10.0
1950	23.6	12.0	11.6
1955	21.1	9.2	11.9
1960	22.5	7.8	14.7
1965	18.1	7.9	10.2
1970	17.6	8.9	8.7
1975	15.6	9.4	6.2
1980	15.1	10.5	4.6
1983	16.3	10.3	6.0
1984	16.2	10.9	5.3

* Per 1,000 persons

the major part of the increase constituted the natural increase.

Social composition, sources of living, employment. Before the Soviet period, work in agriculture was the main source of living for 80 percent of the population (1923); in 1939, for 77 percent. During the years of Soviet power the class structure of the population underwent a radical change. Indissoluble union of workers, peasants, and intelligentsia constitutes the social basis of Soviet Lithuania. In 1959 workers accounted for 40.9 percent of all the population of Lithuania, whereas by 1979 their proportion rose to 56.8 percent. At the same time the number of intellectuals was also on a rise. Thus in 1979 office employees constituted 23.0 percent of the population as against 14.9 percent in 1959. Both the numbers of workers and of intellectuals were growing at the expense of collective farmers, whose rate decreased from 43.3 percent to 20.0 percent in 1959—79.

The proportion of employed women of working age rose from 66.3 percent to 83.8 percent in 1959—79, nevertheless, the number of working men remained higher (86.7 percent). During this period, the number of persons receiving scholarships, retirement pensions, and other kinds of state maintenance increased from 3.7 percent to 18.1 percent. Meanwhile the number of persons sup-

ported by members of their family declined from 40.2 percent to 29.8 percent.

Industrialization has changed the structure of the employment of the population. The number of people employed in the non-production sphere — health service, social security, education, science, and culture — has increased in comparison with other sections of the population. In 1979, over one-fifth of the republic's economically active population were employed in the non-production sphere.

National composition. *Lithuanians* (self-designation, *lietuviai*), the main and indigenous people of the Lithuanian SSR, make up the majority of the population (2,712,200; 1979, census). Lithuanians also live in the other Soviet republics and abroad. Nearly all Lithuanians speak Lithuanian; some persons of other nationalities also consider it their mother tongue. The believers are chiefly Roman Catholic; there are also Evangelical Lutherans and Evangelical Reformists. Of all the Lithuanians, 57 percent live in towns, 43 percent in the countryside; the latter are collective farmers mainly. Ethnographically and linguistically, the Lithuanians are divided in the Žemaičiai (Samogitians) and Aukštaičiai (Highlanders), who, in their turn, are the Suvalkiečiai or Dzūkai.

Economically active population by occupation, %

Branches of economy	Sept. 17, 1923*	Jan. 15, 1959	Jan. 15, 1970	Jan. 17, 1979
Industry and construction	6.2	23.4	37.1	39.7
Agriculture and forestry	80.7	54.3	31.3	23.8
Transportation and communications	1.0	4.4	6.1	6.6
Trade, public food service, and supply	2.4	3.8	5.9	7.2
Public health, education, culture, arts, and science	0.7	8.1	11.0	14.3
Governing bodies, finances, insurance	0.7	2.9	4.2	4.9
Public utilities, community services, and other branches of the economy	5.5**	2.7	3.1	3.4
Not included	2.8***	0.4	0.3	0.1

* Excluding the Vilnius and Klaipeda territories

** Mainly domestics

*** 2.2% casual labourers, 0.2% clergymen

Both in language and origin, the Lithuanians belong to the Baltic group of the Indoeuropean family of nations.

The Lithuanian nation was finally formed in the period lasting from the 13th to 15th centuries. Its consolidation was achieved by the formation of a feudal state — the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Other Baltic tribes inhabiting its territory — the Žemaičiai, northern Jotvingiai (Jatwings), southern Žiemgaliai (Semigalians), southeastern Kursiai (Curonians), southern Sėliai (Selonians) — were lithuanianized. By the 16th century the Skalviai, Nadruviai, western Žemaičiai, lithuanianized Prussians (northern Bartai, northern Notangai, Jotvingiai, and southwestern

Kursiai) had merged, making up the Lietuvininkai, an ethnic group living in Lithuania Minor (*Mažoji Lietuva*, the northern part of former East Prussia). Later most of them were forcibly germanized.

The Lithuanians of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania populated Žemaičiai Seniūnija (Samogitia), Trakai Vaivadija, and Vilnius Vaivadija (administrative units in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania): at that time the boundaries of the lands inhabited by the Lithuanians reached farther east and south than in the 20th century. The consolidation of serfdom, the christianization of Lithuania (1387, 1413), and the establishment of the union of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania

Population by nationality, %

	1897	1923*	1959	1970	1979
Lithuanians	61.6	69.2**	79.3	80.1	80.0
Russians	4.8	2.5	8.5	8.6	8.9
Poles	9.7	15.3	8.5	7.7	7.3
Byelorussians	4.7	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.7
Ukrainians	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Jews	13.1	8.3	0.9	0.8	0.4
Latvians	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tatars	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gypsies	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Germans	4.4	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Persons of other nationalities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4

* In the Klaipėda territory in 1925, in the Vilnius territory in 1931

** 1.3% of the so-called Memelländers

Lithuanians in the USSR

	Lithuanians			Percentage of the total		
	1959	1970	1979	1959	1970	1979
Total number of Lithuanians in the						
USSR	2,325,000	2,664,800	2,850,900	100.0	100.0	100.0
including in:						
Lithuanian SSR	2,150,800	2,506,800	2,712,200	92.5	94.1	95.1
Russian SFSR	108,600	76,700	66,800	4.1	2.9	2.3
Latvian SSR	32,400	40,600	37,800	1.4	1.0	1.0
Kazakh SSR	12,100	14,200	11,000	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ukrainian SSR	8,900	10,700	9,700	0.4	0.4	0.3
Byelorussian SSR	8,400	8,100	7,000	0.4	0.3	0.3
Estonian SSR	1,600	2,600	2,400	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Union republics	3,000	5,100	4,000	0.1	0.2	0.1



with Poland (1569) provided prerequisites for the polonization of a large number of Lithuanians.

In the last decades of the 19th century, a bourgeois Lithuanian nation took shape and Standard Lithuanian established itself. After the suppression of the socialist revolution in 1919, the bourgeois Lithuanian state emerged, which, however, did not embrace all the lands populated by the Lithuanians. Only in the Soviet period the Vilnius and Klaipėda territories became an integral part of the socialist Lithuanian state.

In the years of Soviet power a socialist Lithuanian nation has formed.

Russians are second to the Lithuanians in number; in 1979, there were 303,500 Russians in the Lithuanian SSR. A greater proportion of them live in the eastern part of the republic: in Zarasai Raion the Russians account for 21.7 percent of its population, in Ignalina Raion for 19.7 percent, in Jonava Raion for 16.9 percent, in Švenčionys Raion for 15.5 percent, in Trakai Raion for 10.1 percent, in Vilnius Raion for 8.8 percent, in Rokiškis Raion for 8 percent. Of all the Russians, 87 percent live in towns; 70 percent in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Klaipėda. In rural localities the Russians make up 1.5 percent of all population. Most of them speak Russian, some consider Lithuanian their

native tongue. The believers are adherents of the Russian Orthodox Church or the Old Faith.

The feudal Lithuanian state included lands populated by Russians. From early times Russians have lived in Lithuania's towns. In the late 18th century Old Believers, who sought sanctuary from religious persecution, settled in Lithuanian villages. After 1795, when Lithuania was incorporated into Russia, the number of Russians increased. During World War I a large proportion of the Russians left Lithuania. A number of Russians settled in Lithuania after the Great October Socialist Revolution (some for personal reasons, others as "white" émigrés). After World War II (Great Patriotic War) Russians settled mainly in towns. Most of them were professional workers. Together with representatives of the other Soviet nations they helped restore war-ravaged Lithuania's economy and organize socialist reforms.

Poles. In 1979, there were 247,000 Poles, the third largest ethnic group in Lithuania. The majority of the Poles speak Polish, some consider Russian or Lithuanian their native language. The believers are Roman Catholic. Half of the Poles live in towns, chiefly Vilnius (18 percent of the city's population), and in southeastern Lithuania: in Šalčininkai, Vilnius, Švenčionys, and Trakai raions.

Poles appeared in Lithuania chiefly as a result of the polonization of the local population. In 1923, the Poles living in the present-day territory of the republic were the second largest ethnic group.

Byelorussians. In 1979, there were 57,600 Byelorussians, the fourth largest ethnic group in Lithuania. They speak Byelorussian, Russian, or Polish. The believers are Russian Orthodox or Roman Catholic. Of all the Byelorussians, 85 percent live in towns accounting for 2.3 percent of all town-dwellers. More than half of the Byelorussians live in Vilnius, where they comprise 6.4 percent of its inhabitants; they also

Lithuanians abroad*

Country	Number of Lithuanians, in 000	Year
Argentina	35	1974
Australia	10	1974
Brazil	40	1964
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10	1975
USA	400	1975
Canada	24.5	1975
Poland	10	1978
Uruguay	8	1969
Federal Republic of Germany	10	1959

* Incomplete data

live in Klaipėda and in the towns of southeastern Lithuania. Of the rural population, the Byelorussians make up 0.8 percent and are dispersed chiefly in Vilnius, Trakai, Švenčionys, and Šalčininkai raions.

Byelorussians have lived in Lithuania since early times. They increased in number in the 18th century, when Byelorussian serfs were settled on depleted estates. In eastern Lithuania some of the Lithuanians were byelorussianized.

Jews. Historically, this ethnic group has experienced the greatest fluctuations in number and percentage. In 1979, there were 14,700 Jews in Lithuania. Some Jews speak Yiddish or Russian, others consider Lithuanian their mother tongue. The believers profess Judaism. The Jews are dispersed in the republic's major cities, there are practically no Jews in rural localities. In Vilnius they number 10,700 (2.3 percent of the city's population).

Jews settled in Lithuania presumably as far back as the 12th century. They found here refuge from the persecution during the Crusades. In the times of Grand Duke Gediminas they arrived here together with other artisans and merchants. In the 14th century Grand Duke Vytautas granted privileges to the Jews. They were made free and were accountable only to the grand duke.

In 1766, 27,000 Jews lived in Vilnius Vaivadija and 3,380 in the city of Vilnius, 33,700 in Trakai Vaivadija, 15,760 in Žemaičiai Seniūnija. In 1897, they numbered 350,500 making up 39.6 percent of all the urban population. At that time, a large part of Lithuania was among the western *guberniyas* of the Russian Empire where Jews were permitted to settle, engage in crafts and trade. As a result, in 1897 the Jews were the second and in 1923 the third largest ethnic group in Lithuania. Vilnius then was one of the major East European centres of Jewish culture and the home of the first Jewish socialists. In 1939 there were 240,000 Jews in Lithuania.

During the Nazi occupation (1941—44) nearly all of the Jews were ruthlessly exterminated. The number of Jews in Lithuania diminished because of their unfavourable age pattern and migration.

Ukrainians. In 1979, there were 32,000 Ukrainians in Lithuania. Most of them speak Ukrainian or Russian, some prefer Lithuanian as their native language. The believers are Russian Orthodox or Roman Catholic. The Ukrainians are mainly town-dwellers. In Vilnius they account for 2.3 percent of the city's population (1979). Small numbers of the Ukrainians live in the southeastern rural districts of Lithuania, where they account for 0.2 percent of the population.



Rietavas, city of raion jurisdiction

Latvians. In 1979, there were 4,354 Latvians in Lithuania. The majority of them speak Latvian, others prefer Lithuanian or Russian. The believers are mostly Evangelical Lutherans. Since ancient times Latvians have lived in both villages and towns of northern Lithuania.

Germans. In 1979, there were 2,600 Germans in Lithuania. They speak German, the believers are Evangelical Lutherans. The Germans are scattered all over Lithuania. Formerly they lived predominantly in the Klaipėda territory, the city of Kaunas, and in the west of the republic. In 1940—41 many repatriated to Germany. During the Nazi occupation, some of the former residents returned, and new colonists settled in the country. In 1944 the majority of the Germans retreated with the Hitlerite troops, others repatriated later.

Tatars. In 1979, there were 4,000 Tatars in Lithuania. They speak Tatar,

Russian, Lithuanian, or Polish. The believers are Muslim. The Tatars live both in towns and in the country. In the 14th century the rulers of Lithuania settled them in the environs of Vilnius, Trakai, and Kaunas. To this day the Tatars make a large proportion of the population in the village of Keturiasdešimt Totorių (Forty Tatars) and in Nemėžis (Vilnius Raion), in the village of Raižiai and neighbouring villages (Alytus Raion).

Gypsies. In 1979, there were 2,300 Gypsies in Lithuania. Most of them speak Gypsy. The believers are Roman Catholic or Russian Orthodox. The Gypsies live in the major towns, a few dozens of them live in Šiauliai and Varėna raions. Gypsies have lived in Lithuania since the 15th century. Their privileges — freedom to lead a nomadic life and a right to self-government administered by the chief elected by the tribe — were confirmed in 1501. The



Elektrėnai, urban-type settlement

former nomads are leading a settled life today.

Karaites. This is the smallest ethnic group (388 persons) living on the Lithuanian territory since ancient times. The people speak Karaite (a Turkish language), Polish, Lithuanian, or Russian. The believers are Karaite (a Judaist sect). The Karaite population has been declining in number since the end of World War II. The Karaites live in towns, half of them in Trakai. In the 14th century the Lithuanian dukes brought Karaites from the Crimea and settled them in Panevėžys and Trakai. The Karaites have preserved their customs and language. Gardening has been their main occupation since ancient times.

Other nationalities are represented by several hundred persons each (1979 census): 1,078 Azerbaijanians, 989 Armenians, 724 Moldavians, 623 Georgians, 567 Kazakhs, 546 Estonians, 468 Chuvashes, 366 Mordovians, 168 Greeks. Most of them are men who settled here after World War II.

Bilingualism, which is widespread in Lithuania, is a significant factor in the processes of ethnic assimilation. In Lithuania, as throughout the Soviet Union, the language of communication and cooperation between peoples is Russian. It has become the second language of many non-Russian speakers;

they have a good command of it. The number of people who can speak Russian is increasing in Lithuania. Lithuanian is second by the number of the non-Lithuanians who can speak it.

Urban and rural population. As of early 1982, 2,206,600 people lived in towns and urban settlements and 1,267,200 in the country. Of the Union republics, the percentage of urban population is higher in the Russian SFSR, Estonian SSR, Latvian SSR, Armenian SSR, and Ukrainian SSR.

As a result of industrialization, the urban population has been steadily increasing. Thus, in 1950, the number of people living in towns exceeded that of the prewar period; of the Union republics, the percentage of urban population was lower in Moldavia, Byelorussia, Tajikistan, and Kirghizia. Later, Soviet Lithuania left behind other Union republics (except Byelorussia) according to the rate of increase of urban population. Between 1950 and 1979 the size of the urban population grew by 1,376,400 (from 729,500 to 2,105,900): 36.3 percent was due to natural increment, 54.0 percent to migration, and 9.7 percent to administrative-territorial reorganizations.

As a result of the mechanization of agriculture and because of a high demand for manpower in industry,

Population of the Lithuanian SSR: ethnic and linguistic data

Nationality	Regard as mother tongue, %			Regard Russian as their second language
	language of their own nationality	Russian	Lithuanian	
Lithuanians	99.7	0.2	99.7	52.02
Russians	97.7	97.7	2.2	—
Poles	88.3	7.0	3.9	61.0
Byelorussians	48.6	44.7	1.4	44.9
Ukrainians	52.9	44.8	2.0	46.3
Jews	41.0	54.4	4.2	29.8
Latvians	77.7	8.4	13.5	34.0
Tatars	32.0	38.9	22.1	49.7
Germans	57.0	—	—	51.7
Gypsies	87.5	3.9	8.0	35.6

construction and transport, the rural population has been diminishing rapidly. Between 1950 and 1980 it decreased by 591,100 people (from 1,843,900 to 1,252,800), in spite of the fact that the natural increase in that period was 402,100. As a result of migration, the number of country people decreased, during the same period, by 763,900. Most of them moved to the cities and towns. Especially high was the outflow of people from village to town in 1971—75 (on the average, 28,000 annually).

Education. The education level of Lithuania's population is shown in the table below. According to the number of people with higher and secondary education the Lithuanian SSR is below the average of the USSR. According to the number of higher education diploma holders (per 1,000 population) Lithuania ranks ninth in the Soviet Union and with respect to women who hold higher education diplomas is in sixth place. With regard to the number of specialized secondary education diploma holders Lithuania ranks sixth among Union republics and with regard to women who hold special secondary education diplomas it is in fourth place.

The education level of the economically active population is higher than that taken generally, and the number of working women with education is greater than that of working men since more women complete secondary and higher education. The difference in education

between town and country people is much more marked. Lithuanian collective farmers are above the all-Union level according to the number of collective farmers with higher and secondary special education; of the Union republics, only the Estonian SSR and Latvian SSR are ahead of Lithuania. The educational standards are the highest among white-collar workers (739 persons per 1,000 of them with higher or secondary special education including persons with no less than three years of higher school; 1979).

According to the number of higher school graduates working in culture and the arts the Lithuanian SSR ranks fourth in the Soviet Union after the Georgian SSR, Estonian SSR, and Armenian SSR. With regard to the number of workers with secondary education employed in culture and arts, it comes after the Byelorussian SSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Latvian SSR. In 1982, 171,000 specialists with higher and 253,000 with secondary special education were employed in the republic's national economy. In 1982, there were 1,645 schoolchildren attending secondary general-education schools, 184 attended secondary specialized schools (first place in the USSR), and 203 were university-level students (second place in the USSR, after the Russian SFSR) per 10,000 population.

Educationally, the Lithuanian population remained backward up to the late 19th century. By the 1897 estimates,

Population by educational standards*

	1959	1970	1979
Persons with higher education and with secondary (complete or incomplete) education including	232	382	558
higher, complete	16	35	61
higher, incomplete	9	14	16
secondary specialized	30	58	103
secondary general	41	78	147
secondary, incomplete	136	197	231
Persons with primary education	378	371	317
Persons with incomplete primary education	390	247	125

* Per 1,000 persons



Serežius, township at the confluence of the Nemunas and Dubysa rivers

literate and semiliterate between nine and 49 years of age (Klaipėda territory excluded) accounted for 54.2 percent, in 1923 (over 10 years of age) for 67 percent, and in 1939 for 76.7 percent.

In bourgeois Lithuania secondary and higher education was very expensive, practically beyond the reach of many. Thus, in the period 1919—38, only 2,900 students graduated from Lithuania's higher schools, 468 of whom were

theologians (compare: in 1981 alone, 11,000 students graduated from the republic's higher schools). In 1940, there were approximately 21,000 persons with higher and secondary special education. During the years of Soviet power in Lithuania illiteracy and semiliteracy were done away with: in 1959, 98.5 percent of the population was literate; in 1970, 99.7 percent; and in 1979, all were literate.

Population of major cities, in 000

	1823	1897	1923	1939	1945	1959	1970	1979	1984
Vilnius	47.0	154.5	167.5	209.0	110.0	236.1	372.1	480.7	535.0
Kaunas	5.1	86.5	92.0	154.0	80.0	219.3	306.2	370.4	400.8
Klaipėda	5.3	20.0	36.0*	51.0	3.6	90.0	140.0	175.7	191.0
Šiauliai	2.2	16.1	21.4	31.6	19.0	59.7	93.1	118.2	132.6
Panevėžys	2.0	13.0	19.2	26.7	12.0	41.1	73.3	101.5	114.5
Alytus	0.6	3.4	6.3	9.2	8.0	12.4	28.1	55.3	66.5
Kapsukas	1.2	6.3	9.5	15.8	20.0	19.6	28.8	36.6**	...

* 1925

** 1976

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

In the Lithuanian SSR people live in cities, urban-type settlements, townships, villages, farmsteads, and railway-station settlements. Cities and urban-type settlements belong to urban populated areas, the others, including townships, are classified as rural populated areas. Relatively modest size, even distribution over the territory of the republic, and a considerable number of farmsteads lingering on in rural localities — such are the characteristic features of populated areas in Lithuania.

Under Soviet power dramatic changes have taken place in the population distribution pattern: the number of cities has increased by a factor of 2.5 and the number of town-dwellers by a factor of 3. A new type of urban populated areas — urban-type settlements — has come into being. In comparison with former times, communal systems and provision of services and amenities in cities have grown beyond wildest expectations.

Even more dramatic changes have been taking place in the countryside. As a result of the collectivization of agriculture, collective-farm and state-farm settlements came into existence in the 1950s. These settlements, a new type of rural populated areas, are villages only in name. In contrast to the old Lithuanian village, standardized household structures and houses, larger than ever before, are designed and built in these settlements. Traditionally divided into three parts, these settlements have a public sector consisting of administrative buildings, Palaces of Culture, schools, crèches and nursery schools, shops, parks and other cultural and communal establishments; their residential area consists of houses; and their production area consists of farm units, barns, storehouses, garages, workshops; all these buildings and structures are, in the main, brick or concrete. Regular and compact layout and the division of these settlements into sectors make it possible to provide

them with running water and sewerage systems, electricity and natural gas; it also enhances cultural development. Since 1967 dwellers of detached farmsteads have been resettling, with the financial aid from the state, into these settlements. In the period between 1967 and 1981, 91,500 farmsteads were resettled, and 93,200 new houses were built.

Cities. As of 1984, there were 92 cities in Lithuania. Of these, 11 administratively, economically and culturally most important ones are classified as being under republic jurisdiction; they include seven largest Lithuanian cities and cities-resorts: Birštonas, Druskininkai, Neringa, and Palanga; 81 cities are under raion jurisdiction, of which 38 are raion administrative centres. Cities under raion jurisdiction average 13,000 inhabitants (from 5,000 to over 30,000). Most of the cities are not large, yet evenly distributed throughout the republic. There are 1.4 cities per 1,000 sq km of Lithuania's territory, the highest figure among the Union republics.

With the separation of handicrafts from agriculture in the 10th and 11th centuries A. D., when a regular commodity exchange began, conditions were favourable for the formation of cities in Lithuania. Many cities — among them Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, and Ukmergė — grew out of feudal castles and nearby settlements of artisans and merchants.

From the 13th century cities were granted a right of self-government, and from the end of the 15th century they received trade privileges. By the mid-16th century, 13 populated areas of Lithuania had been granted city rights. Vilnius and Trakai became administrative centres of large administrative regions called *vaivadija*; Kaunas, Ukmergė, and Veliuona were *apskritis* (district) centres, and other cities were made *valsčius* (subdistrict) centres. As a result of the political convulsions and economic havoc in the mid-17th through mid-18th centuries, Lithuanian cities fell into decay.

In the 19th century industrial enterprises began to appear in Lithuanian cities. Vilnius and Kaunas developed as capitals of *guberniya* (a large administrative unit of the Russian Empire); Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Raseiniai, Telšiai, Zarasai, and Ukmergė were district centres. In the second half of the 19th century the building of railways stimulated the formation of settlements (Naujoji Vilnia, Pabradė, Švenčionėliai, Dūkštas, Kaišiadorys, Radviliškis, Mažeikiai), which subsequently became cities. Cities detached from the main transport lines — Varniai, Merkinė, Punia, Žiežmariai — fell into decay. In contrast to these, industrial cities expanded, their appearance and economic functions underwent a change in the wake of the emerging capitalist industry.

In 1919, cities of Lithuania were divided into two categories: district (*apskritis*) cities and *valsčius* cities.

Cities with over 10,000 inhabitants (Kaunas, Panevėžys, Šiauliai, and Ukmergė) were accorded the status of the first category; those with 3,000 to 10,000 inhabitants and all *apskritis* centres of smaller size received the status of a city with *valsčius* rights (there were 22 of them).

In 1941, there were 37 cities in Soviet Lithuania. During the Nazi occupation (1941—44) cities of the Lithuanian SSR were devastated, especially Vilnius, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Raseiniai, Šakiai, and Alytus. After the war they were rebuilt and many new industrial, public buildings and houses were added. In 1946, there were 54 cities; in 1951, 70 cities; in 1959, 88 cities; in 1975, 92 cities.

Urban-type settlements. Following the example of the Russian SFSR and other Soviet republics, a new type of populated areas — urban-type settlements — were singled out in Lithuania



A new collective-farm settlement in Šiauliai Raion

in 1946; as of 1984, there were 22 of them. An intermediate type of populated areas, they are neither cities nor villages. Urban-type settlements average 3,000 inhabitants (the smallest ones — Turmantas and Panemunė — have 500 inhabitants each; the largest one — Sniečkus — has about 20,000). Population in urban-type settlements is occupied in industry, transport, and other non-agricultural branches. Kačerginė, Kulautuva, and Likėnai, resort localities with small populations, have no city rights and are classified as urban-type settlements.

Townships. Populated areas sharing city and village features are called townships. As of 1984, there were 235 of them. Most of the townships are centres of *apylinkė*, the smallest administrative unit in Lithuania. Almost all of the townships are centres of collective or state farms; they average 500 inhabitants.

In historical sources townships have been mentioned since 1387. At first they grew near grand duke's or noblemen's castles, then on estates, at crossroads of trade routes, some developed from villages. In some cases, a grand duke's permission to conduct fairs and markets or to keep taverns and inns was enough for the foundation of a new township.

In feudal times townships were urban settlements without city rights, or they enjoyed them only partially. Churches and synagogues were built in townships, usually centres of parishes, some had monasteries or convents, almost all of them had schools. A marketplace being the centre of a township, shops and artisans' workshops as well as taverns were arranged around it.

In the capitalist era, the functions of townships, unlike those of cities, did not change. They were seats of *valsčius* administration. Postal agencies, orphanages, primary schools, and small industrial enterprises such as sawmills, brick works, and mills were concentrated in them. According to official data of 1897, there were 271 townships with a population of over 450

ARMS OF THE CITIES



Alytus



Druskininkai



Kaunas



Klaipėda



Panevėžys



Šiauliai



Silalė



Sirvintos



Utena



Zarasai

inhabitants each on the territory of the present-day Lithuanian SSR. In the second half of the 19th to the beginning of the 20th centuries, a period of railway building and the growth of industry, some townships developed into cities. With the increase of the number of cities, townships gradually lost their importance and functions.

In bourgeois Lithuania townships with over 3000 inhabitants were classified as towns of the second category; in 1923, there were 241 settlements called townships. Since 1946, some townships have received city rights, some have been granted rights of an urban-type settlement, some have been attached to villages, and still others, by tradition, have been classified as a separate type of rural populated areas.

Villages are small populated areas whose populations are mainly occupied in agriculture. As of 1984, there were roughly 20,000 villages, or 31 villages per 100 sq km, in Lithuania. A village averages less than 60 inhabitants, in 87 percent of them there are up to 100 inhabitants. Most of the villages consist of spaced out farmsteads (Lithuanian *vienkiemiai*; 145,000 in number, 1980).

As a peasant settlement, the village was formed in the 16th century. During the period of the Valakai Land Reform rural settlements (*viesė, sodžius, pakėmis, papilys, viensėdis*) were systematically rearranged into uniform one-street villages and integrated into the manorial economic structure. By the 19th century such villages had become the most common type of Lithuania's populated areas. Those rural settlements, which had remained outside the Valakai Land Reform, developed into cluster villages, not numerous but still lingering on in Lithuania.

As early as the first half of the 19th century (in the Klaipėda territory from the 18th century), the process of spacing out villages into farmsteads began. By 1940, 80 percent of Lithuanian villages had been divided, within the limits of the village territory, into 270,000—300,000 farmsteads. As a result, linear

villages and free-street villages, new types of villages in Lithuania, came into existence. After the reestablishment of Soviet power the farmstead system began to disintegrate: from 1940 to 1980 the number of village farmsteads was halved.

Homesteads. Besides the farmsteads, which had appeared as a result of spacing out villages, 2,000 homesteads (Lithuanian *viensėdis*) can still be found in the Lithuanian SSR. In contrast to the former, a homestead, with its own name and status of an independent settlement, is not a part of a farmstead village. Commonly, a homestead, unlike a farmstead, includes several farmyards. Homesteads have been in existence since olden times in Lithuania. They came into being as waste lands were opened up; some were founded by lesser noblemen or by free peasants; some estates, choosing a capitalist way of production, were turned with time into homesteads. At present, both village farmsteads and homesteads, with their inhabitants moving to collective-farm and state-farm settlements, have been rapidly decreasing in number; some homesteads have become part of neighbouring villages.

Railway-station settlements. These populated areas, 77 in number, arose at the railway stations but failed to develop into villages or townships. Railway-station settlements often consist only of an administrative building, which also houses a railway engineer's family.

VILNIUS

Vilnius is the largest city, largest industrial centre, and capital of the Lithuanian SSR; it is also a raion centre. In 1983, Vilnius had a population of 525,000 and a territory of 263 sq km, including 100 sq km of built-up area.

Vilnius is located at the confluence of the Neris and Vilnia rivers, between the Medininkai Hills and the Aukštaitija Upland. Sandwiched between these elevations, the ancient riverbed, five kilometres wide, of the Neris forms eight terraces, on which the city is



situated amphitheatrically. Slopes of the morainic hills, passing into river valleys or eroded uplands, lend variety to Vilnius and its environs.

The oldest part of the city — the Old Town (Senamiestis) — is located at the mouth of the Vilnia River. The modern centre of Vilnius with its numerous state establishments, research institutes, and trade enterprises lies to the north-west of the Old Town, mainly in the valley on the left bank of the Neris River and on the slopes of its banks. To the west of the centre there is Vingis Park, and to the north of it the Žvėrynas residential district is located on the right bank of the Neris.

The New Town (Naujamiestis), which was formed in the 19th century, occupies the upper terrace of the valley extending as far as the railway line.

Paupys, Užupis, and Naujoji Vilnia straddle the Vilnia River. The hilly territory to the south of the railway is taken up by Naujininkai and Pavilnys. In the southwestern outskirts of the city, Aukštieji Paneriai and Žemieji Paneriai are located. The residential district of Antakalnis sprawls upstream from the mouth of the Vilnia River along the left bank of the Neris River. Valakampiai, a recreational district of Vilnius, lies behind Antakalnis.

Since the 1960s new residential districts, such as Žirmūnai, Lazdynai, Karoliniškės, Viršuliškės, Baltupiai, Šeškinė, and Justiniškės, have been constructed on the right bank of the Neris. There are 28 bridges connecting various districts of the city.

Vilnius is a junction of railways from Kaunas, Leningrad, Minsk, Lida, and Grodno and highways from Kaunas, Panevėžys, Utena, Švenčionys, Polotsk, Minsk, Lida, Grodno, and Prienai. The city is connected by air routes with 50 cities. In 1983, there were 230 buses serving 42 routes and 244 trolleybuses serving 17 routes.

Industry. As of 1983, there were 86 industrial enterprises and production associations in Vilnius. Radioelectronics and chemical and microbiological sec-

tors have been established during the Soviet period. Over 50 percent of the industrial personnel are employed in machine building and metalworking.

There are four machine-tool plants (the largest are the Žalgiris Machine-tool Plant and a grinding machine plant) which turn out milling, metal-cutting, boring, turning, and grinding machines. Among other large enterprises are a drill plant, a radio-subassemblies plant, and an electric-measuring-equipment plant. A number of production associations are located in Vilnius: the Sigma, of computers and managerial equipment; the Elfa, of electrotechnical engineering; the Neris, of agricultural machinery; the main enterprises of the production associations manufacturing electric welding equipment, construction finishing machines, and fuel injection equipment for automobiles and tractors are also in Vilnius. The Vilnius Plasta Plant and the production association Lietuvos Buitinė Chemija (Lithuanian Household Chemicals) are the largest enterprises of chemical industry.

Light industry is represented by 11 plants, which account for roughly one-fifth of the city's gross industrial output. The most important plants of this group are two factories of the Lelija Garment Production Association, the main factory of the P. Eidukevičius Leather and Footwear Production Association, and the J. Vitas Fur Production Association. Diverse is the city's food-processing industry: bread baking, meat packing, vegetable processing, brewing and distilling, and the production of confectionery. There are some large enterprises of building-materials industry and a furniture combine.

Health services. As of 1983, there were 20 hospitals with 9,580 beds (184 beds per 10,000 inhabitants). There is a cosmetological centre, the Republic Sanitary and Epidemics-prevention Station, and the Vilnius Sanitary and Epidemics-prevention Centre. As of 1982, there were 3,200 physicians (62 physicians per 10,000).

Educational and cultural affairs.

As of 1983, there were 68 general-education schools, eight vocational-technical schools, and 17 specialized secondary schools. There are seven institutions of higher learning in Vilnius (as of 1983): a university (since 1579; enrollment 17,000), a pedagogical institute (since 1944; 8,100), a civil engineering institute (since 1969; 6,700), a conservatoire (since 1949; 940), an institute of arts (since 1951; 570), a party school (since 1956; 630), and a higher military school of commanders for antiaircraft defence. Besides, there are the Vilnius faculty of the Minsk Higher School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR and the Vilnius faculty of the Moscow Cooperative Institute.

Vilnius is the site of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR and its 11 research institutes, of 20 other research institutes, and of 14 design organizations and their divisions. About 7,000 researchers are employed in the city's scientific institutions and higher schools.

There are five theatres in the city (drama, opera and ballet, Russian-language drama, youth, and puppet), a philharmonic society, and a film studio. Of the city's 93 libraries, the largest are the State Library of the Lithuanian SSR, the Library of the University of Vilnius, and the Central Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR. Of the city's 14 museums, the largest are the Museum of History and Ethnography, the Art Museum of the Lithuanian SSR, the Museum of Revolution of the Lithuanian SSR, the Museum of Atheism of the Lithuanian SSR, and the Science Museum.

The majority of republic-level newspapers and magazines, as well as the city's newspaper *Vakarinės naujienos* (Evening News) and *Draugystė* (Friendship, the newspaper of Vilnius Raion) are published in Vilnius. There are six publishing houses: the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, Vaga Publishers (Furrow; fiction), Mintis Pub-

lishers (Thought; political literature), Mokslas Publishers (Science; scientific literature), Encyclopedia Publishers (encyclopedias, reference books, dictionaries), and the publishing house of the Society of the Blind of the Lithuanian SSR. The Periodika Newspaper and Magazine Production Association is also in Vilnius. Republic-level radio and television programmes are broadcast from Vilnius. Vilnius is the site of the Lithuanian Telegraph Agency (ELTA).

Architecture. The Old Town, which is one of the largest in Eastern Europe, is characteristically of an irregular radial layout (formed from the 13th to 16th centuries).

The city's most important squares are Lenin Square (since 1952; it began to take shape in the first half of the 19th century and was formerly called Lukiškės Square; in 1952 a monument to V. Lenin was erected by sculptor Nikolai Tomskii and architect Vladislav Mikuchiyani), Gediminas Square (since 1951; it began to take shape in the 18th century and was formerly called Cathedral Square), and Tchernyakhovskii Square (since 1950; it contains the tomb of and the monument to General Ivan Tchernyakhovskii; sculptor Nikolai Tomskii and architect L. Golubovskii). The ruins of Gediminas Castle (otherwise, the Upper Castle; construction began in the 14th century) have survived, as have some remains of the city's defensive wall (16th century; the Aušra Gate constitutes its part).

The architectural masterpieces include buildings in the Gothic style, such as St. Nicholas' Church (second half of the 14th century) and the ensemble of St. Anne's Church and the Church of the Bernardines (late 15th century—1516); in the Renaissance style, such as St. Michael's Church (1594—1625), some buildings of the University of Vilnius, some palaces, notably those of the Radvilos and other noblemen (all built from the 16th through the first half of the 17th centuries); in the Ba-

roque style, such as St. Teresa's Church (1634—50), the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul (begun in 1668, architect Janas Zaoras), St. John's Church (construction began in 1387, reconstructed in the 18th and 19th centuries; now the Science Museum), All Saints' Church and St. Ignatius' Church (both from the 17th century), St. Catherine's Church (completed in 1743), the Church of the Missionaries, St. Raphael's Church, the Church of Sts. James and Philip, the Church of the Dominicans (all from the 18th century), other churches and monastery complexes, Sluškos and Sapiegos palaces (both from the 17th century), and palaces of other noblemen; in the Classical style, such as the extension of the observatory of the University of Vilnius (begun in 1782; architect Martynas Knakfusas), the Cathedral of Vilnius (1801; now the Art Gallery) and the Town Hall (1799; now the Art Museum of the Lithuanian SSR; both by architect Laurynas Stuoka-Gucevičius), the Church of the Reformed Evangelicals (1835; architect Karolis Podčasinskiš [Podczaszyński]), Governor's Palace (1832; architect Vasilij Stasov; now the Artists' Palace of the Lithuanian SSR), other palaces and administrative buildings. An eclectic imitation of the architectural styles was predominant in the second half of the 19th and the early 20th centuries (the Palace of the Philharmonic Society of the Lithuanian SSR) and *Art Nouveau* in the first half of the 20th century.

After World War II architecturally valuable buildings have been renovated and conserved; since 1968 the comprehensive conservation work in the Old Town has been done. In 1953, in 1967, and again in 1980 general plans for the development of the city were enacted. The new residential districts, original in layout, have been inventively integrated with the terrain and the greenery (especially Lazdynai). Visually perfect are the Palace of Art Exhibitions (1967) and the Palace of the Institute of Agricultural Economics (1979; both by architect Vytautas Čekanaus-



Vilnius. Gediminas Square



Vilnius. Gorky Street



Vilnius. An arcaded courtyard

kas), the Opera and Ballet Theatre (1974, architect Elena Nijolė Bučiūtė), the Bus Station (1974; architect Vytautas Brėdikis), Wedding Palace (1975; architect Gediminas Baravykas), the Vilnius Funeral Home (1975; architect Česlovas Mazūras), the Palace of the Supreme Soviet and the reconstructed Drama Theatre (both in 1981; by architects Algimantas Nasvytis and Vytautas Nasvytis).

History. Archaeological dugouts have shown that people lived on Pilis Hill as far back as the first millennium B. C.; in the fifth to 17th centuries there existed the Upper Castle (Gediminas Castle; up to the 13th century it was wood). A settlement at the foot of the castle (to the north-west of it) grew into a centre of trade and crafts in the 11th to 12th centuries.

The first documentary reference to Vilnius dates back to 1323. By that time it had become the capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In 1387, Vilnius received self-government on the basis of the Magdeburg Law.

In the Middle Ages Vilnius was a junction of roads connecting important trade routes between Eastern and Western Europe. The city had a commercial port.

The city expanded to the south of the Upper Castle and the Lower Castle. In the 16th century, the city's centre was a marketplace in front of the modern Art Museum of the Lithuanian SSR; the square was located at the junction of roads leading to Medininkai, Polotsk, and Trakai. In anticipation of an invasion, in 1503—22 a defensive wall, 2.4 km long, was constructed; it ran around the major part of the city. In the 15th through the 16th centuries, suburbs appeared on the domains of magnates, which explains why they had few links with the city.

Only the magistracy of the city was concerned with its affairs. From 1495 the city's craftsmen united into guilds. In the 16th century, however, enterprises independent of the guilds — glassworks, paper mills, and a cannon

foundry — were set up. Vilnius became the foremost centre of crafts in Lithuania. In the 16th century water supply and sewerage systems were constructed.

During the Reformation (16th century) Vilnius was an important cultural and scientific centre: book printing, which began early in the same century, intensified, and libraries came into being. In 1579, a university was opened in Vilnius. In the second half of the 17th century, in the wake of the suppression of the Reformation and with the Jesuits dominating, the city's cultural significance shrank considerably. Many calamities — war between the Rzeczpospolita and Russia (1654—57), the Northern War (1700—21), the famine and epidemics of plague in the early 18th century, etc. — devastated the city and caused great suffering to its inhabitants.

In the 18th century, with the economic and political life showing signs of vigour, first newspapers were launched (in Polish), and the system of education was reorganized. During the Uprising of 1794 against the domination of Prussia and Russia in the Rzeczpospolita the city was one of the centres of the uprising.

In 1795, Vilnius passed to the Russian Empire in the Third Partition of the Rzeczpospolita, in the same year it became the capital of governor-generalship (Russian *generalgubernatorstvo*), a large administrative unit comprising several *guberniya* of the Russian Empire. From 1795 it was the capital of *guberniya*, or province. In 1812, Vilnius was occupied by the armies of Napoleon I; the city suffered heavy damage during the war. After the war social activity in the city livened up, cultural societies came into being.

The city's inhabitants participated in the Uprising of 1831, directed against tsarist oppression. In the wake of the suppression of the uprising the University of Vilnius was closed, only its medicine and theological faculties were allowed to function: the former was



Vilnius. Viršuliškės district

reorganized into the Medical-Surgical Academy and the latter into the Theological Academy. In 1842 the Medical-Surgical Academy was transferred to Kiev; in 1884 the Theological Academy was moved to St. Petersburg. Vilnius was left without an institution of higher learning.

The city's inhabitants were active in the Uprising of 1863—64. Its highest political bodies for preparing and guiding the uprising throughout Lithuania and Byelorussia operated from Vilnius. Here, the tsarist authorities executed Zigmantas Sierakauskas (Sierakowski), Konstantinas Kalinauskas (Kalinowski), and other leaders of the uprising. After the suppression of the uprising the publication of books, especially in Lithuanian, was greatly restricted. In 1864—1904, printing in Lithuanian, which is based on the Latin alphabet, was banned; only 44 Lithuanian books in the Russian alphabet were printed. In 1864 the Vilnius Archaeographical Commission was set up, and in 1867 a state public library was established.

Since the mid-19th century industry has been developing. New major metal-working, wood-processing, and food-processing enterprises appeared early in the 1880s. In 1894—95, there were 286 industrial enterprises (mostly small-

sized) with an employment of 3,220; in 1914, there were 266 enterprises with 5,260 workers.

Late in the 19th century, Vilnius was the largest industrial centre in Lithuania: its industry accounted for one-fifth of the gross industrial output and one-third of the total work force. In the second half of the 19th century, after the St. Petersburg—Warsaw railway had been constructed, Vilnius became a significant railway junction. In 1903 the first electric power station was put into operation.

1871 saw the workers of the Durunča—Shishman Tobacco Factory go on strike for the first time in the city's history. From 1872 groups of the Narodniks were active in the city. In 1887 the first Social Democrat cells were established. In 1892 the Vilnius Social Democrats celebrated May Day for the first time; in 1899 they held a May Day demonstration. From 1895 trade unions were founded in the city.

In 1895 Felix Dzerzhinskii started his revolutionary activity in Vilnius. On September 19, 1895, Vladimir Lenin visited Vilnius on his way from abroad. In 1896 the first congresses of the Social Democratic Party of Lithuania and the Lithuanian Workers' Party were held. The Bund (the General Union of Jew-

ish Workers in Lithuania, Poland, and Russia) formed in 1897.

In 1901, the Vilnius organization of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party was founded. In 1902—03 *Iskra* (The Spark) was distributed. In 1904 the first Lithuanian daily newspaper, *Vilniaus žinios* (Vilnius News), was launched. During the Revolution of 1905—07 political strikes and demonstrations were held. In 1907, the Lithuanian Learned Society was founded, and the first exhibition of Lithuanian arts was held. Lithuanian theatricals and concerts were organized. From 1912 the newspaper *Pravda* (Truth) of the Russian Bolsheviks was distributed.

In the course of World War I Vilnius was occupied (on September 19, 1915) by the army of the German Kaiser. In the spring of 1918, first cells of the Communist Party of Lithuania came into being; on October 1—3, 1918, the First Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania was held. On December 8, 1918, the Provisional Revolutionary Workers and Peasants' Government of Lithuania, headed by Vincas Kapsukas, was formed in the underground; on December 16, 1918, it issued a manifesto proclaiming Soviet power in Lithuania.

In Vilnius itself Soviet power was proclaimed on December 15, 1918. Communist newspapers were legalized, trade unions began to function.

On December 31, 1918, the German occupation troops began to evacuate from the city. On January 1, 1919, the Polish counterrevolutionaries staged a revolt and seized the city, but on January 5, 1919, Soviet power was restored. On March 13, 1919, Vincas Kapsukas signed a decree on the reopening of the University of Vilnius, but the invasion of Polish legionaries on April 21, 1919, frustrated this plan. In August 1919 the Polish authorities founded the Stephen Bathory University of Vilnius. On July 14, 1920, the Red Army liberated Vilnius, and it was ceded to Lithuania. On October 9, 1920, however, Poland seized the city again.

Under Poland the economic ties of Vilnius with Lithuania were severed. The city was cut from the sources of raw materials of Soviet Russia and its markets, and its significance as a transit point diminished. Vilnius became a city of Poland's hinterland. In 1924, the industrial production in the city began to shrink, some plants stood idle. The production of furniture diminished yearly, metalworking and fur-processing industries fell into decline. Small-scale enterprises were predominant in the city. In 1928 one enterprise employed, on the average, 15 workers (in 1914, 73 workers). Of the 262 enterprises with less than 20 workers in 1928, only 61 functioned in 1930. According to the 1931 census, there were 8,825 unemployed in the city, or 22 percent of the total economically active population.

Owing to social, national, and economic oppression, the workers of Vilnius engaged in revolutionary struggle. Up to 1922 the organization of the CPL and from 1923 of the Communist Party of Western Byelorussia functioned in the city. In December 1926 massive demonstrations were held in the city. In 1927—28, the strike wave intensified in Vilnius (as it did throughout central Poland): 41 strikes engulfed 469 enterprises, 5,659 workers were involved. In addition to economic demands, the workers raised political issues. In 1930, some politically motivated demonstrations of the unemployed, led by the Communists, were held in the city. (The demonstration of January 24, 1930, was 3,000 strong.) The working people of Vilnius held demonstrations in connection with May Day and anniversaries of the Great October Revolution.

During the Polish occupation Vilnius was the centre of public and cultural activity of the Lithuanians living in the Vilnius territory. The Provisional Committee of the Lithuanians of Vilnius functioned in the city, as did the Lithuanian Learned Society and the Society of Culture. The Polish authorities persecuted the Lithuanian societies and schools and closed them down. When

World War II began, the Red Army liberated Vilnius and ceded it to Lithuania on October 10, 1939.

In 1940, after Soviet power in Lithuania had been restored, Vilnius was proclaimed the capital of the Lithuanian SSR. Large industrial enterprises were nationalized and a number of state administrative offices were transferred to Vilnius from Kaunas.

On June 24, 1941, the city was occupied by the army of fascist Germany. The invaders resorted to terrorist methods. A ghetto for Jews was set up in the Old Town, people were exterminated en masse in Aukštieji Paneriai. Over 100,000 people were killed (in 1948, an obelisk was erected on the site of the massacres; in 1960, a museum was established). In 1943, the invaders closed

down all institutions of higher learning. In 1943, an underground antifascist organization, the Union for the Liberation of Lithuania, was established in the city. Other resistance groups included an antifascist organization headed by Juozas Mozelis and the Union of the Patriots of Poland, in the Vilnius ghetto a united partisan organization was active. Since May 1943, the underground city and district committees of the CP(B)L and the CYLL operated in the city. Underground newspapers and leaflets were published. When retreating the Nazis wiped out about 40 percent of the houses and 30 percent of major industrial enterprises; 43 percent of the large industrial enterprises were partly destroyed. The material damage to the city amounted to 1,130,-



Vilnius. Karoliniškės district

000,000 roubles. About 70,000 inhabitants (mostly Jews) were murdered by the Nazis.

On July 13, 1944, the Red Army liberated Vilnius. Vilnius became the seat of the government of the Lithuanian SSR. The government of the USSR showed concern for the restoration of the city. In 1948, the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted the decision "On Measures for the Restoration of Vilnius, the Capital of the Lithuanian SSR". The city was provided with finances, raw materials, and machinery.

After the war the city was speedily restored. New residential districts have been constructed. In 1940—50 the inhabitants of Vilnius spent 6.1 million hours of their own time restoring and cleaning the city. In 1948 the industrial output reached the prewar level. In 1950 the industrial output exceeded that of 1945 by a factor of 6.7. The population has been increasing: in 1940, there were 209,442 inhabitants; in 1959, 236,078; in 1970, 372,100; in 1979, 475,825. In 1950—53 Vilnius was an administrative centre of Vilnius Region (*sritis*). New sectors of industry have been created during the Soviet period (chemical, radioelectronics, and microbiological). Vilnius has become the largest and most significant centre of the republic's economic, cultural, and political life. In 1979 the city's industrial output exceeded the prewar level by a factor of 170. In 1970 the city was awarded the Order of Lenin.

KAUNAS

Second only to Vilnius by population, economic and cultural importance, Kaunas had 395,000 inhabitants in 1983 and a territory of 121 sq km. A raion centre, the city is located at the confluence of the Nemunas and Neris rivers, with its main part on the right bank of the Nemunas River. The Old Town (Senamiestis), the New Town (Naujamiestis), and the industrial and residential districts of Petrašiūnai, Šančiai, Zaliakalnis are situated between the

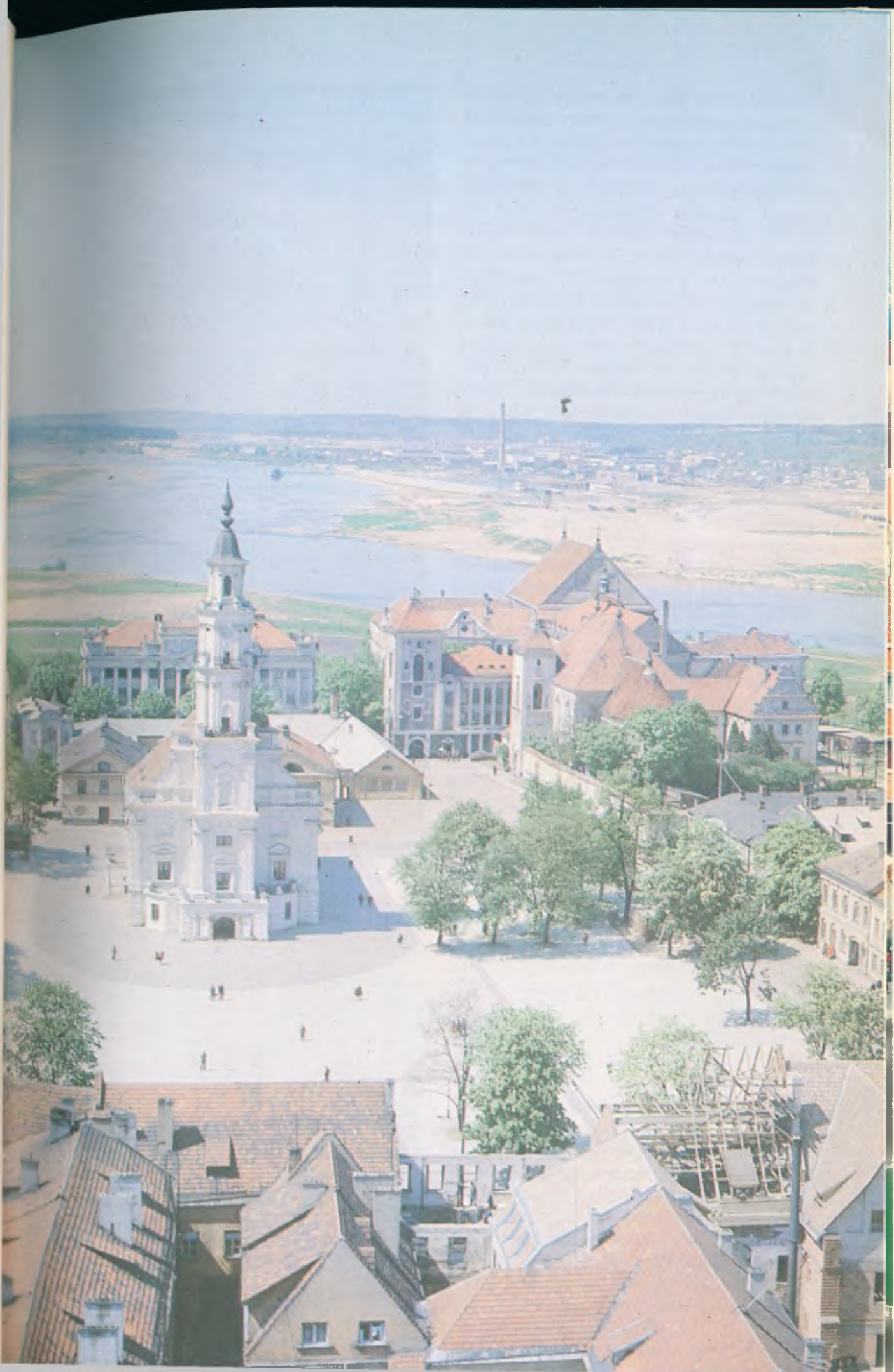
Nemunas and Neris, as are the new residential districts Dainava and Kalniečiai. Aleksotas, Freda, and Aukštoji Panemunė are located on the right bank of the Nemunas; the residential and industrial district of Vilijampolė, on the right banks of the Nemunas and Neris; and Palemonas, on the shore of the Kaunas Reservoir.

Kaunas is a junction of railways and highways from Vilnius, Kaliningrad, Klaipėda, Riga, and Alytus; there is also a highway to Zarasai. Klaipėda can be reached by ship and, with the building of the hydroelectric power plant on the Nemunas, ships go to Birštonas along the Kaunas Reservoir.

There are over 80 large industrial enterprises manufacturing machine-tools, television sets, synthetic fibre, paper, fabrics, furniture, garments, footwear, hosiery, and foodstuffs (in all, 22 percent of the republic's gross industrial output). Among the largest industrial enterprises are the F. Dzerzhinskii Machine-tool Plant, a radio plant, the Kaunas 50th Anniversary of October Synthetic Fibre Plant, the J. Janonis Paper Mill, the Centrolitas Foundry, the Kauno Audiniai Silk-weaving Factory, the production associations of woolen industry Drobė and Liteksas, the A. Šiaučiūnaitė Knitwear Factory, the P. Zibertas Silk Combine, and meat-packing and dairy combines.

In 1983, there were 13 hospitals (6,200 beds; 157 beds per 10,000) and 2,750 physicians (70 physicians per 10,000).

In 1983, there were 58 general-education schools, 11 vocational-technical schools, and ten specialized secondary schools. There are four institutions of higher learning (1982): the Kaunas A. Sniečkus Polytechnic Institute (since 1950; enrollment 15,600), the Kaunas Medical Institute (since 1950; 2,750), the Lithuanian State Institute of Physical Education (since 1945; 1,105), and the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy (since 1936; 2,110). Besides, there is an evening faculty of the University of Vilnius (since 1964) and an evening



division of the State Art Institute of the Lithuanian SSR (since 1959). There are six research institutes and three design organizations in the city.

The city has musical, drama, and puppet theatres. Museums include the State Historical Museum, the Ninth Fort Museum, the M. K. Čiurlionis Art Museum, the T. Ivanauskas Zoological Museum, the Museum of Literature of the Lithuanian SSR, the Sculpture and Stained Glass Gallery, and the memorial museums-flats of Petras Cvirka, Salomėja Nėris, Kipras Petrauskas, Balys Sruoga, Stasys Šimkus, and Antanas Žmuidzinavičius; there is a zoo and a botanical gardens.

Kauno tiesa (Kaunas Truth, the city's newspaper) and *Komunizmo vėliava* (The Banner of Communism, the Kaunas Raion newspaper) and a magazine, *Nemunas*, are published; there is a publishing house for educational literature, *Šviesa* (Light). The city has 77 public libraries, of which the largest are the J. Paleckis Public Library and the Kaunas Central Library.

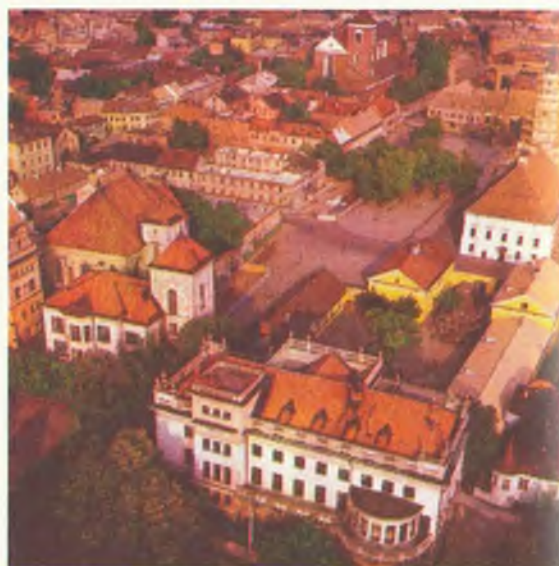
A rectangular street network, which began to take shape in the mid-16th century, is characteristic of the city. Ruins of Kaunas Castle from the 13th century have survived.

Among architectural masterpieces are the buildings in the Gothic style: Perkūnas (Thor) House, Vytautas Church, the Cathedral of Kaunas, three-nave hall-like St. George's Church, and small St. Nicholas' Church; in the Baroque style: the Church of the Holy Cross (1690), the Church of the Jesuits (1725), the Town Hall (1542—62, rebuilt in 1771; architects Benediktas Choinovskis and Jonas Matekeris; restored in 1973, architect Žibartas Simanavičius; now Wedding Palace). One of the most famous Baroque ensembles in Lithuania — the Pažaislis architectural ensemble (begun in 1667) — is also in Kaunas.

In accordance with the general plans adopted in 1847 and 1871, to the east of the Old Town a new district of Kaunas, the New Town (Naujamiestis), was



Kaunas. Aleksotas Bridge



Kaunas. The Old Town



Kaunas. Laisvės Alėja Street

gradually built on a regular layout, with a pseudo-Byzantine cathedral where services were conducted for the garrison (1890; now the Sculpture and Stained Glass Gallery). Buildings in the Neo-classical style include, among others, the Bank (1929), the Central Post Office (1932), the M. K. Ciurlionis Art Gallery (1936), and Clinical Hospital (1939).

In the Soviet period Kaunas has grown according to the general plans adopted in 1952 and 1970. J. Janonis Square with a monument to V. Lenin has been reconstructed. Noteworthy are the new complex of buildings for the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute (1963), the Pramprojektas Building (1965), the Baltija Hotel (1967), the House of the Political Education (1975), the Palace of Art Exhibitions (1978), and the residential districts of Dainava and Kalniečiai.

History. A settlement existed at the confluence of the Neris and Nemunas rivers in the fourth to fifth centuries A. D. In the second half of the 13th century there was a stone castle on the site. In historical sources Kaunas was first definitely mentioned in 1361. In the course of the struggle of the ancient Lithuanian state with the Teutonic Order (14th century), Kaunas was of great strategic significance and was repeatedly destroyed and sacked by the plunderers from the West (1362, 1385, 1391, and 1400). In 1408, the city was granted self-government on the basis of the Magdeburg Law. In 1473 the existence of a school was mentioned for the first time.

In the 15th and 16th centuries the merchants of Kaunas competed with their rivals from Vilnius and the Hansiatic League. There were a port and a customs house in Kaunas at that time. Timber, grain, and wax were sold to Western Europe. The city was the site of two annual trade fairs. From the 16th century the city's craftsmen of various trades (over 40 in number) formed guilds. From the 16th century a shipyard was in operation in the suburb of Aleksotas; from 1578 to the 18th century, a paper mill. In 1648 the Jesuits

founded a secondary school (*collegium*) in Kaunas.

In 1812, on their way to Russia, the armies of Napoleon I crossed the Nemunas River at Kaunas; the city suffered the looting of French soldiers. During the Uprising of 1831, which was directed against tsarist authorities, the insurgents ruled the city for 17 days. In 1843, Kaunas became the capital of Kaunas Guberniya. In 1861—62 a railway line to Königsberg was built. Part of the city's population actively participated in the Uprising of 1863, which had the same aims as in 1831; in Kaunas the tsarist authorities executed Antanas Mackevičius, one of the organizers and leaders of the uprising.

In 1864 Kaunas became the administrative centre of the Žemaičiai Bishopric. The Varniai Theological Seminary was transferred to Kaunas (it has been functioning since).

From 1879, by the order of the Russian tsar, the city was to be turned into a frontier military fortress. In 1882—87, eight forts and nine sites for batteries were constructed, as were two lines of central fortifications which surrounded the city by way of a closed ring; the construction of houses of over two storeys was banned.

In 1887, the first public library and a museum were opened in the city; in 1892, the first theatre appeared.

In the second half of the 19th century, industry — woodworking, metalworking, machine building, and food processing — developed in the city. In 1898 the first electric power station was put into operation. In the late 19th century, Kaunas became a focus for the dissemination of the then banned Lithuanian press and a significant centre of workers' revolutionary movement.

In 1889, 200 workers of the Schmidt Brothers' Factory, the largest in Kaunas, went on strike. (One of the organizers of this strike was Pranas Eidukevičius, a famous Lithuanian revolutionary.) As of 1897, there were 7,000 workers employed in the city's industry. During the same period Felix Dzer-

zhinskii was active among the workers of Kaunas. *Iskra*, a Bolshevik newspaper, was shipped through Kaunas from abroad. In 1902, a May Day demonstration was held in the city for the first time. During the Russian Revolution of 1905—07 political strikes and demonstrations were held. A cell of the Russian Social Democratic Party was active in the city. In 1905—07 the first Lithuanian newspaper *Nedėldienio skaitymas* (Sunday Reading) was issued.

In the course of World War I, on August 18, 1915, Kaunas (and its fortress) was occupied, after defensive battles lasting 11 days, by the troops of the German Kaiser.

In the autumn of 1918, first organizations of the CPL were established in Kaunas, the workers' trade unions increased their activity. On December 17, 1918, a general political strike and a meeting were held, and a soviet of workers' representatives was elected. On December 21, 1918, the soviet declared

Soviet power in Kaunas. On December 22, 1918, *Proletarskaya pravda* (Truth of the Proletariat, in Russian), the first city's Communist newspaper, was launched.

On January 13, 1919, the German invaders disbanded the soviet of workers' representatives. In 1919, aided by German occupation troops, a bourgeois government established itself in Kaunas.

Between 1919 and 1940, Kaunas was the provisional capital of the Lithuanian bourgeois state and Lithuania's most significant political, educational, cultural, and press centre. In 1923, the city had 92,000 inhabitants. Many houses, public buildings were constructed, as were a water-supply system and bridges across the Nemunas and Neris; yet, in the city's outskirts, where workers lived, slums prevailed. The city's industry — food processing, furniture, printing, and especially textile — expanded. Industrial and financial con-



Kaunas. Kalniečiai district



Kaunas. The Merkurijus Department Store

centration was under way; capitalist monopolies came into being. Kaunas was the site of Lithuania's largest banks and enterprises of commerce.

A number of schools of higher learning and other schools were established: the Higher Courses (1920—22; reorganized into a university), the Kaunas Art School (1922), the Teachers' Seminary (1924), the Kaunas Conservatoire (1933), the Higher Courses of Physical Education (1934), the Veterinary Academy (1936), and the State School of Commerce (1938). Establishments of culture were founded: a drama theatre and an opera theatre (1920; in 1925, they were merged into the State Theatre), the Kaunas Historical Museum (1921). A radio station was founded in 1925 and an observatory in 1929.

As of 1940, there were 412 industrial enterprises and workshops in the city, with an employment of 15,600.

During the bourgeois period (1920—40), Kaunas was a centre of revolutionary movement in Lithuania: it was the seat of the Central Committee of the CPL and the Central Committee of the

CYLL; underground newspapers, magazines, and leaflets were published. On February 21 (through 23), 1920, an uprising of the Kaunas garrison against bourgeois power flared up. In 1926, Karolis Požela, Juozas Greifenbergeris, Rapolas Čarnas, and Kazys Giedrys, leaders of the CPL and the CYLL, were executed by the fascists. In 1920—40, there were 220 strikes (excluding those with less than 50 strikers) and 27 demonstrations in Kaunas.

On July 21, 1940, the People's Seimas proclaimed Soviet power in Lithuania, and the government of the Lithuanian SSR was formed (it resided in Kaunas till mid-1941).

On June 24, 1941, the city was occupied by the troops of fascist Germany. An overtly terroristic regime was established; the invaders founded a ghetto for the Jews in Vilijampolė. People were exterminated en masse in the Kaunas Ninth Fort and other places: in all, about 110,000 persons were murdered. In 1943 the invaders closed down the University of Kaunas. The underground district committees of the CPL(B) and

the CYLL (both from 1942) were in operation in Kaunas, as were antifascist organizations and partisan groups; underground press was published. Many Communists and antifascists lost their lives in the struggle against the invaders, among them the Heroes of the Soviet Union Juozas Aleksonis, Hubertas Borisa, and Alfonsas Čeponis. When retreating, the Hitlerites destroyed 60 percent of the industrial enterprises. After fierce battles, on August 1, 1944, Kaunas was liberated by the Red Army.

After the war the city was restored and expanded (in 1940 it had a population of 154,000; in 1959, 219,000; in 1979, 370,000). In 1950—53 Kaunas was an administrative centre of Kaunas Region (*sritis*). New residential districts have been built, old industrial enterprises have been reconstructed and new ones established.

KLAIPĖDA

A city in the west of Lithuania, Klaipėda is located at a strait connecting the Kuršių Marios Lagoon with the Baltic Sea; it is an ice-free fishing and commercial port. By population — 188,000 inhabitants (1983) — the city ranks third among the cities of the Lithuanian SSR. The Danė River flows through the city emptying into the strait. On the left bank of the Danė, the Old Town (*Senamiestis*) is located; the New Town (*Naujamiestis*) is on the right bank. Other districts of the city are Smeltė and Joniškė, industrial ones; Gedminai, Naujamiemis, Pempininkai, and the Fishermen's Township, new residential districts; Melnragė, Giruliai, and Smiltynė, recreational districts. Klaipėda is a junction of railways from Sovetsk, Liepāja, and Šiauliai; highways to Kaunas, Sovetsk, and Liepāja cross the city.

Klaipėda's industrial output accounts for 13 percent of the republic's gross industrial output. Sea-going ships are constructed and repaired. Many industrial enterprises allied with the fishing industry produce packing materials, fishing equipment and service fish-processing machinery. Significant

is food industry. Among the largest industrial enterprises are the Baltija Shipyard, the Western Shipyard, the Sirius Plant, the Klaipėda Pulp and Cardboard Mill, the Trinyčiai Textile Factory, a cannery, and meat-packing and dairy combines.

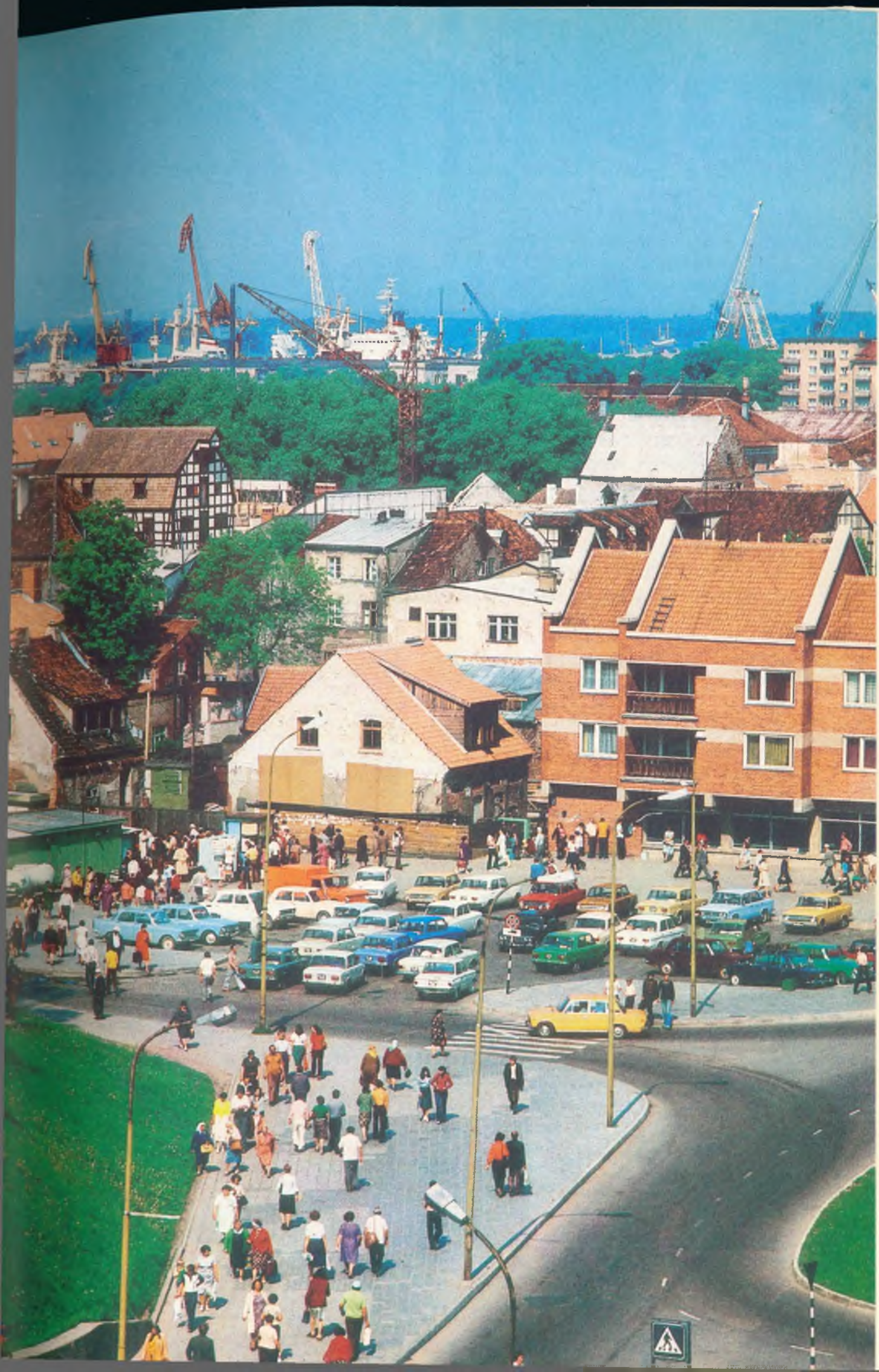
Of the total USSR's fish catch, the Klaipėda fishing fleet accounts for about 4 percent.

In 1983, there were ten hospitals (2,880 beds; 203 beds per 10,000) and 1,000 physicians (71 physicians per 10,000).

In 1983, there were 33 general-education schools, six vocational-technical schools, and six specialized secondary schools. Klaipėda has the faculties of the Kaunas A. Sniečkus Polytechnic Institute (since 1961), the Šiauliai K. Preikšas Pedagogical Institute (since 1975), the State Conservatoire of the Lithuanian SSR (since 1975), and the State Art Institute of the Lithuanian SSR (since 1981); the enrollment totals 2,000.

There is a drama theatre, a museum of local lore, and a museum of sea life. The newspapers *Tarybinė Klaipėda* (Soviet Klaipėda) and *Lietuvos žvejys* (Lithuania's Fisherman) are published.

Klaipėda extends in a narrow strip along the Kuršių Marios Lagoon and the Baltic Sea. A rectangular street network, which took shape from the 13th to 15th centuries, is characteristic of the city. Among the city's architectural monuments are the Town Hall in the Renaissance style (1595; now an apartment house), the fachtwerk houses, Neo-Gothic and eclectic buildings (the post office, the barracks, the theatre). In Soviet years the Old Town (since 1959 an architectural monument) has been under reconstruction; new residential districts have been built. Among the more significant buildings are the Klaipėda Hotel (1959, architect Vera Furman), the Palace of Culture (1963, architect Algimantas Mikėnas), the Du Gaideliai Children's Cafe (1972, architect Ramūnas Kraniauskas), Fishermen's House (1974, architect Juozas Bal-



trėnas), the Pamarys Hotel (1974, architect Gytis Tiškus), and the Palace of the Lithuanian Maritime Steamship Line (1974, architect A. Lajus).

A settlement of the ancient Balts is known to have existed in the first centuries A.D. on the site of modern Klaipėda. The Livonian Order and the Bishop of Courland laid it waste and in 1252 built a castle called Memelburg; both concurrently ruled it. The castle was a centre of an administrative region headed by *Komtur*.

In the 13th century a city began to grow, and in 1258 it received self-government on the basis of the Lübeck Law. In the same century Klaipėda was repeatedly raided, together or separately, by the Žemaičiai, Prussians, and Sembai. In the 14th century the city was ceded to the Prussian Teutonic Order. During the 14th through 15th centuries the Žemaičiai repeatedly sacked the castle and occupied it several times. After the Battle of Žalgiris (Tannenberg Battle; 1410) Klaipėda remained in the hands of the Teutonic Order. In 1475 the city received self-government on the basis of the Kulm Law.

From 1525 Klaipėda was under the Duchy of Prussia. In the first half of the 16th century the Friedrich suburb began to develop (between modern Didžioji Vandens Street and Jonas Biliūnas Street). In 1593 shipbuilding began. In 1597 the city was granted a privilege of free trade.

In 1629—35 Klaipėda was ruled by the Swedes. In the 17th century, the Friedrich suburb and the Old Town were surrounded with defensive walls; ravelines, triangular floodable islands, were constructed. Since 1701 Klaipėda was under the Kingdom of Prussia. In 1709—11, 3,000 persons died of plague and famine. German colonists moved into the city. Local population was germanized. Lithuanians were banned from going in for trade and crafts, newcomers were not allowed to settle.

In the 18th century, the commercial fleet grew, and the ties with foreign lands expanded (in 1770, about 500



Klaipėda. Lenin Square



Klaipėda. Baltija Avenue



Klaipėda. The restored quarter

ships docked at Klaipėda's harbour); the first industrial enterprises were established (in 1725 and 1731, two leather factories were constructed).

In 1757—62 Klaipėda was ruled by Russia (in the course of the Seven Years' War).

In 1807—08, during the Napoleonic wars, Klaipėda, was the seat of the Prussian king.

From 1825 Lithuanian books were published in Klaipėda; from 1849, Lithuanian newspapers were circulated.

From 1840 the construction of steamers began; a metalworking plant, which had a steam engine, was founded. In 1861 a gas works was put into operation; in 1869, sulphuric acid and superphosphate plants; in 1873, a plant of inorganic fertilizers.

From 1871 Klaipėda was part of the German Empire.

In 1863—73 the Klaipėda Canal, connecting the Miniija River (and the Nemunas River) with Klaipėda, was constructed. Railways to Tilsit and Kretinga were completed in 1875 and 1892. In 1900 the construction of a fishing port was completed. Good transport facilities, imports of timber and grain from the Russian Empire (primarily from Lithuania) stimulated the development of those industrial branches which were based on imported raw materials. In the late 19th century, 70 percent of the city's industrial production personnel were employed in wood-products and pulp industry; the production of inorganic fertilizers and machinery and the construction of ships were well developed. Klaipėda was the third largest centre of industry and crafts in the lands inhabited by the Lithuanians (after Vilnius and Kaunas). In 1900 the first electric power plant was commissioned; in 1904 an electric tram began to operate. As of 1900, there were 70 industrial enterprises with 2,500 employees.

After World War I, by the accords of the Peace Treaty of Versailles (1919), the Klaipėda territory was ruled by the Entente. In 1923 it was incorporated

into Lithuania. The governor of the Klaipėda territory, appointed by the President of Lithuania, resided in the city; it was also the seat of the territory's central bodies of self-government.

From 1923 an organization of the Communist Party of Lithuania, headed by Juozas Greifenbergeris, was active in the city. In 1924, the first Conference of the Communists of the Klaipėda territory was held, and the Committee of the Klaipėda territory of the CPL was elected. In 1925, through the efforts of the CPL, the legal Workers' Party of the Klaipėda territory was set up. Communist periodicals were published and circulated. The Communists led strikes and demonstrations.

In 1923—34 the Klaipėda port was reconstructed and enlarged. As of 1938, 13 percent of all Lithuania's industrial enterprises were in Klaipėda, 26 percent of Lithuania's industrial production personnel were employed in them; the number of workers of Lithuanian nationality increased to roughly 4,000 in 1938. Wood-products, paper, and food-processing industries were predominant. New trade and industrial enterprises were set up.

During the period of bourgeois rule Nazi organizations were active in the city; they demanded to tear away Klaipėda and the entire territory from Lithuania. Aided by the fascist authorities from Germany, they stepped up their activity after 1933. On March 23, 1939, the city was seized by Germany. Lithuanian schools were closed down, Lithuanian societies disbanded; economic life came to a standstill. Klaipėda was turned into a naval fortress.

The Red Army, with the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division within its ranks, liberated Klaipėda on January 28, 1945. The city was heavily damaged during the war, few inhabitants remained. Soon the city was restored and expanded. In 1950—53 it was an administrative centre of Klaipėda Region (*sritis*). In 1959 Klaipėda had a population of 90,000; in 1970, 140,000; in 1979, 176,000. Thanks to the aid of other Soviet re-

publics, the city has become one of the largest industrial, trading, and cultural centres of the Lithuanian SSR. The fishing port has been reconstructed and a modern fishing fleet has been established. New industrial enterprises and new residential districts have been constructed.

ŠIAULIAI

Šiauliai is a city located in the north of the Lithuanian SSR. A raion centre, it has a population of 130,000 (1983) and occupies an area of 70 sq km.

The centre of the city is rectangular in layout. The Gubernija industrial district is situated to the north of the centre; to the southwest of it, the Lieporiai industrial and residential district and the Dainai residential district are located. The Rėkyva industrial district lies in the very south of the city on the right bank of Lake Rėkyva. Šiauliai is a junction of railways from Klaipėda, Liepāja, Riga, Daugavpils, Vilnius, and Biržai. Highways lead to Klaipėda, Riga, Vilnius, and Kaliningrad.

Of Lithuania's gross industrial output, Šiauliai accounts for 6 percent. There are 37 industrial enterprises, of

which the largest ones are the Vairas Bicycle and Motor Plant, a television plant, a metal-cutting machine-tools plant, the Elnias Leather and Footwear Production Association, the Verpstas Textile Factory, and the Venta Furniture Production Association. Diverse is the food-processing industry: meat-packing and dairy combines, a brewery, the Rūta Confectionery Production Association.

In 1983, there were six hospitals in the city (1,650 beds; 177 beds per 10,000) and 520 physicians (56 physicians per 10,000).

In 1983, there were 23 general-education secondary schools, three vocational-technical schools, and four specialized secondary schools. The city is the site of the K. Preikšas Pedagogical Institute (since 1954; enrollment 3,000) and the evening faculty of the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute (since 1959; enrollment 3,000), a drama theatre, a museum of history, and a museum of history and ethnography. The city's newspaper *Raudonoji vėliava* (Red Flag) and the newspaper of Šiauliai Raion, *Leninietis* (The Leninist), are published. In the centre there is the one-nave



Šiauliai



Šiauliai. Vilnius Street

Church of Sts. Peter and Paul (completed in 1625).

The territory of the city has been inhabited since the first millenium of the Common Era. A castle existed in the ninth to 13th centuries on the territory of modern Šiauliai; the city grew in the 11th to 13th centuries. In 1236, the Lithuanians under Prince Vykintas routed the hosts of the Knights of the Sword in the Battle of Saulė (near Šiauliai). In the 16th century the city presumably enjoyed self-government on the basis of the Magdeburg Law. In the 16th to 18th centuries Šiauliai was an administrative centre of the so-called Šiauliai *ekonomija*, a large complex of manors belonging to the state. Income from these manors went to the treasuries of the king of the Rzeczpospolita and the grand duke of Lithuania.

In the 17th century and in the early 18th century the Swedes and the plague

(1709—10) devastated the city. In the late 18th century manufactories were founded in Šiauliai; peasants from nearby manors were forcibly taken to work in them. Unbearable working conditions at these manufactories and wilfulness of the landlords sparked off the discontent of the peasants. In 1769, an uprising flared up in the manors of the Šiauliai *ekonomija*; it lasted several months. In 1795 the city became a district centre; it had a population of 3,700.

In 1831 the insurgents fighting against tsarist oppression seized the city. In 1863 the uprising engulfed the entire Šiauliai area. In 1839 the highway St. Petersburg—Königsberg, which went via Šiauliai, was completed; in 1871, the Liepāja—Romny railway line was constructed. In the 19th century Šiauliai became the centre of trade in Lithuanian agricultural produce

which was exported via the ports of Liepāja and Riga. In the second half of the 19th century, enterprises of light and food-processing industries mushroomed in Šiauliai; their production was known throughout many *guberniya* of the Russian Empire. In 1890, there were 34 industrial enterprises in Šiauliai and its suburbs, which accounted for 10 percent of Lithuania's gross industrial output. In 1895 the workers of Šiauliai went on strike for the first time. In 1897 the first electric power plant was commissioned. In 1863 Šiauliai had 6,400 inhabitants; in 1897, 16,100. Since the second half of the 19th century Šiauliai was a significant centre of social and cultural life and revolutionary activity. In 1905 strikes and demonstrations against the tsarist authorities were held. In 1914 the celebration of International Women's Day (March 8) was held here for the first time in Lithuania. During World War I, in 1915, the city's centre was wiped out.

Late in 1918 the Šiauliai Soviet of Workers' Representatives was elected, the Žemaičiai Regiment of the Red Army was formed. From January to March

1919 the city was under Soviet power. In March 1919 German interventionist troops seized the city and ceded it to the Lithuanian bourgeoisie. In 1920—37 a raion committee of the CPL functioned; in 1938—40, a district committee.

After World War I Šiauliai grew slowly. In 1923, there were 21,400 inhabitants; in 1939, 31,600. In 1937 the city's industry employed about 4,000 workers. Books and periodicals, including Communist publications, were issued in the city. In 1920—39 the Kultura Company, a progressive organization for book-publishing, etc., operated from Šiauliai. In 1939—43 the city had an institution of higher learning: the Institute of Commerce was transferred to Šiauliai from Klaipėda when the latter was occupied by the Hitlerites (subsequently the institute was closed by the fascist invaders).

During World War II the city suffered heavy damage. At the POW camp near Šiauliai 22,600 Soviet people perished. In the summer of 1944 a fierce battle raged for the possession of the city. Here, the Šiauliai Offensive Operation was carried out, during which



Panevėžys. Tulpės district

the Red Army liberated Šiauliai on July 27, 1944; in the battles took part the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division of the Red Army. Roughly 80 percent of the buildings were destroyed. The city was rebuilt by 1950. In 1950—53 it was an administrative centre of Šiauliai Region (*sritis*). In 1959 the city had 59,700 inhabitants; in 1970, 93,000; in 1979, 118,000. New residential districts have been built, old industrial enterprises have been reconstructed and new ones built.

PANEVĖŽYS

A city in central Lithuania, Panevėžys is located on the banks of the upper reaches of the Nevėžis River. A raion centre, it has a population of 112,000 (as of 1983) and occupies a territory of 26.1 sq km. The Old Town (Senamiestis) lies between the Nevėžis River and the Šiauliai—Daugavpils railway line; the New Town (Naujamiestis) and the centre of modern Panevėžys are situated on the left bank of the Nevėžis River. Panevėžys is a junction of railways from Šiauliai, Daugavpils, Anykščiai, and Joniškėlis and highways from Riga, Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai, and Rokiškis. There are more than 30 large industrial enterprises with an employment of 30,000. The food-processing industry accounts for over half of the city's industrial output. The largest plants of other sectors are the Ekranas TV Tube Plant, the plants manufacturing compressors for automobiles, cable, glassware, and a flax-processing combine.

In 1983, there were 5 hospitals (970 beds; 132 beds per 10,000) and 460 physicians (63 physicians per 10,000).

In 1983, there were 20 general-education secondary schools, four vocational-technical schools, and three specialized secondary schools in Panevėžys. It also has an evening faculty of the Kaunas A. Sniečkus Polytechnic Institute with an enrollment of 700.

The city's newspaper *Panevėžio tiesa* (Panevėžys Truth) and the newspaper of Panevėžys Raion, *Tėvynė* (Homeland), are published in the city. The city

is the site of a drama theatre and a museum of local lore.

Panevėžys is radial in layout. Historic buildings include the building of the archives of the former Upytė district (1614), the Monastery of the Piarists (early 18th century, rebuilt in the 19th century), the Piarists' Church of the Holy Trinity (1803, rebuilt in the 19th century).

Early in the 16th century Old Panevėžys (now the Old Town, Senamiestis) began to take shape on the right bank of the Nevėžis River. In 1548, the New Town was mentioned; it was located on the left bank of the Nevėžis River along the roads converging on a triangle square.

In 1566 Panevėžys became an administrative centre of Upytė District; in 1843, of Panevėžys District. In 1727—1831 a school of the Piarists functioned in the city. In 1780, to the southwest of the Old Town the construction of Mikolajavas, a township regular in plan, began on the right bank of the Nevėžis River (subsequently the township was called Smėlynė). In 1796 Panevėžys received the status of a district city. In 1857 it had a population of 5,900. Till the mid-19th century the city was almost entirely of wood.

In 1830—31 the insurgents, fighting against tsarist authorities, seized the city. During the Uprising of 1863 a detachment of insurgents, including townspeople and inhabitants of the outlying villages, was organized under the command of Eliziejus Liutkevičius. According to the plan adopted in 1872 the New Town was expanded, a number of regular quarters were built. Late in the 19th century the Old Town, the New Town, and Mikolajavas merged into a single town. The triangle square of the New Town (now Lenin Square) became its centre.

With the construction of railways late in the 19th century and with the appearance of larger industrial enterprises, the city began to grow at a greater pace. The proletariat was in formation. In 1897 the first strike occurred. In



Panevėžys

1905 workers' strikes and demonstrations were held.

During World War I the city suffered heavily from fires. In October 1918 the district organization of the CPL was established in Panevėžys. On December 23, 1918, the Panevėžys Workers' Soviet, with Communists in the majority, was elected; it became an unchallenged authority in the city on January 8, 1919. Progressive reforms were carried out: industrial enterprises were nationalized, schools were made public; a newspaper, *Izvestiya Ponevezhskogo raionnogo sovdepa* (News of the Ponevezhskii Raionnyi Sovdep, in Russian), was published. On May 19, 1919, Panevėžys was taken by Lithuanian bourgeois troops.

In 1920—40, food-processing and light industries developed in the city:

sugar, meat-packing, flax-processing, and soap plants were built. As of 1940, there were 69 industrial enterprises (mostly small-scale), with an employment of 1,500.

In the summer of 1919 the CPL Panevėžys organization was reestablished in the city. In 1920—40 nine major strikes occurred.

On June 26, 1941, Panevėžys was occupied by the army of fascist Germany. From the summer of 1941 till May 1942 the K. Požela Antifascist Partisan Organization operated in the city and the district. Fascists tracted it down; 48 of its members were executed by a firing squad. When retreating, the invaders destroyed the city, 13 industrial enterprises were blown up.

On July 22, 1944, the Red Army liberated Panevėžys. After World War

If the city has been restored, new enterprises and residential districts have been built.

ALYTUS

Alytus is located in the south of the Lithuanian SSR on the banks of the Nemunas River. A raion centre, it has a territory of 34 sq km and a population of 64,000 (1983). The major part of the city is located on the left bank of the Nemunas. There is a railway to Kaunas and highways to Kaunas, Vilnius, and Kalvariija. Prefabricated sectional houses, household refrigerators, and washing machines are manufactured, as are cotton fabrics and yarn. Of food-processing enterprises, the city has a meat-packing combine, a winery, and a creamery. In 1983, there were 11 general-education schools, three vocational-technical schools, and one specialized secondary school. The newspaper of Alytus Raion, *Komunistinis rytojus* (Communist Tomorrow), is published. Alytus has a museum of local lore.

The environs of Alytus were inhabited by man as early as the Neolithic Period. In the hill fort on the right bank of the Nemunas there was a castle in the 14th century. A township, mentioned from 1387, was spreading near it; the township began to grow after the Žalgiris Battle (1410). In 1581 Alytus received city rights. In the late 17th century Alytus fell into decline. In the late 19th century the city was turned into a frontier fortress of the Russian Empire; a highway and a railway were built. In 1909, and again in 1911, it was devastated by great fires. In 1918 a revolutionary committee functioned in the city. In 1919—50 Alytus was a district administrative centre. During World War II, 60 percent of the city's buildings were destroyed. In 1941—42 the Nazis murdered about 35,000 persons in the Alytus POW camp; besides, some 60,000 Soviet citizens were killed in the forest near Alytus. A monument has been erected to the victims of the fascist terror.



Alytus



Kapsukas



Druskininkai

KAPSUKAS

Kapsukas is situated in the southwest of the Lithuanian SSR, on the Šešupė River. A raion centre, it covers a territory of 19.8 sq km. Kapsukas is a junction of railways from Kaunas and Alytus and highways from Kaliningrad, Kaunas, Birštonas, and Kalvarija. Automobile parts and automatic equipment for food packing are manufactured. Other products of the city's industry include woolen fabrics, yarn, furniture, canned vegetables and milk, sugar, and mixed feed.

In 1983, there were ten general-education schools, two vocational-technical schools, and three specialized secondary schools. The newspaper of Kapsukas Raion, *Naujasis kelias* (New Road), is published.

In the 17th century there was a village on the site of the modern city. Nearby an estate and a monastery of the Marian Fathers were established. A small township, called Marijampolė since 1756, started growing. In 1792 it received self-government on the basis of the Magdeburg Law, and in 1817 it became the centre of an administrative district. In 1829 the highway St. Petersburg—Warsaw was built. In 1866 a *gymnasium* (secondary school) was established. In 1919 a teachers' seminary was founded. Marijampolė was a significant centre of national and revolutionary movement. Strikes and demonstrations against tsarist authorities were held in 1905—06. In 1918—19 and in 1924—38 an underground raion committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania functioned in the city; subraion underground committee, in 1919—24; and district (*apskritis*) underground committee, in 1938—40 and 1943—44. During World War II the city suffered heavy damage. After the war it was rebuilt and expanded. In 1959, there were 19,600 inhabitants; in 1970, 28,800. In 1955 the city was named after Vincas Kapsukas, one of the organizers and leaders of the Communist Party of Lithuania.



Palanga



Nida



Birštonas

DRUSKININKAI

Druskininkai is a city in the south of the Lithuanian SSR on the right bank of the Nemunas River, seven kilometres from the border with the Byelorussian SSR. It has an area of 18 sq km. Druskininkai is a climatobalneopeloid health resort, open all year round. Mineral water is obtained from five boreholes. Drinkable mineral water, its baths and inhalations are applied in the treatment of digestive troubles, heart diseases, diseases of circulatory organs, locomotor system, and functional disorders of the nervous system. Mud applications are good for treating rheumatic and muscular ailments, disturbances of the peripheral nervous system, digestive and gynecological troubles.

The resort runs sanatoria, a balneophysiotherapy establishment, and an outpatient department. Original physical exercises, segmental massage, ionotherapy and climatotherapy treatments are practiced in Remedial Gymnastics and Climatotherapy Park. Cascade baths have been constructed. Over 100,000 patients are treated annually in Druskininkai. Research is under way of the effect of curative factors on human organism and of the curative value of the mineral waters and mud therapy; more effective ways of spa-cure are looked for.

The city is the site of the M. K. Čiurlionis Memorial Museum and a factory manufacturing art articles.

Till the mid-19th century Druskininkai was a small village. In 1794 it was given the status of a curative locality. The first curative establishment was opened in 1838.

During World War I Druskininkai was destroyed, its springs of mineral water were polluted. In 1920—39 the settlement was part of the Vilnius territory occupied by bourgeois Poland. From October 1939 to August 1940 Druskininkai belonged to the Byelorussian SSR.

In the Soviet period the city has grown significantly. In 1950—55 it was

a raion centre. In 1897 there were 1,280 inhabitants; in 1959, 5,765; in 1970, 11,200. Druskininkai is the birthplace of the artist and composer Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis.

PALANGA

Palanga is a city in the west of the Lithuanian SSR on the Baltic Sea coast. The most popular Lithuanian climatic resort, it covers a territory of 75.3 sq km. Highways lead to Klaipėda, Šiauliai, and Liepāja. There is an airport. Palanga is located on a wide, 22 km long beach. The Linas, Gintaras, and Neringa rest homes and the Jūratė and Žuvėdra sanatoria are open all year round. The resort offers treatment of patients with functional disorders of the nerve system, cardiovascular diseases, and accompanying disorders of the digestive and locomotor systems. In addition to these, non-specific diseases of the respiratory organs are treated in summer. The branch of the Lithuanian health-resort laboratory studies the effect of spa-treatment on the neuroregulatory functions of the organism. The branch of the Institute of the Physiology and Pathology of the Cardiovascular System studies the effectiveness of medical rehabilitation of patients suffering from the ischemic disease. The city is the site of the Amber Museum with a botanical park (70 ha) and decorative sculptures (put up in 1960—65).

People lived on the territory of Palanga as far back as the third to first millenia B.C. Burial grounds dating from the third to fourth and the eighth to 13th centuries A.D. have been found. Palanga has been mentioned in historical sources since 1161. In the 13th to 14th centuries it was a fishermen's village. In the 15th to 17th centuries Palanga was the most important Lithuania's commercial port. In 1701 it was destroyed by the Swedish Army. In the early 19th century Palanga became popular as a health resort. In 1899 Palanga witnessed the production of the first Lithuanian play. In 1901—02 *Iskra* and

other revolutionary publications were shipped through Palanga from Klaipėda. In 1923, the city had a population of 2,039; and in 1939, 5,600. The Red Army liberated Palanga on October 9, 1944. After the war the city expanded. New rest homes — among them Eglė, Gintaras, Žilvinas, and Neringa — were established; a shopping centre, a canteen, an exhibition hall, and an outdoor stage for performances in summer were constructed. In 1970, five seashore settlements — Vanagupė, Kunigiškiai, Mončiškė, Nemirseta, and Šventoji — were incorporated into the city of Palanga.

NERINGA

Neringa is a city in the west of the Lithuanian SSR. It occupies virtually all the Lithuanian territory of the Kuršių Nerija (Courland Spit; 94.4 sq km). The administrative centre of the city is Nida, a resort settlement on the shore of the Kuršių Marios Lagoon. Nida is the site of the Museum of Ethnography, the Museum of Fishermen's Life, and the Museum-house of Thomas Mann, a German writer. In historical sources Nida is mentioned for the first time in 1385. Old Nida, covered up by sand in the 18th century, was two kilometres to the south of present-day Nida. Other resorts and fishermen's settlements of Neringa are Juodkrantė, Pervalka, and Preila. The largest of them, Juodkrantė, is one of the oldest settlements of the Kuršių Nerija. Neolithic articles of art, made of amber, have been found near it. Juodkrantė was given the privilege of fishing in 1509 and self-government on the basis of the Kulm Law in 1697. Pervalka and Preila were founded by fishermen from the village of Naujasis Naglis, which was covered up with sand in the 19th century.

In 1960, the Kuršių Nerija — the entire territory of the city of Neringa — was proclaimed a landscape preserve, in 1976 it was made into a forest park. Conserved features include the distinctive landscape, created by wind and the sea, with the highest sand dunes in

northern Europe and with the trunks of trees jutting out from sand where once an ancient forest had been, the rare species of flora, the soils, and the aeolian processes which are of interest to modern scientists.

BIRŠTONAS

A city in the south of Lithuania, Birštonas lies on the right bank of the Nemunas River in the picturesque river bend; area 13 sq km. Birštonas is a balneopeloid resort. Mineral water is obtained from boreholes and part of it is saturated and bottled. Drinkable mineral water, its baths and inhalations are applied in the treatment of patients with digestive troubles, diseases of the locomotor system, disturbances of blood circulation, gynecological, kidney, and respiratory diseases. Mud applications are used in the treatment of diseases of the locomotor system, disturbances of the peripheral nervous system and digestive tract, and gynecological diseases. Sanatoria, mud-cure and mineral water pavilions are open all year round. In Birštonas 10,000 patients are treated annually. The city is the site of a museum of local lore, a tourist centre, and a rowing centre. Noteworthy are the villas (from the turn of the 20th century) and the Neo-Gothic church. New architecture begins to dominate. The general plans, adopted in 1967 and 1978, provide the guidelines for the building and restoration work.

Birštonas is known from the 14th century. In the nearby hill fort there was a castle used as a grand duke's residence during hunting season. In the 15th century a settlement grew at the foot of the castle. In 1518 the settlement was referred to as a township. In the 17th century the township fell into decay. In 1826, 30 families lived in Birštonas. In the 19th century its mineral water began to be used for medical purposes. During the years of Soviet power the city has become all-Union health resort. In 1923 Birštonas had 268 inhabitants; in 1970, 2,228 inhabitants.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

The foundations of the political and national state system of the Lithuanian SSR, the relations between the state and the individual, the organs of government and justice are laid down by the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR on April 20, 1978. This Constitution has replaced the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR, adopted by the People's Seimas in 1940, when Soviet power in Lithuania was reestablished.

The political system. According to the Constitution, the Lithuanian SSR is a socialist state of the whole people, expressing the will and interests of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, the working people of all the nationalities of the republic. All power belongs to the people. The people exercise state power through soviets, or councils, of people's deputies, which constitute the political foundation of the Lithuanian SSR. The soviets are elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The state is organized and functions on the principle of democratic centralism, namely, the electiveness of all bodies of state authority, their accountability to the people, and the obligation of lower bodies to observe the decisions of higher ones. The state and its bodies function on the basis of socialist justice. State and public organizations and officials must observe the Constitution of the USSR, the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR, and Soviet laws. Major matters of state are submitted to nationwide discussion and put to a popular vote (referendum). The leading and guiding force of society and the nucleus of its political system, state and public organizations is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which exists for the people and serves the people. Party organizations function within the framework of the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Constitution of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Trade unions, the Communist Youth League, and cooperative and other public organizations participate, in accordance with their rules, in managing state and public affairs and in deciding political, economic, social and cultural matters. Work collectives also take part in discussing and deciding these matters as well as in planning production and social development, in training and placing personnel, and in deciding matters pertaining to management, the improvement of working and living conditions, and the use of funds allocated for developing production, for social and cultural purposes, for financial incentives, and for the promotion of socialist emulation.

The economic system. The foundation of the economic system is socialist ownership of the means of production in the form of state property (belonging to all the people) and collective farm-and-cooperative property, including the property of trade unions and other public organizations. No one has the right to use socialist property for personal gain or other selfish ends. State property belongs to all the people and constitutes the main form of socialist property.

The personal property of citizens may include articles of everyday use, personal consumption and convenience, the implements of a small holding, a house, and earned savings. The personal property and the right to inherit it are protected by the state. Citizens may be granted the use of plots of land in the manner prescribed by law. Earned income forms the basis of the personal property of citizens. Property owned or used by citizens must not serve as a means of deriving unearned income or be employed to the detriment of the interests of society.

Socially useful work and its results determine a person's status in society. The labour, free from exploitation, of Soviet people is the source of the growth of social wealth and of the wellbeing

of the people, and of each individual. The supreme goal of social production under socialism is the fullest satisfaction of the people's growing requirements. The law permits individual labour in handicrafts, farming, the provision of services for the public, and other forms of activity based exclusively on the personal work of individual citizens and members of their families.

The economy of the Lithuanian SSR is a component part of the integral economic complex of the USSR comprising all the elements of production, distribution, and exchange. It is managed on the basis of state plans for economic and social development, with due account of the sectoral and territorial principles, and by combining centralized direction with the managerial independence and initiative of individual and amalgamated enterprises and other organizations.

Social development. The social basis of the Lithuanian SSR is the alliance of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia. The state helps enhance the social homogeneity of society, namely, the elimination of class differences and of the essential distinctions between city and countryside and between mental and physical labour, and the all-round development and drawing together of all the nations and nationalities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In accordance with the communist ideal — "The free development of each is the condition of the free development of all" — the state pursues the aim of giving citizens more and more real opportunities to apply their creative energies, abilities, and talents and to develop their personalities in every way. To this end the state concerns itself with improving working conditions, safety and labour protection, converting agricultural work into a variety of industrial work, raising people's real incomes, extending the systems of health protection, social security, and of trade and public catering, communal services and public utilities, as well

as improving the system of public education, developing science, and protecting and augmenting cultural wealth.

The basic rights, freedoms, and duties of citizens. Every citizen of the Lithuanian SSR is a citizen of the USSR. Citizens of the Lithuanian SSR are equal before the law, without distinction of origin, social or property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation, domicile, or other status. They enjoy in full the social, economic, political, and personal rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR, and Soviet laws.

The basic rights are the right to work; the right to rest and leisure; the right to health protection; the right to maintenance in old age, in sickness, and in the event of complete or partial disability or loss of the breadwinner; the right to housing; the right to education; the right to enjoy cultural benefits; the right to take part in the management and administration of state and public affairs; the right to submit proposals to state bodies and public organizations for improving their activity and to criticize shortcomings in their work; the right to protection by the courts against encroachments on citizens' honour and reputation, life and health, and personal freedom and property.

Citizens of the Lithuanian SSR are guaranteed the freedom of scientific, technical, and artistic work; the freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly, meetings, street processions and demonstrations; inviolability of the person and of the home; the freedom of conscience, that is, the right to profess any religion and to conduct religious worship or atheistic propaganda. The church is separated from the state and the state from the church. Under socialism the fulfilment of social, economic, and cultural development programmes is instrumental in enlarging the rights and freedoms of citizens and improving their living standards.

Citizens' exercise of their rights and freedoms is inseparable from the performance of their duties and obligations. The basic duties of the citizens of the Lithuanian SSR are to work conscientiously, to preserve and protect socialist property, to safeguard the interests of the Soviet state and to enhance its power and prestige, to respect the national dignity of other citizens, to respect the rights and lawful interests of other persons, to strengthen friendship of the nations and nationalities of the multinational Soviet state and to promote friendship and cooperation with peoples of other lands, to help maintain and strengthen world peace, to concern themselves with the upbringing of children, to protect nature and conserve its riches. Defence of the Socialist Motherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of Lithuania.

The national-state and administrative structure. The Lithuanian SSR is a sovereign Soviet socialist state. In order to build successfully a communist society, to strengthen the economic and political unity of the country, and to safeguard its own security and defence, the Lithuanian SSR, on the basis of the self-determination of its people, free will, and equality, has united with the other Soviet socialist republics in an integral, federal, multinational state — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Accordingly, the Lithuanian SSR ensures on its territory the rights of the highest bodies of state authority and administration of the USSR specified by the Article 73 of the Constitution of the USSR. Outside the spheres covered by the Article 73 of the Constitution of the USSR, the Lithuanian SSR exercises independent state power on its territory. The Lithuanian SSR has its own Constitution, it has retained the right freely to secede from the USSR. The territory of the Lithuanian SSR may not be altered without its consent, the Lithuanian SSR determines its division into territorial-administrative units. The Lithuanian SSR has the right to enter into relations with other states, conclude

treaties with them, exchange diplomatic and consular representatives, and take part in the work of international organizations.

The jurisdiction of the Lithuanian SSR, as represented by its highest bodies of state authority and administration, covers adoption and amendment of the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR and control over its observance; promulgation of laws of the Lithuanian SSR, maintenance of law and order, and protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, establishment of the general principles for the organization and functioning of republic-wide and local bodies of state authority and administration; pursuance of a uniform social and economic policy, direction of the republic's economy, promotion of scientific and technological progress and rational management of natural resources; protection of historical and cultural monuments; drafting and approval of state plans for the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR and the budget of the Lithuanian SSR and the endorsement of reports on their fulfilment; direction of sectors of the economy and culture under union-republic and republic jurisdiction; and representation of the Lithuanian SSR in international relations.

The sovereign rights of the Lithuanian SSR are safeguarded by the USSR. Through its representatives in the higher bodies of state authority and administration and other bodies of the USSR the Lithuanian SSR takes part in decision-making in matters that come within the jurisdiction of the USSR. In the first place such representatives are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from the Lithuanian SSR.

According to the Constitution of the USSR the Supreme Soviet of the USSR consists of two chambers — the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities — enjoying equal rights and having the same number of deputies. Deputies to the Soviet of the Union are elected by constituencies numbering 300,000 electors. In the Soviet of Nation-

alities each Union republic is represented by 32 deputies irrespective of the number of electors; each autonomous republic is represented by 11 deputies; each autonomous region, by five deputies; and each autonomous area, by one deputy. Thus the Lithuanian SSR is represented in the Soviet of the Union by nine deputies and in the Soviet of Nationalities by 32 deputies.

Officials of the Lithuanian SSR, who are ex officio members of the higher bodies of state authority and administration of the USSR, take part in decision-making in matters which come within the jurisdiction of the USSR. Vice-chairmen of the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet are elected from among the deputies representing the Union republics in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the principle of one vice-chairman from each Union republic. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR and the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Lithuanian SSR are ex officio members of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and of the Supreme Court of the USSR respectively.

The Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR has its permanent mission at the Council of Ministers of the USSR, which represents the republic in various Union bodies.

The Lithuanian SSR ensures comprehensive economic and social development on its territory, helps exercise the powers of Union bodies on its territory, and implements the decisions of the highest bodies of state authority and administration of the USSR. In matters that come within its jurisdiction, the Lithuanian SSR coordinates and controls the activity of enterprises, institutions, and organizations subordinate to the Union.

The Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR is the highest body of state authority of the Lithuanian SSR. It consists of one chamber and is empowered to deal with all matters within the jurisdiction of the Lithuanian SSR under the constitutions of the USSR and

the Lithuanian SSR. The Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR adopts and amends the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR, enacts laws, endorses state plans for economic and social development and the republic's budget and their fulfilment, elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR and endorses its decrees, appoints the government of the republic—the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, and elects the Supreme Court of the Lithuanian SSR, the People's Control Committee and standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet; other commissions are formed when needed.

The Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR consists of 350 deputies elected for a term of five years by constituencies with equal populations. Deputies to the Supreme Soviet have the right to initiate legislation and to address inquiries to the government, ministers, or heads of other bodies formed by the Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR works in sessions which are convened twice a year.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is a standing body of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR. It is elected at the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR of a new convocation and is accountable to it. It consists of a chairman, two vice-chairmen, a secretary, and 13 members. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet adopts decisions subject to submission for approval by the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR. It exercises the right to initiate legislation; promulgates and

Chairmen of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR

Justas Paleckis

June 17, 1940—April 14, 1967

(June 17—August 15, 1940, acting President of the Republic)

Motiejus Šumauskas

April 14, 1967—December 24, 1975

Antanas Barkauskas

December 24, 1975—November 18, 1985

Ringaudas Bronislovas Songaila
since November 18, 1985

interprets laws; ensures observance of the constitutions of the USSR and the Lithuanian SSR, of the laws of the USSR and the Lithuanian SSR, and of other legislative acts on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR; directs the work of local soviets; decides on matters of citizenship; and grants amnesty and exercises the right of pardon.

The highest executive and administrative body of state authority of the Lithuanian SSR is the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, i.e. the government of the Lithuanian SSR. It is formed by the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR at its first session of a new convocation for a term of five years. The Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR consists of a chairman, first vice-chairman, vice-chairmen, ministers, and chairmen of state committees. The Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR is responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet and, between its sessions, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. On expiry of the Supreme Soviet's term of office the government tenders its resignation and the newly elected Supreme Soviet appoints a new government.

The Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR coordinates and directs the work of ministries, state committees, and other bodies under its juris-

Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR

Justas Paleckis

June 17—August 26, 1940

(Prime Minister of the People's Government)

Mecislovas Gedvilas

August 26, 1940—January 10, 1956

(August 26, 1940—March 15, 1946, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars)

Motiejus Sumauskas

January 16, 1956—April 14, 1967

Juozas Maniušis

April 14, 1967—January 16, 1981

Ringaudas Bronislovas Songaila

January 16, 1981—November 18, 1985

Vytautas Sakalauskas

since November 18, 1985

diction; ensures direction of economic, social, and cultural development; drafts current and long-term state plans for economic and social development and the state budget of the Lithuanian SSR; submits them to the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR; and takes measures to execute the state plans and budget. It concerns itself with the interests of the state and with the maintenance of public order and implements measures ensuring people's rights and freedoms, state security, and defence capacity. The Council of Ministers directs foreign relations of the Lithuanian SSR and other governmental matters under its jurisdiction.

While performing its functions, the Council of Ministers issues decisions and ordinances and establishes committees, central boards, and other bodies under the Council of Ministers. Ministries and state committees direct the work of the branches of administration entrusted to them. Ministries and state committees are either union-republic or republic ones. Union-republic ministries and state committees are subordinate to the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR and to the respective ministry or state committee of the USSR, and republic ministries and state committees are subordinate only to the Council of Ministers of the LSSR.

The Council of Ministers directs the work of the executive committees of raion and city soviets of people's deputies. The Presidium of the Council of Ministers is a standing body of the Council of Ministers.

Local bodies of state authority in raions, cities, urban districts, urban-type settlements, and *apylinkė* are the corresponding soviets of people's deputies elected for a term of two and a half years. In 1982, 28,410 deputies were elected to local soviets. Soviets of people's deputies work in sessions which are convened no less than four times a year. At the first session of a new convocation the soviets elect their executive-administrative bodies — executive committees, standing commissions, and bodies of people's control. In their ac-

tivities deputies are guided by the interests of the state and their electors' mandates.

People's deputies. Citizens who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote and to be elected, with the exception of persons who have been legally certified insane. To be eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR a citizen of the USSR must have reached the age of 21.

Deputies to all the soviets of people's deputies, including the Supreme Soviet, are the plenipotentiary representatives of the people in state bodies. In the soviets, deputies deal with matters relating to state, economic, social, and cultural development, exercise control over the work of state bodies, enterprises, institutions, and officials subordinate to respective soviets.

Deputies have the right to address inquiries to appropriate state bodies and officials, who are obliged to reply them at a session of the soviet. They also have the right to approach them on matters arising from their work as deputies and to take part in considering the questions raised by them. Deputies enjoy the status of immunity. They are ensured conditions for the exercise of their rights and duties.

Deputies are obliged to report regularly on their work and on decisions taken by corresponding soviets to their constituents. Deputies who have not justified the confidence of their constituents may be recalled by decision of a majority of the electors.

Justice and procurator's supervision.

In the Lithuanian SSR justice is administered solely by the courts. The Supreme Court of the Lithuanian SSR is the highest judicial body which also supervises the administration of justice by other judicial bodies of the republic. It is elected for a term of five years by the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR.

The Supreme Court has the right to initiate legislation. It consists of judicial boards for civil and criminal cases, the disciplinary board, the presidium, and the plenum. The judicial boards

of the Supreme Court try, as a court of first instance, cases of exceptional importance and, as the highest court of appeal, examine the sentences and judgements passed by the people's courts; the presidium and the plenum examine cases in a supervisory capacity.

Raion (city) people's courts are the primary link in the judicial system. The basic principles of the judicial system and its activity are: judges and people's assessors are elected, judges and people's assessors are responsible and accountable to their electors, the hearing of cases is collegial (cases are tried by a people's judge and two people's assessors), judges are independent and in the administration of justice they are subject only to the law, all citizens are equal before the law, proceedings in courts are open to the public, a defendant in a criminal action is guaranteed the right of legal assistance. Judicial proceedings are conducted in Lithuanian or in the language spoken by the majority of the people in the locality.

Judges of people's courts are elected by the citizens of the respective raion (city) on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years. People's assessors are elected for a term of two and a half years at meetings of citizens by a show of hands. A judge and two people's assessors constitute a magisterial body which has the right to try criminal and civil cases and to pass sentences and judgements. Sittings of the court are presided by people's judges. Complaints and petitions are examined by the judge alone.

Colleges of advocates are available to give legal assistance to citizens and organizations. In cases provided for by legislation citizens are given legal assistance free of charge. Representatives of public organizations and work collectives are allowed to take part in courts' hearings.

Supreme power of supervision over the observance of laws is vested in the Procurator-General of the USSR and the Procurator of the Lithuanian SSR.

HISTORY

Primitive communal system (up to the tenth century A.D.). Archaeological evidence of the first inhabitants — nomadic hunters — on the territory of Lithuania dates back to the late Paleolithic period (11th to ninth millennia B.C.). Their hunting tools were made from flint, bone, and horn.

In the Mesolithic period (eighth to fourth millennia B.C.), after the climate had become milder and the inland ice retreated to the north, conditions became favourable for a sedentary way of life, and settled population increased at the end of the period. Sites from the Mesolithic period are chiefly found along the banks of the Nemunas, Neris, and Merkys. The populace engaged in hunting, gathering, and fishing, their tools being a bow with flint-head arrows, hide scrapers, bone harpoons, hooks, and nets.

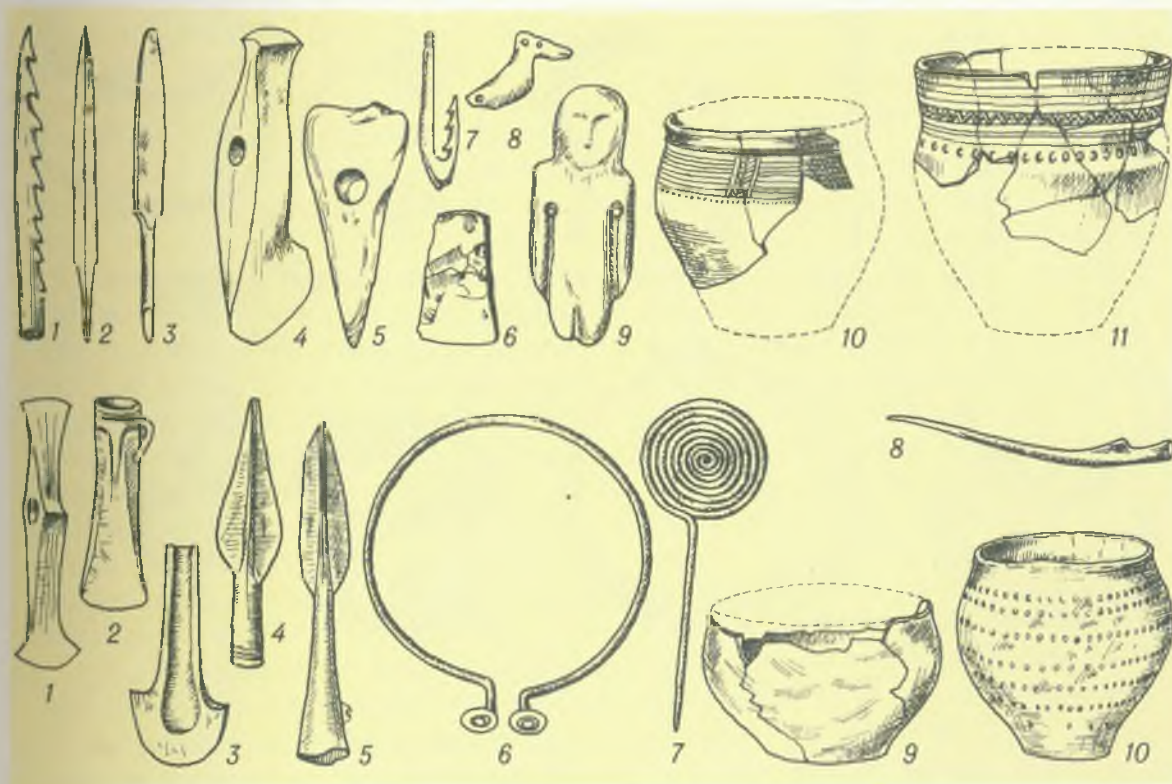
In the Neolithic period (fourth to second millennia B.C.) stone articles —

axes, chisels, adzes, and scrapers — were ground and polished, and the production of clay pottery began.

At the end of the third millennium B.C. Indoeuropeans of the Corded Ware culture moved to Lithuania from the south and the west, and eventually, mingling with the local population, they gave rise to the Baltic tribes. They cultivated the land, grew crops, and kept tamed animals.

In the Bronze Age (16th to sixth centuries B.C.) bronze articles — axes, arrow heads, swords, and ornaments — were first made. Presumably, patriarchal family ties prevailed in the community.

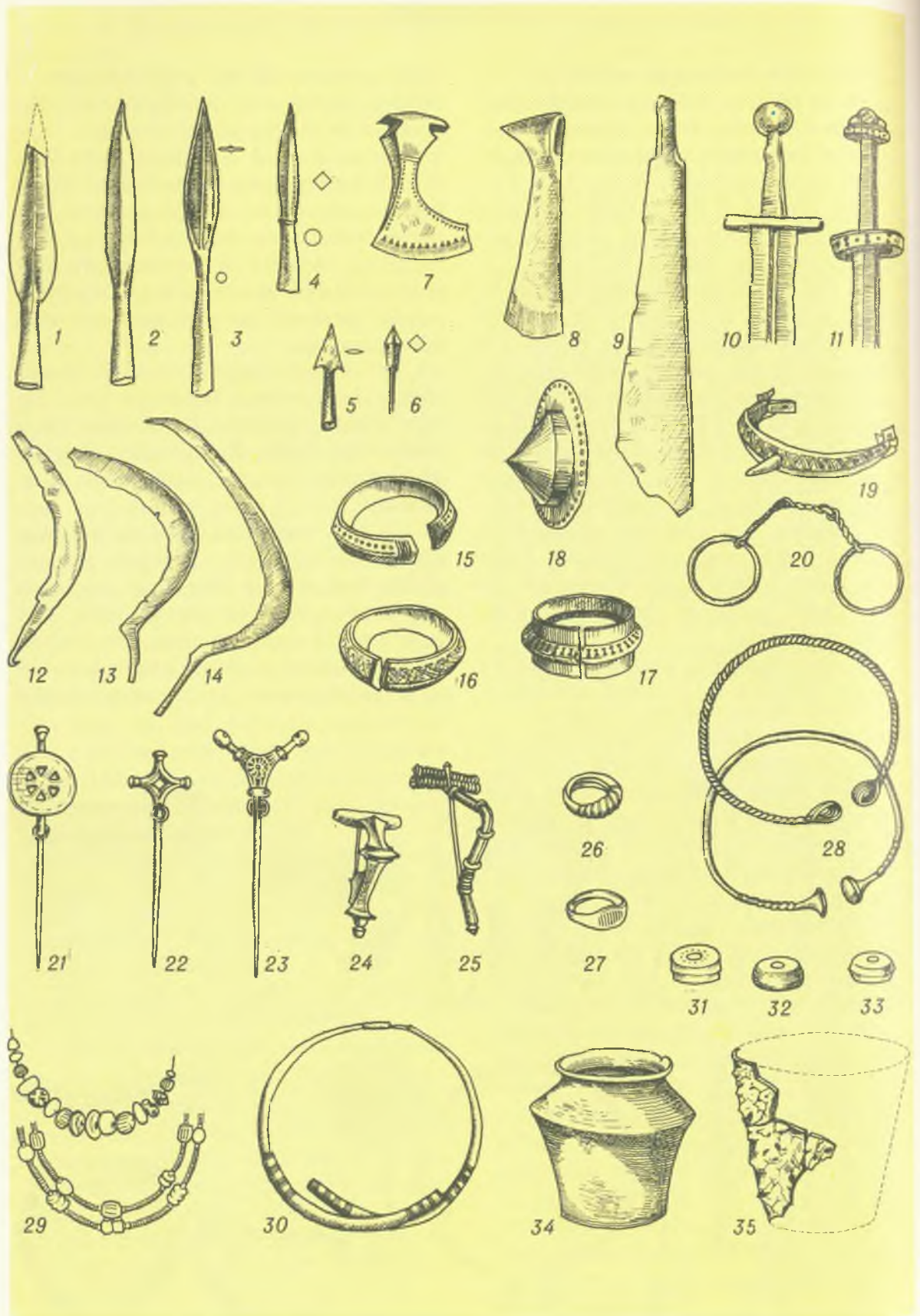
At the beginning of the Iron Age (fifth century B.C. to 12th century A.D.) iron articles were but scarce. It was only in the first century A.D. that iron axes, knives, scythes, and sickles replaced those made of stone and became widespread. In the second and



Archaeological finds on the territory of Lithuania

Stone Age: 1. A harpoon. 2—3. Arrowheads. 4—5. Axes. 7. A fishhook. 8—9. Figurines. 10—11. Ceramics

Bronze Age: 1—3. Axes. 4—5. Spearheads. 6—8. Ornaments. 9—10. Ceramics



Archaeological finds on the territory of Lithuania

Iron Age. 1—4. Spearheads. 5—6. Arrowheads. 7—8. Axes. 9—11. Swords. 12—14. Sickles. 15—17, 21—30. Ornaments. 18. An umbo. 19. A spur. 20. A bridle. 31—33. Spindles. 34—35. Ceramics

third centuries A.D. corn was mainly grown. Slash-and-burn farming was gradually replaced by fallow farming. The evolution toward the two-field and three-field tillage systems, however, was rather slow. The regular three-field system became prevalent in the period between the 13th and the 15th centuries A.D.

During the first centuries A.D. tillage agriculture became widespread throughout Lithuania. Iron ploughshares were introduced, and more domestic animals were kept. Simultaneously the primitive communal system began to disintegrate, collective land cultivation no longer being a necessity. An individual family became a socio-economic unit. Such families formed territorial field communities. Work implements and produce belonged to the family. In the middle of the first millenium tribes and tribal alliances — the Lithuanians (*lietuviai*) and the Žemaičiai (Samogitians) — took shape on the major part of Lithuania's territory. The southern part of Lithuania was inhabited by some of the Jotvingiai (Jatwings, i.e. northern Sūduviai and northern Dainaviai); in the north lived some of the Sėliai (Selonians) and the Žiemgaliai (Semigalians); and in the extreme west lived the Kuršiai (Curonians) and the Skalviai.

Emergence of feudal relations. From the tenth century onwards the productive forces began to develop more rapidly, and agricultural implements were improved. Fallow farming became widespread, the potter's wheel came into use. Animal husbandry was developing. Hill forts (fortified settlements, Lithuanian *piliakalniai*) grew in size, with castles built in many of them and hamlets set up in the vicinity.

The emergence of feudal relations was due to the increasing polarization of the population along property lines and the incipient private ownership of the means of production. Alongside communal and allodial land ownership, feudal land ownership and the early

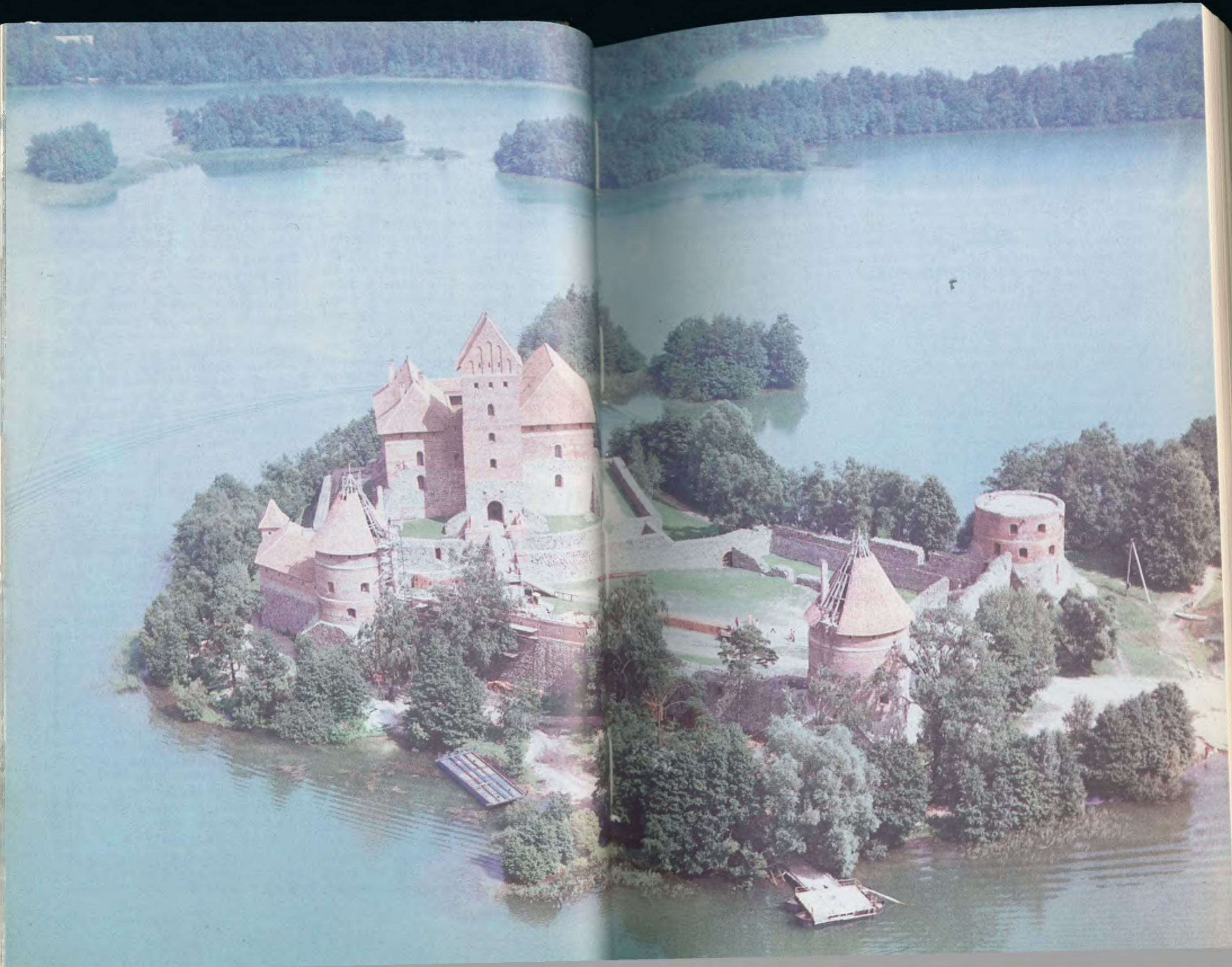
forms of exploitation came into being. The most wealthy and influential members gradually separated from land tillage communities, evolving into a new class of feudal lords.

The work force in a feudal patrimony included patriarchal slaves (*šeimynykščiai*) and neighbours (*kaimynai*, those members of field communities who had fallen into the rent bondage of the landlord). Most of the people at that time were not yet personally dependent upon feudal lords. Free members of village communities, well outside the sphere of power of feudal lords, ultimately formed the peasant class.

At the end of the first millenium, with the spreading of material and spiritual culture of the Lithuanians who were the biggest tribe, the Lithuanian nationality began to take shape. Statelike territorial associations — the largest among them being Lietuva, Deltuva, Dainava, Sūduva, Skalva, Nalšia, Kėklys, Karšuva, and Upytė — took shape in Lithuania in the form of principalities. Lithuania (Lietuva) was first mentioned in *Annales Quedlingenses*, a German chronicle, in 1009. Trade was conducted with ancient Rus and other neighbouring countries.

The territory of present-day Lithuania was raided by the Northmen — Varangians and Swedes (Lithuanian *žuvėdai*) — who extorted contribution from the Lithuanians living near the coast. Apuolė Castle was stormed by Swedes in 854, and Danes are believed to have sacked Palanga Castle in 1161. From the 11th century onwards Lithuania, especially the territory inhabited by the Jotvingiai, was invaded by feudal armies of ancient Rus and Poland. Later Lithuanian hosts also made a series of inroads both into Russian and Polish lands and into the Jotvingiai, Latvian, and Estonian territories subjugated by the Russians and Poles.

Early feudal period (13th to late 14th centuries). At the turn of the 13th century, there existed a comparatively stable military and political confede-



ration of Lithuanian lands which included Lietuva (Lithuania), Nalšia, Deltuva, Neris, and Žemaičiai territories. In the early 13th century, as attested by the 1219 treaty between Lithuania and the Galician-Volynian Principality, there already were, in Lithuania, alliances of individual princes, headed by senior princes — Živinbudas, Daujotas, Vili-gaila, Dausprungas and his brother Mindaugas. The development of socio-economic and political relations favoured the formation of a unified state. About 1236 Mindaugas, prince of the Lietuva Principality, united some of the Baltic lands and became the grand duke of Lithuania reigning there till 1263. Thus the Lithuanian state — a monarchy of early feudalism — came into being. Mindaugas' authority was recognized by the lands of Nalšia, Deltuva, and some of the Žemaičiai and Jotvingiai territories. The unification of most of the Lithuanian lands was accomplished under Traidenis (reigned about 1270—82) and Vytenis (reigned about 1295—1316).

In the 13th to 15th centuries the process of the formation of the Lithuanian nationality was completed. Up to the late 14th century the majority of the inhabitants of the Lithuanian state were still free allodium holders associated into territorial land communities from which the princes claimed and received a tribute in kind. This irregular taxation (*kieminėjimas*) continued well into the 13th century. In the early 14th century a tithe for the grand duke was imposed, and the end of the 14th century saw it replaced by *dėkla* (a regular and fixed tax in kind). Patriarchal slaves and neighbours (former free cultivators, who had fallen into landlord's dependency) constituted a small portion of the population.

With the castles and fortified estates of the grand duke being scarce and scattered throughout the country, few of his vicegerents coped with the task of controlling community affairs effectively; hence, the internal matters

were customarily settled by *kuopa* (an irregular meeting of all members of the community), its secondary function being that of a local court. At that time some of the communal castles, once used as hiding places — Aukaimis, Putviai, and probably Medvėgalis — were extant.

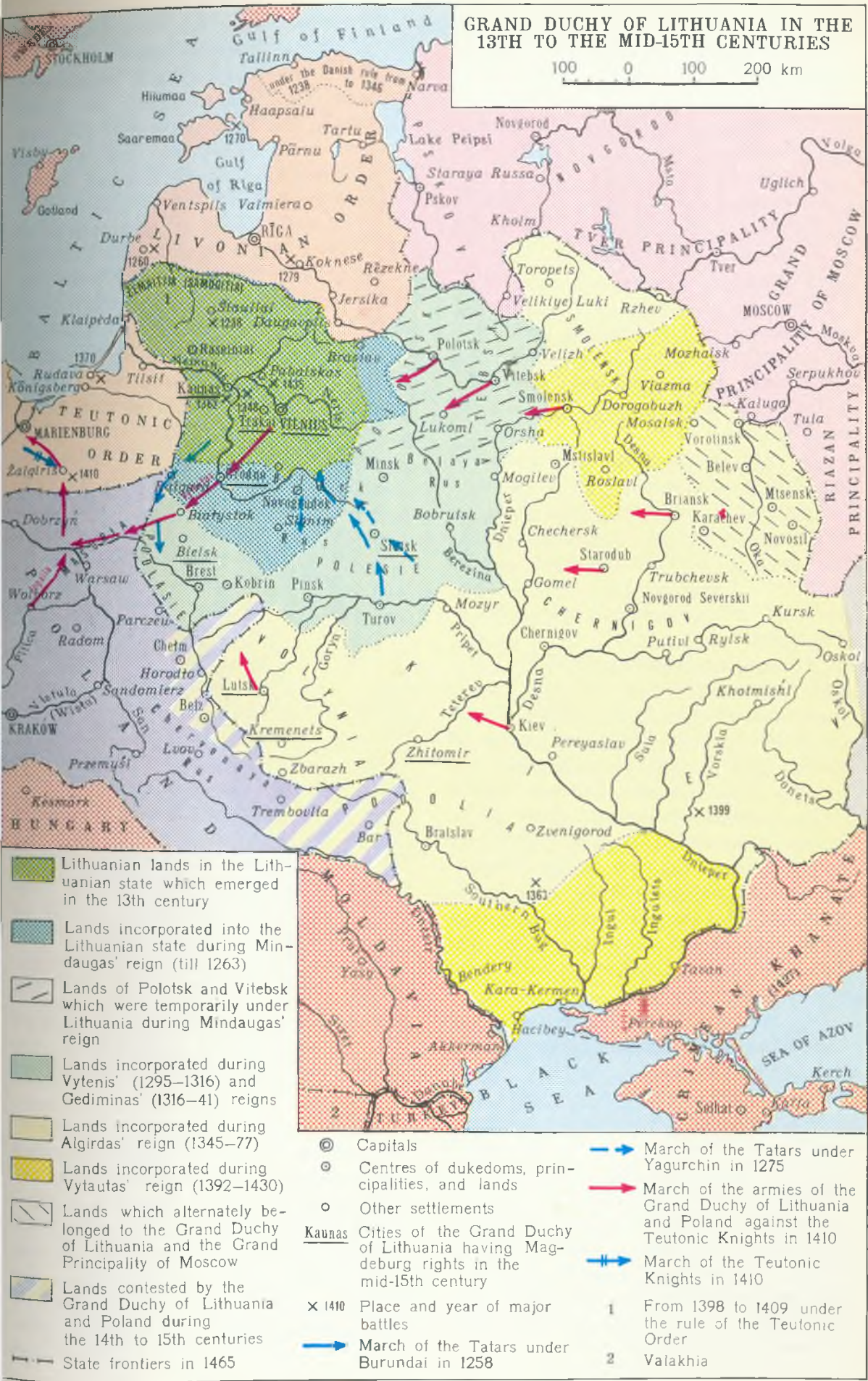
A militia army was of great importance. The chief vicegerent and the grand duke's retinue, often his relations, formed the Grand Duke's Council, an advisory body. Some regional Lithuanian princes, as vicegerents or appanage princes, were sent to the annexed lands of ancient Rus, in which way the ruler's domain was extended.

The formation of the Lithuanian state strengthened the forces fighting against the West European feudal aggression. In the 13th century, Lithuania was exposed to attacks from the north and west by German military orders, which justified their aggression on the pretext of spreading Christianity among the heathen. The Knights of the Sword (1202—37; 1237—1561, the Livonian Order) had subjugated the major part of Latvia, and the Teutonic Order (in 1230—1525 it functioned as a theocratic state; the Livonian Order was its autonomous part), by 1283, had subjugated the lands of western Lithuanians (Nadruviai and Skalviai) and of other Balts. The Teutonic Order undertook in 1208 and 1229 campaigns of conquest against the Lithuanian lands. Lithuanians retaliated and during the first quarter of the 13th century mounted 13 military expeditions.

In 1249, Mindaugas, faced with a coalition formed by insurgent local princes (Tautvilas, Edivydas, Vykintas), some Žemaičiai and Jotvingiai territories, the Livonian Order, the Riga Archbishop, Galicia, and Volynia, had no other choice but to conclude peace with the Livonian Order, his bitterest enemy, and to catholicize (1251). For this, in 1253, he received a royal crown from Pope Innocent IV but had to declare Lithuania's vasalage to the papal curia.

GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA IN THE 13TH TO THE MID-15TH CENTURIES

100 0 100 200 km



- Lithuanian lands in the Lithuanian state which emerged in the 13th century
- Lands incorporated into the Lithuanian state during Mindaugas' reign (till 1263)
- Lands of Polotsk and Vitebsk which were temporarily under Lithuania during Mindaugas' reign
- Lands incorporated during Vytenis' (1295–1316) and Gediminas' (1316–41) reigns
- Lands incorporated during Algirdas' reign (1345–77)
- Lands incorporated during Vytautas' reign (1392–1430)
- Lands which alternately belonged to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Grand Principality of Moscow
- Lands contested by the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Poland during the 14th to 15th centuries
- State frontiers in 1465

- Capitals
- Centres of dukedoms, principalities, and lands
- Other settlements
- Kaunas Cities of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania having Magdeburg rights in the mid-15th century
- Place and year of major battles
- March of the Tatars under Burundai in 1258
- March of the Tatars under Yagurчин in 1275
- March of the armies of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Poland against the Teutonic Knights in 1410
- March of the Teutonic Knights in 1410
- 1 From 1398 to 1409 under the rule of the Teutonic Order
- 2 Valakhia

Disregarding the fact that the Lithuanian state had won international recognition as a Christian state, the Livonian Order occupied in 1252 Lithuania's important trade centre and strategic Baltic settlement, Klaipėda, and the adjoining lands. Striving for peace Mindaugas ceded, in a form of donation, Nadruva and parts of Sūduva and Dainava to the Livonian Order. Part of Žemaitija (Samogitia) was to be administered jointly by the order and the newly appointed archbishop for Lithuania, Christian (Kristijonas). The local inhabitants being resistant, the order failed to strengthen its position in the lands gained.

In 1260, the Knights were routed in the Battle of Durbe, and Mindaugas terminated peaceful relations with the Livonian Order. The indigenous population was stubbornly opposed to Catholicism, Christian fled the country, and in 1261 Mindaugas reverted to paganism.

All military campaigns of the German orders against the Grand Duchy of Lithuania ended in defeats. Their forces were routed in the battles of Saulė (1236; near modern Šiauliai) and Skuodas (1259), in the Battle of Durbe (1260; now Liepāja Raion, Latvian SSR), in the Battle of Karusė (1270; on the ice of the Baltic Sea, now in the western part of the Estonian SSR), and in the Battle of Ašeradė (1279; at Aizkraukle, now Ogre Raion, Latvian SSR). The defeats, however, did not check their military aggression.

At the end of the 13th century, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was involved in continuous wars with the orders which had the support of the popes. The grand dukes of Lithuania clung tenaciously to their pagan worship and persistently repelled the aggression of German feudal lords, which especially intensified in the mid-14th century. Strongholds for defence purposes were built in Gardinas (Grodno), Veliuona, Kaunas, Trakai, and Vilnius. The wars hindered Lithuania's economic and cultural development.

The weakness of Rus, which was due to its feudal fragmentation and the effects of the Mongol Tatar conquests, tempted Lithuanian rulers to push eastwards, and from the end of the 13th century their expansion into Russian lands intensified. Some Russian lands, seeking liberation from the Tatar yoke or trying to avoid it, surrendered to Lithuania of their own accord. Besides, some of the Russian lands were incorporated into Lithuania through marriages (e.g., the Vitebsk Principality).

The Mongol Tatar armies, in 1258—59 and again in 1279, conducted abortive military campaigns to Lithuanian lands. A skilful diplomat, Grand Duke Gediminas (reigned in 1316—41) succeeded in evading fierce battles with the Golden Horde, thus checking its westward advance. He concerned himself with establishing good relations with Christian rulers and expanded the ties, initiated during Vytenis' reign, with Riga and other Baltic towns which were willing to trade with Lithuania. In 1338, Gediminas broke the economic blockade imposed on Lithuania by the German orders and the Hanseatic League by signing a treaty of peace and trade with the Livonian Order.

Gediminas' reign saw the consolidation of centralized power and the state bureaucracy, the functions of the Grand Duke's Council becoming fully evolved and the hereditary power of the Gediminas' dynasty (from the late 13th century up to 1572) firmly established. The growing might of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania facilitated the development of agriculture, the growth of towns, and the expansion of trade and handicrafts.

The economic and political development of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania did not check the aggressive German orders. In the reigns of Algirdas (1345—77) and Kęstutis (1381—82) the Teutonic Knights, from their bases in Livonia and Prussia, undertook more than 100 military campaigns to Lithuania; in 1365 and 1377 they went as far as Trakai and Vilnius. The Lithuanians

conducted over 40 retaliatory campaigns, often relying on the aid of the population of the annexed Russian lands.

Pursuing the aim of halting the aggression of the German orders, Algirdas and Kęstutis opened negotiations with representatives of the German Emperor Charles IV about Lithuania's adoption of Catholicism. They requested the return of Lithuanian and other Baltic lands claiming them as patrimonies — a vast territory, its extreme line running along the Alma and Prieglius (Pregolia) rivers and Aistmarės (now Zalew Wiślany; subsequently this area was known as Lithuania Minor, i.e., the Klaipėda territory and the lands in the lower reaches of the Nemunas and the major part of the Pregolia basin inhabited by western Lithuanians: northern Prussians and Kuršiai), and then along the Baltic coast up to the Daugava River. In addition, Algirdas and Kęstutis forwarded a plan to have the Crusaders transferred to the southern steppes of the Ukraine to defend Christian Rus from the Mongol Tatars there. Algirdas and his coruler Kęstutis supported their brother Liubartas in his struggle against Poland over Volynia and Galicia. The resistance of the Balts and Slavs kept in check the expansion of the German aggressors. At the same time Algirdas elaborated a political programme for incorporating all the lands of Rus into Lithuania and establishing a centre of the Orthodox Church in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. After defeating the Mongol Tatars in the Mėlynujų Vandenuų Battle (1363; the Sinye Vody Battle, now the Southern Bug River) Algirdas secured for the Grand Duchy of Lithuania the Ukraine (except Galicia which was already under Poland).

In the late 14th century, a vast territory — the lands of Black Russia (Chernaya Rus), Polesie, Podolia, Volynia, Kiev, Chernigov, Novgorod-Severskii (most of these lands were also liberated from the yoke of the Mongol Tatars), the area along the Daugava

including Polotsk and Vitebsk, and the principalities of Minsk, Lukoml, and Drutsk — was under the sovereignty of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In support of the prince of Tver Mikhail Aleksandrovich, who aspired to the throne of the Grand Prince of Moscow held at the time by Dmitrii Donskoi, Algirdas conducted — in 1368, 1370, and 1372 — military campaigns against Moscow. The contention with the Grand Principality of Moscow, then the focus of unification of Russian lands, increasingly weakened Lithuania's struggle against the Crusaders, and partly for this reason, the lands inhabited by western Lithuanians never returned to Lithuania.

In 1379—86, the neighbouring states, and the Teutonic Order in particular, meddled in the dynastic strife among Gediminas' descendants playing Jogaila off against Andrius and Jogaila and Skirgaila against Kęstutis and his son Vytautas. Seeking the aid of the Crusaders, Jogaila in 1382 and Vytautas in 1384 ceded Žemaitija (Samogitia) to the order. In the context of internal struggle and warfare against the German feudal lords the Lithuanian feudal lords under the leadership of Grand Duke Jogaila (1377—81, 1382—92) concluded a personal union between Lithuania and Poland (Krėva Union; 1385) directed first and foremost against the order; an additional motive was to retain the Russian lands. Jogaila also promised to catholicize together with his brothers and subjects. In their turn, the Polish noblemen promised to elect Jogaila king of Poland.

Aukštaitija adopted Christianity in 1387 and Žemaitija did so in 1413—17. The Žemaičiai aided by Vytautas' troops drove away the Teutonic Knights in 1409.

The Krėva Union and the adoption of Christianity accelerated the development of feudalism in Lithuania and put an end to its economic and cultural isolation from Western and central European countries. The order was no longer in a position to cover up its

aggression against Lithuania by the pretext of spreading Christianity. In 1386, Jogaila was baptized a Roman Catholic in Kraków, married the Polish Queen Jadwiga, and was elected king of Poland. He and his descendants strove to reinforce the personal union between Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. This made for the economic and cultural integration of the two states and provided prerequisites for the weakening of the statehood and integrity of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. It facilitated the penetration of Polish feudal culture.

Period of developed feudalism (late 14th century to late 16th century). After the adoption of Christianity feudal exploitation increased, and church ownership of land came into being as a result of donations of the grand duke and the noblemen to the church. By the Charter of 1387, Jogaila (Władysław II Jagiełło) guaranteed the Lithuanian Catholic noblemen the right of ownership of their patrimonies. They were exempted from agricultural work for the grand duke but were still obliged to go to war, to build castles, and to pay taxes. The arrangement made the material basis of the grand duke's power weaker.

The Polish feudal lords attempted to liquidate the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, but their repeated attempts to annex it ended in failure because of the resistance of the Lithuanian feudal lords. Under the Astrava Treaty (1392) between Jogaila and Vytautas the latter became the grand duke of Lithuania (*magnus dux*, ruled till 1430). By the 1401 Vilnius-Radom Agreement Jogaila officially confirmed Vytautas' authority in the capacity of the grand duke for life, retaining for himself a nominal title of the supreme duke (*supremus dux*) and the right to inherit the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

In 1404, Vytautas annexed Smolensk, fought for Pskov, and undertook three military campaigns against the Grand Principality of Moscow (1406, 1407, and 1408). In preparation for the

decisive battle with the Teutonic Order Vytautas concluded a peace treaty in 1408 at the Ugra River (a tributary of the Oka) with the Grand Prince of Moscow Vasilii I (Vytautas' son-in-law, husband of his daughter Sofija). Peaceful relations were established between the two states, with their frontier running along the Ugra River. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania also was on peaceful terms with Pskov, Novgorod, and the Crimean Tatars, and the khans of the Golden Horde were Vytautas' followers.

Having formally forbidden the order to fight the Lithuanians (1403) and having recognized the Lithuanian state *de facto* (1416), the papal curia in effect continued to support the Crusaders, prevented the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from regaining its western lands, and attempted to use Lithuania as a tool for its eastward expansion. The allied Lithuanian and Russian (of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania) and Polish forces crushed the Teutonic Order in the Battle of Žalgiris (1410, in other sources the Battle of Grunwald or the Battle of Tannenberg; now Poland, about 80 km to the southeast of Malbork). As a result, the eastward aggression of the order was stopped. The victory enhanced Poland's position and especially strengthened the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In Žemaitija Vytautas' power was also reinforced. By the Toruń Peace Agreement Žemaitija was returned to Lithuania, though only for Vytautas' and Jogaila's lifetime.

The Horodło Agreement (between Jogaila and Vytautas; 1413) provided that, in the event of Vytautas' death, Lithuania was to have a grand duke of its own though to be approved by the Polish king. It also envisaged a merger of the social and administrative systems. The offices of *wojewōda* and castellan were introduced in Lithuania and the Lithuanian lords adopted coats of arms of the Polish gentry. The Catholic feudal lords of Lithuania had their right to patrimonies confirmed and a similar right to bookland (benefices) granted.



The Battle of Žalgiris (Tannenberg, Grunwald; 1410). A drawing from a 15th-century chronicle

In 1422, after much diplomatic strife, Poland, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and the Teutonic Order concluded the *Melno* Treaty of Peace. It legalized the power of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in Žemaitija, including the narrow strip between Palanga and Šventoji, and Užnemunė, the trans-Nemunas territory; the order gave up these lands for good. Yet, the Teutonic Order retained important Tilžė, Ragainė, and Klaipėda castles with the surrounding areas.

Vytautas' reign saw the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania extend up to the Black Sea, an important trade route, even more so since the chief ports

on the Baltic coast were controlled by the Teutonic and Livonian orders. The authority of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania reached a climax when Vytautas dispensed with the power of appanage principalities by appointing Lithuanian noblemen and princes, absolutely loyal to him, as his vicegerents. There emerged a centralized state with a permanent bureaucracy, staffed by aristocrats who were getting more and more influential. With the state getting stronger, the feudal lords of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania made an attempt to crown Vytautas king of Lithuania (Luck Congress; 1429), but the opposition of

the Polish feudal lords frustrated their effort.

From the late 14th century onwards the gentry's land ownership constantly expanded, and the Catholic Church became a powerful landowner too (a tithe was collected for the benefit of the church and its priests). The grand duke granted state land, together with peasants, to the gentry as a reward for their military service, thus augmenting their demesnes and political power. The conversion of free peasants into *veldamai* (villeins) began. The growing feudal oppression kindled revolts of the peasants in Žemaitija against the Teutonic Order (1401, 1409) and their own feudal lords (1418).

In the 15th century, privileges of the gentry increased and the landowners' class was completely formed. In the 1447 Charter of Grand Duke Kazimieras (1440—92) landlords' subjects

were granted exemption from any obligations to the grand duke save for the building of castles, a duty of *pasėdis* (provision of food and presents for a visiting grand duke), and military service. A considerable portion of peasantry was reduced to serfdom.

In contrast to Poland, the middle and lower gentry of Lithuania were just emerging as a political force. From the mid-15th century the Grand Duke's Council gradually evolved into the Council of Lords, a virtual holder of all political power in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Grand Duke Aleksandras (1492—1506) in his charter of 1492 legalized the political power of the lords and promised to change no laws adopted together with the Council of Lords. Grand Duke Žygimantas the Old (Sigismund the Old; 1506—48) pledged himself in 1506 and again in 1529 to adopt no laws without the approval of



The plan of the city of Vilnius from the atlas compiled by Georg Braun (16th century)



View of the city of Kaunas at the turn of the 17th century, engraving by Tomas Makovskis (Makowski)

the Council of Lords. The First Lithuanian Statute (1529), a collection of feudal laws, confirmed the leading role of the nobility. From the late 15th to the early 16th centuries the laws enacted by the grand duke, especially on major matters such as war and taxes, were subject to the approval by all nobility.

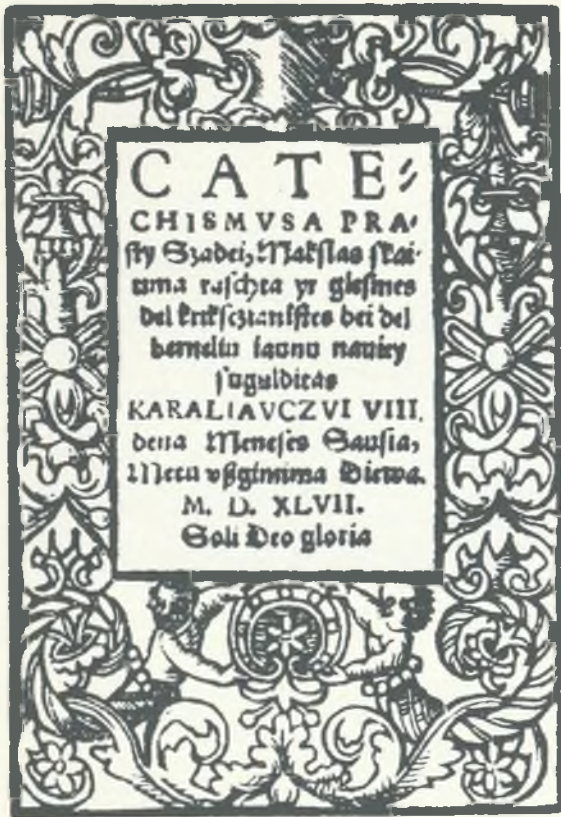
In the wake of the 1564–66 law and administration reforms the gentry and squires, tempted by the example of their Polish counterparts, succeeded in achieving the privileged status of a manorial dominating class, with their own elected bodies of administration, provincial *seimeliai* (diets), and land and castle courts. Their representatives had a right of a decisive vote in *Seimas* (Diet; Polish *Sejm*) convened by the king (this right was finally formalized in the Third Statute of 1588). In the Second Statute of 1566 the bookland and beneficial land ownership were equalized in status to the patrimonial (hereditary) land ownership. The statutes of 1566 and 1588 granted the nobility a judicial authority and an exemption from taxation; they limited the legislative powers of the grand duke by making the approval of the *seimas* obligatory for all laws enacted by him. The grand duke was obliged to convene the *seimas* and provincial *seimeliai*,

usually preceding the *seimas*, at the request of the nobility.

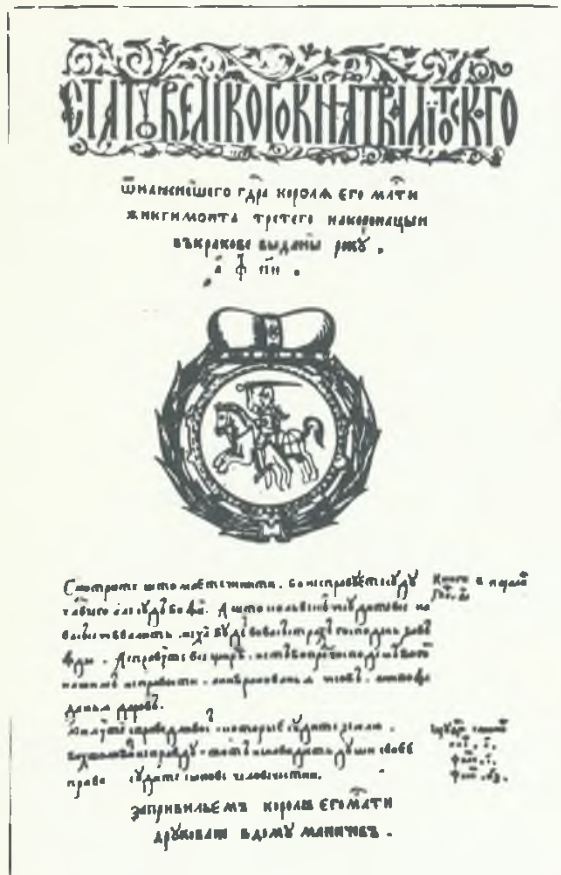
In the second half of the 16th century, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania became a manorial state governed by sovereign nobles. With serfdom becoming virtual slavery, the peasants of Žemaitija rebelled in 1536–37, and the peasants of Anykščiai and Ukmergė rural districts (*valsčiai*) openly revolted in 1545.

In the mid-16th century, the spread of capitalist relations in Western Europe created an increased demand for grain, and the feudal lords of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, like many of their kind in other countries of central and Eastern Europe, began to expand *corvée* farming better suited to produce grain for the market. Grand Duke Žygimantas Augustas (Sigismund August; 1548–72), anxious to increase the state revenue and to make the recording of state lands more accurate, carried out the Valakai Land Reform in his manors.

All farming land belonging to the grand duke (subsequently in the noblemen's manors too) was accurately measured in *valakai* (one *valakas* averaged 21–23 ha). The land of each village was divided into three equal fields, which, in their turn, were split into strips. Three strips made up the



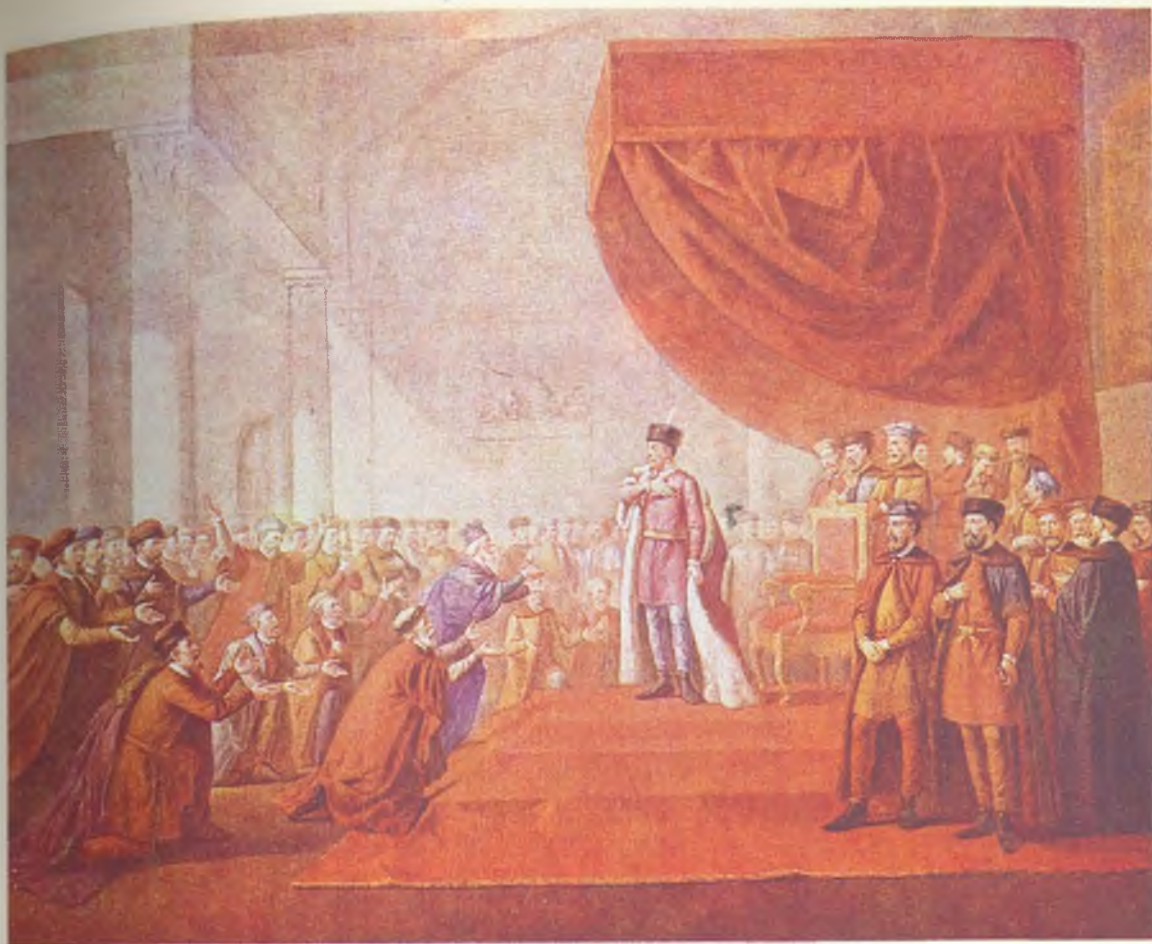
Title page of the first Lithuanian book, *Catechismusa Prasty Szadei* by Martynas Mažvydas (1547)



Title page of the Lithuanian Statute, a code of laws of the feudal era (1588)

valakas. A peasant's family received one *valakas* (or part of it, depending on the size of the family), i. e. one strip in every of the three fields, in some cases detached from each other. Thus a three-crop rotation system was enforced on peasants. Villages and their inhabitants were put on record and divided into villages of bondsmen (*lažininkai*) and freeholders (*prievolininkai*). In addition to money payment, bondsmen had to till the landlord's land (*Vorwerk*) using their own implements, whereas freeholders had to pay a quitrent (thrice larger tax). The payments depended on the size of land and on its economic value. As a result, a distinct demarcation line was drawn between gentry and peasant estates; those of the gentry who were unable to document their noble origin lost their land to the grand duke and had to join the peasant estate. The loss of all rights to land by peasants was final; the peasants became the property of the grand duke or other feudal lords, and they had no right whatsoever to abandon the strips of land assigned to them. *Corvée* farming and the *Vorwerk* system became widespread, and classical serfdom was firmly established in Lithuania. Yet, the demand of feudal dues from a farmstead or the size of a farmed plot prevented the selling of serfs without land, as it was customary, for example, in Russia. The reform stimulated the development of production forces in general; the *Valakai* system lasted until the end of serfdom.

The statutes of 1566 and 1588 formalized the final enserfment of the peasantry. With the social division of labour and the commodity-money relations spreading, towns grew (in the 16th century about 40 towns were granted self-government on the basis of the Magdeburg Law). Townspeople were united into shops and guilds, rigidly exclusive unions formed along trade lines. However, being comparatively weak, the towns offered no reliable support for the grand duke against the growing power of the feudal lords. The privileged class of the land-



King Stephen Bathory inaugurating the Vilnius Academy (1579), painting by Vincas Smakauskas

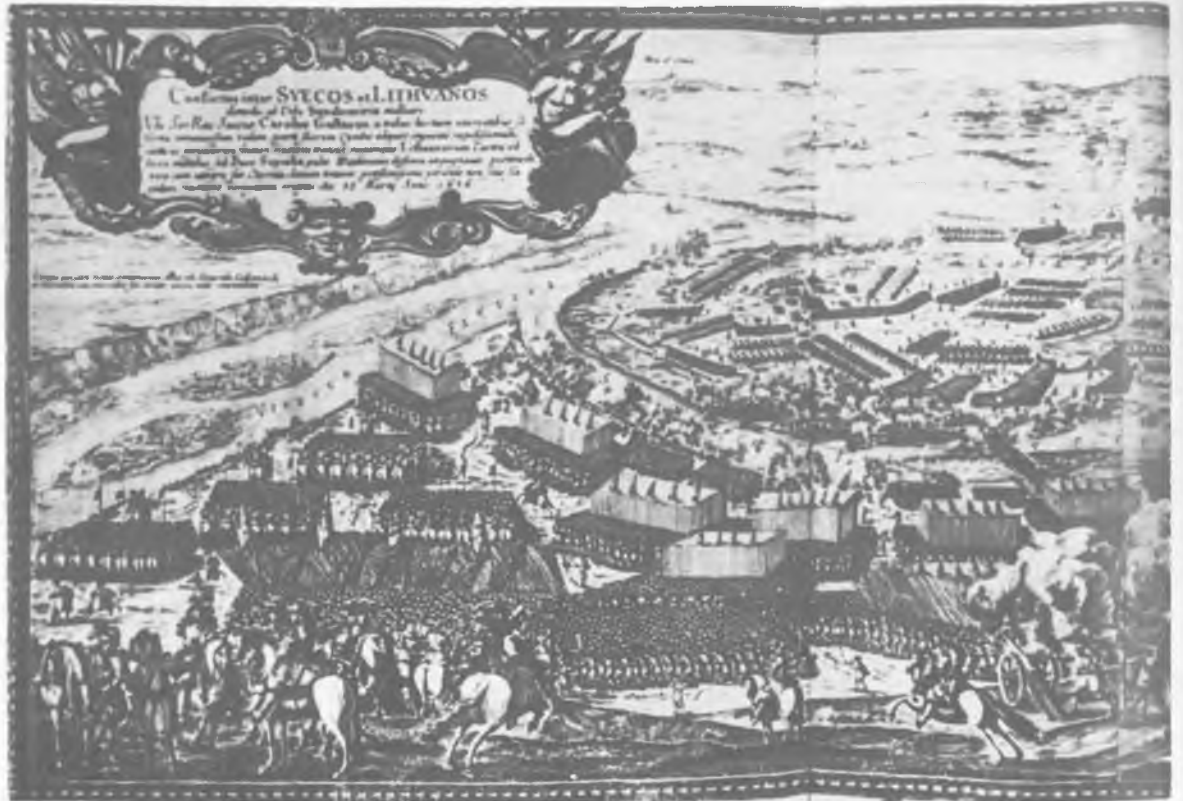
owners was far superior in its rights and dominated over the other estates and classes.

From the mid-15th century the decline of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania set in. The nobles of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, led by Jonas Goštautas, in an effort to retain access to the Black Sea, were in continuous conflict with their Polish counterparts over Podolia. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania did not participate in the Thirteen-year War (1454—66), led by Poland against the Teutonic Order, and the territory of Lithuania Minor (*Mazoji Lietuva*) was not recovered for Lithuania. The Duchy of Prussia that emerged in the place of the state of the Teutonic Order in 1525 became Poland's vassal (till 1657).

The late 15th century was marked by intermittent confrontation between the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the

Russian state which strove to get back its lands. In the late 15th and early 16th century the lands of Viazma, Chernigov, Novgorod-Severskii, and Smolensk passed to Russia. The Crimean Tatars tacitly backed by Ottoman Turkey harried the Ukrainian lands in the south of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In order to protect them a contribution, called *atminai*, was paid to the Tatars.

As the international position of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania deteriorated, its rulers were increasingly gravitated toward Poland. With the aim of gaining access to the Baltic Sea via Riga (the Black Sea coast passed to the Tatars in the 1480s), the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was involved in the 1558—83 war between Russia and the Livonian Order. In 1561 the master of the order and the Archbishop of Riga (in 1581 also the city of Riga) surrendered to the grand duke of Lithuania. In conse-



The battle between Lithuanian regiments and the Swedes at Sandomierz (1656), 17th-century engraving

quence, some of their lands were annexed to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and the newly formed Duchy of Courland became its vassal.

Too weak to fight against Russia alone, the Lithuanian feudal lords sought aid in Poland, an additional motive being their desire to be equal in rights and privileges with the Polish noblemen. Under the Lublin Union (1569) Poland and Lithuania were merged into a federal feudal state, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (*Rzeczpospolita*). Its supreme ruler, the king, jointly elected by the Polish and Lithuanian feudal lords, had the title of the grand duke of Lithuania; there was also a common *seimas* (parliament, Polish *sejm*) and the senate. The Grand Duchy of Lithuania retained its territory (Poland had taken from it the Ukraine and Podlasie), separate administration, treasury, army, court, and legislature. In 1581 the Supreme Tribunal of Lithuania, independent of the grand duke, was established. The revival of economic life and the spreading of the

ideas of humanism and the Reformation in the 16th century brought about a significant advance in Lithuania's cultural life: first Lithuanian publications appeared, education and writing became more widespread, and the University of Vilnius was founded in 1579.

First period of late feudalism (the early 17th to the first half of the 18th century). In Lithuania, as in many countries of Eastern Europe, the beginning of late feudalism did not coincide with the period of the disintegration of serfdom. Because of feudal land monopoly, many smaller towns were burdened by feudal rents to such an extent that they could hardly use their privileges to the full and were in no condition to grow. The period in the history of Lithuania from the 17th to the early 18th century was punctuated with frequent and lengthy wars (between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Russia, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Sweden, and the Northern War), famines, epidemics of the plague, and internal conflicts, which

resulted in the further economic and political decline of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Administrative and judicial oppression and economic exploitation of the peasants increased. The rights of the feudal lords in relation to peasants practically knew no bounds. Large-scale farms, run by magnates (the Radvila, Sapiega, Oginskis, and Tiskevičius families) and bishops and their chapters, predominated. Petty feudal lords, who were many, had but few serfs or not at all (especially in Žemaitija).

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the country's political life was dominated by the nobility. In the capacity of supreme officials of the state (dignitaries) the noblemen sat on the senate together with the Polish magnates, overseeing the actions of the monarch. Exercising their exclusive rights as administrators of the best *seniūnija*, they increased their demesnes and kept the middle and lower gentry under control. In contrast to other European countries, where absolutism had prevailed, in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth the feudal aristocracy, the antipode of absolutism, enjoyed absolute power. Increased anarchy was the consequence of this, and the state was weakened. The king, who had also the title of the grand duke of Lithuania, used to be elected by the *sejm* for life. His authority diminished, especially under the Saxon rule (1697—1763). The administrative bureaucracy in the Rzeczpospolita was not subordinate to the king. The army commanders in respective parts of the commonwealth were Polish and Lithuanian hetmans. The treasury of the state was controlled by the *sejm*. The king parcelled out the state land as life estates to the feudal lords (in the late 18th century such land accounted for one third of the country's territory). Handicapped by the obligation to seek the approval of resident senators, he was in no position to gain supporters for himself.

With the state being entirely decentralized, the *sejm* took possession of the

highest authority. It became responsible for legislature (laws were only promulgated in the name of the king), executive power, and foreign policy. Groups of magnates or noblemen, often guided by the interests of foreign states, took a dominant position in the *sejm*. The right of *liberum veto*, with the corollary that any decision must be adopted unanimously (a delegate to the *sejm* had a right to protest, making any decision of the *sejm* null and void), disrupted the activity of the *sejm*. It was first dissolved in 1688, and thereafter, up to 1795, about 40 *sejms* were dissolved. Then its functions were taken over by local *sejms* which dealt not only with economic matters, but also with those concerning the affairs of the state, army management, and taxes.

The central bureaucracy was comprised of separate officials (dignitaries) for Poland and Lithuania: chancellors, treasurers, hetmans, deputies of all these, and presiding referendaries of the royal court. The administrators of *vai-vadija* and districts (*pavietai*), appointed by the king but not subordinate to him, consisted of castellans, headmen, and *pilininkai*. Courts functioned along class and estate lines. The executive power was weak both in the centre and provinces. The gentry did not allow it to be strengthened for fear of restrictions on their freedoms. The state lacked a force to maintain internal order and to execute judgements. Consequently, anarchy prevailed, and armed attacks on civil population became more frequent. Beginning with the mid-17th century the feudal lords were increasingly disinclined to join the army even in case of war. The hired troops, unable to get their timely wages, meagre as they were, from the depleted treasury of the state, engaged in looting and pillaging. The feudal lords of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania would not allow their peasants to be conscripted.

The reform of 1717, demanded by Russia, limited the army of the Rzeczpospolita to mere 24,000 troops, of whom only 6,000 were assigned for the Grand

Duchy of Lithuania. (In comparison Russia had about 300,000, Austria about 150,000, and Prussia 65,000 soldiers.) This development, exceedingly harmful to the interests of the state, was welcomed by the gentry as the taxation for the upkeep of the army was reduced. In the 18th century, the army of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, lacking fortifications and artillery and poorly armed and equipped, was more fitting for parade than for warfare. It fought in the battles between noblemen. Frequent dissolutions of the *sejm* brought about a new predicament: it was impossible to have a permanent revenue inflow into the treasury of the state. From the mid-17th century any active foreign policy by the Rzeczpospolita was paralysed.

The early 17th century saw the involvement of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, within the framework of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, in the intervention of Russia by Poland and in its war against Sweden. In the 1600—29 war Sweden used the western part of Latgale (Vidzeme) as an operational base (the eastern part remained under the sovereignty of the Rzeczpospolita) and, according to the Truce of Altmark (1629), got temporary possession of Klaipėda for six years.

During the 1655—60 war part of the Lithuanian noblemen led by Jonušas Radvila, seeking to acquire an ally against Russia, surrendered to Sweden and established a union formalized in the Kėdainiai Agreement (1655). In 1656, as a result of the Lithuanian uprising against the Swedes, the occupation government was ousted.

In 1654—67, the Rzeczpospolita again went to war with Russia over the issue of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian lands (in 1655—61 Vilnius and Kaunas were captured and held by the Russian Army). Under the Armistice of Andrusovo (1667) the Right-bank Ukraine was left to Poland and the Byelorussian lands to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. To eliminate the predominance of Sweden in the eastern Baltic lands the

Grand Duchy of Lithuania joined in the Northern War (1700—21).

During the wars the enemy armies engaged in devastation, looting, and arson, and the native troops, especially hired soldiers, were none the better. The economy and the state machinery went to pieces. In the 18th century, the wars, an epidemic of the plague (1708—10), and famine reduced Lithuania's population by one-third and Žemaitija's by half. Although retaining some elements of independence — courts, legislature, treasury, army, and territory — the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was increasingly treated by Poland as its province (there were also provinces of Great Poland and Minor Poland). The Lithuanian and Polish feudal lords united in armed confederations (the Confederation of Valkininkai, 1700; the Confederation of Radom, 1767; the Confederation of Bar, 1768; and the Confederation of Targowica, 1792) which engaged in internecine wars. When requested by a faction of feudal lords, other states, especially Russia, interfered in the conflicts. By the 18th century the Lithuanian feudal lords had been polonized. They had accepted Polish culture and the Polish language (the process began in the 16th century), but they were for the retention of the statehood of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Literature in Lithuanian was deteriorating.

Second period of late feudalism. Disintegration of serfdom and the formation of capitalist relations (the second half of the 18th century up to 1861). A growing market demand in Western Europe in the second half of the 18th century gave an impetus to the economic development of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. To meet the demand the landlords remodelled their farms, set up new *Vorwerks*, and extended *corvée*. The introduction of *corvée* farming by Antoni Tyzenhauz in his Šiauliai manors triggered a peasant revolt in 1769. To increase farm produce land was improved and better fertilized, the area of arable land was expanded, and live-

stock raising and cash cropping of flax, wheat, and barley was intensified. Manorial processing industry was created, and hired labour came to be more frequently used. In addition to feudal industrial enterprises (mills, breweries, distilleries, smithies, brickyards, and sawmills), the noblemen, especially A. Tyzenhauz, set up in their demesnes manufactories (paper mills, glassworks, flax spinneries, loom workshops, and bleachworks). The stratification of peasantry along property lines continued; about 20—30 percent of all peasants were landless. The declining feudal system of production based on serfdom was gradually giving way to capitalist relations. Some of the landlords resorted to reforms: they granted personal liberty to some of their serfs, broke up the manorial system substituting monetary rent for *corvée* (Paweł Brzostowski, for instance, experimented in his "Paweł Republic", a manor near Merkinė). In Žemaitija, especially its northern part,

a system of *činšas* (demesnes divided into tenements for rent) had long been operating. In 1764, the monetary system of the Rzeczpospolita was put in order, uniform duty rates were introduced, and the state treasury board was founded. The municipal code of 1791 granted a right of land ownership to towns-people and confirmed their personal freedom. The Constitution of May 3, 1791, marked an attempt to change the governmental structure by establishing a constitutional monarchy.

In the mid-18th century the secularization of education and science began. The Educational Commission, the first governmental department for public education in Europe, reformed the educational system of Poland (in 1773—94) and Lithuania (in 1797—1803). Cultural development made headway. These and other progressive reforms were cut short since the Rzeczpospolita ceased to exist as a result of the three partitions effected by Prussia,



The retreating Napoleon's army in Town Hall Square of Vilnius (1812), painting by Jonas Damelis

Russia, and Austria in 1772, 1793, and 1795. The Uprising of 1794 failed to resurrect the state within its former boundaries. In 1795, the territory of the present-day Lithuanian SSR found itself under the sovereignty of Prussia and Russia. Užnemunė, the trans-Nemunas territory, was ceded to Prussia and renamed New Eastern Prussia, and the lands of Aukštaitija and Žemaitija (without the Klaipėda territory which had been in the possession of Prussia since the 13th century) went to Russia. The territory of the former Grand Duchy of Lithuania incorporated into the Russian Empire retained, up to 1840, the Lithuanian Statute, or Code of Laws, and up to 1832 there existed a Vilnius education district, which exercised control over nine western *guberniyas* (provinces) of the empire in educational matters. In 1794—1912, most of Lithuania constituted part of Vilnius Governor-generalship (Russian *generalgubernatorstvo*, a huge administrative unit comprising several *guberniyas* and headed by a governor-general). In 1794—1830, it was called

Lithuanian Governor-generalship and contained Lithuanian Guberniya from 1797 to 1801, when the latter was divided into Vilnius (Polish Wilno, Russian Vilenskaya) and Grodno *guberniyas*.

The partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was an act of violence on the part of the European reactionary regimes. Prussia, Russia, and Austria, in an effort to check the spread of the ideas of the French Revolution, strengthened the outdated feudal system in occupied lands. A number of Lithuanian big landlords, especially those who had been opposed to the 1794 Uprising, collaborated with the Russian and Prussian administrations. The position of the majority of the gentry worsened. The tsar granted state lands of the former Grand Duchy of Lithuania to his minions. The serf bondage of the peasants increased, and obligatory recruitment and a capitation tax were introduced. Great power chauvinism equally permeated the policies of the ruling classes in all spheres of life of both states: in the part under Russia the



Insurgents of 1863 charging near Kazlų Rūda, 19th-century drawing

Lithuanians were russianized, and the Lithuanians under Prussia were germanized.

In the course of the Napoleonic wars of the early 19th century attempts were made to restore the Rzeczpospolita. In 1807, Napoleon I incorporated Užnemunė into the Duchy of Warsaw he had set up earlier. Serfdom was abolished there by Napoleon I in 1807, but the peasants were not given land: it had to be redeemed. From 1807 serfdom was also gradually abolished in the possessions of Prussia. It became clear during the 1812 Russian-French war that Napoleon I had no intention of restoring the Polish-Lithuanian state, as he had declared before. He only permitted to form, in Vilnius, a puppet Commission of the Lithuanian Provisional Government made of landlords. Anti-serfdom and anti-Napoleonic sentiments were high among Lithuania's peasantry. With the defeat of Napoleon I, Užnemunė was turned over to the Kingdom of Poland formed in 1815 (unified with Russia). The incorporation of most of the Lithuanian lands into the Russian Empire brought about the abolition of feudal anarchy and arrested, if only for the time being, the process of polonization actively promoted by the feudal lords and the Catholic Church. In the late 18th century the tsarist government strengthened serfdom and dealt harshly with its opponents. Any progressive trend in economic, sociopolitical, and cultural development was being stifled, but to little avail.

With the economy of Lithuania integrated into the Russian market, the development of capitalist relations in production sphere and the formation of the bourgeois Lithuanian nation were accelerated. Of paramount importance was that the progressive social strata of Lithuania were drawn into the general national liberation struggle of all the nations of the Russian Empire. The closer ties with the Russian democratic and, subsequently, socialist culture had a favourable effect on the development of progressive national culture.

With the exploitation of serfs becoming more and more oppressive, the peasants' resistance to manor administration grew, and the landlords sought the aid of the military. Young people joined the Philomat Society, established in 1817, and other societies opposing the Russian autocracy. In the early 19th century, during the formation of the Lithuanian nation, the Lithuanian national movement chiefly manifested itself by the struggle for the rights of the Lithuanian language. The most prominent figures in the movement were Simonas Daukantas, Leonas Ivinskis, Dionizas Poška, Simonas Stanevičius, Motiejus Valančius, Kiprijonas Juozapas Nezabitauskis-Zabitis and his brother Kajetonas.

In an attempt to throw off the national and social yoke an uprising flared up in 1830—31. Its suppression by the tsarist government entailed the persecution of the participants and general reaction. In 1832, the University of Vilnius was closed, and the Vilnius education district, which had been under its supervision, was abolished. In 1840, the Russian criminal and civil code was substituted for the Lithuanian Statute (code of laws). Beginning in 1795, the laws of the Russian Empire and strict censorship were gradually enforced throughout Lithuania. In 1843 Kaunas Guberniya (Polish Kowno, Russian Kovenskaya) was formed. Užnemunė belonged, in 1837—67, to Augustavas Guberniya (Augustów, or Avgustovskaya) and from 1867 to Suvalkai Guberniya (Suvalkskaya); Kaunas and Suvalkai guberniyas existed till 1915.

From the late 1830s through the early 1850s, the peasant movement for land and against serfdom, epitomized by the tsarist regime, gained strength, especially during the Kiselev Reform. Large-scale revolts erupted in 1838, 1842, 1843, and 1847. The movement engulfed all private manors following the obligatory inventories taken (from 1844) of all land and stock. The peasants interpreted the reform as a forerunner of liberation from serfdom.

The ideas of the 1830—31 Uprising germinated new antitsarist organizations in Lithuania (the Polish People's Union, headed by Szymon Konarski, and the Young Brotherhood of Lithuania, headed by brothers Aleksandr and Franciszek Dalewski, the latter became especially active during the bourgeois democratic revolutions of 1848—49 in Europe). The progressive intelligentsia of the gentry, mostly students, upheld antiserfdom ideas urging to raise the cultural standards of the community and to educate people. Influenced by the peasant movement and the Russian revolutionary democratic thought, a new revolutionary democratic current, advocating agrarian revolution, was taking shape. The crisis of the feudal system and the revolutionary situation of 1859—61 compelled the tsar to abolish serfdom on March 3, 1861.

Emergence of capitalist relations (1861 to the end of the 19th century). Under the reforms of 1861—67 Lithuanian peasants were granted civil rights and became landholders. In Vilnius and Kaunas *guberniyas* peasants had to buy off the land they had cultivated, whereas in Užnemunė, according to the law of 1864, they received it without redemption. However, vestiges of feudal land ownership persisted well into the early 20th century: big landowners of Kaunas Guberniya had 40.5 percent, in the Lithuanian districts of Vilnius Guberniya 34.2 percent, and in Suvalkai Guberniya 26.8 percent of all land. Immediately after the proclamation of the reform the Lithuanian peasants fought against its antipeasant character demanding the abolition of all the obligations to manor owners, including the redemption payments. Antitsarist political demonstrations, held mostly by lower officials, student youth, and craftsmen, took place in towns and townships. In 1861, there were 227 demonstrations in Lithuania and West Byelorussia, of which 116 were in Vilnius. These political actions, the peasant movement, and the activities of the Russian and Polish revolu-

tionary democrats and of the entire liberation movement were instrumental in consolidating all revolutionary antitsarist forces in 1861—62. Two political parties — the Whites and the Reds — emerged. In 1863, an insurrection of the gentry, townspeople, and peasants engulfed Lithuania, Poland, Byelorussia, and the western part of the Ukraine. Peasants were particularly active in Kaunas Guberniya. (Friedrich Engels pointed out that in northern Lithuania the insurrection became agrarian in character.) In Lithuania and Byelorussia the left wing of the Reds, headed by Konstantinas Kalinauskas (Kalinowski), Zigmantas Sierakauskas (Sierakowski), and Antanas Mackevičius, attempted to turn the uprising into a democratic revolution and advanced the slogans of provision of peasants with land without redemption payments, equalization of people's rights, self-determination for all the nations. The Reds maintained relations with the Russian revolutionary democrats and expected the Russian peasants to follow suit. The Reds directed the uprising from February 12 till March 11, 1863. From July onwards the party of the Whites, led by the landowner Jokūbas Geištoras, took charge of the uprising. Representing the interests of local manor owners and striving to revive Lithuania's state relations with Poland, they hoped the uprising would provoke foreign intervention, which might result in restoring the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. By the summer of 1864 the uprising had been suppressed. The tsarist government dealt very harshly with the insurgents by imposing restrictions on people's economic and political rights. In 1863—97, the local, so-called Polish, landowners had to pay a contribution in the form of an extra tax; self-government of the towns as well as the right of the local peasants and manor owners to land were curtailed; and Lithuanian intellectuals, except for clergymen and persons of free professions, were denied work in Lithuania. Yet, the uprising was not in vain; the Russian government

was compelled to extend the bourgeois peasant reform. By the tsar's decree of March 13, 1863, the peasants of Lithuania were granted personal freedom and relieved from *corvée*; they were allowed to immediately redeem their plots of land on more favourable terms than those in the other *guberniyas* (the redemption fees were paid up to 1907). Part of the land and a right to the commons were restored to those peasants, who had been driven out of their farms as a result of the introduction of the so-called obligatory inventories. Yet, peasants remained the lowest estate of the society. In Lithuania, as in the whole Russian Empire, other reforms accelerating the development of capitalism were carried out. In 1875 a land tax was introduced, from 1883 the capitation tax was gradually abolished, and conscription replaced recruit duty in 1874. In 1876 town administration in Kaunas and Vilnius *guberniyas* and in 1872—83 judiciary were reformed. In the mid-1860s hired labour began to prevail in manors. Agricultural implements and machinery improved. Horse-driven threshers and ploughs came within the means of well-to-do peasants. The multicourse crop rotation was a common practice in most manors of Kaunas and Suvalkai *guberniyas*; it was also copied by those rich peasants of Suvalkai Guberniya who had moved to individual farmsteads. In the late 19th century grain and flax growing and beef breeding were supplemented, particularly in manors, by dairy farming and pig raising. The development of capitalist industry gathered momentum particularly in the last five-year period of the 19th century. In 1899, Lithuania had 1,426 industrial enterprises (excluding small mills) with 13,000 workers, which was twice as many as in 1894. In the late 19th century metalworking, concentrated mainly in Kaunas, rose to a prominent position according to the number of workers employed and surpassed the food industry, which had been prevalent hitherto. The number of food-processing enterprises, tanneries,

and printing shops kept growing in Vilnius. The proportion of industrial workers per 1,000 of the population in Lithuania, however, was three times smaller than the average in the Russian Empire. With the small-scale and artisan industries also expanding (in 1897, they employed 85,000 economically active persons, of whom 15,000 were hired workers), the heavy industry fell short of acquiring a domineering position. The chief centres of the small-scale industry in the late 19th century were the biggest towns of Lithuania: Kaunas, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, and particularly Vilnius, which ranked second in the Russian Empire in the volume of knitwear production. With the construction of railways — in 1861 the Kaunas—Kybartai branch of the St. Petersburg—Warsaw line, in 1862 the branch connecting Dūkštas, Ignalina, Švenčionėliai, Pabradė, Vilnius, Lentvaris, and Varėna; and in 1871—73 the branch of the Liepāja—Romny line connecting Mažeikiai, Šiauliai, Radviliškis, Kėdainiai, Kaišiadorys, and Vilnius with the Radviliškis—Daugavpils railway — Lithuania's economic ties with the rest of the empire and foreign countries became closer. Grain, flax, dairy products, and timber were exported to Germany, Great Britain, and Denmark. Industrial goods reached far-away places of the empire. Lithuania's imports from industrial regions of Russia and from abroad included textiles, metals, kerosene, coal, salt, and sugar.

Capitalist development brought about a change in the distribution pattern and class structure of the population. In 1897, the population of Lithuania (without the Klaipėda territory) numbered 2,676,000. Peasants constituted 73.3 percent, townsmen 19.9 percent, and noblemen 5.3 percent. Lithuanians accounted for 58.3 percent of the total population, Jews 13.3, Poles 10.3, Byelorussians 9.1, Russians 4.3, and Germans 1.9. Approximately 13—14 percent of the inhabitants lived in towns. There were about 350 townships, their inhabitants chiefly engaged in

trade and small-scale industry. In 1897, there were 319,000 hired workers on the territory of Lithuania (without the Klaipėda territory): 189,000 were engaged in agriculture, 27,000 in industry, 6,000 in transport, 2,000 in trade, and 1,000 in the sphere of service; there were 49,000 household servants and 44,000 casual labourers and odd-job workers. Around 46,000 of the total worked in towns. Proletarians and semiproletarians accounted for about half of Lithuania's population. There was a great surplus of agrarian population. Driven by poverty, the poor moved in search of work to the industrial centres of the empire (Riga, St. Petersburg, Odessa) or emigrated, mainly to the USA (between 1899 and 1914, 253,000 persons emigrated to the USA). In the late 19th century the Lithuanian proletariat and the bourgeoisie were formed, the latter being mostly rich peasants. In industry and trade Jewish, German, and Polish capitalists were firmly established. Lithuanians constituted a minority among the city bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

In the postreform period a democratic movement against the tsarist autocracy and the domination of landowners burst forth. It chiefly manifested itself

by the agrarian, Narodnik (Populist), and national movements. In 1864—1904, there were 338 peasant disturbances which involved 350 manors and 600 villages with about 44,000 peasants taking part. Land being the main issue, the peasants, particularly the so-called free people, strove to get back all the land, including the former common fields they had cultivated before the peasant reform. In Lithuania the Narodnik organizations began to form in 1872 (first in Vilnius, where they were most numerous). Juozas Lukoševičius, Markas Natansonas, and Aronas Zundlevičius, prominent figures of the Narodnik movement, began their political activity in Lithuania. Liberal, clerical, and democratic trends could be distinguished in the Lithuanian national movement. Peasants, particularly working peasants, got widely involved into the Lithuanian national movement. They struggled for the national press and school, against the hegemony of feudal culture (the polonization through manors and the church, etc.) and the curtailment of the political and economic rights of the local population. The movement was headed by the national intelligentsia in which democratic, liberal, and clerical trends could be distin-



The old Lithuanian village of Miežionys (19th century, now Švenčionys Raion)

guished; the leaders of the democratic trend were Mikalojus Akelaitis, Juozas Andziulaitis-Kalnėnas, Jonas Mačys-Kėkštas, Stasys Matulaitis, and Žemaitė. The liberals and, partly, the clericals represented the ideology of the rising Lithuanian bourgeoisie mainly that of rich peasants. Liberal intelligentsia — Jonas Basanavičius, Vincas Kudirka, Jonas Šliūpas, and Martynas Jankus — rallied around the periodicals *Aušra* (Dawn) and later *Varpas* (The Bell), while the clericals — Kazimieras Pakalniškis, Maironis, Adomas Jakštas-Aleksandras Dambrauskas, and Vaizgantas — stuck by *Žemaičių ir Lietuvos apžvalga* (Review of the Žemaičiai and Lithuania) and *Tėvynės sargas* (Guardman of the Motherland). In 1864—1904, the Lithuanian press in the Latin alphabet was banned, and the above-mentioned periodicals were printed in East Prussia, smuggled, and covertly distributed in Lithuania. The tsarist government reorganized schools and used them as a vehicle of intensified russianization of the Lithuanians. However, owing to the widely spread illicit instruction, in 1897 nearly half the population over 10 years of age could read and write Lithuanian. Lithuania Minor (in that part of Prussia, which

belonged to the German Empire) did not witness intensive agrarian and national movement; the protests against the escalation of germanization policy were confined to mere petitions dispatched to the king of Prussia and his ministers.

In 1871 the first strikes by industrial workers and in 1883 by farm workers took place in Lithuania. From 1883 Marxist books published by the Liberation of Labour Group were spread in Lithuania; in 1883—84, the Proletariat Party was active (the most prominent propagator of its ideas was Liudvikas Janačiūsis). From 1887 in Vilnius, later in other places too, Social Democratic circles began to spring up, merging eventually into bigger organizations. From 1888 mutual-aid offices were set up in Vilnius; they subsequently evolved into trade unions. In addition to the Jewish section of Social Democrats (established in 1891), the Lithuanian Social Democratic section was formed, and the Vilnius organization of the Polish Socialist Party began to operate (both founded in 1893). In the mid-1890s a mass workers' movement began. In 1896, the Social Democratic Party of Lithuania and the Workers' Union of Lithuania were established. From 1897 the Bund (the General Union



Landowner's house (Joniškėlis, 19th century)



Paper mill in Kučkuriskės (late 19th century)



Construction of a railway tunnel in Paneriai near Vilnius (1861)



Workers of the Gubernija Machine Plant (1905)

of Jewish workers in Lithuania, Poland, and Russia) and from 1900 Social Democratic organizations of Poland and Lithuania operated in Lithuania. Two trends — revolutionary internationalist and opportunist — were distinguished in the Social Democratic movement from the very beginning. The revolutionary trend was greatly influenced by V. Lenin's ideas, his visit to Vilnius (September 19, 1895), and the relations he maintained with the local Social Democrats. Of great importance was the revolutionary activity of Felix Dzerzhinskii. Other prominent figures of the workers' movement were Andrius Domaševičius, Alfonsas Moravskis, Eugenijus Spontis, and Stanislovas Trusevičius. In 1897 many strikes, mostly organized by Social Democrats, occurred, with 4,400 workers taking part. From 1897 workers were engaged in politically motivated demonstrations, which from 1899 were coupled with May Day celebrations.

Period of imperialism and bourgeois-democratic revolutions (1900—1917). Monopoly capitalism, with all its features, was not so pronounced in Lithuania as in other industrial regions of the Russian Empire: monopolies directly controlled only the metal-working industry. Because of the world economic crisis of 1900—03 industrial output decreased by one-third, wages were cut, and foodstuff prices soared. The revolutionary movement and the influence of the revolutionary Social Democrats grew. In 1901—04 there were about 70 strikes involving 6,000 workers. Workers' demonstrations of political nature were held in Vilnius, Šiauliai, Kaunas, Ukmergė, and Marijampolė. On its way to the interior of the Russian Empire the Leninist *Iskra* (Spark) was shipped through Lithuania and, partly, distributed here. In 1901, the Vilnius group of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party led by Fedor Gusarov and Ivan Klopov, the *Iskra* supporters, was formed. Liberal bourgeoisie became more active. In 1902 the Lithuanian Democratic Party was



Funeral of the demonstrator, killed by tsarist troops in Vilnius (1905)

formed. In an effort to crush the revolutionary movement the tsarist government resorted to police action. In 1903, in the *guberniyas* of Vilnius and Kaunas *zemstvo** heads took over the functions of arbiters of peace**, and the police was reorganized. The tsarist government, however, was forced to make concessions: in 1904, the ban on the Lithuanian press in the Latin alphabet was lifted, the Jews' pale of settlement was enlarged, and state insurance for workers and improvements for peasants were promised.

On January 22, 1905, a revolution broke out in Russia and soon engulfed Lithuania (from January 24—25). As in Russia, the leading revolutionary force in Lithuania was the working class led by the revolutionary Social Democrats and Bolsheviks. The political forms of

struggle were prevalent. January, February, and March of 1905 were marked by numerous strikes; in the spring and summer of the same year political demonstrations of workers and peasants were held, and strikes of farm workers occurred. The political strikes of October and December involved nearly all the industrial workers of Lithuania. Mass political demonstrations took place in Vilnius. Lithuanian peasants were influenced by the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party, which had included the requirement of autonomy for Lithuania in its draft programme of 1902. The Manifesto of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party of 1905 with its slogans of autonomy and a *seimas* (diet) in Vilnius, had a still greater impact on them. Under the influence of the Social Democratic organizations, peasants and farm workers in many parts of Lithuania began to dismantle *volost** (Lithua-

* Elective district council in Russia, 1864—1917.
** Special officials of the tsarist government, usually local landowners in charge of the implementation of the 1861 reforms, who enjoyed wide-ranging powers.

* The smallest rural administrative unit in tsarist Russia.

nian *valsčius*) tsarist administrative apparatus replacing it with new bodies of local administration. By the end of 1905 this drive resulted in the elimination or transformation of local administration in roughly 125 *valsčius* out of 250. The Social Democratic parties functioning in Lithuania did not concern themselves with the establishment of a centralized revolutionary authority. In this context the Lithuanian bourgeoisie attempted to curtail the revolutionary movement or bring it to an end by a deal with the tsarist government. The Lithuanian Congress (Vilnius; December 4—5, 1905) was to have served this goal. Yet, at the insistence of some delegates a call for the overthrow of the tsarist government, to be achieved allegedly by a mere boycott, was included in the final document. The crucial land issue was, however, evaded. On December 6, 1905, in Vilnius, a meeting of farm labourers and peasants, participants of the Lithuanian Congress, adopted a resolution to take the power in all *valsčius* by force and to fight jointly with the workers of the whole empire; the meeting was chaired by Vincas Kapsukas. At the end of 1905 V. Kapsukas attempted to organize an armed uprising of the working people of Užnemunė and the soldiers quartered in Marijampolė, but the plan was frustrated by the authorities. In the course of the revolution the left wing of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (led by Vincas Kapsukas, Zigmas Angarietis, and Pranas Eidukevičius) gained considerable strength, and the influence of the Bolsheviks increased. The Seventh Congress of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (1907) resolved to unite with the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party. The revolution activated people's enthusiasm for political struggle (during the two and a half years of the revolution there were about 1,060 peasant disturbances). The tsarist government had to rescind a number of anti-Lithuanian economic, political, and cultural restrictions. All this accelerated the development of capitalism and na-

tional democratic culture. Cultural societies (the Lithuanian Learned Society, the Lithuanian Art Society), cooperative and educational societies were founded; the number of Lithuanian periodicals increased and the first Social Democratic newspapers *Naujoji gadynė* (New Times), *Skardas* (Echo), and *Žarija* (Embers) were issued.

In the years of the Stolypin reaction the industrial growth slackened, whereas the capitalist exploitation of working people intensified. Standing by the workers, the revolutionary Social Democrats organized retaliatory strikes. During the industrial upturn of 1910—14 the number of workers increased by about one-fourth. Lithuanian bourgeoisie began to invest more money in industry and trade. Peasant bourgeoisie was growing, particularly after the Stolypin Reform. By 1914, in the *guberniyas* of Kaunas and Vilnius, one-fifth of the peasant farms had been transformed into farmsteads. Capitalist cooperation spread. During the new revolutionary upsurge in Russia (1910—14) the contradictions between the peasant bourgeoisie and the rural poor became more pronounced, particularly in the period of village transformation into farmsteads. The strikes of 1910—14 involved 21,000 industrial workers. The Bolsheviks' authority in the Lithuanian workers' movement increased. In 1912, in Vilnius an office of the newspaper *Pravda* was in operation, and in 1913—14 *Vilnis* (Wave), a Lithuanian workers' newspaper of the Bolshevik orientation, was published in Riga and distributed in Lithuania. The Lithuanian revolutionary Social Democrats established direct contacts with Vladimir Lenin, Mikhail Frunze, and Yakov Sverdlov.

When the World War I broke out the representatives of all the Lithuanian bourgeois political trends — Narodniks, Christian Democrats, and Tautininkai (nationalists, then in their incipient stage) — established, in Vilnius, a Lithuanian political centre; subsequently right-wing members of the Lithuanian Social Democrats joined it. The centre

urged Lithuanians to support the tsarist regime in the hope that Lithuania would be granted self-government. The bourgeois politicians of Lithuania Minor called on Lithuanians to fight for Kaiser Germany. Only the Lithuanian Social Democrats, siding with the Bolsheviks, declared, in a report of the Foreign Bureau of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (drafted by Vincas Kapuskas), that neither German nor Russian imperialists would ever liberate the working people of Lithuania and urged them to stand firmly for socialism.

As early as 1914 some parts of Lithuania became war zone. In 1915, after successful spring, summer, and autumn campaigns, German armies took possession of Lithuania. In 1915—18 Lithuania constituted a part of *Oberost*, a territorial administrative unit formed by the invaders; it was run by military colonial methods. Its economy was geared to supporting the German Army in the East Front and the German economy on the whole. As a result, the country was devastated, and famine hit many places, in particular towns. From 1916 the native population were forced

to join the so-called *Sonderkommando*. During the war Lithuania's territory became a bone of contention among the imperialist powers. Tsarist Russia avoided making any promises insofar as Lithuania's autonomy was concerned, and France supported Poland in its great power ambitions. The Polish leader Józef Piłsudski and his adherents claimed Lithuania's lands, but Germany, planning to keep them for itself, opposed and, in turn, promised (through its agents) self-government to Lithuania. In this context the most reactionary leaders of the Lithuanian bourgeoisie and the right-wing Social Democrats (Antanas Smetona and Steponas Kairys), reversed their political allegiance (earlier they supported Russia) and began, as early as the summer of 1916, collaborating with the invaders

The Lithuanian Social Democrats resolutely opposed the collaboration with the imperialists. They criticized the Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists who, being afraid of the masses, entertained an illusion that Lithuania's statehood could be restored through diplomatic maneuvers or subservience



Siauliai, occupied by the German Army during World War I (1915)

to one or another imperialist camp. Inspired by V. Lenin's ideas, the revolutionary Social Democrats soon advanced the Bolshevik slogan — to turn the imperialistic war into a civil war. The ideas of the Bolsheviks and the revolutionary Social Democrats were spreading in Lithuania. Bitterness against the Kaiser regime and its henchmen expressed itself in the mass support of detachments "forest brethren", fugitive prisoners of war and local people fighting against the invaders.

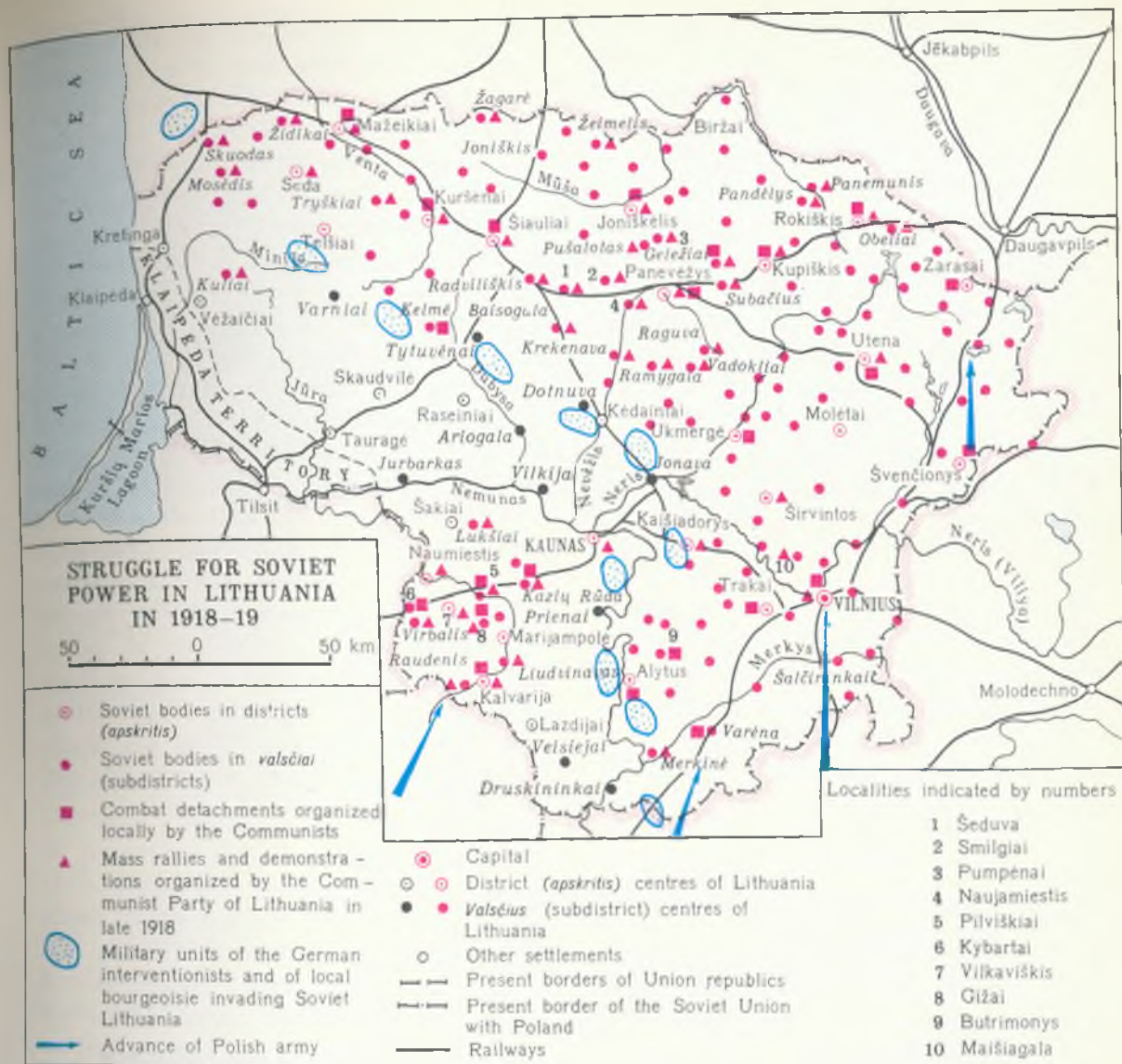
About 300,000 inhabitants of Lithuania had moved to the interior of Russia together with the retreating Russian Army. Most of them settled in Voronezh, Tambov, Yekaterinodar (now Krasnodar), Yaroslavl, Yekaterinoslavl (now Dnepropetrovsk), Rostov-on-Don, St. Petersburg, and Moscow. The Lithuanian refugees, civilians and soldiers alike, took part in the February Revolution of 1917, mostly in the Petrograd Uprising. On April 12, 1917, a Lithuanian newspaper of Bolshevik orientation, *Tiesa* (Truth), appeared in Petrograd. It was launched by the Bolsheviks belonging to the Lithuanian district organization of the Petrograd branch of the RSDLP(B); the district was formed on November 21, 1916. The evacuated workers of the Kaunas Tilman's Metalworking Plant fought against tsarism in Moscow. News about the revolution in Russia activated the desire of the working people in Lithuania to achieve political freedom and to improve their economic position. Spontaneous resistance to the invaders was growing.

Period of the Great October Socialist Revolution and struggle for Soviet power (1917—19). The February Revolution, which put an end to the tsarist regime, involved the Lithuanians living in Russia into an active political struggle. The Lithuanian bourgeois and petit bourgeois parties, formed in Russia after the February Revolution, went hand in hand with the counterrevolutionary forces striving to divert the working people from the revolutionary

movement. The Christian Democrats, the Progressivists, and the right-wing Liaudininkai (Populists) collaborated with the ruling circles of the imperialist states and at the same time propagated the idea of independent Lithuania. The left-wing Liaudininkai and the moderate Liberals of the Santara Party entertained a hope that the Russian bourgeois democrats would help Lithuania in regaining its statehood. Supporting the Provisional Government of Russia (which was for the continuation of the imperialist war), they were for the liberation of Lithuania from the Kaiser occupation and for the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania, federally linked with democratic Russia. Indeed, the bourgeois and petit bourgeois parties strove to preserve capitalism. Most of the Lithuanian working people who lived in Russia disapproved of the line of the bourgeois and petit bourgeois politicians. They took an active part in the revolutionary movement.

In the summer of 1917 the number of Lithuanian Bolsheviks amounted to 2,000. On September 10, 1917, a meeting of the Lithuanian district party organization of the Petrograd branch of the RSDLP(B) resolved to dissolve the Lithuanian party district; its members were to join the RSDLP(B) cells at their place of work. Lithuanian sections were to be set up within party organizations in enterprises, subdistricts, and districts for agitation and propaganda work among the Lithuanians living in Russia. The Provisional Central Bureau of the Lithuanian Sections of the RSDLP(B), a guiding centre of the Lithuanian Bolsheviks consisting of Zigmas Angarietis, Vincas Kapsukas, and Juozas Dumša, was established to coordinate the work of the sections. The session of the Central Committee of the RSDLP(B) of October 23, 1917, with Lenin participating, confirmed the composition of the bureau.

The Lithuanians actively participated in the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was a turning point in the transition of mankind from capitalism



to socialism. It opened up a way to social and national liberation of Lithuania and to restoration of its statehood. The Lithuanians, hand in hand with the working people of other nations, fought to secure the achievements of the revolution. During the Civil War and Military Intervention (1918—20) the Red Army numbered roughly 4,000 Lithuanians (its prominent commanders were Jeronimas Uborevičius, Vytautas Putna). Of great importance for the restoration of Lithuania's statehood was the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia" adopted by the Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic on November 15, 1917; it proclaimed the principle of self-determination and effectively rooted out national

oppression. The Commissariat for Lithuanian Affairs, established within the People's Commissariat on Nationalities of the RSFSR on December 21, 1917, united people with the Lithuanian background, concerned itself with their political education, and trained cadres for Soviet Lithuania. On March 8, 1918, the Brest-Litovsk Treaty was concluded, and many war refugees returned to Lithuania. Some of them joined in the revolutionary movement; members of the bourgeois political groups, together with the bourgeois politicians, organized counterrevolutionary forces.

In occupied Lithuania the second half of 1917 witnessed the intensification of the struggle by workers and working peasants for their social and national liberation. The Lithuanian

bourgeois leaders strove to stifle the revolutionary struggle. With the consent of the invaders, in September 1917, they set up the Lithuanian Council presided by A. Smetona and dominated by representatives of the most reactionary groups: the Christian Democrats, the Tautininkai (Nationalists), with the right-wing Liaudininkai (Populists) and the right-wing Social Democrats also participating. The German imperialists allowed the council to be set up in return for support by the Lithuanian bourgeoisie in realizing their colonization plans and in suppressing the rising revolutionary movement. On the other hand, the pro-German Lithuanian bourgeoisie, pursuing its class interests, expected that the deal with the Kaiser invaders would protect Lithuania from the impending revolution and, with the situation permitting, would create prerequisites for the formation of a bourgeois Lithuanian state. On December

11, 1917, at the occupation authorities' bidding, the Lithuanian Council passed a resolution on the restoration of the Lithuanian state and on the severance of all former ties with other states. Implicitly, this decision amounted to Lithuania's subordination to Germany. It also expressed the common aspirations of the Lithuanian bourgeoisie and German imperialists to isolate themselves from revolutionary Russia and put an end to the revolutionary movement in Lithuania. On the grounds of the resolution of December 11, German delegates at the Brest-Litovsk peace talks demanded that Lithuania be left to Germany. V. Kapsukas, Chairman of the Commissariat for Lithuanian Affairs and a member of the Soviet delegation at the Brest-Litovsk peace talks, resolutely protested against these schemes of the German imperialists. The mounting indignation of the working people of Lithuania compelled the

Latvian Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Council

MANIFESTAS.

Sukilusių Lietuvos darbininkų ir valstiečių sąjūdžio vardu, Lietuvos raudonarmėčių vardu, siebiami karinė Vokietijos okupacija, Lietuvos Tarybos ir visų kitų buržuazinių tautinių tarybų ir komitetų valdžią nuversta.

Visa valdžia perima | Lietuvos Darbininkų, Šarūnų ir Mažesniųjų Ūkinių Tarybų rankas.

Lietuvos Darbininkų, Šarūnų ir Mažesniųjų Ūkinių Tarybų

[The text of the Manifesto is printed in a small, dense font, organized into several columns. It details the revolutionary goals and the rejection of bourgeois and foreign control.]

Tarybų valdžia Lietuvoje palaikoma ir remiama visais Lietuvos raudonarmėčių ir valstiečių sąjūdžio, Tarybų, komitetų, klubų ir visų kitų buržuazinių tautinių tarybų ir komitetų vardu.

1918 m. gruodžio 16 d. Lietuvos Darbininkų, Šarūnų ir Mažesniųjų Ūkinių Tarybų

[List of names and signatures of the council members.]

РОССИЙСКАЯ
СОВЕТСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАТИВНАЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКА
СОВЕТ
НАРОДНЫХ КОМИССАРОВ

[Handwritten signature and date: 1918.12.11]

ДЕКРЕТ О ПРИЗНАНИИ НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ ЛИТОВСКОЙ СОЦЕТАСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ.

В ответ на запрос Литовского Советского Правительства Совет Народных Комиссаров заявляет:

1. Российское Советское Правительство признает независимости Литовской Советской Республики. Вся власть в Литве принадлежит Советскому Правительству и признает власть Советов Литвы, на Съезде на Советов-власть Временного Революционного Рабочего Правительства Литвы возглавляемого тов. Минькавичюс-Калпуршюс.

2. Российское Советское Правительство выводит в отношении всех, сотрудничавших с Литвой во время гражданской войны в Российской Советской Республике, отказать Литовскому Советскому Правительству в его вооруженном содействии в борьбе за освобождение Литвы от его буржуазии.

3. Народному Комиссариату Продовольствия и Высшему Совету Народного Хозяйства поручается войти в соглашение с соответствующими органами Литовской Советской Республики на предмет установления сотрудничества между двумя Республиками.

Председатель Совета
Народных Комиссаров:

[Handwritten signature of Vladimir Lenin]

Manifesto of the 16th of December, 1918, issued by the Provisional Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government of Lithuania, on the proclamation of Soviet power and the decree of the Soviet of People's Commissars of Soviet Russia on the recognition of the independence of the Lithuanian SSR signed by Vladimir Lenin on December 22, 1918



Seeing off the Žemaičiai Regiment of the Red Army to the front (Šiauliai, 1919)

Lithuanian Council to adopt on February 16, 1918, a new resolution on the restoration of Lithuania's statehood: it neither included the proviso on perpetual alliance with Germany nor abrogated Lithuania's obligations to Germany pursuant to the resolution of December 11, 1917. On March 23, 1918, Germany recognized the Lithuanian state but on the terms of the resolution of December 11. This recognition did not restore Lithuania's statehood, and the occupation regime in Lithuania remained unchanged. The occupation authorities would not even allow the German prince Wilhelm von Urach, king-elect of Lithuania under the name of Mindaugas II (elected by the Lithuanian Council on June 4, 1918), to arrive in Lithuania.

With Germany losing the war, a revolutionary situation took shape both in it and the occupied countries. The Lithuanian workers and the rural poor, influenced by the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution and led by the Communist Party of Lithuania (founded on October 1—3, 1918), rose to fight the invaders. On October 20, 1918, the Germans, in an effort to get support for restraining the revolution, allowed the Lithuanian Council to form administrative bodies. Since von Urach could not accede to the royal throne of

Lithuania, the Lithuanian Council decided (on November 2, 1918) to leave the question of Lithuania's state system open. It was to be finally settled by a constituent assembly, or seimas, at a later date. On November 11, 1918, the first bourgeois Provisional Government of Lithuania was formed in Vilnius. It was made up of the acting presidium of the Lithuanian Council, chaired by Antanas Smetona, and a cabinet of ministers which was formed by Augustinas Voldemaras. The government had no real power. On December 26, 1918, a second cabinet of ministers representing all bourgeois parties and the right-wing Social Democrats, with the right-wing Liaudininkas (Populist) Mykolas Sleževičius as chairman, was formed.

On December 8, 1918, an underground Provisional Revolutionary Workers' and Poor Peasants' Government of Lithuania, headed by Vincas Kapsukas, was set up in Vilnius. On December 16, it published a manifesto proclaiming the overthrow of the German occupation forces and the bourgeois Lithuanian Council and the transfer of all power into the hands of the soviets representing workers and landless and land-starved peasants. The working people started to establish Soviet administrative bodies in Vilnius, Panevė-

žys, Šiauliai, and other localities. The Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR recognized the independence of Soviet Lithuania by the decree of December 22, 1918, signed by V. Lenin; it obliged all governmental bodies of the RSFSR to render the government of Soviet Lithuania and its military units all possible assistance in the struggle against the bourgeoisie. From December 1918 to January 1919 the revolutionary forces consolidated Soviet power in the major part of Lithuania. Lithuania's independence was restored on a new, Soviet, basis. The First Congress of the Soviets of Workers', Peasants' (landless and land-starved), and the Red Army Soldiers' Deputies of Lithuania, held in Vilnius on February 18—20, discussed the tasks of combating counterrevolution and elected the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of Lithuania. The Soviet government began to carry out important socialist transformations in economy and culture. Soviet Lithuania cooperated with other Soviet republics; in 1919 it was granted 200 million roubles in financial aid by the RSFSR. To combat the interventionists and domestic counterrevolution more effectively Soviet Lithuania merged with Soviet Byelorussia on February 27, 1919, into a single Lithuanian-Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (Litbel), with its capital at Vilnius. The government of Litbel was headed by Vincas Kapsukas.

In January 1919, the Lithuanian bourgeois government withdrew to Kaunas in the wake of the retreating German Army. At the same time the German and Polish interventionists, instigated by the Entente, launched attacks against Soviet power in Lithuania. A Polish counterrevolutionary revolt flared up in Vilnius, and the soviets of workers and peasants were broken up in Kaunas and in western and southwestern Lithuania. Under the patronage of the German troops units of the Lithuanian bourgeois army were being formed. On April 4, 1919, the Lithuanian Council established an office

of president of the state; Antanas Smetona was elected President. In February 1919 the German Army, later reinforced by the Lithuanian bourgeois army, mounted an offensive against Soviet Lithuania. On April 19—21 Poland captured Vilnius; by the autumn of 1919 the whole southeastern part of Soviet Lithuania had fallen under its rule. Soviet power in Lithuania was suppressed. With the aid of the imperialists the Lithuanian bourgeoisie consolidated its power over the country, except for the Vilnius and Klaipėda territories.

Bourgeois rule (1919—40). After stifling Soviet power the Lithuanian bourgeoisie dealt cruelly with the participants of the 1918—19 Socialist Revolution, particularly with the Communists. It also hampered the work of progressive trade unions and other working people's organizations, but failed to establish its immediate power. In their struggle for liberation from social oppression and for the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania the workers, labouring peasants, and soldiers were led by the Communist Party of Lithuania, which operated underground up to 1940. The working people's discontent and the intensification of class struggle burst forth in the general strike of the Kaunas workers on September 16—17, 1919, in the workers' strikes in Kaunas, Vilkaviškis, Šiauliai, Kybartai, and Vilnius (then under Polish occupation) during the second half of 1919, and culminated in the uprising of the Kaunas garrison on January 21—23, 1920. All these developments attested to the general instability of the situation in the country.

The bourgeoisie was forced to resort to maneuvers and combine the policy of repression with promises of democratic reforms. On September 30, 1919, a law on eight-hour workday was enacted to be followed, on November 12, by a law on elections to the Constituent Seimas, a body which proclaimed Lithuania a democratic republic on May 15, 1920. Its establishment terminated the existence of the pro-German Lithuanian

Council with its provisional governments and ushered in a period of the bourgeois parliamentary system.

The international position of Lithuania was very complex. Imperialist states supported the Lithuanian bourgeoisie until its troops helped the foreign interventionists in suppressing Soviet power in Lithuania. Yet, the existence of independent, if only bourgeois Lithuania, ran counter to their anti-Soviet plans. In the period before the Kolchak and Denikin armies had been routed in Russia, the Entente counted on the restoration of the old regime in Russia and supported the White Guard generals who categorically refused to apply the principle of self-determination to Lithuania and the other Baltic nations. Subsequently Poland, whose ruling circles had always been longing to annex Lithuania, began to feature prominently in the strategy of the Allied Powers, particularly in the strategies of French and American imperialists. German imperialists, posing as the fighters against Soviet Russia, were at pains to get control of the Baltic states. In fact, after the suppression of Soviet power in Lithuania not only the masses, but also the Lithuanian bourgeoisie were dissatisfied with the policy of the imperialist states.

The Lithuanian bourgeoisie resisted, however inconsistently and irresolutely, the intrigues of the imperialists. Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia refused to participate in the second crusade of the Entente against the Soviet state. In the autumn of 1919 Lithuania's bourgeois army fought against the counter-revolutionary units commanded by Colonel Bermont-Avalov, an adventurer supported by Germany, in 1919—20 it fought against the Polish Army. The only way for the Lithuanian bourgeoisie to remain in power was through improvement of relations with Soviet Russia, with which the latter, being interested in breaking the anti-Soviet alliance, complied.

On September 11, 1919, the government of Soviet Russia declared its

consent to recognize the Lithuanian bourgeois state and to conclude a peace treaty with its government. It was signed on July 12, 1920; the RSFSR recognized de jure the Lithuanian bourgeois state and its rights to the Vilnius territory and granted material aid. On July 14, 1920, the Red Army, in the course of war against Poland, captured Vilnius and promptly turned it over to Lithuania. But on October 9, 1920, Poland occupied Vilnius again. Because of the Vilnius dispute Lithuania did not maintain diplomatic relations with Poland until 1938.

When the military intervention against the Soviet state failed, the imperialist states recognized the Lithuanian state de jure in the second half of 1922. In early 1923, however, the Ambassadors' Conference of the Allied Powers resolved that Vilnius and the Vilnius territory should be retained by Poland. In January 1923 the Klaipėda territory was incorporated into Lithuania. (By the accords of the Peace Treaty of Versailles of 1919 it was detached from Germany; from 1920 to 1923 it was ruled by France in the name of the Allied Powers.) In 1924, it was acknowledged by the Ambassadors' Conference to be a Lithuanian territory but with a special autonomy status, which allowed foreign, particularly German, imperialists to interfere into Lithuania's domestic affairs.

Internally, the law on land reform adopted by the Constituent Seimas in 1922 was very important for the country's social and economic life: part of the manorial land was distributed to landless and land-starved peasants. The land reform, carried out most intensively in 1923—26, temporarily diverted part of the rural poor from revolutionary struggle, accelerated the development of capitalism in agriculture, and limited, to a certain degree, the manorial ownership of land. Maximum holdings of big landowners were fixed at 80 ha in 1922 and at 150 ha in 1929. In effect, the reform did away with the vestiges of the feudal social system.

Economic difficulties prevented many new settlers from establishing themselves in their farms. By 1937, 45 percent of them became landless again. In the wake of the land reform the position of the Lithuanian rural bourgeoisie became stronger; the authorities backed its economic activity.

The Bank of Lithuania (*Lietuvos Bankas*) and the Land Bank (*Žemės Bankas*), established as joint stock institutions with the majority of their shares held by the state, partly financed the city and rural bourgeoisie, thus stimulating the country's economic life. The German Ost mark was exchanged into Lithuania's own currency, *litas*, which was equivalent to \$ 0.10 US gold (old parity). A possibility presented itself to stabilize the economy and eliminate the country's direct financial dependence on Germany. Lithuania's treasury was burdened by the debts contracted with the Allied Powers in 1919—20 for their material and military aid. (This aid enabled the bourgeoisie to establish military units and to stifle

the socialist revolution in Lithuania.)

In 1926—27 agriculture and industry reached the prewar level. The output in metalworking, partly woodworking, and leather industry decreased, as they had been separated from the markets of the Soviet state. Industry mostly satisfied local needs. In the 1930s, in addition to the export of agricultural produce and timber, the export of the products of food-processing industry (meat and dairy products) increased.

In 1940, the gross industrial output increased by a factor of 2.6 as compared to 1913, with consumer goods comprising the bulk of the increase, whereas the output of heavy industry rose only marginally (over 10 percent). In 1939, there were 1,675 industrial enterprises with about 40,000 workers on the territory of present-day Lithuania. The food industry accounted for 47.6 percent of the industrial output, light industry for 22.8 percent, machine building and metalworking for 11.7 percent, woodworking for 4.8 percent, and other branches of industry for 13.1



Harvesting rye in Šiauliai District (1924)

percent. In the generation and consumption of electric power Lithuania occupied one of the last places in Europe. Owners of the electric power stations charged excessively for electricity, which was very expensive.

The state increasingly supported big monopolies under the Lithuanian bourgeoisie — the joint stock company Mais-tas (most of its shares were held by the state) and the cooperative associations Pienocentras and Lietūkis. In 1939, the exports of these three monopolies accounted for 77 percent of the total export value of the Lithuanian bourgeois state. The Lithuanian bourgeoisie was firmly established in agriculture, banks, and foreign trade. Its positions in industry and home trade became stronger, but on the whole these sectors were dominated by the bourgeoisie of Lithuania's national minorities.

Foreign capital increasingly penetrated into Lithuania's economy. As of 1937, foreign investments in Lithuania's economy amounted to 52 million litas (30 percent of the capital of all joint

stock institutions) and as of 1940, 35.7 million litas or 17 percent. In 1939 (the Klaipėda territory excluded), 83.1 percent of the shares of the electric power stations was held by Belgian capitalists; 67.1 percent of the shares in the chemical industry was also owned by foreigners (mostly Swedish capitalists). Capitalists from Germany, the USA, and other countries had invested less.

Agriculture was greatly dependent on foreign market. In 1919—29 the main branches were grain and flax growing, dairy farming, pig raising, and poultry farming. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, with the fall of grain and flax prices on foreign markets, Lithuania began to intensify cattle and pig raising and poultry farming. Land cultivation was reorganized to meet the demands of livestock raising. On the territory of the present-day Lithuanian SSR, in 1939, there were 4,430,000 ha of farming land, of which 3,070,000 ha was arable land (2,591,000 ha under crops and 479,000 ha of fallow and idle land), 790,000 ha was meadows, 265,000 ha was pasture,



The 1930s: construction of the highway Kaunas—Klaipėda

and 44,000 ha was orchards. As of 1940, the average yield per cow was about 1,400 kg milk a year. The productivity of domestic animals on big farms considerably exceeded that on small farms.

In 1930, 9.9 percent of all farms (excluding those under 1 ha) had no agricultural implements. Even large-scale farms could hardly afford tractors (there were only 544 of them in 1930), and the horse was the main draft force in rural areas. In 1919—39, almost all the villages of Lithuania were scattered into roughly 150,000 farmsteads or homesteads.

Lithuania remained an agrarian country. As of the beginning of 1926, out of 2,227,500 inhabitants of Lithuania (with the Klaipėda territory but without the Vilnius territory) 84 percent were rural dwellers; at the beginning of 1939 out of 3,080,000 inhabitants, including both territories, 77 percent lived in rural areas. Economically active population accounted for 68 percent of the total. (Data on social

structure of Lithuania's population are given in the table below.)

Most of the workers (proletarians) were farmhands. There were 79,000 workers employed in industry, construction, and crafts in the whole of Lithuania including the Vilnius and Klaipėda territories (1939). With the industry but poorly developed, there were dozens of thousands of permanently unemployed in towns; in rural areas spare farm labour amounted to 200,000. In 1923—39 about 80,000 people emigrated.

In 1920—26, Lithuania was a bourgeois parliamentary state. The Constituent Seimas (1920—22) was succeeded by the First Seimas (1922—23), the Second Seimas (1923—26), and the Third Seimas (1926—27). In 1919—22 (except from March to July 1920), throughout Lithuania and from August 1922 to July 1926 in roughly half of the country and the city of Kaunas, special security regulations, amounting to martial law, were in force. With the constitution suspended, the police, secu-

Class structure of the population of Lithuania (as of the beginning of the year)

	Population (absolute figures)		%	
	1926*	1940**	1926*	1940**
Industrial and agricultural workers including landowners with holdings up to 2 ha	621,400	985,700	27.9	33.7
City and rural semi-proletarians mainly poor peasants (2—5 ha) and small holders (5—10 ha)	507,900	658,200	22.8	22.5
Middle peasants (10—20 ha and two-thirds of the mixed-group farmers with 20—30 ha), salary workers, working intellectuals, small traders, artisans	837,500	976,900	37.6	33.4
Owners of small industrial and trade enterprises (industrial enterprises with 5—10 hired workers, trade enterprises with annual turnover not exceeding 250,000 litas), <i>buožės</i> (prosperous farmers, owners of 30—100 ha and one-third of the mixed-group owners of 20—30 ha)	240,600	283,700	10.8	9.7
Owners of medium-sized enterprises, bankers, merchants, big farmers and landowners (100 ha and over), top bureaucrats (officials, functionaries)	20,100	20,500	0.9	0.7
Total:	2,227,500	2,925,000	100.0	100.0

* Excluding the Vilnius territory

** Excluding the Klaipėda territory

rity police, and military commandants resorted to arbitrary rule. Workers' strikes and demonstrations were forbidden, the revolutionary press was persecuted, and active participants of the revolutionary workers' movement, particularly Communists, were arrested. In 1919—26, of 729 persons, tried for revolutionary and antifascist activity, 702 were Communists and members of the Communist Youth League. A mere membership of the CPL incurred from 4 to 8 years of imprisonment, while active communist work could bring on from 8 to 15 years in prison, imprisonment for life, or execution by a firing squad.

In 1920—26, the conservatives of Christian Democratic political orientation prevailed in the seimas and the government; their leader Aleksandras Stulginskis was the President of the Republic in 1920—26. The Christian Democratic Party, the most important party of Christian Democratic orientation, acted together with the Farmer's Union and the Labour Federation of

Lithuania (both founded 1919) in forming a coalition government with the Socialist Liaudininkai (Socialist Populist Democratic Party of Lithuania; founded 1917), which ruled from 1920 to 1922. The Christian Democrats domineered the coalition, which caused discontent among the rank and file of the Liaudininkai Party: early in 1922 its leaders withdrew from the coalition. In the First Seimas elected in October 1922 the Christian Democrats failed to poll a majority and dissolved the seimas.

In the same period the reactionary elements, copying the Italian Fascists, threatened to use violence, circulated profascist leaflets. In 1923 the Christian Democrats won the elections to the Second Seimas. From May 1923 to June 1924, Lithuania was ruled by a coalition government formed by the Christian Democrats and the Liaudininkai (the Peasant Populist Union of Lithuania, founded in 1922). When the coalition broke up, the Christian Democrats ruled alone until 1926. The period was characterized by a ferocious clerical reaction.



The 1920s: Klaipėda sea port



Monument to the Communists Karolis Požela, Juozas Greifenbergeris, Kazys Giedrys, and Rapolas Carnas, executed by the fascists in 1926. A sculptural group by Bronius Vyšniauskas and Napoleonas Petrulis (1973)

The leading force of the working people in their struggle against bourgeois oppression was the Communist Party of Lithuania. In an effort to create a united workers' front for the struggle against the increasing clerical reaction, the CPL, as early as 1923, pointed to the danger of fascism to Lithuania and urged the Lithuanian workers to resist the onslaught of capitalism and the threat of fascism. Operating from the underground, the CPL was not numerous but its influence with the masses was substantial: in the elections to the First Seimas (October 1922) five members of the CPL, representatives of left-wing workers, were elected. They formed, in the seimas, a militant faction called Kuopininkai, or the Workers' Kuopa (company). In 1923, the government dissolved the seimas and arrested the members of the faction together with the candidates of the Kuopininkai to the Second Seimas (over 150 people).

The popular discontent with the Christian Democratic administration surfaced during the elections to the Third Seimas, when power went over to the Liaudininkai and the Social Democrats (Prime Minister Mykolas Slezevičius, President of the Republic Kazys Grinius). The new government abolished the martial law, proclaimed amnesty for political prisoners, refused to recognize the Pope's act establishing the Lithuanian church province without Vilnius, signed a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union (September 28, 1926), and introduced civil registry. Elementary schooling was made obligatory, and salaries to the clergy were to be discontinued from January 1, 1927. At the same time the government compromised with the reactionary forces, hindered the revolutionary movement, refused to legalize the CPL.

In an attempt to suppress the increasing revolutionary movement the Tautininkai Party and the Christian

Democratic Party, aided by the reactionary military officers, staged a fascist coup d'état on December 17, 1926. The Liaudininkai and the Social Democrats handed the power over to the organizers of the coup d'état without resistance imparting legitimacy to the fascist regime. Antanas Smetona became the President of the state (1926—40) and Augustinas Voldemaras the first Prime Minister of the fascist cabinet, which ruled from 1927 to 1929. Mass arrests of Communists and other antifascists began, and court-martials and military tribunals were in operation from 1927 to June 15, 1940 (1,622 persons, out of 2,367 tried for revolutionary activity, were Communists and members of the CYL of Lithuania). On December 27, 1926, the leaders of the CPL and the CYL of Lithuania — Karolis Požela, Juozas Greifenbergeris, Kazys Giedrys, and Rapolas Čarnas — were executed. In January 1927 a concentration camp in Varniai was established (operated until 1932). All legal revolutionary trade unions were dissolved during the first months of 1927.

The anti-Communist attitude of the left-wing Social Democrats and the left-wing Liaudininkai and their adventurous tactics had an adverse effect on the antifascist struggle, as proved by the abortive antifascist uprising in Tauragė (September 1927) and other futile attempts to overthrow the fascist government. The revolutionary movement was further impaired by the Plečkaitininkai group, adherents of A. Plečkaitis, who was a henchman of Polish imperialists.

The fascist regime lasted till 1940; it was a overt dictatorship of reactionary bourgeoisie. Immediately after the coup d'état representatives of the Christian Democrats and the Ūkininkai (Agrarian) Party were included in the Cabinet of Ministers; in April of 1927 they were removed from power. The Tautininkai groupings (adherents of A. Smetona and A. Voldemaras) ruled from May 3, 1927. As a result of the rivalry for leadership between A. Smetona and A. Voldemaras the latter was

dismissed, and from September 23, 1929. Juozas Tūbelis took over as Prime Minister. Just before the collapse of the bourgeois regime — from March 1939 till June 1940 — there were successive so-called common-interest governments, which, apart from the Tautininkai (Nationalists), included right-wingers of the Liaudininkai and the Christian Democrats. The Third Seimas, although stripped of power, was still in action until April 1927. From 1927 till 1936 there was no seimas at all, and from 1936 to 1940 there functioned a fascist seimas composed of the adherents of A. Smetona and his pawns.

The economic policy of the fascist governments expressed the interests of big factory owners, landowners, and *buožės* (wealthy peasants employing hired labour); monopolies were encouraged and supported. The parcelling out of manors was slowed down, the maximum holdings of land allowed to landowners were increased from 80 to 150 ha, and monetary compensation for the expropriated land was introduced. In the course of the land reform the emphasis was laid on the scattering of villages into individual farmsteads. Workers' conditions worsened, and small farmers became increasingly impoverished.

At first foreign trade was mostly conducted with Germany (1929; 59.4 percent of Lithuania's total exports). Attempting to exert political pressure upon Lithuania, Germany began, in 1933, to decrease the quotas of food-stuffs imported from Lithuania, raised customs duties, and severely limited the transit of Lithuanian exports through its territory. From 1934, Great Britain became Lithuania's chief partner in trade (in 1929, 17.4 percent of Lithuania's exports, in 1936 48.5 percent; Lithuania's imports from Great Britain were respectively 8.5 percent and 36.5 percent).

From 1936, when Lithuania began to compromise with the Hitlerites, its economic ties with Germany were expanding again. As Lithuania practically exported only farm produce, the impe-

rialist states easily imposed their own terms of inadequate exchange. The world economic crisis painfully affected Lithuania in 1931—35: the prices of goods and the volume of exports fell down, the number of bankruptcies and compulsory sales increased, unemployment grew, and workers' wages were cut.

With the people's standard of living falling and exploitation increasing, the workers' class struggle intensified. The results of the election to the councils of sick-pay offices in 1931 and 1934 showed the influence of the Communists to be mounting. The antifascist movement expressed itself through the 1935—36 peasants' strike, the demonstrations and the general political strike led by the CPL, which took place on June 18—20, 1936, in Kaunas. The CPL began, particularly after the Seventh Congress of the Communist International in 1935, to employ the tactics of an antifascist popular front which was being formed on the basis of the united workers' front. In 1937 the programme of the popular front proposed by the Communists was supported not only by the CPL, but also by the CYL of Lithuania, the Red Aid, left-wingers of the Liaudininkai and the Youth Union, and a group of antifascist intellectuals.

The ruling circles, in their struggle against the revolutionary movement, were at pains to make fascism all-pervading in the country: laws of 1931 and 1934 on local administration, a law of 1934 on sick-pay offices, and a law of 1933 on employment were enacted; all workers' organizations, but those controlled by the Federantai and Tautininkai, were banned in 1934. The majority of the Tautininkai, the ruling party, openly praised Italian Fascism, while the adherents of A. Voldemaras acted as undisguised supporters of Hitlerism. In 1931, on the model of Fascist Italy, Smetona cast himself as the leader of the nation. Every effort was made to strengthen the Tautininkai Party: new nationalist organizations of the party, with the aim of turning them

into popular ones, were founded. To enhance their influence the Tautininkai made use of the Šauliai Union (or Home Guard, a paramilitary organization, established in 1919). In 1936, all other bourgeois and petit bourgeois parties were banned. The Tautininkai Party sought to build up its influence through reactionary corporations formed along occupational lines — the Chamber of Trade, Industry, and Crafts, founded in 1925; the Chamber of Agriculture, 1926; and the Labour Chamber, 1936 — but they failed to create a broad social backing for the regime. There was disagreement even among fascist groups manifest in the abortive putsches by adherents of A. Voldemaras. The Concordat of Lithuania and the Vatican of September 27, 1927, consolidated the authority of the Catholic Church over the public life. Intellectual life was ridden by clerical and nationalistic ideologies. Financially, the bourgeois authorities contributed little to the development of culture and arts. Nevertheless, alongside the reactionary bourgeois culture a democratic culture flourished, and the beginnings of a socialist culture came into being.

In 1920—40, Lithuania was several times on the verge of losing its statehood. It was threatened by the aggressive circles of bourgeois Poland backed by the Western imperialist states, and from 1933 by Nazi Germany whose eastward drive was being whetted up by the same powers. Lithuania could preserve its statehood only by relying on the Soviet Union; on several occasions even the most reactionary circles of Lithuanian bourgeoisie could not afford to reject its help. The Nonaggression and Neutrality Pact of 1926 between Lithuania and the USSR was prolonged on May 6, 1931, and again on April 6, 1934. The Lithuanian bourgeoisie deliberately kept the relations with the Soviet Union on a low level for fear they might have an intensifying effect on the revolutionary movement. The Lithuanian government, prompted by the West, increasingly yielded to the

Polish and German aggressors' claims. On March 19, 1938, it accepted the Polish ultimatum of March 17 on the establishment of diplomatic relations with Poland. On March 23, 1939, Nazi Germany seized the Klaipėda territory.

The policy of compromises with the imperialists pursued by the government of Lithuania aroused general indignation in the country, the class struggle of the working people intensified, and a crisis of the bourgeois system set in. In these circumstances the CPL began to organize an antifascist front rallying under its colours not only the left-wing forces, but all patriots and champions of Lithuania's statehood.

When Germany unleashed World War II on September 1, 1939, and Poland collapsed, Germany sought Lithuania to be recognized as its sphere of influence. On September 20 the Hitlerites drafted a defence agreement which provided for Lithuania's transformation into a German protectorate and for the immediate signing of a military convention between the two countries. The Hitlerites' plans were frustrated by the Soviet Union which proposed mutual-aid pacts to the Baltic states. The complex international situation and pressure by the popular masses at home compelled the Lithuanian government to sign a mutual-aid treaty with the USSR (October 10, 1939). In accordance with the treaty the Vilnius territory was transferred to Lithuania, and the USSR undertook to protect Lithuania from imperialist aggression. For this purpose the Red Army units were stationed in Lithuania. Both states undertook not to participate in any coalition directed against either of the contracting parties. The treaty enabled Lithuania, if only for the time being, to avoid Nazi aggression.

The war disrupted Lithuania's foreign trade and adversely affected its economy and the working people's standard of living. At the same time, with the imperialist states engaged in internecine warfare, their influence on Lithuania weakened, and the Lithua-

nian bourgeoisie could no longer rely on their aid in suppressing the growing revolutionary movement. At the turn of 1940, the fascist government of Lithuania, together with Latvia and Estonia, established an anti-Soviet bloc and sought the support of Germany. The Lithuanian intelligence service came into direct contacts with the Nazi Gestapo, kept the Soviet military units under constant surveillance, engaged in provocative actions against the Soviet soldiers.

On April 17, 1940, a trade agreement between Lithuania and Germany was concluded, which directed the bulk of Lithuania's exports to Germany. On April 24 and May 7, 1940, new laws, modelled on the similar German laws allowing for the introduction of compulsory labour, were enacted. *Kulturverband*, a paramilitary nationalistic German organization operating in Lithuania from 1924, stepped up its activity. The plans by A. Smetona and other reactionaries to cede Lithuania to Germany and to abrogate the 1939 Mutual-aid Pact constituted a serious menace not only to Lithuania but to the Soviet Union as well. In a note of June 14, 1940, the Soviet government raised a question of forming a government, able and willing to observe the 1939 Mutual-aid Pact. It pointed to a necessity of stationing an additional contingent of Soviet troops in Lithuania in order to guarantee the security of both states. Antanas Smetona and some other members of the government intended to put up an armed resistance to the Red Army; they were not supported by the Lithuanian Army under the command of Vincas Vitkauskas. The crisis of the bourgeois system became more acute. Indignation at the reactionary policy of the fascist government, the grave economic position of the working people, and the threat of Hitlerite aggression were instrumental in rallying all strata of the population into a single revolutionary stream, led by the CPL. The bourgeois government collapsed. On June 15, 1940, President



Rally of the Kaunas workers in support of the decisions of the People's Seimas

A. Smetona with some of his ministers and other reactionaries fled to Germany. A socialist revolution started in Lithuania.

Restoration of Soviet power. Initial period of socialist construction (1940—41). Internationally and internally isolated, deserted by the army, shocked by the disarray of the government, the Lithuanian bourgeoisie alone could hardly confront the revolutionary proletariat and its allies. A possibility arose for peaceful advancement of the socialist revolution. The CPL was the leader of the revolution, its driving forces being the working class and the poverty-stricken peasantry. The middle strata in towns and in the countryside also favoured the revolution: they were looking forward to democratic reforms and sought to have the threat of economic breakdown and the menace of enslavement by Nazi Germany eliminated.

On June 15—17, 1940, the power of the bourgeoisie collapsed. On June 16 the Secretariat of the CPL Central Committee discussed the formation of a new government. On June 17 a joint session of representatives of the CPL and participants of the antifascist movement decided to nominate Justas Paleckis, an antifascist leader, Prime Minister. On June 17 Antanas Merkys, the acting president from June 15 under the bourgeois constitution of Lithuania, asked Justas Paleckis to form a government. On June 17 Justas Paleckis formed the People's Government, which was approved by A. Merkys; Justas Paleckis took over from Antanas Merkys the presidency

The People's Government guided by the CPL and supported by the working people functioned as an instrument of the proletariat, strengthened Lithuania's friendly relations with the Soviet Union, gradually eliminated the old

apparatus of the state, and formed new bodies of power capable of defending the people's interests. In many cases those bodies, for the time being, were the old government offices headed by the working people who had distinguished themselves in revolutionary activity.

The People's Government legalized the CPL, the CYL, and trade unions, released political prisoners, and established workers' supervision over banks and business enterprises; it also dissolved the reactionary bourgeois organizations, organized people's militia, initiated democratic changes in the army. (On July 3, 1940, it was reorganized into the People's Army of Lithuania.) The government focussed its attention on people's wellbeing: an eight-hour workday was instituted, workers' wages were increased by 10—15 percent, and rent was reduced considerably. It also concerned itself with raising cultural level of the population as well as with developing national democratic culture and the economy.

In the elections to the People's Seimas held on July 14—15 candidates of the Democratic Alliance of Working People, led by the Communists, received 99.2 percent of the votes. On July 21—23, 1940, the People's Seimas at its first session adopted the decrees on the establishment of Soviet power, on the foundation of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, on Lithuania's application to enter the USSR, on the nationalization of banks and large-scale industry. Legally, these resolutions of the People's Seimas signified the victory of the socialist revolution in Lithuania and outlined subsequent socialist construction. A transitional period from capitalism to socialism began.

On August 3, 1940, the Lithuanian SSR was admitted into the USSR as a Union republic with equal rights. The lands, ceded to Byelorussia in 1939 but inhabited mainly by Lithuanians, were transferred to Lithuania. On August 25, 1940, the Extraordinary Session of the People's Seimas adopted the Constitu-



Liudas Adomuskas, Chairman of the People's Seimas of Lithuania, signing a declaration on Lithuania's entry into the USSR (1940)

tion of the Lithuanian SSR and declared the People's Seimas to be the Provisional Supreme Soviet. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic was elected, and the Supreme Soviet established the Council of People's Commissars.

In accordance with the resolution of the Political Bureau of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) of October 8, the CPL was admitted into the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik).

On January 12, 1941, the first elections in the Lithuanian SSR to the USSR Supreme Soviet were held. On February 5—9 the Fifth Congress of the CP(B)L discussed issues of socialist construction in the Lithuanian SSR. The reestablishment of Soviet power, as well as the admission of Lithuania into the USSR, provided conditions for the reshaping of the country's political and economic life. The country's economy was reorganized along socialist lines: big industrial, commercial, and other capitalist enterprises were nationalized, and the urban bourgeoisie was deprived of its economic basis. The industrialization of the national economy began.

Unemployment was speedily reduced. (The number of industrial workers increased more than twofold, and 56,000 unemployed got jobs.) In September and October 1940, with the promulgation of the Soviet land reform, the large-scale land ownership was abolished, about 607,000 ha was added to the state land resources, half of the land was given to 75,000 landless and land-starved peasants. In rural areas the balance of class forces underwent a change: the big bourgeoisie disappeared, and the economic position of *buožės*, their holdings being limited to 30 ha, was undermined. The first centres of socialist agriculture began to appear: in 1941 there were 51 state farms; in early 1941, 42 machine-and-tractor stations and 262 machine-and-draft-horse stations were in operation; the first collective farms were established. Cultural revolution began. The development of socialist culture was influenced by the multinational socialist culture of the USSR. On January 16, 1941, the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR was established.

The tense international situation had an adverse effect on the socialist recon-



Delegation of the People's Seimas of Lithuania at the Seventh Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in the Kremlin (August 1940)

struction in Lithuania. Fascist Germany was concentrating its troops on the frontier with the USSR. In the summer of 1940 Lithuania's bourgeoisie did not dare yet to resist the socialist reconstruction. At the end of 1940, it began to organize a counterrevolutionary underground hoping to restore capitalism with the Nazi assistance. The reactionaries who had fled to Germany during the 1940 Socialist Revolution were most active in rallying antipopular forces.

With the counterrevolutionary forces becoming increasingly aggressive, the government of the Lithuanian SSR was compelled to resort to extraordinary measures. Just before the Great Patriotic War some of the counterrevolutionary elements were deported from Lithuania; as the political situation was extremely complex, these measures in some cases were mistakenly applied against innocent people.

Great Patriotic War (1941—45). On June 22, 1941, the very first day of the war, the Lithuanian SSR was invaded by German troops. The Lithuanian national units, the 29th Territorial Rifle Corps and others, together with the frontier forces and the Red Army units stationed in Lithuania took part in the fierce defensive combats. The working people of Lithuania rendered support to the Red Army, and armed detachments of Soviet activists were formed. As the entire territory of Lithuania was occupied by the Hitlerite troops during the first week of the hostilities only 20,000 people managed to escape to the interior of the Soviet Union; subsequently they served in the Red Army or worked in enterprises, offices, or on farms. The CP(B)L Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, the Government of the Lithuanian SSR, and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League continued their work in the interior of the USSR.

The Hitlerite military units, which had occupied the territory of the Lithuanian SSR, were aided by the Front

of Lithuanian Activists, a fascist organization of bourgeois nationalists founded on June 17, 1940, in Berlin. During the occupation period about 20 police battalions numbering 8,000 were organized and used by the fascists mostly for punitive actions. The invaders were gladly welcomed by the reactionary Catholic clergy; the most active collaborators were such leaders of the church as bishops Vincentas Brizgys and Vincentas Padolskis and Archbishop Juozas Skvireckas. In Kaunas the so-called provisional government headed by the clerical Juozas Ambrazevičius was formed; it was not, however, recognized by the occupation administration. The government promulgated denationalization laws, issued racial regulations on Jews, and urged the nationalistic paramilitary units to take part in the mass murder of Soviet people. It was dissolved by the invaders on August 5, 1941.

On July 17, 1941, the so-called *Ostland* (Eastern Territory) roughly corresponding to the occupied Baltic Republics and the territory of Byelorussia, was formed; the Lithuanian SSR was incorporated into it as a "general province", headed by General Commissar A. von Renteln. By the orders of August 13 and 19, issued by the Governor General of Ostland H. Lohse, all the state and public property in Ostland was confiscated and transferred to the civilian occupation authorities; some of the former owners were appointed managers. According to the *Ost* plan, Lithuania was to be colonized and germanized within 20 to 30 years, and part of its population was to be exterminated.

Under A. von Renteln an institution of general assessors known as the Lithuanian "self-government", with Petras Kubiliūnas as the first "general assessor", was formed from Lithuanian collaborationists. Bodies of the Lithuanian "self-government" were obedient executors of the will of the invaders. With their aid the Hitlerites terrorized Communists, supporters of Soviet power, and other inhabitants; they set about

destructing Lithuanian culture and pursued a policy of colonization. German was made the official language. By the order of General Assessor J. Paukštis of March 3, 1942, all office employees who had no command of German were considered not fit to hold their posts and were dismissed. On March 17, 1943, the occupation authorities closed all higher educational establishments. During the occupation the German fascists and their henchmen murdered about 470,000 civilians (among them, 370,000 inhabitants of Soviet Lithuania) and about 230,000 prisoners of war; 70,000 persons were transported to Germany for forced labour. In Aukštieji Paneriai (Vilnius suburb) about 100,000 persons were murdered, in the Kaunas Ninth Fort about 80,000, in the Kaunas Sixth Fort about 35,000, in Vidugiris Forest near Alytus and in Alytus Forest about 95,000.

The Lithuanian working people answered fascist terror and plundering with sabotage and the refusal to supply agricultural products; they ruined Hitlerite mobilization plans by evading conscription. In 1941 a partisan movement began. On November 26, 1942, the headquarters of the Lithuanian partisan movement, headed by Antanas Sniečkus, was set up in Moscow. From April 1943 the partisan movement in Lithuania was directed by the Operations Group of the CP(B)L Central Committee; on January 6, 1944, the Operations Group was transformed into the Northern Regional Underground Committee of the CP(B)L (First Secretary Motiejus Šumauskas) and the Southern Regional Underground Committee of the CP(B)L (First Secretary Genrikas Zimanas).

More than 10,000 people took part in the partisan and antifascist struggle in 94 partisan detachments and groups operating in Lithuania during the years of occupation. They derailed 577 troop trains, killed more than 14,000 enemy soldiers, officers, and collaborationists of the invaders, saved thousands of Soviet people from death or fascist en-



Soldiers of the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division of the Red Army near Orel (1943)



Nazi military train derailed by the partisans (1943)



Battles in the streets of Klaipėda (1945)



Partisans in the streets of liberated Vilnius (1944)



Local population welcomes soldiers of the Red Army near Siauliai (1944)



Vilnius devastated by the Nazis (1944)

slavement, blew up railways and bridges, and destroyed or damaged lots of military equipment and communication lines. Seven partisans and antifascist leaders of the underground were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union; Marija Melnikaitė was the first to be honoured, the others were Stanislovas Apyvala, Bronislovas Urbanavičius, Juozas Aleksonis, Hubertas Borisa, Alfonsas Čeponis, and Juozas Vitas. Over 1,800 partisans and liaison messengers were awarded orders and medals.

Infuriated by the scale of the resistance, the Hitlerites resorted to punitive raids burning about 20 villages of the Lithuanian SSR, the three most tragic being Ablinga (on June 23, 1941), Miliūnai (on October 13, 1941), and Pirčiupiai (on June 3, 1944, 119 people were burnt alive here).

Part of the Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists gravitated toward the imperialist states of the West, simultaneously trying to exert their influence on the popular resistance movement. The so-called bourgeois underground resistance organizations (the Supreme Liberation Committee of Lithuania and others) expanded their activities. Organizationally, they did nothing to harm the Hitlerites and confined themselves to prejudicing the Lithuanians against Soviet power, thus impeding the active struggle against the invaders and their collaborationists.

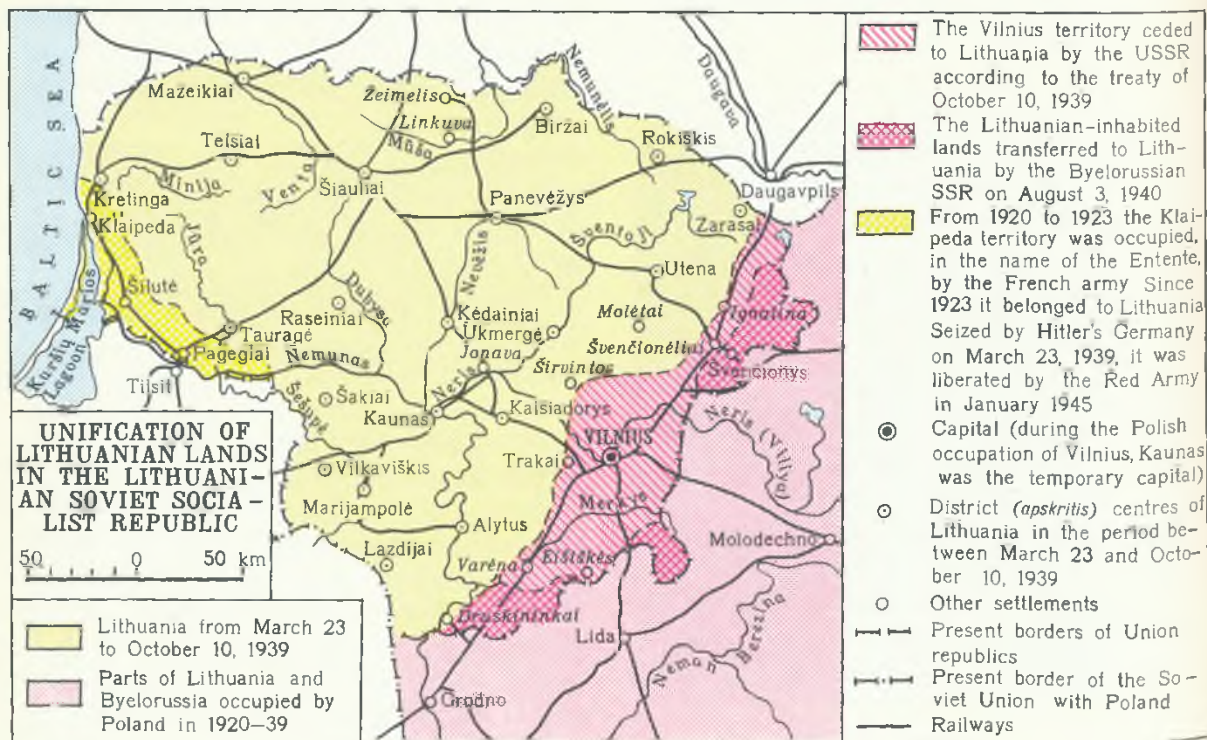
The Red Army was the main force that routed the Hitlerite invaders. In its ranks fought the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division, a national unit activated in 1942. At different times within the armies of the Briansk, Central, Kalinin, Leningrad, and the First Baltic fronts it covered in battle 386 km, liberated 648 settlements, killed or wounded 30,000 and took prisoner about 12,000 enemy soldiers and officers and destroyed lots of military equipment. Over 13,000 soldiers of the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division were awarded orders and medals of the USSR, and 12 received the title Hero of the Soviet Union. The Red Army liberated Vilnius

on July 3, 1944 (11 partisan detachments of the Lithuanian SSR fought in the battles), Kaunas on August 1, and Klaipėda on January 28, 1945 (the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division took part in this operation). For the first time in the history of Lithuania the Vilnius and Klaipėda territories were united in the Lithuanian state. About 80,000 Soviet soldiers perished in the 1944—45 battles for Soviet Lithuania. When the Lithuanian SSR was liberated more than 100,000 men joined the Red Army in 1944—45. They took part in many battles of the Great Patriotic War and together with other Soviet soldiers stormed *Reichstag*.

When retreating, the invaders looted and sent to Germany factory equipment and raw materials, blew up or burnt down enterprises, and laid towns waste. About 90 percent of the power plants were destroyed, 1,148 bridges were blown up, and all transportation means were wrecked or taken to Germany. The port of Klaipėda suffered most. In the wake of the battles about 80,000 buildings were left in ruins: Vilnius lost 40 percent and Klaipėda 60 percent of their housing; Šiauliai, Raseiniai, Vilkaviškis, Skuodas, and Šakiai were almost entirely wiped off the face of

the earth; and Utena, Zarasai, Marijampolė (now Kapsukas), Švenčionys, Biržai, Kalvarija, and Kretinga lay in ruins. The total material damage amounted to 17 billion roubles (in 1941 prices). The Hitlerites and their henchmen forced many inhabitants of Lithuania to withdraw to Germany with them; some people, influenced by fascist propaganda, left their homeland of their own accord. In accordance with the agreement of September 22, 1944, between the Lithuanian SSR and Poland a number of the inhabitants of the Vilnius territory, mostly Poles, moved to Poland. Towns were destitute of manpower, and the shortage of skilled workers was acute.

While the war was still going on, Lithuania, aided by the other Soviet republics, restored its railways, highways, and major bridges and communication lines. It received the necessary means of transportation, particularly trucks; in 1945 their number increased by a factor of 4 as compared to the pre-war period. In August 1944, a Lithuanian civil aviation unit began to operate in Vilnius. Power trains, provided by the USSR State Defence Committee, supplied Kaunas and Vilnius enterprises and some residential areas with electri-



city. The 200 million roubles, granted to the Lithuanian SSR by the Government of the USSR, enabled to meet the most urgent economic and cultural needs. Long before the liberation, national Soviet cadres were trained in the interior of the USSR. But their numbers were insufficient and after the liberation, when the war was still raging outside Lithuania, many Lithuanians, former partisans and demobilized soldiers of the Red Army, although lacking in experience, were sent to work in the local administrative, party, and CYL bodies. At the request of the Central Committee of the CP(B)L, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) and the people's commissariats of the USSR, between August 1, 1944 and April 1, 1945, sent more than 6,000 experienced party workers and economic experts (Lithuanians, Russians, Ukrainians, etc.) to Lithuania; they helped Lithuanians to restore the war-ravaged national economy and build socialism.

The socialist sector of industry, which had been badly damaged, could not be restored straightaway. The private sector lingered on in the economy of Lithuania during the war and the first postwar years. By the decree of November 30, 1944, issued by the government of the Lithuanian SSR, private enterprises had no right to hire more than ten workers. At that time the private sector accounted for 10 percent of the gross industrial output and for 31 percent of the commodity turnover. The immense task of rebuilding the economy and creating normal living conditions could be solved only if the consequences of the fascist occupation were eliminated, local bodies of Soviet power re-established, socialist system of agriculture and public ownership of land restored, and Soviet institutions of culture and education revived. The Lithuanian Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) headed (till March 1946) by Mikhail Suslov, which operated from November 1944 to March 1947

in Vilnius, rendered considerable help in solving these problems. On August 30, 1944, the Supreme Soviet passed the law "On Overcoming the Effects of the German Occupation on Agriculture of the Lithuanian SSR", which abolished all decrees of the occupation administration on land ownership. The land, which had been granted to peasants by the Soviet government in 1940—41 and expropriated later by the invaders, was restored to them together with cattle, agricultural implements, and a part of the 1944 harvest. A maximum holding for a farm was limited to 30 ha of land (considering soil quality and locality, the holding could be reduced to 20 ha; for collaborationists of the invaders it was restricted to 5 ha). Land was distributed to landless and land-starved peasants. The socialist sector of agriculture - state and auxiliary farms, machine-and-tractor stations, machine-and-draft-horse stations — was being restored. All help was granted to the new settlers and farmers who had suffered most from the war.

The new agrarian reform was carried out in the context of an intense class struggle. The enemies of the working people, primarily former collaborationists of the invaders — the Lithuanian and Polish bourgeois nationalists — supported by *buožės*, as well as the reactionary Catholic clergy, set up armed bands; Germany and the reactionary circles of other imperialist states supplied them with arms and supported them politically and morally. Members of the bands cruelly dealt with party and Soviet activists, new settlers, and other peasants loyal to Soviet power. By the decree of the CP(B)L Central Committee issued on August 24, 1944, people's defence detachments were locally formed to fight back the armed nationalistic underground. Along with fighting the counterrevolution, measures were taken to win back to the Soviet side the people who had fallen under the influence of the nationalistic propaganda or hesitated. Despite the nationalist terror the working people were ac-

tive in supporting all measures taken by the authorities. In 1944 the peasants of the Lithuanian SSR delivered agricultural produce to the state orderly and in good time. The subscription plan of the Fourth War Loan was considerably exceeded. Higher education establishments of the Lithuanian SSR as well as other important centres of culture, education, and science, which had been closed or destroyed by the invaders, were reopened before the end of the war.

Building socialism in Lithuania (1945—51). After World War II, the overcoming of the political and economic effects of the fascist occupation, the restoration of Lithuania's economy, and the strengthening of the Soviet system speeded up. The consolidation of the Soviet system became manifest in the February 1946 elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (35 deputies from the Lithuanian SSR were elected), the February 1947 elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR (98 percent of the votes were cast in favour of the Communist and nonparty bloc), as well as the January 18, 1948, elections to the local soviets (98.7 percent of votes were in favour of the candidates). Until 1948, there were no elected local government bodies, and their functions had been performed by executive committees appointed by the government of the Lithuanian SSR.

The working people took an active part in the rebuilding of industry and towns (in 1946—50, the Vilnius residents alone devoted 6.1 million hours of their own time to clearing and rebuilding the city). In 1945, the gross industrial output reached 40 percent of its prewar level, but the enterprises were small — there was not a single one employing more than 500 workers. On October 21, 1945, the port of Klaipėda received its first ship, in April 1946 the first vessels of the future fleet arrived from other Soviet republics.

On August 6, 1946, the Sixth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR approved the Fourth Five-

year Plan (1946—50) for the restoration and development of Lithuania's national economy. One of the main economic targets was socialist industrialization providing a firm material and technical foundation for socialism. As a result of the national policy conducted by the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) and the Government of the USSR, the Lithuanian SSR was able to capitalize on the aid by those Soviet republics, which had, by that time, created the material and technical base and could share trained cadres and experience in organizing socialist production. During the postwar years Lithuania's weighty imports of raw materials and manufactured goods from other republics sharply contrasted with its meagre exports, mostly farm produce and timber. The industrial development of the Lithuanian SSR was considerably accelerated by the decree "On the Rebuilding of Vilnius, Capital of the Lithuanian SSR" passed by the Council of Ministers of the USSR on March 20, 1948.

The restoration and development of Lithuania's national economy went along with its socialist reconstruction. Industry was supplied with up-to-date equipment. Metalworking, machine building, and light industry were renovated. The thermal power plants of Vilnius, Petrašiūnai, Klaipėda, and Rėkyva were rebuilt. In the course of reconstruction many plants of light, food-processing, wood-products, and building-materials industries were expanded: the Metalas (now the J. Greifenbergeris Machine-building Plant), the Priekalas and the Pergalė in Kaunas, and the Komunaras in Vilnius, all metalworking and machine-building enterprises; the Gulbė and the Trinyčiai in Klaipėda, the Drobė, the Silva, the Inkaras in Kaunas, and the P. Eidukevičius Leather and Footwear Combine in Vilnius (now the chief factory of the P. Eidukevičius Leather and Footwear Association), all enterprises of light industry.

In accordance with the principle of labour division among the USSR's re-



Voters on their way to the polling station (1950)



Farmers of the M. Melnikaite Collective Farm (Dotnuva Valsčius), one of the first in the republic (1949)



A machine-and-tractor station in Klaipėda (1950)

publics new industries requiring high workmanship were established in Lithuania: the Elfa Electrotechnical Plant, the Žalgiris Machine-tool Plant, the Electric Metre Plant (all in Vilnius), and the Kaitra Sanitary Equipment Plant in Lentvaris. Traditional light and food-processing industries were expanded. The fishing industry came into being, and a sea fishing fleet was built. In 1951 commercial fishing was started in the Atlantic. The building-materials industry changed beyond recognition, and mechanization was introduced in construction. The average increase of industrial output in 1946—50 in the USSR was 14 percent, in Lithuania it reached 36 percent. Essentially, in 1947—48 the enterprises destroyed by the fascist invaders were completely rebuilt.

In 1948, the prewar level of industrial production was reached, and in 1951 it increased by a factor of 2.3 as compared to 1940; between 1945 and 1950 power generation increased six-fold. Motor, railway, and river transport was extended, while sea and air transport was created anew. Telecommunication lines were rebuilt and extended on a new technological basis. The number of industrial workers increased (in early 1941 there were 46,300 workers; in 1945, 36,500; and in 1950, 76,600), and their leading role in socialist construction gained weight. Unemployment was eradicated for good.

A more energetic attack was launched on urban capitalist elements. In 1947 they were ousted from manufacture and trade; most of the craftsmen organized cooperative industrial enterprises. In the context of resistance of the nationalists and *buožės*, often armed, the Soviet land reform was completed by 1948; it was more radical than that of 1940—41. From 1944 to 1948, 1.5 million ha of land was transferred to the state land resources, and half of it (about 690,000 ha) was distributed to 96,000 landless and land-starved peasants. As a result, the balance of class forces in the countryside underwent a change:

the economic power of *buožės*, as a class, was undermined, landlessness was almost eliminated, and peasants of average means became most numerous. Machine-and-tractor stations and machine-and-draft-horse stations helped in the cultivation of land. Over 100,000 peasants joined cooperative societies.

The countryside was ready for socialist reconstruction as a result of the political, economic, and ideological measures implemented by the Communist Party. In 1947, the collective-farm movement began to revive. It was accelerated by the joint decision of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR and the Central Committee of the CP(B)L "On Organization of Collective Farms in the Lithuanian SSR", adopted on March 20, 1948. The first Congress of the Collective Farmers, which was held on December 21—23, 1948, reviewed the activity of the first collective farms. After the Sixth Congress of the CP(B)L in 1949 the total collectivization of peasant farms and the elimination of *buožės* as a class began. On June 20, 1950, the administrative division of the republic into *apskritis* (districts) and *valsčius* (subdistricts) was abolished; instead, four *sritis* (regions) were established: Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai, and Klaipėda (abolished on May 28, 1953, when the territory of the republic was divided into raions; Lithuanian *rajonas*).

The building of the fundamentals of socialism in Lithuania proceeded in the context of an acute class struggle. *Buožės* and the bourgeois nationalist underground sought to restore, with the help of Western imperialists, the capitalist system. The class enemy resorted to political, economic, and ideological subversive activities, sabotaged measures implemented by the Soviet government, spread provocative rumours, and murdered Soviet activists. Violations of socialist legality and collective-farm democracy, shortage of collective-farm cadres, and inadequacy of the material and technical basis constituted another setback for socialist construction. The errors were being corrected and short-

comings eliminated. Early in 1952 the collectivization of agriculture in Lithuania was basically completed: the collective farms encompassed 93.9 percent of the peasants' homesteads.

In 1946—51, the working people's standard of living was raised, and cultural values came within reach of the broad masses. Lithuanian culture acquired a new progressive content: it freed itself from bourgeois ideology and isolation and established contacts with cultures of other Soviet nations. Under the guidance of the CP(B)L the people of the Lithuanian SSR carried out a cultural revolution. Illiteracy and semi-literacy were eliminated (by 1951 about 50,000 illiterate and semiliterate persons were taught to read and write), the old intelligentsia was being reeducated, the new intelligentsia, drawn from common people, was taking shape. From 1945 to 1951, 6,800 specialists graduated from higher educational establishments (in comparison, from 1920 to 1940 the number was only 4,000). Nationalistic ideology was combated, and socialist consciousness of society was being formed.

A great deal was done in reassessing Lithuanian cultural heritage from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism, and sources of bourgeois nationalism were exposed. Uncritical approach to cultural heritage and nihilistic tendencies were battled with. Socialist Lithuanian culture was created on the basis of the progressive traditions of the past and relying on the experience of the multinational socialist culture of the USSR.

The period from 1945 to 1951 saw the class structure of the society undergo qualitative changes: not only the exploiting classes but also the conditions that give rise to them were eliminated. Two friendly classes remained — workers and labouring peasants with a section of the intelligentsia drawn from these classes. With the initial period of the cultural revolution completed, socialist ideology gained ground, moral and political unity of the socialist society became stronger, and the Lith-



Kaunas Hydroelectric Power Plant (completed in 1960)

uanian people were consolidated into a socialist nation. Legally, the establishment of socialist foundations was confirmed by the law "On Amendments and Additions to the Text of the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR", which was adopted at the session of the republic's Supreme Soviet on December 26, 1951, and by the decision of the Seventh Congress of the CP(B)L held on September 22—25, 1952.

Period of the consolidation of socialism (1952 to the late 1950s). At the end of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism Lithuania, with regard to socioeconomic features, became just like other Soviet republics which had entered into socialist construction earlier. The period of the consolidation of socialism began: the material and technical base was strengthened, production relations were perfected, political structure of society was developed, and remnants of capitalist ideology were further overcome. All this work was supervised by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the mid-1950s the

negative effects of Joseph Stalin's personality cult were eradicated, the work of bodies of state power and management was improved, and public organizations were given a greater role in society. By the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers of May 1955 the rights of local government bodies in planning, capital construction, agriculture, budget, and other spheres were extended; so were the rights of local soviets in 1957.

Substantial economic and cultural achievements prepared the ground for a new stage in socialist construction, although some teething troubles, which hindered creative work, were still felt. Party congresses worked out a concrete programme of building an advanced socialist society. Industrialization of the socialist economy was carried out against the background of a new phase of the worldwide scientific and technological revolution. In Lithuania labour-consuming industries, that require small quantities of metal, were given priority.

In 1952 the Akmenė Cement Factory (now the Akmenė Cement and Slate Combine) and the Klaipėda Baltija Shipyard became operative. Other new enterprises of note were the Šiauliai Bicycle Factory, the Vilnius Electric Welding Equipment Plant, the Vilnius Grinding Machine Plant, the Vilnius Drill Plant, and the Vilnius Television Subassembly Plant. Up to 1958 the generation of electric power, as compared with the general growth rate of industrial production, was lagging behind.

Industrial geography underwent a change: new enterprises were established not only in old industrial centres, but also in other towns which had labour surplus. In 1958 the per capita industrial production in the Lithuanian SSR was below the national average. Construction work was increasingly put on an industrial footing, straight-line flow methods were introduced, and prefabricated concrete structural components came into use.

Railways, highways, motor roads, and waterways were improved. Transport was reequipped with new machinery, cars, trucks, and ships. Klaipėda, the only commercial sea port of Lithuania, was rebuilt and extended. In 1956 trolleybuses began to run in Vilnius. Agricultural and sanitary aviation came into service.

Postal, telegraph, and telephone services were expanded and communication means were renovated; in big cities automatic telephone exchanges began to operate. Mechanization and automation were introduced into manufacture, the industry received up-to-date equipment.

At the end of 1958 Communist labour movement in factories began. The proportion of national skilled workers within the working class increased. The Lithuania SSR became a land of large-scale socialist agriculture. Still, agriculture lagged behind industry. The September 1953 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee made a comp-

rehensive analysis of the objective and subjective causes underlying the lag of the country's agriculture. More money was invested into agriculture; organizationally, collective and state farms were strengthened, while their material and technical bases were expanded.

Of great importance for further agricultural development in Lithuania was the decision "On Measures to Raise the Productivity of Agriculture in the Lithuanian SSR" adopted jointly by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on December 1, 1955. Land reclamation, mechanization, and electrification were instrumental in increasing agricultural production: in 1956, milk and meat output exceeded the highest indices of the bourgeois period; the socialist sector in agriculture was responsible for the bulk of the increase. In 1958, the machine-and-tractor stations were reorganized, and their tractors and machinery were sold to collective farms. From 1950 rural population began to move from isolated homesteads to collective-farm settlements. Cooperative and individual housing construction was expanded.

People's welfare rose continuously as a result of the achievements of the socialist economy. In 1956, a paid maternity leave was prolonged to 112 days; a new pension law improved the standard of living of working pensioners. Lithuanian culture reached new heights. By the late 1950s socialism had won its absolute and final victory in the Lithuanian SSR.

Further development of socialism (beginning with the 1960s and after). More powerful production forces, more mature social relations, and more homogeneous social structure are characteristic of this period, as is the flourishing of science and culture. The aims of the dictatorship of the proletariat having been achieved, the state has become a state of the whole people. In this period the leading role of the Communist Party and the Soviet state was growing, socialist democracy became broader, the



Akmenė Cement Plant, an industrial giant, built in the postwar years (1952)



Utena Knitwear Factory (completed in 1968)

rights of soviets of working people's deputies (since 1977, soviets of people's deputies) were extended, and more favourable conditions were provided for the working people to participate in the management of public affairs and in the running of the state. The role of the Communist Youth League, trade unions, and other working people's organizations (cooperative associations, scientific, technical, and educational societies, unions of workers in the arts and literature) also increased. The new Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR, adopted on April 20, 1978, has reflected all these changes.

In this period scientific and technological progress played a decisive role in the speedy and consistent development of the main branches of the economy. The growing application of scientific management strengthened the ties between science and production. New industrial centres (Alytus, Kapsukas, Kėdainiai, Mažeikiai, Plungė, and Utena) and new branches of industry were developing. Capital investments, in comparable prices, increased by a factor of 3. In 1966—80, 104 new large industrial and agricultural enterprises were commissioned.

The expansion of power engineering enabled to increase the supply of electricity to industry and for household purposes. In 1960 the Kaunas Hydroelectric Power Plant and in 1972 the V. Lenin Lithuanian State Regional Electric Power Plant (1.8 GW) attained their rated capacities. In 1964 all the Lithuanian electric power plants were integrated into the power grid of the northwest of the USSR, and in 1965 they were connected among themselves. In 1976 the Kaunas Heat and Electric Power Plant became operational. In 1983, the first reactor of the Ignalina Atomic Power Electric Plant (construction began in 1975) was commissioned. In 1979, the construction of the unique Kaišiadorys Hydro-accumulation Electric Power Plant was started.

Machine building and metalworking became predominant: in the 1970s they

employed one-third of the republic's industrial personnel. The enterprises commissioned in this period include the Vilnius Computer Plant, the Vilnius Fuel Machinery Plant, the Vilnius Radio Component Plant, the Vilnius Drill Plant, the Panevėžys Ekranas TV Tube Plant, the Panevėžys Lietkabelis Plant, the Šiauliai TV Plant, the Klaipėda Western Shipyard, the Māžeikiai Compressor Plant, and the Alytus Refrigerator Plant; among the enterprises of chemical industry, the Vilnius Plastics Plant, the Kėdainiai Chemical Combine, the Jonava Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, the Kėdainiai Biochemical Plant, the Kaunas Synthetic Fibre Plant, and the Vilnius Ferment Plant. In 1980 the first stage of the Māžeikiai Oil Refinery was commissioned; in 1983, its second stage.

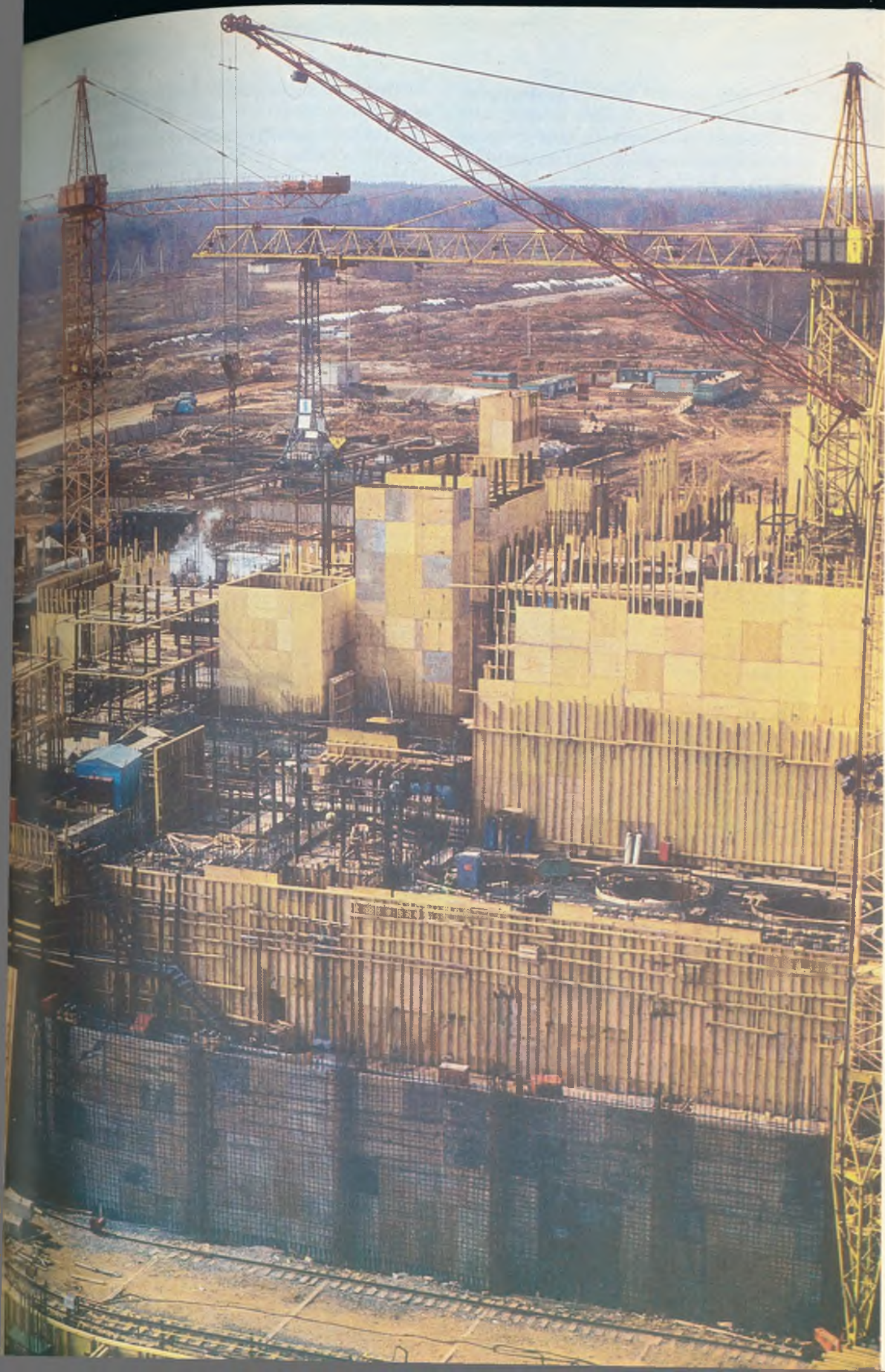
The large-scale construction taking place in the republic necessitated an expansion of the building-materials industry. New flow lines were commissioned in the Akmenė Cement Plant and the Kėdainiai Housing Combine, the Ignalina Combine of Building Materials and the plants of precast ferroconcrete structural components in Alytus and Jurbarkas were constructed.

Wood-products, light, food-processing, and other traditional industries developed rapidly. Among the commissioned enterprises of these sectors were furniture and woodworking combines in Vilnius, the Alytus Cotton Combine, a knitwear factory in Utena, a yarn factory in Kapsukas, a simulated-leather plant in Plungė. The industrial capacity of the food-processing industry increased. In 1972, meat-packing combines in Alytus (the republic's largest) and in Utena, a brewery in Utena, and a dairy canning plant in Kapsukas were commissioned. New dairies were put in operation in Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, and Kapsukas and a cheese dairy, the republic's largest, in Pasvalys.

In 1965, an economic reform—a new system of planning and economic incentives—was launched. The reform

helped coordinate planning with the full accountability of enterprises themselves, the centralized sectoral management with the republic and local initiative, and the principle of one-man management with the increasing role of work collectives. The first to try the new system was the Kaunas A. Šiaučiuonaitė Knitwear Factory. Care was taken to enlarge enterprises and specialize production. In 1962, production associations were formed; among the first such associations were the P. Eidukevičius Leather and Footwear Production Association and the Lelija Garment Production Association, both in Vilnius. In 1982, there were as many as 93 such associations, which produced about half of Lithuania's annual gross industrial output.

In 1961—82, the productivity of labour in industry increased by a factor of 2.7, which was due to technological progress and broadened workers' initiative; gross industrial output increased sixfold. In the Ninth Five-year Period (1971—75), in terms of gross industrial output per 1,000 of the population, the Lithuanian SSR reached and exceeded the all-Union level. Since the 1970s industry accounts for the major part of socialized product. Lithuania has become a developed industrial-agrarian republic. Technological progress makes it possible to use advanced machinery and mechanisms in the production of new machines, industrial equipment, and instruments. New automatic computer-based control systems of technological processes are continually introduced into production. Among the new industrial products are high-precision coordinate jig boring machines, units for making vitamin-enriched grass meal, large fishing trawlers, drills, electric motors, colour TV sets, and household refrigerators. Economic ties with the other Union republics have been improving and Lithuania's contribution to the all-Union economy has increased. The production of more than 100 enterprises is exported to 85 countries.



In this period industrial methods were introduced in construction. Apartment houses were erected largely from prefabricated components and straight-line flow methods became widespread. New housing-construction enterprises were set up in Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, and Alytus. In 1960—82 many modern industrial enterprises and workshops, schools, Palaces of Culture, hospitals, and high-rise apartment houses were built in the Lithuanian SSR. Unique buildings — the television tower (1982; 326 m high) and the Lietuva Hotel (1983) — rose in Vilnius.

Transport facilities have grown enormously. From 1972 all collective and state farms are linked by bus routes with raion centres. In 1970, the Vilnius—Kaunas highway was opened for high-speed traffic, the construction of the Vilnius—Riga highway was started. New bridges across the Nemunas and Neris rivers were constructed. From 1966 trolleybuses also run in Kaunas. Many sections of railways were equipped with automatic and semiautomatic control systems, steam engines were replaced by diesel locomotives. In 1974 the narrow-gauge railway connecting Švenčionėliai with Utena was replaced by a wide-gauge track. In 1975 the Vilnius—Kaunas and Vilnius—Trakai railway lines were electrified. Very popular became the high speed hydrofoil *raketa*-type vessels on the rivers. The Lithuanian Maritime Steamship Line was expanded: in 1980 it had 39 ships, a well-equipped port, and a modern shipyard. In 1963, jet planes — TU-124, later TU-134, and JAK-40 — began flying internal airways of Lithuania; in 1982, more than 706,000 people travelled by air. Pipeline transport is the youngest in the republic. In 1961, the construction of the Ivatsevichi—Vilnius arm of the Dashava—Minsk gas pipeline was completed; in 1979, the gas pipeline Polotsk—Mazeikiai. In 1960 the telephone system covering all *apylinkė* soviets and collective and state farms was put into operation. In 1964 automatic telephone exchange systems were com-

missioned. Since 1965 major Lithuanian cities have telephone links with other cities of the country; a central automatic telephone exchange became operational in Vilnius. In 1975 the Vilnius TV centre began colourcasting.

In conformity with the agrarian programme, outlined by the March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, stable quotas of produce to be delivered to the state by state and collective farms were established for each farm and procurement prices to be paid for the delivered produce were raised. Land improvement, including liming, became the concern of the state and was to be done at its expense. By 1970 1 million ha and by 1978 2 million ha of waterlogged and marshy lands were drained. New irrigation systems were installed, more acid lands were limed, and more grasslands and pastures improved. As a result, yields increased, plots of farming land became larger, which made it possible to use machinery better. In 1982 the supply of mineral fertilizers was 1 ton per ha of arable land. Material and technical bases of the collective farms (as of late 1980, 752 in number) and state farms (312) were consolidated. In 1982, each collective farm had, in addition to other machinery, 41 tractors, 10 combine harvesters, and 20 trucks. By 1965 all the collective and state farms had been electrified. Plenty of farm machinery and adequate power supplies made it possible to mechanize the major part of farm labours. In 1980 each farm employed specialists, on the average, of 24 different specialities. In 1983, there were 45,600 tractor drivers-machinists, tractor drivers, and combine operators and 24,300 drivers in collective and state farms.

Specialization and concentration in agriculture have been carried out.

The interfarm enterprises and organizations (as of 1982, there were 124 of them in the Lithuanian SSR) pool collective farms' facilities and finances for building large industrial complexes for livestock raising. In 1968 the Vilnius

Poultry Plant (the first in Lithuania) and in 1973 the Širvintos Complex for Livestock Raising (since 1983, the Širvintos Collective Farm) were put into operation. In 1980, there were 440 dairying, 28 pig-raising, and three cattle-fattening complexes in the Lithuanian SSR. In 1966, a guaranteed remuneration for work was introduced in collective farms. The gross agricultural output, in 1961—80, increased by a factor of 1.4; the production of grain, by a factor of 2.3; the production of meat and milk, by a factor of 2 and 1.5 respectively.

Annual grain yields averaged 10.8 centners per ha in 1961—65 and 23.1 centners per ha in 1976—80. The share of the Lithuanian SSR in the agricultural produce of the Soviet Union has grown.

Socialist emulation has helped the working people in fulfilling one- and five-year plans ahead of time. In 1960 the collective of the Akmenė Cement Plant was the first in the republic to be named Enterprise of Communist Labour. (In 1975, 450,000 persons participated in the movement for communist labour.) Widespread has become the



Republic-wide song festival: dance day (1975)

organization of work by team contract, proposed by Nikolai Zlobin, and the movement of patronage over young workers. The developing collaboration and socialist emulation between the Lithuanian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR has strengthened the friendship between the two Soviet republics.

The people's standard of living has risen. In 1961—82, national income of the Lithuanian SSR increased by a factor of 4; real income per capita, in 1970—82, increased by a factor of 1.5. In the same period 35.5 million square metres of housing space were built, roughly 3 million persons moved into new apartments or improved their living. New rural settlements have come into being. In 1971, all the farmers of the Šeimena Collective Farm in Vilkaiviškis Raion were the first in Lithuania to move from isolated homesteads to a new settlement. In 1967 a five-day working week was introduced.

In 1964, a system of social insurance for collective farmers was established; pensions for various groups of pensioners were raised. In 1982, there were 715,000 pensioners in the republic, of whom 229,000 were collective farmers. In 1980, there were 42 000 hospital beds, 13,000 physicians and 36,800 paramedical personnel in Lithuania. In 1982, sanatoria, rest homes, tourist centres welcomed over one million persons. Sports movement has been expanding. In the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, Danas Pozniakas was the first Lithuania's sportsman to win an olympic gold medal; in the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, Lithuanian sportsmen won 7 gold medals.

In 1959, Lithuania had a population of 2.7 million; in 1979, 3.4 million; in 1983, 3.5 million. In 1959, urban population accounted for 38.6 percent of the total population, in 1979 for 60.7 percent. The social structure of the population has changed. In 1959 workers accounted for 40.9 percent of Lithuania's population, in 1979 for 56.8 percent; two-thirds of them were employed

at large factories equipped with modern machinery. In 1958, there were 980,000 collective farmers in Lithuania; in 1981, about 500,000. The number of collective farmers in unskilled and semiskilled jobs decreased. In 1959, there were 215,000 office employees in Lithuania; in 1981, about 400,000. In 1960, there were 92,000 specialists with higher or secondary specialized education; in 1982, 424,000 such specialists. There has been a sharp increase in the number of researchers and a considerable increase in the number of creative intelligentsia. Universal compulsory secondary education has been achieved. Vocational-technical education has grown in importance; Lithuania's vocational and technical schools have an enrollment of about 50,000. By 1975 200,000 students had graduated from Lithuania's secondary specialized schools. There are 12 higher schools with an enrollment of 70,000 (over 130 specialities; 1983). Most of the qualified specialists are trained by the University of Vilnius, the oldest institution of higher learning in the Soviet Union (in 1979, the university celebrated its 400-year jubilee).

New advanced machinery and technologies have been continuously introduced into the national economy. In 1961 the first computing centre was established in the Lithuanian SSR. In 1977 the first discovery in the history of science of the Lithuanian SSR was recorded. In 1978 Academician Juras Požela, one of the authors of the discovery, was the republic's first scientist to be awarded the Lenin Prize.

Lithuanian socialist culture has flourished, its material base has grown. Cultural values have come within easy reach of each inhabitant of the Lithuanian SSR.

The Nineteenth Congress of the CPL (January 24—25, 1986; Vilnius) comprehensively analysed and summarized the activity of the republic's party organisation, envisaged the main economic and social targets for 1986—90 and for the period up to 2000.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF LITHUANIA

A component part of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Lithuania (CPL) is a branch of the CPSU, the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system and of state and public organizations. The Communist Party of Lithuania functions within the framework of the Constitution of the USSR.

As of January 1, 1984, the Communist Party of Lithuania had 179,628 members and 7,207 candidate members. (See the table on the right for data on the growth of the CPL from 1918 to 1984; the social composition of the membership is shown in the table on the right, the national composition is shown in the table on the right.) The CPL is guided by the Programme and Rules of the CPSU, it implements the policy and instructions of its top bodies, reports on its work to them, and enjoys all the rights defined by the Rules of the CPSU.

As of January 1, 1984, there were 5,627 primary party organizations, which, in turn, constituted territorial party organizations in 42 raions and eight cities. (The party organizations of Vilnius and Kaunas are subdivided into seven urban raion organizations, four in Vilnius and three in Kaunas.) The territorial organizations are headed by raion and city committees of the CPL elected at respective party conferences.

The highest body of the CPL is the Congress. (Nineteen congresses were held in 1918—86; see the table on page 148.) According to the Rules of the CPSU adopted in 1971, the congresses of the CPL are convened at least every five years. Extraordinary congresses may be convened by the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania or by the demand of one-third of the membership of the party. The Congress hears reports of the Central Committee of the CPL and the Auditing Commission and debates problems of party policy and of political, economic, and cultural activity.

CPL membership

Oct. 1, 1918	795
Early. 1919	4,322
Apr. 1920	869
Jan. 1926	412
Jan. 1927	427
1932	600
1935	1,985
June 1940	2,200
June 1, 1941	4,625
Nov. 1942*	422
Jan. 1, 1945	3,536
Jan. 1, 1950	27,753
Jan. 1, 1960	54,324
Jan. 1, 1970	116,603
Jan. 1, 1980	165,755
Jan. 1, 1982	175,748
Jan. 1, 1984	186,835

* In the occupied Lithuanian SSR

Membership of the CPL by social status

Year, as of Jan. 1	Workers	Peasants	Office employees and others
1941	1,197	719	570
1945	1,070	443	2,023
1950	8,290	4,074	15,389
1960	15,738	11,874	26,712
1970	38,636	24,839	53,128
1980	59,702	32,108	73,945
1984	63,073	26,081	97,681

Membership of the CPL by nationality

(as of Jan. 1, 1984)

Lithuanians	130,900
Russians	33,168
Poles	7,916
Byelorussians	6,001
Ukrainians	4,957
Jews	2,016
Tatars	466
Latvians	357
Armenians	144
Chuvashes	106
Germans	70
Mordovians	65
Estonians	67
Georgians	60
Other nationalities	542

Dates of congresses of the CPL

First	Oct. 1—3, 1918
Second	Mar. 4—6, 1919
Third	Oct. 24—29, 1921
Fourth	July 17—21, 1924
Fifth	Feb. 5—9, 1941
Sixth	Feb. 15—18, 1949
Seventh	Sep. 22—25, 1952
Eighth	Feb. 16—19, 1954
Ninth	Jan. 24—27, 1956
Tenth	Feb. 12—15, 1958
Eleventh	Jan. 14—16, 1959
Twelfth	Mar. 1—3, 1960
Thirteenth	Apr. 27—29, 1961
Fourteenth	Jan. 9—10, 1964
Fifteenth	Mar. 3—5, 1966
Sixteenth	Mar. 3—5, 1971
Seventeenth	Jan. 20—22, 1976
Eighteenth	Jan. 29—30, 1981
Nineteenth	Jan. 24—25, 1986

The Congress elects the Central Committee (CC) and the Auditing Commission of the CPL and nominates delegates to a forthcoming congress of the CPSU. The CPL Central Committee elects the CC Bureau (members from 1940 are listed in the table on page 150) to direct the activity of the CPL between plenary sessions (plenums) of the Central Committee, and the Secretariat of the Central Committee. The First Secretary of the CPL Central Committee is Petras Griškevičius (since 1974), the Second Secretary is Nikolai Dybenko (since 1978), and secretaries are Algirdas Brazauskas (since 1977), Vytautas As-trauskas (since 1981), and Lionginas Šepetys (since 1976).

Formative period. Marxist ideas and the works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels began to spread in Lithuania in the 1870s. Marxist circles were set up in the 1880s giving rise to the first Social Democratic organizations in the 1890s. The forerunners of the CPL were the revolutionary Social Democrats who had inherited the best traditions from the revolutionary democrats, from the revolutionary Narodniks, and from the Proletariat Party (the first Polish workers' party; it was active in Lithuania in 1882—86). Taking Marxism as a

basis and striving to consolidate the principles of proletarian internationalism in the workers' movement, the revolutionary Social Democrats were active in the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party, in the Workers' Union of Lithuania, and other Social Democratic organizations. They sided with the Leninist *Iskra* group, subsequently becoming Bolsheviks in the Lithuanian organizations of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party, and some joined the Bolshevik Party. During World War I the revolutionary Social Democrats of Lithuania organizationally broke with the opportunists and in 1916—17, in Russia, created the first organizations of Lithuanian Bolsheviks, which subsequently became sections of the Bolshevik Party and launched the first Lithuanian Bolshevik newspapers (*Tiesa*, *Komunistas*) and other publications. The formation of the CPL was part of the revolutionary upsurge intensified by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Central Bureau of the Lithuanian sections of the RCP(B) and its most active members Vincas Kapsukas and Zigmas Angarietis in particular advanced the idea of a separate party, i. e. the CPL.

Communist organizations began to spring up in Lithuania in early 1918. The Diržiai—Bardiškiai cell (then Joniškėlis District), formed in April 1918 by Karolis Požela and Ignas Gaška, was among the first to appear. At the same time a Communist cell was formed in Vilnius by Aleksandra Drabavičiūtė; Pranas Eidukevičius, Konstantin Kernovich, and other revolutionary Social Democrats soon joined in its activity. The Lithuanian and Byelorussian Social Democratic Labour Party, an organization of the revolutionary Social Democrats headed by Pranas Eidukevičius, was formed in Vilnius in the summer of 1918. A clandestine conference of the revolutionary Social Democrats held in Vilnius on August 14, 1918, decided, under the influence of the Central Bureau of the Lithuanian sections of the RCP(B), to establish a workers'

party of a new type under the name of the Communist Party of Lithuania and Byelorussia. The conference resolved to extend the activity of the newly created party into the territory of the so-called first German occupation, namely, Lithuania and the western regions of Byelorussia which had been occupied by the autumn of 1915. The conference proclaimed itself the Party Council, and in late August 1918 it called itself the Provisional Central Bureau of the Com-

munist Party of Lithuania and Byelorussia.

The first conference of the Lithuanian Communist organizations, held on September 15, 1918, at Užbaliai (now Kapsukas Raion) passed a resolution to take the programme of the RCP(B) as a point of departure and adapt its tactics to local conditions. The first congress of the party (October 1—3, 1918; Vilnius) declared itself the First Congress of the Communist Party of

Members of the CPL Central Committee (1918—41) ¶

Oct. 3, 1918 (elected)	A. Brazdžionis, P. Eidukevičius, S. Grybas, A. Jakševičius, K. Kernovich, J. Lietuvaitis, R. Piler
Dec. 1918 (co-opted)	Z. Angarietis, K. Tsikhovskii, S. Dimanshtein, V. Kapsukas, A. Vainshtein
Mar. 6, 1919 (elected)	Z. Angarietis, V. Boguckii, K. Tsikhovskii, S. Dimanshtein, J. Fenigstein-Doletskii, S. Ivanov, V. Yarkin, M. Kalmanovich, V. Kapsukas, V. Knoriņš, A. Miasnikov, G. Naidenkov, R. Piler, I. Reingold, J. Unshliht
May 12, 1921 /approved by the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP(B)/	Z. Angarietis, V. Boguckii, V. Kapsukas, B. Matusevičius, A. Niedvaras, J. Opanskis, I. Osherovich, K. Požela, R. Rasikas
Oct. 29, 1921 (elected)	Z. Angarietis, J. Greifenbergeris, V. Kapsukas, B. Matusevičius, P. Norkūnas, K. Požela, L. Rutenberg
Early 1923 (co-opted)	F. Abramavičius, V. Knoriņš
July, 21, 1924 (elected)	F. Abramavičius, Z. Angarietis, V. Gervickas, S. Girinis, J. Greifenbergeris, V. Kapsukas, V. Knoriņš, K. Požela, J. Vilčinskas
Jan. 6, 1927 (the Central Committee set up by the plenum)	Z. Angarietis, K. Didžiulis, V. Gervickas, V. Kapsukas, Ch. Kaplanas, A. Sniečkus, K. Sprindys
Oct. 1, 1927 (elected)	Z. Angarietis, E. Bilevičius, K. Didžiulis, I. Gaška, P. Jankauskas, V. Kapsukas, S. Krulikovskii-Bartoshovich, A. Lifshits, A. Sniečkus, J. Stimburys, V. Šimensas
Co-opted:	
1929	J. Garelis, J. Kasperaitis
Apr. 18, 1930	K. Preikšas, K. Sprindys, M. Šumauskas
Jan. 9, 1932	P. Pajarskas
Aug. 1935	I. Meskupas
1936	B. Baranauskas, J. Bulavas
1937	Ch. Aizenas, V. Niunka, A. Kleineris, A. Petrauskas
1938	F. Krastinis
1939	D. Pundzius, P. Kutka
1940, as of the end of the year	Ch. Aizenas, F. Bieliauskas, K. Didžiulis, B. Fridmanas, M. Gedvilas, J. Grigalavičius, A. Guzevičius, M. Junčas-Kučinskas, A. Kleineris, F. Krastinis, I. Meskupas, V. Niunka, J. Paleckis, A. Petrauskas, K. Preikšas, D. Shupikov, A. Sniečkus, J. Stimburys, M. Šumauskas, J. Vildžiūnas, J. Vinickis

Members and candidate members of the Bureau (Presidium Dec. 1962— June 1966) of the CPL Central Committee (Sep. 1940—1986)

<i>Members</i>	M. Kenevich 1954—58	G. Zimanas 1958—62
M. Afonin 1953—56	V. Kharazov 1967—78	<i>Candidate members</i>
V. Aronov 1952—54	P. Kondakov 1952—54	A. Anushkin 1949—54
V. Astrauskas since 1981	P. Levickis 1956—58	V. Astrauskas 1971—81
V. Augustinaitis 1954—56	K. Liaudis 1940—60	V. Baltrūnas 1974—82
A. Barauskas 1956—82	K. Mackevičius 1971—77	B. Baranauskas 1950—54, 1956—58
A. Barkauskas 1961—85	J. Maniušis 1955—81	J. Bartasiūnas 1949—52
J. Bartasiūnas 1944—49	I. Meskupas 1940—42	A. Česnavičius 1960—62
J. Bernatavičius since 1984	V. Mikučiauskas since 1983	L. Diržinskaitė 1960—62
F. Bieliauskas 1950—54, 1958—63	V. Morozov 1941	P. Dobrovolskis 1964—71
A. Brazauskas since 1977	A. Moskvinov 1950—52	P. Griškevičius 1966—71
A. Česnavičius 1962—66	V. Niunka 1944—61	P. Ignotas 1982—86
A. Chistiakov 1949—52	J. Novickas 1960—62	K. Kairys 1966—67
N. Dybenko since 1978	E. Ozarskis 1946—50, 1953—60	V. Kardamavičius 1983—85
A. Ferensas since 1967	J. Paleckis 1940—67	P. Kulvets 1961—62
S. Filipavičius 1950—52	J. Petkevičius since 1986	J. Laurinaitis 1958—60
M. Gedvilas 1940—56	V. Pisarev 1949—54	V. Lutsenko 1954—56
P. Gladkov 1941	B. Popov 1961—67	K. Mackevičius 1964—71
N. Gorlinskii 1949	K. Preikšas 1940—54	J. Matulis 1957—60
N. Gridin 1941—44	A. Raguotis 1952—53	V. Meshcheriakov 1956—62
J. Grigalavičius 1941—46	V. Sakalauskas 1976—84 and since 1985	V. Mikučiauskas 1976—83
P. Griškevičius since 1971	B. Sharkov 1956—61	V. Morkūnas 1967—74
N. Gusev 1952—54	D. Shupikov 1940—52	J. Petkevičius 1954—60 and 1976—86
A. Guzevičius 1940—49	A. Sniečkus 1940—74	A. Raguotis 1949—52
A. Isachenko 1944—46	R. Songaila since 1962	A. Randakevičius 1961—62
D. Yefimov 1945—46	L. Šepetys since 1976	V. Sakalauskas 1974—76
A. Kairelis since 1982	P. Šileikis, since 1986	P. Šileikis 1981—86
K. Kairys 1960—62 and 1967—83	M. Šumauskas 1949—52, 1953—76	G. Zimanas 1949—58
P. Kapralov 1940—52	A. Trofimov 1946—52	
	J. Vildžiūnas 1953—54	



Museum-house of the CPL First Congress (1918) in Vilnius

Lithuania and Byelorussia, but actually it was the First Congress of the CPL, since delegates from western Byelorussia did not attend. The congress unified all the Communist organizations in Lithuania and founded a party of a new type. It approved the decisions taken at the conferences of August 14 and September 15, adopted the Rules of the CPL, and elected the Central Committee. (Members of the CPL CC between 1918 and 1941 are listed in the table.) The congress pointed out that the main task of the CPL was to struggle for socialist revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat and for the establishment of Soviet power.

On October 3—4, 1918, the CPL CC elected its Presidium (chairman Pranas Eidukevičius, secretary Roman Piler,

and treasurer Konstantin Kernovich). In October 1918 party organizations were formed in Vilnius, Kaunas, Siauliai, Panevėžys, Vilkaviškis, and Marijampolė districts. The founding of the CPL was a natural development brought about by the spreading of Marxist-Leninist ideas, the intensification of class struggle, and the struggle against bourgeois nationalism and the right-wing opportunism of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party; it was a political achievement of the Lithuanian working class of utmost importance. The CPL was the only political force, which, guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism, led the revolutionary struggle of Lithuania's working people against the Kaiser occupation authorities and for

the elimination of social and national oppression. The party propagated the ideas of friendship with the revolutionary people of other Soviet nations and the establishment of Soviet Lithuania.

Struggle for the victory of socialist revolution (1918—20). On November 10, 1918, owing to a favourable revolutionary situation, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania took the initiative and formed in Vilnius a military revolutionary committee; it set out to prepare an uprising. On November 11 the committee decided to arm the Communists, to form workers' combat detachments modelled on the Red Guard of Soviet Russia, and to establish arms dumps. Late in November 1918. the Central Committee of the CPL put forward a slogan to create proletarian organs of power (soviets of the representatives of workers and landless and land-starved peasants) and urged the working people in towns and villages to take power in their own hands. Responding to the call of the CPL, the

workers' combat detachments, which had sprung up in many parts of Lithuania, together with the Communists abolished the power of the occupation authorities and the local bourgeoisie. On December 8, 1918, in Vilnius, the Provisional Revolutionary Workers' and Poor Peasants' Government (chairman Vincas Kapsukas) was formed by the CPL CC. On December 15, 1918, the Vilnius Soviet of Workers' Representatives (202 in number, of whom 96 were Communists or their supporters; chairman Pranas Eidukevičius) began its work and, urged by the Communists, proclaimed that all power in the city had passed into its hands. On December 16 the government headed by Kapsukas issued a manifesto proclaiming the establishment of the Lithuanian SSR and its determination to defend, together with Soviet Russia and the other Soviet republics, the cause of the working people. By the Decree of December 22, 1918, signed by V. Lenin, the Council of People's Commissars



Delegates to the first Rokiškis District conference of the Communist Party of Lithuania (1918)

of the RSFSR recognized the independence of the Lithuanian SSR and obliged the military and civil bodies of the RSFSR to render all possible assistance to the Lithuanian SSR and its military units.

In support of the struggle, waged by the CPL for the creation of socialist Lithuania, the working people of Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai, and Panevėžys staged mass demonstrations. The CPL won a large majority in the soviets of workers' deputies elected in the centres of the above and other districts. A socialist revolution having prevailed in the greater part of Lithuania, the Communists initiated democratic and socialist reforms in the economy and culture. The interventionists and local counterrevolutionary forces mounted an offensive against the Soviet republics of Lithuania and Byelorussia. The situation required concerted efforts to repulse the intervention, therefore, a united Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania and Byelorussia was established on February 27, 1919. On March 1, 1919, the Council of People's Commissars of Lithuania and Byelorussia (chairman Vincas Kapsukas) sent a note to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan and demanded cease the Polish and German intervention, organized by the Entente; there was no response from the above governments.

The Second (Unification) Congress of the Communist Parties of Lithuania and Byelorussia was held in Vilnius on March 4—6, 1919; it proclaimed a merger of the two parties into a unified Communist Party of Lithuania and Byelorussia (chairman of the CC Presidium Vincas Kapsukas, secretary Wilhelm Knoriņš). The congress voiced its approval with regard to the founding of the Communist International, enacted the organizational regulations, which replaced the Party Rules adopted by the First Congress. In the theses "The Soviets and the Party" the congress emphasized that the party should direct the activities of the soviets and should

have factions in all of them. It was envisaged to expand communist activity in rural localities and to strengthen the republic's defences. The congress elected the delegation of the Communist Party of Lithuania and Byelorussia (21 members) to the Eighth Congress of the RCP(B) and authorized it to make a statement at the congress on the draft programme of the RCP(B).

The Communist Party of Lithuania and Byelorussia organized the struggle against the German and Polish interventionists and the armed units of the local bourgeoisie. The Communists were active in the most difficult and dangerous fields of the struggle — Vladas Baškys, Leonas Čaplinskis, Juozas Gabrys, Simonas Grybas, Vaclovas Klimaševskis, Antanas Liaudanskas, Petras Meilus, Juozas Pagirys, Jankelis Šapira, Julius Šimelevičius, Eduardas Tickus, Bonifacas Verbickas, Juozas Vitkauskas, Julius Zonelis, and many others lost their lives in action. The self-sacrificing struggle of the Communists during the socialist revolution reinforced the working people's conviction that the Communist Party of Lithuania was a staunch defender of the interests of the people.

After the expansion of the power of bourgeoisie throughout Lithuania, the Communists, in spite of the terror, continued their underground activity until the Socialist Revolution of 1940. On August 15, 1919, the Central Bureau of Lithuania's Communist Organizations was elected at a conference of the party district representatives, which was held in Kaunas (Kaunas Central Bureau; secretary Aleksandras Jakševičius); it guided the activity of the party organizations in the bourgeois state of Lithuania. Another Central Bureau of the Communist Party of Lithuania and Byelorussia was formed in Vilnius (Vilnius Central Bureau, with Kazys Giedrys as its leading figure); it directed the work of the party organizations operating in the parts of the former Vilnius and Grodno *guberniyas* (provinces), then under Polish occupation.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and Byelorussia coordinated the activities of the Kaunas and Vilnius central bureaus. After Minsk and Bobruisk were occupied by Polish troops, the Central Committee moved to Smolensk. In the summer of 1919 a bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania was set up to direct the underground activity of party organizations in the territory controlled by the bourgeoisie. In September 1919, the Central Committee of Lithuania and Byelorussia approved the composition of the Bureau for Underground Activity, headed by Vincas Kapsukas.

The activity of the Kaunas Central Bureau of the Communist Party of Lithuania and Byelorussia was of particular importance for Lithuania; it was due to its efforts that the publication of communist press was resumed in Lithuania. The Communists led the uprising of the Kaunas garrison, which broke out spontaneously on February 21—23, 1920, organized the reestablishment of trade unions, and guided other actions of the workers. The conference of Communist organizations of Lithuania, held in Kaunas on April 4, 1920; contributed to the improvement of party work. A decision to counter the influence of petty-bourgeois parties among workers was adopted; it provided for the expansion of activity among soldiers in anticipation of the moment when the army might hand over power to Lithuania's workers and peasants without unnecessary bloodshed. The conference approved the framework of party organization, which had taken shape in the underground, and elected the Central Bureau (secretary Baltrus Matusevičius). The Communists were prominent in the First All-Lithuania Congress of Trade Unions, held in Kaunas on June 20—22, 1920, and guided the Central Bureau of Trade Unions of Lithuania elected by the congress. In the summer of 1920 the CPL Central Committee initiated preparations for an armed uprising in Lithuania. How-

ever, the unfavourable international situation and insufficient revolutionary activity in Lithuania itself cautioned against the uprising, and in August 1920 the preparations were suspended.

The conditions of work for Communists in Lithuania and Byelorussia changed dramatically: the dictatorship of the proletariat had prevailed in Byelorussia, and a bourgeois dictatorship had secured its hold in Lithuania. Therefore on September 5, 1920, the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and Byelorussia separated the party organizations of Lithuania and Byelorussia and charged the reorganized Central Bureau with guiding party work in Lithuania until the next congress.

The majority of the Central Bureau members worked in Lithuania. Zigmantas Angarietis headed the Foreign Bureau of the CPL in Smolensk, Vincas Kapsukas headed the underground party organization of the Vilnius territory (until April 1921). On February 12, 1921, new members were added to the Central Bureau, reorganized into the Central Committee of the CPL.

Activity under the conditions of the bourgeois parliamentary republic. With the retreat of the revolutionary wave in 1920—22, the CPL experienced considerable internal difficulties. Some party members, primarily those with the petit bourgeois background who had joined the party at the time of revolutionary upsurge, began to vacillate. Repressions and terror, launched by the bourgeois authorities, and the emergence of an antiparty opposition in Vilnius in mid-1920 aggravated the situation in the CPL. The study of the creative experience of the Bolshevik Party, and of V. Lenin's work "*Left-wing Communism—An Infantile Disorder*" in particular, helped overcome the difficulties.

The Communist Party of Lithuania received substantial help from the Communist International (Comintern). Between July 1921 and October 1940 the

CPL was its section. From July 16, 1921, the CPL was represented in the Executive Committee of the Communist International by Zigmās Angarietis; Vincas Kapsukas worked on the Executive Committee of the Communist International as a deputy department head and from February 15, 1923, as the department head (in 1924 he was elected an alternate member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, becoming a member in 1928).

In 1920, Vincas Kapsukas initiated the establishment of a Lithuanian soviet-and-party school in Moscow; from 1921 it had preliminary courses attached to it (headed by Aleksandras Jakševičius). On November 28, 1921, on V. Lenin's initiative, the Communist University of Western National Minorities was founded in Moscow, with the Lithuanian soviet-and-party school becoming its Lithuanian section. In 1921—36, many Communists, fighters for socialism in Lithuania, studied at the university.

The Third Congress of the CPL (October 24—29, 1921; Königsberg) made important decisions based on the resolutions of the Third Congress of the Communist International. The congress decided to strengthen the proletarian nucleus of the party, to enhance the militancy of its members, and make efforts to foster in the working people's minds a conviction in the victory of socialist revolution to come. The delegates called on the Communists to be active in the class struggle and to support the working people's demands. The congress unfolded a broad programme for activities among working youth, women, and peasants. It stated that the tasks of first priority were to rally the working people to an organized struggle for their everyday needs and to educate them politically. Other tasks included preparing them for the struggle for Soviet power, strengthening the alliance between the working class and working peasantry, improving the guidance of the Communist Youth League (CYL), and preparing CYL members for joining the CPL. The congress resolutely

denounced the union between Lithuania and Poland planned at the time by bourgeois politicians. On the basis of a special report made by Vincas Kapsukas, a resolution and propositions on work in the trade unions were adopted; they popularized the decisions of the Third Congress of the Communist International and of the First Congress of the Red Trade Unions (1921). The congress denounced the reformist neutrality theory of trade unions and emphasized the need to guide, through Communist cells and factions, the trade unions ideologically and politically, to activate them to struggle not only for economic demands but for workers' power as such. The agrarian policy of the CPL was revised. The refusal to parcel out part of estates to agricultural workers and land-starved peasants during the 1918—19 Socialist Revolution was admitted to have been erroneous. The congress endorsed the Party Rules and elected the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission. On October 29 most of the delegates were arrested by German police; the congress concluded its work in the Königsberg prison.

The decisions of the Third Congress played a large role in rallying the rank and file of the party. They enhanced the fighting spirit of the members and intensified party activity in the masses. Communists applied the tactics of a workers' united front, led workers' strikes, strove for the consolidation of the trade unions, and expanded activity among peasants, soldiers, youth, women, and other groups of working people. Combining illegal and legal forms of activity, the CPL took part in the elections to local self-government bodies and to the seimas. In the elections to the First Seimas, held in October 1922, the list of the Kuopininkai supported by the CPL, polled roughly 52,000 votes winning five seats for Communists. The revolutionary activity in districts (*apskritis*) and *valsčiai* was guided by the CPL raion and subraion committees.

The CPL organizations carried out their activity in Vilnius and its region

until the autumn of 1922. By an accord between the CPL and the Polish Communist Party, approved by the Executive Committee of the Communist International, from October 1922 the CPL organization of the Vilnius territory was included into the Communist Workers' Party of Poland. In 1923—38 the autonomous regional Vilnius, Švenčionys, and Lida organizations of the Communist Party of Western Byelorussia (CPWB) were active in the Vilnius territory. The Vilnius regional organization of the CPWB had 318 members in 1925. In 1928—34 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Western Byelorussia published the newspaper *Raudonoji vėliava* (Red Flag). In 1929 there was a Lithuanian section at the Central Committee of the CPWB. In 1930 the Bureau of Lithuanian Communists was active within the Vilnius Regional Committee of the CPWB. From 1931 the bureau was affiliated to the Central Committee of the CPWB; its secretary was Jonas Karosas, among its members were Jonas Kęstutis Drūtas, Juozas Grigulevičius, Julius Griška, Kazys Jonys, and Stepas Vronas. The bureau guided the Lithuanian party organizations and directed the revolutionary activity of Lithuanian students and artisans, issued the underground newspapers *Barikada* (The Barricade; 1932—37), *Vals tiečių balsas* (Peasants' Voice; 1933—38), and *Bedievis* (The Atheist; 1934) and other literary and art publications, pamphlets, leaflets, and posters. The Communist Party of Western Byelorussia collaborated with the Communist Party of Lithuania. Activists of the CPL were sent to the Vilnius territory to work among the Lithuanian population.

After the reunification of the Klaipėda territory with Lithuania (1923), cells of the CPL were set up there and the CPL Committee of the Klaipėda territory was elected at a conference in 1924. J. Greifenbergeris was one of the founders and leaders of the CPL organizations in the Klaipėda territory.

The CPL organization of the Klaipėda territory fought for the liberation of the working people from national and social oppression, against the attempts of German imperialists to seize the territory and against the discord stirred by the Nazis between the German and Lithuanian workers. Technically, the CPL was not banned, nevertheless, it operated from the underground. The CPL made efforts to unite workers of all nationalities living in the territory — Lithuanians, Germans, etc.— into one revolutionary front. In 1925, the CPL initiated the foundation of the Workers' Party of the Klaipėda territory, which was a legal political workers' organization (in 1928 it abandoned revolutionary struggle). In 1931—32, the CPL organization of the Klaipėda territory published in the underground the newspaper *Raudonas švyturys* (Red Beacon).

On January 1, 1923, the CPL Central Committee reorganized its work and set up two new bodies: the Political Bureau of the CPL CC temporarily acting in the USSR and the Organizational Bureau acting in Lithuania. All the party work was directed by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee. In 1923 the Foreign Bureau of the CPL terminated its activity. The Political Bureau of the CPL CC then included Zigmās Angarietis, Vincas Kapsukas, and Vilhelm Knoriņš, a representative of the Executive Committee of the Communist International; later other party figures were elected to the bureau. At first the Organizational Bureau of the CPL CC was headed by Juozas Greifenbergeris; on February 3, 1923, Karolis Požela was elected secretary of the bureau.

On February 24, 1923, the Political Bureau of the CPL CC called on the Communists to fight the growing clerical reaction and pointed to fascism as an ominous possibility existing in Lithuania. On March 2, 1923, the CPL Central Committee appealed to the workers of Lithuania to form a united front against the attacks of capitalism and the menace of fascism.

The decisions of the plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPL, held in September 1923, were matters of principle for the activity of the party in the years ahead. In its propositions on the agrarian question (worked out by Vincas Kapsukas) the plenary session stressed the urgent necessity of alliance between the workers and peasants in their common struggle for liberation. While demanding to confiscate the landlords' real estate, the plenary session upheld the idea that most land should be parcelled out to agricultural labourers and land-starved peasants. In the propositions on the national question, drafted by Zigmas Angarietis and approved by the plenary session, it was stressed that, after the victory of socialist revolution in Lithuania, the country should be proclaimed an independent Soviet republic, although on political, economic, and defence grounds the CPL would be in favour of Lithuania's voluntary union with the other Soviet republics. The decisions of the plenary session added to the party's influence with the working people.

The Fourth Congress of the CPL was held in Moscow on July 17—21, 1924. Taking into account the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International (1924), the congress adapted them to local conditions; it discussed the Central Committee's reports on the political and organizational activities of the Communist Party of Lithuania. The congress acknowledged the political line of the CPL Central Committee to have been correct and took a note that on all the fundamental questions — national, peasants', and united front — the Central Committee had taken the Bolshevik stand. As a result, the party emerged stronger ideologically, although it decreased numerically because of fierce reaction. The slogans put forward by the congress called for more effort in creating a united front, the consistent defence of everyday needs of workers and poor peasants, and the exposure of the antinational policy of the bourgeois and petit bourgeois parties. It also gave considerable attention to the questions of ideological work and defined the tasks in the fields of propa-



Delegates to the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania (1924)

ganda, agitation, and ideological and political education of party members.

In the resolution on the petit bourgeois deviations in literature, the congress spelled out, for the first time, the line for party work among intellectuals. The congress approved a further expansion of the CPL activity in the countryside in order to strengthen the alliance between workers and peasants. It called to step up its activity in guiding the Communist Youth League, emphasized the need to convene its congress. The congress endorsed the CPL Rules specifying them in accordance with V. Lenin's theses on the party. The experience of the Bolshevik Party, as well as realities of the underground activity of the CPL, were taken into consideration. It elected the CPL Central Committee and charged it to draft the CPL Programme. The congress sent a letter of congratulations to the RCP(B) Central Committee.

When there was a need to discuss vital problems and adopt directives but was inexpedient or impossible, owing to underground conditions, to convene a congress, party conferences, in accordance with the CPL Rules of 1924, were convened by the Central Committee of the CPL, which had to confirm their decisions. Such conferences analysed Lithuania's international standing, its domestic situation, and strategic, tactical, and organizational problems facing the CPL at the given period and established accordingly new guidelines of party activity. The flexible tactics worked out by the Third Conference of the CPL (January 1926) for an election campaign to the Third Seimas — a combination of explanatory and organizational work to be carried out by the Communists — contributed much to the defeat of the Christian Democrats in June 1926. Under the new conditions the CPL, although remaining underground, expanded its legal activity and advanced to the forefront of the revolutionary movement which had greatly intensified. Steps were taken to legalize the Communist Party. The

Communists seeking to neutralize the schismatic activity of Social Democratic leaders fought for the unity of the trade unions. In October 1926, the trade unions of Kaunas had 9,100 members, 7,350 of whom supported the united workers' front sponsored by the CPL. Through the trade unions the CPL guided workers' strikes, and most of them were won, at least partially, by the workers. In 1926, the Lithuanian workers, urged by the Communists, supported materially the striking miners of Great Britain. The CPL timely warned the masses about an imminent fascist coup d'état.

From 1926, when the union of the Christian Democrats and the Tautininkai (Nationalists) preparing to seize power was well in the offing, the Communist Party of Lithuania expanded its antifascist activity. The party exposed the antinational plans of the Christian Democrats and the Tautininkai and the concessions to the reactionaries, made by the government of the Liaudininkai and the Social Democrats. The party urged the working people to establish a united front against fascism. Late in November 1926 the Communists organized a number of antifascist meetings.

After the fascist coup of December 17, 1926, the CPL was the only party to call on partisans of democracy to form a united front against fascism. The leaders of the Liaudininkai and Social Democrats, intransigent in their anticommunist tenor, refused to join the struggle. Instead, the right-wing leaders of the Liaudininkai went ahead and signed acts on the transfer of power to the fascists. As a result, the antifascist forces were split.

Fighting the fascist dictatorship. After the seizure of power by fascists conditions for the activity of the CPL worsened. In 1926—27, more than 220 persons were court-martialled, 64 antifascists were sentenced to death, 14 were executed by firing squads. The first execution took place on December 27, 1926. Those executed were the

leaders of the CPL and the CYL of Lithuania Karolis Požela, Juozas Greifenbergeris, Kazys Giedrys, and Rapolas Čarnas. Many party workers had to emigrate.

In 1927 the CPL restored its disarrayed organizations. On January 6, 1927, the plenary session of the CPL Central Committee formed a new Central Committee and its Secretariat. Antanas Sniečkus was elected to the Central Committee (CPL CC Secretary, 1927—36; First Secretary, 1936—74). From the very first days of the fascist dictatorship the CPL began rallying an anti-fascist movement.

Between September 10 and October 1, 1927, the Fourth Conference of the CPL was held in Moscow. Guided by the resolution of the Comintern Executive Committee of August 22, 1927, "On the Situation in the Communist Party of Lithuania", the conference worked out the strategy and tactics of the CPL for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship. The thesis of the conference, subsequently updated, that fascism was the dictatorship of *buožės* (wealthy peasants employing hired labour), landlords (old and new), and the bourgeoisie helped expose the demagogic attempts of the fascist government to disguise itself as the champion of national interests. It also refuted the statements made by the left-wing elements of the petit bourgeois parties that fascism was the rule of a handful of adventurers without any social foundation, an assumption that provided a basis for the tactics of putsches and terrorism.

The conference came to the conclusion that the fascist regime could be rooted out only by a socialist revolution establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat without any transitional stages. The call for the establishment of a people's revolutionary government restricted the potential involvement of the masses in the antifascist movement and was renounced, whereas from April to September 1927 the CPL sought its implementation.

The conference decided to combine more flexibly the legal and illegal methods of struggle and worked out a programme of the workers' struggle for everyday economic and political demands. In its propositions on the work in the countryside the conference advanced the slogans of unity between farm labourers and land-starved peasants and of alliance between workers and toiling peasants. Class differentiation of the rural population into farm labourers, the village poor, peasants of average means, and *buožės* was noted. The conference outlined partial economic demands of farm labourers, of land-starved peasants, and, to a certain extent, of peasants of average means and called on the working people in the countryside to be more active in advancing political demands. The conference condemned the conciliatory attitude of the right-wing figures of the petit bourgeois parties to the fascist regime and criticised the adventurous tactics of organizing putsches adopted by the left-wingers of these parties. The conference pointed out that the formation of a united front by the party organizations should proceed from beneath — through strikes, trade unions, and anti-fascist committees. It urged to defend Lithuania's independence from Polish imperialists and to launch a struggle against the arms race, in particular against the preparations of the imperialist states for war against the USSR. The conference condemned the opposition group — the Trotsky-Zinovyev bloc — in the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik), the ACP(B). It elected a new Central Committee of the CPL. The CPL adhered to the strategy and tactics outlined by the conference until 1935.

An uprising organized by the left Social Democrats, the Liaudininkai, and the Maximalists from among the Social Revolutionaries took place in Tauragė on September 9, 1927. While appreciating the antifascist struggle, the CPL criticized the organizers of the uprising for their putschist aspirations. The

Communist International and its various sections waged a campaign to save the participants of the uprising from fascist terror.

The Sixth Congress of the Communist International (July 17—September 1, 1928; Moscow) was a milestone in the world Communist movement. It called on the Communists to fight resolutely against the danger of a new war plotted by the imperialists and the fascist reaction and affirmed the need to expand the campaign in defence of the Soviet Union. The CPL was guided by the programme of the Communist International adopted by the congress and propagated its decisions. Theoretical activity of the CPL livened up.

The imperialists sought to involve Lithuania in an anti-Soviet bloc and to use it as a base against the USSR. The CPL's policy combined the defence of the country's independence with the struggle against the fascist regime and the aggressive encroachments of bourgeois Poland. As a result, the CPL contributed much to the exposure of the Plečkaitininkai group working for Poland (1927—30; Jeronimas Plečkaitis was the activist of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party).

Defending the cause of the working class, the CPL launched a campaign for social insurance of workers in the event of illness, disability, old age, and unemployment. With the ideological and political influence of the CPL on the revolutionary movement augmenting, the role of the party organizations in promoting the political and economic struggle of workers and peasants was growing. The Communists organized May Day celebrations in Panevėžys (1928) and Kaunas (1929 and thereafter), an antiwar demonstration in Kaunas (August 1, 1929), and marches of the unemployed. From 1931 to 1934, the number of party activists increased more than threefold, the Communists and the CYL members became stronger ideologically and politically. The successes scored by the Communists in the elections to the councils of sick-pay

offices in the city of Kaunas and in the Panevėžys region (here in 1931 the left-wing workers proposed to the councils by the Communists carried the majority) and the extension of their influence in the workers' trade unions attested to the growing influence of the CPL.

After Nazi Germany had become the main instigator of imperialist war against the USSR, the CPL made efforts to call up the popular masses for the struggle against the preparation of imperialist war. The CPL denounced the proimperialist attitude of Lithuania's ruling circles and advocated the coordination of Lithuania's foreign policy with the peaceful policy of the USSR, which basically answered the national interests of Lithuania as well. The Seventh Congress of the Communist International (1935) defined ways and means of rallying all democratic forces for the struggle against fascism. Its decisions were of paramount importance in furthering the revolutionary movement and the activity of the CPL from 1935 to 1939. The plenary session of the CPL Central Committee, held on July 9, 1935, passed the resolution "On the Broad Antifascist Popular Front". Organizational changes were made in the leading bodies of the CPL. The Secretariat of the CPL Central Committee and the Kaunas District Committee were reinforced with new workers capable to implement the new policy outlined by the Seventh Congress of the Communist International — the formation of an antifascist popular front.

The CPL led a workers' demonstration and a general political strike in Kaunas, urged to expand the 1935—36 peasants' strike, and rallied the toiling peasantry to fight the monopolies and fascism. This enhanced the authority of the CPL and speeded up the formation of a united workers' and antifascist popular front. In this context the CPL boycotted the elections to the seimas in 1936.

In the summer of 1937, the Comintern Executive Committee approved the

political course of the CPL and its political platform aiming at rallying a broad antifascist front which could include, in addition to the left forces, all the democrats, the working people of national minorities, non-fascists, patriots. Lithuanian Communists tried to fuse all these forces in a broad patriotic front in opposition to the truckling of the ruling bourgeois circles and to rally the people to the struggle against the danger of aggression by Nazi Germany and for the preservation and consolidation of Lithuania's statehood. The CPL was advancing the tasks, common to all the people and to the nation as a whole, for they concerned the absolute majority of the Lithuanians and the people of national minorities living in Lithuania.

In the 1930s the ideological and political influence of the CPL on the intelligentsia, and creative intellectuals in particular, grew stronger.

The plenum of the CPL Central Committee, held in January 1938, gave a more precise definition of the class essence of fascism in Lithuania. The plenum noted that fascist power operated, in the face of the whole country, as an overt terroristic dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinistic, and most predatory elements of big business. An enemy of the majority of the nation, the fascist dictatorship defended monopolies and syndicates, foreign capitalists, the interests and domination of all big exploiters profiteering at the expense of the working masses of Lithuania. An objective definition of class essence of the fascist dictatorship in Lithuania made it possible to expand and strengthen the antifascist popular front. Organizationally, the CPL district (*apskritis*) and *valsčius* committees were set up. The plenary session pointed to Nazi Germany, to the Nazi elements and their henchmen in Lithuania, and to the truckling Tautininkai government as the main enemies of Lithuania's statehood. It urged to support the movement of democratic social strata against fascism.

On March 19, 1938, the CPL Central Committee warned all the patriots of Lithuania that an unconditional acceptance of Poland's ultimatum of March 17, 1938, which meant that the government of Lithuania was renouncing Vilnius, would only increase the threat to Lithuania's statehood. After Nazi Germany seized the Klaipėda territory on March 22, 1939, the future of Lithuania's statehood hung by a thread. The CPL sought to rally different strata of Lithuania's population, irrespective of political, religious, or national differences, to a united patriotic antifascist front for the defence of Lithuania's statehood. It stressed the necessity to form a government capable of defending Lithuania's independence and security and disposed to an alliance and friendship with the USSR.

The strategy and tactics of the CPL stirred the struggle of the working class, toiling peasantry, and democratically-minded intellectuals for social progress of the Lithuanian people and for the preservation and consolidation of Lithuania's independence. The CPL emerged as a patriotic force and an important sociopolitical factor. It had to be increasingly reckoned with by the authorities and all the bourgeois and petit bourgeois political circles.

In the late 1930s, many of the CPL activists living as political émigrés in the Soviet Union were subjected to unlawful repressions. Among them was Zigmās Angarietis, the leader of the CPL for many years. The CPL Central Committee maintained no relations with the Comintern Executive Committee for roughly two years (1938—39), but the CPL continued to guide the revolutionary struggle, educated its members and CYL members in the spirit of internationalism, and fought against anti-Soviet propaganda. In December 1939 the relations with the Communist International were resumed. Having analysed the activity of the CPL in 1938—39 and its work with cadres, the Comintern Executive Committee adopted the resolution "On the Tasks of the CPL"

(March 23, 1940), which acknowledged that the policy pursued by the CPL in the period under consideration had been essentially correct.

After the outbreak of World War II on September 1, 1939, the CPL guided the economic and political struggle of industrial workers and other working people for their rights and interests. The party led a large-scale popular movement for the strict compliance with the Lithuanian-Soviet Mutual Aid Treaty, signed on October 10, 1939, and against the attempts of the ruling circles to cast the country's lot with the precarious anti-Soviet military plans of Nazi Germany. The movement brought together patriotic forces from all the social strata — the working class, the toilers of the countryside, the intelligentsia, the armed forces, as well as the democratically-minded people of national minorities.

In 1920—40, the administrative bodies of the bourgeois government of Lithuania put on trial over 3,000 participants of the revolutionary and antifascist movement, including 2,324 Communists and CYL members. Severe administrative penalties were imposed on more than 6,800 people, including 3,825 Communists and CYL members, for their revolutionary and antifascist activity. Firm ideological conviction helped the Communists endure in this difficult struggle, the social and economic achievements of the USSR was one of the sources of inspiration.

Heading the popular masses in the socialist revolution and in the first years of socialist construction. Favourable international and domestic conditions gave rise to a revolutionary situation in Lithuania, and in mid-June of 1940 the working people of Lithuania, led by the CPL, overthrew the fascist government. The CPL Central Committee decided to form a people's government. On June 17 the People's Government headed by Justas Paleckis, a popular antifascist, journalist and writer, was formed. It included Communists too (from June 19 Mečislovas

Gedvilas, later Stasys Pupeikis, Karolis Didžiulis, and Mykolas Junčas-Kučinskas). On June 25, 1940, the People's Government legalized the CPL. Antanas Sniečkus became the leader of the legalized party.

The CPL Central Committee determined the programme for the activity of the People's Government and guided its work showing much concern for the elimination of the old bourgeois state machinery and the employment of the reorganized state bodies for the defence of people's interests. It also worked out the platform of the Working People's Union of Lithuania for the election to the seimas; the seimas was elected on democratic basis on July 14—15, 1940, it included 38 Communists (out of 79 deputies). On July 21—23 the People's Seimas decided to proclaim Soviet power, declare the establishment of the Lithuanian SSR, and address a request to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the admission of the Lithuanian SSR into the Soviet Union. The CPL guided the formation and activity of the government and of all Soviet state bodies of the Lithuanian SSR and supervised all the revolutionary economic and cultural transformations. On October 8, 1940, the CPL was admitted into the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) — ACP(B) as one of its organizations under the name of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Lithuania — CP(B)L.

In early 1941, city and district (*apskritis*) party committees and delegates to the Fifth Congress of the CP(B)L were elected by party conferences and meetings.

The Fifth Congress of the CP(B)L (1941; Kaunas) was attended by 279 voting delegates and 65 consulting delegates. Of the total number of delegates 110 had joined the CPL in the underground and 79 had been imprisoned for revolutionary activity. The congress outlined the programme of economic development, approved the national economic plan for 1941 envisaging the industrialization of the republic, and

obliged the party and soviet bodies and economic and public organizations to mobilize the working people to solve the problems of the day. The congress urged the Communists to consolidate the apparatus of Soviet power by involving the working people into running state affairs.

In 1940—41 the CPL initiated and directed the implementation of economic, political, and socialist transformations. Lithuanian Communists were active in the main fields of socialist construction. From August 1940 the highest bodies of state power in the Lithuanian SSR were headed by Communists. In 1941, 65.8 percent of the CP(B)L members and candidate members (2,064 persons) worked in the state apparatus and roughly 30 percent in production sectors. Between March and May of 1941, 621 new members were admitted into the CP(B)L.

Fighting the Nazi invaders. After the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War on June 22, 1941, 55 percent of the CP(B)L members and candidate members (2,553 persons) were evacuated to the interior of the USSR, and 45 percent (2,072 persons) remained in occupied Lithuania. Many of them were murdered by the Nazis and the bourgeois nationalists. The Communists guided the formation of Soviet partisan detachments and organized assistance to them. Some evacuated Lithuanian Communists fought in the ranks of the Red Army, and the others selflessly worked for the sake of victory on the home front.

On the initiative of the CP(B)L Central Committee, the formation of the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division of the Red Army was begun late in 1941. Eleven members and alternate members of the CP(B)L Central Committee and 19 secretaries of the CP(B)L district and city committees were assigned to the division; in January 1943 there were 1,378 Communists in it. Many of them perished on the battlefield. During the war 3,385 servicemen of the division joined the party.

The CP(B)L Central Committee gave much attention to party work and to the organization of partisan struggle in occupied Lithuania. From November 26, 1942, partisan activity in Lithuania was directed from Moscow by the Lithuanian Partisan Headquarters, headed by Antanas Sniečkus. Until 1944 the CP(B)L Central Committee and the Lithuanian Partisan Headquarters sent to Lithuania 42 groups (342 persons) to carry out partisan struggle. Twenty CP(B)L district (*apskritis*) and city committees, 29 *valsčius* committees, 232 primary party organizations, and 94 partisan detachments and groups were established.

From January 6, 1944, the underground party work was directed by the party's Northern Regional Committee (First Secretary Motiejus Šumauskas) and the Southern Regional Committee (First Secretary Genrikas Zimanas). Among the prominent party activists fallen in the fight against the Nazis were Icikas Meskupas, Secretary of the CP(B)L CC; members of the CC Alteris Kleineris, Kazimieras Masenis, Bronė Požerienė, Domas Pundzius, Stanislovas Šklėrius, Tomas Tamulevičius, and Sara Vingerinaitė; party worker Petras Pajarskis; leaders of large party organizations Juozas Bilys, Fedot Krugliakov, Jan Przewalski, and Juozas Vitas; deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Jadvyga Budžinskienė and Stasys Petrulis; deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR Liudas Adomuskas, Pranas Aksionaitis, Kazys Balčiūnas, Feliksas Balionis, Pranas Eidukaitis, Domas Kazimieraitis, Nochas Mackevičius, Petronėlė Milančiūtė, Stasys Orintas, Petras Paunksnis, Aleksas Ražanauskas, Rapolas Rimdžius, Domas Rocius, Stasys Volkovičius, and Pranas Zibertas. About 600 new members were admitted into the party in occupied Lithuania.

The CP(B)L Central Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Lithuanian SSR sponsored in Norsk (near Yaroslavl) and Shuya (Ivanovo Oblast) study courses for party and

soviet workers, in Gorky for trade-union workers, and in Chkalov (now Orenburg) for lawyers. Those who completed these courses were later engaged in organizational work in Lithuania.

Socialist construction and the victory of socialism. After the liberation of Lithuania by the Red Army, the CP(B)L concentrated on restoring the activity of all the soviet and party bodies. Other immediate tasks included rallying numerous nonparty activists around the executive committees of districts, *valsčius* and *apylinkė*; rebuilding and developing socialist industry and strengthening its links with agriculture; restoring Soviet land tenure, providing landless and land-starved peasants with land, and rendering them assistance of the state; and setting up state farms and machine-and-tractor stations. Reorganizing education, developing socialist Lithuanian culture, and exposing the ideology of bourgeois nationalism, in an effort to win over the people under its influence, also figured prominently in the party's work. The Bureau of the ACP(B) Central Committee for the Lithuanian SSR (headed by Mikhail Suslov, Viktor Shcherbakov; active from November 1944 till March 1947), the decisions of the ACP(B) Central Committee on the activity of the CP(B)L, and in particular the efforts of the Communists of Lithuanian, Russian, and other nationalities who had worked in other republics and had been sent to Lithuania by the ACP(B) Central Committee at the request of the CPL Central Committee, were decisive factors in solving these problems.

In the first postwar years the CP(B)L Central Committee gave particular attention to the creation of primary party organizations in *valsčius*. At first party work in them was guided by party organizers and later by *valsčius* party committees (in 1949 they functioned in 94 percent of *valsčius*). In order to attract women to active social work, departments for work among women were set up in the CP(B)L Central Committee, in August 1945 city and

district committees and women organizers were introduced in *valsčius*. From 1950 heads of the political departments of the machine-and-tractor stations were given assistants for work among women.

The republic-level party school, established in Vilnius in 1945 (up to 1946 one-year, in 1946—54 two-year, in 1954—56 three-year, and from 1956 higher party school), and the study courses attached to it did much in training party and soviet cadres. As of 1985, more than 4,400 students graduated from the party school. Many Communists studied at other party schools of the USSR. The soviet-and-party school which functioned in Vilnius from 1955 to 1975, political schools in *valsčius*, at industrial enterprises, in collective and state farms and universities of Marxism-Leninism helped improve the qualifications of party cadres. The Institute of Party History of the CP(B)L Central Committee, set up by the decision of the CP(B)L Central Committee of May 17, 1946, played an important part in ideological work.

Under the leadership of the ACP(B) Central Committee, the Communists of Soviet Lithuania rallied the working people of the republic for the elimination of the consequences of war and Nazi occupation, for the struggle against the resistance of *buožės* and bourgeois nationalists, and for socialist industrialization and cultural revolution. On the initiative of the Communists the first collective farms were established in Lithuania in 1947. The Sixth Congress of the CP(B)L (Vilnius, 1949) summed up the achievements scored in the restoration of the devastated national economy, in cultural development, and in socialist construction. It set forth the task of further speedy industrial development, giving priority to machine building, fuel and power industries, the industry of building materials and to the production of agricultural machinery and implements for collective farms. It obliged the party organizations to foster in all possible



A group of leaders and organizers of the partisan movement in Lithuania (1949)

ways the workers' initiative, to introduce new forms of socialist emulation, and to take care of the wellbeing of the working people. The congress took a note that the assistance rendered by the ACP(B) Central Committee and the USSR Government in mechanizing the agriculture, the experience accumulated by the other Soviet republics and the first collective farms in the Lithuanian SSR, and the growth of political consciousness of the toiling peasantry created prerequisites for further voluntary uniting of the village poor and peasants of average means into collective farms. It stressed that the main task of primary party organizations in the coming years was to secure a final victory of the collective-farm system. It called on the party organizations to advance communist education of the working people and to fight resolutely against the manifestations of bourgeois nationalistic and clerical ideology. The congress set the task of further improving the work of cultural and educational institutions and turning them into centres of political and cultural work. The

CP(B)L propagated the advantages of the collective-farm system, educated the collective farmers in the spirit of socialism, and rendered all possible assistance to the newly established collective farms.

In 1950, the CP(B)L initiated a new administrative division of the Lithuanian SSR, more suitable for the new conditions in the republic: instead of the former CP(B)L district committees, 87 raion and four regional committees (Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai, and Klaipėda) were set up (the latter were abolished in 1953). From 1950 to 1953 political departments functioned at the machine-and-tractor stations. Many Communists were sent to work in the countryside. The best from among the labouring peasantry were joining the party; from 1949 to 1951 the number of Communists in the countryside increased more than eightfold; the number of party organizations, more than fourfold.

The Seventh Congress of the CP(B)L proclaimed the collective-farm system completely victorious and outlined new

important measures for further industrial development. Under the guidance of the CP(B)L major economic transformations were carried through in towns and in the countryside, and a cultural revolution was accomplished. At the same time the party concentrated its efforts on the expansion of public education, the reeducation of the old intelligentsia, the training of new skilled personnel for all branches of the economy and culture, and the satisfaction of people's increasing material and cultural requirements. As a result of the cultural revolution, a socialist ideology became dominant in Soviet Lithuanian society.

Socialism was built in the republic. As a result, classes hostile to socialist system dissolved, social and political unity prevailed in society, and the Lithuanian people consolidated into a socialist nation. In the 1950s the consequences of Joseph Stalin's personality cult were overcome by the CPSU and the CPL, and the rules of socialist legal-

ity were reinstated. The prominent CPL members — Zigmās Angarietis, Julius Daubaras, Juozas Dumša, Povilas Jankauskas, Jonas Kasperaitis, Konstantin Kernovich, Katrė Matulaitytė, Baltus Matusevičius, Roman Piler, Bronius Pranskus-Žalionis, Pranas Svotelis-Proletaras, Eugenija Tautkaitė, and others, who had been slandered and unlawfully subjected to repressions in the years of personality cult — were exonerated. The Leninist principles and rules in party life were restored, the party's links with the masses improved, and its leading role increased. Under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPL successfully channelled the creative activity of the people. Industrialization rates in the Lithuanian SSR were higher than in the USSR on the whole. The economic consolidation of collective and state farms was speeded up. The development of science and national culture and the growth of the people's wellbeing were unprecedented.



Presidium of the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania (1981)

The realization of the decisions of the seventh through twelfth congresses of the CPL and of plenums of the Central Committee in 1952—60 brought about radical changes in the national economic pattern and the material base of the Lithuanian SSR. The high level of productive forces, the development of socialist culture and social relations indicated that in the Lithuanian SSR, as well as in the USSR at large, socialism had won a final victory. As a result, the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat became the state of the entire people; and the party, while ideologically remaining the party of the working class, became the party of the entire people.

Further development of socialism.

The period's principal targets — creation of the material and technical foundations of communism, development and perfection of socialist social relations, and communist education of the Soviet people — were specified in the Party Programme adopted by the Twenty-second Congress of the CPSU (1961). In his speech delivered at the congress Antanas Sniečkus, First Secretary of the CPL CC, pointed out that Lithuania, formerly a backward agrarian country, had become a developed industrial and agrarian republic, which attested to the strength and vitality of Soviet power; Lithuania had greatly benefited from the aid by the Russian and the other Soviet peoples. The Thirteenth Congress of the CPL (1961) summed up the discussion on the draft party programme, which had been held in Lithuania, and approved it. The first results achieved in implementing the programme and the immediate tasks facing the CPL were discussed by the Fourteenth Congress of the CPL (1964).

The October and November 1964 and the March 1965 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee were of particularly great importance for the party and the Soviet people. The October 1964 plenum stressed the importance of the Leninist principles of party and state management and condemned subjectivism in

dealing with the matters of state importance. In conformity with the decisions of the October 1964 plenary session, the division of party organizations on industrial and agricultural lines in the Lithuanian SSR, as well as in the USSR at large, was abolished. The party committees of production boards (from 1962, they numbered 53 in the Lithuanian SSR) to direct agricultural enterprises were reorganized into raion committees. The industrial (zonal) party committees, numbering 12 in the Lithuanian SSR, and separate bureaus of the CPL Central Committee to direct industry and agriculture, active in 1962—64, were abolished. In 1966 the Bureau of the CPL Central Committee was restored to take the place of the Presidium of the CPL Central Committee, which functioned in 1962—66.

The March 1965 plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee disclosed the causes of slow growth in agriculture and endorsed decisions to eliminate the effect of the errors and shortcomings made in previous years. The grain procurement plan was reduced, procurement prices for farm produce were raised, capital investments in agriculture were increased, and its technological base was strengthened. These measures had a boosting effect on agriculture in the Lithuanian SSR. The Fifteenth Congress of the CPL (1966) discussed the tasks facing the CPL in connection with the implementation of decisions of the preceding plenums.

Guided by the resolutions of the Twenty-third Congress (1966), the Twenty-fourth Congress (1971), the Twenty-fifth Congress (1976), and the Twenty-sixth Congress of the CPSU (1981), the Sixteenth Congress (1971), the Seventeenth Congress (1976), and the Eighteenth Congress (1981) of the CPL, and of the plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee and led by the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Communist Party of Lithuania, adhering to the Leninist principles, efficiently tackled the main problems of Lithuania's development

scoring considerable success. The membership of the CPL greatly increased, the organizational, political, and ideological activity of party organizations improved, the links of the Communists with all the strata of the population strengthened, and the authority of the party was enhanced. The Sixteenth Congress of the CPL noted that the increasing creative activity of Soviet Lithuania's working people and the indissoluble friendship and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples speeded up the development of Lithuania's economy, culture, and science.

The CPL improved its directing activity of the economy, waged an active struggle against subjectivism in the work of party and economic bodies, sought to ensure a scientific foundation for decisions taken, and rallied the working people of the Lithuanian SSR around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU. The plenary sessions of the CPL Central Committee, the sittings of the Bureau, and the party congresses of that period focussed their attention on acceleration of scientific and technological progress, improvement of management, and growth in labour productivity and efficiency of production. Influencing the production sector politically, the Communist Party of Lithuania concerned itself with a comprehensive and harmonious development of Lithuania's population, cultivation of communist consciousness, and promotion of human relations consistent with the principles of communist ethic.

The Seventeenth Congress of the CPL, held in Vilnius on January 20—22, 1976, took decisions aimed at furthering the efficiency in production sector, construction, and transportation; improving the effectiveness of work; speeding up scientific and technological progress in order to intensify production; promoting the growth of labour productivity; improving planning and economic management; accelerating technological retooling; and raising the living standards by developing

trade, community services, health protection, and social insurance. The congress stressed that the specialization and concentration of production was the main way in agricultural development. Problems of ideological work were discussed by the congress, plenums of the CPL Central Committee, and conferences of party activists. In 1975—79, about 140,000 propagandists, lecturers, speakers on current political events, and agitators were engaged annually in party propaganda work in Lithuania.

The CPL guides the socialist emulation of Lithuania's working people with the collectives of the Byelorussian SSR (since 1954). In 1982, mutual socialist emulation agreements were concluded by 39 cities and raions, 52 ministries and departments, 706 enterprises, production associations, and collective and state farms, 32 scientific institutions, 50 schools, 302 production teams, and 219 production departments. Roughly 1.3 million people, or 92 percent of Lithuania's working population, took part in socialist emulation in honour of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Lithuania's achievements in the years of Soviet power were reviewed in the report made by Petras Griskevičius, First Secretary of the CPL CC, at a joint jubilee session of the CPL Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR convened for the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In 1977, the CPL guided the discussion of the draft Constitution of the USSR in Lithuania and, in 1977—78, the discussion of the draft Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR (78,000 proposals and comments were made by Lithuania's population on the draft Constitution of the USSR and 66,000 on the draft Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR). After the adoption of the Constitution of the USSR and the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR, the CPL concerns itself with their consistent implementation and practical safeguarding of the constitutional rights

of the working people of the Lithuanian SSR.

The Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania was held on January 23—30, 1981, in Vilnius. It unanimously endorsed the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the fruitful activity of the Central Committee of the CPSU and its Political Bureau in strengthening the economic might and the defence capability of the country, in consistently improving the wellbeing of Soviet people, in strengthening the positions of world socialism, peace, and peoples' security. The congress comprehensively analysed and summarized the activity of the republic party organization, discussed and endorsed the decision "On the Draft Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981—85 and up to 1990" and chartered the main guidelines of the economic and social development of the Lithuanian SSR for 1981—85 and up to 1990.

The resolutions of the April and October 1985 plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee and the statements and inferences of Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU, imparted a fresh impetus to the activity of the party, state, and public organizations and of all the working people. The above plenary sessions substantiated a new conception of the country's integrated social and economic develop-

ment. Based on this conception, the documents, chartered for the Twenty-seventh Congress of the CPSU, were unanimously approved in the course of a nation-wide discussion. The Nineteenth Congress of the CPL (January 24—25, 1986; Vilnius) has approved the line of activity of the CPL Central Committee, the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Programme, of the changes in the Rules of the CPSU, and of the main guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development for 1986—90 and up to 2000. The Nineteenth Congress has elected the Central Committee of the CPL (149 members and 73 candidate members), the Auditing Commission of the CPL and 55 delegates to the CPSU Twenty-seventh Congress.

At present the Communist Party of Lithuania concerns itself with channelling all political, ideological, and educational work for the implementation of the CPSU Programme goals and strategic tasks for this important, breakthrough, period in the development of Soviet socialist society.

The Communist Party of Lithuania, through its daily organizational and ideological explanatory work, fosters the understanding of civic duty in the minds of the working people of the Lithuanian SSR, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, stimulates their activity in work and in political and social life.

LENIN COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE OF LITHUANIA

The Lenin Communist Youth League of Lithuania (LCYLL, Komsomol) is a self-governing, social organization of youth; a republic organization of the All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League (AULCYL), its component part. As of Jan. 1, 1984, the membership of the LCYLL was 495,400. (For data on the growth of the LCYLL see the table on page 170.) Any young man or woman of 14 to 28 years of age may join the organization.

The LCYLL carries out its activities under the leadership of the Communist

Party of Lithuania, serves as its reserve, and helps the party educate Lithuanian youth in the spirit of communism. It is guided by the Rules of the AULCYL. The basic principle of its organizational structure, activity, and leadership is democratic centralism.

Primary organizations are basic units of the CYL; they are set up in conformity with the production principle in work collectives; as of January 1, 1984, they numbered 6,129. All primary organizations are united into 42 rural territorial organizations and eight

city organizations (the CYL organizations of Vilnius and Kaunas are subdivided into seven urban district organizations: four in Vilnius and three in Kaunas). The territorial organizations are headed by the CYL raion or city committees elected at respective CYL conferences.

The highest authority of the organization is the Congress; it elects the Central Committee, the Auditing Commission of the LCYLL, and delegates to a forthcoming AULCYL congress.

In 1978 the LCYLL was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labour.

Membership of the CYL of Lithuania

1919	440	1940	1,000
1920	200	1941	6,190*
1921	550	1945	9,450*
1923	260	1950	66,790
1926	400	1960	144,670
1928	380	1970	281,850
1932	450	1980	441,760
1935	770	1984	495,400
1937	1,130		

* Members and candidate members of the AUYCL

Dates of congresses of the CYL of Lithuania

First	Oct. 17—18, 1924
Second	Sep. 20—28, 1928
Third	May 15—18, 1946
Fourth	July 2—4, 1948
Fifth*	Jan. 25—26, 1949
Sixth	Apr. 17—19, 1951
Seventh	Dec. 17—18, 1952
Eighth	Jan. 14—15, 1954
Ninth	Dec. 15—16, 1955
Tenth	Feb. 20—21, 1958
Eleventh	Feb. 11—12, 1960
Twelfth	Jan. 25—26, 1962
Thirteenth	Nov. 29—30, 1963
Fourteenth	Feb. 10—11, 1966
Fifteenth	Feb. 28—29, 1968
Sixteenth	Feb. 26—27, 1970
Seventeenth	Mar. 15—16, 1972
Eighteenth	Feb. 13—14, 1974
Nineteenth	Mar. 2—3, 1978
Twentieth	Mar. 25—26, 1982

* Extraordinary

Historical background. The First Lithuanian Communist youth organization — Jaunimo Internacionalas (Youth International) — was active in Voronezh in December 1917—June 1918. It was founded on the initiative of Vincas Mickevičius-Kapsukas. Among its members were Stepas Bendorius, Stanislovas Eimutis, Eugenija Tautkaitė, Baltrus Matusevičius, Balys Mickevičius, Bronius Pranskus, and Antanas Sniečkus. A number of young people from Lithuania took part in the activities of the Russian CYL. At the First Congress of the Russian CYL (1918) Juozas Greifenbergeris represented the Nevel CYL organization called Third International.

In Lithuania the first CYL cells were formed in late 1918 in Vilnius; they included members of the revolutionary workers' and peasants' youth organizations, who had broken off with the opportunists, and the CYL members who had returned from Soviet Russia. Bronislava Kazlauskaitė, Mečislovas Lickevičius, Aldona Matulaitytė, Vladas Rimša-Trainys, Eugenija Tautkaitė actively worked in them.

On January 29, 1919, the Provisional Central Bureau of the Communist Youth League of Lithuania — Romanas Antokolskis-Sereiskis, Mečislovas Lickevičius, Nikolajus Volovas — was elected in Vilnius; the date is considered the birthday of the LCYLL. In February 1919 CYLL cells were founded in Naujoji Vilnia and Širvintos.

On February 10, 1919, the Lithuanian and Byelorussian CYL organizations merged into the Communist Youth League of Lithuania and Byelorussia (CYLLB), elected its Central Committee (up to November 1920 its secretary was J. Greifenbergeris). Early in March 1919, there were 300 CYL members in Vilnius. In the spring of 1919 most of them belonged to the Liebknecht military detachment; it was the first to show resistance to the legions of J. Piłsudski then invading Vilnius.

The magazine of the CYLLB Central Committee — *Fakel komunizma*

(Torch of Communism; published in Russian) — appeared on March 2, 1919. *Krasnaya molodezh* (Red Youth, in Russian), a weekly of the CYLLB Central Committee, was issued on March 11, 1919 (the present-day daily *Komjaunimo tiesa* takes its origin from this date).

In the bourgeois Lithuanian state, 1919—40, the CYL functioned in the underground. In the, autumn of 1919 underground CYLLB organizations came into being in Vilnius and Kaunas; later in the year, in Rokiškis; in 1920, in Marijampolė (now Kapsukas), Vilkaiviškis, Panevėžys, Šiauliai, Joniškis, Jonava, Ukmergė, and Dotnuva. On February 29, 1920, the CYLLB was admitted into the Communist Youth International.

On May 4, 1920, a conference of representatives of the CYLLB organizations was held in Kaunas. It formed the Lithuanian Central Bureau of the CYLLB (in different periods Rapolas Čarnas, Juozas Greifenbergeris, Aizik Lifshits, Antanas Stasiūnas, Leiba Šapira, Eugenija Tautkaitė, and Jonas Žagas were among its members); it

Secretaries of the Central Committee of the CYL of Lithuania (first secretaries, since 1940)

J. Greifenbergeris, 1919—20
A. Lifshits, 1923
A. Stasiūnas, 1923—24
J. Žagas, 1926
P. Glovackas, 1926
V. Šimensas, 1927
A. Mickevičius, 1927—28 and 1933—34
K. Šimkus, 1929—30
M. Šumauskas, 1930—31
A. Guzevičius, 1931
I. Meskupas, 1934—35
M. Bordonaitė, 1936—40
F. Bieliauskas, 1940—42 and 1944
J. Grigalavičius, 1942—44
J. Macevičius, 1944—46
A. Raguotis, 1946—52
J. Petkevičius, 1952—60
A. Česnavičius, 1960—66
V. Morkūnas, 1966—73
V. Baltrūnas, 1973—82
P. Ignotas, 1982—86
A. Macaitis, since 1986

functioned until the First Congress of the CYL of Lithuania (1924). An organizational conference of the CYLLB, held in Vilnius in April, 1920, approved the activity of the Lithuanian Central Bureau, endorsed a programme modelled on the programme of the Russian CYL, and elected Juozas Greifenbergeris as the CYLLB delegate to the conference of the Russian CYL.

The First CYLLB Conference of the Kaunas region was held in July 1920 and the Conference of the Suvalkija region on August 24, 1920. In August 1920 the Central Bureau launched its newspaper *Jaunasis komunistas* (Young Communist). On November 5, 1920, the CYL of Lithuania and Byelorussia was divided into two separate organizations.

In 1920—24, the activities of the CYL in Lithuania and the Vilnius territory (the latter until 1922) were directed by the Central Bureau of Lithuania which called itself the CYLL Central Bureau. By the end of 1920 the CYLL was active in five regions: Suvalkija (16 cells and roughly 150 members, most numerous in Lithuania), Kaunas, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Vilnius.

The Third Congress of the CPL (1921) set the task of carrying out broad activities among the masses, winning over to the CYLL side more working and peasant youth. The First Conference of the CYLL, held on August 27, 1922, in Kaunas decided to forge closer links between the CYLL and working youth, approved the decision of the CYLL Central Bureau on the expulsion of petit bourgeois elements from the CYLL, and resolved to hand over the CYLL organization of the Vilnius territory to the Communist Youth League of Poland. The CYLL organization of the Klaipėda territory was founded in November 1923.

The First Congress of the CYLL, held in Kaunas on October 17—18, 1924, decided to reorganize all the CYLL cells on a production principle, to expand the activities of the CYL within the bourgeois and petit bourgeois youth organizations with workers and peasants in

their ranks, discussed the questions of workers' economic struggle, of work in the countryside, of propaganda and agitation; it elected the CYLL Central Committee (Rozalija Baldauskaitė, Leiba Bokogulskis, Kazys Sprindys, Eugenijus Vicas, Jonas Žagas). The CYLL Central Committee published its magazine *Darbininkų jaunimas* (Working Youth; 1923—28, 1931—33).

In 1920—26, many CYLL organizations suffered from a wave of repressions of the clerical bourgeoisie then in power. With the support of the CPL, they were reestablished and consolidated; their legal activity in cultural and sports organizations, trade unions, *gymnasias*, and among servicemen was broadened; the CYLL called to form a united workers' front to fight the bourgeois reaction. During the election campaign to the Third Seimas (1925—26), the CYLL popularized the lists of left-wing workers' and peasants' candidates, sponsored by the Communist Party of Lithuania, and exposed the antinational policy of the clerical government.

During the rule of the Liaudininkai and Social Democrats, the CYLL expanded its activity in trade unions and in other workers' and petit bourgeois legal organizations. In the autumn of 1926, 85 percent of the CYLL members worked in trade unions, set up youth sections in them, fought against the influence of the right-wing Social Democrats. The CYLL had some influence with the Spindulys (Ray) Society, the Žiežirba (Spark) Society, as well as the Lithuanian Youth Union.

The CYLL was dealt a severe blow in the wake of the fascist coup of December 17, 1926. In the Kaunas region some 50 CYLL activists were arrested; Rapolas Čarnas, a member of the Central Committee of the CYLL, was executed by a firing squad. In 1927 Jodelis Chazanas, Antanas Mickevičius, Vulfas Šimensas, and Veronika Šumauskaitė were co-opted into the CYLL Central Committee. The CYLL conferences of the Kaunas and Suvalkija regions and those of the Šakiai, Ukmergė, Anykščiai, and Utena subregions, held in late 1927, enhanced the activity of the CYLL.



Karl Liebknecht Combat Detachment of the Vilnius CYL organization (1919)



Seminar of the CYL organizers of the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division of the Red Army in the vicinity of Yasnaya Poliana, the birthplace of Leo Tolstoy, in 1942

The Third Conference of the CYLL, held in Moscow on September 20—28, 1928, in the capacity of the Second Congress (attended by the CPL leaders Zigmas Angarietis and Vincas Kapsukas), denounced the manifestations of right-wing deviation in the CYLL, resolved to connect more closely the struggle of the working youth for better economic conditions with the political struggle aimed at overthrowing fascism. The conference elected the CYLL Central Committee (Jodelis Chazanas, Jokūbas Vicas, Vulfas Šimensas, Kazys Šimkus) and decided to co-opt three members into the Central Committee. After the conference more working youth were admitted into the CYLL. In 1929, 62 out of 85 CYLL members in Kaunas were workers.

In 1927—34, the CYLL organized underground youth circles of sympathizers, also among students of *gymnasia* (secondary schools), for study of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. In 1928, there were about 30 such circles in the Kaunas region, about 20 in the Panevėžys region, five in Šiauliai and three in Vilkaviškis regions.

The Sixth Congress of the Communist Youth International (1935) set a task to form an antifascist youth front.

Taking into account the experience gained by the international communist movement and in accordance with the decisions of the leading bodies of the Communist Youth International, the tactics and forms of work of the CYLL were changed. As a consequence, the CYLL membership in 1934—37 increased by a factor of 2—2.5. The CYLL and Communists were influential in the Lithuanian Working Youth Union led by the Federantai. In 1934, the CPL and the CYLL initiated the foundation of the legal Lithuanian Workers' Education Society (with a membership of about 100). The influence of the CYLL in the Liaudininkai and Zionist Socialist Youth organizations was growing. In 1934—40, the CYLL Central Committee published its newspaper *Darbininkų ir valstiečių jaunimas* (Working and Peasant Youth). Together with Communists, the CYLL members accomplished a great deal of work in founding the popular front and anti-fascist patriotic front.

In 1919—40, the CYLL put out 80 single and periodical publications, hundreds of proclamations calling on the Lithuanian youth to fight against the bourgeois oppression, clerical and fascist reaction and for the victory of

socialism. The detained CYLL members, as well as Communists, were cruelly tortured by the secret service: in 1925 Ona Šmeigauskaitė and other CYL members were tortured by electric shocks; Adelė Šiaučiūnaitė, member of the CYLL Central Committee, was murdered by the fascists; Henrikas Bara- tinskas, Bronius Grigas, Girša Presma- nas, and others were tortured to death in prison.

On June 28, 1940, the CYLL was legalized. By the decision of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League (AULCYL) of October 18, 1940, the CYLL was admitted to the AULCYL under the name of the Lenin Communist Youth League of Lithuania (LCYLL). In May 1941, there were 1,385 primary organizations, 696 of which in rural localities and 182 at schools. The LCYLL took part in the reestablishment of Soviet power and in socialist construction.

After the occupation of Lithuania by the Nazis, members of the CYL established underground organizations or joined partisan detachments. About 2,200 LCYLL members were evacuated into the interior of the USSR. In December 1941 many of the LCYLL members took part in the Moscow defensive operation. As of late 1942, there were 1,700 members of the CYL in the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division of the Red Army. On July 28, 1943, the Operations Group of the Central Committee of the LCYLL to guide the underground CYL organizations was established. From February 1944 the underground CYL organizations were directed by the LCYLL Northern Regional Committee (Secretary Jonas Macevičius) and the Southern Regional Committee (Secretary Juozas Olekas); 236 primary organizations, 18 LCYLL district (*apskritis*) and city committees operated in occupied Lithuania. In 1941—44, there were 848 members of the CYL in partisan detachments and 105 members in underground patriotic organizations. For valour in fighting the enemy, the

members of the Kaunas underground CYL organization Juozas Aleksonis, Hubertas Borisa, and Alfonsas Čeponis, the soldier of the Red Army Viktoras Jacenevičius, the partisan Marija Mel- nikaitė were posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union; the sergeant of the Red Army, Grigorijus Užpolis, was also awarded this title.

After the liberation of Lithuania by the Red Army 2,000 members of the LCYLL returned to native localities from evacuation, partisan units, and the underground. They began to reestablish CYL organizations (in July—December 1944, 1,082 boys and girls were admitted into the AULCYL), actively participated in the rebuilding of the devastated towns and villages and industrial enter- prises, established CYL and youth teams at places of work.

In 1946, the prewar membership of the CYL was reached. Many CYL mem- bers worked in industry, transportation, and construction. The number of CYL members working in agriculture was increasing: in 1945, there were 499 of them; in 1950, 7,273; in 1955, 17,569 members.

In 1945—51, a period of socialist construction, CYL members initiated a shock-work movement. Technological progress, labour productivity, quality production, economical utilization of fuel and raw materials were among the daily concerns of the CYL. CYL members helped restore Soviet land tenure and accomplished a great deal of political explanatory work among peas- ants in the initial period of collective- farm movement; they took an active part in the establishment of collective and state farms, in training specialists in mechanization, in the organization of amateur art circles and sports clubs. In this period 7,162 best members of the CYL joined the Communist Party of Lithuania. In the postwar period many members of the CYL were murdered by bourgeois nationalists, about 10,000 members of the CYL fought against the armed bands of bourgeois nationalists in the people's defence detachments.

Since the 1950s members of the CYL have been working on construction sites throughout the country. Representatives of the CYL took part in the construction of collieries in Donbass, the Volgograd Tractor Plant, the Tolyatti and Kama motor works, the Dashava—Minsk—Vilnius pipeline, and the Baikal—Amur railway line; they opened up virgin lands in Kazakhstan, establishing there six state farms, and worked on land improvement projects in the Non-Black Soil Zone of the RSFSR. In the Lithuanian SSR they took part in the construction of the Kaunas Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Kėdainiai Chemical Combine, the Jonava Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, the Mazeikiai Oil Refinery, the Ignalina Atomic Power Plant and worked on other construction

sites publicised as shock-work construction projects. In 1958, CYL-and-youth teams initiated a socialist emulation to win the names "Shock-worker of Communist Labour" and "Shock-work Team of Communist Labour" (members of such teams pledge themselves to raise qualifications, to graduate from secondary school, and to adhere to the principles of communist ethic). The movement engulfed young workers in all sectors of industry. About 65,000 CYL members have won the name "Shock-worker of Communist Labour" (1984).

Members of the CYL actively participated in establishing new, Soviet, traditions and rituals — harvest festivals, civil baptism, Komsomol weddings, seeing off would-be-soldiers of the



Gathering of the participants of a youth march to places of revolutionary, military, and labour glory of the Soviet People in Kretinga Raion (1973)

Red Army, and others. In 1957, the First Republic Youth Festival was held. Soviet Lithuania's youth was represented in all world youth festivals and student festivals. Since 1965 a biennial prize of the LCYLL has been awarded for outstanding works of literature, art, journalism, and architecture and for outstanding achievements in science and technology.

The LCYLL has been carrying out an important work in the field of communist upbringing of youth. In the 1956—57 academic year about 20,000 boys and girls studied in the circles of political education; in the 1974—75 academic year, 66,000; in the 1983—84 academic year, 106,000. Komsomol workers and activists extend their knowledge at the Vilnius Zonal CYL School (founded 1967; from 1978, it has an evening division).

In the 1960s, members of the LCYLL were among the first in the USSR to begin a massive patriotic movement — to collect reminiscences of fighters for Soviet power, participants of the Great Patriotic war, and labour vete-

rans, to establish museums of glory, and to perpetuate the memory of fallen heroes. Annually about 500,000 persons take part in the all-Union march around the places of revolutionary, military and labour glory of the Soviet people (1,472 itineraries); the collected materials are exhibited in 191 public museums and in 1,179 Rooms or Corners of Glory.

In the 1960s and 1970s, members of the CYL participated in the movement to increase livestock production by sponsoring the construction of 46 large livestock-rising complexes and farm units. To mark state and revolutionary holidays by shock work has become an established tradition. Since 1951 student construction teams have been organized during summer holidays. In 1983, over 10,000 students worked on construction sites, and the estimated value of the work done was 6.4 million roubles. Since 1973 work-and-rest camps for senior schoolchildren have been organized.

Guided by the Communist Party of Lithuania, the LCYLL coordinates



At the Olimpietis Pioneer Camp in Nemenčinė

its activity with bodies of state power and with other public organizations when solving problems of young people's work, education, rest, and everyday life. Members of the CYL have been increasingly active in running the state: in 1984, six members of the organization were elected deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; in 1980, 51 members of the CYL were elected deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR; and in 1982, 6,591 CYL members were elected deputies of local soviets.

The CYL maintains ties with youth organizations of the Erfurt region (GDR), Hajdú-Bihar *megye* (People's Republic of Hungary), and Białystok, Suwałki, and Łomża *województwa* (People's Republic of Poland). The Committee of Youth Organizations of the Lithuanian SSR (founded 1960) takes care to strengthen international relations. Lithuania's young people are active in the struggle for peace (in 1983, 800,000 boys and girls signed the appeal "I Vote for Peace"). Youth festivals and days of friendship with the young people of Finland (1979), Madagascar (1981), Poland (1982), and the German Democratic Republic (1983) were held in Lithuania.

Youth tourism is the concern of the Sputnik International Youth Tourist Bureau of the Central Committee of the LCYLL. In 1979—83, the bureau accommodated 200,000 young tourists from other republics and about 15,000 foreign tourists. About 50,000 young tourists travelled around the Soviet Union and 14,000 went abroad. Annually 500 persons rest at international youth camps. Many young tourists travel free of charge or at reduced prices. The Communist Youth League of Lithuania directs the activity of the Pioneer organization of Lithuania.

Pioneer organization. The Pioneer organization of the Lithuanian SSR is a communist organization of children and teenagers, part of the Lenin All-Union Pioneer organization; a reserve of the CYL.

Children of nine to 15 years of age may join the organization. As of 1984, there were 216,000 Pioneers in Lithuania united into 1,272 squads. Since 1944 the Republic Palace of Pioneers has been functioning in Vilnius (in 1944—72, the Vilnius Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren). In towns and raion centres there are 61 Pioneer houses. In the summer of 1984 there functioned 146 out-of-town and 372 town Pioneer camps, which welcomed over 120,000 children. Children's initiative is coordinated with guidance by pedagogues (1,500 pedagogues work as Pioneer leaders), children's age and individual interests are taken into account. Pioneers engage in socially useful work: they collect wasted print matter, scrap iron, help workers and collective farmers, organize various contests, festivals, reunions, and sport competitions.

Since 1958 the Pioneer organization of Lithuania has been directed by a republic council (since 1978 the council is chaired by Stanislava Vaškevičienė). The council, with the Central Committee of the CYL of Lithuania, publishes the newspaper *Lietuvos pionierius* (Lithuanian Pioneer; since 1946) and the magazines *Genys* (Woodpecker, since 1954) and *Žvaigždutė* (Little Star, since 1971).

The Pioneer organization of Lithuania was founded on December 20, 1923. Pioneer cells were active within sport circles, trade union sections of young people, and other youth organizations. In 1926, there were about 2,000 Pioneers. After the fascist coup d'état in 1926 many Pioneer circles disintegrated. In 1928 illegal children's organizations came into being. After the reestablishment of Soviet power, there was a sharp increase in the membership (43,500 Pioneers; 1941). In the summer of 1941 first Pioneer camps were organized in Palanga, Druskininkai, Kačerginė, and Pageluvys. For the active help to Soviet partisans during the Nazi occupation seven Pioneers were awarded orders and medals of the USSR.

Membership of the trade unions of Lithuania

Late 19th c.	1,400*
1905	5,000*
Dec. 1919	20,000
June 1920	45,000
1922	9,000
1926	22,000
1931	3,000
June 1940	4,000
May 1941	225,000
1945	117,000
1951	285,000
1960	600,000
1972	1,269,000
1980	1,735,300
1984	1,835,900

* In Vilnius only

Dates of congresses of the Lithuanian Trade Unions

First	June 20—22, 1920
Second	July 3—6, 1945
Third	Mar. 21—22, 1949
Fourth	Mar. 20—22, 1951
Fifth	Apr. 23—25, 1958
Sixth	Apr. 14—15, 1960
Seventh	Feb. 20—21, 1962
Eighth	Sep. 5—6, 1963
Ninth	Sep. 15—16, 1965
Tenth	Dec. 7—8, 1967
Eleventh	Jan. 27—28, 1972
Twelfth	Feb. 2—3, 1977
Thirteenth	Feb. 4—5, 1982

Chairmen of the Republic Council of the Trade Unions of Lithuania (since 1940)

Juozas Stimburys
1940—45
Boleslovas Baranauskas
1945—58
Pranciškus Dobrovolskis
1958—71
Kazimieras Mackevičius
1971—77
Algirdas Ferencas
since 1977

TRADE UNIONS OF LITHUANIA

Trade unions in Soviet Lithuania are nonparty social organizations of a highly mass character, a component part of the trade unions of the USSR. Formed on a voluntary basis, they unite workers of all trades, irrespective of their race, sex, nationality, or religious beliefs — collective farmers, office employees, students of higher schools, colleges and vocational schools. Trade unions in Lithuania are advocates of improved production management and better working conditions. They are concerned with socialist emulation and communist attitude toward labour, higher standard of living and better commodities for the working people and members of their families, social security, health protection and recreation.

The membership of Lithuania's trade unions is 1,835,900 (as of January 1, 1984; the table on the left shows the growth of membership); 1,553,600 of them are factory workers and office employees, 228,100 collective farmers, and 134,200 students.

As of January 1, 1984, there were 9,767 primary trade union organizations, directed by 264 raion and 36 city committees; 738 trade union organizations functioned on collective farms, 80 at higher schools and colleges, 92 at vocational schools, and 91 in production associations. Raion and city committees, and primary trade union organizations of certain industries — motor-vehicles, tractors and farm machinery workers, aviation employees, workers of electric power stations and electrical engineering industry — are directly subordinated to the corresponding republic trade union committees (they number 21).

The highest body of the trade unions of the Lithuanian SSR is the Congress (see the table on the left). In the interim between congresses trade union activity is guided by the Republic Council of the Trade Unions of Lithuania (RCTUL; in 1940-45, it was called at first the Organizing Bureau of Trade

Unions of Lithuania, later the Central Council of Trade Unions of Lithuania; chairmen of the RCTUL are listed in the table on page 178.

Courses of study for trade union workers have been functioning since 1945; about 10,000 trade union activists undergo training annually. The RCTUL publishes its periodical *Darbas ir poilis* (Labour and Recreation) since 1969.

The budget expenditure of the trade unions of Lithuania is 44.6 million roubles of which 16.8 million roubles are allocated to mass dissemination of culture, 13.2 million roubles to physical education and sports, 3.9 million roubles to material aid and relief allowances, and 10.7 million to other purposes (1983).

The trade unions run the social insurance budget of the Lithuanian SSR which amounted to 276.8 million roubles in 1983. They are also in charge of the centralized social insurance fund of collective farmers (11.2 million roubles) and the centralized social welfare fund of collective farmers (113.4 million roubles).

The trade unions run eight sanatoriums (4,470 beds in 1983; they accommodated over 73,000 patients), five rest homes (3,280 beds in 1983; they accommodated 53,600 persons), and two boarding houses for treatment of patients out of season (in autumn and winter). In 1983, 22,670 persons underwent outpatient spa treatment. The trade unions run the Druskininkai Centre of Exercise Therapy and Outpatient Treatment (the only in the USSR) and a balneophysiotherapy establishment (also in Druskininkai).

The trade unions of the Lithuanian SSR have 196 Palaces of Culture, houses, and clubs, 13,440 amateur art groups (220,000 members). The title People's Company of the Lithuanian SSR has been conferred on 111 trade union amateur-art groups.

The trade unions run 1,762 Pioneer and schoolchildren camps, which welcomed 199,000 children in 1983. The trade unions sponsored at enterprises

8,592 schools of communist labour with an attendance of 221,500.

The Nemunas and Žalgiris sports societies function under the auspices of trade unions. The Republic Council of the Trade Unions of Lithuania guides the activities of the Society of Inventors and Innovators and tourist organizations.

Historical background. Trade unions emerged in Lithuania in the late 19th century. Their forerunners were economic nonparty organizations called "struggle banks" (*kovos kasos*); they united workers of diverse political views and sought to resist capitalist exploitation. The first underground "struggle banks" were founded in Vilnius in 1888; by 1895 they evolved into workers' trade unions.

By the end of the 19th century the membership of trade unions and "struggle banks" in Vilnius amounted to 1,400. During the 1905—07 Revolution trade unions mushroomed in many parts of Lithuania. On March 4, 1906, pressed by the revolutionary movement, the tsarist government legalized trade unions. In 1906, 23 trade unions were registered in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Suvalkai *guberniyas*. To a certain extent the trade unions managed to involve workers into the struggle against the tsarist autocracy; however, their activity was hampered by the existence of several workers' parties in Lithuania and the division of trade unions along party and national lines. The clericals and their organizations (the societies of St. Joseph and St. Zita, the Lithuanian Christian Field Workers' Society) did much harm to the trade union movement. Immediately after the occupation of Lithuania by the troops of Kaiser Germany most trade unions were closed down and only few of them, in Vilnius, were registered; the Trade Union Central Bureau (headed by Pranas Eidukevičius) was set up; it functioned semilegally. By the end of 1918 there were 10 trade unions in Vilnius with a membership of 4,000 to 5,000. On the initiative of the Com-

munists the restoration of trade unions in Kaunas began in late 1918.

After the declaration of Soviet power in Lithuania in late 1918, the CPL organized new trade unions and sought to overcome national and religious breakup in the trade union movement. In March 1919, 18 industrial trade unions functioned in Vilnius (20,000 members). In other places trade union branches, territorial trade unions, and the first trade unions of agricultural labourers, mostly initiated by the Communists, came into being. Congresses of representatives of the trade unions of agricultural labourers were held in Vilnius in early 1919. In bourgeois Lithuania the activity of trade unions until 1934 was formally legal, but actually it was restricted in different ways; the trade union movement of that period combined revolutionary, Christian, reformist, national, and fascist trends.

The revolutionary trade unions were the main force in the trade union movement. By the end of 1919, there were 77 trade unions of factory workers and office employees (about 20,000 members); by the summer of 1920, 136 trade unions (45,000 members) existed. By the end of 1920, trade unions were active in 19 districts (*apskritis*) out of 20, they included about 17 percent of the total hired labour force. The CPL maintained its ties with workers basically via the legal trade unions. The Central Bureau of the Kaunas Trade Unions and the Central Bureau of the Suvalkija Trade Unions of Agricultural Labourers were set up in late 1919.

The First Congress of the Trade Unions of Lithuania, held on June 20—22, 1920, in Kaunas, approved the programme of struggle for economic, social and political needs of the working people, worked out by the CPL, and elected the Central Bureau of Trade Unions of Lithuania (15 members). Its presidium included four Communists (Chairman of the Central Bureau Kazys Dominas-Bangaitis, members Povilas Norkūnas, Tomas Stonis, and Povilas Šaparas) and a representative of the

Poalei Cion (Zionist) Party (J. Altfeldas). The trade unions mostly struggled for partial satisfaction of the working people's demands, defended the rights the workers had won, participated in revolutionary holidays, organized help to the workers on strike, published trade union newspapers. The authorities restricted, persecuted and suppressed the activity of the revolutionary trade unions.

In late 1919, the clericals founded the Lithuanian Labour Federation, which virtually performed the tasks of the Christian trade unions splitting the working class movement. On January 31, 1921, the Central Bureau of the Trade Unions of Lithuania and most of the revolutionary trade unions were closed down. Meanwhile the reformist trade unions began to consolidate. They were founded by the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party. The trade unions of office employees also adhered to reformist policy and kept apart from the revolutionary labour movement. Between late 1919 and 1922, there were five trade unions of office employees, eight in 1926, and three after the fascist coup.

Emphasizing the importance of communist work in the trade unions, the Third Congress of the CPL (1921) worked out a programme of gaining influence among the masses. Under the guidance of the CPL, a part of the revolutionary trade unions was restored; their activity was intensified. In 1922, there were 29 city trade unions and ten trade unions of agricultural labourers with 45 sections (about half of the trade unions were registered anew). The trade unions had a membership of 9,000, approximately 7,000 of which were under the influence of the CPL. An underground Central Bureau of the Kaunas Trade Unions began functioning in early 1923. Youth sections created under trade unions enhanced the influence of the CPL on the labour movement. National trade unions — Polish, German — were set up in 1922.

In 1923 the persecution of the revolutionary trade unions intensified again. From January 5, 1924, the registration of the statutes of new revolutionary trade unions by district (*apskritis*) chiefs was stopped. In 1924—25, nearly all the revolutionary trade unions were closed down. Leaders of the reformist trade unions were allowed to register six new trade unions and to establish their sections all over Lithuania. The Christian trade unions were given a free hand, too. The CPL stepped up its work in the reformist and Christian trade unions. On the initiative of the CPL, the Central Bureau of the Kaunas Trade Unions twice resumed its activity in 1924, but it was short-lived. In 1925, three out of 12 workers' trade unions were headed by Communists.

The Liaudininkai and Social Democratic government, which came to power in June 1926, abolished, under the pressure of the working people, some restrictions on the bourgeois democratic liberties. The activity of the trade unions became notable. The struggle for the domination over them intensified as the Social Democrats contended the growing influence of the CPL; they continued the policy of splitting trade unions. On the initiative of the Social Democrats, the Central Bureau of the Lithuanian Trade Unions of Industrial Workers and Office Employees was set up in Kaunas on July 3, 1926, followed by the Central Bureau of the Šiauliai Trade Unions founded on August 13 and the Central Bureau of the Kaunas Trade Unions on August 26. The revolutionary trade unions were not admitted to the reformist central bureaus; therefore, the conference of the left-wing trade unions (1926) elected a leading body of the revolutionary trade unions — the Unity Committee. Implementing the programme of concerted action by all trade unions, the CPL exerted its influence on the members of the reformist trade unions as well. In October 1926, the membership of trade unions in Kaunas was about 10,000; some 7,500 of them supported the Unity

Committee. Out of 26 trade unions of industrial workers and office employees (25,000 members), 14 trade unions (15,000 members) stood for the idea of a trade-union unity congress. On October 8, 1926, the Liaudininkai and Social-Democratic government, afraid of the growing influence of the CPL, banned the Unity Committee and on October 20 closed down the workers' trade unions in Panevėžys and arrested their leaders. Despite repressions, the influence of the CPL in the trade unions increased; the expanding activity of the workers' trade unions accelerated the breakup of the Lithuanian Labour Federation.

On January 15, 1927, 13 left-wing trade unions were closed down and their property was confiscated, though technically they were not banned. In effect, the fascists closed down also those reformist trade unions which were under strong Communist influence. Only the Christian trade unions continued to work legally. Soon the restoration of the left-wing trade unions began: underground trade union committees, trade union circles, and new trade unions came into existence. The guiding line of Communist activity in the trade unions was specified by the Fourth Conference of the CPL (1927). In July 1928, three left-wing trade unions were legalized in Kaunas: the Adata (Needle) Workers' Alliance, the Alliance of Workers and Office Employees of the Food-processing Industry, and the Alliance of Office Employees (by the order of the authorities the word "alliance" was substituted for the words "trade union"). In 1931, there were seven legal workers' trade unions (about 3,000 members), five of which (about 2,000 members) were under the influence of the CPL; all of them were allowed to function only in Kaunas.

In provinces the trade union movement was banned. In 1928—29, underground trade unions operated in nearly a third of district centres. On January 4, 1932, the government closed down the Kaunas left-wing trade unions. The

workers succeeded in registering only one — the Kaunas House Painters' Trade Union — which functioned in 1932—34. The other left-wing trade unions worked underground: by the end of 1932 one trade union and 39 trade-union groups and in 1933 three trade unions and 60 trade-union groups (in Kaunas). An underground Central Bureau of the left-wing trade unions functioned irregularly from 1927 to 1934; its composition changed from time to time (among its members were Abraomas Aronas, Adolfas Butkus, Jonas Jakučionis, Hiršas Jofė, Judelis Šajevičius, Aleksandras Šimanas, Joselis Šochotas, Jankelis Vinickis, Stasys Volkovičius, and Feiga Zaraitė). The reformist trade unions operated legally, but the influence of the Social Democrats in them was declining. By early 1934 nearly half of these trade unions were under the influence of the Communists. Therefore, the fascist government closed down, in May 1934, the left-wing and reformist trade unions.

After the fascist coup the Tautininkai Party (Nationalists) set out to create fascist trade unions; in 1934, there were six registered trade unions of this kind, but even there the Communists propagated their views. In 1936—40, their influence in the drivers' and motor transport workers' trade union, functioning under the name of the Lithuanian Society of Motor Transport Workers, was strong. The Communists Henrikas Baratinskas, Jonas Bartkevičius, Adolfas Butkus, Vladas Lukoševičius, and Ivan Trukshin worked in the society; by the end of 1939 its membership was over 800.

After the Seventh Congress of the Communist International (1935), the CPL sought to create a broad antifascist popular front. It had the support of the underground antifascist and semilegal and legal trade unions. In 1935—40, the Kaunas trade union of office employees functioned under cover of the Society for Self-perfection in the Lithuanian Language and Commercial Sciences. By the beginning of 1940 its

membership was about 1,000. The workers' economic trade sections under the Chamber of Labour (Darbo Rūmai) turned into legal antifascist trade-union groups. They engaged in political propaganda among the working people, helped the CPL rally them for the struggle against the fascist rule. On the eve of the fall of bourgeois power the membership of various trade unions was about 2,600. Representatives of the Lithuanian revolutionary trade unions took part in the congresses of the Trade Union International in Moscow.

After the reestablishment of Soviet power in Lithuania in 1940, the situation and role of the trade unions changed. On June 28, 1940, the People's Government legalized Lithuania's trade unions of workers and office employees. Former trade unions were reestablished, and new trade unions were being formed: in July 1940, 25 new trade unions, with a membership of 30,000, appeared. From July 5, 1940, the Organizing Central Bureau of Trade Unions of Lithuania (Chairman Juozas Stimburys) began to direct the republic's trade unions which were reorganized on territorial and production principles; 16 branch trade unions were founded. The trade unions made efforts to involve the popular masses into socialist transformation of society and were active in establishing Soviet state bodies. The 8-hour workday was introduced. In October 1940, the trade unions introduced workers' insurance and were concerned with sending working people to sanatoriums and resorts, which had been denied to them in the bourgeois period. New clubs and libraries were being established locally. The trade unions also organized socialist emulation and initiated a new wage system.

In January 1941, the trade unions of the Lithuanian SSR were admitted into the trade unions of the USSR. The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania (1941) paid much attention to trade-union activity, approved their work, and drew up new guidelines for their activity. In early 1941, 78.9 percent



Courses for the committees chairmen of the agricultural workers' trade union

of Lithuania's industrial workers and office employees were members of trade unions, there were 2,000 local trade union committees and 10,000 groups. In 1941, trade union elective meetings were held for the first time. In the early period of the Nazi occupation the trade unions were liquidated, many of their activists were murdered by the fascists.

After the liberation of Soviet Lithuania by the Red Army the trade unions were restored. On October 11, 1944, the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Lithuania adopted the decision "On Immediate Tasks of the Party Bodies in Reestablishing Trade Unions and on Assistance in their Work". Many Communists were sent to work in the trade unions.

Trade union conferences elected trade union committees in districts and towns; a republic-level committee was also elected. Guided by party organizations, the trade unions were active in reestablishing the devastated national economy.

In 1945, almost half of the republic's industrial workers were partners in socialist emulation. Workers' groups from the other Soviet republics assisted Lithuanian workers in mastering advanced production methods. Since 1947 collective agreements have been signed between an enterprise, as represented by its administration, and the workers, as represented by the enterprise's trade-union organization. The organization of workers' production meetings was be-



Sitting of the Presidium of the Republic Council of the Trade Unions of Lithuania (1980)

gun in the same year. In 1949—50, 90,000 innovations were suggested at these meetings, and 70,000 of them were implemented immediately. The 1951 decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Lithuania "On the Work of the Republic Council of Trade Unions" was instrumental in improving the activity of the trade unions.

The December 1957 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted the decision "On the Work of Trade Unions of the USSR" which unfolded a comprehensive programme of trade union activity. The rights and functions of trade union organizations were expanded. The role of the trade unions in dealing with problems of production, social insurance, working hours, break periods, and wages was increased; a rule was established to the effect that the dismissal of an employee by the administration without trade union committee's approval is invalid. In 1960, 92.2 percent of all industrial workers, office employees, and students were members of the trade unions.

In the 1970s the structure of trade union organizations at enterprises was perfected. Trade union organizations in collective farms were established, and the trade union of agricultural workers, with a membership of about 500,000, became the most numerous in the republic. As of 1982, 99.4 percent of the republic's working people and students were members of the trade unions of the Lithuanian SSR.

In the period under discussion the republic's trade unions enhanced workers' production activity and improved socialist emulation and its effectiveness. Popular became the movement for the title "Team of Communist Labour" and "Shock-worker of Communist Labour". Lithuania's working people supported the patriotic initiative of workers' groups of other Union republics — to work without behindhands, to work by team contract, and to fulfil and surpass yearly and five-year production targets set up by workers themselves. In 1984, almost all the republic's workers were partners in socialist emulation; 492,000 workers were awarded the title "Shock-worker of Communist Labour". Sixteen

shock-workers were awarded the State Prize of the USSR, and 83 shock-workers received the State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR.

Since the late 1960s the trade unions of Lithuania have been increasingly concerned with problems of economical production, raising labour productivity, and the fulfilment of planned targets and social obligations. The trade unions participate in drawing up various sectoral and republic-level economic plans. The Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions, in cooperation with the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, ministries, and departments, draws up normative acts dealing with the distribution of new housing facilities and gardening plots, with monitoring labour safety regulations and labour legislation, with the organization of public control, and with problems of customer servicing. The trade unions of Lithuania have accomplished a great deal of work in improving the system of workers' wages and bonuses and the use of social insurance funds. The trade unions, together with the Communist

Youth League of Lithuania, guide the movement of patronage over young workers and are concerned with their general education and updating their technical skills. In 1983, the law "On Work Collectives and on Increasing their Role in Running Enterprises, Offices, and Organizations" provides favourable conditions for further increase of the role of trade unions in the national economy and culture.

In recent years the trade unions of the Lithuanian SSR have strengthened international ties with the trade unions of foreign countries. The Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions maintains close ties with the German Free Trade Unions (German Democratic Republic), the Hajdú-Bihar *megye* trade union organization (Hungary), and the trade unions of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (Yugoslavia). In 1983, the republic's trade unions welcomed 28 delegations from 23 countries; 11,759 persons, members of the trade unions of the Lithuanian SSR, visited 34 foreign countries (84 itineraries) as tourists.



Delegation of the African trade unions inspecting health establishments in Druskininkai (1979)

ECONOMY

GENERAL OUTLINE

Soviet Lithuania is a developed industrial and agricultural socialist state. An integral part of the economy of the USSR, the economy of the Lithuanian SSR is developing in close collaboration with all Union republics, as the differentiation of labour among them undergoes further development. Economic collaboration covers production, technology, finances, credit, trade, and producers' cooperation. Accepted into the family of nations of the Soviet Union, Lithuania, in the prewar period and immediately after the war, contributed to the all-Union economy only by a negligible margin, since industrially Lithuania was backward.

During the war and Nazi occupation Lithuania's economy suffered heavy damage (17 billion roubles; in 1941 prices). With the aid of the Government of the USSR and the other fraternal republics, the economy of the Lithuanian SSR, capitalizing on the possibility to use fuel and raw materials' resources of the whole country, soon reached its prewar level and continued to speedily develop. In 1946—83, 231 large industrial and agricultural enterprises were constructed. Since the victory of socialism in Lithuania, the foundation of its economic system has been socialist ownership of the means of production corresponding to socialist relations of production, which ensures a planned development of productive forces.

There are two forms of socialist ownership: state property (belonging to all the people) and collective-farm and cooperative property. The former covers all industry and part of agriculture. Personal property is allowed if used in the manner prescribed by law (see the article "Constitution and Government" for more information).

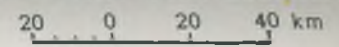
In 1980, gross social product of the Lithuanian SSR amounted to 15.8 billion roubles: industry was responsible for 59.2 percent of the sum, agriculture

for 20.5 percent, construction for 9.1 percent, other branches of the national economy for 11.2 percent. As of 1982, the value of all fixed assets was 27.2 billion roubles (production assets accounted for 66.3 percent of the sum, nonproduction assets for 33.7 percent): 25.4 percent of all fixed production assets were applied in industry, 24.4 percent in agriculture, 9.5 percent in transport, 1.2 percent in communications, 2.7 percent in construction, 3.1 percent in trade, state purchases, and other branches of material production; 19.9 percent of nonproduction fixed assets are used in housing, 4.3 percent in communal services, 9.5 percent in health services, education, and other branches.

In the period from 1960 to 1980 the republic's share in gross social product of the USSR rose from 1.22 percent to 1.47 percent. As of 1983, the Lithuanian SSR produced 10.7 percent of the USSR's metal-cutting machine tools, 2.7 percent of agricultural machines, 6.2 percent of TV sets, 5.3 percent of household refrigerators, 2.3 percent of inorganic fertilizers, 1.1 percent of synthetic fibres and yarn, 2.4 percent of furniture, 2.1 percent of paper, 2.8 percent of meat, and 2.8 percent of milk. The Lithuanian SSR ranks third in the USSR in the production of wood-fibre boards; fourth in metal-cutting machine tools, household refrigerators, wood-chip boards, and hosiery; fifth in sawn lumber, paper, meat, and butter production, and sixth in the production of inorganic fertilizers.

The Lithuanian SSR produces 100 percent of the USSR's units for making vitamin-enriched grass meal and 100 percent of electric motors for household refrigerators, 90 percent of household electric meters, 70 percent of electric motors for household washing machines. The Lithuanian SSR is one of the principal suppliers, in the USSR, of electric welding and fuel injection equipment, of compressors for automobiles and TV components and parts. Throughout the country are known Lithuanian

LITHUANIAN SSR. ECONOMY

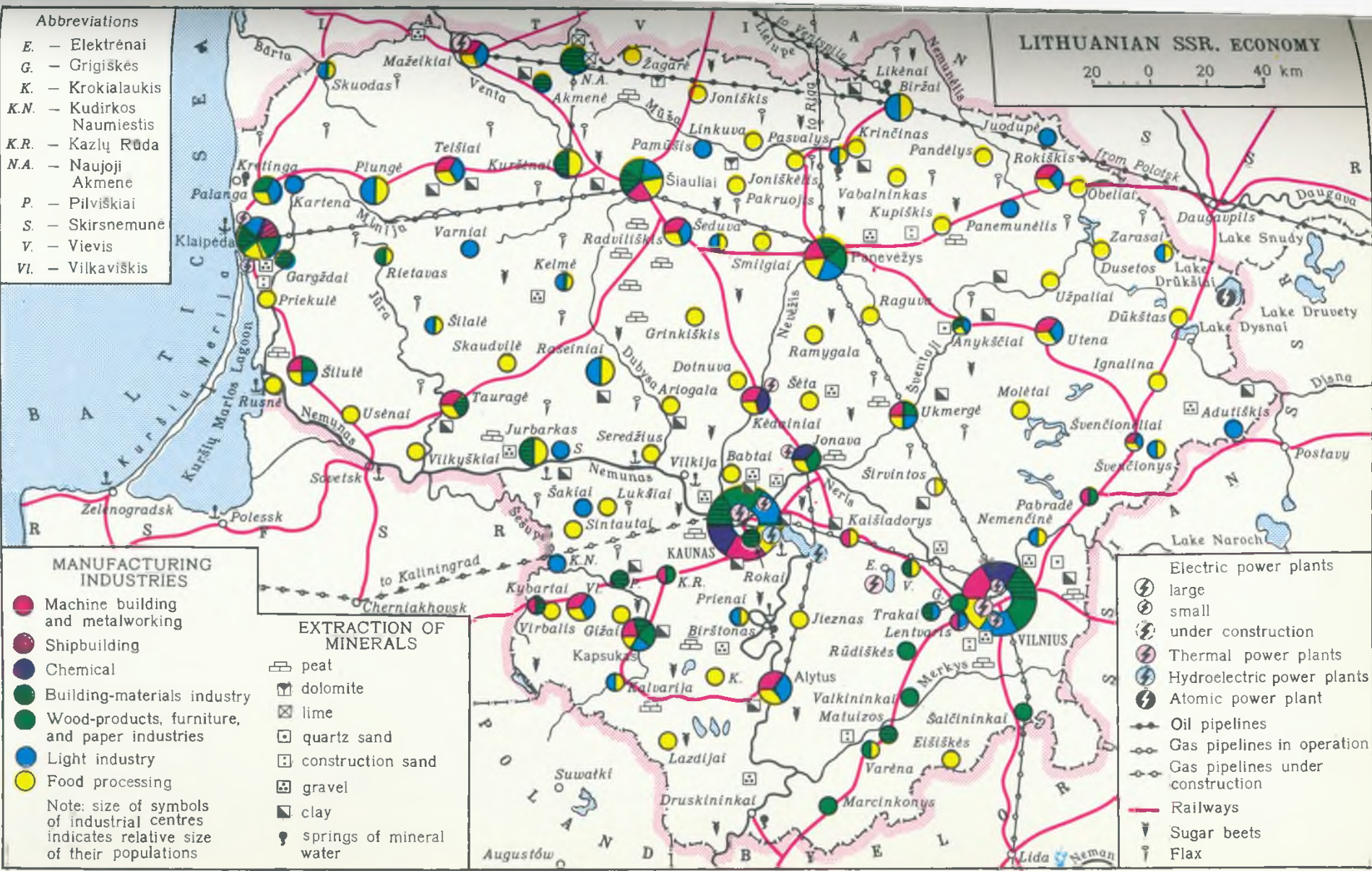


- Abbreviations**
- E. — Elektrėnai
 - G. — Grigiškės
 - K. — Krokialaukis
 - K.N. — Kudirkos Naumiestis
 - K.R. — Kazlų Rūda
 - N.A. — Naujoji Akmenė
 - P. — Pilviškiai
 - S. — Skirsnemunė
 - V. — Vievis
 - VI. — Vilkaviškis

- MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**
- Machine building and metalworking
 - Shipbuilding
 - Chemical
 - Building-materials industry
 - Wood-products, furniture, and paper industries
 - Light industry
 - Food processing
- Note: size of symbols of industrial centres indicates relative size of their populations

- EXTRACTION OF MINERALS**
- ▢ peat
 - ▢ dolomite
 - ▢ lime
 - ▢ quartz sand
 - ▢ construction sand
 - ▢ gravel
 - ▢ clay
 - ⚡ springs of mineral water

- Electric power plants**
- ⚡ large
 - ⚡ small
 - ⚡ under construction
 - ⚡ Thermal power plants
 - ⚡ Hydroelectric power plants
 - ⚡ Atomic power plant
- Pipelines**
- Oil pipelines
 - Gas pipelines in operation
 - Gas pipelines under construction
- Railways**
- Railways
- Agriculture**
- ⚡ Sugar beets
 - ⚡ Flax



electric measuring instruments, metal-cutting machine tools, computers, TV sets, household refrigerators, bicycles, furniture, high-grade printing and special paper.

As of 1983, 1,519,000 workers and office employees were occupied in the national economy of the Lithuanian SSR (39.8 percent in industry and construction, 20.9 in agriculture and forestry including subsidiary farming), of whom 189,100 were specialists with higher education and 266,400 with special secondary education. In 1941—83, 29.9 billion roubles were spent on the development of the economy; 80.1 percent of all capital investments was by state and cooperative enterprises and organizations, 16.5 percent by collective farms, 3.4 percent by the inhabitants themselves in housing construction.

In 1960—83, the national income rose by a factor of 4.1 or by a factor of 3.2 per capita. In 1965—83 per capita income rose by a factor of 2.1. In 1983, wages and salaries of workers and office employees averaged 177.9 roubles (with extra payments and benefits from public consumption funds the wages and salaries averaged 253.4 roubles); wages of collective farmers (excluding income from subsidiary farming), 159 roubles.

As of 1983, the extra payments and benefits from public consumption funds amounted to 1.9 billion roubles per year (an increase by a factor of 3.8 in comparison with 1965): 37 percent of the sum was assigned for social welfare and social insurance, 31 percent for education, roughly 15 percent for health service and physical education, roughly 5.2 percent to subsidize housing (to fill the gap caused by low rent).

In future the economy of the Lithuanian SSR will develop in the direction of raising labour productivity and effectiveness, which will ensure higher material and cultural standards. In the Twelfth Five-year Period (1986—90) the national income is to increase by 19 to 21 percent, industrial production by 13 to 16 percent, and agricultural output by 14 to 16 percent.

INDUSTRY

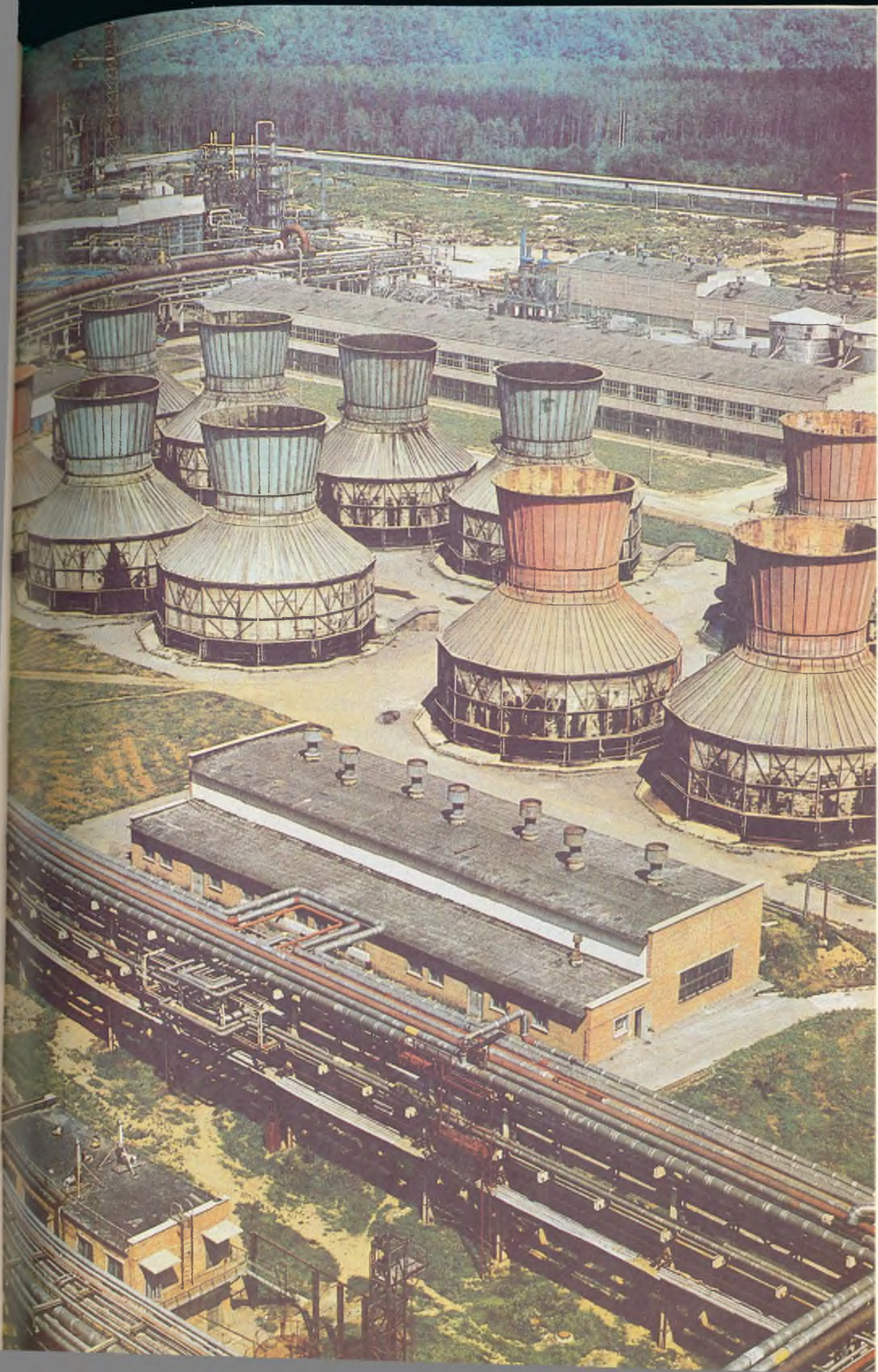
During the years of Soviet power Lithuania's industry developed at a greater pace than other branches of the economy. In Lithuania the rates of growth of industrial production considerably surpassed the average growth rates throughout the Soviet Union; this was dictated by the necessity to eliminate Lithuania's industrial backwardness, to industrialize and comprehensively develop the economy, and to make effective use of labour resources.

In 1940—83, the commodity output in the Lithuanian SSR increased by a factor of 66.1 (in the USSR by a factor of 23). As early as 1948, despite the damage inflicted by World War II (power engineering was reduced to virtual zero capacity, more than 1,700 industrial buildings were left in ruins, more than 10,000 units of equipment taken to Germany), Lithuanian industry reached its prewar level.

After World War II new industries — the production of inorganic fertilizers, synthetic fibres, polymers, metal-cutting machine tools, ships, precision instruments, precast reinforced concrete structures, and cement, electronics and electrical engineering — were established. Power engineering, machine-tool construction, and chemical industry — the branches which decide industrial progress — experienced the greatest development.

As of 1983, market output was worth 10.2 billion roubles, 64.4 percent of which was produced by the industry subordinated to all-Union-republic and republic ministries and departments, and 35.6 percent was produced by all-Union industry; 24.4 percent was produced by food-processing industry, 22.4 percent by machine-building and metal-working industry, and 23.5 percent by light industry. About 74 percent of the output is produced at enterprises that employ more than 1,000 workers.

In all branches of industry, specialized production associations have been



established; they are instrumental in concentrating, specializing, and cooperating production and in introducing advanced technology. As of 1971, there were 16 production associations; in 1983, 93 which accounted for 13.1 percent and 44.6 percent of the marketed output respectively; these associations employed 12 percent of all industrial personnel in 1971 and 47.1 percent in 1983.

During the years of Soviet power Lithuanian industry has made a leap from semi-artisan to mechanized and automatic production. As of 1983, there were 2,895 mechanized flow lines, 511 automatic production lines; 1,422 comprehensively mechanized production shops and sectors. About two-thirds of industrial output comes from Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, and Panevėžys. New industrial centres have been established, among them Alytus, Jonava, Kapsukas, Kėdainiai, Mažeikiai, Plungė, Tauragė, Telšiai, Ukmergė, and Utena. In 1975-80 commodity output in Alytus increased by 133 percent; in Kapsukas, by 178 percent.

Roughly 38 percent of industrial production personnel are employed in machine-building and metalworking industries. Of the greatest value are the fixed production assets in power engineering and in machine-building industries. Major industrial enterprises are described at individual sectors of industry.

Power engineering and fuel industries. The basis of the power economy is imported fuel, since local fuel and

energy resources are negligible. Fuel oil, natural gas, and coal dominate in the republic's fuel and power budget. Because of limited resources the importance of peat is diminishing.

Soviet Lithuania inherited a very weak power economy. Immediately after World War II the power economy was in a disastrous state, since power engineering, of all branches of industry, had suffered the heaviest damage during the German occupation. In 1944, in the liberated territory of Lithuania, there was not a single electric power plant in operation. In 1945 the production of electricity made up 46 percent of the prewar level.

After World War II the power economy was speedily restored and expanded. In 1951, the Vilnius Heat and Electric Power plant (48 MW) was put into operation; in 1959, the Kaunas Hydroelectric Power Plant (100.8 MW); in 1962, the V. Lenin Lithuanian State Regional Electric Power Plant in Elektrėnai (1,800 MW; the biggest in Lithuania); later, the Kaunas Heat and Electric Power Plant (170 MW), the Mažeikiai Heat and Electric Power Plant (210 MW). In 1983, the first reactor (1,500 MW) of the Ignalina Atomic Power Plant was commissioned; the first power unit (180 MW) of the Vilnius Third Heat and Electric Power Plant became operative in 1984. All the Lithuanian electric power plants are part of the unified power grid of the northwest of the USSR. As of 1983, Lithuania ranked eleventh in the USSR

Rate of growth of gross industrial output by branches (1950 = 1)

	1960	1970	1980	1982
All industry	5.4	16.4	30.8	33.2
Power engineering	5.5	42.6	77.2	83.4
Fuel industry	4.8	5.9	21.3	53.0
Chemical and petrochemical industries	4.6	62.8	130.2	135.4
Machine building and metalworking	12.1	69.2	185.4	207.9
Forestry, wood-products, and paper and pulp industries	2.4	5.8	10.5	11.7
Building materials	11.9	45.7	75.2	79.5
Light industry	5.4	12.3	20.5	22.0
Food processing	5.1	10.9	17.9	18.6

in the production of electric power. In 1980, Lithuania produced more electricity per capita than Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Romania.

In 1983, 47.4 percent of all electric power consumed in the national economy was used in industry; in agriculture, 20.8 percent; in transport, 1.9 percent; in construction, 2.5 percent. In view of future development of the national economy, the available power resources were inadequate: in 1975 the construction of the Ignalina Atomic Power Plant began; in 1979, the Kaišiadorys Hydro-accumulation Electric Power Plant (1,600 MW). Oil refining industry has been created. In 1980, the first stage of the Mažeikiai Oil Refinery was put into operation.

Ignalina Atomic Power Plant is located near Sniečkus (Ignalina Raion). Construction began in 1975. The rated power is 6,000 MW (four reactors of 1,500 MW each). The first reactor was commissioned in 1983.

V. Lenin Lithuanian State Regional Electric Power Plant, a thermal condensation electric power plant in Elektrenai (Trakai Raion). The rated power of the plant is 1,800 MW. It has four power units of 150 MW each and four

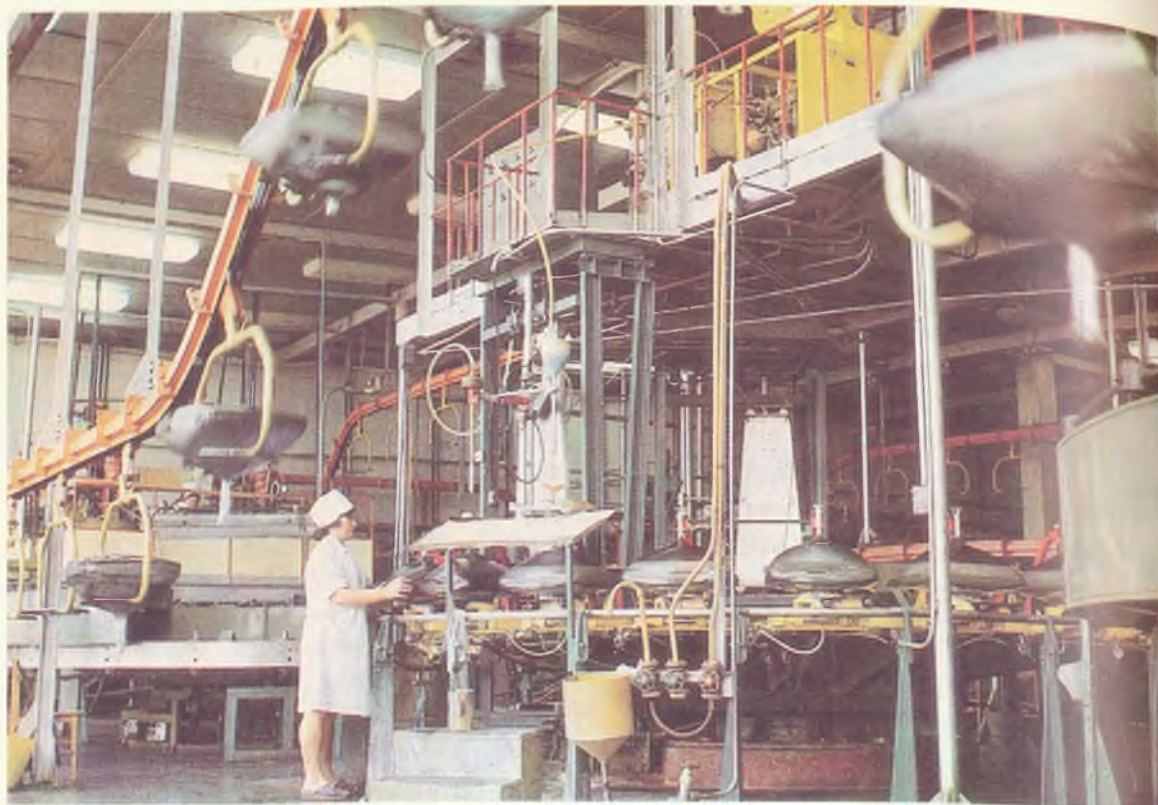
units of 300 MW each. Construction began in 1960; the rated power of the first stage (1,200 MW) was attained in 1968; that of the second stage, in 1972. Fuel oil and natural gas are used.

Mažeikiai Oil Refinery. The plant produces (1983) petrol, diesel fuel, black oil (mazut), liquid gas, sulphur (from the by-product gas which contains sulphur hydrogen), and bitumen. When completed, it will produce liquid paraffin, benzol, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene, and components for pyrolysis and will be one of the largest industrial enterprises in the Lithuanian SSR. Construction began in 1972, the first stage was completed in 1980. Raw oil is received by the Novopolotsk—Mažeikiai oil pipeline.

Machine building and metalworking were established anew after World War II. In bourgeois Lithuania these branches were underdeveloped, since home market for their products was narrow: with the purchasing power of peasants being weak, the capital turnover was slow, which adversely affected profit. In Soviet years this branch developed faster than others and became Lithuania's foremost industry. The expansion of production was achieved through its



Ignalina Atomic Power Station: remote-control panel



Ekranas Plant in Panevėžys: TV kinescope assembly line

specialization, concentration, cooperation, and introduction of better management.

Large production associations were established: the Sigma, the Neris, the Elfa, the Vilnius Plant of Electric Welding Equipment, the Vilnius Amalgamation of Construction Finishing Machines, and the Vilnius 50th Anniversary of the USSR Fuel Machinery Plant. Machine-building and metalworking industry dominate in the republic's export: their production makes up more than half of Lithuania's export value. The production of machine-building and metalworking enterprises is exported to 77 countries, including 16 industrialized capitalist countries.

Machine-building and metalworking enterprises are located throughout Lithuania; they are specialized for industrial products which require highly skilled labour but little metal and electric power. A leading position belongs to precision instruments, radio electronics and electrotechnical articles, machine tools, agricultural machines,

spare parts for cars, consumer goods, shipbuilding and ship maintenance.

Computers and their components, electric measuring instruments, automation means are produced in Vilnius, Kaunas, Panevėžys, Telšiai, Tauragė, and Pabradė; TV sets and spare parts for them, in Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Kaunas, and Vilnius; precision metal-cutting machines, in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Šiauliai; electric motors for household washing machines and refrigerators and other electric appliances, in Vilnius, Mažeikiai, Kaunas, and Kėdainiai; compressors for automobiles, in Panevėžys. Bicycles and engines for motor bicycles are manufactured in Šiauliai; units for making vitamin-enriched grass meal, in Vilnius, Rokiškis, Radviliškis, and Paberžė; fuel units for tractors and welding equipment, in Vilnius; household refrigerators, in Alytus; automatic machines for food-processing industry, in Kapsukas; hydraulic gearing equipment, in Šilutė; haylage silos, in Plungė; laboratory electric furnaces, in Utena; equipment for oil refineries, in Ukmergė. In Klaipėda seagoing ships —

large refrigerator ships and fishing trawlers — are constructed, seagoing ships are repaired.

Car and agricultural machine servicing plants are located throughout Lithuania. In specializing machine building and metalworking a number of plants for the production of preforms, subassemblies, and parts were organized. A foundry of cast iron, Centrolitas, and a plant of fastenings were founded in Kaunas, as was a hydraulic gearing equipment plant in Šilutė.

Ekranas is a plant in Panevėžys. It produces cathode-ray tubes of the series 61LK3B (since 1976) and 61LK3C (since 1978), more than 35 types of cut glass (since 1972), autostethoscopes (since 1972). The cathode-ray tubes are exported, among other countries, to the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, France, Great Britain, and Turkey. There are 27 mechanized flow lines and nine automatic production lines, 69 industrial manipulators. The plant was put into operation in 1962. Five employees of the plant received the State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR of 1971 for improving production methods.

Elfa, a production association of electric motors; 8,404 employees (1983). It comprises the Vilnius Elfa Electrotechnical Plant (the main factory, founded 1940), the Kėdainiai Plant of Electric Appliances (founded 1958), the Mažeikiai J. Garelis Electrotechnical Plant (founded 1959), and the Vilnius Specialized Design and Technology Bureau (founded 1979).

The association produces tape recorders, linguaphone equipment, low rating household electric motors for refrigerators, washing machines, and sound recording equipment, magnetic starters, and relays. In 1983, the association produced 4.9 million electric motors of low power rating, 156,000 tape recorders, and electrical equipment for 8.7 million roubles; market output was worth 79.7 million roubles; the associa-

tion's production is sent to all Union republics.

There are 36 flow lines, 28 mechanized flow lines, and six automatic production lines. The association was founded in 1967.

Kaunas F. Dzerzhinskii Machine-tool Production Association. Number of workers and office employees: 2,753 (1983). The production association consists of the F. Dzerzhinskii Machine-tool Plant (the main plant, founded 1945), the Priekalas Special Machine-tool Plant (founded 1926), and the Neris Grinding Machine-tool Plant (founded 1869); all are in Kaunas. In 1983, the association produced 370 coordinate jig boring and 78 jig grinding machines, 107 electroerosion machine tools, and 1,115 special machine tools; market output was worth 33.1 million roubles. Part of the machine tools is sent to all Union republics and exported to all socialist countries and to Angola, Austria, Belgium, Greece, India, Libya, and Tunisia. The production association was founded in 1981.

Sigma is an association for the production of computers. 12,184 employees (1983). It consists of the Vilnius V. Lenin Computer Plant (the main plant; founded 1956), the Telsiai Computer Plant (founded 1962), the Tauragė Plant of Computer Subassemblies (founded 1963), the Panevėžys Plant of Precision Mechanics (founded 1963), the Vilnius Specialized Bureau of Computer Design (founded 1959), the Vilnius Special Design and Technology Bureau of Automatic Systems (founded 1960), and the Modulis, a plant of computing units founded in 1964 in Pabradė on the basis of the Pabradė Cable Plant.

The association produces computer complexes, information inlet units, perforators, elements of computer hardware, magnetic memory discs. The association's production is sent to all Union republics and exported to the Comecon countries. Nine flow lines, 18 mechanized flow lines, 12 automatic production lines are in operation. Automatic systems of production are

controlled from one centre. The association was founded in 1965.

Vilnius Plant of Electric Measuring Instruments (up to 1974, Vilnius Electric Meter Plant). The plant is located in Vilnius. Number of workers and office employees: 3,982 (1983). In 1983, it produced 3.2 million household electric meters; 204,000 mechanical meters; 427 units of automatic systems for taking stock of electric energy; 166 machinery units "Kreit CAMAC" for scientific experiments; market output was worth 49.4 million roubles. The products are exported to all Union republics and 11 foreign countries; 31 mechanized flow lines and five automatic production lines are in operation at the plant. Founded in 1948, the plant was the first in the USSR, in 1976, to produce automatic systems for taking stock of electric energy and in 1978 "Kreit CAMAC" units.

Vilnius Drill Plant. Number of employees: 1,652 (1983). The plant produces high-speed steel drills of 0.35-45 mm in diameter and 0.4-2 mm monolythic spiral drills from hard alloys. In 1983, the plant's market output was worth 25.7 million roubles. It is sent to all Union republics and exported to 85 foreign countries.

Five mechanized flow lines and 11 automatic production lines are in operation.

Construction began in 1955; in 1957 first production was turned out. In 1968, the plant was the first in the USSR to produce high-speed steel precision drills of 2-9 mm in diameter; and, in 1971, spiral drills of 0.4-2 mm in diameter from monolythic hard alloys for drilling printed circuits.

Vilnius 50th Anniversary of the USSR Fuel Machinery Plant. The plant is a production association which organizes the production of fuel machinery and its maintenance on industrial lines; 7,000 employees (1983). It consists of the Vilnius Fuel Machinery Plant, service plants in Dūkštas, Isheyevka (Ulyanovsk Oblast), Kashgarkishlak (Osh Oblast), Novograd (Zhitomir



Vilnius Zalgiris Machine-tool Plant



Vilnius V. Lenin Computer Plant



Vilnius Plant of Construction Finishing Machines

Oblast), and Ordzhonikidze (Dnepropetrovsk Oblast) and exchange stations in Belgorod (Belgorod Oblast), Siverskii (Leningrad Oblast), Andizhan, Osh, and Baku.

In 1982, the association produced 299,300 fuel pumps of various modifications; 1.4 million sprayers of the series FD 22 and 3.5 million atomizers of the series RD; 1,757 tons of precision moulding; and consumer goods for 2 million roubles; market output was worth 53.2 million roubles.

The association's production is sent to all Union republics and exported to 27 countries. There are 84 flow lines and one mechanized flow line.

The association was founded in 1980, its main plant, the Vilnius Fuel Machinery Plant, in 1959. In 1965, the plant was the first in the USSR to produce distributive fuel pumps.

Chemical and petrochemical industries were, in effect, established after World War II. In prewar Lithuania the chemical industry was weak: it produced, mainly, varnishes, dyes and

paints, medicines, some consumer goods. In the first postwar years the shortage of raw materials, electric power, and specialists hampered its development. In the 1960s and 1970s, with the establishment of giant chemical plants — the Vilnius Plastics Plant, the Kėdainiai Chemical Combine (it produces sulphuric and phosphoric acids, superphosphate, and other inorganic fertilizers), the Jonava Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant (since 1979, a production association), the Kaunas Synthetic Fibre Plant — this sector began to develop at a higher rate.

The gross output of the chemical and petrochemical industries, in 1965-83, increased by a factor of 7.7; the production of inorganic fertilizers by a factor of 5.9, synthetic fibres and yarn by a factor of 25, fodder yeast by a factor of 4.8. Of all these products the biggest share belongs to inorganic fertilizers which enable to intensify agriculture and raise productivity.

Enterprises of the association Lietuvos Buitinė Chemija (Lithuanian Household Chemicals) are located in Vilnius,



Kaunas Synthetic Fiber Plant: workshop of triacetate bulk yarn

Kaunas, and Alytus. The pharmaceutical industry is concentrated in Kaunas and Vilnius. Petrochemical industry is represented by the Kaunas Inkaras Rubber Products and the Šiauliai Tyre Restoration Plant.

A new branch of industry — microbiological — has been developed: in 1970, the Kėdainiai Biochemical Plant and the Vilnius Ferment Plant were put into operation. They produce biostimulators, fodder yeast, and ferments for breweries, bakeries, and agriculture.

Jonava 25th Congress of the CPSU Production Association Azotas (up to 1979, Jonava Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant). The plant is located in Jonava Raion. There are 4,641 workers and office employees (1983). In 1983, the association produced 685,500 tons of ammonia, 109,650 tons of methanol, 377,130 tons of ammonium nitrate, 6,200 tons of polyvinyl acetate emulsion, 72,320 tons of carbamide resins, 185,420 tons of carbamide, and 638,560 tons of nitrofoska; market output was worth 146 million roubles; the products are sent to all Union republics. The association was founded in 1979 on the basis of the Jonava Nitrogen Plant whose first stage was commissioned in 1965, second in 1970, third in 1975.

Kaunas 50th Anniversary of October Synthetic Fibre Plant. Number of workers and office employees: 3,400 (1984). The plant produces acetate and triacetate compound yarn for silk, knitwear, textile, and haberdashery factories and inserts of lubricant filters for the Zhiguli (Lada) cars. In 1984, the plant produced 8,600 tons of acetate compound yarn, 7,400 tons of triacetate compound yarn, and 2,300 tons of triacetate bulk yarn; market output was worth 77 million roubles (1983). There are three mechanized flow lines at the plant. Production is sent to 12 Union republics and exported to Cuba. Construction began in 1961, the first products were turned out in 1964. In 1965 the plant was the first in the USSR to produce triacetate fibres.

Timber, wood-products, pulp and paper industry. One of the oldest in-

dustries in Lithuania, it has grown and gained strength during the Soviet years. With the timber resources becoming scanty, this sector has been developing in the direction of intensive processing of timber and recycling of waste products. Chemical processing of timber is characteristic of this sector of industry, as is the production of furniture, pulp, paper, wood-fibre and wood-chip boards, joinery articles for building industry, cardboard and other articles for packing.

Furniture factories are specialized for the production of various furniture for hostels, schools, children's and other establishments, and flats. Large furniture factories are located in Vilnius, Kaunas, Kaišiadorys, Jonava, Ukmergė, Šiauliai, Klaipėda, Silutė, and Panevėžys.

In Soviet years wood-chip and wood-fibre board production has been created (in Alytus, Grigiškės, Klaipėda, and Kazlų-Rūda). In major towns joinery factories with sawmills are in operation.

In 1970, a large woodworking plant was commissioned in Kazlų Rūda; in 1975, a prefabricated housing plant in Alytus and a plant of glued-wood structures in Jūrė (Kapsukas Raion). In Klaipėda, cellulose is produced; high-grade paper and cardboard are manufactured in Grigiškės, Kaunas, and Klaipėda.

Alytus Experimental Housing Combine. Number of workers and office employees: 5,600 (1983). The combine consists of a woodworking plant, a joinery, a house-building structures plant, a wood-fibre and a wood-chip board plant, a mineral wool plant, and a fleet of specialized trucks. In all raions there are building organizations working under the combine.

In 1983, the combine produced 1,240 prefabricated sectional houses (133,900 sq m of floor space); 9.8 million cu m of wood-fibre boards; 149,000 cu m of sawn lumber; 231,000 sq m of window frames; 22,800 sq m of door panels; 206,000 cu m of mineral wool; assemblage and building work was worth 24.8 million roubles. Part of the produc-

tion is exported to Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Finland, Mongolia, and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic. There are 22 mechanized flow lines. Construction began in 1969, first products were turned out in 1973.

J. Janonis Paper Mill. The plant is located in Kaunas. As of 1983, there were 1,252 employees. The mill produces printing and writing paper, photo semi-conductor paper, and consumer goods. In 1980, the mill produced 25,400 tons of printing paper; 21,500 tons of writing paper; market output was worth 50.2 million roubles. There are three flow lines, 11 mechanized flow lines and one automatic production line.

The plant was built in 1932 by Svenska Tändsticks Aktiebolaget, a joint-stock company owned by Swedish capitalists. It produced newsprint, wrapping, writing, and printing paper (in 1939, 7,000 tons). The Nazis looted about 200 plant's electric motors, demolished the steam turbines. After the war the

plant was restored. Put into operation in 1944, the plant's electric power station was used to provide the city of Kaunas with electricity. The first paper-making machine was commissioned in 1949, the second in 1950 (in 1979, it was replaced by a new one), the third in 1963, the fourth in 1964, the fifth in 1968.

The plant was the first in the USSR to produce, in 1959, photo semi-conductor paper; in 1977, base-paper for the production of diazotype paper; in 1978, latex-film paper; in 1979, paper for copying machines; in 1980, typewriter correction paper. Many Soviet encyclopedias and 200 volumes of the Library of World Literature (in Russian) have been published on the paper produced at the plant. Part of the plant's production is exported.

Vilnius is a furniture combine in Vilnius. As of 1983, there were 2,399 employees. It comprises 16 workshops. In 1983, the combine produced: 4,100 complete sets of furniture for dining



J. Janonis Paper Mill



Vilnius Housing Combine

rooms, 1,900 sets for sitting rooms, 59,750 cases for Snaigė household refrigerators; market output was worth 44.3 million roubles. The combine's production is sent to the Estonian SSR, Latvian SSR, Russian SFSR, Byelorussian SSR, Ukrainian SSR, and the republics of Middle Asia and exported to Poland and Czechoslovakia.

There are 26 mechanized flow lines at the combine. The combine has manufactured furniture for the Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR and the Presidium of Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR.

Construction began in 1960, first products were turned out in 1961. In 1964, the combine was the first in the USSR to manufacture multipurpose wall systems.

Building-materials industry. It uses mainly local raw materials: gypsum, clay, building and quartz sand, gravel, and dolomite. In Soviet years this traditional sector of industry was expanded and modernized. The production of cement, asbestos-cement sheets, plastic building materials and articles from polystyrene foam, as well as insulating materials, glass and polystyrene dressing tiles, mineral wool and articles from it was started in Lithuania after the war.



Wood-fiber boards are manufactured here

Especially developed is the industry of precast ferroconcrete products. Precast ferroconcrete structural components are manufactured in Alytus, Jurbarkas, Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai, and Panevėžys. Pits of non-metallic building materials operate in Vilnius, Petrašiūnai (Pakruojis Raion), Kalnėnai (Jurbarkas Raion), and Rizgonys (Jonava Raion).

In Kuršėnai and Naujoji Akmenė asbestos-cement sheets are manufactured; cement is produced in Naujoji Akmenė; linoleum, in Vilnius. Bricks and drain pipes are manufactured mainly in Kuršėnai, Tauragė, Pilviškiai, Palemonas (a suburb of Kaunas), Didžiasalis (Ignalina Raion), Rokai and Sargėnai (Kaunas Raion), Rubikiai (Anykščiai Raion), and Dvarčionys (a suburb of Vilnius); lime is produced in Akmenė Raion.

The largest associations and enterprises of silicate products are in Vilnius, Gargždai, Akmenė, and Kaunas; of glass products, in Panevėžys, Kaunas and Vilnius. At present (1980) the building-materials industry fully meets the republic's needs, its products are sent to the other Union republics and foreign countries. Cement, glass, mineral wool, glass tiles, and drain pipes are exported.

Akmenė 50th Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Cement and State Production Association Akmencementas (1952—75, Akmenė Cement Plant; 1975—78, Akmenė Cement and Slate Combine). The production association is located in Naujoji Akmenė (Akmenė Raion). As of 1983, there were 2,200 employees. It has eight cement production lines. In 1983, it produced 3.4 million tons of portlandcement, 65.2 million standard slabs of slate, 1,600 km of asbestos-cement pipes (of standard diameter), 130,200 tons of lime; market output was worth 78 million roubles. Part of the association's production is sent to the Latvian SSR, Byelorussian SSR, Russian SFSR and exported to Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Cuba. The association has 14 comprehensively mechanized flow lines, two automatic flow lines, nine comprehensively mechanized workshops, seven comprehensively mechanized sub-units, two automatic control systems. The association was established in 1978.

Light industry. It was one of the most developed sectors in bourgeois Lithuania, therefore its growth rate was less impressive than that of other industries. In Soviet years the production of cotton textiles, woolen fabrics, silks and linen expanded fast, as did the output of knitwear, footwear, and garments. Large textile factories were built in Alytus (cotton textiles), Panevėžys (linen), Kaunas (silks), Utena (knitwear), and Plungė (simulated leather). Other factories were expanded and reconstructed, new technologies were introduced.

The most important branches of light industry are the production of textiles and knitwear. Production of linen fabrics is concentrated in Panevėžys, Plungė, and Biržai; woolens, in Kaunas, Juodupė, Kapsukas, and Kretinga; cotton fabrics, in Alytus, Kaunas, and Klaipėda; silk, in Kaunas. Knitwear production associations and factories are located in Kaunas, Vilnius, Telšiai, Utena, Šiauliai, Klaipėda, and Kelmė; fur-processing factories, in Vilnius and Kaunas; leather footwear factories, in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Šiauliai; clothing

factories, in Kaunas, Vilnius, Alytus, Raseiniai, Panevėžys, Klaipėda, Vilkaviškis, Švenčionys, and Ukmergė. Carpets are woven in Lentvaris, simulated leather is produced in Plungė. As of 1983, there were 11 enterprises for the preliminary treatment of flax.

Alytus 60th Anniversary of the CPL Cotton Combine. As of 1980, there were 6,000 employees. Technological processes include spinning, weaving, and finishing. In 1984, the combine produced 111.9 million sq metres of fabrics and 15,900 tons of yarn; market output was worth 208.2 million roubles. Part of the combine's production is exported.

There are 15 mechanized flow lines and 30 automatic flow lines. A vocational technical school is affiliated to the combine. Construction began in 1965, the first products were turned out in 1969.

Drobė is a production association of wool industry. As of 1984, there were 4,100 employees. It comprises the Kaunas Spinning Factory (formerly the Drobė Factory), the Kaunas Weaving and Finishing Factory (formerly the Lima Factory), the Viečiūnai Spinning Factory (Varėna Raion), and the Šilutė Weaving Factory.

The association produces, in the main, woolen and semiwoolen combed fabrics for suits and yarn. In 1984, it produced 7.2 million metres of fabrics and 3,600 tons of yarn; market output was worth 253 million roubles. There are seven flow lines and one mechanized flow line.

The association was founded in 1971. Its main factory — formerly the Lima Textile Factory — was founded in 1937; it produced fabrics for suits from combed and card-wool yarn which was imported from Great Britain. The Nazis destroyed the factory. It was reopened in 1946. The Kaunas Spinning Factory — formerly the Drobė factory — was founded in 1922; in 1940, it produced about 400,000 m of woolen fabrics. In 1944 the Nazis destroyed the factory. After World War II it was restored (in 1947 a weaving shop was



Panevėžys Linas Flax Combine: spinning workshop

put into operation; in 1950, a spinning shop; in 1951, a finishing shop). In 1963, a shop of the Drobė Factory was established in Viečiūnai (in 1975, it was reorganized into a factory). The Šilutė Weaving Factory was founded in 1974.

Linas is a production association for flax processing; 3,900 employees (1980). It consists of the Plungė Linų Audiniai Flax Spinning and Weaving Factory (founded 1913), the Panevėžys Flax Combine (the association's main factory, founded 1956), and the Biržai Siūlas Factory (founded 1928).

In 1980, the association produced 14.5 million m of linen cloth, 2.8 million m of technological linen, 3.1 million m of packing linen, 139.7 tons of combed flax, 1,510 tons of flax tow; gross output was worth 87.6 million roubles. The association's products are sent to all Union republics and exported to Austria and Finland. There are four mechanized flow lines. The association was founded in 1975.

A. Šiaučiūnaitė Knitwear Production Association. As of 1983, there were 5,517 employees. The association consists of the Kaunas Hosiery Factory (formerly the Silva Factory), the Kaunas Audimas Knitwear Factory (founded 1936), the Kaunas Trikotažas Knitwear Factory (founded 1935), the Kelmė Knitwear Factory (founded 1963). The association has shops in Gaižiūnai, Jonava, Tytuvėnai, Užventis, and Žeimiai.

In 1983, it produced 10.5 million sq m of curtain fabrics, 23.2 million pairs of children's stockings and socks, 6.1 million children's tights, 3.8 million pieces of knitwear for men and women, 17.6 million pieces of knit underwear for women; market output was worth 96.2 million roubles. The association's products are sent to all Union republics and exported to the Mongolian People's Republic.

There is one flow line and 31 mechanized flow lines.

The association was founded in 1975. The main factory — formerly the Silva



Vilnius Sparta Hosiery and Knitwear Factory



Klaipėda Trinyčiai Knitwear Factory



Šiauliai Verpstas Knitwear Factory

Factory — was founded in 1928. In 1931, and again in 1934 and 1936, the factory's workers went on strike. In 1937, Adelė Šiauciūnaitė, a member of the Central Committee of the CYL, established a CYL organization at the plant. During World War II the factory was severely damaged, much of the machinery was looted and taken away by the fascist invaders. In 1945 the factory was restored. In 1961, the factory was the first in the USSR to begin production of children's tights.

P. Zibertis Silk Combine. The plant is located in Kaunas; it had 3,100 employees (as of 1982). The combine produces silk fabrics for dresses, lining, sporting garments, and haberdashery industry, simulated fur for clothing, footwear and toys, and non-woven fabrics.

In 1982, it produced 29.4 million metres of silk fabrics, 0.8 million metres of non-woven fabrics; market output was worth 105.1 million roubles. The combine's products are sent to all Union republics and exported to Poland, Korea, Cuba, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

The combine was founded in 1951 (up to 1956 it was one of the shops of the Kauno Audiniai Silk Factory). The combine was the first in the USSR to test pneumatic weaving looms for the production of silk fabrics; in 1968—72 these looms were introduced into production.

Food industry processes local raw materials. Its most important sectors are meat packing, dairying, and fishing. Meat packing and dairying began to develop especially fast after the reorganization of agriculture along socialist lines.

Large meat-packing combines are in Kaunas, Vilnius, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Tauragė, Alytus, and Utena. The Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, and Klaipėda dairy combines have many dairies, creameries and their branches in their respective areas.

According to the per capita production of meat and milk the Lithuanian

SSR occupies one of the first places in the USSR.

Underdeveloped in the prewar period, the fishing industry, after World War II, was restored and expanded, a fishing fleet of large fishing trawlers and floating canneries was created, as was fish-processing industry. Klaipėda, with a fishing port and a fish-processing complex (a cannery, corning and bloating facilities, refrigerators), is the centre of maritime fishing.

In addition to food industries in which the republic specializes, sugar, confectionery, bread, non-alcoholic drinks, tobacco, canning industries and the production of vegetable oil are developed. In 1978, a dairy canning combine was commissioned in Kapsukas and a dry milk factory in Utena. Sugar refineries are located in Pavenčiai. Kapsukas, Panevėžys, and Kėdainiai; confectionery factories, in Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai, and Klaipėda; tobacco factories, in Kaunas and Klaipėda; breweries, in Vilnius, Panevėžys, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Utena, Kaunas, Mažeikiai, Biržai; liqueur and vodka distilleries, in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Stakliškės; wineries, in Anykščiai, Alytus, Vilnius, Tauragė, and Vilkaviškis.



Pasvalys Cheese Dairy

Kaunas Dairy Combine. As of 1983, there were 2,750 workers and office employees. It has dairies in Babtai, Jonava, Kaišiadorys, and Kaunas and creameries in Kėdainiai, Alytus, Jurbarkas, Prienai, and Raseiniai.

In 1983, the combine produced 11,700 tons of butter, 2,163 tons of fermented cheese, 153,900 tons of unskimmed milk products, 2,970 tons of icecream; market output was worth 79.3 million roubles. The combine's products are sent to the Armenian SSR, Azerbaijanian SSR, Georgian SSR, and Russian SFSR.

There are 22 mechanized flow lines and two automatic flow lines. The combine was founded in 1957 on the basis of the Kaunas regional butter-and-cheese enterprise and the city's dairy. The main enterprise — the Kaunas Dairy — was built in 1972.

Panevėžys Meat-packing Combine. As of 1983, there were 1,440 workers and office employees. It has four cattle delivery stations (in Panevėžys, Kupiškis, Pasvalys, and in Biržai, with a slaughter-house).

In 1983, it produced 38,600 tons of meat, 4,900 tons of sausages and smoked products, 3 million standard containers of canned food, 3,800 tons of semifin-



Vilnius Pergalė Confectionery Factory

Output of main industrial products

	1940	1960	1970	1980	1983
Electric power (kWh)	81,000,000	1,122,000,000	7,363,000,000	11,665,000,000	12,248,000,000
Fuel peat (tons)	100,000	1,554,000	1,500,000	400,000	350,000
Inorganic fertilizers (active material; tons)	—	—	226,000	612,000	688,000
Chemical fiber (tons)	—	—	13,800	15,600	15,100
Metal-cutting machine tools	—	8,900	22,800	24,800	20,300
Electric welding units	—	35,600	54,800	67,600	69,900
Electric meters	—	2,700,000	2,822,000	3,221,000	3,291,000
Electric motors	—	875,000	3,024,000	5,107,000	5,499,500
Prefabricated concrete structures (cu m)	—	291,000	1,469,000	2,020,000	2,169,000
Sawn lumber (cu m)	400,000	900,000	1,300,000	900,000	926,000
Bricks (units)	56,000,000	498,000,000	1,044,000,000	1,033,000,000	1,072,000,000
Paper (tons)	11,000	48,000	102,000	107,900	117,100
Cardboard (tons)	5,000	35,000	51,000	127,500	150,000
Furniture (roubles)	...	17,200,000*	56,500,000**	132,100,000***	164,200,000****
Leather footwear (pairs)	500,000	6,800,000	10,600,000	10,300,000	10,300,000
Household refrigerators	—	—	85,800	296,400	300,000
Bicycles	—	221,000	399,000	435,000	444,000
Television sets	—	—	193,000	437,900	533,000
Tape recorders	—	36,300	200,700	238,200	261,000
Meat (tons)	56,000	115,000	239,000	312,600	343,300
Fish and marine products (tons)	1,600	119,000	377,000
Butter (tons)	16,000	23,500	39,200	51,600	63,600
Granulated sugar (tons)	24,000	150,000	148,000	212,300	225,600
Canned foods (standard containers)	900,000	77,600,000	188,500,000	270,400,000	303,400,000

* In producers' wholesale prices as of July 1, 1955

** In producers' wholesale prices as of July 1, 1967

*** In producers' wholesale prices as of January 1, 1975

**** In producers' wholesale prices as of January 1, 1981

ished products, 1,400 tons of packed meat, 2,250 tons of edible fats, 1,230 tons of corned bacon, 2,440 tons of dry animal feeds; market output was worth 87.2 million roubles. The combine's products are sent to the Moldavian SSR, Azerbaijanian SSR, Armenian SSR, Estonian SSR, and Georgian SSR and exported to Cuba, the Federal Republic of Germany, and France.

There are 23 mechanized flow lines and two automatic flow lines. The combine grew out of the meat-packing factory founded in 1931.

The great achievements of Lithuania's industry, a constituent part of the economy of the USSR, are seen from the respective tables. Despite these advances, Lithuania's industry still has a vast potential for the development of its productive forces.

According to the Twelfth Five-year Plan (1985—90) machine building and metalworking is to increase by 34—37 percent; the production of computers, by a factor of 1.8; electrical-measuring instruments and systems for mechanizing and automating engineer's work, by a factor of 1.5. Electronics and machine-tool building will grow faster than other sectors of Lithuania's industry.

AGRICULTURE

In the Lithuanian SSR the land, its minerals, waters, and forests are the property of the state. Agriculture is run along socialist lines. There are two basic forms of socialist ownership in agriculture: collective-farm and cooperative property and state property. Collective-farm and cooperative property is dominant.

Collective farms (*kolūkis*), cooperative voluntary peasant organizations for large-scale agricultural production, are based on socialized means of production and collective labour. Land, which is the property of the state, is secured to collective farms for their use in perpetuity and forms, together with cooperative property of collective farms themselves (buildings, engineering structures, various machines,

domestic animals, agricultural produce, monetary proceeds, and other assets), the economic basis of collective farms. Income of collective farms consists of monetary proceeds received from the state for their agricultural produce.

In income distribution a proper balance of consumption and accumulation is essential. Out of the income received for agricultural output, collective farms cover production costs and make up wage funds. Net profits are used to pay debts and taxes, to increase fixed and circulating assets, to form cultural and service funds and funds for social security and for material incentives to the collective farmers and agricultural specialists.

Out of their produce, collective farms make up a seed fund, a fodder-reserve fund and sell their surplus produce to the state. There is an in-kind fund from which agricultural products are distributed (or sold) to collective farmers; products for public catering and children's establishments, for orphans, pensioners, and other persons in need also come from this fund.

All the work on a collective farm is done by its members. Collective farmers receive wages for their work in socialized sector. These earnings, paid once a month in cash, are basic for their livelihood. In 1983, a collective farmer earned an average of 7.74 roubles a workday or 159 roubles a month. Some collective farmers, for example, tractor-drivers earned an average of 191 roubles a month; milkmaids, 214 roubles a month. Payments in kind make up a negligible margin of all earnings (0.82 percent); usually practiced during harvesting season, they are done in hay, grain, and potatoes.

A collective farmer's family may be granted the use of no more than a 0.5 ha of arable land for raising grain crops (mostly barley), potatoes, vegetables, fruit-trees and fruit-shrubs. These small holdings form the basis of personal subsidiary farming. Collective



farmers' families may keep one or two cows, yearlings, pigs, sheep, fowls, and bees; for their upkeep, pastures and grassland plots for haymaking are allotted. Collective farmers can buy mixed feeds in exchange for production sold to the state. Part of the produce from subsidiary small holdings — vegetables, potatoes, fruit, milk, meat, honey, etc. — is utilized by collective farmers themselves, the remainder is sold at their own discretion. Collective farmers' families get an average of 1,344 roubles of extra income a year from subsidiary farming, including 500 roubles for milk only (1982).

By now (1983) all the countryside has been electrified, many villages have natural gas and running water. Rural population has been resettling from isolated farmsteads to central settlements; monetary compensation is paid for buildings and plantings, and long-term credits on favourable terms are granted to the new settlers. Lithuanian villages boast new comfortable houses, schools, crèches, nursery schools, Palaces of Culture, and shops. Almost every family owns a refrigerator, a television set, and a washing machine; many families own a car or a motorcycle. All children attend schools. Collective farmers and workers of state farms are entitled to a pension when out of age. On weekends they go on excursions, visit theatres and concerts, many of them rest and undergo treatment at holiday homes and sanatoria.

Collective farms themselves plan socialized production, but they must take into consideration the necessity of fulfilling state plans for the procurement of agricultural produce and the need to make rational use of land. The state supplies collective farms with machinery, fertilizers, and other means of production.

Collective-farm democracy is the basis of the entire system of collective-farm management. The highest administrative body is the general meeting of collective-farm workers or their rep-

resentatives. In its activity the collective farm is guided by state laws and by the Collective Farm Regulations adopted by the general meeting. It also elects, by open or secret ballot, the administrative and control bodies of the collective farm: a board, an auditing commission, and a chairman of the board. The decisions of the board are carried out by the chairman and various specialists.

State farms (*tarybinis ūkis*) are agricultural enterprises belonging to the state. A number of state farms, in addition to traditional sectors of agriculture, specialize in the production of fruit and berries (horticultural state farms), vegetables (vegetable-growing state farms), or poultry (poultry state farms); some of them grow only vegetables or flowers in hothouses (hothouse state farms) or raise fowl (poultry plants). There are state farms which go in for horse breeding, seed farming or grow fruit-trees and seedlings. State farms-technical colleges (technicums) train agricultural specialists with secondary education. Fish farms are also classified as state farms. Agricultural research establishments have experimental farms for introducing their discoveries into practice and for carrying out tests; agricultural institutions of higher learning also have such farms.

Income sources, its size, and subsidiary farming on state farms are similar to those on collective farms.

There are state farms in Lithuania, which directly supply certain organizations with agricultural produce or are essential for the activity of these organizations. These state farms have less land and are classified as subsidiary farms of hospitals, boarding schools, special schools, and other organizations.

Interfarm organizations, based on cooperation among farms, represent another form of property in agriculture. These organizations offer services to agricultural enterprises (do construction work, etc.) or engage in production activities. The latter are, mostly, interfarm livestock-raising complexes, or



Land reclamation in Ukmergė Raion



Haymaking in Šiauliai Raion



Potato harvesting in Kapsukas Raion

large-scale pig-raising combines. These are organized by groups of collective and state farms which supply feeds for large-scale production on industrial lines. Interfarm livestock enterprises raise cattle or pigs and sell them to the state; the net profit is distributed between partners.

Townpeople and other citizens may be granted the use of six ares of land in out-of-town recreational areas. Such citizens make up associations which, collectively, construct water-supply systems and roads; garden cottages on those plots are built according to a general plan. Fruit-trees, fruit-shrubs, flowers and vegetables are grown on these plots; the produce is utilized by the members themselves or sold at their discretion.

The farming land in the Lithuanian SSR accounts for 0.7 percent of the USSR's farming land; Lithuania's gross agricultural output, 2.1 percent of the USSR's gross agricultural output; meat and milk production, about 3 percent of the USSR's milk and meat output. According to an average milk production per cow the Lithuanian SSR ranks second in the USSR (after the Estonian SSR).

As of 1984, the area of farming land was 3,594,000 ha, of which 67.1 percent was arable land, 22.0 percent was pastures, 9.4 percent was hay fields, and 1.5 percent was orchards. As of 1984, there were 2.8 million ha of reclaimed land, of which 2.3 million ha had been drained by closed drainage systems (as of 1940, 472,000 ha and 12,000 ha respectively). As of 1984, there were 35,300 ha of irrigated land (mostly vegetable gardens and improved pastures). In 1984, there were 214,500 ha of improved grasslands and 621,600 ha of pastures. Some 200,000 ha of farming land are limed annually. In 1984, 1.6 million tons of inorganic fertilizers (in 1939, 140,000 tons) were consumed.

In late 1984, there were 737 collective farms, 311 state farms (of which 6 poultry farms and 2 hothouse combines), 189 other state farms, and 32

interfarm livestock enterprises. A collective farm averages 4,202 ha (farming land 3,032 ha, of which 2,056 ha is arable land); a state farm, 4,637 ha (farming land 3,429 ha, of which 2,226 ha is arable land).

Intensive resettlement of farmsteads into central settlements is under way. As of 1984, there was 53 percent of would-be-resettled houses left (118,226 in number). Central settlements with administrative, educational, cultural and consumer service establishments are built in collective and state farms.

An average number of points indicating the economic value of land is 40. The best land is in central Lithuania (Kėdainiai Raion), the worst is in eastern Lithuania (Zarasai Raion). In 1984, agriculture's fixed production assets totalled 8,934,000,000 roubles (in 1965, 1,059,000,000 roubles), of which buildings, engineering structures, and power lines accounted for 74.5 percent; machinery for 12.2 percent.

In late 1984, all types of farms had 50,300 tractors, 12,000 grain-harvesting combines, and 32,700 trucks. All agricultural enterprises have been electrified. In 1985, the collective farms and the state farms had 285,000 and 159,000 electric motors respectively. Sowing, harvesting, and milking are 100 percent mechanized; flax pulling, 99 percent; potatoe digging, 98 percent; harvesting of sugar beets, 53 percent. About 83 percent of cows, 82 percent of pigs, and 93 percent of fowl are raised in mechanized farm units. Aviation is used for fertilizer dispersing and for plant protection against pests, diseases, and weeds (in 1984, over 1.4 million ha were sprayed).

In 1979—84, an annual gross agricultural production was worth, on the average, 2,660,000,000 roubles, of which plant-growing production accounted for 33.8 percent. The number of specialists with higher or secondary education working in agriculture has been increasing. In 1984, 45,000 such specialists were employed. Output per man was worth, on the average, 6,557 roubles (in 1965,

2,165 roubles). In 1984, each collective farm in Lithuania had an average income of 2.9 million roubles; each state farm, 3.4 million roubles.

In 1984, agricultural enterprises had 4,642,000 ha of land, of which 66.6 percent belonged to collective farms and 31.8 percent to state farms.

Plant growing. Grain crops (in 1983, 50 percent of the republic's arable land), potatoes, vegetables, fodder crops, and garden plants are cultivated throughout Lithuania. Sugar beets are grown primarily on the fertile soils of the Central Lithuanian Lowland; flax, in the north of the republic; vegetables (cucumbers, tomatoes, onions, lettuce, and radishes) and flowers are grown in hothouses around major cities.

In 1984, 100 percent of areas planted with cereals, flax, sugar beets, and potatoes were sown with stock seed. Scientific institutions and agricultural enterprises develop elite seed which is raised by specialized seed-breeding farms. Seed for sugar-beet plantings, maize, alfalfa, as well as that of some vegetables is obtained from the southern Union republics.

The sown areas and harvests are given in the table on page 209. In 1981—84, an annual yield averaged 23.3 centners of cereals per ha; in 1981—83, 21.7 centners per ha (in 1934—38, 11.3 centners per ha). In 1984, the highest average grain yields were obtained, in an area of 500 to 1,200 ha, by these collective farms: the Draugystė Collective Farm (Pasvalys Raion; 61.3 centners per ha), the Kovo 8 Collective Farm (Pasvalys Raion; 57.5 centners per ha), the Istra Collective Farm (Pasvalys Raion, 58.4 centners per ha), the Bariūnai Collective Farm (Joniškis Raion; 58.1 centners per ha).

Garden plots and berry plantings have been expanded (see the table on page 210). Pomiferous plants, mostly apple trees, account for 77.5 percent, stone-fruit plants for 15.4, berry plantings for 7.1 of the total area, their

yields being 94.4, 2.4, and 3.2 percent respectively.

About 78 percent of the plant-growing produce is used as fodder, 8 percent makes up the seed-fund, and 14 percent is sold. The major proportion of the grains is used as animal feed (mainly mixed feeds). In summer cattle is pastured. Hay, haylage, grass-meal, silage and straw are prepared for stabling period; in addition, pressed mixed fodder, dry or wet, from fresh grass is produced. Concentrated feeds — grain and various fodder additives — are

imported from other Union republics. Mixed feeds are produced industrially (15 large factories).

Animal husbandry. Livestock and fowl population is shown in the table on page 210. All fowl and animals — cattle, sheep, pigs — in socialized farms are of pedigree stock. The gross output of livestock farming is shown in the table on page 210.

The Lithuanian Black-and-White and the Lithuanian Brown cattle, the Lithuanian White swine and the Lithu-

Sown areas of agricultural crops (ha)

	1940	1960	1970	1980	1983
Cereals	1,638,000	925,000	856,000	1,192,000	1,172,900
winter rye	590,000	424,000	160,000	192,000	202,600
wheat	142,000	94,000	129,000	204,000	267,200
spring barley	229,000	162,000	437,000	565,000	439,000
oats	392,000	110,000	53,000	116,000	96,100
legumes	201,000	60,000	59,000	99,000	153,400
Fiber flax	96,000	64,000	44,000	38,000	36,200
Sugar beets	13,000	32,000	26,000	36,000	35,700
Potatoes	210,000	238,000	174,000	139,000	140,900
Vegetables	14,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	21,600
Fodder crops	520,000	1,094,000	1,165,000	1,034,000	1,000,200
beets used as fodder	71,000	58,000	72,000	59,000	58,500
corn for silage	1,000	147,000	177,000	138,000	117,600
annual grasses	33,000	243,000	313,000	162,000	158,600
perennial grasses	417,000	638,000	602,000	530,000	573,000

Gross harvest of agricultural crops (tons)

	1940	1960	1970	1980	1983
Cereals	1,536,000	855,000	2,099,000	1,932,300	2,782,400
winter rye	620,000	350,000	284,000	327,600	480,000
wheat	166,000	90,000	321,000	405,000	814,100
spring barley	208,000	228,000	1,179,000	914,600	952,400
oats	339,000	76,000	121,000	168,600	193,200
legumes	73,000	47,000	149,000	95,800	312,100
Fiber flax	30,000	17,000	12,000	8,100	18,600
Sugar beets	255,000	484,000	526,000	559,000	887,200
Potatoes	2,726,000	2,259,000	2,721,000	1,178,400	1,627,000
Vegetables	170,000	373,000	366,000	265,000	320,200
Fodder crops					
beets used as fodder	1,060,000	1,044,000	2,194,000	1,362,000	1,741,900
corn for silage	...	3,025,000	3,374,000	1,543,300	1,390,800
annual grasses	...	530,000*	347,000*	381,800*	372,400*
perennial grasses	...	1,130,000*	903,000*	1,216,000*	1,715,000*

* As converted into hay

anian Blackhead sheep are raised. Artificial insemination is widely practiced. Pedigree animals are exported to other Union republics and foreign countries. Of the gross agricultural output, in 1984, the republic's collective and state farms produced 70.8 percent of meat, 63.5 percent of milk, and 63.3 percent of eggs; the remainder was produced by the population on personal plots. Of the total meat output beef accounts for 47 percent, pork for 45.3 percent, poultry for 6.5 percent, and mutton for 0.9 percent.

In 1984, the per capita production of meat and milk averaged 137 kg and 813 kg (in 1938—39, 58 kg and 400 kg respectively) or 19.3 tons of meat (in live weight) and 80.5 tons of milk per 100 ha of farming land. An average of 3,321 kg of milk per cow was produced; in some agricultural enterprises, over 5,000 kg per cow (e. g. the Vilnius State Stud Farm, the Baisogala Experimental Farm).

As of 1984, there were 127,300 colonies of bees in the possession of the population and agricultural enterprises.

Area under gardens and berry plantings and gross harvest of fruit and berries

Year	Area, ha	Gross harvest, tons
1940	34,800	36,000
1945	15,700	50,000
1950	19,800	17,000
1960	32,700	126,000
1970	54,600	131,000
1980	54,100	191,000
1983	53,600	154,400

Animal husbandry is specialized and concentrated. All agricultural enterprises raise cows; in addition, the majority of collective and state farms raise pigs, some raise also sheep and fowls.

The construction of livestock complexes and large production units, in which agricultural production is organized along industrial lines, began in the 1970s. In 1984, there were 500 dairy-ing production units (with no less than 400 cows), 32 pig-raising units for 12,000 to 54,000 pigs a year, and three cattle-fattening complexes (capacity from

Output of main products of livestock raising

	1940	1950	1960	Yearly average in 1976—80
Meat (slaughter weight; tons)	134,000	126,000	212,000	453,000
Milk (tons)	1,383,000	851,000	1,749,000	2,723,000
Eggs	187,000,000	266,000,000	438,000,000	920,000,000

Livestock population (head)

	1939	1950	1970	1984
Cattle including cows	1,335,000	737,000	1,714,000	2,464,200
Swine	879,000	502,000	857,000	883,400
Sheep	1,395,000	734,000	2,079,000	2,719,000
Horses	667,000	370,000	153,000	98,000
Fowls	610,000	395,000	151,000	78,300
	6,010,000		9,012,000	15,699,900

3,000 to 5,000 head) in the Lithuanian SSR.

Agricultural enterprises. For a better picture of the primary cells of Lithuania's agriculture, following is the data about 12 typical agricultural enterprises.

Draugas Collective Farm is located in Radviliškis Raion; centre, Alksniupiai. Founded in 1948, it had 3,815 ha of land (1984) including 3,295 ha of farming land, of which 2,470 ha was arable; on the average, 625 workers were employed in agricultural production. In late 1984, the farm had 2,734 head of cattle (of which 900 were cows) and 4,589 pigs; on the average, a cow yielded 4,358 kg of milk.

In 1976—80, an average of 1,005 centners of milk and 275 centners of meat per 100 ha of farming land was produced annually; an average annual gross income per 100 ha of farming land was 131,400 roubles, net income 52,600 roubles; an average annual yield of grain crops was 37.5 centners per ha, potatoes 228 centners per ha, sugar beets 370 centners per ha.

The collective farm has a comfortable central settlement with a Palace of Culture, an eight-year school, a crèche and a nursery school, a surgery, and a consumer service establishment. There are good facilities for amateur arts and sports (the farm has a swimming pool).

Socialistinis Kelias Collective Farm is located in Plungė Raion; centre, Varkaliai. Founded in 1949, it had 2,999 ha of land in 1984 including 1,857 ha of farming land, of which 1,073 ha was arable; on the average, 298 workers were employed. The farm specializes in milk and meat production. In late 1984, the farm had 1,525 head of cattle (of which 443 were cows) and 3,050 pigs; milk production per cow averaged 4,052 kg.

In 1976—80, an average of 798 centners of milk and 275 centners of meat per 100 ha of farming land was produced annually; an average annual

gross income per 100 ha of farming land was 122,900 roubles, net income 29,000 roubles; an average yield of grain crops was 42.8 centners per ha, potatoes 143 centners per ha. In addition to the main production, the farm grows vegetables and flowers in hothouses and in field.

Work in livestock farms has been mechanized, roads connecting production centres have been paved.

The collective farm has a Palace of Culture; there are men's and women's amateur song ensembles, drama and dance groups. Natural environment has been preserved.

Želsvelė Collective Farm is located in Kapsukas Raion; centre, Želsva. Founded in 1949, it had 3,460 ha of land in 1984 including 3,007 ha of farming land, of which 1,093 ha was arable; on the average, 566 workers were employed in agricultural production. In late 1984, the farm had 3,218 head of cattle (of which 845 were cows) and 2,683 pigs. A cow yielded an average of 4,912 kg of milk.

In 1976—80, an average annual production per 100 ha of farming land was 1,032 centners of milk and 241 centners of meat; an average gross income per 100 ha of farming land was 85,600 roubles, net income 22,700 roubles; an average annual yield of grain crops was 41.6 centners per ha, potatoes 135 centners per ha, sugar beets 333 centners per ha.

Care of animals in livestock farms, including feeding and preparation of fodder has been mechanized, the production of feeds has been well organized.

The collective farm has a Palace of Culture. Amateur arts flourish: there are some dance groups, a drama group, a village band (*kaimo kapela*), and a jazz ensemble. The collective farm owns a rest home in Druskininkai and a recreational centre on the banks of Lake Žaltytis.

Ryty Aušra Collective Farm is located in Kėdainiai Raion; centre, Labūnava. Founded in 1949, it had



Silutė Interfarm Livestock-raising Plant

3,354 ha of land in 1984 including 2,486 ha of farming land, of which 1,753 ha was arable; on the average, 623 workers were employed in agricultural production. In late 1984, the farm had 1,977 head of cattle (of which 610 were cows) and 3,028 pigs; a cow yielded an average of 4,634 kg of milk.

In 1976—80, an average annual production per 100 ha of farming land was 879 centners of milk and 265 centners of meat; an average gross income per 100 ha of farming land was 110,400 roubles, net income 31,600 roubles; an average annual yield of grain crops was 39 centners per ha, sugar beets 375 centners per ha.

There is a comfortable central settlement with a secondary school, a nursery school, a cafe, a surgery, and a stadium. Houses of collective farmers have central heating, running hot and cold water, sewerage, gas, and telephone.

Bariūnai Collective Farm is located in Joniškis Raion; centre, Bariūnai. Founded in 1949, it had 3,587 ha of

land in 1984 including 3,049 ha of farming land, of which 2,192 ha was arable; on the average, 603 workers were employed in agricultural production. In late 1984, the farm had 2,677 head of cattle (of which 750 were cows) and 4,879 pigs; and 1,100 fowls; a cow yielded, on the average, 4,812 kg of milk.

In 1976—80, an average annual production per 100 ha of farming land was 958 centners of milk and 264 centners of meat; an average income per 100 ha of farming land was 121,700 roubles, net income 31,800 roubles; an average yield of grain crops was 46.4 centners per ha, sugar beets 390 centners per ha. High yields of grain crops are regular on the farm; in this, the farm has no rivals throughout the republic.

The collective farm has model settlements of Bariūnai, Pošupiai, and Melniai; there is an eight-year school, a nursery school, a surgery, a shop, and a canteen. The collective farmers have good opportunities to rest in Druskininkai and Palanga every year.

25th Congress of the CPSU State Farm is located in Šilutė Raion; centre, Juknaičiai. Founded in 1963, the farm had 6,590 ha of land in 1984 including 5,404 ha of farming land, of which 2,070 ha was arable; on the average, 502 workers were occupied in agricultural production. In late 1984, the farm had 3,483 head of cattle (of which 1,041 were cows) and 160,342 hens; a cow yielded an average of 3,625 kg of milk.

In 1976—80, an average of 620 centners of milk and 253 centners of meat per 100 ha of farming land was produced annually; an average gross income per 100 ha of farming land was 82,300 roubles, net income 20,200 roubles; an average annual yield of grain crops was 31.1 centners per ha.

The collective farm has a model central settlement with an eight-year school, a crèche, a nursery school, a canteen, and a Palace of Culture; there are some amateur drama and dance circles.

Michurin Horticulture State Farm is located in Jurbarkas Raion; centre, Klausučiai. Founded in 1957, the farm had 3,809 ha of land in 1984 including 2,784 ha of farming land, of which 1,424 ha was arable; orchards occupy an area of 581 ha; on the average, 571

workers were employed. In late 1984, the farm had 2,319 head of cattle (of which 567 were cows) and 1,749 pigs; a cow yielded, on the average, 3,977 kg of milk.

In 1976—80, an average annual production per 100 ha of farming land was 779 centners of milk and 192 centners of meat; an average gross income per 100 ha of farming land was 138,800 roubles, net profit 28,400 roubles (half of the sum came from horticulture); an average annual yield of grain crops was 41.5 centners per ha. There is a fruit-processing station on the farm and storage facilities for 3,000 tons.

The farm has a large, comfortable central settlement, which is one of the most beautiful in the republic (all streets are paved and lighted). There is a secondary school, a crèche and a nursery school, a Palace of Culture with a number of amateur groups and circles. Ponds have been constructed around the central settlement.

Joniskėlis Michurin State Farm-Technical College (specialized secondary school) is located in Pasvalys Raion; centre, Narteikiai. Founded in 1945, it had 2,378 ha of land in 1984 including 1,937 ha of farming land, of which 1,359



Kaišiadorys Poultry Plant



A state-farm livestock unit

ha was arable; on the average, 478 workers were employed. In late 1984, the farm had 1,540 head of cattle (of which 500 were cows) and 1,170 pigs; on the average, a cow yielded 3,833 kg of milk.

In 1976—80, an average of 872 centners of milk and 174 centners of meat per 100 ha of farming land was produced annually; an average annual gross income per 100 ha of farming land was 59,300 roubles, net profit 14,000 roubles; an average annual yield of grain crops was 32.8 centners per ha, potatoes 130 centners per ha, flax fiber 4.5 centners per ha.

The farm is a specialized secondary school which trains agronomists and machine operators; on the average, 60 agronomists and about 100 machine operators graduate from the school annually. The farm has comfortable hostels, good facilities for amateur arts and sports.

Lenkimai State Farm is located in Skuodas Raion; centre, Lenkimai. Founded in 1965, it had 5,790 ha of land in 1984 including 4,800 ha of farming land, of which 3,322 ha was arable; on the average, 417 workers were employed. In late 1984, the farm had 3,129 head of cattle (of which 881 were cows) and 2,337 pigs; on the average, a cow yielded 3,689 kg of milk.

In 1976—80, an average of 638 centners of milk and 169 centners of meat per 100 ha of farming land was produced annually; an average net income per 100 ha of farming land was 60,500 roubles, net profit 17,500 roubles; an average annual yield of grain crops was 27.6 centners per ha.

There is a consumer service establishment, a canteen, a nursery school, and an eight-year school. Socialist emulation is well-organized among collective farmers: there are 109 shock workers of communist labour. Workers have good opportunities to rest at holiday homes.

Baisogala Experimental State Farm of the Institute of Livestock Raising of the Lithuanian SSR is located in Radvi-



Collective-farm gardens (Jurbarkas Raion)



A floriculture unit (Kaišiadorys Raion)



Vilnius Hothouse Combine

liškis Raion; centre, Baisogala. Founded in 1952, it had 6,865 ha of land in 1984 including 5,188 ha of farming land, of which 3,700 ha was arable; on the average, 617 workers were employed. In late 1984, the farm had 3,519 head of cattle (of which 1,090 were cows) and 3,434 pigs; on the average, a cow yielded 4,519 kg of milk.

In 1976—80, an average of 1,370 centners of milk and 324 centners of meat per 100 ha of farming land was produced annually; an average annual income per 100 ha of farming land was 132,000 roubles; net profit 20,200 roubles; an average yield of grain crops was 40.9 centners per ha, potatoes 235 centners per ha.

The farm is one of the most important suppliers of pedigree domestic animals in the Lithuanian SSR. It has an elite herd of the Lithuanian White-and-Black cattle and the Holland White-and-Black cattle, a bull-raising centre, a republic-level self-supporting laboratory for determining blood groups, and a pig-fattening control station.

There is a well-planned settlement of low-rise apartment houses, a Palace of Culture with a number of amateur art groups, and a sports club.

Kaišiadorys Poultry Plant is located in Kaišiadorys. It was founded in 1972. In 1984, on the average, 704 workers were employed. In late 1984, the plant had 60,000 hens and 716,000 broilers.

In 1981—84, an average of 6,206 tons of meat was sold to the state annually; one laying hen produced an average of 225 eggs; the plant's annual production was worth 13.2 million roubles; an average annual net profit was 8.4 million roubles. Consumption of feeds to produce one kg of poultry is among the lowest in the USSR.

The plant's workers have good working and living conditions. There is a crèche and a nursery school, a special food shop, sport facilities for children.

Amateur art groups include a brass band, a jazz ensemble, men's and women's vocal ensembles, and a mixed-voice choir.

Vilnius Hothouse Combine is one of the largest in Lithuania; it is located at the village of Pagiriai, Vilnius Raion. Founded in 1971, it had 221 ha of land in 1984 including 52 ha of arable land; on the average, 1,256 workers were employed. In 1984, the combine had 26.1 ha of winter hothouses (21 ha for vegetables and 5.1 ha for flowers) and 37 ha for field vegetables; 58,400 centners of vegetables was produced in winter hothouses; vegetables and flowers brought 13 million roubles, with the net profit amounting to over 5 million roubles. Vegetables and flowers are supplied to the city of Vilnius.

FISHERIES

There are 20 collective fish farms in Lithuania, they have 8,456 hectares of ponds. In 1983 the average catch was 1,022 kg of fish per hectare. Five fish hatcheries supply inland waters with fry at different stages of development. Priority is given to the breeding of carp, eel, peled (*Coregonus peled*); herbivorous fish — grass, or Chinese, and silver (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*) carps — are being introduced.

Sea fisheries yield 98 percent of the catch, including herring, cod, ling, scad, sprat, and flounder. A large fishing fleet has been built; it includes middle and large trawlers, trawlers-factories, transport and refrigerator vessels. The fishing grounds lie in the Baltic and Barents seas and in the Atlantic. Klaipėda is the sea fishing port. Littoral fisheries are located in Dreverna, Nida, Rusnė, Kintai, and Šventoji. They catch sparling (*Osmerus eperlanus*), burbot, bream, eel and pikeperch (*Lucioperca lucioperca*).

FORESTRY

In 1983, forests covered 27.9 percent of the territory of the Lithuanian SSR (in 1945, about 19 percent; in 1961,



23.9 percent), or 1,822,000 ha, 25.5 percent of which are under collective and state farms. In 1983 there were 10 state forestry production associations, they had 1.3 million ha of forests. In 1983 timber resources were 266 million cu m.

The average annual felling rate is about 2.8 million cu m (the accretion is about 6 million cu m). In 1945—83, 497,000 hectares were afforested, including 91,000 ha of lands unsuitable for farming. About 50 percent of forests are open for exploitation, others are used for watershed and erosion protection, for recreation, and other purposes.

TRANSPORTATION

By the end of 1983 railways had a track length of 2,014 km; in addition, 1,120 km of spurtracks served industrial enterprises. The main railway trunk lines crossing Soviet Lithuania are Vilnius—Minsk—Moscow, Leningrad—Vilnius—Kaunas—Kaliningrad, Vilnius—Šiauliai—Riga, Vilnius—Klaipėda, Riga—Šiauliai—Kaliningrad. The Vilnius—Kaunas and Vilnius—Trakai lines (about 125 km) have been electrified.

The total length of highways is 36,700 km, 23,700 km of which are paved (2,200 km in 1940). The main highways are Vilnius—Kaunas—Kryžkalnis—Klaipėda, Vilnius—Ukmergė—Panevėžys—Riga, Zarasai—Kaunas—Kaliningrad, Riga—Šiauliai—Tauragė—Kaliningrad, Daugavpils—Šiauliai—Telšiai—Klaipėda. The Vilnius—Kaunas and Vilnius—Ukmergė highways were built and those of Kaunas—Klaipėda,

Ukmergė—Panevėžys—Riga were under construction in 1984.

The total length of navigable shipping routes is 628 km (the Nemunas, the Neris from the confluence with the Vilnia as far as Verkiai, and Trakai lakes). Sea routes link Klaipėda with 200 foreign ports. In 1979 the Lithuanian Maritime Shipping Line had 37 sea-going ships.

The largest airport, located in Vilnius, is connected by internal lines with Lithuania's major cities and has direct air links with about 50 cities in other Soviet republics. Kaunas, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Klaipėda, Druskininkai, and Palanga also have airports.

Pipeline transport came into being in 1961 with the construction of the Dashava—Ivatsevichi—Vilnius—Riga gas pipeline and its branches to Kaunas, Jonava, and Šiauliai. In 1982 the total length of gas mains was 820 km. In 1979 the Polotsk—Mažeikiai oil pipeline was completed.

Passengers in urban districts are carried by buses, trolleybuses, and taxi cabs. In 1983, 43 towns had bus services (23 towns in 1960); buses carried 706.1 million passengers (188 million in 1960). The total length of urban bus routes was 50,900 km (8,100 km in 1960). In 1983, 2,135 cars were engaged in taxicab services (512 in 1960). Trolleybuses have run in Vilnius since 1956 and Kaunas since 1966. Their total single-track route was 207 km in 1983 (42 km in 1960); the trolley fleet had 481 trolleybuses (76 in 1960); they carried 270.5 million passengers (37 million in 1960). Freight and passenger turnover is shown in the table below.

Freight and passenger turnover of general-use transportation (1983)

Type of transport	Freight haulage (tons)	Freight turnover (ton-km)	Number of passengers	Passenger-turnover (passenger-km)
Rail transport	27,800,000	18,952,000,000	30,500,000	3,331,000,000
River transport	2,800,000	155,000,000	3,600,000	19,000,000
Motor-vehicle transport	336,900,000	7,523,000,000	754,800,000	7,137,000,000
Air transport	15,500,000	23,000,000	700,000	1,689,000,000

COMMUNICATIONS

In 1983, Lithuania had 1,093 post and telegraph offices and telephone exchanges, 790 of which were in rural localities. In 1983 they handled 135 million letters, 1.7 million parcels, 9.4 million remittances, dispatched 3.3 million telegrams, serviced 40 million long-distance telephone calls, delivered 534 million copies of newspapers and magazines. Customers in Vilnius can dial directly subscribers in all the cities and raions of Lithuania; telephone subscribers in 49 cities can dial Vilnius. Almost all telephone subscribers in Vilnius can call directly ten cities in other Soviet republics (some of them can dial up to 55 cities).

In 1983, there were 520,000 telephones in Lithuania, 109,200 of them in rural localities. In nine cities there are facsimile transmission, or phototelegraph, stations. A system of data exchange serves organizations of 47 Lithuania's cities and raions, ensuring transmission of information between them and computer centres. Since 1982 the highway Vilnius—Kaunas—Klaipėda has an emergency radiotelephone service.

CONSTRUCTION

In Soviet years building has become an independent branch of material production. Building organizations created in the early postwar years could hardly be considered industrial enterprises since they were short of qualified specialists, machinery, and materials. With the help of other Soviet republics, in less than five years, the destroyed industrial enterprises, apartment houses, and engineering structures were restored.

Simultaneously the construction of new large industrial enterprises began in 1946. The Vilnius Elfa Electrical Equipment Plant (1946, year of completion), the Žalgiris Machine-tool Plant (1948), the Šiauliai Vairas Bicycle Plant (1949), the Kaunas Pergalė Turbine

Works (1950), the Baltija Shipyard in Klaipėda (1952), the Vilnius Electric Meter Plant (1950), the Akmenė Cement Plant (1952), and other enterprises were constructed.

In 1946—83, the capital investments in the national economy were 29,857,000,000 roubles (in comparable prices: 231,000,000 roubles in 1946—50; 6,726,000,000 roubles in 1971—75; 2,020,000,000 roubles in 1983), of which 18,187,000,000 roubles were spent on building and assemblage work (164,000,000 roubles in 1946—50; 4,286,000,000 roubles in 1971—75; 1,090,000,000 roubles in 1983). In 1983, 27.7 percent of the total capital investments was channelled into industry (30.4 percent in 1960), 29 percent into agriculture (26.1 percent in 1960), 13 percent into the construction of scientific, public health establishments, communal service and other enterprises (12.9 percent in 1960), 17.4 percent into housing construction (17.2 percent in 1960).

The state and cooperative enterprises and organizations, excluding collective farms, commissioned the fixed assets in the form of buildings and facilities for scientific, cultural, art, educational, and medical establishments: in 1966—70 for the sum of 477,000,000 roubles; in 1971—83 for 2,283,000,000 roubles. In 1966—83 the state and cooperative enterprises and organizations built 1,451 shops.

In the countryside, the people living on detached farmsteads have been moving to collective-farm settlements. By 1979, inhabitants of about 70,000 isolated farmsteads (about one-third of

Construction of general-education schools

	Number of schools built	Number of pupils in them
1946—50	97	17,500
1951—60	283	61,500
1961—70	382	209,800
1971—80	423	246,900
1981—83	42	42,100
Total		
1946—83	1,227	577,800



Vilnius-Kaunas highway



Vilnius Bus Terminal



Klaipėda Railway Station



A countryside shop (Juknaičiai, Šilutė Raion)



Senasis Rūsųs Restaurant (Vilnius)



Kaukas Restaurant (Kaunas)



An art shop (Klaipėda)



A grocery shop (Vilnius)

those to be resettled) were resettled; 33 collective farms have already completed the resettlement (in Akmenė and Vilkaviškis raions there are eight such collective farms in each).

In 1956—83, facilities for 1.4 million head of cattle, poultryhouses for 7.6 million fowl were built on collective, state, and other types of farms. In addition, poultry plants for 1.1 million laying hens and 10.9 million broilers were built in 1966—83.

Building industry was established in the 1950s and 1960s. The scope of construction using prefabricated reinforced-concrete and concrete structures and components increased rapidly. In 1983 the production of prefabricated reinforced-concrete structures and components ran up to 2,200,000 cu m, 26.1 percent of which was made in Kaunas, 22.1 percent in Vilnius, 13.6

percent in Klaipėda, 7.4 percent in Šiauliai. Contractor construction accounts for 90 percent of overall volume of building and assemblage work, and the number of contractor building and assemblage organizations has grown considerably (the first organizations were set up in 1946, in 1965 they numbered 121, in 1983 there were 270 of which 218 were run by the state, 48 by interfarm associations, and 4 by cooperatives); the volume of their work increased in 1965—82 from 313 to 677 million roubles (in comparable prices).

Two- to twelve-storeyed apartment houses prevail in urban housing construction. House-building cooperatives have been functioning since 1962. Individual house building predominates in townships and in villages. In 1946—83, 43,200,000 sq m of housing space was built: 61.2 percent was built

Housing construction (sq m of floor space)

including construction

Year	Total	by state and cooperative organizations and by housing cooperatives	by workers and office employees	by collective farms and collective farmers
1946—50	1,650,000	770,000	300,000	580,000
1951—55	1,250,000	640,000	320,000	290,000
1956—60	2,980,000	1,410,000	670,000	900,000
1961—65	4,860,000	3,110,000	980,000	770,000
1966—70	7,660,000	5,080,000	1,100,000	1,480,000
1971—75	9,960,000	6,200,000	1,520,000	2,240,000
1976—80	9,570,000	5,880,000	1,490,000	2,200,000
1981—83	5,400,000	3,500,000	800,000	1,110,000

Capital investments (in comparable prices)

including

Year	Capital investments	state and cooperative organizations	collective farms	by the population for cooperative housing
1941—45	54,000,000	50,000,000	—	4,000,000
1946—50	231,000,000	208,000,000	2,000,000	21,000,000
1951—55	547,000,000	444,000,000	82,000,000	21,000,000
1956—60	1,386,000,000	1,111,000,000	216,000,000	59,000,000
1961—65	2,730,000,000	2,317,000,000	338,000,000	75,000,000
1966—70	4,653,000,000	3,870,000,000	650,000,000	133,000,000
1971—75	6,726,000,000	5,297,000,000	1,186,000,000	243,000,000
1976—80	7,981,000,000	6,188,000,000	1,501,000,000	292,000,000
1981—83	5,03,000,000	4,477,000,000	954,000,000	172,000,000
Total				
1941—83	29,911,000,000	23,962,000,000	4,929,000,000	1,020,000,000

by the state and cooperative organizations and enterprises and by house-building cooperatives, 22.2 percent by collective farms, collective farmers, and office employees living in the countryside, 16.6 percent by industrial workers and office employees with their own money and state bank loans (see the table on page 221). Housing-construction combines are in operation in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, and Šiauliai; in 1978 their total capacity was 716,000 sq m of housing space per year.

In housing construction a high level of industrialization has been reached: mechanization accounts for 99.7 percent of earthwork, 99 percent of cargo handling, 90 percent of plastering, 87 percent of painting. Mostly apartment blocks of standard design are built. Such apartment houses feature largely in Žirmūnai, Lazdynai, Karoliniškės, Viršuliškės, Baltupiai, Seškinė, Justiniškės residential districts of Vilnius and elsewhere.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

By the end of 1983, the housing facilities of Lithuania's cities were 34,300,000 sq m of floor space (10,600,000 sq m in 1960), 26,600,000 sq m of which belonged to the public sector (6,600,000 sq m in 1960) and 7,700,000 sq m to the private sector (4,000,000 sq m in 1960). In 1983, the average per capita area of housing space in towns was 15.1 sq m. In 1956—83 more than 3.5 million people improved their housing conditions. Rents, accounting for 4—5 percent of the family budget (in 1939, 26 percent of the official living wage), have remained unchanged since 1945.

By the end of 1983, 66 towns had central water supply (13 in 1960), 64 towns had sewer systems (9 in 1960), and 92 towns had gas facilities (4 in 1960). By the end of 1983, 90 percent of housing run by the local soviets of towns and urban-type settlements had water supply (55 percent in 1960), 89 percent had sewer systems (53 percent in 1960),

80 percent had central heating and hot water (20 percent in 1960), 89 percent were supplied with gas (6 percent in 1960) and 73 percent with hot water (26 percent in 1965).

TRADE AND PUBLIC CATERING

Nearly all the wholesale and retail trade and public catering is concentrated in the state and cooperative trade networks (in 1983, 57 percent and 43 percent of all sales respectively). Public catering accounted for 9 percent of the total trade turnover (77,800,000 roubles in 1960, 430,300,000 roubles in 1983). Part of agricultural produce is sold through the network of collective-farm trade.

With the expansion of commodity production and the increase in population's monetary incomes, the retail turnover has been growing rapidly. In 1950—83 (evaluated in comparable prices) it increased by a factor of 18.6 from 301,000,000 to 4,543,800,000 roubles. In 1983, the turnover of state retail trade was 2,583,400,000 roubles and that of cooperative retail trade, 1,960,400,000 roubles. In 1983, the average per capita sales in Lithuania made 1,290 roubles, 50.9 percent of which were accounted for by foodstuffs.

The consumption pattern has also changed. The consumption of high-calorie foodstuffs, including meat, fish, dairy products, eggs, and vegetables, has been steadily increasing. In 1975, the daily average per capita energy-producing value of the diet was 14.7 MJ (12.9 MJ in 1938—39).

In 1983, the sales of foodstuffs ran to 2,308,700,000 roubles (425,900,000 roubles in 1960), of which meat products accounted for 379,200,000 roubles (61,600,000 roubles in 1960); fish products, for 57,200,000 roubles (15,900,000 roubles in 1960); dairy products, for 131,400,000 roubles (21,200,000 roubles in 1960); eggs, for 49,900,000 roubles (2,600,000 roubles in 1960); vegetables, for 47,600,000 roubles (3,500,000 roubles in 1960). The sales of non-food goods



A services combine (Šiauliai)



Fashionable children's clothes



Dresses in the Lithuanian folk tradition



Evening dress



Gala hair style

ran to 2,235,100,000 roubles in 1983 (461,500,000 roubles in 1960).

The sales of goods for cultural and household uses have been increasing particularly rapidly. In 1983, the sales of articles for recreation ran to 231,400,000 roubles (40,200,000 roubles in 1960); electrical appliances, to 54,900,000 roubles (4,700,000 roubles in 1960). By the end of 1983 there were 106 radio sets, 89 TV sets, 91 refrigerators, 64 washing machines, 80 bicycles and motor bicycles per 100 families.

The material and technical base of trade has also developed, the number of trade enterprises has increased and their equipment improved. By the end of 1983, there were 7,600 retail trade enterprises (6,320 in 1960), 4,170 public catering establishments (1,370 in 1960), including 2,970 canteens and restaurants and 1,190 snack bars and buffets. The space of shopping premises in 1983 was 582,700 sq m; the public catering establishments had 280,900 seats. Many raion cities have large department stores (Zarasai, Anykščiai, Molėtai, Kėdainiai, Pasvalys), many factories, schools and offices have their own canteens. Advanced forms of trading, such as self-service and sales by samples, have been introduced. The share of specialized shops has been increasing: in 1983 in the state trade network they made 73.9 percent of all shops (41.3 percent of grocery shops, 92.5 percent of shops selling non-food goods).

COMMUNITY SERVICES

By the end of 1983, there were 3,336 community-service shops (in 1960, 1,657), including shops for repair of shoes, household appliances, means of transportation, furniture, sewing shops, dry-cleaning and dyeing shops, laundries, knitting shops, photographers' studios, bathhouses, hairdressing and barber shops and hire centres; 2,324 service establishments functioned in rural localities (1,086 in 1960).

In 1983, the volume of services to the population in comparable prices was

148,000,000 roubles (11,000,000 roubles in 1960), including 56,000,000 roubles to the rural population (2,800,000 roubles in 1960). The average per capita volume of services in 1983 was 42.12 roubles (3.78 roubles in 1960).

In raion centres operate dry-cleaning shops, laundries, sewing shops, shoe repair shops, hairdressing and barber shops, photographers' studios, bathhouses, hire centres, furniture repair shops, and order-reception offices. The community-service enterprises have been merging and specializing. In 1982 there were three associations of service enterprises (Auto-servisas, Elektronas, and Buitinė Technika) with their own factories and shops in cities and rural localities.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social welfare funds are provided by the state from the social consumption funds in the form of social insurance and direct allocations through the state budget. In 1983, 693,000,000 roubles were spent on social welfare, of which 492,000,000 roubles were spent on pensions (old age, disability, for loss of breadwinner, long service, and personal) and 174,000,000 roubles on social insurance allowances (temporary disability, pregnancy, childbirth, funeral, retraining, grants to unmarried mothers and large families), on full or partial defrayal of passes to sanatoriums, rest homes, tourist camps, and Pioneer camps, on prescribed diets given free of charge, on the maintenance of homes for the aged, and on other social welfare measures.

Men are entitled to retirement pensions at the age of 50—60; women, at the age of 45—55. In 1983, 732,000 persons in Soviet Lithuania were drawing pensions (every fifth inhabitant of the country; 6,426 in 1939); 226,000 of them were collective farmers. Monthly grants were paid to 12,500 large families. In 1983 the sanatoriums and boarding homes accommodated 162,500 persons; rest homes, boarding homes,



A new residential district of Šeškinė in Vilnius



Institute of Agricultural Economics



An administrative building (Klaipėda)



Houses manufactured in Alytus

hotels and tourist camps accommodated 880,100 persons (weekend visitors not included). Pioneer and schoolchildren camps, tourist stations, summer homes of creches and nursery schools accommodated 260,300 children and teenagers.

FINANCE

The finance of the Lithuanian SSR, part of the financial system of the USSR, ensures the accumulation, distribution and utilization of monetary resources for the development of Lithuania's national economy and raising the wellbeing of the population.

The financial system of the Lithuanian SSR comprises the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR, which includes allocations from the all-Union state social insurance budget earmarked for the Lithuanian SSR; credit resources distributed in the Lithuanian SSR; monetary resources of the socialist sector of the economy (enterprises, collective farms, cooperatives, public organizations, as well as higher bodies of economic management).

All the links of this financial system derive their resources from the revenue and savings created and accumulated by the public sector of the economy and from personal incomes and savings of the population. According to the character of their accumulation and utilization, monetary resources are divided into decentralized and centralized funds. Decentralized monetary funds of the national economy include profits of enterprises and organizations (in 1983, 1,739,000,000 roubles; in 1970, 1,025,000,000 roubles), net profits of collective farms, and the balance of working capital.

Centralized monetary funds include payments by the public sector of the economy and dues and voluntary deposits of the population. Short-term credit resources are made up of means of enterprises and organizations in the public sector, centralized funds, balance of the savings by the population kept at banks on deposit and current

accounts. Clearing by banks only makes it possible to use part of the monetary funds for providing, according to the plan, short-term credits to enterprises, organizations, and collective farms.

The State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR, comprising the republic's budget and local budgets, is the main instrument serving for the accumulation, distribution and utilization of centralized monetary resources. It covers the centralized all-Union monetary resources necessary to finance industry, agriculture, construction, and other branches of the national economy as well as the maintenance of the state apparatus.

In 1983, the revenue under the State Budget of the Lithuanian SSR was fixed at 3,367,000,000 roubles, 52.0 percent of which were derived from turnover tax, 22.3 percent from deductions from profits of state enterprises and organizations, and 6.4 percent from population taxes. The expenditure under the 1983 State Budget was fixed at 3,337,000,000 roubles; 65.6 percent of it was channelled back into the national economy, 16.3 percent was spent on education and science, 7.4 percent on public health and physical culture, 7.9 percent on social welfare, and 1.2 percent on administration and management. The share of local budgets in financing local economic activity, institutions, social and cultural measures has been growing.

The credit system of the Lithuanian SSR, which distributes and accumulates monetary resources through branches of the State Bank of the USSR and the All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Investments, has been growing in importance. The balance of long-term credits invested into the public sector increased by a factor of 3 in 1970—82. In 1982 the balance of long-term credits extended to the population and house-building cooperatives was 117,000,000 roubles (56,000,000 roubles in 1970). Large monetary resources are at the disposal of savings banks. More than 2 million people have accounts

with them. With the growth of real incomes of the population, the balance of deposits has been increasing. In 1970, it was 742,000,000 roubles; in 1983, 3,793,000,000 roubles; the average per capita deposit was 964 and 1,887 roubles respectively.

The activity of state insurance agencies has been expanding: the forms of insurance are being improved, new types of voluntary insurance of the population have been introduced (marriage insurance, in 1977); a compulsory insurance of the property of state farms in the system of the Ministry of Agriculture has been in force since 1979. The number of operations of voluntary insurance has been growing. Between 1970 and 1980 the number of policies increased by a factor of 2.3, voluntary insurance sums paid to the population increased by a factor of 10.6, and reserve funds of the insurance agencies by a factor of 9.8.

ECONOMIC TIES

Soviet Lithuania maintains economic ties with all Union republics and with 90 foreign countries (1981). Economic ties with the Union republics account for 88.8 percent of the total import-export turnover, while those with foreign countries for 11.2 percent (1977).

Economic ties with the Union republics allowed Lithuania in a short time to rebuild its national economy after the war, to do away with economic backwardness, and to become a developed industrial and agricultural republic. In 1961—1977, the commodity exchange (in monetary terms) between the Lithuanian SSR and the other Union republics increased by a factor of 4.9 (the volume of imports by a factor of 5.2, that of exports by 4.6). In 1982, 364 Soviet Lithuanian enterprises were assigned tasks to supply their production to other republics and economic regions.

The overall pattern of exports and imports is as follows: industrial goods

account for 96.9 percent, agricultural produce for 2.5 percent, and other branches of material production for 0.6 percent. The pattern of imports is as follows: machine-building and metalworking products account for 25.8 percent, light industry goods for 22.9 percent, foodstuffs for 12.3 percent, chemical products for 11.6 percent, wood, pulp and paper products for 3.7 percent, building materials for 2.2 percent, and products of other branches of industry for 21.5 percent. In the pattern of exports, machine-building and metalworking products account for 30.3 percent, light industry goods for 30 percent, foodstuffs for 19.3 percent, chemical products for 6.7 percent, wood, pulp and paper products for 5.1 percent, building materials for 2.1 percent, and products of other branches of industry for 6.5 percent.

Most intensive economic ties are maintained with the Russian SFSR; it accounts for 57.0 percent of the total commodity exchange (55.5 percent of imports and 58.6 percent of exports; 1977). The Ukrainian SSR accounts for 15.3 percent of the total commodity exchange. Next come the Byelorussian SSR which accounts for 9.1 percent, the Latvian SSR and the Estonian SSR for 8.0 percent, the republics of Middle Asia for 3.1 percent, the Transcaucasian republics for 3.0 percent, the Kazakh SSR accounts for 2.7 percent and the Moldavian SSR for 1.8 percent.

Oil products, building materials, timber, paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, metal-cutting machine tools, cotton, plastic articles, various instruments, silk and textile goods are imported from the Russian SFSR; metals, coal, natural gas, farm machinery, cotton, wool, raw leather, sugar, and salt, from the Ukrainian SSR; gas, oil products, instruments, and oil, from the Byelorussian SSR; knitted goods, silk, woolen articles, cotton fabrics, electrical equipment, household devices and machines, from the Latvian and Estonian SSR; cotton and wool, from the Middle Asia; rolled metal, saturation

equipment, pumps, and wool, from the Kazakh SSR; wine, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, from the Transcaucasian republics.

Soviet Lithuania exports to other Union republics equipment for enterprises dealing with public utility and consumer services, equipment for food industry, instruments, electrical equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, farm machinery, chemical fibre and yarn, bicycles, woolen and linen fabrics, knitted goods, footwear, leather and fur goods, carpets, electric meters, household electric devices, fish products, meat and dairy products, sugar, confectionery, fruit and vegetables, and tobacco products.

Other Union republics help Soviet Lithuania in the construction of large industrial enterprises by supplying materials, machinery, equipment, and labour as well as in mastering the manufacture of new products. The equipment for the construction of the V. Lenin Lithuanian State Regional Electric Power Plant was supplied by some 200 enterprises and that for the Kėdainiai Chemical Combine by more than 300 enterprises from other Union

republics. A large number of enterprises from other Union republics participate in the construction of the Māžeikiai Oil Refinery and the Ignalina Atomic Power Plant.

Soviet Lithuanian enterprises and experts help in carrying out important projects in other Union republics. Since 1972 the Lithuanian specialists in land improvement, using their own machinery, have drained 23,000 hectares of overmoist and swampy land in Smolensk Oblast (RSFSR); workers of the Panevėžys Model Construction Trust have been building a railway station and a settlement at New Uoyan on the Baikal—Amur Railway; workers of the Kaunas Prefabricated Housing Plant have been assembling houses in Kogalym (Tyumen Oblast), road builders from Lithuania have helped build a highway to the oilfields of the above oblast.

Trade is the basis of Lithuania's **economic ties with foreign countries**. Foreign trade of the Lithuanian SSR constitutes an integral part of the foreign trade of the USSR which is a state monopoly and is carried out by central trade agencies of the USSR. The



Exhibition of precision optics from the German Democratic Republic in Vilnius

volume of exports from the Lithuanian SSR in 1976—80 increased by a factor of 3.6 against that of 1961—65. Machine-building and metalworking products occupy a prominent position in the pattern of exports (44.1 percent in 1982). Lithuania exports metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, electric welding equipment, floating docks, electric meters, radio and TV sets, bicycles, sanitary equipment, chemical products, farm machinery, furniture, building materials, fabrics, fish, meat and dairy products, and confectionery.

The bulk of exports (62.6 percent; 1982) goes to socialist countries (first of all to Poland and Bulgaria), the rest to developing countries (23.2 percent) and industrialized capitalist countries (14.2 percent). Europe accounts for 58.3 percent of Lithuania's exports, America for 14.9 percent, Africa for 18.3 percent, Asia for 8.1 percent, and Australia for 0.4 percent.

Lithuania also supplies its industrial production for the projects carried out in foreign countries with Soviet assistance. Thus Lithuanian-made equipment was installed in the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant (India), at the metallurgical works of Isfahan (Iran), Isken-

derun (Turkey), Abeokuta (Nigeria), and al Diazair (Algeria), at the Kabul Bakehouse, on the pipeline in Libya (from Marsa al-Burayqah to Misratan), and elsewhere.

Imports in the Lithuanian SSR do not depend on its export potential, i.e., there is no need to compensate import by export. Lithuania imports equipment for various branches of industry and equipment used in medicine, transportation facilities, farm machinery and other items needed to enhance agriculture, other commodities to satisfy people's requirements.

Lithuania's industrial products are regularly shown at international fairs in the pavilions of the USSR and at the national expositions of the USSR; at the international fairs in Budapest (1981), Salonika (1982) and Copenhagen (1983) Lithuania had separate sections.

Expositions and symposiums sponsored by other countries have been held in Lithuania. For example, in 1981 Vilnius was the venue of the international "Ultrasound" exposition, in which 35 foreign firms from 15 countries took part. In 1982 and 1983 several foreign firms demonstrated their products in Lithuania.



Exhibition of industrial goods from the Lithuanian SSR in Vienna

PUBLIC HEALTH

Since 1940, medical aid has been free (medicines are partially paid). Each of 44 rural raions with an average population of 40,000 has its own central hospital with about 250 beds, an outpatient department (polyclinic) and ambulance service; in rural settlements there are *apylinkė* hospitals, outpatient clinics, and local health centres staffed by doctor's assistants and obstetricians. The rural raions are grouped into five zones served by Vilnius Republic Clinical Hospital and a hospital and an outpatient department in each zone.

Vilnius and Kaunas have several city hospitals with 560 beds on the average in each hospital with outpatient departments, each serving a catchment with a population of 60,000 to 100,000. As of late 1982, there were 201 hospitals with 42,500 beds in the republic. Raion central hospitals have therapeutics, surgery, pediatrics, and obstetrics-and-gynecology departments; in addition to these, regional hospitals have departments specializing in the treatment of particular diseases.

In Vilnius and Kaunas centres of cardiovascular surgery, pulmonology, allergology, eye diseases, cardiology, and neurosurgery render specialized highly-skilled medical aid.

Outpatient medical aid is provided by medical institutions in areas assigned to them. As of late 1982, there were 3,900 polyclinics, outpatient clinics and outpatient departments. In addition, there functioned 57 ambulance service stations and departments, two blood-transfusion stations, 56 sanitation and epidemic-control stations and departments, two disinfection stations, and 60 bacteriological, 13 labour hygiene, and four toxicological laboratories. There were 363 pharmacies and 988 pharmaceutical stations.

As of late 1982, there were 27 sanatoriums located in Birštonas, Druskininkai, Likėnai, Palanga, and other health resorts with 8,800 beds, including eight children's sanatoriums with 1,700 beds; in addition, there were 28 rest homes and boarding-houses with 8,400 beds, and 25 disease-prevention centres, or profilactoriums, with 1,700 beds.

Number of beds in hospitals

Department	1940	1950	1970	1980
Internal medicine	1,666	1,567	5,776	8,380
Surgery	1,399	1,608	3,975	6,209
Oncology	90	178	485	631
Gynecology	877	467	1,428	1,708
Tuberculosis	1,277	931	3,815	3,505
Infectious diseases	555	1,177	2,270	2,676
Children's diseases	345	563	3,955	4,788
Ophthalmology	169	251	399	519
Ear-nose-and-throat diseases	151	129	561	760
Skin and venereal diseases	186	421	578	1,068
Mental diseases	1,596	1,140	3,875	4,925
Neurology	176	43	903	1,689
Maternity	375	1,705	2,523	2,557
General	—	593	1,825	1,675
Total	8,862	10,773	32,368	41,200

Number of physicians, paramedical personnel, and hospital beds per 10,000 persons

	1940	1950	1970	1983
Physicians of all specialities	6.7	10.7	27.4	41.8
Paramedical personnel	6.9	22.6	78.0	108.3
Hospital beds	30.0	42.1	102.2	122.0

By the end of 1982, 14,200 physicians of all specialties, including dentists, and 39,800 paramedical personnel were engaged in the public health service of Lithuania. The institutes of experimental and clinical medicine, epidemiology, microbiology and hygiene, oncology, physiology and pathology of cardiovascular system, and tuberculosis carried out research in medical problems; about 100 doctors and 600 candidates of medicine and pharmacy worked in medical research and educational institutions.

A medical journal, *Sveikatos apsauga* (Health Protection), has been published since 1956.

There were six centres of sanitary education; in 1968—80, 2,000 titles of sanitary-education publications were issued (27 million copies).

In 1979—80, life expectancy at birth was 75 for women and 66 for men. In 1982, the republic's budget for public health and physical education was 231.4 million roubles (8 percent of the state budget). Almost all the public health institutions are subordinated to the Ministry of Public Health of the Lithuanian SSR.

Historical background. The first medically educated physicians appeared in Lithuania in the early 15th century. In the feudal era barbers also engaged in medical practice. The first pharmacy was established in 1506 at the court of the grand duke of Lithuania in Vilnius, and the first hospital (Lithuanian *špitolė* from Latin *hospitium*, a charitable shelter) was founded in Vilnius in about 1518. The medical faculty was established at the University of Vilnius in 1781. Until 1842 some 1,500 physicians were trained by the University of Vilnius and the Academy of Medicine and Surgery.

In 1792, there were 194 *špitolė* in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which accommodated 2,159 patients and invalids. At the turn of the 19th century larger *špitolė* were converted into medical institutions (hospitals), while smaller ones continued to function at churches taking care only of the poor and invalids.

In the early 19th century a clinical hospital under the University of Vilnius was established (in 1804 a department for therapy, in 1809 for surgery, in 1816 for obstetrics were opened).

Number of physicians and paramedical personnel

	1940	1950	1970	1983
Physicians	2,000	2,800	8,700	14,800
Paramedical personnel	2,000	5,800	24,700	41,400

Number of sanatoriums and beds in them

	1950	1960	1970	1983
Sanatoriums	25	27	31	28
for children	6	8	9	8
Beds in them	3,476	5,190	7,653	8,900
for children	621	1,450	1,980	1,700

Number of pharmacies, pharmaceutical stations, and pharmacists

	1940	1950	1970	1980
Pharmacies	336	269	330	351
Pharmaceutical stations	—	182	1,074	951
Pharmacists	194	946	2,156	



Republic Clinical Hospital in Santariškės (Vilnius)



A physiotherapy establishment in Druskininkai



Dainava Holiday Home in Pervalka

In 1805, the Vilnius Medical Society was founded; in 1808, the Vaccination Institute (it produced vaccine against smallpox); in 1809, the Motherhood Institute (it provided qualified help in childbirth); in 1887, laboratories of bacteriology and chemistry; in 1897, the Pasteur Station.

Hospitals began to function in Kaunas and Šiauliai (1843), Telsiai and Raseiniai (1845), Ukmergė (1846), Zarasai and Panevėžys (1847).

In 1887—1915, the so-called system of *zemstvo* medicine was introduced in rural districts of the *guberniyas* of Vilnius and Kaunas; with the funds raised from a special tax imposed on the peasants, two ten-bed hospitals, three to four consulting rooms, and a few paramedical stations were established in each district. By the end of the 19th century, hospitals were turned into commercial enterprises, and medical aid was rendered only for pay.

About 55 percent of private practitioners lived in cities. Hardly accessible medical aid told on the life expectancy of the population. In 1896, the average life span in Lithuania was 32 years; in Vilnius Guberniya the mortality rate was 22.8 per 1,000 inhabitants and in Kaunas Guberniya 27.9. During World War I the number of physicians decreased considerably, and many medical institutions were closed. Epidemics of typhus and dysentery raged in the country.

In February 1919, the Provisional Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government of Lithuania established the People's Commissariat of Public Health with seven departments. It organized courses in Vilnius to train nurses and a school of doctor's assistants, a laboratory for the production of detritus against smallpox and serum against cholera, a mobile sanitary detachment to fight epidemics. In April 1919, the pharmaceutical enterprises and wholesale firms dealing in medicines were nationalized, the pharmacies were municipalized. An outpatient polyclinic for schoolchildren was estab-



Palanga Sanatorium



Villa owned by the Academy of Sciences (Palanga)



Holiday home owned by a plant (Trakai Raion)



Operating room at Cardiosurgery Centre



Surgical operation at Microsurgery Centre

lished, children were provided with food, and the sanitary situation in schools was supervised.

In bourgeois Lithuania public health services were managed by the Health Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs staffed by three to five physicians. State allocations for health protection were meagre, constituting 1—2 percent of the budget expenditure. Nearly all the medical institutions were privately-owned, a few of them were run by local municipalities, and even smaller part was run by the state.

Medical aid was expensive. Because of the high fees and costly medicines about 80 percent of peasants were devoid of medical aid. The municipalities were obliged by the authorities to treat the poor free of charge; in view of the shortage of funds, however, indigence certificates were issued but rarely. Women in childbirth were usually attended by unqualified persons. In 1939, only 12.1 percent of them were accommodated by in-patient departments.

In 1939, 154 cases of typhus, 1,771 cases of trachoma, and 2,030 cases of diphtheria were recorded. About 500 children died of diphtheria annually.

The number of hospitals and beds in them was increasing very slowly: in 1923 there were 8.3 beds per 10,000 population; in 1927, 10.8 beds; and in 1939 (the Vilnius territory included), 17.4 beds. In 1930—40, hospitals were built in Alytus, Klaipėda, Marijampolė (now Kapsukas), Telsiai, and University Clinical Hospital in Kaunas. Only the hospitals operating in larger cities had somewhat higher skilled medical personnel and sophisticated equipment and could provide specialized aid.

In 1937, because of the shortage of personnel, there was one physician per 2,958 population in an area of 44 sq km. In 1922—40, 1,085 physicians, 156 pharmacists, and 384 dentists graduated from the Medical faculty of the University of Kaunas.

As of 1939, there were 81 hospitals with 5,092 beds; 1,446 physicians, 686 dentists, 132 pharmacists, 327 phar-

macist's assistants, and some 2,000 paramedical personnel were engaged in health services. The infant mortality rate was high, amounting to 170 in 1924 and 122 in 1940 (per 1,000 live births). From 1922 the magazine *Medicina* (Medical Service) was published.

In 1940, Soviet power nationalized privately-owned hospitals, outpatient departments and clinics, pharmacies, and stores of medicines, and free medical aid was introduced. The People's Commissariat of Public Health was established (since 1946, Ministry of Public Health). The allocations for public health and physical culture rose to 15 percent of the budget expenditure. The network of medical and disease-prevention institutions was expanded: about 250 outpatient departments and clinics were established, and in 1940 the number of beds in hospitals rose to 8,000.

The enrollment in the medical faculties of the universities of Vilnius and Kaunas and the medical schools increased. Advanced courses for physicians were initiated.

More than 40 percent of Lithuania's hospitals were destroyed during the Nazi occupation. After the closure of the universities of Vilnius and Kaunas in 1943, the training of physicians ceased.

In 1945—46, research institutes of dermatology and venerology, experimental medicine, and tuberculosis were established. Small hospitals in raions were merged, specialized departments outfitted with sophisticated equipment were opened in them. Since 1960 specialized medical aid has been provided in all raion centres. With the number of beds in regional and raion central hospitals increasing, small rural hospitals were converted into outpatient clinics.

After 1960, hospitals in Biržai, Druskininkai, Ignalina, Kėdainiai, Klaipėda, Kretinga, Nemėcinė, Ukmergė, Utena, and other places were built. New buildings for obstetrics and gynecology, eye diseases, cardiology, and neurosurgery departments of Kaunas Clinical



Republic Children's Hospital: intensive care unit



Valkininkai Pušėlė Sanatorium



Our joys: healthy children

Hospital, Vilnius City Clinical Hospital, Vilnius Regional Hospital, Vilnius Republic Clinical Hospital, the Oncological Institute, outpatient clinics or departments in Kretinga, Šakiai, Trakai, and Varėna were erected. Sanitation and epidemic-control stations in Kaunas, Vilnius, and Silutė, an ambulance service station in Vilnius, a blood-transfusion station in Panevėžys, sanatoriums (among them "Pušėlė" in Valkininkai, "Lietuva", "Nemunas", and „Vilnius" in Druskininkai), and other medical institutions were built during the same period. The number of beds in hospitals and data on their specialization are given in the table. Data about the number of pharmacies, pharmaceutical stations and pharmacists engaged in them and the number of sanatoriums and their capacity are given in the tables on page 231.

In 1945—80, 14,500 physicians and dentists and 1,630 pharmacists graduated from the Medical faculty of the University of Kaunas, the Kaunas Medical Institute, and the Medical faculty of the University of Vilnius; six medical schools trained 30,000 paramedics. Data about the number of physicians, paramedical personnel and their num-

ber per 10,000 population are given in the tables on pages 230—231.

About 500 new physicians and 1,900 paramedical personnel are trained annually. Much attention is devoted to updating medical workers' qualifications. In 1970—80, about 8,500 physicians and about 5,900 paramedical personnel raised their qualifications. In 1980, 29.3 percent of all physicians were classed as qualified specialists, of whom 3.5 percent were highly qualified specialists.

Specialized and highly skilled medical aid has been initiated. Large hospitals have centres of narrow specialization where bad patients from all over Lithuania are treated. Sanitary aviation is mostly used to ferry such patients. Specialized cardiology, pediatric, psychiatric, and traumatologic teams have been formed at the Vilnius and Klaipėda ambulance service stations.

New methods of diagnostics and treatment have been introduced, and modern equipment has been widely used. The Lithuanian schools of cardiology, cardiosurgery, gastrology, and rheumatology have emerged. Today, cardiac valve implantations, blood-



Relaxation room at the Vilnius Furniture Combine

vessel and kidney transplantations, lasting blood dialysis in case of chronic renal insufficiency, and other complicated operations are performed, microsurgery has been introduced. Patients suffering from hypertension, rheumatism, chronic gastric and respiratory diseases, and those after myocardial infarction are registered and undergo regular checkups at health centres for treatment and disease prevention (dispensaries).

In the years of Soviet power, malaria, smallpox, trachoma, relapsing fever, typhus, and brucellosis have been completely eliminated. The cases of acute infectious diseases and tuberculosis occur with a considerably reduced frequency.

Considerable achievements have been made in mother-and-child care. Medical aid during childbirth is granted to every woman; in 1976, the death rate of women in childbirth was 0.01 percent. Baby foods and other products for children are prepared by the dairy plants in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Šiauliai. In 1980, 36 percent of the infants were provided with these products.

Children are under constant doctors' supervision. Specialized medical aid for

them has been initiated. In 1970—80, the first eye-diseases centre for children at Kaunas Clinical Hospital and an eyesight-protection centre were founded; a surgery centre for children and a pathological centre of newborns were established at Vilnius Republic Clinical Hospital, large intensive-care centres began functioning in Vilnius and Kaunas, as did a children's rehabilitation hospital in Nemėnė (the first such hospital in the USSR). Vilnius Republic Children's Clinical Hospital in Santariškės (300 beds) and children's outpatient departments in Vilnius, Klaipėda, and Šiauliai (they can serve 400 patients a day) have been built. Diphtheria and poliomyelitis have been completely eliminated.

Children's physical development in all age groups has improved. In 1970—80, the number of children suffering from tuberculosis decreased by a factor of 7.5; the number of children ill with rheumatism went down by a factor of 5.5; the number of children ill with infectious intestine diseases decreased by a factor of 1.4. In comparison with 1939, the infant mortality rate went down by a factor of 9 and is among the lowest in the Soviet Union (1980).



Sanitary-aviation unit of Republic Clinical Hospital

SPORTS AND TOURISM

SPORTS

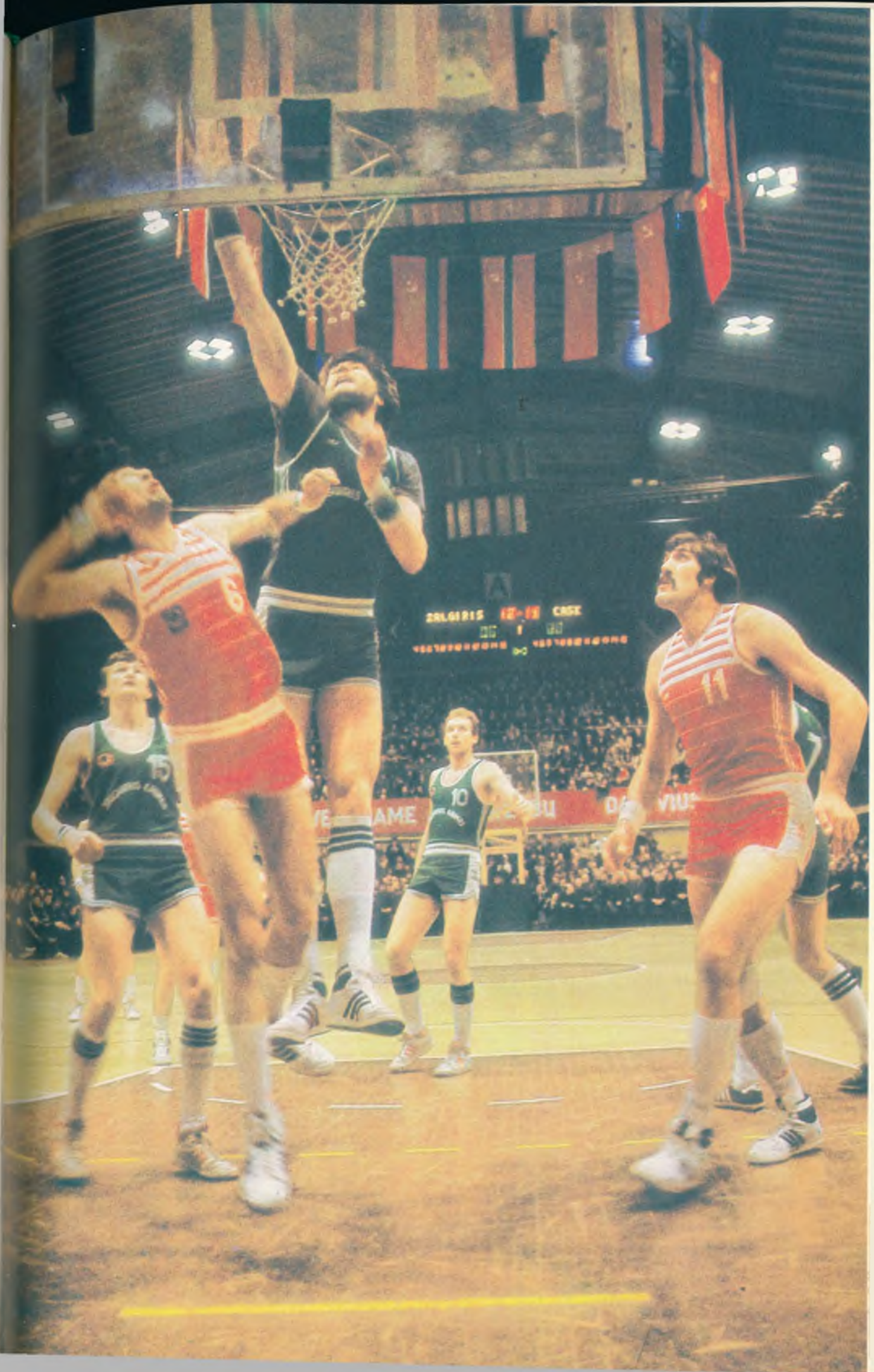
In 1983, there were five voluntary sports societies in Lithuania: Dinamo (established in 1940), Žalgiris (1944), Darbo Rezervai (Labour Reserves; 1945), Nemunas (1951, until 1956 Kolūkietis), and Lokomotyvas (1952). The Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy was responsible for technical sports.

There were 3,908 physical-education groups in operation (including 26 sports clubs) with a membership of about 1,380,000; 540,000 persons attended various sports sections. Their ranks included 48 honoured masters of sport of the USSR (16 oarsmen, ten basket-

ballers, five track-and-field athletes, five handballers, three boxers, two wrestlers, two swimmers, two racing drivers, one chess player, one pilot, and one target shooter), 245 masters of sport of the USSR, international class, and 4,379 masters of sport of the USSR. There were about 4,450 full-time sport workers (3,500 of them had higher education), 27 honoured coaches of the USSR, 453 honoured coaches of the Lithuanian SSR, and 30 international-class and 264 national-class referees. A total of 149 sports schools for children and teenagers had an enrollment of 65,500. The facilities in operation included 35 stadiums, eight indoor tracks, 36 swimming pools (24 of them are indoor pools), 826 multipurpose sports grounds, 645 football fields, four mo-

Lithuanian sportsmen — winners of Olympic medals

<i>Basketball</i>			Juozas Jagelavičius	1968	bronze
Vida Beselienė	1980	gold	Vladas Česiūnas	1972	gold
Stepas Butautas	1952	silver	<i>Track and field</i>		
Sergejus Jovaiša	1980	bronze	Remigijus Valiulis	1980	gold (4×400 relay race)
Justinas Lagunavičius	1952	silver	Birutė Kalėdienė	1960	bronze (javeline throwing)
Algirdas Lauritėnas	1956	silver	Antanas Mikėnas	1956	silver (20 km walk)
Modestas Paulauskas	1968	bronze	Nijolė Sabaitė-Razienė	1972	silver (800 m run)
	1972	gold	<i>Swimming</i>		
Kazys Petkevičius	1952	silver	Robertas Žulpa	1980	gold
	1956	silver	Lina Kačiušytė	1980	gold
Angelė Rupšienė	1976	gold	Arvydas Juozaitis	1976	bronze
	1980	gold	<i>Handball</i>		
Stasys Stonkus	1956	silver	Sigita Mažeikaite-Strechen	1980	gold
<i>Boxing</i>			Aldona Nenėnienė	1976	gold
Romualdas Murauskas	1956	bronze	Valdemaras Novickis	1980	gold
Danas Pozniakas	1968	gold	<i>Biatlon</i>		
Ričardas Tamulis	1964	silver	Algimantas Šalna	1984	gold
Jonas Čepulis	1968	silver	<i>Handball</i>		
<i>Rowing</i>			Sigita Mažeikaite-Strechen	1980	gold
Antanas Bagdonavičius	1960	silver	Aldona Nenėnienė	1976	gold
	1968	bronze	Valdemaras Novickis	1980	gold
V. Briedis	1968	bronze	<i>Handball</i>		
Z. Kaminskaitė	1976	bronze	Sigita Mažeikaite-Strechen	1980	gold
Klavdiya Kozhenkova	1976	silver	Aldona Nenėnienė	1976	gold
Jonas Narmontas	1980	bronze	Valdemaras Novickis	1980	gold
Jonas Pinskus	1980	bronze	<i>Handball</i>		
Genovaitė Ramoškienė	1976	bronze	Sigita Mažeikaite-Strechen	1980	gold
Zigmas Jukna	1960	silver	Aldona Nenėnienė	1976	gold
	1968	bronze	Valdemaras Novickis	1980	gold



torball fields, 1,559 basketball, 1,454 volleyball, and 55 tennis courts, 19 ice hockey rinks, 800 gymnasiums (103 of them are specialized), 40 rowing centres, 24 skiing centres, one fin-swimming centre, 206 sports and health-building centres, 22 car and motorcycle racing routes, one bicycle track, 67 grounds for figure driving, 17 karting race courses, eight motorcycle racing tracks, 90 club amateur radio stations, and 444 shooting-ranges.

Fifty sports were practised in Lithuania, the most popular being track-and-field athletics, basketball, draughts, table tennis, volleyball, shooting, chess, skiing, football, and handball. By January 1, 1984, Soviet Lithuanian athletes had set 25 world, 13 European, 124 USSR records, winning about 160 gold medals and about 140 silver and bronze medals in world and European championships, and 501 gold medals in the championships of the USSR.

Sixty-one Soviet Lithuanian athletes competed in nine Olympic Games winning 13 gold, 15 silver, and 13 bronze medals. In the Seventh USSR Games (1979) Lithuanian athletes placed tenth

and representatives of technical sports sixth in the overall team standing. In 1983, representatives of technical sports shared the first place with Latvia.

Over 600 republic-level competitions are held annually. From 1973 to 1983, 29 competitions and tournaments of international importance were held in Lithuania (a zonal tournament of the World Women's Handball Championship, European Men's Gymnastics Championships, GDR—Poland—USSR track-and-field meet, the international Yury Gagarin basketball tournament, an international chess tournament, weight lifting competitions for the Friendship Cup, a women's handball tournament sponsored by the *Svyturys* magazine, and fin-swimming and parachuting competitions among athletes from the socialist countries).

Sports activity is directed by the State Committee of the Lithuanian SSR for Physical Culture and Sport (1959—68, by the Council of Lithuanian Sports Societies and Organizations; 1968—86, by the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport). Competitions for schoolchildren are sponsored by the



Yachting is a popular sport in Lithuania



Parachute jumping a sport for the courageous



Competitions of kayak pairs on Lake Galvė



International track-and-field meet in Vilnius



A cycling track (Klaipėda)

Ministry of Education of the Lithuanian SSR and those for students by the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the Lithuanian SSR and the Lithuanian Student Sports Council (established in 1959; until 1976 the Lithuanian Council of Sports Clubs at Higher Educational Institutions). Military-applied (technical) sports are promoted by the Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy. Amateur fishing and hunting are the concern of the Society of Hunters and Anglers of the Lithuanian SSR.

Historical background. Some modern sports appeared in Lithuania in the second half of the 19th century. National sports (*ritinis*, horse racing) had developed from the games and exercises played and performed since time immemorial at various gatherings and on festive occasions.

The Neptūnas rowing club set up in Klaipėda in 1885 was the first athletic organization in Lithuania. In the early 20th century sports clubs were set up in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, and Šiauliai. In the first years of the bourgeois Lithuanian state athletic activities were mainly promoted by individual enthusiasts. First sports unions appeared: the Lithuanian Sports Union (operated in 1919—20), the Lithuanian Physical Training Union (1920—40), Makabi, Lithuania's Jewish Gymnastics and Sports Union (1920—40), the Lithuanian Gymnastics and Sports Federation (1922—40), etc.

First championships of Lithuania were held in 1921—22 in track and field, basketball, baseball, cycling, and football. Most of them, however, were irregular, with only two to four teams competing. Sports activity was directed

by the Lithuanian Sports League set up in Kaunas in 1923. A magazine, *Sportas*, was published from 1923 to 1928.

Lithuanian athletes took part in the Olympic Games of 1924 and 1928, but their performance was very poor. For that reason and because of the lack of financial support, Lithuanian athletes did not participate in the Olympic Games of 1932 and 1936.

A law on physical culture was passed in 1932. It replaced the Lithuanian Sports League with the Chamber of Physical Education, a state body established to control sports activities. All sports clubs were put under its authority. The fascist administration suppressed and closed down progressive sports clubs and other organizations (for example, the Viltis working youth's sports society operating from 1928 was closed down in 1931).

On the initiative of the Chamber of Physical Education attempts were made in 1932—34 to introduce a nation-wide system of physical education in Lithuania. The Sporūta movement promoted by the Chamber of Physical Education was to form the basis of the system. The main part of the Sporūta programme consisted in passing standard tests in exercises of practical application and in fulfilling certain requirements.

Until 1934 physical-education specialists were trained in short-term courses. In 1934, higher physical-education courses were established in Kaunas to train physical-education teachers and military instructors. The courses operated until 1938 and trained about 100 specialists.

From 1935 on, olympiads for schoolchildren, which included competitions in basketball, volleyball, and track-and-field athletics as well as folk-dance contests, were held annually. The first physical training course for secondary schools was introduced in 1935. A state physical-education badge was brought in in 1936. Schoolchildren, students, servicemen, and members of sports organizations were obliged to pass standard tests. A special physical training prog-

ramme was introduced for servicemen. Physical training circles appeared in *gymnasia* in 1937. From 1937 sports among students were promoted by the Academic Youth Sports Union. In 1938, the authorities established a sports union of workers and employees, called the Lithuanian Labour Sport, which was to control the activity of all workers' sports clubs.

In 1938, the Lithuanian national olympiad with competitions in 15 sports was held in Kaunas. Lithuanian athletes from all over the world were invited to take part in it, whereas athletes of other nationalities living in Lithuania were denied entry.

The most popular sports at that time were basketball, table tennis, football, boxing, chess, and track-and-field athletics. The 1939 European Men's Basketball Championship was held in Kaunas. Before 1940, the best results in international competitions were achieved by men basketballers (European champions in 1937 and 1939), women basketballers (second place in the 1938 European championship), table tennis players (fourth place in the 1939 world championship), and target shooters (world-class results in the 1937 and 1939 world championships). The best athletes of that time included Vladas Dzindziliauskas (table tennis), Juozas Vinča (boxing), Alfonsas Vietrinas and Aleksiejus Šimanas (track and field), V. Ščiukauskaitė (tennis), and Vladas Mikėnas (chess).

After the reestablishment of Soviet power in 1940 the bourgeois sports organizations were closed down, and sports unions were replaced by sports committees. A committee of physical culture and sports under the Council of People's Commissars of the Lithuanian SSR was established. Physical-education groups appeared at industrial enterprises. The first trade union sports societies were established. An annual programme of sports competitions, the first in the Lithuanian SSR, was drawn for the year of 1941. Medical checkup was made compulsory in sports.

The Lithuanian Institute of Physical Education, founded in Kaunas in 1945, began to train specialists for physical education. The Lithuanian Sports School for Children and Youth was set up in Kaunas in 1946. Lithuanian games for schoolchildren were held annually from 1946 (since 1969 every two years).

Soon after the war Lithuanian athletes achieved fine results. In 1945 Juozas Pimpis became champion of the USSR in road-race cycling. The Lithuanian junior football team won the championships of the USSR twice, in 1946 and 1947. In 1947, the basketballers of the Lithuanian Institute of Physical Education became champions of the USSR and four of them, playing on the national team of the USSR, became European champions.

In 1949, a two-year school to train coaches was established under the Lithuanian Institute of Physical Education; 50 persons graduated from it.

In 1950, the National Games were held to mark the jubilee of the Lithuanian SSR; since 1956 the Games of the Lithuanian SSR have been held regularly every four years.

Since 1952 Soviet Lithuanian athletes have taken part in the Olympic

Games, and since 1956 in the Games of the USSR.

Since 1954 teachers of physical education have also been trained by the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute. A new physical training course for seven-year and secondary schools was introduced in 1954.

The newspaper *Sportas* has been published in Vilnius since 1956 (it succeeded the magazine *Sportas* published in 1952—56).

New stadiums, swimming pools, indoor tracks, and gymnasiums have been built, considerably adding to the number of available sports facilities.

Brilliant victories in the Olympic Games, world and European championships have been won by Vida Beselienė, Stepas Butautas, Valdemaras Chomičius, Jūratė Daktaraitė, Sergejus Jovaiša, Justinas Lagunavičius, Modestas Paulauskas, Kazys Petkevičius, Angelė Rupšienė, Arvydas Sabonis, Stasys Stonkus, and Ramunė Šidlauskaitė (basketball); by Jonas Čepulis, Romualdas Murauskas, Danas Pozniakas, Algirdas Šocikas, and Ričardas Tamulis (boxing); by Antanas Bagdonavičius, Vytautas Butkus, Vladas Česiūnas, Juozas Jagelavičius, Zigmās Jukna, Nataliya Kalash-



Horsereading, a traditional sport in Lithuania, in the Riese Hippodrome (Utena Raion)



Skiers in the outskirts of Vilnius

nikova, Klavdiya Kozhenkova, Jonas Narmontas, Jonas Pinskus, Genovaitė Ramoškienė, and Vitalii Trukshin (rowing); by Anna Ambraziėnė, Vilhelmina Bardauskienė, Vladimir Dudin, Birutė Kalėdienė, Antanas Mikėnas, Nijolė Sabaitė-Razienė, Kęstutis Šapka, and Remigijus Valiulis (track and field); by Arvydas Juozaitis, Lina Kaciūsytė, and Robertas Žulpa (swimming); by Sigita Mažeikaitė-Strechen, Aldona Nenėnienė, and Valdemaras Novickis (handball); by Rimantas Bagdonas, Česlovas Jazerskas, and Yurii Kurytsin (wrestling); by Laima Balaišytė-Amelina, Jolanta Danilevičiūtė, Asta Giedraitytė-Stankienė, and Aldona Skarulienė (table tennis); by Marytė Batutytė (volleyball); by Virginija Marcinkevičiūtė and Vladas Turla (shooting); by Lyubov Travina (draughts); by Antanas Guzevičius (cycling); by Edvardas Ramonas (motorcycling); by Stasys Brundza (car racing); by Dalia Kutkaitė (gymnastics); by Algimantas Šalna (biathlon), and by Stasys Šaparnis (modern pentathlon).

Good results in other international competitions and in championships of the USSR have been achieved by Adolfas Aleksiejūnas, Margarita Butkienė, Kęstutis Orentas, Jonas Pipynė, and

Antanas Vaupšas (track and field); by Juozas Grabauskas, Kazys Paršaitis, and Timofei Zlotnikov (cycling); by Bronislovas Mačernis, I. Mėčius, and Aloyzas Račkauskas (weight lifting); by Nijolė Ramanauskaitė-Kurdzikauskienė and Vilius Variakojis (table tennis); by I. Ignotas, Algis Kregždė, J. Paškauskas, and Vladas Žalnieriauskas (radio sport); by Regina Garmutė, J. Jaruševičius, and Vytautas Sabeckis (gliding); by Vladas Mikėnas and Donatas Lapienis (chess); by Stasė Ingaunytė, and Romualda Vitkauskaitė (draughts); by Petras Motiekaitis (aircraft-model construction); by Juozas Udras (fencing); by I. Kavaliauskas and Ričardas Matelionis (motorboat racing); and by Arvydas and Kastytis Girdauskas, Jurgis and Vikis Oleka, and Leontii Potapchik (car racing).

Many skilled athletes have been trained by coaches Bronė Balaišienė, Viktor Barkalaya, Vytautas Bimba, Stepas Butautas, Vladas Dzindziliauskas, Jan Gadowicz, Justinas Gedminas, Arvydas Gražiūnas, Janis Grinbergs, Vytautas Kulakauskas, Alfonsas Mikšys, Leonas Misiūnas, Kazys Paršaitis, Leonas Puskunigis, Rimas Rudžionis, Leonas Sereika, Genovaitė Sviderskaitė, Jakovas Šausas, Juozas Šliažas, Algir-

das Šocikas, Algis Štaras, Eugenijus Vaitkevičius, Ričardas Vaitkevičius, Vilius Variakojis, and Antanas Zaboras.

TOURISM

In 1983, Lithuania had 28 tourist clubs, 1,752 tourist sections operating within physical-education and sports groups, 13 travel and excursion bureaus, six tourist centres (in Vilnius, Trakai, Ignalina, Birštonas, Palanga, and Druskininkai, with a total capacity of over 2,440 accommodations), the Turistas Hotel in Vilnius with a housing capacity of 300, the Upytė Hotel in Panevėžys with a housing capacity of 150, and a tourist campsite at Zarasai. The whole network served 1,100,000 people, the tourist centres accommodated 83,000 tourists, 5,500,000 people took part in excursions. There were about 2,200 guides (150 of them full-time guides). Excursion bureaus and their branches designed over 450 sightseeing tours. There were 54 masters of tourism sport of the USSR.

In 1983, Lithuania was visited by 40,300 foreign tourists from 27 countries, and some 37,000 citizens of the Lithuanian SSR travelled in 21 foreign countries (mainly in socialist democracies).

The largest centres of tourism are Vilnius, Kaunas, Trakai, Birštonas, Druskininkai, Palanga, and Ignalina. Tourist activity is directed by the Lithuanian Council on Tourism and Excursions (since 1970), while tourism among schoolchildren is sponsored by the Lithuanian Young Tourists Centre (established in 1952). Foreign travels are the concern of the Council of Trade Unions of Lithuania, the Lithuanian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Sputnik International Tourist Bureau under the Central Committee of the CYL of Lithuania. Foreign tourism is coordinated by the Board for Foreign Tourism under the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR (established in 1973); it is organized by the Vilnius branch of



Around the Dainava region



Water tourists got together by the Vokė River



Tourists' camp

Intourist, the USSR Company for Foreign Travel.

Historical background. The Vilnius branch of the Russian Tourist Society established in the late 19th century was the first tourist institution in Lithuania. The Lithuanian Tourist Union was established in 1929 (from 1935 called the Lithuanian Tourist Society; member of the International Tourist Union); it was mainly concerned with the development of foreign tourism. Youth trip and travel committees (established in 1935) cared for tourism among schoolchildren and young people.

The Lithuanian Travel Union, established in 1937, under the Chamber of Physical Education took care of home tourism. The Travel Bureau of the Lithuanian Tourist Society was established in 1939. From 1953 to 1962, mass-

scale tourism was developed by the Lithuanian Tourist Federation. In 1958—62, organized tourism was carried out by the Lithuanian Board for Tourism and Excursions. At that time the first tourist centres emerged in Lithuania.

In 1962, the Lithuanian Tourist Federation merged with the Lithuanian Board for Tourism and Excursions into the Lithuanian Council on Tourism and Excursions. Excursion activity began in 1961 after the establishment of excursion bureaus in Vilnius and Kaunas. In 1964—69, this activity was coordinated by the Board of Excursions under the Ministry of Culture of the Lithuanian SSR. In 1969, all tourist and excursion activities in Lithuania, as in the USSR at large, were put under the control of the trade unions.



Lithuanian mountain-climbers in Pamir

EDUCATION

The system of education embraces preschool education, general secondary education, extracurricular education, vocational training, specialized secondary, and higher education, and other forms of vocational and advanced in-service training. The education of children and teenagers is compulsory. Compulsory secondary education of young people was proclaimed by the Constitution of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic of 1978. Schools and other educational institutions are either state- or public-owned. The language of instruction depends on the learner's choice: whole schools, separate classes or groups of learners have Lithuanian, Russian, or Polish as the language of instruction.

Education is free; in addition, a number of pupils get state benefits or full accommodation. The unity of instruction and communist upbringing, the cooperation of the school, family and society, humanist ideals, impeccable morale, and realistically orientated instruction decide the character of education.

Children of up to seven years of age may be sent to crèches, nursery schools, infants' homes, and children's homes. Together with family upbringing these institutions accomplish preschool education. Preschool institutions are basically state-owned, though a number of crèches and nursery schools are the property of collective farms. Parents pay 15—25 percent of the expenses of preschool education. The Ministry of Education of the Lithuanian SSR is in charge of the teaching in preschool institutions, whereas the Ministry of Health maintains a health care. In 1982, 1,236 preschool institutions catered for 167,600 children.

General secondary education is provided basically by secondary general-

Preschool institutions and number of children in them (as of the end of the year)

	Nursery schools and crèches	Number of children
1940	253	13,500
1950	253	8,300
1960	419	20,600
1970	794	80,100
1980	1,116	152,100
1983	1,323	173,860

Schools of general education, number of pupils and teachers in them (excluding part-time, or evening, and correspondence schools); as of the beginning of the academic year

	1940—41	1950—51	1960—61	1970—71	1980—81
Primary schools	2,723	2,673*	2,667	2,297**	986
Pupils	335,300	168,100	81,400	64,500	18,100
Incomplete secondary schools	39	705	913	793	635
Pupils	5,600	126,500	112,000	118,000	76,800
Secondary schools	67	194	449	493	584
Pupils	35,000	120,100	220,000	351,900	429,400
Schools for handicapped children	3	5	15***	28	52
Pupils	230	650	1,800	5,000	11,100
Schools (total)	2,872	3,577	4,044	3,611	2,257
Pupils (total)	376,100	415,300	415,500	539,600	535,500
Teachers	9,100	16,000	24,500	30,400	32,200

* The decrease in the number of primary schools and pupils in them in academic years 1950—51 and 1960—61 resulted from the fact that a number of them were reorganized into secondary schools of limited courses (seven-year and eight-year schools).

** The decrease in the number of schools and pupils in them in academic years 1970—71 and 1980—81 was accounted for by the decrease in rural population in general.

*** The increase in the number of schools for handicapped children and pupils in them in academic years 1960—61, 1970—71 and 1980—81 is due to the fact that the number of handicapped children in regular schools constantly decreased, as did the number of the uneducated among the handicapped.

education schools, by vocational-technical schools and by those specialized secondary schools (colleges) which enroll graduates of the eight-year school. General-education schools comprise primary schools (the forms 1 to 3), eight-year schools (the forms 1 to 8) and secondary schools (the forms 1 to 11 for schools with Lithuanian and Polish as the languages of instruction and the forms 1 to 10 for schools with Russian as the language of instruction), including schools for handicapped and retarded children. Secondary schools are full-time, or day, schools, part-time, or evening and alternating-shift, schools, and correspondence schools.

General education has a unitary basis in all schools. Eight-year school graduates get a certificate of eight-year education and have the right to continue learning in the ninth form, enter a college (specialized technical school, technicum) or a vocational-technical school. Secondary school graduates get a certificate of secondary education and have a right to enter a higher school, a college (specialized secondary school, technicum), or a technical school.

In the 1982—83 academic year 918 primary schools, 627 eight-year, and

599 full-time secondary schools had an enrollment of 15,700, 69,700, and 429,600 respectively; 96 evening and alternating-shift schools, including correspondence schools of general education, and 54 schools for handicapped or retarded children had an enrollment of 50,000 and 11,700 students respectively. Nearly all the general-education schools, 2,100 in number, are under the Ministry of Education; 84 percent of the pupils get instruction in Lithuanian, 14 percent in Russian, and 2 percent in Polish.

There are 28 boarding schools which provide their pupils with full accommodation, the expenses being partially or fully covered by the state. Other educational institutions include four children's homes with schools attached and groups of extended school day with 96,600 pupils in 898 schools; 19,700 pupils live in school residence halls.

There are 215,400 Pioneers and 110,000 members of the CYL among the students of secondary general-education schools. Full-time schools employ 30,900 teachers (excluding part-time teachers); 81.1 percent of them have higher education, 5.4 percent incomplete higher, 12.4 percent secondary vocational, and 1.1 percent secondary

Extracurricular establishments for children under the Ministry of Education
(as of the end of the year)

	1960	1970	1983
Pioneer palaces and schoolchildren's centres	46	54	61
Young technicians' stations	2	11	17
Young naturalists' stations	2	5	12
Travel and tourist centres, including those providing accommodation	1	5	15
Art schools	2	5	9
Music schools	21	59	72

Vocational-technical and technical schools and students in them (as of the beginning of the year)

	1950*	1960	1970	1980	1983
Vocational-technical and technical schools	20	26	64	91	96
Students in them	4,500	6,300	23,500	50,000	50,000
Secondary vocational-technical schools among them	—	—	11	63	72
Students in them	—	—	1,400	37,700	46,000

* Number of labour reserve trade schools and students in them

Specialized secondary schools and the number of students in them (as of the beginning of the academic year)

	Schools	Number of students
1940—41	24	6,400
1950—51	45	11,400
1960—61	76	32,300
1970—71	81	65,300
1980—81	70	68,300

Higher schools and number of students in them (as of the beginning of the academic year)

	Higher schools	Number of students
1940—41	7	6,000
1950—51	11	11,000
1960—61	12	26,700
1970—71	12	57,000
1980—81	12	70,900
1982—83	12	69,600

Higher schools

	Year of foundation	Number of students (as of the beginning of the 1983—84 academic year)
State V. Kapsukas University of Vilnius	1579	17,000
Lithuanian Agricultural Academy (Noreikiškės, Kaunas Raion)	1924	8,100
Lithuanian Veterinary Academy	1936	2,400
Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute	1944	8,000
Lithuanian State Institute of Physical Education	1945	1,100
State Conservatoire of the Lithuanian SSR (Vilnius; some faculties in Klaipėda)	1949	2,200
Kaunas A. Sniečkus Polytechnic Institute	1951	16,700
Kaunas Medical Institute	1950	2,500
State Art Institute of the Lithuanian SSR	1951	800
Šiauliai State K. Preikšas Pedagogical Institute (with the Klaipėda division)	1954	5,400
Vilnius Higher Party School	1956	700
Vilnius Civil Engineering Institute	1969	6,600

education. Refresher courses for updating teachers' professional skills are provided by the Republic Institute for Advanced Teacher Training, founded in 1950.

Establishments concerned with extracurricular education — palaces and houses of Pioneers, young naturalists' stations, young technicians' stations, travel and tourist centres, art and music schools, sports schools, libraries, clubs, Pioneer camps, work-and-rest camps, production teams — stimulate the development of children's abilities, help improve their health; the above educational establishments work under the auspices of the trade unions, the ministries of education and culture, and other organizations. In 1982, the Ministry of Education maintained 61 palaces and houses of Pioneers, 12 young naturalists' stations, 17 young technicians' stations, 15 travel and tourist centres, nine child-

ren's art schools, 72 children's music schools, and 75 sports schools for children and teenagers. In 1982, 1,501 Pioneer and other summer camps functioned in the republic, as did many other institutions of extracurricular education.

Vocational-technical training embraces vocational-technical schools (one to two years of instruction), secondary technical schools (three to four years of instruction), and technical schools (a year to a year and a half). All vocational-technical schools enroll eight-year school graduates, whereas to enter technical schools a certificate of secondary education is required. Students of vocational-technical schools are fully provided for by the state, whilst advanced students of technical schools get state grants. Vocational-technical and technical schools offer 200 vocational programmes. Most of the vocational-technical schools (77 in number) and all the



technical schools (17) are subject to the State Committee of Vocational and Technical Education of the Lithuanian SSR. In 1983, there were 102 vocational-technical and technical schools with 13 part-time, or evening, divisions with an enrollment of 59,100, of whom 43,900 were the students of 68 secondary vocational-technical schools.

Specialized secondary education is offered in specialized secondary schools (some of them are called technical colleges, or technicums). Specialized secondary schools admit eight-year school graduates, who study for three to four years; secondary school graduates may be enrolled to study for two to three years. Most of these schools have evening and correspondence divisions, the tuition in which is one year longer. Most of the students (76 percent) in full-time divisions get state grants and 75 percent of those willing live in residence halls. Most of the specialized secondary schools (42 in number) are under the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the Lithuanian SSR and 21 are under the Agroindustrial Committee of the Lithuanian SSR. In 1983, there were 67 specialized secondary schools, with an enrollment of 64,600; 24 students studied in specialized secondary schools of other Soviet republics. In 1982, there were 253,000 specialists with specialized secondary education occupied in the economy of the Lithuanian SSR.

Higher education is acquired in higher schools (see the table on page 249). Most of the higher schools have part-time, or evening, and correspondence divisions, whereas some have external faculties offering full-time programmes in other towns. Higher schools enroll secondary school graduates. A certain number of applicants may attend preparatory classes. Tuition in higher schools lasts four to six years and is six to 12 months longer in evening and correspondence divisions. Most of the students (75 percent) in full-time divisions get state grants and over half of them live in residence halls.

In the 1982—83 academic year, 12 higher schools had an enrollment of 71,100. Nine higher schools are subject to the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the Lithuanian SSR. The Lithuanian Agricultural Academy and the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy are subject to the Agroindustrial Committee of the USSR, and the Vilnius Higher School of the Communist Party is under the Central Committee of the CPSU. In addition, a correspondence faculty of the Moscow Co-operative Institute has 770 students in Vilnius. There are also the Vilnius faculty of the Minsk Higher School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR and the Vilnius All-Union Higher Military School of Commanders for Radioelectronics and Antiaircraft Defence. In the 1982—83 academic year, 142 students entered higher schools in other Soviet republics. Six higher schools and several scientific institutions in the Lithuanian SSR offer post-graduate programmes. In 1982, 134 persons completed postgraduate studies in the Lithuanian higher schools and 97 persons in other scientific institutions of Lithuania. In 1982, the number of higher school graduates engaged in the national economy was 171,000.

Historical background. The first school on the territory of the present-day Lithuanian SSR functioned at the Cathedral of Vilnius. As is known from the documents of 1397, it was set up after 1387. In the period between the 15th century and the first quarter of the 16th century, there is a mentioning of parish schools in other towns such as Kaunas, Trakai, and Varniai. In the second half of the 16th century and by the mid-17th century there were about 30 primary schools set up at Catholic churches and monasteries; only boys were admitted to them. In the second half of the 17th century several primary Evangelical (Reformist and Lutheran) schools were set up; girls were enrolled only in the Reformist schools. The Russian Orthodox, the Unitarians, the Jewish Believers, and the Karaites had

their own primary schools. All primary schools were usually attended by the underprivileged, the children of the gentry were taught by private tutors.

In 1539—42, a high Evangelical school (set up by Abraomas Kulvietis) functioned in Vilnius, as did a Jesuit *collegium* from 1570 to 1579, when it became the University of Vilnius. In the 17th century the Jesuits set up *collegia* in Kražiai (1614), Kaunas (1648), and Pašiaušė (1654, now Kelmė Raion). Apart from the Jesuit *collegia* other secondary schools functioned: the Evangelical Lutheran school in Vilnius; the Evangelical Reformist schools in Vilnius, Biržai, Kėdainiai, and Šiluva; the Orthodox schools in Vilnius (set up in 1633) and in Vievis; and the Unitarian school in Vilnius. In the first half of the 18th century Piarist *collegia* were set up in Vilnius, Panevėžys, Raseiniai, and Ukmergė. The *collegia* and other high schools basically enrolled the children of wealthy gentry and prosperous townspeople. The University of Vilnius had three divisions: the *collegium*, which gave secondary education, and the facul-

ties of philosophy and theology. In 1641 the Faculty of Law was set up but it soon became run down and closed.

The Education Commission, which took over the Jesuit schools in 1773, began to establish a state education system. Secondary schools — seven-year regional schools of six forms and six-year subregional schools of three forms — were placed under the aegis of the University of Vilnius. Their syllabuses were changed in accordance with the aims of secular teaching; new subjects were introduced, the course of natural sciences was extended; Polish was substituted for Latin as the language of instruction, and religion as a subject was transferred to the church. Most of the primary schools had Lithuanian as the language of instruction, and this increased the number of peasant children in them. Private tuition remained popular with the gentry and landlords.

A seminary for training primary school teachers was set up in Vilnius in 1775; in 1783—97 a seminary for secondary school teachers functioned at the



Varduva Parish School (founded 1806)

University of Vilnius. The University of Vilnius had two faculties (or *collegia*): the Faculty of Physical Sciences and the Faculty of Arts (Morale); the Faculty of Medicine was set up in 1781. Courses in exact sciences, natural sciences, anatomy and surgery were introduced at the University of Vilnius; Polish as the language of instruction gradually ousted Latin.

From the second half of the 16th to the 17th century, in the Klaipėda territory then under the Duchy of Prussia, there were several Lithuanian parish schools in Klaipėda, Priekulė, Rusnė, Šilutė, and Vilkyškiai. At the end of the 18th century, about 120 Lithuanian rural schools, known as "agrarians' schools", and one superior to these in the city of Klaipėda functioned in this territory. Beginning in the mid-18th century German was gradually introduced as the language of instruction instead of Lithuanian. Owing to the resistance of parents to germanization, a number of primary schools retained Lithuanian as the language of instruction alongside German until the first

quarter of the 19th century. In secondary schools, known as Latinian schools, Lithuanian did not exist even as a subject.

By the end of the 18th century, there were about 320 primary schools, 12 secondary schools of general education, six vocational schools (including four theological seminaries), and one university on the territory of the present-day Lithuanian SSR.

After the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania to Russia in 1795 and Užnemunė (the trans-Nemunas territory) in 1815, the structure of the education system temporarily remained unchanged, though nearly all secondary schools came under the monasteries again. After the Educational Reform of 1803—04 in Russia, there functioned two- to three-year parish schools of one form (more rarely, of four- to five-year schools of two forms), secondary six-year district schools of three to five forms (which replaced subregional schools), and six-to-seven-year *gymnasia* which replaced regional schools. Both secondary and, in part, primary



Classes at the Salantai Elementary School (1921)

schools were under the University of Vilnius, which, in its turn, was subject to the Curator of the Vilnius Education District; predominated syllabuses and textbooks which had been introduced by the Education Commission. Secondary schools were only for boys, whilst girls were educated in private boarding schools. Founded and maintained by landowners, primary schools of *Real-schule* type came into being; the teaching of sciences in general and natural sciences in particular had a practical bias in these schools, and Latin was not on the curriculum. There were a considerable number of rural schools, in which the teachers, as a rule privately employed by peasants, taught the three R's in Lithuanian.

The University of Vilnius had four faculties by this time: the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Moral and Political Sciences, and the Faculty of Literature and Liberal Arts. Engineering, technology, theory of probability, agronomy, statistics, and diplomacy were introduced as subjects of the curriculum. The number of students increased from 314 in 1803 to 1,066 in 1829. Progressive ideas were disseminated in the university. A considerable number of professors and students of the university took part in the Uprising of 1830—31.

After the suppression of the Uprising of 1830—31, the school system was reformed according to the Educational Charter of Russia of 1828. Primary Russian state schools of one or two forms were set up. Those parish schools that remained functioning had to adopt the syllabuses of the Russian schools. From 1841 the Žemaičiai Bishopric was given permission to teach Lithuanian for religious purposes; making the most of it, Motiejus Valančius established a number of Lithuanian church schools after 1850.

Secondary schools were organized along estate lines: a number of district schools were turned into schools of five forms for the gentry and some schools

into urban incomplete secondary schools of three forms for townspeople. The syllabuses of secondary schools were cut: the Polish language and literature, the history of Poland and Lithuania, the natural sciences were removed. Russian was made the language of instruction. Estate-biased restrictions were applied to peasants, small gentry had to pay an education fee. In 1860 *gymnasia* for girls were established. In 1832, the University of Vilnius was closed, and the Academy of Medicine and Surgery and the Theological Academy were set up instead. The former was closed in 1842, the latter was transferred to St. Petersburg in 1844.

After the suppression of the Uprising of 1863, the teaching of Lithuanian was banned. All schools except state primary schools were closed, and Russian state schools were set up instead. Beginning in 1865 girls were admitted to urban state schools. The right to teach was denied to Lithuanians except in the Marijampolė *Gymnasium* which gave classes of Lithuanian and was attended by quite a number of peasant children.

Lithuanian peasants resisted the tsarist policy aimed at russianization and conversion to the Eastern Orthodox faith. They avoided sending their children to state schools. In 1868, 209 primary schools in Kaunas Guberniya had only 5,650 pupils. Lithuanian peasants set up secret itinerant schools, in which tutors (*daraktoriai*) taught in Lithuanian; these secret schools were persecuted by the tsarist administration. In 1884—1906, 223 secret schools were tracked down; nevertheless, their number grew, and so did peasants' literacy. In 1897, only 6.9 percent of the children of school age attended the state schools of the *guberniya*, yet the number of persons of nine to 49 years of age able to read made up 54.2 percent of the population. A number of secondary schools were closed, the education fee increased, and enrollment of common people and those of other than the Orthodox faith to *gymnasia* was restricted.



A new secondary school (Sniečkus)

In the middle and the second half of the 19th century a number of specialized schools appeared: agricultural schools were set up in Rietavas and Joniškėlis, drawing and music schools were established in Vilnius, music schools in Plungė and Rokiškis, medical schools in Vilnius. Craft schools were also set up.

The Russian revolutionary movement, which became especially intensive at the beginning of the 20th century, and the Lithuanian movement against national and social oppression and for the right to use the vernacular in schools brought about concessions from the tsarist government. In 1905—06, the ban on the Lithuanian language in schools was removed, and Lithuanian teachers were allowed to teach in Lithuania. In 1914, there were 1,620 primary, 45 incomplete secondary, 37 secondary and several specialized secondary schools. Teachers were trained in two teachers' institutes in Vilnius and in teachers' seminaries in Veiveriai and Panevėžys.

After the outbreak of World War I a number of schools were evacuated to Russia (Yaroslavl, Petrograd, Tambov, and Voronezh). Under private initiative,

most of the former schools and a number of new primary schools were opened in Lithuania in 1915 (then occupied by the Germans). About 1,000 primary schools were functioning. At the same time the first Lithuanian secondary schools were set up in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Panevėžys. The German administration soon prohibited the free establishment of schools; a number of schools were closed, the teaching of German was introduced, and German schools were set up. In the Klaipėda territory then under Kaiser Germany, the process of germanization, which had become especially intensive in the last quarter of the 19th century, continued. Both the establishment of Lithuanian schools and the teaching of Lithuanian in German schools was prohibited.

When Soviet power was established in Lithuania in 1918, schools and pre-school educational institutions were under the Commissariat of People's Education. According to the decree of 1919 the school was separated from the church, and compulsory free general education was proclaimed for children of eight to 17 years of age. According to the same decree instruction in the native language was introduced and



The first-formers



Classes at the Vilnius 9th Secondary School



The school-leavers

coeducational schools were set up. The University of Vilnius was reopened to give education free of charge. A studio of drawing and painting was opened in Vilnius with the prospect of becoming an academy.

In the period 1919 to 1940, the number of primary, secondary, and specialized secondary schools increased, several higher schools were set up; in due course they turned out a substantial number of teachers and specialists in other fields. Simultaneously, the bourgeois authorities used the schools to reinforce their political power. The ideas of bourgeois nationalism were put forward, especially after the fascist coup in 1926. Progressively orientated teachers were moved from school to school or dismissed altogether. The state supported the schools maintained by clerical and other reactionary organizations, whilst the schools of progressive organizations were closed (the Marijampolė *Realschule*; the Kėdainiai Teachers' Seminary). Teaching and upbringing was based on bourgeois ideology with the focus on religion, which was compulsory in schools; both clerical and bourgeois nationalist organizations of students and pupils were much supported.

A tuition fee was applied in secondary and higher schools; the number of children from poor peasant and working-class families in them was very low. Instruction in schools of national minorities (Jews, Poles, German, Latvians, and Russians) was in the native language; these schools were private, and the tuition fee was generally high. Nearly all primary, about half of the secondary, and all higher schools in Lithuania were state-owned. All schools were subordinated to the Ministry of Education.

In 1922, four-year primary school was set up (from 1936, it was reorganized into six-year primary school), and a law on compulsory primary education of children of seven to 14 years of age was enacted (its implementation began in 1928). By the official estimate of 1931, this law was said to have been



Panevėžys Training Centre: weaving shop



Laboratory at the Vilnius Polytechnic College

realized. However, late in 1940 about 10 percent of the children of seven to 14 years of age did not attend primary school, and over half of them failed to graduate, basically because of straightened circumstances. To increase the literacy of adults (in 1923, there were 32.6 percent illiterates among the people of over ten years of age) elementary courses were given in primary schools. The number of these courses dwindled to three in 1936 (51 students); by comparison, in 1921 there were 364 courses (10,620 students). Yet, illiteracy was not overcome. By the estimate of a special register, in 1941 there were 186,000 illiterate persons of 14 to 50 years of age and 228,000 semiliterate in Lithuania, excluding the Klaipėda territory. There were only two adult *gymnasia*. Late in the 1920s, schools for the blind, the dumb and handicapped children came into being. Secondary schools of general education comprised *progymnasia* of four forms (reduced to three forms after 1936) and *gymnasia* of eight forms (reduced to seven forms after 1936). The *gymnasia* were of two kinds: classical *gymnasium* with bias on Latin and foreign languages and *Realschule* with bias on mathematics and the natural sciences; they enrolled four-year primary schools graduates.

The autonomous government of the Klaipėda territory ignored Lithuanian schools. Most of the state schools had German as the language of instruction. In 1933, out of 235 state primary schools, ten had Lithuanian, ten Lithuanian and German, and 215 had German as the language of instruction. In 1938, one Lithuanian *gymnasium* and one Lithuanian music school were functioning. The Society for Schools of the Klaipėda territory set up and maintained private Lithuanian schools; in 1938 it had 60 primary schools, one *gymnasium*, and one *progymnasium* under its auspices. This society also supported financially pupils of the Lithuanian state schools. When the Klaipėda territory was occupied by the Germans in 1939, the Lithuanian schools in the territory were closed.

In 1938, there were 2,599 primary schools, 58 *gymnasia*, and 40 *progymnasia* in Lithuania with an enrollment of 301,200, 15,800, and 4,900 respectively.

Teachers for primary schools were trained in teachers' seminaries (11 in 1927, five in 1939), in one- or two-year teacher training courses which functioned mainly in the 1920s and since 1935 in the Klaipėda Pedagogical Institute. Refresher summer courses for



Young ballerinas of the Vilnius M. K. Čiurlionis Art School

teachers were set up and functioned mainly in 1919—25. Teachers for secondary schools were trained at the University of Kaunas.

Private nursery schools, orphanages, and infants' homes also functioned; as a rule they were maintained by various societies. As of March 1940, there were 197 kindergartens attended by 6,800 children.

Specialized schools were *gymnasium*-level senior schools and *progymnasium*-level (and lower) junior schools. Senior schools embraced commercial, engineering, art, music, and some agricultural schools, teachers' seminaries, and theological seminaries; in 1939, 25 senior schools had an enrollment of 4,200. In 1939, 126 junior schools — agricultural, housekeeping, craft, medical, book-keeping, typing, and other schools and courses — had an enrollment of 7,500.

Between 1920 and 1939, a number of higher schools were set up in Lithuania: the Higher Courses in 1920 (in 1922, the Higher Courses were reorganized into the University of Kaunas); the

Lithuanian Agricultural Academy (1924; Dotnuva); the Kaunas Conservatoire in 1933; the Klaipėda Institute of Commerce (incomplete) in 1934; the Higher Courses of Physical Education (incomplete) in 1934, in Kaunas; the Klaipėda Pedagogical Institute (incomplete) in 1935; the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy in 1936, in Kaunas; and the Kaunas Art School in 1939. Only 4 percent to 5 percent of students received grants; there were about 3,900 students in 1938.

In the Vilnius territory, which was under Polish occupation, most of the state schools were Polish. In 1925, there were 669 Polish primary schools, 11 Polish-and-Lithuanian primary schools, 46 Lithuanian primary schools, and 16 others; there were also 11 Polish secondary schools. Private Lithuanian schools were maintained by the Rytas and Kultura societies; as of 1927, there were 150 primary and three secondary schools under their management. The Polish occupation authorities interfered with the functioning of Lithuanian schools and finally closed nearly all of them.

In 1938 there remained only two private Lithuanian primary schools and one Lithuanian *gymnasium*. To maintain some kind of education, the Lithuanians set up the so-called "parents' schools", which were a kind of reading rooms; but even they were harassed. In the University of Vilnius, reopened in 1919, Lithuanians were very few. They made up only 2.7 percent of the total of 3,110 students in 1938; their number increased when the faculties of the humanities and law from the University of Kaunas were transferred to the University of Vilnius.

With the reestablishment of Soviet power in 1940, all the schools became the property of the state, tuition fee was abolished, the school was separated from the church, and bourgeois nationalist and clerical organizations were banned. The schools had new curricula and new syllabuses for the 1940—41 academic year. The teaching of religion was taken off the curriculum. Courses in the history of the USSR and the Constitution of the USSR were introduced. Russian began to be taught in all schools. Syllabuses of the natural and exact sciences were extended. All this provided for educating pupils in the spirit of the materialistic *Weltanschauung* and for their communist upbringing. Pioneer and the CYL, or Komsomol, organizations were founded at schools. In May 1941, 182 schools had the CYL organizations with 2,300 members, and 1,937 schools had Pioneer organizations with 43,500 members. New schools were opened, the number of pupils increased.

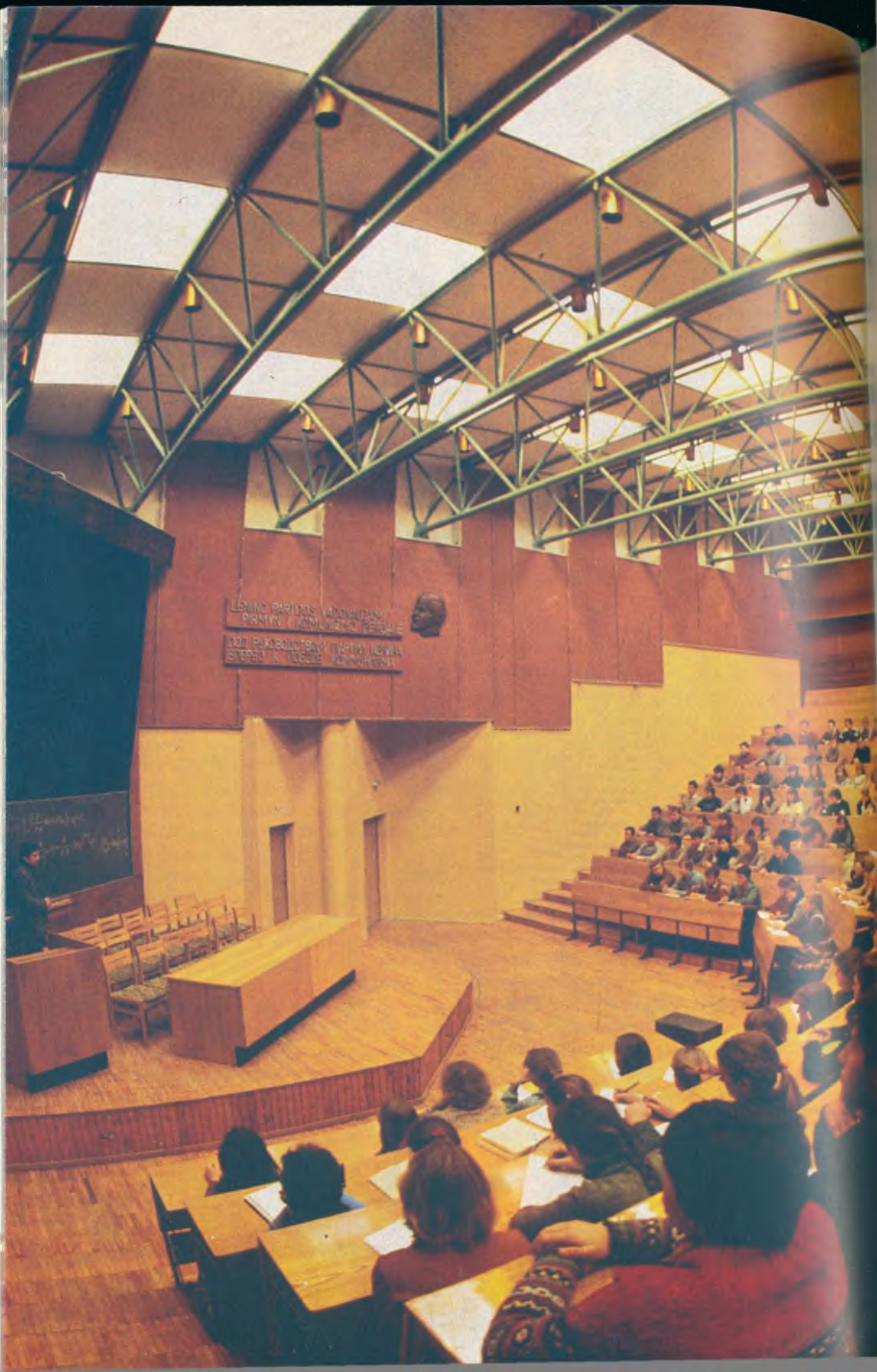
A programme for eradication of illiteracy and semiliteracy was adopted in 1941. In the 1940—41 academic year, courses and schools for adults were attended by 157,000 persons, with about 120,000 illiterates among them. Pre-school educational institutions also became state-owned and their number increased. The number of children in them doubled. Two Pioneer palaces began functioning.

Craft schools were reorganized into labour reserve schools, and their stu-

dents were provided for by the state. The teaching in specialized secondary and higher schools was reorganized. Favourable conditions were created for education of children from working-class families: the number of state grants increased, students' residence halls opened, and faculties for workers were set up at the universities of Vilnius and Kaunas. In 1940 the Vilnius Art School was founded. It was renamed the Art Academy of Vilnius in 1941. The Kaunas Art School was reorganized into the Kaunas Institute of Applied and Decorative Art in 1941.

The Nazi occupation caused much material and moral damage to the system of education. A considerable number of schools were plundered or ruined altogether. Many progressive teachers and students were killed. Religion was restored on the curriculum of all schools, as was the German language; subjects which had been introduced under Soviet power were removed. Syllabuses of the natural sciences, mathematics, history, and literature were narrowed. The functioning of schools was erratic because of straightened circumstances and inadequate provision. In 1943, all the higher schools and many of the secondary schools were closed.

The Lithuanian children evacuated to the Russian SFSR and the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan during World War II were placed in six children's homes with schools attached. After the liberation of Lithuania by the Red Army, schools were restored, new schools were set up, and children in need were provided with material support. Schooling was restored on the principles of Soviet pedagogics: the teaching and upbringing was restructured, efforts were made to cultivate in pupils' minds the materialistic *Weltanschauung*, Pioneer and the CYL organizations were established. This process went on in the context of postwar hardships: the schools were devastated, there was a shortage of teaching aids, the influence of bourgeois nationalist ideology was quite considerable, most of the teachers



ЛЕНИНО ПАРТИЯС ВАНДУУТАСИ
ПРИМЫН / КОМУЛЭНЭ ГЭСЭЛЭ
ТӨИ ПУКБОНУСЫН ТИПТИ ИГВЭН
ЭНЭГЭЛЭ / ТӨСӨЛӨ ГЭСЭЛЭ

employed out-of-date teaching methods, the nationalist underground terrorised and killed the most active and devoted teachers. Soviet and party bodies gave much assistance in overcoming these hardships; the material and methodological support came from other Union republics. Pioneer and the CYL organizations assisted teachers in the process of teaching and upbringing (in the years 1945—51 the number of the CYL members and Pioneers in schools increased from 600 to 14,100 and from 9,400 to 143,400 respectively). The number of schools also increased: in the years 1944—49 the number of primary schools of four forms increased from 2,101 to 3,241, of *progymnasia* of four forms from 157 to 242, and of *gymnasia* of eight forms from 75 to 131. Part-time, or evening, schools functioned to meet the needs of the working young people. In the 1945—46 academic year there were 21 *gymnasia* and *progymnasia* for adults, five *gymnasia* and *progymnasia* for young workers, and six *progymnasia* for young farm workers. It is significant that in the 1948—49 academic year there were as many as 54 *gymnasia* and *progymnasia* for adults, eight *gymnasia* and *progymnasia* for young workers and 18 for young farm workers.

A decision for compulsory general seven-year education was passed in 1949. The *progymnasia* were reorganized into seven-year schools and *gymnasia* into secondary schools of eleven years; new seven-year and secondary schools were also set up, and residential facilities were established at schools. (In the 1953—54 academic year 1,300 schoolchildren were accommodated, and this number increased to 21,100 in the 1977—78 academic year.) Evening schools were reorganized into seven-year and secondary schools. With the restructuring of schools and introduction of new curricula and syllabuses, the establishment of the Soviet school in Lithuania was accomplished; it became an integral part of public education of the USSR.

General compulsory seven-year education was achieved in the 1950s. It was



Lithuanian Agricultural Academy: technology room



Kaunas Polytechnic Institute: computing centre



Vilnius Art Institute

also at this time that polytechnical subjects were introduced: crafts were taught in the forms 1 to 4 of the secondary school; elements of agriculture, of machine sciences together with practical courses in electrical engineering were given in the forms 8 and 11; house-keeping for girls and a period of work at enterprises and farms in the forms 5 to 7 were added to the existing programme of work in experimental gardens and workshops. Instruction was linked with socially useful work at industrial enterprises and with the development of communist attitude toward work. The teaching of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, and technical drawing became more practice-orientated.

Extended-day groups were established at schools. In the 1959—60 academic year, 30 schools had extended-day groups with an enrollment of 1,060; in the academic year 1975—76, 718 schools, with an enrollment of 60,000. Boarding schools were set up in 1956. In the 1959—60 academic year there were 8,500 pupils in 20 boarding schools; in the academic year 1975—76 there were 38 boarding schools with an enrollment of 13,700. Some of the children's homes with schools attached were also reorganized into boarding schools. Correspondence schools of general education and their divisions for young workers were started in the 1958—59 academic year.

The decree of 1959 "On Relations Between School and Life and on Further Development of Public Education in the Lithuanian SSR" was very significant. It envisaged the establishment of general compulsory eight-year education and the development of general secondary education. Seven-year schools were reorganized into eight-year schools. Optional programmes were introduced, work period at enterprises was extended, and output of production useful to the community was encouraged. Attention was focussed on the training of the pupil for a certain field of production or culture. Pioneer and CYL organizations at school grew in number. In 1960, there were

22,300 members of the CYL and 154,100 Pioneers. Primary party organizations of teachers also appeared at schools.

Pedagogical schools (i. e. the teachers' seminaries before 1949), teachers' and pedagogical institutes together with other higher schools turned out a great number of teachers. In the 1960—61 academic year 25.1 percent of teachers had higher education, 22.5 percent had incomplete higher education, and 41 percent had secondary pedagogical education; the figures in 1945 were 10.1 percent, 19.7 percent, and 19.3 percent.

The relationship between school and work as an actual objective in the construction of communism became the principal goal of the school in the 1960s. General compulsory eight-year education was achieved in 1962. Schools specializing in Lithuanian language and literature, Russian language and literature, foreign languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and other subjects were founded; in the 1976—77 academic year there were 60 such schools.

Beginning in 1966 three-year primary education was introduced instead of four-year primary education. The teaching of optional subjects was intensified, and the syllabuses were adjusted to reflect the achievements of contemporary science and technology. The most significant changes appeared in the syllabuses of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology. The schools extensively adopted the system of specialized study rooms. The methods of practice-orientated instruction and upbringing became more varied. Pupils' interests and abilities were taken into consideration, new forms of industrial training were introduced. Driving and the fundamentals of agricultural machinery and agrotechnology were introduced as subjects in secondary schools. Centres of vocational orientation were set up in the departments of public education.

In 1975, the "Law on Public Education" was passed; in effect, universal general secondary education of young people was accomplished. The material

base of practice-orientated instruction and upbringing at school was considerably improved. Interschool centres of industrial training came into existence, and eight of them functioned in 1978. Workshops at principal industrial enterprises for training schoolchildren in practical skills were founded, and by 1978 there were 45 of them. In the years of Soviet power a great number of general-education schools was built.

In the postwar years, the prewar institutions of preschool education (kindergartens and crèches) were restored and new ones were built. The growth of

such centres in rural areas was especially significant in the 1960s and 1970s (in 1960 there were 42 crèches and nursery schools in rural areas, whilst in 1982 their number increased to 522). Nearly all preschool education institutions were moved into new buildings. In the 1960s and 1970s a number of communal extracurricular education centres for children were set up in residential areas.

In 1944—59, skilled workers for different industries of the economy were trained by vocational schools of labour reserves. In 1959, these schools were reorganized into urban and rural



Festivities of the 400th anniversary of the State V. Kapsukas University of Vilnius

vocational-technical schools. In 1956, the first technical schools came into being. In 1967, part-time, or evening, divisions were set up in vocational-technical schools.

The number of secondary vocational-technical schools increased, especially in 1970s; their contribution to the achievement of universal general secondary education of young people was especially important. In 1945—82, 412,100 skilled workers were trained by vocational-technical schools. Workers and office

employees acquired new professions and improved their skills in part-time courses at enterprises and in offices; in 1950, 28,100 workers and employees improved their skills this way; in 1982 their number increased to 426,800. Former specialized secondary schools were restored, and new ones were set up in 1945—82 they trained 344,700 skilled workers.

Former higher schools started their work again. New higher schools were set up: the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute in 1944, the Lithuanian State



Vilnius University: computing centre



Campus of the Lithuanian Agricultural Academy in Noreikiškės

Institute of Physical Education in Kaunas in 1945, the Vilnius Conservatoire in 1945 (which, together with the Kaunas Conservatoire, was made into the Conservatoire of the Lithuanian SSR in 1949); the Kaunas Medical Institute and the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute in 1950 instead of the reorganized University of Kaunas; the Kaunas Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts and the Vilnius Institute of Art were merged into the State Art Institute of the Lithuanian SSR in 1951; the Šiauliai Teachers' Institute in 1954, the Vilnius Higher Party School in 1956, and the Vilnius Civil Engineering Institute in 1969. Several incomplete higher schools also functioned temporarily, among them were teachers' institutes in Klaipėda (1946—56), Šiauliai (1948—54), and Naujoji Vilnia (1951—57) and the Vilnius Republic Party School (1946—56).

After the war the Lithuanian higher schools were given much support by the

universities and institutes of Moscow, Leningrad, and others. Many specialists for the new branches of the economy of the Lithuanian SSR were educated at those institutions.

The increase in the number of faculties, courses, and students (see the table on page 249) indicates the notable growth of the higher schools during these years. Part-time, or evening, and correspondence divisions have been set up in higher schools. New faculties have been established at the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute, the Lithuanian Agricultural Academy, the Vilnius Higher Party School, the V. Kapsukas State University of Vilnius, the Vilnius Civil Engineering Institute and the Kaunas A. Snieckus Polytechnic Institute. A great number of students' residence halls have been built; the construction of a students' residence centre in Vilnius is under way. In 1945—82, 192,400 specialists graduated from the higher schools of the Lithuanian SSR.

CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In the years of Soviet power the number of cultural-educational establishments has increased notably. In 1983 there were 2,152 public libraries in Lithuania, with combined holdings of 33.2 million items; general-education schools had 2,193 libraries, with 28.6 million books and magazines. Major libraries are listed in the table on page 267.

In 1983, 39 museums with their affiliated branches included two museums of history and the revolution, seven museums of history, six memorial museums, 15 museums of local lore, 2 museums of the natural sciences, 2 art museums, two museums of literature, and three other museums. Major museums are listed in the table on page 267.

In 1983, there were 1,365 clubs and similar establishments, of which 1,026 were in the country and 339 in towns.

Historical background. The first collections of books appeared in the 15th century in monasteries and at the palaces of the grand duke. In the 15th—16th centuries collections of books were known to have been in the possession of Albertas Goštautas, Georgijus Albinijus, Merkelis Giedraitis, Leonas Sapiega, and other noblemen and dignitaries of the state and the church. In 1543 the library of Žygimantas Augustas was started as a collection in Vilnius, and in 1562 this library had about 4,000 volumes, which included both scientific literature and belles-lettres. Collections of scientific books also appeared in the possession of Abraomas Kulvietis, Mikalojus Daukša, Maciej Strykowski, and others.

Colleges and schools also had collections of books. In 1570, the Library of the University of Vilnius was founded; the collections of Žygimantas Augustas, Georgijus Albinijus, and others constituted the nucleus of its holdings. In the 17th and 18th centuries the stocks of school libraries increased and new school libraries appeared. Consid-

erable school libraries were known to have existed in Vilnius, Kėdainiai, Kražiai, and elsewhere. The development of the libraries was hindered by wars, fires, and religious fanaticism: the Jesuits burnt heretical books and did away with the libraries of the Evangelicals and the Orthodox church. In 1773, the Library of the University of Vilnius became a public library, and its stock of scientific literature was enlarged; in 1803 it had 12,000 volumes; in 1831, 60,000 volumes.

In 1805, a specialized library of the Vilnius Medical Society was founded. Several museums of local lore and social history came into being. The Baublys Museum of Dionizas Poška, a museum of local lore, is known from 1812; in 1855, Eustachy Tyszkiewicz and others established a museum of antiques in Vilnius. Museum collections were known to have been in the possession of Teodoras Narbutas, Pranas Vilcinskis, and others. In 1859—61, public libraries were initiated in Kėdainiai, Šiauliai, Švenčionys, and Trakai; they were closed after the Uprising of 1863.

In 1867, the tsarist administration founded a public library in Vilnius. The so-called Russian people's libraries were set up at primary schools; in 1901, there were 135 such libraries in Vilnius Guberniya (11,000 volumes); 179 libraries of Kaunas Guberniya had about 40,000 volumes; in these libraries only the publications, approved by the Ministry of Education, and reactionary periodicals were stocked, which made these libra-

Number of cultural-educational institutions (as of the end of the year)

	Clubs and similar institutions	Public libraries	Museums (including their affiliated branches)
1940	75	201	15
1950	3,328	3,721	43
1960	2,059*	2,394*	38
1970	1,473	2,415	33
1983	1,365	2,152	39

* The decrease is due to consolidation and enlargement

ries unpopular with the indigenous population.

In 1869, a communal library was founded in Kaunas; in 1888, it had 10,000 volumes. Libraries also existed in *gymnasia* (secondary schools) and in district schools; circulating libraries were set up in bookshops.

At the end of the 19th century illegal Lithuanian libraries appeared in the possession of Stanislovas Didžiulis, Matas Slančiauskas, and others. In 1897 the Museum of Kaunas was founded. In other towns public reading rooms appeared, they functioned as clubs.

In 1905—07, clubs of the Social Democratic Party and of trade unions with

libraries and reading rooms came into existence. The Šviesa Society and the Society of Lithuanian Book Shops set up Lithuanian libraries and reading rooms in villages. Several large libraries functioned in Vilnius: the Vilnius Public Library which had 310,000 volumes in 1914, the Library of the Lithuanian Learned Society which had about 20,000 volumes in 1917, the Library of the Society of Friends of Science with over 20,000 volumes in 1917, and the Vrublevskis Library which had about 80,000 volumes in 1918. The Society of Friends of Science in Vilnius also had its museum. Monuments of art and culture were collected by the Lithuanian

Major libraries

	Year of foundation	Books and magazines in them; as of 1983
Scientific Library of the V. Kapsukas University of Vilnius	1570	4,300,000
State Library of the Lithuanian SSR (Vilnius)	1919	4,400,000
Kaunas Public Library	1950	2,200,000
Central Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR (Vilnius)	1941	3,400,000
Library of the Kaunas A. Sniečkus Polytechnic Institute	1923	2,100,000

Major museums

	Year of foundation	Number of exhibits; 1983
Museum of History and Ethnography of the Lithuanian SSR (Vilnius)	1855	323,900
Čiurlionis Art Museum (Kaunas)	1925	223,500
Art Museum of the Lithuanian SSR (Vilnius)	1941	155,900
State Historical Museum (Kaunas)	1921	146,200
Museum of Revolution of the Lithuanian SSR	1948	123,700
Aušra Museum of History and Ethnography (Šiauliai)	1923	93,000
Zoological Museum (Kaunas)	1919	77,200
Panevėžys Museum of Local Lore	1925	50,800
Rokiškis Museum of Local Lore	1933	40,500
Museum of Literature of the Lithuanian SSR (Kaunas)	1936	27,000
Trakai Museum of History	1948	39,500
Telšiai Museum of Local Lore	1931	32,300
Outdoor Country Life Museum (Rumšiskės, Kaišiadorys Raion)	1966	34,900
Biržai Museum of Local Lore	1928	26,500
Museum of Atheism of the Lithuanian SSR (Vilnius)	1961	28,800
Museum of Science (Vilnius)	1976	48,100



Anykščiai Palace of Culture

Learned Society and the Lithuanian Art Society. Most of the educational-cultural establishments were closed during World War I, a number of them lost their stocks.

Soviet power, established in Lithuania at the end of 1918, took care to set up new libraries and other cultural-educational centres for workers and children. The Public Library of Vilnius was reorganized into the Principal Bookshop of Lithuania (Republic Library). Several communal clubs with libraries and reading rooms for workers and children functioned in Vilnius. Public libraries and reading rooms were set up in other places, such as Giedraičiai, Molėtai, Švenčionys, and Trakai. A decision to establish the museums of art, applied art, history and ethnography as well as a children's library was passed. Regional museums were planned for Biržai, Rokiškis, and Šiauliai.

Most of the cultural-educational institutions in bourgeois Lithuania were private, i.e. belonged to different societies and individuals. The number of state cultural-educational institutions increased very slowly. The state-owned

Principal Bookshop, founded in Kaunas in 1919, had 13 affiliated branches in other towns in 1932; in 1936 these branches were turned into libraries. The stocks of the Principal Bookshop increased slowly: in 1920 it had 36,000 volumes, whilst by mid-1940 its stock had increased to 75,000 volumes. Other towns had several circulating libraries and public libraries maintained by the local councils.

The Library of the University of Kaunas was the largest general scientific library; founded in 1923, early in 1939 it had 179,000 volumes. Other higher schools, schools of general education, specialized schools, and religious centres had smaller libraries. Progressive publications circulated, which was due to the activities of the Kultūra Society; it initiated itinerant libraries in the country. Marxist literature was disseminated by legal trade union libraries and the illegal libraries of Communist cells.

The War Museum in Kaunas was founded in 1921, together with the first art museum (the Čiurlionis Gallery). Beginning in 1923, museums in other

towns were founded by societies of local lore, assisted, in some cases, by the local councils.

Progressive clubs of trade unions and youth sports clubs temporarily functioned in Kaunas. Sections of the Kultura Society, a progressive organization, functioned in villages before the fascist coup in 1926. Clubs of the governing elite and those of student corporations were also known. In 1936, the Chamber of Labour, supporting the fascist regime, was established in Kaunas; workers' culture clubs and libraries were set up in district centres under its initiative.

The Vilnius territory, then under Polish occupation, had few cultural-educational centres and most of them functioned in Vilnius. There were the Library of the University of Vilnius, which had 450,000 volumes in 1919 and 657,000 volumes in 1939, and the Vrublevskis Library (nationalized in 1925) had 180,000 volumes in 1939; there were several scientific (enterprise-owned and communal) and circulating libraries in Vilnius. The museums of Vilnius and museum collections were owned by the Lithuanian Learned Society, the Society of Friends of Science in Vilnius, the university, and by a number of Byelorussian, Karaite, Tatar, and Jewish organizations.

With the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania in 1940, all cultural-educational

institutions were reorganized, and new ones were set up. The Principal Library of Trade Unions with 30,000 volumes and the Children's Library with 20,000 volumes were set up in Vilnius. In 1941, the Vrublevskis Library was made into the Principal Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR.

In 1940—1941 the number of public libraries increased from 159 to 260. Over 300 libraries of trade unions functioned at factories. Reading rooms were started in villages; about 400 of them were functioning by mid-1941. The libraries of Moscow, Leningrad, and other towns of the Soviet Union shared their stocks with the libraries of Lithuania.

Two new museums were set up in Vilnius. At the beginning of 1941 there were 15 museums in Lithuania. Trade union clubs were being arranged in towns; in 1941 there were about 75 such clubs in Lithuania.

During the Nazi occupation cultural-educational institutions suffered much damage: over 20 public libraries were burnt and over 60 were ruined. Much of the library stock was damaged or transferred to Germany. The functioning of museums became erratic, and a greater part of their exhibits was ruined or plundered. Most of the clubs and reading rooms and libraries were closed. The Nazis burnt down the Library of the Evangelical Reformists founded in



Klaipėda Exhibition Hall



Vilnius Republic Library: a reading room

1611 and blew up Writers' Palace in Kaunas.

After World War II, cultural-educational institutions were speedily restored and their stock enlarged. A great number of reading rooms and libraries were set up in villages; in towns, new libraries and cultural centres were established. In 1945, there functioned about 1,750 clubs-reading rooms, 15 cultural centres, and over 250 public libraries. In the context of class struggle and collectivization, reading rooms and libraries contributed to the establishment of Soviet power and socialist forms of life. The number of cultural-educational institutions rapidly increased. In 1951, there were over 3,300 clubs, 3,700 libraries, and 43 museums.

In the late 1950s, with the improvement of cultural life in the country and the activity of amateur groups expanding, clubs-reading rooms were merged and cultural centres were set up instead. The stocks of the State Republic Library of the Lithuanian SSR, the Central Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR, the Scientific Library of the V. Kapsukas University of Vilnius, libraries of research institutes, and other research, specialized, public, and school libraries increased considerably.

In the 1970s, the cultural-educational institutions in rural localities were reorganized: 205 zonal cultural centres were set up, raion libraries were made into principal libraries, village libraries became their affiliated branches. As a result, the activity of culture centres and libraries was enhanced. New affiliated branches of the museums and memorial exhibitions were established. In 1978, there functioned over 80 museums including their affiliated branches and memorial exhibitions. The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments and the Study of Local Lore of the Lithuanian SSR, schools, other establishments and organizations have their own museums. The growth of cultural-educational institutions is shown in the table on page 266.



Kaunas History Museum



Klaipėda Maritime Museum-Aquarium



Museum of Revolution (Vilnius)

SCIENCE

As of 1984, more than 14,500 researchers, including 358 doctors of sciences and 5,230 candidates of sciences, were employed at scientific institutions in Soviet Lithuania (the major ones are listed in the table below). Of them over 4,000 were on the staff of research institutes, 6,000 worked at higher schools, 100 in the administration, over 80 in industrial enterprises, and 10 on collective farms. The Lithuanians make up about 84 percent of the overall number of scientific personnel. The republic's principal centre for research work — the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR — has 12 institutes (see the table on the right). The Academy's staff totals 1,750; among them are 25 academicians and 32 corresponding members (see the tables on pages 272—273).

Theoretical research is conducted mainly at the Academy of Sciences and at higher educational institutions. The applied sciences are developed at de-

Institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR

Biochemistry
Botany (with the Botanical Gardens)
Chemistry and Chemical Technology
Economics
Philosophy, Sociology, and Law
Physical and Technical Problems of Power Engineering
Physics (with the Radiological Laboratory and the Astrophysical Observatory)
History
Lithuanian Language and Literature
Mathematics and Cybernetics (with the Computing Centre)
Semiconductor Physics
Zoology and Parasitology (with the Geographic Division and the Experimental Station)

Major scientific institutions

Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR (12 institutes)
All-Union Institute of Applied Enzymology
All-Union Thermal Insulation Institute
Institute of Conservation of Ancient Monuments
Institute of Electrography
Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene
Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine
Institute of Forensic Expertise
Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture
Institute of National Economy Planning and Economics
Institute of Oncology
Institute of Party History
Institute of Educational Research
Institute of the Physiology and Pathology of the Cardiovascular System
Institute of Tuberculosis
Lithuanian Branch of the All-Union Institute of the Butter and Cheese Industry

Lithuanian Institute of Agricultural Economics
Lithuanian Institute of Agriculture
Lithuanian Institute of Building and Architecture
Lithuanian Institute of Geology
Lithuanian Institute of Hydrological Engineering and Reclamation
Lithuanian Institute of Forestry
Lithuanian Institute of Livestock Raising
Lithuanian Institute of Scientific, Technological, and Economic Information and Analysis
Lithuanian Institute of the Textile Industry
Lithuanian Institute of Veterinary Medicine
Vilnius Branch of the All-Union Institute of Electric Welding Equipment
Vilnius Branch of the All-Union Institute of Metal-cutting Machine Tools
Vilnius Branch of the Institute of Industrial Design
Vokė Branch of the Lithuanian Institute of Agriculture

partmental research institutes as well as at a number of higher schools, special-problems laboratories, and experimental stations. The Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR coordinates fundamental research in the natural and social sciences conducted at its institutes, higher schools, and some other scientific institutions.

The Natural and Social Sciences Coordination Board established at the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences directs the work of 30 problems councils; in 1984 they were staffed with 667 prominent scientists (230 from the Academy of Sciences, 240 from higher schools, and 180 from other scientific institutions and organizations). Besides, there are research coordination councils under various departments, such as the State Planning Committee and the

Agroindustrial Committee and the ministries of health and education.

Historical background. The accelerated accumulation of scientific and technical knowledge was stimulated by the development of productive forces and the emergence of the state. The formation of science as a distinct field of human endeavour in Lithuania dates back to the 16th century, a period of economic and cultural ascendancy, of the growth of cities, and of the spread of ideas germinated by Humanism and the Reformation. Its development in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was greatly facilitated by the establishment of the University of Vilnius in 1579. Some of its professors confined themselves to the study and exposition of Aristotle's works as interpreted by St. Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and

Members of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR

Name	Research field	Date of election	Name	Research field	Date of election
J. Balčikonis*	linguistics	1946	J. Lankutis	Lithuanian literature	1985
S. Banaitis*	medicine	1946	B. Larin*	linguistics	1949
K. Baršauskas*	physics	1956	V. Lašas*	physiology	1946
K. Bieliukas	geography	1946	V. Mališauskas	economics	1980
P. Brazdžiūnas	physics	1956	J. Matulis	physical chemistry	1941
D. Budrys*	economics	1941	V. J. Maziulis	linguistics	1976
A. Buračas	economics	1976	P. Mažylis*	medicine	1946
A. Čyras	construction mechanics	1985	A. Merkys	plant physiology	1976
J. Gaudrimas	art studies	1972	K. Meškauskas	economics	1962
L. Gira*	poetics	1946	J. Mockus	cybernetics	1976
J. Indriūnas	fibre technology	1968	V. Mykolaitis-Putinas*	literary studies	1941
T. Ivanauskas*	zoology	1941	V. Niunka*	philosophy	1976
K. Jablonskis*	history	1956	J. Požela	experimental physics	1968
J. Janickis	physical chemistry	1956	A. Purėnas*	organic chemistry	1941
A. Janulaitis*	history	1941	A. Rimka*	social and economic sciences	1941
Z. Januškevičius*	biophysics	1968	P. Slavėnas	astronomy	1968
A. Jucys*	theoretical physics	1953	V. Statulevičius	mathematics	1972
J. Jurginis	history	1968	A. Šileika	physics	1985
L. Kairiūkštis	forestry	1972	P. Šivickis*	zoology	1956
V. Kontrimavičius	biology	1980	E. Vilkas	mathematics	1985
K. Korsakas	Lithuanian literature	1949	J. Viščakas	experimental physics	1976
J. Kriščiūnas*	agriculture	1946	R. Višomirskis	electrochemistry	1976
J. Kubilius	mathematics	1962	J. Žiugžda*	history	1946
V. Kuzma*	medicine	1941	A. Žukauskas	thermal physics	1962

* Dead

Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR

Name	Research field	Date of election
P. Brazdžiūnas**	physics	1949—56*
J. Bučas**	economics	1946
Jonas Bulavas**	agriculture	1956
Juozas Bulavas	history of state and law	1953
J. Burneikis	power engineering	1976
A. Čyras	construction mechanics	1980—85*
J. Dagys	botany	1956
J. Dalinkevičius**	geology	1946
D. Eidukas	radio engineering	1976
V. Girdzijauskas**	bacteriology	1946
B. Grigelionis	mathematics	1972
V. Gudelis	geography	1980
J. Indriūnas	fibre technology	1946—68*
A. Jasaitis	biochemistry	1976
J. Kairiūkštis**	medicine	1946
S. Kanopkaitė	biochemistry	1976
K. Korsakas	Lithuanian literature	1946—49*
A. Kudzys	construction mechanics	1980
R. Kulikauskienė	archaeology	1972
J. Lankutis	literary studies	1976—85*
M. Lasinskas	hydrology	1980
J. Macevičius	philosophy	1953
V. Mališauskas	economics	1968—80*
V. J. Mažiulis	Lithuanian language	1972—76*
A. Minkevičius	botany	1956
J. Mockus	cybernetics	1972—76*
A. Nemura	automation and electronics	1962
V. Nešukaitis**	automation and electronics	1962
V. Niunka**	economics	1962—76*
P. Pakarklis**	history of state and law	1946
A. Prokoptchik	physical chemistry	1972
R. L. Rajeckas	economics	1980
L. Rasteikienė	biochemistry	1972
V. Ruokis**	agrochemistry	1946
P. Sadauskas	veterinary medicine, cytology	1972
P. Slavėnas	astronomy	1949—68*
B. Styro	atmospheric physics	1976
R. Šarmaitis	history	1972
A. Šileika	physics	1980—85*
A. Telksnys	cybernetics	1980
J. Tonkūnas**	agriculture	1956
S. Vabalevičius**	construction and engineering	1956
E. V. Vanagas	theoretical physics	1976
B. Vaitkevičius	history	1980
K. Vasiliauskas**	engineering	1946
P. Vasinauskas	agriculture	1956
A. Venclova**	literary studies	1949
E. Vilkas	mathematics	1980—85*
J. Viščakas	experimental physics	1972—76*
R. Višomirskis	electrochemistry	1972—76*
K. Ulvydas	Lithuanian language	1972
A. Žilėnas	economics	1976
A. Žukauskas	thermal physics	1956—62*

* Elected a full member

** Dead

other distinguished representatives of scholasticism and theology. However, a more enlightened part of the professorial staff were acquainted with the latest advances of the social and natural sciences and, being no longer satisfied with the medieval authorities, strove to live up to the new standards of scientific thinking. In their works they often ignored church doctrines and gave independent interpretations of important problems of the natural sciences and philosophy.

From the 16th century much prominence at the University of Vilnius was given to scholasticism. The university professors Zigmant Krüger, Kazimierz Wierzbicki and Marcin Śmiglecki wrote some well-known works on scholastic logic; while analysing dialectics they put forward ideas not alien to modern logic. For a long time almost all sciences had been developing within the system of scholasticism. From the mid-17th century onwards, some advanced exponents of natural philosophy, such as Tomasz Porzecki, came to rely increasingly on the theories of Renaissance scholars and philosophers, which, directly or indirectly, conflicted with scholastic methodology. The origin of historiography is related to the appearance of the Lithuanian chronicles in the 14th century and to the works of the chronicler Maciej Strykowski (1547—86) and the historian Albert Kojałowicz-Wijuk (1609—77). Their work is characterized by a scholarly approach to the problems of historiography.

The 16th and 17th centuries saw the beginnings of economics, political economy (Marcin Śmiglecki, Aaron Aleksander Olizarowski), law (Olizarowski), philology, and art history. Poetics was investigated by Maciej Sarbievius, rhetoric by Zygmantas Liauksminas, author of the first handbook of music theory), and Kazimierz Kojałowicz-Wijuk. It was in Lithuania that the first Slavonic grammar books by Laurentijus Zizanijus (Zizanius; 1596) and Meletijus Smotrickis (Smotritskii; 1619) appeared. Important landmarks in the develop-

ment of Lithuanian philology were the *Dictionarium trium linguarum* of Konstantinas Sirvydas published in Vilnius ca 1620 and Danielius Kleinas' Lithuanian grammar published in Königsberg in 1653.

The first works in mathematics, astronomy, and the technical sciences appeared in the middle of the 17th century (Osvald Krüger, Jonas Rudamina of Dusetos); most of them were concerned with war needs. The mid-17th century saw the publication, in a number of European countries, of the book on artillery by Kazimieras Simonavičius (Semenowicz), an artillery specialist of Lithuanian descent; he advocated in it the idea of rocket artillery and multistage rocket.

In the second half of the 18th century, the ideas of the Enlightenment stimulated interest in the natural sciences. The influence of scholasticism grew weaker, compromise (Antoni Adam Skorulski, Benedykt Dobszewicz) and antischolastic (Kazimieras Narbutas) trends appeared in philosophy. In 1783, due to the ousting of scholasticism the course in philosophy ceased to be offered at the University of Vilnius. The rejection of scholasticism speeded up the development of sciences. Especially fruitful was the activity of the lecturers of the newly set up faculties of physics (1783) and medicine (1781) and of the astronomical observatory (1753).

The most prominent scientists in the late 18th century included the mathematician Pranciškus Norvaiša, the astronomer Martynas Počobutas (Marcin Poczobutt), the botanist Jean Emanuel Gilibert, the first researcher on the flora of Lithuania, the physiologist and anatomist Stephano Lorenzo Bisio (Bissi, Bisius), and the botanist Stanisław Bonifacy Jundziłł. At the turn of the 19th century the ideas of the Physiocrats were advocated by H. Stroynowski and S. Malewski.

In 1803 the University of Vilnius was reorganized. The number of its departments increased to 32 and that of

courses to 55. With the introduction of mechanics, technology, probability theory, agronomy, statistics, and diplomacy, research on these subjects was considerably expanded. During the first half of the 19th century an important contribution to the development of the natural sciences was made by the founders of comparative anatomy in Lithuania Ludwig Heinrich Bojanus and his student Eduard Carol Eichwald (both advocated the theory of evolution); by Jan Śniadecki, an astronomer and mathematician; by his brother Jędrzej Śniadecki, a chemist and biologist; and by the botanist Stanisław Bonifacy Jundziłł. The school of Professors Johann Peter and Joseph Frank was outstanding in medicine. The careers of the aviation pioneer in Lithuania, Aleksandras Griškevičius, who designed, made, and tested flying machines, and Teodoras Grotus (Grotthuss, Grotthus), who established the fundamentals of the theory of electrolytic dissociation and discovered the laws of photochemistry, also date from the period.

In 1803 courses in philosophy were reintroduced at the University of Vilnius, in which the lecturers Johann Heinrich Abicht, Angelas Daugirdas (Dowgird), and Józef Gołuchowski expounded the idealistic teachings of classical German philosophy, Scottish philosophy, and other idealistic schools. Of great importance for the development of history and other social sciences in the 19th century were the activities of Joachim Lelewel; he advanced radical antimonarchist ideas, investigated the class struggle in the process of history, and stimulated such scholars as Ignacy Daniłowicz and Ignacy Onacewicz to interpret historical events through causal relationships.

In the early 19th century Simonas Daukantas and Motiejus Valančius were the first to write works on the history of Lithuania in the Lithuanian language. They reflected the national and social aspirations of the Lithuanian peasantry and the emerging Lithuanian bourgeoisie. Mykolas Očapovskis (Oczapowski), Jan Znosko, and Jonas Vaškevičius, who worked in the departments of political economy and agriculture of the University of Vilnius, facilitated the spread of Adam Smith's theory and other trends of Western European bourgeois political economy.

As a result of the closing of the University of Vilnius in 1832 and of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery in 1842, Lithuania was deprived of research institutions. In the early 20th century a group of Lithuanian intellectuals founded the Lithuanian Learned Society which was active from 1907 to 1940; it became the centre of Lithuanian studies; the society's members included scholars from various parts of the country as well as liberal-minded Lithuanian intellectuals. In its proceedings *Lietuvių tauta* (The Lithuanian Nation) and in separate books were published some data obtained from studies in Lithuanian history (Jonas Basanavičius and Augustinas Janulaitis), the Lithuanian language (Kazimieras Būga, Jonas Jablonskis, and Kazimieras Jaunius), folklore (Basanavičius and August Niemi), and archaeology and ethnography. At the turn of the 20th century, the propagandists of the natural sciences and prominent atheists were Jonas Šliūpas and Juozas Adomaitis-Šernas.

In bourgeois Lithuania (1919—40), the principal centres for research were higher educational institutions, especially the University of Kaunas; besides, there were several agricultural experimental stations. In 1939—40, research work in all higher schools was carried out by 175 professors and docents and by about 250 assistant lecturers. A great deal of work was accomplished on the study of Lithuanian flora (Kazys Brundza, Jonas Dagys, Kazimieras Grybauskas, Jurgis Kuprevičius, Povilas Matulionis, Antanas Minkevičius, Marija Natkevičaitė-Ivanauskienė, Konstantinas Regelis, Povilas Snarskis, and Liudas Vailionis) and fauna (Jurgis Elisonas, Tadas Ivanauskas, Juozas Maniukas, S. Mastauskis, and Pranciškus Šivickis). In 1922 Dionizas Rudzinskas

founded the Dotnuva Experimental Station and started research in plant selection and genetics. The Geology and Mineralogy Department of the University of Kaunas investigated Lithuania's mineral resources and their deposits, the stratification and tectonics of Lithuania's territory (Juozas Dalinkevičius, Mykolas Kaveckis, and Česlovas Pakuckas). In 1939 the geological maps of Lithuania — geological, geomorphological, and of mineral resources — were published, as was an outline of tectonics. Pranas Jodelė investigated local raw materials for construction. Research was also done on Lithuania's inland waters (mostly by Steponas Koplupaila), relief, and climate.

Medical research on the pathology of the Lithuanian population was conducted by Vladas Kuzma (urology) and Petras Avizonis (epidemiology and treatment of trachoma). Vladas Lašas studied the dietary conditions of the population. The psychologist Jonas Vabalas-Gudaitis improved the psychological methods of research into man's

working capacity. Of great importance for the advancement of Lithuanian science were the monographs on mathematical analysis and probability theory by Viktoras Biržiška; on analytic chemistry, by Filypas Butkevičius; on metal technology, by Vytautas Mošinskis; and on applied mechanics, by Platonas Jankauskas. Vincas Čepinskis prepared courses in physics and physical chemistry and also worked in electrochemistry. Povilas Brazdžiūnas successfully worked in electro-optics. Antanas Žvironas conducted research on magneto-optics, Kazimieras Baršauskas on the atomic spectra of cosmic rays, Kazimieras Vasiliauskas on construction statics, Juozas Indriūnas on the strength of fibres.

Among the social sciences, the best results were obtained in Lithuanian philology. Of particular value were studies in the Lithuanian language and its standardization by the linguists Kazimieras Būga, Jonas Jablonskis, Antanas Salys, and Pranas Skardžius; research on Lithuanian literature, by



Presidium of the general conference of the Academy of Sciences (1982)

Juozas Tumas-Vaižgantas, Mykolas Biržiška, and especially Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas; on Lithuanian folklore, by Juozas Baldžius, Jonas Balys, and Balys Sruoga; Lithuanian folk art and the activities of the Vilnius Art School were studied by Paulius Galaunė; Mykolas Biržiška investigated the Lithuanian bibliography of the period between 1547 and 1910 and wrote an outline of the history of Lithuanian books. Balys Sruoga wrote the history of Russian literature, Vladas Dubas published the history of French literature.

The historians were mainly concerned with the political history of Lithuania. A number of monographs, general lecture courses and textbooks were written, and anthologies and collections of documents were published. Idealization of the past helped gloss over the conflicts in bourgeois Lithuania. Problems of archaeology were studied by Jonas Puzinas, Petras Tarasenka, and Jurgis Žilinskas; the history of law and state law was investigated by

Augustinas Janulaitis, Ivan Lappo, and Mykolas Remeris (Römer). The foundation of Marxist studies of Lithuanian history was laid by Vincas Kapsukas and Zigmas Angarietis; they wrote a number of works on the history of the revolutionary movement in Lithuania and of the Communist Party of Lithuania. Besides research into Lithuania's history, the Russian historian and philosopher Lev Karsavin, a professor at the University of Kaunas, published a five-volume history of European culture in which he theologized the historical process and rejected the idea of its regularity and forward movement.

In philosophy there was a predominance of neo-Thomism combined with other idealistic systems (Pranciškus Petras Būčys, Pranas Dovydaitis, Adomas Jakštas, and Stasys Šalkauskis); the representatives of this trend strove to justify the policy of the clergy. Some philosophers and sociologists (Pranas Dielininkaitis, Antanas Maceina, and Izidorius Tamošaitis) propagandized



View of the general conference of the Academy of Sciences



Institute of Oncology: gama therapy apparatus



In the laboratory of the Institute of Semiconductor Physics



Laboratory at the All-Union Institute of Applied Enzymology

the ideas of an authoritarian corporate (fascist) system and Malthusianism (Kazys Pakštas). A unique system of idealist philosophy was developed by Vydūnas. Vosylius Sezemanas' studies in logic and aesthetics were constructed on the basis of the methodology of neo-Kantianism.

In the defence of capitalism and the justification of its economic policy, its apologists used various trends of vulgar political economy, particularly the theories of marginal utility and factors of production. The representatives of the liberal wing (Vladas Jurgutis, Alfonsas Moravskis, and Albinas Rimka) developed theories of economic democracy and economic individualism. Agrarian concepts, based on the theory of the stability of a small-scale peasant economy (Jonas Aleksa, Jurgis Krikščiūnas, and Albinas Rimka), were interwoven with an idealization of the bourgeois cooperative movement (Petras Šalčius).

Various fields of research became the scene of ideological struggle, especially pronounced in the social sciences. Marxism-Leninism was promoted by the Communist Party of Lithuania, working in the underground, and by the progressive-minded figures in science and culture. Materialism in the natural sciences was advocated in research work and openly taught by the professors and lecturers of the University of Kaunas including Petras Avižonis, Jonas Dagys (botanist), Tadas Ivanauskas, Juozas Kupčinskas, Jonas Kairiūkštis, Vladas Kuzma, Vladas Lašas, Antanas Purėnas, Paulius Slavėnas, Pranciškus Šivickis, and Jonas Vabalas-Gudaitis.

Among the prominent scholars who taught at the Stephen Bathory University that existed in Vilnius during the Polish occupation (1919—39) were the biologists Jan Dębowski, Józef Trzebiński, and Piotr Wiszniewski, the astronomer Władysław Dziewulski, and the mathematician Anthony Zygmund. The linguist Jan Otrębski contributed to Lithuanian studies as well. The historians Henryk Łowmiański and Stanisław Zajęczkowski did some research

into Lithuanian history, ethnography, and archaeology.

The restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania in 1940 opened up new possibilities for scientific research. On January 16, 1941, the principal centre for research work, the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR, was established (President V. Krėvė-Mickevičius) with the institutes of the Lithuanian language, literature, history and economics; organization work was started with a view to opening the institutes of chemistry, geology and geography, biology, and experimental medicine. The scientific activities of the Academy were interrupted by the Nazi occupation which caused great damage to Lithuanian science.

1945 saw the reestablishment of the Academy of Sciences (Chairman of the Organizing Committee Juozas Matulis; President 1946—84) and the revival of other scientific institutions.

Thanks to a great deal of aid from the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the structure of the republic's Academy was improved, and the range of problems treated in scientific research was broadened. The number of research personnel was increased, and the scattered scientific and cultural material was collected. In the late 1940s and early 1950s almost all research was conducted by the institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR. It concentrated on the problems of the applied and social sciences growing out of the practical experience of rebuilding the ruined national economy and creating a socialist society.

Geologists and chemists under Juozas Dalinkevičius, Mykolas Kaveckis, and Vladas Sližys mainly studied local mineral raw materials (deposits of chalk, marl, lime, and other carbonaceous rocks as well as clay, gravel and sand) and developed methods of extrac-



Research on picosecond laser is conducted at the laser physics laboratory

ting the raw materials for the production of building materials. The first stage in the general studies of Lithuania's marshes and peat bogs (Vincas Taujenis, Vincas Skaisgiris, and B. Berckis) was completed, and a cadastre of peat bogs compiled (1949, Vincas Taujenis). The Institute of Geology and Geography of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR, together with the geologists of the higher schools, considerably expanded research into the stratigraphy and tectonics of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods and prepared new geomorphological (Valerija Čepulytė) and geological (Juozas Dalinkevičius) maps and a cadastre of mineral resources of the Lithuanian SSR (Vytautas Gudelis). The power engineering specialists of the Institute of Technology in collaboration with research institutions drew up a plan for the electrification of Lithuanian agriculture (Jakovas Heleris and Leonas Kaulakis). The Institute of Agriculture and the Agricultural Academy studied Lithuania's soils; in 1951 the first survey map of Lithuania's soils was compiled by Bronius Baginskas, Viktoras Ruokis, and Vytautas Vazalinskas. The Institute of Agriculture and the Institute of Biology conducted research on the floodplains along the lower reaches of the Nemunas and made recommendations regarding their exploitation (Kazys Brundza and Marija Natkevičaitė-Ivanauskienė). Povilas Snarskis prepared a reference book for plant identification in the Lithuanian SSR (1954). The Institute of Hydrological Engineering and Reclamation compiled a map of lands to be reclaimed and proposed a plan to rebuild the drainage system of the floodplains along the lower course of the Nemunas River (Jonas Čeičys, Leonardas Zelonka, and Jonas Ziberkas). The Institute of Biology and the researchers of the University of Vilnius and the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute conducted integrated studies of the Kuršių Marios Lagoon and developed a plan to increase its fish productivity (Tadas Ivanauskas, Juozas Maniukas, and Ipolitas Gasiū-

nas). Research on lakes important for commercial fishing was completed by Juozas Maniukas and Ipolitas Gasiūnas, and a catalogue of Lithuania's lakes was compiled in 1953 by Kazimieras Bieliukas and Jonas Krikščiūnas. The investigations of the dynamics and morphology of the Baltic seashore were started (Vytautas Gudelis).

The Institute of Economics and the University of Vilnius studied the natural resources of southeastern Lithuania and compiled a plan for the development of productive forces in this part of the country. A number of scientific institutions headed by a commission at the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences (Chairman Kazimieras Bieliukas) worked out a long-term plan for the exploitation of Lithuania's energy potential, including the cascade of hydroelectric power stations on the Nemunas River. A comprehensive work on the physical geography of the Lithuanian SSR was prepared by the geographers of the Institute of Geology and Geography and the University of Vilnius. The Institute of Livestock Raising was concerned with the improvement of the existing strains of cattle and poultry and development of the new ones as well as with the raising of their productivity (Romanas Žebenka, Romualdas Makoveckas, and Juozas Kunkskas).

In 1945—55, the Institute of Economics concentrated on the important problems of the rational distribution and specialization of Lithuania's agricultural production, the incentives for collective farmers, the socialist industrialization of Lithuania, and the growth of labour productivity. Following the accumulation and analysis of archive documents, the Institute of History began publishing the source materials for the study of Lithuanian history as well as fundamental historical works. A series of extensive and comprehensive studies on the Lithuanian language, literature, and folklore was launched by the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR.

The material facilities of the research institutions were considerably expanded and new personnel trained. During the first postwar decade the number of researchers in Lithuania increased by over 6.5 times and totalled 3,200 in 1956. While jointly tackling important problems of the national economy and culture, the scientists gained experience necessary to collective research; this signified a new stage in scientific activities.

During the second postwar decade (1956—65) the work of scientific institutions was reorganized. The Academy's institutes of applied sciences as well as museums, the Žuvintas Bird Sanctuary, and some minor subsidiary institutions were transferred to other departments. Within the Academy of Sciences and at higher educational institutions, special emphasis was put on the theoretical trends in the natural sciences, especially mathematics and physics, and also on social sciences. In 1963, by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the academies of the Union republics were obliged to concentrate on the development of the natural and social sciences. The range of problems treated at each institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR was defined and the coordination of research was improved. The main trends of scientific research were established. The Academy of Sciences has become the main research centre in the Lithuanian SSR.

Natural and technical sciences. In the 1960s and 1970s, the major trends of research coordinated by the Academy of Sciences and conducted jointly with other scientific institutions were as follows: probability theory and mathematical statistics; mathematical problems of cybernetics, engineering cybernetics and programming; theoretical and experimental atomic, molecular, and nuclear spectroscopy; research on the physical and chemical processes of atmospheric pollution and self-purifi-

cation mechanisms; use of the multicolour photometric system in the investigation of the Galaxy; semiconductor physics and chemistry, with research equipment design; physical and technical problems of power engineering; physical and chemical problems of electroplating; biochemical and genetic principles of cell activity and directed synthesis of biologically active compounds; hereditary information and the physiological and biochemical principles of its realization during plant growth and morphogenesis; regularities in the functioning and productivity of zoophytocenoses and their rational use; studies of recent geographic processes and the scientific principles of the formation of natural environment in Lithuania; rational use of inland bodies of water and the biological principles of increasing their productivity.

In the field of *mathematics* major research is done at the University of Vilnius and the Institute of Mathematics and Cybernetics. Jonas Kubilius and his students have solved some problems of number theory, obtained new results in analytic number theory, advanced a new branch of number theory, probabilistic number theory, and the axiomatic method of its investigation, proved the law of large numbers for additive functions and some limit theorems. In probability theory, limit theorems, methods of the asymptotic expansions for sums and related into Markov chains of independent, weakly dependent random variables have been developed and extended for the analysis of the distributions of multilinear forms and iterative integrals. The methods of evaluation of remainder terms and probabilities of large deviations have been developed and local limit theorems proved (Vytautas Statulevičius). The distributions of the maxima of partial sums of independent random variables and renewal processes and their asymptotic properties have been investigated (Aldona Aleškevičienė). A classification of multivariate probability distributions has been proposed and the asymptotic expansions

for the distributions of independent random vectors obtained (Algimantas Bikelis). An asymptotic analysis of sums of independent random variables with values in Banach spaces has been developed (Vygantas Paulauskas). The optimal stopping theory of Markov processes has been developed, the concept of semimartingale local characteristics has been introduced and methods for the analysis of their absolute continuity and weak convergence conditions and of point stochastic processes have been proposed; general nonlinear filtration equations have been obtained (Bronius Grigelionis). The theory of random fields is being developed and its application in statistical physics considered (Donatas Surgailis and Arkadii Tempelman). In game theory, the general conception of optimality has been developed and economic mathematical models are investigated (Eduardas Vilkas). Problems of recognition and classification of some probability processes and systems identification are being solved (Adolfas Laimutis Telksnys). Owing to Kleopas Grincevičius' research, the new theory of non-holonomic and semi-holonomic multicomplexes has been advanced in modern geometry. General spaces geometry, Grassmann manifolds geometry, differential equations geometry, and fibre spaces non-holonomic geometry are being developed (Vaclovas Bliznikas); the general structure theory has been developed (Romualdas Vosylius).

The problems of *physics* are studied mainly at the institutes of physics, semiconductor physics, physical and technical problems of power engineering, at the University of Vilnius, the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute, and the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute. In particular, much attention is devoted to research on the quantum theory of atoms and their spectra, directed, for a number of years, by Adolfas Jucys. Mathematical methods for the investigation of many-particle systems have been created or developed and the theory of many-electron atoms and ions, taking into account correlation and

relativistic effects, has been advanced (Zenonas Rudzikas). The mathematical apparatus of the theory of angular momentum has been extended and improved and the second quantization, graphic representation and group theory methods have been developed by Antanas Bandzaitis, Adolfas Jucys, Algimantas Savukynas, and Vladas Vanagas. Theoretical research on the spectra of atoms, molecules, and solids is conducted; studies are under way of the molecular crystals and organic compounds spectra, the photoconductivity and optical properties of high-resistivity crystalline and amorphous semiconductors, the mechanisms of carrier photogeneration, transport and trapping; the physical processes of latent electrophotographic image formation are elucidated (Edmundas Montrimas, Juozas Vaitkus, and Jurgis Višćakas); the possibilities of using high-resistivity semiconductors for the registration of optical and X-ray information in holography, vidicon systems, and flaw detection are being investigated. New semiconducting ferroelectrics, piezoelectrics, and ferroelastics have been discovered and their physical properties researched (Jonas Grigas and others). A new picosecond spectroscopy method and a computerized picosecond laser spectrometer have been developed and ultrafast photobiological and photochemical reactions investigated (Algis Petras Piskarskas), and the multicolour photometric system for the two-dimensional classification of stars has been developed (Vytautas Straižys). Boleslav Styro's work laid the foundations of nuclear meteorology which is a new division in atmospheric physics.

Researchers at the Institute of Semiconductor Physics (under the direction of Juras Požela) are studying the electrical properties of semiconductors at high electric fields, interaction between semiconductor plasma subjected to magnetic field and electromagnetic waves, and the electron energy spectra; new semiconductor devices have been designed. The methods of electron heating by microwave fields have been sugges-

ted and extended; the hot electron thermoelectromotive force in semiconductors, diffusion, carrier noise, and electron heating dynamics have been investigated; the regularities of electromagnetic wave propagation in magnetized semiconductor plasma and of electron heating in non-uniform electric fields have been established. On the basis of the phenomena investigated, new-type microwave power and carrier density meters, magnetic-field-sensitive elements, and pressure transducers have been developed. In 1970, Steponas Ašmontas, Juras Požela, and Konstantinas Repšas discovered the effect of electromotive force and conductivity asymmetry in a homogenous isotropic semiconductor. (The discovery was registered in 1977.) For the theoretical and experimental research on the generation and amplification of microwave electromagnetic oscillations in semiconductors under impact ionization and for the development of a new class of semiconductor devices, avalanche drift diodes, Juras Požela was awarded the Lenin Prize in 1978. The energy band structure of semiconductors and its dependence on high electric fields and uniaxial and hydrostatic pressure are investigated by usual and modulation spectroscopy methods (Algirdas Šileika). In addition, the physical and electrooptical properties of multilayer semiconductor film systems and the possibilities of their use in microelectronics and microwave techniques are being studied (Vytautas Tolutis). Research on the electronic structure of intrinsic and extrinsic monocrystalline semiconductors contributes to the extension of solid-state theory (Raimundas Dagys and Algirdas Matulis).

Problems of thermal physics are studied at the Institute of Physical and Technical Problems of Power Engineering. Integrated research, directed by Algirdas Žukauskas, is done on heat transfer and properties of refractory materials. Heat transfer and the structure of the boundary layer are being investigated, the intensity of heat transfer in different fluids and high-temperature gas flows and its dependence on

various surfaces is studied in the wide range of flow velocities and physical characteristics. Effects of the changing physical properties and those of thermal dissociation and vibration in banks of tubes are being considered, the regularities of combined heat transfer, the thermal regime of power plant cooling ponds, and the efficiency of heat pipes are also being investigated. The physical and mechanical properties of refractory ceramics are determined for wide ranges of temperatures. The erosion and structural changes of refractory materials in high-temperature gas flows are studied, and factors determining thermal stress resistance are described (Valerijonas Daukyns).

The Kaunas Polytechnic Institute is conducting research on ultrasonic wave propagation in various media. Ultrasonic devices for research work and for testing of technologies and medical diagnosing are being designed; interferometric methods of ultrasonic spectroscopy of liquids are being developed (Vytautas Ilgūnas and Enrikas Jaronis; the work was initiated by Kazimieras Barsauskas). Ultrasonic meters and transducers are designed and their application in industry is considered (Vladas Domarkas and Rymantas Kazys).

Research in *chemistry* is centred at the Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology. Particular attention is given to the problems of electrocrystallization and electrodeposition of metals and their alloys. Juozas Matulis and his students (Abramas Bodnevas, Ona Galdikienė, Arian Prokoptchik, and Romanas Višomirskis) have investigated the cathodic processes of various metals and the technology of producing metal coatings with preset properties. Researchers of the institute have studied the reactions of brighteners during electrolysis and the effect of the compounds formed on electrocrystallization; they have evolved outlines of the theory of bright plating and worked out the technologies of electroplating, passivation, and metal surface treatment; most

of the technologies have been introduced into production. The molecular theory of the physical adsorption of polyatomic molecules has been developed and the characteristics of hydrocarbon adsorption on graphitized carbon black calculated (Dionizas Poškus). The kinetics of the heterogeneous catalytic decomposition of inorganic oxidizing and reducing agents and that of catalytic metal ion reduction have been investigated (Arian Prokoptchik).

Researchers at the University of Vilnius have studied the mechanism of silver electrodeposition (Vytautas Karkaris) and metal electroplating from non-aqueous solutions (Algimantas Levinskas). The Kaunas Polytechnic Institute conducts chemical and electrochemical research on sulphur, selenium and magnesium compounds. Macromolecular polythionic and selenopolythionic acids have been investigated and semiconducting electrodeposits of selenium alloys with metals obtained (Jonas Janickis, Evaldas Pacauskas, Balys Stulpinas, and Vaclova Zelionkaitė). Biologically active organic compounds, organic semiconductors, and photochromic substances are being synthesized and investigated (Juozas Degutis, Romualdas Baltrušis, and Stasys Kutkevičius). The chemists at the Institute of Physical and Technical Problems of Power Engineering are studying polymer ablation, aging and longevity, a theory of diffusion stabilization of polymers (Adomas Mačiulis), and a number of stabilization-based technologies have been advanced.

Basic research in botany is carried out at the Institute of Botany, the University of Vilnius, the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute, the Agricultural Academy, the Institute of Agriculture, and the Institute of Forestry. An inventory of the flora of higher and lower plants in the Lithuanian SSR has been made; the distribution of species, their biological and ecological conditions have been elucidated, and their potential use in the national economy has been evaluated (Jūratė Balevičienė, Kazys Brundza, Vytautas Galinis, Ramunėlė Jankevičienė,

and Algirdas Lekavičius). Natural (Marija Natkevičaitė-Ivanauskienė) and artificial (Erikas Purvinas, Antanas Stancevičius, and Aleksandra Tučienė) plant communities are being investigated; maps of natural grasslands have been compiled (Bronė Kizienė, Aleksandra Tučienė, and Zenonas Venckus), forest, meadow and bog moss are being studied (Antanas Minkevičius); ample material has been accumulated on higher fungi (Jonas Mazelaitis, Antanas Minkevičius, and Vincentas Urbonas) and on the lower fungi of the forage plant rhizosphere (Albinas Lugauskas). Forage, technical, vitaminic, medicinal, and berry plants have been studied, and recommendations for their cultivation have been prepared (Vytautas Butkus, Stasys Gudanaivičius, Juozas Jaskonis, Vytautas Marčiulionis, Algimantas Morūnas, Jonas Pipinys, and Domas Smailukas). The scientific foundations of the formation and protection of optimum cultural landscape, natural ecosystems and components of their vegetative cover have been laid (Aloyzas Ramunis Budriūnas and Romas Pakalnis). The impact of water pollution on a freshwater ecosystem, its components, physiological and biochemical processes have been studied (Aldona Baranauskienė, Genovaitė Jankavičiūtė, and Karolis Jankevičius). The importance of water plants for radioactive isotopes migration has been proved (Rimantė Dušauskienė and Danutė Marčiulionienė). Material on phytopathogens has been collected (Kazys Brundza, Milda Ignatavičiūtė, Antanas Minkevičius, Severa Stanevičienė, Juozas Staniulis, Mindaugas Strukčinskas, and Ona Špokauskienė). The effect of microelements, herbicides, and retardants on cultivated plants has been analysed (Bronius Baginskas, Jonas Dagys, Valerija Mališauskienė, Antanas Marčiukaitis, Lionė Novickienė, and Stasė Stašauskaitė). Ample data have been collected pertaining to the influence of gravitation on the spatial orientation, growth and morphogenesis of plants and the peculiarities of these processes

under different gravity conditions (Romualdas Laurinavičius and Alfonsas Merkys).

Research in *zoology* is mainly conducted by the Institute of Zoology and Parasitology and the zoology departments of the University of Vilnius and the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute. The distribution, acclimatization and reacclimatization of invertebrate and vertebrate fauna as well as the ways of increasing the biological resources and productivity are studied. Lithuania's birds (Tadas Ivanauskas and Vytautas Logminas), mammals (Natalija Likevičienė, Stanislava Maldžiūnaitė, Anelė Palionienė, and Janina Prūsaitė), fishes (Rostislavas Krotas, Augustinas Mačionis, and Juozas Maniukas), mollusks (Pranciškus Šivickis), some soil (Ona Atlavinytė and Irena Eitminavičiūtė) and water (Jakovas Cukerzsis, Ipolitas Gasiūnas, and Tėklė Kiselytė) invertebrates, and widespread parasites (Sabina Gecevičiūtė, Julius Kazlauskas, and Gediminas Volskis) have been described. Integrated research is being conducted on the fish, crayfish and fodder organisms in the Kuršių Marios Lagoon, the Kaunas Reservoir, and major lakes and rivers, and the measures of increasing their stocks have been proposed (Ričardas Kazlauskas, Albertas Kublickas, Augustinas Mačionis, and Ona Pečiulienė). Biotechnical methods for pisciculture and for the intensification of fish-farming (Bronius Bagdžius and Albertas Pečiukėnas) and ways of fighting parasitoses in mammals, birds, and fishes (Marijonas Babenskas, Stasys Bižulevičius, Ona Kublickienė, and Albertas Medzevičius) have been developed. Recommendations have been worked out for insect, fish and bird behaviour control (Genovaitė Daniulytė and Algirdas Skirkevičius), for pest control (Povilas Rakauskas, Danielius Šemetulskis, and Petras Zajanėkauskas), and for hunting economy (Rimantas Baleišis and Janina Prūsaitė). Since the 1970s, the influence of power engineering complexes on the functioning of populations and zoocenoses (Juozas Virbickas)

and the zoocenoses of zoological preserves and reservations (Mečius Valius) have been investigated. Besides, the areal investigations of species are being continued (Ričardas Volskis).

Research on *biochemistry* is concentrated at the Institute of Biochemistry; it is also conducted at the University of Vilnius, the Kaunas Medical Institute, the Oncological Institute, and the Institute of Botany. About 300 biologically active compounds inhibiting the growth of tumour cells, increasing the body resistance to inflammation and radiation, and causing mutations (Arvydas Juodviršis, Kęstutis Karpavičius, Donatas Kazlauskas, Algirdas Henrikas Malachovskis, Algimantas Keršulis, and Liuda Rasteikienė) have been synthesized. Some problems of the pathogenesis of leukoses (Pranas Sadauskas), the character of leukemic lymphocyte antigens, and some properties of the immunoreceptors of these lymphocytes have been elucidated (Vytautas Tamošiūnas). Nucleic acids, vitamin B₁₂ and its derivatives and enzymes (Sofija Kanopkaitė, Juozas Račkus, Gediminas Bražėnas, and Romas Marcišauskas) are being investigated. Methods of stabilizing some enzymes have been developed, and the action of oxidases and hydrolases in electrochemical systems has been studied (Juozas Kulys). Methods of investigating the interaction between nucleic acids and chromatin proteins have been developed (Arūnas Gineitis); some regularities of energy metabolism in bacteria and mitochondria and the chemosmotic mechanism for transportation of biological substances through biomembranes (Antanas Jasaitis and Leonas Grinius) have been determined; some covalent nucleoprotein models have been synthesized (Benediktas Juodka). Some problems of the neuroendocrine system functioning and those of the changes in proteins, nucleic acids and energy metabolism during a rheumatic process have been studied (Vytautas Astrauskas and Genovaitė Miškinytė), and biochemical processes in an organism and separate organs during

tumour growth and after the application of antitumour preparations (Sofija Kanopkaitė, Gediminas Bražėnas, Juozas Račkus, and Algirdas Henrikas Malachovskis) as well as during the disturbances of the cardiovascular system (Jurgis Danys and Antanas Praškevičius) are investigated. The biochemical problems of the effect of plant growth stimulators and plant lodging (Petras Bluzmanas, Jonas Dagys, and Alfonsas Merkys) are being researched. The Institute of Applied Enzymology has developed technologies for producing some enzymes and new methods for their isolation and improved the methods for determining enzymatic activity. The problems of technical and industrial biochemistry are studied at the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute (Juozas Bernatonis).

Research in *genetics* is conducted by the botany and genetics departments of the University of Vilnius as well as by the institutes of biochemistry and botany, the Kaunas Medical Institute, and the Institute of Applied Enzymology. Some problems of mutagenesis in microorganisms, higher plants, and human cells, the genetic consequences of environmental pollution, and the heredity of some enzymes have been elucidated (Vytautas Rančelis, Vytautas Raškauskas, Romualdas Lekevičius, and Kęstutis Žukas). The genetic regulation mechanisms during the ontogeny of *Bacillus subtilis* and the T-4 bacteriophage have been determined (Jonas Rubikas and Rimas Nivinskas). Metabolic disturbances, chromosome, allergic and skin hereditary diseases are being investigated (Algimantas Sinkus, Vaidutis Kučinskas, Gerimanta Balevičienė, and Vytautas Basys); the effect of a number of chemical and physical mutagens on plants and some aspects of their action, including DNA repair processes, have been investigated (Karolis Cieminis, Jonas Slavėnas, and Algirdas Sliesaravičius), mutants of agricultural plants have been produced (Juzė Šukienė), the dependence of cell mutation rate on its genotype has been established (Danu-

tė Laurinavičienė and Juozas Vasičiauskas), mutants of microorganisms have been obtained (Arvydas Janulaitis); some economically important species of microorganisms — enzyme producers — have been isolated and selected; distant plant crossing (Jonas Bulavas), polyploidy and breeding (Jurgis Mačys, Vytautas Ramanauskas, and Algirdas Sliesaravičius) are being studied.

In *geography* the greatest attention is devoted to general physical geography, geomorphology, hydrology, limnology, climatology, meteorology, bog and landscape research as well as to the new branches — the dynamics and morphology of the Baltic coast, aeolodynamic processes, Holocene paleogeography, and population geography. Geographical research is conducted by the Geographic Division of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR, the University of Vilnius, the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute, the Lithuanian Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control Agency, the Radiological Laboratory of the Physics Institute, and the Institute of Economics. The geographers have investigated the structure of the components of Lithuania's geographic environment and its formation, the regularities of recent geographic processes and their interaction with economic activities; they have carried out the physico-geographical (Alfonsas Basalykas and Stanislovas Tarvydas) and landscape-geochemical (Irena Bagdonavičiūtė-Grabauskienė, Liūtavaras Masiūnas, and Gediminas Pauliukevičius) regionalization of the territory of the Lithuanian SSR. They have studied the formation and structure of glacial relief (Alfonsas Basalykas, Marijonas Beconis, Vytautas Gudelis, Valerija Klimavičienė, Česlovas Kudaba, Antanas Mikalauskas, and Kęstutis Švedas), Lithuania's climate (Abramas Buzas, C. Dorfman, Angelė Gričiūtė, Kęstutis Kaušyla, Petras Korkutis, Boleslav Styro, Vasilijus Vaclovas Ščemeliovas, and Juozas Tomkus), the origin and morphometry of lakes, the regularities of lake sedi-



Plants grown in outer space are investigated at the Institute of Botany



Researchers of the Radiology Laboratory of the Institute of Physics at the beta-spectrometer control desk



Laboratory of the Institute of Physical and Technical Problems of Power Engineering

mentation and eutrophication, the processes of bog formation and evolution (Kazimieras Bieliukas, Vaclovas Chomskis, Aleksas Garunkštis, Marija Grigelytė, Irena Klimkaitė, Romas Kuskas, Algirdas Seibutis, and Justinas Tamošaitis), the hydrology of Lithuania's rivers (Antanas Barisas, Juozas Burneikis, Jonas Jablonskis, Mykolas Lasinskas, Juozas Macevičius, and Algirdas Rainys), the recreational and anthropoclimatic resources (Angelė Griciūtė and Bronius Kavaliauskas); they have established the main regularities in the present dynamics of the sea shores and coastal dunes (Vytautas Gudelis, Vaižgantas Kirlys, Vytautas Minkevičius, Rožė Stauskaitė, and Rimas Žaromskis), the geology, geomorphology and paleogeography of the Baltic Sea and Kuršių Marios Lagoon (Eduardas Červinskas, Vytautas Gudelis, and Liudvikas Lukoševičius) and compiled the first pollution maps of the Baltic Sea and the Kuršių Marios Lagoon bottom (Olegas Pustelnikovas).

Geological research is conducted by the Institute of Geology, the University of Vilnius, and the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute. The inventories of Lithuania's useful minerals and groundwater have been made, Lithuania's geological, paleogeographic and paleotectonic maps as well as the geological maps and stratigraphic correlation schemes of the Soviet Baltic republics, have been compiled. Research is being conducted on the geological structure of the Baltic region (Algimantas Grigelis, Vytautas Narbutas, Juozas Paškevičius, Lilija Rotkytė, and Stasys Žeiba), on fossil fauna and flora (Meilutė Kabailienė and Valentina Talimaa), on the problems of bedrock lithology (Petras Lapinskas, Rimvydas Tarvydas, and Eduardas Vodzinskas), on tectonics (Kęstutis Sakalauskas and Povilas Suveizdis), on groundwater and hydrogeological methods of research (Jonas Diliūnas, Vytautas Juodkakis, and Alfonsas Kondratas); on useful minerals (Augustinas Linčius and Vytautas Narbutas), on the economic problems of the

use of mineral raw materials (Vincas Mikaila and Eduardas Vodzinskas) and geological prospecting (Algirdas Jurgaitis), and on Quaternary geology (Valerija Čepulytė, Algirdas Gaigalas, Ona Kondratienė, Petras Vaitiekūnas, and Vytautas Vonsavičius).

The main institutions for research in *agriculture* are the Institute of Agriculture (with branches in Vėžaičiai and Vokė and the Forage Plants Breeding Centre), the institutes of livestock raising, hydrological engineering and reclamation, veterinary medicine, mechanization and electrification of agriculture, and agricultural economics, the agricultural and veterinary academies, and 11 plant-breeding stations (the largest ones are the Vytėnai Station of Horticulture and Market Gardening and the Baltic Poultry Breeding Station). They are tackling the problems of the intensification of agricultural production in Lithuania — increasing soil fertility, crop yields and livestock productivity and improving farm management.

The fundamental principles of crop pattern and crop rotation in large-scale farms as well as agronomic practices for all agricultural plants grown in Lithuania taking into account mechanized technologies and application of chemicals have been worked out (Petras Vasiņauskas, Antanas Būdvytis, Juozas Lazauskas, Antanas Puodžiukas, Jonas Aleksionis, Antanas Vyčas, Klemensas Palaima). The properties of Lithuania's soils have been studied; the technology of liming acid soils has been developed; agricultural theory has been advanced (Juozas Kalvaitis, Vytautas Knašys, Antanas Tindžiulis, and Antanas Stančevičius). The most effective ways of applying mineral and organic fertilizers and the methods of weed, plant disease and pest control have been determined (Kazys Pleševičius, Jadvyga Monstvilaitė, and Jadvyga Adomavičiūtė). The principles of the establishment of meadows and pastures and their complex utilization were proposed (Juozas Tonkūnas, Leonas Kadžiulis, and Viktoras

Bilevičius). The high-yielding varieties of crop plants, potatoes, grasses, vegetables and fruit plants have been bred and a seed growing system instituted (Jonas Bulavas, Pranas Virbickas, Kazys Leistrumas, Kostas Bėčius, Vanda Būdvytienė, Antanas Subačius, Irena Vazonienė, Henrikas Černiauskas, Juozas Pivoriūnas, Ipolitas Štaras, Aldona Misevičiūtė, and Jurgis Mačys); a number of works on beekeeping have been published (Jonas Balžekas and Jonas Kriščiūnas). Rational and reliable designs for drainage systems and complex land improvement technologies have been developed; the efficiency of irrigating farming lands has been studied; overhead irrigation methods have been suggested; measures for the complex utilization of surface-water resources have been prepared and new land improvement implements designed (Jonas Čeičys, Juozas Juškauskas, Leonardas Zelionka, Povilas Balzarevičius, Aloyzas Dirsė, Jonas Gražys, and Antanas Lukjanas).

Scientific recommendations for keeping, breeding and feeding large herds of livestock have been proposed (Romanas Žebenka and Leonas Tymukas). The Black and White Lithuanian and the Red Lithuanian cattle breeds have been improved and new strains of the Lithuanian White pigs and Black-face sheep have been bred (Jonas Kuosa, Juozas Petraitis, Romualdas Makoveckas, Juozas Šveistys, and Stanislovas Danta). An immunogenetic method of checking pedigrees and a technology for freezing sperm have been developed (Zigmas Vagonis and Pranas Pakėnas). New feed preservation and production technologies — grass meal, haylage, nutritionally improved straw, mixed feeds — have been suggested (Vytautas Valušis, Viktoras Petruševičius, Juozas Kuskas, and Antanas Kairys).

Advanced methods of the diagnosis and prevention of animal and poultry diseases as well as those of the improvement of milk and feed quality and preparations, used in treating non-infectious diseases, have been developed

(Edvardas Danilevičius and Juozas Bartninkas).

Optimum complex mechanization systems in crop farming and stock breeding have been devised; technologies for storing agricultural produce under forced ventilation have been introduced; thermoaccumulative heaters, microclimate control devices for livestock farms, and fodder pneumatic transportation equipment have been designed (Jonas Dromantas, Algis Prapuolenis, and Juozas Tuinyla).

A system of soil classification and land evaluation was proposed (Jonas Vaitiekūnas and Vaclovas Mališauskas). Recommendations for the further development, distribution, specialization and concentration of Lithuanian agriculture have been worked out (Antanas Poviliūnas and Janina Natkienė). Differentiated procurement prices of farm produce were scientifically grounded (Bolius Poškus and Antanas Martinėnas). Recommendations for improving farm management, labour organization, and raising labour productivity have been suggested; problems of social development, rational use of labour force, material incentive and increasing production profitability have been analysed (Bronius Grabauskas, Vidmantas Gikys, and Enrikas Klimašauskas). Computer methods for the distribution of material wealth funds have been proposed (Vytautas Plungė and Antanas Grakulskis).

The *silviculturists* — Leonardas Kairiūkštis, Vytautas Ramanauskas, Mečislovas Vaičys, Vaidotas Antanaitis, and Jonas Kenstavičius — have investigated the varietal change of trees in Lithuania's forests, devised several systems of forming highly productive forest stands, studied stand increment, and developed standard models of main forest formations. The mutual relationships between individual trees within a species have been elucidated, and an original tree classification system has been devised. Several specific timber cutting programmes have been proposed. Productive larch hybrids have been produced and new forest seed

growing methods suggested. Lithuania's forest soils have been investigated and mapped and a forest management method based on soil and ecological conditions developed.

In the 1960s and 1970s applied research on *engineering* has been expanded. The Institute of Physical and Technical Problems of Power Engineering has elaborated the scientific principles of building large power plants in Lithuania, evolved a system of high-voltage networks, masterminded a long-term forecast (up to 2000) of fuel and power needs, envisaged the ways of satisfying those needs, and developed and elaborated the methods and algorithms for line flow calculations and power system control in case of incomplete information (Antanas Nemura). The Vilnius Branch of the Institute of Metal-cutting Machine Tools has invented and put into production a number of high-precision grinding machines gear-milling machines, and optical measuring instruments. The Thermal Insulation Institute has developed new acoustolith tiles and plastoconcrete flooring. The Institute of the Textile Industry has suggested a technology of processing chemical fibre and created new elastic textile materials. The Institute of Electrography is the main scientific organization in the USSR for the problems of electrography; it has developed electrographic materials, copying equipment, computer forms printers, and diagnostic data recording devices. A group of Vilnius scientists (Albinas Kaminskas, Jonas Žilevičius, Kazys Ambrozaitis, and Viktoras Čepėnka) have worked out the application of X-ray xerography to medicine (USSR State Prize, 1973).

The scientists of the higher educational establishments (the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute and the Vilnius Civil Engineering Institute) have developed the methods and equipment for analysing, synthesizing, identifying and diagnosing the integrated systems of non-linear oscillations, made over 1,000 inventions in these fields (Kazimieras Ra-

gulskis, Ramutis Petras Bansevičius, Juozas Gecevičius, Vida Ragulskienė, Povilas Varanauskas, and others), and were first in the Soviet Union to apply mathematical programming methods for the calculation of optimal building constructions and investigation of elastic plastic systems and the mechanical properties of building materials (Aleksandras Čyras, Antanas Kudzys, Daurmantas Maciulevičius, Jeronimas Bausys, and Algirdas Eduardas Čižas); developed methods and devices for the investigation of the fatigue and mechanical characteristics of textile fibre (Juozas Indriūnas, Algirdas Matukonis, Adolfas Paulauskas, and Vytautas Milašius); suggested and introduced into practice the methods of research on city traffic flows (Vaclovas Vytautas Šešto-

kas); analysed some problems of devising management information systems (Bronius Paradauskas and Otonas Švėgžda); advanced several methods of modelling power systems and those of computing and controlling their operation (Leonas Kaulakis); improved the theory of induction motors and designed new types of motors (Piotras Baskutis, Jurgis Kaunas, and Povilas Kostrauskas); designed weighing-and-packing machines (Vilius Židonis and Lionginas Paulauskas); carried out several studies of the local raw materials used for the production of binding materials (Marijonas Martynaitis and Julius Mituzas); analysed the problems of steam-cured silicate products technology (Kęstutis Sasnauskas); designed water improvement, purification and protection ins-



Institute of Mathematics and Cybernetics: computing centre

tallations (Stasys Vabalevičius and Bronius Petrušis); obtained important results in designing computers and electronic equipment (Liudvikas Abraitis and Romanas Marijonas Chomskis) and radio engineering devices (Danielius Eidukas), in improving communication systems (Algimantas Kajackas), in automating the processes of integrated circuits production (Liudvikas Pranevičius), and in studying and developing adhesives and glueing technologies (Valentinas Rajeckas).

Problems of *medicine* are studied at the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine, the Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene, the Institute of Oncology, the Institute of the Physiology and Pathology of the Cardiovascular System, the Institute of Tuberculosis, the Kaunas Medical Institute, the Medical Faculty of the University of Vilnius, and several medical research laboratories. The main problems are as follows: cardiovascular diseases, malignant tumours, rheumatism and diseases of the joints, hygiene of labour and occupational pathology. Research is also conducted on hypertensive disease, atherosclerosis, coronary insufficiency (Zigmas Januškevičius, Liubomiras Laucevičius, and Chackelis Kibarskis), valvular diseases and arrhythmias (Aldona Lukoševičiūtė, Juozas Rugienius, and Alfredas Smailys), electric heart stimulation and defibrillation, surgical treatment of valvular diseases and coronary insufficiency (Jurgis Brėdikis, Algimantas Marcinkevičius, Vytautas Sirvydis, and Arimantas Dumčius).

The researchers of the Kaunas Medical Institute have developed and put into practice an integral system for cardiac ischemia treatment ensuring the uninterrupted succession of various stages (prophylaxis, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and secondary prophylaxis). Valve and vessel prostheses are widely used. Original heart catheterization and electric stimulation methods and coronarography have been introduced. Kidney transplantation was

started (Balys Dainys, Vytautas Kleiza), and an original device for the preservation of kidney and aortic valve transplants has been constructed. Hyperkinesia and cerebral aneurysms are treated by surgical methods (Leonas Klumbys). An original theory of etio-pathogenesis of a gastric ulcer has been developed and the corresponding treatment determined (Pranas Norkūnas). New biologically active substances are being developed; preparations with anesthetic and adrenoblocking properties have been synthesized and tested. New antirheumatic drugs have been investigated; methods of treating rheumatism and diseases of the joints have been developed; experimental models for rheumatic process, cardiovascular insufficiency and muscle pathology have been suggested. Anticancerogenic preparations have been synthesized and tested; one of them, lophenal, has been introduced into clinical practice. An effective somatotrophic hormone for treating hypophysical nanism has been synthesized. Much has been done in developing the scientific principles of the medical services provided for women, mothers and the newborn (Vacys Sadauskas and Aleksandras Venckauskas) and in studying allergy, traumatism, stomatologic diseases (Stasys Čepulis), and the peculiarities of children's physical development (Salezijus Pavilonis).

Problems of *biophysics* are studied at the Kaunas Medical Institute, the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine, and the University of Vilnius. Research is conducted on the structure of neuron activity, on the fluctuations of electrical parameters in excited cells and their dependence on ion medium and temperature (Aušra Ruzgienė and Romualdas Žiliukas), on calcium ion exchange in a cell and its effect on systol control (Eimutis Naruševičius), on some regulation mechanisms of the immunologic reactivity of the central nervous system and electrical parameters of biological fluids during the treatment of rheumatic dis-

eases (Anicetas Bundonis), on electrical anisotropy of myocardium (Feliksas Bukauskas), on the structure and microorganization of biological membranes (Jonas Sabaliauskas), on laws of perception of some characteristics in colour objects (Algis Povilas Bertulis-Čerkelis), and on external and internal electric potentials of brain and heart cells (Aronas Gutmanas). A functional model of the recognition processes of the visual system and a quasioptical neural set theory have been suggested (Dobilas Kirvelis and Vygandas Vanagas); some methods of the adequate and quantitative description of electroencephalogram delta waves (Kęstutis Grinevičius) and of the mathematical modelling of research into electrical properties of retina cells (Mindaugas Venslauskas) have been developed.

The main trends of **social sciences** are as follows: enhancement of efficiency in social production, improvement of economic management and prognostication; the history of Lithuania; the relationship between a developed socialist society and personality in the context of the scientific and technological revolution; the Lithuanian language, literature and folklore. Besides the Academy of Sciences and higher educational institutions, research in the social sciences is done by the institutes of party history, architecture and construction, ancient monuments preservation, pedagogical research, and forensic expertise.

Problems in *economics* are mainly studied at the Institute of Economics, the Institute of National Economy Planning and Economics, the Institute of Agricultural Economics, the Faculty of Economics at the University of Vilnius, and the Faculty of Engineering Economics at the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute. Forecasts and guidelines for the long-term comprehensive development of productive forces of the Lithuanian SSR have been worked out (Kazimieras Meškauskas, Vytautas Januškevičius, and Marijonas Gregorauskas). Methods for regional production input and output balancing in different

branches of industry have been proposed and multisector forecasting models of reproduction on a regional level developed (Antanas Buračas, Yefrem Maimin, Stanislovas Martišius, Raimundas Rajeckas, Vytautas Rutkauskas, Leon Satunovskii, Aleksandras Vengrys, and Saloméja Zemaitaitė). Works on problems of economic information (Leonas Simanauskas and Aleksandras Vasiliauskas) and on the formation of transport systems (Albinas Gulbinskas) have been published. The criteria and indices for measuring the efficiency of social production have been elaborated, new ways have been found to improve the standard of management and the economic mechanism, and the effectiveness of material incentives has been investigated (Vladas Astrauskas, Vincentas Baranauskas, Vytautas Kindurys, Paulius Kiuberis, Leon Satunovskii, Petras Stanikas, and Kazimieras Vyšniauskas). Important results have been obtained from studies of the problems concerning the effectiveness of financial levers, the improved methods of running finance, the regulation and planning of monetary circulation, and the usage of the standard cost accounting methods (Alfonsas Žilėnas, Vytautas Ažušilis, Borisas Šapypa, Alfonsas Kasulaitis, Stasys Uosis, Tadas Zaleskis, and Jonas Mackevičius). Important results have been obtained while evaluating the natural resources of the Lithuanian SSR and compiling their comprehensive inventory and developing the methods of their commercial use and solving other problems of increasing efficiency in agriculture and redistributing differential rent (Vaclėvas Mališauskas, Mikhail Lola, Marijonas Gregorauskas, and Bolius Poškus). Numerous problems of the history of Lithuanian economics have also received extensive investigation (Marijonas Gregorauskas, Pranas Judickas, Kazimieras Meškauskas, Malvina Meškauskienė, Vytautas Purnas, and Alfonsas Žilėnas).

Works on problems of political economy include the following main trends: the history of Lithuanian econ-

omic thought, the methodology of economics, the control and management of social production and enhancement of its efficiency in the Lithuanian SSR, reproduction of labour power, and the evolution of agrarian relations (Dzidas Budrys, Antanas Buračas, Mikhail Lola, Algirdas Sausanavičius, Algis Šileika, Julius Tamošiūnas, and Aleksandras Vengrys).

The *historians* of the Institute of History, the Institute of Party History, and higher educational institutions have written a number of fundamental studies which present a consistent Marxist-Leninist approach to the history of the Lithuanian people: the multivolume *History of the Lithuanian SSR* was prepared by the historians under Juozas Žiugžda (since 1970, under Bronius Vaitkevičius), the *History of the Communist Party of Lithuania* (up to June 1940) was prepared by the historians under Romas Šarmaitis. Documents and materials on the history of Lithuania (vols. 1–4), *Leaflets of the Communist Party of Lithuania* (vols. 1–5), *Outline of Lithuanian Archaeology* (vols. 1–4), and an atlas of Lithuanian archaeology have also been published. There are, as well, a number of works on the ancient inhabitants of Lithuania, the social system in the ninth to 12th centuries, the formation of the Lithuanian nation and the Lithuanian state (Juozas Jurginis, Regina Kulikauskienė, Rimutė Rimantienė, and Adolfas Tautavičius). Extensive investigation has been done on the political history of Lithuania, especially its relations with other states (Romas Batūra, Bronius Dundulis, Mečislovas Jučas, and Kostas Navickas), on the socioeconomic aspects of feudalism (Konstantinas Jablonskis, Mečislovas Jučas, and Juozas Jurginis), on capitalism (Leonas Bičkauskas-Gentvila, Pranė Dundulienė, Stasys Lazutka, Vytautas Merkys, and Leonas Mulevičius) and socialism (Solomonas Atamukas, Andrius Bendžius, Juozas Jermalavičius, Vytautas Kancevičius, Konstantinas Surblys, and Henrikas Šadžius), on social, economic, and political rela-

tions and on the history of the revolutionary movement and of the CPL (Judita Komodaitė, Rokas Maliukevičius, Romas Šarmaitis, Mindaugas Tamošiūnas, and Bronius Vaitkevičius), on the participation of the Lithuanians in World War II, the Nazi occupation, and the partisan movement in Lithuania (Jonas Dobrovolskas, Algirdas Rakūnas, Povilas Štaras, and Kazimieras Varašinskas). Much attention is devoted to various problems of the history of culture (Juozas Jurginis and Vytautas Merkys).

Problems of *philosophy* are studied at the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology, and Law (since 1977), the University of Vilnius, and other higher educational institutions. Major research has been done on dialectical and historical materialism, on philosophical problems of natural sciences, and logics (Jonas Grigonis, Albinas Lozuraitis, Eugenijus Meškauskas, Rolandas Pavilionis, Romanas Plečkaitis, Jonas Repšys, and Genrikas Zimanas), on aesthetics (Vosylius Sezemanas, Krescencijus Stoškus, and Gytis Vaitkūnas), on ethics (Bronius Kuzmickas and Vincas Žemaitis), on atheism, criticism of anticommunism, and contemporary idealistic philosophy (Jonas Aničas, Antanas Gaidys, Bronius Kuzmickas, Jokūbas Minkevičius, Vladas Niunka, and Rimantas Skaisgiris), on the history of philosophical thought in Lithuania (Juozas Barzdaitis, Bronius Genzelis, Albinas Griška, Jonas Macevičius, Romanas Plečkaitis, and Irmija Zaksas), and on sociology (Antanas Matas Damidavičius and Romualdas Grigas).

Law is studied at the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law, the Institute of Forensic Expertise, and the Faculty of Law at the University of Vilnius. Monographs have been published on civil law and procedure (Jonas Žeruolis), on labour law (Vytautas Nekrašas and Ipolitas Nekrošius), on the history of Lithuanian law, the history and theory of state law (Antanas Burkauskas, Juozas Bulavas, Kęstutis Domaševičius, Konstantinas Jablonskis,

Povilas Pakarklis, and Stasys Vansevičius), on family law (Pranas Dičius), and on international law (Pranas Kūris). Research is also under way in the methodology of jurisprudence and on the use of cybernetic methods and equipment in criminology (Eugenijus Palskys).

In *linguistics*, the dominant trend is the study of the Lithuanian language. Basic research in this field is conducted by the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature, the University of Vilnius, and the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute. Among major works are the twelve volumes of *Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language*, three-volume *Lithuanian Language Grammar*, and *Atlas of the Lithuanian Language* (two vols.). Monographs and studies have been published on Lithuanian historical grammar (Vytautas Ambrazas, Jonas Kazlauskas, and Zigmantas Zinkevičius), on the history of the Lithuanian language (Jonas Kruopas, Jonas Palionis, and Arnoldas Piročkinas), on its dialectology (Elena Grinaveckienė, Vladas Grinaveckis, Kazys Morkūnas, Vytautas Vitkauskas, and Zigmantas Zinkevičius), on phonetics and phonology (Aleksandras Girdenis, Adelė Laigonaitė, Antanas Pakerys, and Valerija Vaitkevičiūtė), on morphology (Aldona Paulauskienė, Kazys Ulvydas, and Adelė Valeckienė), on syntax (Jonas Balkevičius), on stylistics (Juozas Pikčilingis), on word-formation (Vincas Urbutis), on the history of Lithuanian linguistics (Algirdas Sabaliauskas) and onomastics (Aleksandras Vanagas). A number of dictionaries of the Lithuanian language — explanatory, phraseological, spelling, synonymous, bilingual, and terminological — have been compiled. Research is carried out in the field of Indo-European, Baltic (Vytautas Mažiulis and Algirdas Sabaliauskas), Slavic (Anton Antonovich, Valerii Chekmon, Valentina Stašaitienė), and Romance (Dangerutis Čebelis) languages, in the comparative grammar of Lithuanian and Russian (Kazimieras Musteikis), and in the comparative syntax of Lithuanian and English (Laimutis Valeika).

The centres of *literary studies* are the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature, the University of Vilnius, and the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute. Pre-Soviet Lithuanian literature has been appraised from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint; the work of Soviet Lithuanian writers and those in other Soviet republics is being studied. The most important work is the four-volume *History of Lithuanian Literature* prepared by the researchers under Kostas Korsakas. Monographs have been published on Lithuanian writers by Elena Bukelienė, Petrė Česnulevičiūtė, Viktorija Daujotytė, Leonas Gineitis, Vytautas Kubilius, Jonas Lankutis, Jurgis Lebedys, Meilė Lukšienė, Regina Mikšytė, Donatas Sauka, and Vanda Zaborskaitė. Studies on various periods and trends in Lithuanian literature have been written by Kostas Doveika, Vytautas Galinis, Irena Kostkevičiūtė, Bronius Pranskus, Juozas Stonis, Rytis Trimonis, Vytautas Vanagas, and Janina Žekaitė and on evolution of literary genres by Algimantas Bučys, Jonas Lankutis, Albertas Zalatorius, and Janina Žekaitė. Studies on prosody by Juozas Girdzijskauskas and on literary links by Kęstutis Nastopka, Kostas Korsakas, Kazys Umbrasas, Vytautas Kubilius, and Birutė Masionienė-Baltrušaitytė have also appeared.

The most significant cooperative works in the field of *folklore* are *An Outline of Lithuanian Folklore*, five volumes of selected Lithuanian folklore, systematic catalogues of folk-song texts and melodies. Works have also been published on Lithuanian folklore (Ambraziejus Jonynas), its artistic peculiarities (Donatas Sauka), on the prosody of folk songs (Leonardas Sauka) and their melodies (Jadvyga Čiurlionytė), on polyphonic songs (Zenonas Slaviūnas), children's songs (Pranė Jokimaitienė), wedding songs (Leonardas Sauka), war and historical songs (Danutė Krištopaitė), on legends (Bronislava Kerbelytė) and tales (Norbertas Vėlius), on proverbs, sayings, and riddles (Kazys Grigas), on the history of folklore re-

search (Albinas Jovaišas, Jurgis Lebedys, and Antanas Mockus).

Much is being done in the field of *art history* (architecture, the fine arts, music, and theatre). Both professional Lithuanian art and Lithuanian folk art are being investigated. Research in the field of architecture is mainly conducted by the architects and art historians of the Institute of Building and Architecture, the Institute of Conservation of Ancient Monuments and the Vilnius Civil Engineering Institute. Cooperative works, monographs and studies dealing with Lithuanian folk architecture, the history of Lithuanian architecture (Feliksas Bielinškis, Eduardas Budreika, Klemensas Čerbulėnas, Antanas Spelskis, Kazys Šešelgis, and Antanas Tauras), and architecture abroad (Jonas Minkevičius) have been published.

Problems of the fine arts are mainly analysed by the art historians of the Art Institute and the Department of Art History at the Institute of History. Several authors shared the work of writing a comprehensive study on 20th-century Lithuanian art. Monographs and studies have been published on Lithuanian artists by Stasys Budrys, Vladas Drėma, Pranas Gudynas, Ingrida Korsakaitė, Irena Kostkevičiūtė, Nijolė Tumėnienė, Jonas Umbrasas, and Zita Žemaitytė; on the genres and branches of Lithuanian art, by Stasys Budrys, Antanas Gedminas, Ingrida Korsakaitė, and Augustinas Savickas; on the activities of art institutions and societies and other problems of art history, by Tadas Adomonis, Paulius Galaunė, Leonas Jasiulis, Pranė Svičiulienė, Jonas Umbrasas, and Apolonija Valiuškevičiūtė; and on art abroad, by Lionginas Šepetys.

Lithuanian music is the subject of studies by the musicologists of the State Conservatoire of the Lithuanian SSR. The development of professional music has been reviewed in the works of Juozas Gaudrimas and other musicologists. Studies of Lithuanian folk music (Jadvyga Čiurlionytė, Genovaitė Četkauskaitė, and Zenonas Slaviūnas), monog-

raphs on professional music and musicians (Algirdas Ambrasas, Juozas Gaudrimas, Vytautas Landsbergis, and Ona Narbutienė), other nations' music (Kazys Jasinskas and Adeodatas Tauragis), and the theory of music (J. Antanavičius, Julius Juzeliūnas) have been published.

Theatrical matters are being investigated mainly by theatre critics at the Institute of History and the State Conservatoire. The evolution of Lithuanian theatre in 1918—29 and 1940—56 has been treated in a cooperative work prepared by the Institute of History; a number of monographs and studies have been published on Lithuanian drama theatre, actors and directors (Irena Aleksaitė, Aleksandras Guobys, Vytautas Maknys, Markas Petuchauskas, and Antanas Vengris), on musical theatre and choreography (Juozas Lingys, Vytautas Mažeika, Kazys Poškaitis, and Aliodija Ruzgaitė), and on cinema (Marijana Malcienė).

The late 1960s saw the beginning of extensive research into the problems of *education* (the Institute of Educational Research and the Vilnius and Šiauliai pedagogical institutes). Studies are under way of various aspects of didactics (Vladas Rajeckas and Juozas Vaitkevičius), teaching methods (Juozas Budzinskis, Bronius Dobrovolskis, Leonas Gedvilas, Regina Norkevičienė, and Vytautas Šernas), primary education (Bronius Balčytis, Marija Gylienė, and Laimutė Jakubauskienė), career guidance (Leonas Jovaiša), manual training (Jonas Jasaitis and Viktoras Mikėnas), communist education (Vanda Aramavičiūtė and Bronius Bitinas), adult education (Alma Gudonytė), defectology (Vytautas Karvelis and Jonas Laužikas), and the history of pedagogics and education (Magdalena Karčiauskienė, Marija Lukšienė, and Kazys Žukauskas).

Scientific ties of the Lithuanian SSR. The scholars of the Lithuanian SSR maintain ties with scientific institutions in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Riga, Tallinn, Minsk, Novosibirsk and other USSR's cities. The Institute of Phys-

ics coordinates research in the USSR on problems of the quantum theory of atoms and their spectra; the Institute of Semiconductor Physics is the country's foremost scientific organization for work on hot electrons and kinetic phenomena in semiconductors; the Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology directs the country's work on rust protection of metals. The Institute of Geology coordinates geological research in the Baltic republics. Academic institutes in the humanities and the University of Vilnius take part in all-Union research on problems of history, philosophy, economics, literary theory, linguistics and other fields.

The Lithuanian SSR has developed international scientific ties in a number of areas — for example, with the electrochemists of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary (theory of electrodeposition of metals and alloys), with the scientists of the Academy of Sciences of Czechoslovakia (automatic control), the Białystok Polytechnic Institute (Poland), and the University of Dresden (problems of automated design, power systems, purification of industrial waste water, organic compounds, and instrumentation), and scientists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia (problems of raising cattle productivity). In 1973, 1977, and 1981 Vilnius was the venue of international conferences on probability theory and mathematical statistics.

PUBLISHING

Books in Soviet Lithuania are mainly published by the state publishing houses Mintis (Thought), Mokslas (Science), Šviesa (Light), and Vaga (Furrow), which are under the State Committee on Publishing, Printing, and the Book Trade of the Lithuanian SSR. Books and pamphlets are also published by some organizations, industrial enterprises, scientific and cultural institutions. Books for the blind are produced by the Society of the Blind of the Lithuanian SSR (its publishing house was established in 1963). Approximately 1,500—1,900 books and pamphlets are printed annually in 16—18 million copies (the average number of copies of each book is 9—11 thousand); also 180—400 dissertation synopses, 500—800 prints of the fine arts and about 30 printed music sheets. The year of 1983 saw the publication of 2,439 books and pamphlets (20 million copies), of which 1,832 were in Lithuanian (17.5 million copies) and 400 in Russian (2 million copies).

Historical background. Book printing was introduced in Lithuania in the early 16th century. The first book printed in Lithuania (also in the territory of the USSR) was *Malaya podorozhnaya knizhitsa* (A Small Travel Guide) published in 1522 by Pranciškus Skorina in Old Church Slavonic (similar to spoken Byelorussian). With the expansion of the Reformation, books in

Production of books and pamphlets (1940—83)

	Number of titles	Number of copies	Average number of copies	Average volume of a book, in sheets
1940 2nd half-year	387	3,777,800	9,800	3.1
1941 1st half-year	680	4,187,500	6,200	3.8
1945	228	3,244,100	14,200	4.3
1950	1,073	8,144,400	7,600	8.3
1955	1,852	10,475,900	5,700	8.3
1960	2,206	13,831,600	6,300	8.3
1965	2,161	14,753,900	6,800	7.2
1970	2,186	14,612,100	6,700	9.8
1975	1,875	16,394,000	8,700	10.1
1980	1,672	16,717,000	9,900	...
1983	2,439	20,000,000	8,820	10.7

Lithuanian appeared in the Duchy of Prussia (Königsberg). The first book to be printed in Lithuanian was *Catechismus prasty szadei* of Martynas Mažvydas, a Protestant catechism (1547). These books were distributed also in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Attempting to counter the Reformation, the Catholic Church began to publish books, too. The catechism of Jokūbas Ledesma translated from Polish by Mikalojus Daukša and published in Vilnius in 1595 is the earliest extant Lithuanian book to be printed in Lithuania. In the feudal era Lithuanian books were basically of religious content (Roman Catholic, Evangelical Lutheran, and Evangelical Reformist).

In the 16th and 17th centuries, the major publishing houses and printing shops in Vilnius were owned by the Mamoničiai (1574—1624), Mikalojus Kristupas Radvila (1576—86), Danielius Lenčickis (1576—1600), Jonas Karcanas and Juozas Karcanas (1580—1620), the University of Vilnius (interruptedly from 1586 to 1805), Jokūbas Morkūnas, etc. The Catholic and Russian Orthodox monasteries had their own printing presses. Books were printed in a number of European languages, also in Hebrew, Arabic, and other languages. Several dozens of books appeared every year (very few in Lithuanian).

By the mid-19th century the old monastery printing shops, a number of private ones, and those of the University of Vilnius ceased to function or were closed down by the tsarist authorities. New private and state-owned printing shops appeared instead. In 1805, in the territory of the present-day Lithuanian SSR, there were five printing shops, 11 in 1830, and 15 in 1860. In the period between 1547 and 1861, 1,379 publications in Lithuanian were brought out (25 in the 16th century, 61 in the 17th, 407 in the 18th, 886 in the 19th), of which 615 appeared in Vilnius and 402 in Königsberg. In the 16th century, books were printed in editions seldom exceeding 500 copies; in the following centuries — up to one or two thousand,

and in exceptionally rare cases — more than ten thousand. The quality of printing and graphic design rivalled that of the books printed in other European countries.

In the period between 1864 and 1904, Lithuanian books and periodicals were printed in Germany (Lithuania Minor), the USA and illegally distributed in Lithuania. About 3,000 Lithuanian books were published during this period. With the lifting of the ban on the Lithuanian press in 1904, several publishing houses and printing presses were established in Vilnius and Kaunas. In Vilnius, Lithuanian books were published by the Aušra and Šviesa companies, by the private publishing houses of Martynas Kukta, Juozapas Zavadskis (Zawadski), Petras Vileišis, Abelis Sirkinas, also by the bookshop of Marija Šlapelienė; in Kaunas, by the publishing house and the printing shop of Saliamonas Banaitis. In the period between 1905 and 1917, about 6,000 Lithuanian books appeared (of which 2,500 were published in Lithuania, the rest in Lithuania Minor and the USA).

During the years of Lithuanian bourgeois rule, books in Lithuania were published by the Commission for Book Publishing under the Ministry of Education; by the University of Kaunas and the publishing companies Švyturys, Varpas, Dirva, Kultūra, Vaiva, the Society of St. Kazimieras; by the publishing houses Sakalas, Spaudos Fondas, and Universitetas; by some bookshops (for example, the Teachers' Bookshop), various organizations, and privately. Book editions were not large, as the demand for books was not great: prose books were usually published in 2,000 to 3,000 copies, poetry books in 500 to 700 copies. For this reason publishing houses were not economically secure and resorted to publishing trashy novels and adventure books. In 1918—40, about 20,000 Lithuanian books were published in Lithuania. Books appeared in other languages (Polish, Russian, German, Yiddish). A number of books in Lithuanian were published in the USA, Germany, the USSR, and other countries.

Books of socialist content in Lithuanian appeared first at the end of the 19th century in the USA and Germany. The early 20th century saw the publication of the works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. In 1919—40, Marxist literature in Lithuanian was printed mostly abroad (the USSR, Germany, the USA). In Lithuania, this kind of literature was published by the legal publishing houses of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania Šviesa (1921—23) and Vilnis (1926). In 1918—40, on the initiative of the CPL, 1,114 books and pamphlets appeared in different languages.

In 1940, with the reestablishment of Soviet power in Lithuania, publishing houses were nationalized, and the State Publishing House of the Lithuanian SSR was established in Kaunas. Enormous editions of Lithuanian books began to serve the needs of socialist society and people's culture. When Lithuania was occupied by Hitler's troops, the same publishing house functioned in Moscow (1942—44). During the evacuation period it published more than 160 books.

After the liberation of Soviet Lithuania book publishing was concentrated in state publishing houses which from 1944 were under the Board of Publishing and Printing of the Council of People's Commissars of the Lithuanian SSR. In 1944, the publishing house of trade unions was established (it functioned till 1961). In 1945, four publishing houses were established: for political literature (since 1964, Mintis), for fiction (since 1964, Vaga), for pedagogical literature (since 1964, Šviesa), and for encyclopedias, dictionaries, and scientific literature (in 1949, it was merged with the publishing house for political literature; since 1975, Moksas). Since 1982, encyclopedias and reference books have been published by the Chief Editorial Board of Encyclopedias (Encyclopedia Publishers). In 1985 the Vyturys Publishers (books for children and youth) was established.

In 1953—63, publishing was under the Ministry of Culture and from 1963 under the State Press Committee of the

Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR. (From 1972 it is called the State Committee on Publishing, Printing, and the Book Trade.)

In 1940—83, 67,503 books and pamphlets in 521 million copies were brought out (for more detailed statistics on book publishing in 1940—83 see the table on page 296).

In subject matter books in the Soviet years have undergone a radical change. Major works of Marxism-Leninism have become available for the Lithuanian reader; the publication of the complete works by V. Lenin is under way (1976—84; 24 volumes). Quite a number of books on the history of the CPSU and CPL, as well as on the theoretical and practical questions of socialism and communism, have been published.

With the publication of scientific works enormously expanded, many fundamental works on Lithuania's history, nature, geography, the economy, Lithuanian language, literature, and folk arts have appeared. In 1940—83, 8,015 books of imaginative literature were published in 139 million copies, of which 3,633 were original books (63 million copies); among them are complete or selected works of Lithuanian classics and progressive writers of the pre-Soviet period. Books of Lithuanian writers were also published in other languages (Russian, Polish, etc.).

Numerous Lithuanian translations of books by foreign authors, and especially authors of Soviet people's were systematically printed. Fiction books were published in average editions of 10 to 15 thousand copies and the most popular of them in editions of 25 to 30 thousand copies. This period also saw issued a considerable number of original and translated textbooks for students of both higher and secondary schools, their editions being 10—12 times larger than those in the pre-Soviet period.

In Soviet years the quality of publishing and printing was greatly improved. Lithuanian books were awarded prizes at the all-Union and international exhibitions.

PERIODICALS

The periodical press in Soviet Lithuania is published by state and party bodies, also by public, scientific and creative organizations. A number of newspapers and magazines are published by the Periodika (Periodicals) Press Amalgamation. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has a publishing house too. Publication of periodicals is directed by editorial boards. Current information is provided by the Lithuanian Telegraph Agency (ELTA). Some periodicals (republic-level and city dailies) have their own correspondents and also use the information distributed by the USSR central news agencies, TASS and APN.

The total number of periodical publications in Soviet Lithuania amounts to 256 (1983, excluding serial topical publications and calendars; statistically, editions of the same periodical in different languages are considered separate publications). The total single-issue circulation is 4,990,000 (i. e. about 141 copies per 100 inhabitants).

Newspapers. In late 1983, there were 130 newspapers (105 titles) with a total single-issue circulation of 2,230,000: 102 published in Lithuanian (1,970,000 copies), 24 in Russian (210,000 copies), and four in Polish (50,000 copies); there were 12 dailies, 56 appearing two or three times a week, 53 weeklies, nine newspapers were issued three times a week; 11 newspapers were republic-level, seven were of town significance, 52 were raion newspapers, and

60 were owned by individual industrial enterprises, offices, institutions.

The republic-level (national) newspapers are as follows: in Lithuanian — *Tiesa* (Truth, from 1917), *Komjaunimo tiesa* (Komsomol Truth, from 1919; under the present-day title from 1940; *Komsomolskaya pravda* is the Russian edition of *Komjaunimo tiesa*, published under its present-day title from 1955), *Valstiečių laikraštis* (Peasant Newspaper, from 1940), *Literatūra ir menas* (Literature and Art, from 1946; in 1942—46 as a supplement to the newspaper *Tarybų Lietuva* [Soviet Lithuania]), *Lietuvos pionierius* (Lithuanian Pioneer, from 1946), *Tarybinis mokytojas* (Soviet Teacher, from 1953), *Sportas* (Sports, from 1956), *Gimtasis kraštas* (Native Land, from 1967); in Russian — *Sovetskaya Litva* (Soviet Lithuania, from 1940; under the present-day title from 1944); in Polish — *Czerwony Sztandar* (Red Banner, from 1953).

Magazines. In late 1983, there were 32 magazines with a total annual circulation of 25,880,000 copies: 23 in Lithuanian (24,970,000 copies), eight in Russian (410,000 copies), and one in Polish (50 000 copies); according to their frequency of issue there were 20 monthlies, four biweeklies, four bimonthlies, and two quarterlies.

The major and most popular magazines are *Komunistas* (Communist, from 1918) and its Russian edition *Kommunist*, *Žemės ūkis* (Farming, from 1925), *Šluota* (Broom, from 1934), *Genys*

Periodical publications: number and circulation (1946—83)

	Number			One-issue circulation		
	newspapers	magazines	bulletins and other informational publications	newspapers	magazines	bulletins and other informational publications
1946	40	5	4	478,000	31,000	30,000
1950	93	9	8	595,000	85,000	24,000
1955	124	13	16	623,000	158,000	53,000
1960	114	22	26	1,087,000	483,000	157,000
1965	82	24	21	1,334,000	771,000	179,000
1970	91	29	49	2,109,000	1,471,000	465,000
1975	109	30	105	1,990,000	1,703,000	886,000
1980	124	32	92	2,121,000
1983	130	32	94	2,230,000	1,894,000	866,000

(Wood-pecker, from 1940), *Pergalė* (Victory, from 1942), *Jaunimo gretos* (Ranks of Youth, from 1944), *Laikas ir įvykiai* (Time and Events, from 1945; under the present-day title from 1970; also its Russian edition *Sobytiya i vremia*), *Tarybinė mokykla* (Soviet School, from 1945), *Svyturys* (Beacon, from 1949), *Tarybinė moteris* (Soviet Woman, from 1952; also its Polish edition *Kobieta radziecka*), *Sveikatos apsauga* (Health Service, from 1956), *Mokslas ir gyvenimas* (Science and Life, from 1957), *Liaudies ūkis* (National Economy, from 1958), *Moksleivis* (Schoolmate, from 1958), *Mokslas ir technika* (Science and Technology, from 1959), *Mūsų sodai* (Our Orchards, from 1959), *Mūsų gamta* (Our Nature, from 1964), *Kultūros barai* (Domains of Culture, from 1965), *Nemunas* (Nemunas, from 1967); in Russian — *Russkii yazyk v shkole* (The Russian Language at School, from 1977), *Litva literaturnaya* (Literature in Lithuania, from 1978); scientific journals — *Lietuvos TSR mokslų akademijos darbai* (Works of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR, 3 series; from 1955), *Lietuvos fizikos rinkinys* (Lithuanian Collection of Papers in Physics, from 1961), *Lietuvos matematikos rinkinys* (Lithuanian Collection of Papers in Mathematics, from 1961).

Bulletins. The year 1983 saw the publication of 94 bulletins and other informational periodicals, with a total annual circulation of 17,090,000 copies: 68 in Lithuanian (16,100,000 copies), 22 in Russian (980,000 copies), four in English, German, and French, and Esperanto (10,000 copies). Some of the bulletins are periodicals proper, the others are serial topical publications. There are periodical publications similar to magazines: *Bibliotekų darbas* (Work of Libraries), *Buitis* (Everyday Life), *Darbas ir poilsis* (Work and Recreation), *Kooperatininkas* (The Cooperator), *Kinas* (Cinema), *Socialistinė teisė* (Socialist Law), *Šeima* (Family); similar to newspapers: *Kalba Vilnius* (Vilnius Calling, a weekly), *Savaitės ekranas* (The Screen Weekly); collec-

tions of official documents, bibliographical indexes and reference periodicals: *Lietuvos TSR Aukščiausiosios Tarybos ir Vyriausybės žinios* (The LSSR Supreme Soviet and Government Bulletin), *Spaudos metraštis* (Press Chronicle), *Tarybų Lietuvos visuomenės mokslai* (Social Sciences in Lithuania).

Besides, there are some serial topical collections of papers: *Dailė* (Fine Arts), *Kalbos kultūra* (Language Culture), *Literatūros panorama* (Panorama of Literature), about 73 serial collections of scientific papers (see the table on pages 302—303).

Historical background. The first newspapers in Lithuania were published in Polish: *Kurier Litewski* (Lithuanian Courier; 1760—63, with supplements), *Kurier Litewski* (1796—1840; also its Russian edition *Litovskii vestnik*, 1834—40), *Gazety Wileńskie* (Vilnius Gazettes, 1764—91). In the 19th century newspapers and magazines in the territory of present-day Lithuania were published in Russian, Polish, German, Hebrew, Yiddish, etc.

The 19th century also saw the first Lithuanian periodicals. Published in Prussia, the USA, and Great Britain, they were for the Lithuanians living in Lithuania Minor and for Lithuanian émigrés. *Nusidavimai dievo karalystėje* (Happenings in God's Kingdom, 1823—24), a religious publication, and *Keleivis* (Traveller, 1849—1910), a pro-German weekly, were published in Königsberg. Among the newspapers published in the USA were *Gazietą lietuviška* (Lithuanian Gazette, 1879—80) and *Unija* (Union, 1884—85; both in New York, N. Y.), *Lietuviškas balsas* (The Lithuanian Voice, 1885—89; in New York and Shenandoah, Penn.), *Vienybė lietuvininkų* (The Unity of the Lithuanians, 1886—1920; in Plymouth, Penn., and New York, N. Y.), *Saulė* (The Sun, 1888—1959; in Mahanoy City, Penn.), *Lietuva* (Lithuania, 1892—1920; in Chicago, Ill.), *Pensilvanijos darbininkas* (Pennsylvania's Worker, 1896—98; in Shenandoah, Penn., since 1897 *Darbininkas*), and

Ateitis (The Future; 1900—01, Pittsburgh). Among the magazines of those years were *Apšvieta* (Light, 1892—93; published in Tilsit, now Sovetsk in Kaliningradskaya Oblast of the RSFSR), *Nauja gadynė* (New Times, 1894—96; in Shenandoah and Scranton, Penn.), *Dirva* (The Field, 1898—1906; in 1903—04 *Dirva-Žinynas*, a reference book for Lithuania). Among the newspapers published in Great Britain were *Vaidelytė* (1899, in Glasgow), *Tėvynės sargas* (Guardsmen of the Motherland, 1900; in London), and *Laikas* (The Time, 1905—06; in Belshille). In 1864 in Augustavas Guberniya of the Russian Empire the newspaper *Žinia apie lenkų vainą su maskoliais* (News of the Polish War against Muscovites) was issued by the participants of the Uprising of 1863—64. A religious weekly, *Lietuvinkų prietelis* (Lithuanians' Friend, 1849, Klaipėda), the weekly *Lietuvinkų paslas* (Lithuanians' Courier; 1863—64, Silutė) and *Lietuviška ceitunga* (Lithuanian Newspaper; 1877—1939, Klaipėda) were published in the Klaipėda territory then under Prussia.

By the end of the 19th century, in the wake of the expanding national liberation movement, the printing of Lithuanian periodicals meant for the population of Grand Lithuania, then part of Russia, began in Germany. The first such periodicals were issued by the Lithuanian liberal bourgeois intelligentsia: the magazines *Aušra* (Dawn, 1883—86), *Varpas* (The Bell, 1889—1905), the newspaper *Ūkininkas* (Farmer, 1890—1905), the clerical newspaper *Žemaičių ir Lietuvos apžvalga* (Review of Žemaičiai and Lietuva, 1889—96), and the magazine *Tėvynės sargas* (Guardsmen of the Motherland, 1896—1904 and 1917—26). The newspapers *Lietuvos darbininkas* (Lithuanian Worker, 1896—99, and *Robotnik Litewski*, its Polish edition) and *Aidas Lietuvos darbininkų gyvenimo* (Echo of Lithuanian Workers' Life, 1899) and the magazine *Darbininkų balsas* (Workers' Voice, 1901—06) were the first periodicals issued by Lithuanian So-

cial Democrats. In the period between 1865 and 1904, there appeared 120 Lithuanian periodicals. All of them were distributed in Grand Lithuania illegally, since the printing of Lithuanian books and periodicals in the Latin alphabet was banned in the Russian Empire in 1864—1904.

After the lifting of the ban in 1904 Lithuanian periodicals began to appear in the Russian Empire too: the bourgeois weekly *Lietuvių laikraštis* (Lithuanian Newspaper; 1904—06, St. Petersburg), and the liberal daily *Vilniaus žinios* (Vilnius News; 1904—09, Vilnius). Clergy, liberals, and a political grouping of nationalists (then in the process of formation) had their own periodicals. Lithuanian newspapers were also printed in other towns of the Russian Empire (Riga, Voronezh).

The Social Democratic press, especially the revolutionary press, was persecuted. Therefore the periodicals of Lithuania's Social Democrats were short-lived or, as before, were published outside the Russian Empire, e. g., the magazine *Darbininkas* (Worker; 1905—06, in Bitėnai and Tilsit) in Germany, the newspaper *Socialdemokratas* (Social Democrat, 1915—16) in Great Britain. The *Pravda*-orientated *Vilnis* (Wave; 1913—14 and again in 1917, Riga) and the pro-Bolshevik *Tiesa* (Truth; 1917, Petrograd) were major revolutionary Social Democratic Lithuanian papers published in Russia in this period. In addition, some Social Democratic weeklies were published in Vilnius, e. g., *Naujoji gadynė* (The New Era, 1906—07), *Skardas* (Echo, 1907), also the magazine *Žarija* (Embers, 1907—08).

In this particular period, along with sociopolitical periodicals, there also appeared special periodical publications for the readers of different interest groups: *Lietuvių tauta* (The Lithuanian Nation, 1907—36), a scholarly serial publication; topical periodicals on music, theatre, and the fine arts including the first literary magazine *Vaivorykštė* (Rainbow, 1913—14) and magazines

Scientific serial publications (year of the first issue in brackets)

Social sciences

- Architektūros paminklai* (1970; Architectural Monuments)
Baltistica (1965; Baltistica)
Ekonomika (1960; Economics)
Istorija (1958; History)
Iš lietuvių kultūros istorijos (1958; From the History of Lithuanian Culture)
Iš mokslų istorijos Lietuvoje (1960; From the History of Sciences and Scholarship in Lithuania)
Jaunųjų istorikų darbai (1976; Young Historians' Works)
Kalbotyra (1958; Linguistics)
Knygotyra (1961; Book Science)
Kraštotyra (1963; Regional Studies)
Kūno kultūra (1968; Physical Education)
Lietuvių kalbotyros klausimai (1957; Problems of Lithuanian Linguistics)
Lietuvių aklyjų draugijos metraštis (1967; Yearbook of the Lithuanian Society of the Blind)
Lietuvos istorijos metraštis (1971; Yearbook of Lithuanian History)
Lietuvos TSR architektūros klausimai (1960; Problems of Architecture in the Lithuanian SSR)
Lietuvos TSR urbanistikos paminklai (1978; Monuments of Urban Planning in the Lithuanian SSR)
Lietuvos žemės ūkio ekonomikos mokslinio tyrimo instituto darbai (1965; Works of the Lithuanian Institute of Agricultural Economics)
Literatūra (1958; Literature)
Literatūra ir kalba (1947; Literature and Language)
LKP istorijos klausimai (1959; Problems of the History of the Communist Party of Lithuania)
Menotyra (1967; Art Reviews)
Modelirovaniye ekonomicheskikh system (1969; Modelling of Economic Systems, in Russian)
Mokymo ir auklėjimo klausimai (1968; Problems of Teaching and Education)
Mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys. Žemės ūkio ekonomikos institutas.
(Collection of Scientific Papers. A publication of the Lithuanian Institute of Agricultural Economics)
Pedagogika ir psichologija (1962; Pedagogy and Psychology)
Problemos (1968; Problems)
Teisė (1957; Law)
Žurnalistika (1973; Journalism)

Natural sciences and technology

- Acta entomologica Lituanica* (1970; Acta entomologica Lituanica)
Acta parasitologica Lituanica (1958; Acta parasitologica Lituanica)
Atmosferos apsauga nuo užteršimų (1974; Protection of the Atmosphere against Pollution)
Atmosferos fizika (1973; Meteorological Physics)
Automatika ir skaičiavimo technika (1969; Automatics and Computing Technology)
Baltica (1963; Baltica)
Biologija (1961; Biology)
Chemija ir cheminė technologija (1961; Chemistry and Chemical Engineering)
Darbai. Lietuvos geologijos mokslinio tyrimo institutas (1965; Works of the Lithuanian Institute of Geology)
Darbai. Lietuvos tekstilės pramonės mokslinio tyrimo institutas (1971; Works of the Lithuanian Institute of Textile Industry)
Darbai. Sąjunginio sviesto ir sūrių pramonės mokslinio tyrimo instituto Lietuvos filialas (1964; Works of the Lithuanian Branch of the All-Union Institute of the Butter and Cheese Industry)

Diferencialinės lygtys ir jų taikymas (1971; Differential Equations)
Ekologija ptic Litovskoi SSR (1976; Ecology of Birds in the Lithuanian SSR)
Elektronai puslaidininkiuose (1978; Electrons in Semiconductors)
Elektrotechnika (1966; Electrical Engineering)
Gelžbetoninės konstrukcijos (1967; Ferroconcrete Constructions)
Geodezijos darbai (1963; Geodetic Works)
Geografija ir geologija (1962; Geography and Geology)
Geografinis metraštis (1958; Geographical Yearbook)
Hidrometeorologiniai straipsniai (1968; Hydrometeorological Works)
Lietuvos aklyjų draugijos mokslo darbai (1977; Scientific Papers of the Lithuanian Society of the Blind)
Lietuvos Darbo raudonosios vėliavos ordino žemdirbystės mokslinio tyrimo instituto darbai (1954; Works of the Lithuanian Institute of Agriculture)
Lietuvos Darbo raudonosios vėliavos ordino žemės ūkio akademijos mokslo darbai (1953; Works of the Lithuanian Agricultural Academy)
Lietuvos gyvulininkystės mokslinio tyrimo instituto darbai (1954; Works of the Lithuanian Institute of Livestock Raising)
Lietuvos hidrotechnikos ir melioracijos mokslinio tyrimo instituto darbai (1955; Works of the Research Institute of Hydrological Engineering and Reclamation)
Lietuvos informatikų darbai (1970; Works on Information Science in Lithuania)
Lietuvos mechanikos rinkinys (1967; Lithuanian Collection of Papers on Mechanics)
Lietuvos miškų ūkio mokslinio tyrimo instituto darbai (1956; Works of the Lithuanian Institute of Forestry)
Lietuvos staklininkystė (1969; Machine-tool Building in Lithuania)
Lietuvos TSR stomatologų darbai (1962; Stomatology Papers of the Lithuanian SSR)
Lietuvos veterinarijos akademijos mokslo darbai (1952; Works of the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy)
Lietuvos veterinarijos mokslinio tyrimo instituto darbai (1964; Works of the Lithuanian Institute of Veterinary Medicine)
Lietuvos žemės ūkio mechanizacijos ir elektrifikacijos mokslinio tyrimo instituto darbai (1969; Works of the Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture)
Matematiniai metodai socialiniuose moksluose (1972; Mathematical Methods in Social Sciences)
Mechaninė technologija (1968; Mechanical Technology)
Medicina (1962; Medicine)
Mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys. Žemdirbystės institutas (1958; Collection of Papers. Lithuanian Institute of Agriculture)
Optimalių sprendimų teorija (1975; Theory of Optimal Solutions)
Planavimo ir valdymo procesų automatizavimas (1973; Automation of Planning and Management Processes)
Proizvodstvo i primeneniye mikrobykh fermentnykh preparatov (1974; Production and Application of Microbic Enzyme Preparations, in Russian)
Radioelektronika (1966; Radioelectronics)
Sbornik rabot. Pabaltijo zoninė paukštinkystės bandymų stotis (1972; Collection of works. Regional Experimental Station of Poultry Farming, in Russian)
Sbornik trudov. Mokslinio tyrimo institutas „Termoizoliacija“ (1964; Collection of Papers. All-Union Thermal Insulation Institute)
Statyba ir architektūra (1962; Construction and Architecture)
Statistinės valdymo problemos (1971; Statistical Problems of Management)
Siluminė fizika (1968; Thermal Physics)
Techninė kibernetika (1974; Technical Cybernetics)
Tekstilės ir odos technologija (1969; Textile and Leather Technology)
Tikimybių teorijos ir matematinės statistikos taikymas (1971; Application of Probability Theory and Mathematical Statistics)
Trudy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimentalnoi i klinicheskoi mediciny (1948; Works of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine)
Ultragarsas (1969; Ultrasound)
Vabzdžių chemorepcija (1971; Chemoreception in Insects)
Vibrotechnika (1967; Vibrotechnology)

for children and teenagers. The development of the Lithuanian press was inhibited by World War I: during the initial period of German occupation *Dabartis* (The Present-day, 1915—18) was the only Lithuanian newspaper in the country. The total number of Lithuanian periodicals published in the period between 1905 and 1917 amounted to 200. The first Byelorussian newspapers to be published in Vilnius were *Nasha dolia* (Our Lot, 1906) and *Nasha niva* (Our Field, 1906—15).

The years 1918 and 1919 saw the publication of the first Soviet Lithuanian magazine *Lietuvos reikalų komissariato žinios* (News of the Commissariat on Lithuanian Affairs; 1918, Voronezh) and the newspapers published in Vilnius by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: *Komunistas* (in Lithuanian; at the beginning published as a weekly of the Lithuanian Sections of the Russian Communist Party [Bolshevik] in Voronezh), *Komunist* (a daily in Russian with a supplement, *Krasnaya molodezh* "Red Youth"), *Komunist* (in Yiddish), *Komunista* (in Polish); *Liaudies ūkis* (National Economy, 1919), a magazine published by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture; *Švietimo reikalai* (Education Affairs, 1919), an educational magazine published by the People's Commissariat on Education; the newspaper *Pochodnia* (Torch, 1919; in Polish).

In 1919—40, Kaunas was the centre of the Lithuanian press. During this period, the press differentiated ideologically and politically undergoing further professional and topical specialization. For almost the whole period of the national bourgeois regime, the press was under military censorship; hence, the great variety of ideological trends of periodicals and their instability.

Lietuva (Lithuania, 1919—28) and *Lietuvos aidas* (Lithuanian Echo, 1917—18; government's newspaper in 1928—40) were two official dailies of Lithuania's bourgeois governments. Periodicals of the military were also of pro-

government orientation. According to the number and circulation of periodicals, the leading position belonged to the clerical press, which was usually under the influence of the Christian Democrats: the dailies *Laisvė* (Freedom, 1919—23), *Rytas* (Morning, 1923—36), *XX amžius* (20th Century, 1936—40), the weeklies *Ūkininkas* (Farmer, 1918—40), *Darbininkas* (Worker, 1919—40), the magazines *Lietuvos mokykla* (Lithuanian School, 1918—40), *Židinyš* (Hearth, 1924—40), *Naujoji romuva* (The New Romuva, 1931—40). After the fascist coup d'état of December 17, 1926, the profascist press of the Tautininkai Party gained ground. In addition to the newspaper *Lietuvos aidas* (Lithuanian Echo) and the magazine *Vairas* (Rudder; 1914—15, 1923—24, 1929—40), the party controlled the magazines *Jaunoji karta* (Young Generation, 1928—40) and *Akademikas* (Academician, 1933—39). Both clerical and profascist press, in effect, supported the reactionary regime, propagated fascism, religious Weltanschauung, nationalism and fought against the revolutionary movement and socialism. Both trends also dominated in the provincial press.

The liberal press, which was influential enough, was represented by the newspapers *Lietuvos žinios* (Lithuanian News, 1909—15 and 1922—40), *Lietuvos ūkininkas* (Lithuanian Farmer, 1905—15 and 1918—40) and the magazine *Varpas* (The Bell, 1913—40, with interruptions). The magazine *Aušrinė* (Morning Star, 1910—33, with interruptions), whose editorial line, originally liberal and democratic, from 1925 became the organ of the Socialist Revolutionaries. The Social Democratic trend was represented by the weekly *Socialdemokratas* (Social Democrat, 1919—33), which was actually dominated by the right-wingers. After the 1926 coup d'état the press of the liberals, the Socialist Revolutionaries of Lithuania, and the Social Democrats of Lithuania was in opposition with the fascist regime; nevertheless, it adhered to anti-

Communist policy, hindered the revolutionary movement, and split the antifascist forces.

In this period, there was also a number of informational periodicals and the yellow press, which were not directly involved in the confrontations of political parties. Bourgeois periodicals were also published in Russian, Polish, German, Yiddish, and Hebrew. A number of professional societies published specialized periodicals, among them the magazines *Medicina* (Medicine, 1920—40), *Lietuvos ūkis* (Lithuania's Economy, 1921—28), *Teisė* (Law, 1922—40), *Veterinarija ir zootechnika* (Veterinary Science and Zootechnics, 1924—40), *Žemės ūkis* (Agriculture, 1925—40), *Bibliografijos žinios* (Bibliographic News, 1928—43), *Technika ir ūkis* (Technology and Economy, 1929—40), *Tautos ūkis* (National Economy, 1930—40), *Fiziškas auklėjimas* (Physical Education, 1931—40), *Gimtoji kalba* (Mother Tongue, 1933—41), *Gimtasis kraštas* (Native Land, 1934—43), *Ekonomika* (Economics, 1935—40), *Gamta* (Nature, 1936—40). Literary and art periodicals were short-lived. Out of 30 periodical publications only four lasted for more than two years: the magazines *Keturi vėjai* (Four Winds, 1924—28), *7 meno dienos* (Seven Art Days, 1927—34), and *Muzikos barai* (The Domains of Music; 1931—33, 1938—40) and the newspaper *Literatūros naujienos* (Literary News, 1934—38). Among the more significant literary and art magazines were *Skaitymai* (Readings, 1920—23), *Gairės* (Landmarks, 1923—24), *Pradai ir žygiai* (Undertakings and Deeds, 1926—27), and *Dienovidis* (Midday, 1938—40). Almost all scientific periodicals were published by the University of Kaunas; their circulation was small.

In the 1930s, the ideological and political struggle became more evident in the topical press, especially among literary periodicals. Under the influence of the revolutionary movement and the Communist Party of Lithuania, some oppositional publications joined the

left wing and new ones emerged. The revolutionary underground and left-wing legal periodicals formed the progressive antifascist trend, which included the newspapers *Raudonoji pagalba* (Red Help; 1927, 1932—36), *Antifašistas* (The Antifascist, 1936—37), *Į pagalbą* (Help!, 1937—40), *Už liaudies teises* (For People's Rights, 1939—40), and the magazines *Trečias frontas* (The Third Front, 1930—31), *Literatūra* (Literature, 1936), *Mūsų jaunimas* (Our Youth, 1936—40), *Mokykla ir gyvenimas* (School and Life, 1920—41), *Mokykla ir visuomenė* (School and Society, 1933—36). The magazine *Kultūra* (Culture, 1923—41) also gravitated toward antifascism, as did the free-thinkers' newspaper *Laisvoji mintis* (Free Thought, 1933—41).

Major legal communist periodical publications in Lithuania (1919—40)

Arbeiter Zeitung (1924—27; Workers' Paper, in German)
Arbeter Lebn (1926; Workers' Life, in Yiddish)
Darbininkų atstovas (1921—22; Workers' Representative)
Darbininkų atstovas (1926; Workers' Representative)
Darbininkų gyvenimas (1919—20; Workers' Life)
Darbininkų žodis (1920—21; Workers' Word)
Kaimo žodis (1924; Countryside Word)
Kaimo žodis (1926; Countryside Word)
Mūsų balsas (1926; Our Voice)
Mūsų skardas (1926; Our Echo)
Mūsų žodis (1920; Our Word)
Nasza Prawda (1923—24; Our Truth, in Polish)
Naujoji gadynė (1923; New Era)
Ovnt-blat (1938—40; Evening Paper, in Yiddish)
Pochodnia (1920—21; Torch, in Polish)
Profesjonų vienybė (1926; Unity of Trade Unions)
Skardas (1926; Echo)
Valstiečių žodis (1925; Peasants' Word)
Vilnis (1921; Wave)
Vilnis (1926; Wave)
Žaibas (1931; Lightning)
Žarija (1922; Embers)

During the whole period of bourgeois rule in Lithuania the Communist press (mostly underground) was the most consistent defender of the working people's interests. Between 1919 and 1940, the Communist Party of Lithuania published 340 newspapers and magazines under various titles and in different languages, both in Lithuania and abroad. The press helped Lithuanian Communists to educate working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, internationalism, and socialist patriotism. Newspapers and magazines were printed in legal and underground printing shops of the Communist Party of Lithuania. The major CPL underground periodicals published in Lithuania in 1919—40 are listed in the table on the right and the major legal periodicals in the table on page 305. In addition, the CPL published or had influence on the trade unions' newspapers *Darbininkų žodis* (Workers' Word, 1920—21), *Pochodnia* (Torch; 1920—21, in Polish), *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Workers' Newspaper; 1924—27, in German), and *Bado priešas* (The Enemy of Hunger, 1933—34). Lithuanian periodicals were also published in 1921—38 by the Communist Party of Lithuania in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see the table on the right).

In the period between 1919 and 1940, the total number of periodicals published in Lithuania was about 2,000; the total average circulation was 830,000 in 1937; the single-issue circulation of a magazine usually did not exceed 2,000 copies. During the same period, a number of Lithuanian periodicals were published in the Vilnius and Klaipėda territories. In 1937, for instance, there were 114 newspapers and magazines in Vilnius (74 in Polish, 16 in Yiddish and Hebrew, 12 in Byelorussian, nine in Lithuanian, three in Russian); 17 of them were dailies (not a single one in Lithuanian).

In the 20th century the Lithuanian emigrant press has been expanding especially in the USA. Differentiation along political lines is characteristic

Major underground communist periodical publications in Lithuania (1919—40)

Aurora (1932—34; Aurora)
Balsas (1928—33; Voice)
Biuletėnis (1923—24; 1933—34; Bulletin)
Borba (1920—22; Struggle, in Russian)
Darbininkų kova (1940; Workers' Struggle)
Darbo liaudies kova (1940; Working People's Struggle)
Do walki (1920—22; In Struggle, in Polish)
Į pagalbą (1937—40; Help!)
Kareivijų tiesa (1920—36; Soldiers' Truth)
Kibirkštis (1928—29; Spark)
Krasnoye znamia (1920—22; Red Banner, in Russian)
Liaudies frontas (1936—37; Popular Front)
Mūsų balsas (1927—28; Our Voice)
Partijos darbas (1931—33; 1936—38; Party Work)
Propagandistas (1937—39; Propagandist)
Raudonas švyturys (1931—32; Red Beacon)
Revoliucinis darbininkas (1932—37; Revolutionary Worker)
Šalin fašizmas! (1927—28; Down with Fascism!)
Šluota (since 1934; Broom)
Tiesa (since 1917; Truth)
Unzer emes (1923—34; Our Truth, in Yiddish)
Už liaudies teises (1939—40; For People's Rights)
Žarija (1928; Embers)
Žemaitijos tiesa (1934, 1938—40; Truth of Žemaitija)

Lithuanian communist periodicals published in the USSR (1921—38)

Darbininkų balsas (1920—21; Workers' Voice)
Kibirkštis (1924—26; Spark)
Kolektyvas (1921—31; Collective)
Komunaras (1921—23; Communard)
Komunistų tiesa (1920; Communist Truth)
Priekalas (1931—38; Anvil)
Raudonasis artojas (1927—37; Red Ploughman)
Raudonoji vėliava (1921; Red Banner)

of this press. The newspaper *Keleivis* (The Traveler, from 1905) and *Naujienos* (Daily News, from 1914) are issued by the right-wing socialists; the newspapers *Žvaigždė* (The Star, 1901—44), *Draugas* (The Friend, from 1909), *Darbininkas* (The Worker, from 1915) and the magazine *Aidai* (Echoes, from 1944), by the clericals; the magazines *Varpas* (The Bell) and *Sėja* (The Sowing, both from 1953), by the Liaudininkai (Populists); the newspapers *Vienybė* (Unity, from 1920) and *Aki-račiai* (Horizons, from 1968) and the magazine *Metmenys* (Outlines, from 1959), by the liberals; and the newspaper *Dirva* (Land, from 1916), by the Tautininkai (Nationalists). Progressive Lithuanians in the USA publish the newspapers *Laisvė* (Freedom, from 1911) and *Vilnis* (Wave, from 1920); in 1934—80 they issued the magazine *Šviesa* (Light). Bourgeois Lithuanian emigrants in Great Britain publish the newspaper *Išėivių draugas* (Emigrants' Friend, from 1914), *Europos lietuvis* (Europe's Lithuanian, from 1947). In Canada they publish the weeklies *Nepriklausoma Lietuva* (Independent Lithuania, from 1940) and *Tėviškės žiburiai* (Motherland's Lights, from 1949). In Australia come out *Mūsų pastogė* (Our Home, from 1948) and *Tėviškės aidai* (Motherland's Echoes, from 1956); *Australijos lietuvis* (Australia's Lithuanian) was published in 1948—56. In 1932—76 a progressive Lithuanian newspaper, *Darbininkų žodis* (Workers' Word, from 1936 *Liaudies balsas*), was published in Canada.

In 1940, with the reestablishment of Soviet power in Lithuania, the majority of bourgeois periodicals ceased to function. Communist periodicals, such as *Tiesa*, *Komunistas*, and *Komjaunimo tiesa*, were legalized. New republic-level newspapers were launched: *Darbo Lietuva* (Lithuania of Labour, 1940), *Tarybų Lietuva* (Soviet Lithuania, 1940—50), *Truzhennik* (Working Man; 1940—41, in Russian; from 1944 under the title *Sovetskaya Litva*), *Emes* (Truth; 1940—41, in Yiddish).

Among the magazines, about 20 in number, there were also some new ones: *Raštai* (Reading and Writing, 1940—41), *Šeima* (Family, 1940—41), *Genys* (Woodpecker) and *Pionierius* (Pioneer, both 1940—41). The following newspapers were published in Vilnius: *Vilniaus balsas* (Voice of Vilnius, 1939—41), *Prawda Wileńska* (Vilnius Truth; 1940—48, in Polish), *Prawda Komso-molska* (Komsomol Truth, 1940—41), *Prawda Pionerska* (Pioneers' Truth, 1940—41; all three in Polish), *Vilner emes* (Vilnius Truth; 1940—41; in Yiddish). The year 1941 saw the publication of local newspapers *Naujasis kelias* (New Road, in Marijampolė), *Panevėžio tiesa* (Panevėžys Truth, in Panevėžys), *Raudonoji vėliava* (Red Banner, in Šiauliai), *Tarybų Žemaitija* (Soviet Žemaitija, in Telsiai).

During the Great Patriotic War Lithuanian Communist newspapers — *Tiesa* (Truth) and *Tarybų Lietuva* (Soviet Lithuania), with a monthly supplement, *Literatūra ir menas* (Literature and Arts) — were published in Moscow from 1942. There were the Lithuanian newspapers of the Red Army *Tėvynė šaukia* (Motherland Is Calling, 1942—56) and *Už Tarybų Lietuvą* (For Soviet Lithuania, 1942—44). About 20 underground Communist periodicals appeared in occupied Lithuania; among the most significant ones were *Kova* (Struggle, 1944), the newspaper of the Southern Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and *Lietuvos partizanai* (The Lithuanian Partisan; 1943—44, published in Byelorussia). There were several newspapers and magazines issued by the Nazi invaders and Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists: some periodicals of the earlier period (1919—40) were revived.

After the liberation of Soviet Lithuania, the Soviet periodicals were reestablished and further developed. As early as the first five postwar years, in addition to the republic-level newspapers, a network of periodicals run by local administrative bodies was built up. This system still exists except for the

changes caused by administrative reorganizations. Before 1950 the main type of local periodical was a district (Lithuanian *apskritis*) newspaper and from 1950 a raion newspaper. In 1950—53, there were four regional (*sritis*) newspapers: *Raudonoji žvaigždė* (Red Star, Vilnius), *Kauno tiesa* (Kaunas Truth, Kaunas), *Raudonoji vėliava* (Red Banner, Šiauliai), and *Tarybinė Klaipėda* (Soviet Klaipėda). In 1951—53, 134 newspapers were published by the administration of machine-and-tractor stations.

TELEVISION AND RADIO

Television and radio programmes are prepared by the staff of the State Television and Radio Committee of the Lithuanian SSR. Current issues of social life are discussed on television and radio by workers, collective farmers, public figures, scientists, cultural workers and educators (about 245,000 persons in 1983). The State Choir (chief conductor Povilas Gylys) and the Light Music Orchestra (chief conductor Aloyzas Končius) of the State Television and Radio Committee of the Lithuanian SSR, as well as other concert organizations, theatres, writers, and amateur groups of the republic contribute to artistic and entertainment programmes (the Armonika Ensemble, etc.).

The State Television and Radio Committee of the Lithuanian SSR has been a member of the International Television and Radio Organization (Organization Internationale Radiodiffusion et Television — OIRT) since 1946 and a member of the International Television Organization, or Intervision (comprising the socialist countries and Finland) since 1960. The committee publishes a television and radio programme weekly, *Kalba Vilnius* (Vilnius Calling, from 1956).

Television. The population of Soviet Lithuania can see one programme on Lithuanian Television and two programmes on Central Television (from Moscow). Lithuanian Television broadcasts 10 hours daily. Sociopolitical and

The so-called narrow-circulation periodicals were established: in the 1950s in institutions of higher education, in the 1960s and 1970s in industrial enterprises. In the 1960s the periodicals for the blind were launched, the magazine *Mūsų žodis* being the most important of four publications. In comparison with the years of Lithuanian bourgeois rule, the total circulation of periodical publications increased five times. The number and circulation of periodicals in Soviet Lithuania is shown in the table on page 299.

educational programmes make up about 40 percent of the schedule of Lithuanian Television, the remainder are artistic and entertainment programmes. Some programmes are meant for all TV viewers; others serve the interests of different age and interest groups (children, youth, women, etc.).

The more frequent television genres are news, reports, interviews, features, and commentaries. Lithuanian Television also telecasts theatrical performances, concerts, feature and musical films. About 20 live and videotaped TV productions are shown yearly. Lietuvos Telefilmas (Lithuanian TV Film) produces documentary, musical and feature TV films. Besides, it largely contributes to TV news programmes. As of late 1982, there were 271 television sets per 1,000 population.

The first programmes on Lithuanian Television were shown in Vilnius on April 30, 1957. In 1960, through relay transmitters Lithuanian Television was linked with the Central TV network of the USSR. This enables Lithuania's population to see programmes of Central Television and telecasts from other Soviet republics, and TV programmes originating in Lithuania are shown to the population of the entire Soviet Union and Intervision countries. High-power transmitters came into operation in Kaunas (1960 and 1979), Klaipėda (1961 and 1978), Šiauliai (1962), and

Viešintos (1970). In 1975 Lithuanian Television began colourcasting. To introduce colour TV a new complex of facilities was built in Vilnius. In 1981 a new TV and radio station became operational.

A number of feature, musical, and documentary telefilms have been produced by Lithuanian Television. Among them are *Mother Earth* (1977; director Bronius Talačka) and *The Neighbours* (1979; director Vidmantas Bačiulis), based on the works of Lithuanian classics, and *Tadas Blinda* (1972; director Balys Bratkauskas), a feature film. The filmed shows of dramatized versions of works by other Lithuanian authors include the short story *Daughter-in-law* by Žemaitė (1978; director Kazimiera Kymantaitė), the drama *Son-in-law* (1976) and the novella *The Wizard* by Vincas Krėvė (1979; both directed by Mamertas Karklelis), the drama *Spring's Song* by Balys Sruoga (1978; director Balys Bratkauskas), the novel *Urtė* by Ieva Simonaitytė (1977; director Bronius Talačka), the comedy *Žaldokas' Estate* by Borisas Dauguvietis (1977; director Kazimiera Kymantaitė), the comedy *Patriots* by Petras Vaičiūnas (1980; director Mamertas Karklelis), and the short story *Alena, a Farmhand* by Antanas Vienuolis (1979; director Bronius Talačka).

The film *Why the Pines Were Crying* (1977; director Balys Bratkauskas) is based on the memoirs of Motiejus Šumauskas. Some works of other Soviet authors and modern foreign authors have been screened, including the novellas *Live And Do Not Forget* by Valentin Rasputin (1979; director Mikhail Yevdokimov), *The Last Barrier* by Andrejs Dribe (1978; director Danutė Keturakytė), *The Ambush* by Aleksei Veicler (1980; director Bronius Talačka), *The Most Sacred* by Ion Drutse (1977; director Irena Bučienė), the drama *My Poor Marat* by A. Arbuzov (1979; director Audronė Bogatyrytė), the plays *The Zoo Story* by E. Albee (1977) and *Music* by Marguerite Duras (1979; both directed by Bronius Morkevičius), *Two Hand-*

fuls of Change by Peter Müller (1979; director Vidmantas Bačiulis) and *A Cup of Tea With Lemon* by Inger Hagerup (1979; director Arvydas Ilginis).

Radio broadcasts four programmes (33 hours daily) in the three main languages of the republic: Lithuanian, Russian, and Polish. Radio I (16.2 hours daily) broadcasts news, politics, information, literature and music; Radio II (9.8 hours daily) broadcasts information and music; Radio III (5 hours daily) broadcasts stereo music; Radio Vilnius also broadcasts abroad (2 hours daily) in Lithuanian and English. Music, drama and entertainment programmes make up 75 percent of the total broadcasting time; news and information, 17 percent. Some broadcasts are meant for all radio listeners; others serve the needs of different age and interest groups (children, youth, women, car drivers, etc.). Radio programmes also include drama and concerts. The television and radio library of recordings boasts 140,000 music and 2,000 drama and poetry items. In late 1982 there were 328 radio receivers per 1,000 population.

Radio broadcasting in Lithuania began on June 12, 1926 from Kaunas. In 1927 a radio station began to function in Vilnius and in 1936 in Klaipėda. Some radio programmes in bourgeois Lithuania were used to disseminate bourgeois ideology. In 1940, with the reestablishment of Soviet power, the content of broadcasting radically changed; radio became an important informational, educational and cultural medium. During World War II, the population of Lithuania listened to broadcasts in Lithuanian from Moscow. Retreating from Lithuania, the Nazis destroyed the radio stations in Vilnius and Kaunas. New radio stations were put into operation in Vilnius in 1945 and in Kaunas in 1960. Since 1957 the Lithuanian radio programmes are also transmitted on ultra-short waves. Radio II was started in 1956 and Radio III in 1973.

LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE

Lithuanian (*lietuvių kalba*) is the national language of the Lithuanians. It is spoken by roughly 2.7 million people (1979, census) in the Lithuanian SSR; by approximately 110,000 people in other Soviet republics (the Russian SFSR, Latvian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Ukrainian SSR, Byelorussian SSR, and elsewhere); and about by 500,000 people abroad, mostly in the USA, Brazil, Argentina, Poland, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Uruguay.

Lithuanian is the language of instruction in Lithuanian secondary and higher schools of the Lithuanian SSR; in other schools it is taught as a subject. Most books and newspapers and a greater part of radio and television broadcasts are in Lithuanian; it is also the language of the republic's Lithuanian theatres.

The Latin-based Lithuanian alphabet is as follows: *A a, Ȧ a, B b, C c, Č č, D d, E e, Ė e, Ė ė, F f, G g, H h, I i, Į į, Y y, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, R r, S s, Š š, T t, U̇ u, U̇ u, Ū ū, V v, Z z, Ž ž.*

Phonologically, Lithuanian is characterized by phonemically distinctive long and short vowels. This is its most important feature which often distinguishes one word from another: *kas* (short *a*) "who", "what" — *kas* (long *a*) "it will bite"; *mes* (short *e*) "he will throw" — *mes* (long *e*) "we".

Vowels *a, e, i, u* can be either short or long (the latter in writing are represented as *a, ȧ, e, ė, i, y, u, ū*); *o* and *ė* are always long (in foreign words *o* may be short). There are eight diphthongs: *ai, au, ei, eu, oi, ui, ie, uo* (when pronounced, *ie* and *uo* are closer to vowels).

Lithuanian consonants can be either palatalized or nonpalatalized; the only exception is *j*, which is always palatalized. A consonant is palatalized if followed by the vowels *e, ė, i* and the diphthongs *ei, eu, ie*; if followed by *a, o, u* or diphthongs beginning with these vowels, palatalization may also occur. In this case the letter *i* in writing

is indicative of palatalization as seen in these examples: *liaudis* "people", *žiogas* "grasshopper", *siūti* "to sew".

Word stress is free in Lithuanian and is characterized by both dynamic and musical elements. In dictionaries three stress marks are used: /, ~, \. A syllable indicated by / (the mark of the acute intonation) is pronounced with an abruptly strengthening voice and abruptly rising tone; after reaching a climax the voice is gradually weakened and the tone is lowered, as in *výras* "man", *báltas* "white", etc. A syllable indicated by ~ (the mark of the circumflex intonation) is pronounced with a gradually strengthening voice and gradually rising tone, as in *rátas* "wheel", *laũkas* "field". Short stressed syllables are marked by \, as in *vèsti* "to get married", *dù* "two", etc.

Morphologically, Lithuanian has a very diversified arsenal of inflectional types and word-forming means. The nouns, adjectives, numerals, and pronouns have the categories of gender, number, and case. This is how the words *anas didelis namas* "that big house" are declined:

Singular

Nominative	<i>anas didelis namas</i>	"that big house"
Genitive	<i>ano didelio namo</i>	"of that big house"
Dative	<i>anam dideliam namui</i>	"for that big house"
Accusative	<i>aną didelį namą</i>	"that big house"
Instrumental	<i>anuo dideliu namu</i>	"with that big house"
Locative	<i>aname dideliame name</i>	"in that big house"
Vocative	<i>anas didelis name</i>	"that big house"

Plural

Nominative	<i>anie dideli namai</i>	"those big houses"
Genitive	<i>anų didelių namų</i>	"of those big houses"
Dative	<i>aniems dideliems namams</i>	"for those big houses"
Accusative	<i>anuos didelius namus</i>	"those big houses"

Instrumental *anais dideliais namais*
"with those big houses"

Locative *anuose dideliuose namuose* "in those big houses"

Vocative *anie dideli namai* "those big houses"

Nominal words in Lithuanian, especially nouns, can be supplied with a huge variety of suffixes. This is a list of derivatives formed from the word *sūnus* "son" by adding only diminutive suffixes: *sūnelis, sūnukas, sūniukas, sūnutis, sūnytis, sūnužis, sūnužėlis, sūnytėlis, sūnaitėlis*, etc. Similar word-forming means partly apply to Lithuanian surnames. The suffix of the woman's surname is indicative of her marital status. For example: Normantas (husband), Normantienė (wife), Normantaitė (their daughter); Žemaitis (husband), Žemaitienė (wife), Žemaitytė (their daughter); Šimkus (husband), Šimkuvienė (wife), Šimkutė (their daughter).

The verb system in Lithuanian is intricate. Inflections, suffixes, affected stems indicate mood, number, tense, and person.

(Aš) *einu* "I go"

(Aš) *ėjau* "I went"

(Aš) *eidavau* "I used to go"

(Aš) *eisiu* "I shall go"

(Mes) *einame* "We go"

(Mes) *ėjome* "We went"

(Mes) *eidavome* "We used to go"

(Mes) *eisime* "We shall go"

The inflection of the third person is the same both in the singular and the plural, which is a characteristic feature of the verb in Lithuania.

(Jis, ji) *eina* "He, she goes"

(Jis, ji) *ėjo* "He, she went"

(Jis, ji) *eidavo* "He, she used to go"

(Jis, ji) *eis* "He, she will go"

(Jie, jos) *eina* "They go"

(Jie, jos) *ėjo* "They went"

(Jie, jos) *eidavo* "They used to go"

(Jie, jos) *eis* "They will go"

Word order in Lithuanian is rather loose. For example, the sentence "A man killed a wolf" can be translated by no less than six Lithuanian sentences: *Žmogus užmušė vilką. Vilką*

užmušė žmogus. Vilką žmogus užmušė. Užmušė žmogus vilką. Žmogus vilką užmušė. Užmušė vilką žmogus.

Lexically, words from Proto-Indo-European and their derivatives make up most of the Lithuanian vocabulary. Loanwords, mostly from the Slavic languages (Byelorussian, Polish, Russian), are especially abundant in the southern and eastern dialects of the Lithuanian language and ancient manuscripts. A considerable number of Slavisms are found in Standard Lithuanian: *agurkas* "cucumber", *bulvė* "potato", *grybas* "mushroom", *liūtas* "lion", *sakalas* "falcon", *batas* "boot", *sijonas* "skirt", *dėžė* "box", *muilas* "soap", *stiklas* "glass", *karalius* "king", *knyga* "book", *miestas* "city", *bažnyčia* "church", *kryžius* "cross", etc. Loanwords from Germanic languages, mostly German, also occur in Standard Lithuanian: *amatas* "trade", *budelis* "executioner", *durpė* "peat", *griovys* "ditch", *gūsis* "gust", *inkaras* "anchor", *kambarys* "room", *kunigas* "priest", *ola* "cave", *pinigas* "coin, money", *tulpė* "tulip", *kalkės* "lime", *kambarys* "room", *vertas* "worthy", etc.

Lithuanian, as no other Indo-European language, is sharply divided into dialects and subdialects, which is surprising in so comparatively small a territory. Phonetically, Lithuanian is divided into the Low Lithuanian, or Žemaičiai, dialect spoken in roughly northwestern Lithuania, and the High Lithuanian, or Aukštaičiai, dialect spoken elsewhere in Lithuania. The Low Lithuanian is further divided into the West, North, and South subdialects and the High Lithuanian into the West, East, and South subdialects; the latter, in their turn, are subdivided into even smaller subdialects called after respective names of cities in and around which speakers of a particular dialect live: the Kretinga, Telsiai, Raseiniai, Šiauliai, Kaunas, Panevėžys, Kupiškis, Širvintos, Anykščiai, Utena, and Vilnius subdialects. Standard Lithuanian is based on the West High Lithuanian dialect, or, more precisely, its southern section

spoken in and around Kapsukas, Vilkaviškis, and Šakiai.

At present, because of widespread schooling, press, radio and television, Lithuanian dialects are in the process of levelling, as more and more people begin using Standard Lithuanian. Some distinct phonetical and, partly, morphological and lexical differences are not marked in Lithuanian dialects, and the speakers of different dialects easily communicate with each other.

A uniform written Lithuanian language began to shape in the mid-16th century in the wake of the first publications in Lithuanian. The earliest extant Lithuanian text belongs, in all probability, to the early 16th century. It is a prayer written by hand on the last page of the book *Tractatus sacerdotalis* which came out in Strasbourg (Strassburg) in 1503. In 1547, the first Lithuanian book, *Catechismus Prasty Szadei*, a Lutheran catechism, was published in Königsberg (modern Kaliningrad) in Lithuania Minor (Lithuanian *Mažoji Lietuva*), then part of Prussia inhabited by Lithuanians. In addition to the catechism, it contains a short primer, a rhymed sermon, and some religious hymns with music. The book was prepared by Martynas Mažvydas.

Specific political conditions made for the almost simultaneous formation of a uniform Lithuanian written language in two centres: Lithuania Minor, which was under the Duchy of Prussia (the 16th through 17th centuries; from the 18th century the state was called the Kingdom of Prussia), and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Grand Lithuania, Lithuanian *Didžioji Lietuva*), which, from the mid-16th through 18th centuries, was part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, or *Rzeczpospolita*.

Soon after the catechism other religious books appeared in Lithuania Minor, and in 1653 Danielius Kleinas issued the first Lithuanian grammar in Latin, *Grammatica Litvanica*; in 1654 a German version of the grammar was published. Lithuanian grammars, dic-

tionaries, and other works continued to be published in Lithuania Minor up to the 20th century. A masterpiece of Lithuanian literature, *Metai* (The Seasons, 1765—75) by Kristijonas Donelaitis, was created there, and important linguistic works by Friedrich Kursaitis (Kurschat, 1806—84) were brought out. A more uniform written Lithuanian language, based on the West High Lithuanian dialect, was established in Lithuania Minor as early as the mid-17th century.

In the Grand Duchy of Lithuania the same process went on differently: two variants of a uniform written language were in formation simultaneously, one in Central Lithuania, another in East Lithuania. In the Grand Duchy of Lithuania the first to use a uniform written Lithuanian is held to be Mikalojus Daukša, who, among other things, in 1599 passionately extolled Lithuanian, his mother tongue, in an oration-like preface to his *Postilla*, a collection of sermons. In terms of quality the Lithuanian language in Daukša's writings and those of his contemporary Konstantinas Sirvydas (in some sources Širvydas) was excellent. Early in the 17th century Sirvydas published his Polish—Latin—Lithuanian dictionary, *Dictionarium trium linguarum*. In the 18th century the uniform Lithuanian language of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania deteriorated because of the marked foreign influence, especially the Polish language.

In the 19th century, with the general upsurge of national culture, the mother tongue became a focus of attention. Important periodical publications appeared. During the closing decades of the 19th century the formation of Standard Lithuanian, based on the West High Lithuanian dialect, was completed. Reasons behind this development were as follows: in the second half of the 19th century there existed more favourable conditions for the development of capitalism in the regions where the West Aukštaičiai, speakers of the West High Lithuanian dialect, lived, which resul-

ted in the emergence of a host of intellectuals who spurred literary and cultural expansion; the persisting tradition of writing in this dialect; and the dialect itself, which appeared most fitting to perform the function of a national language (the retention of a strictly differentiated inflection, etc.).

At the turn of the 20th century Jonas Jablonskis (Rygiškių Jonas, 1860—1930) was outstanding in polishing and standardizing the Lithuanian language. He issued a number of prescriptive grammars and published many articles on normative usage of the Lithuanian language. Jablonskis coined many words for new concepts and substituted neologisms of his own and words from dialects for lots of barbarisms, which had crept into Lithuanian during the previous years of decline. Jablonskis formulated the main principles for standardizing written Lithuanian, his main source of inspiration having been the spoken Lithuanian of the common people. His normative rules were also based on folklore and works of the best Lithuanian writers, who knew their mother tongue to perfection. In contrast to purists of his time, Jablonskis was against indiscriminate replacement of so-called international words and entrenched loanwords by neologisms.

Lithuanian belongs to the Baltic branch of languages and pertains to the Indo-European language family together with the Slavic, Germanic, Celtic, Italic, Romance, Albanian, Greek, Armenian, Anatolian (Hittite), Tocharian, and Indo-Iranian branches. Besides Lithuanian, the Baltic languages include Latvian, spoken in the Latvian SSR, and Old Prussian, which became extinct during the 17th and 18th centuries. Other historically documented Baltic languages include Yotvingian (Jatwingian, Lithuanian *jotvingiai*), Curonian (Lithuanian *kuršiai*), Semigalian (Zhemgalian, Zemgalian; Lithuanian *žiemgaliai*) and Selonian (Lithuanian *sėliai*), which disappeared, leaving no records. Of the living Indo-

European languages, the Baltic branch is closest to Slavic languages.

It is possible to conclude that, by the middle of the first millennium B.C., the so-called Proto-Baltic was split into the protolanguages of the Western Balts and the Eastern Balts. The latter was the parent language of modern Lithuanian and Latvian, which achieved separate identities in the fifth to seventh centuries A.D. Old Prussian developed from the protolanguage of the Western Balts.

Lithuanian differs from other Baltic languages by various lexical, phonetical, and syntactical peculiarities. It is close to Latvian but not much as to enable a Latvian and a Lithuanian, knowing only their mother tongues, to understand each other. For a foreigner, probably, the most striking difference between these languages is the stress. Lithuanian has a free stress in contrast to Latvian fixed stress, which occurs, with few exceptions, on the first syllable. Endings are shortened in Latvian, as seen in these examples of words of the same root and meaning:

Lithuanian	Latvian
<i>vakaras</i> "evening"	<i>vakars</i>
<i>naktis</i> "night"	<i>nakts</i>
<i>laimingas</i> "happy"	<i>laimīgs</i>
<i>žinoti</i> "to know"	<i>zināt</i>
<i>sakai</i> "you say"	<i>saki</i>

Lithuanian velar palatalized *k* and *g* were changed in Latvian to *c* and *dz*. Thus:

Lithuanian	Latvian
<i>kietas</i> "hard, solid"	<i>ciets</i>
<i>gervė</i> "crane"	<i>dzerve</i>

The Lithuanian diphthongs *an*, *en*, *in*, *un* have passed to *uo*, *ie*, *ī*, *ū* in Latvian.

Lithuanian *ranka* "hand" = Latvian *roka* (*o* is pronounced as *uo*)

Lithuanian *penktas* "fifth" = Latvian *piektais*

Lithuanian *minti* "tread, thrash" = Latvian *mīt*

Lithuanian *jungas* "yoke" = Latvian *jūgs*

There are many differences in vocabulary:

Lithuanian	<i>sūnus</i>	"son"	Latvian
<i>dels</i>			
Lithuanian	<i>kraujas</i>	"blood"	Latvian
<i>asins</i>			
Lithuanian	<i>karvė</i>	"cow"	Latvian
<i>govs</i>			
Lithuanian	<i>stogas</i>	"roof"	Latvian
<i>jumts</i>			
Lithuanian	<i>žmona</i>	"wife"	Latvian
<i>sieva</i>			

There are more loanwords from German in Latvian than in Lithuanian. Besides, Latvian has more loans from the Baltic Finns, mostly Livians and Estonians, whereas in Lithuanian loans from these languages are very few.

Lithuanian and Latvian make up the so-called Eastern Baltic group of languages which, by their grammatical peculiarities and vocabulary, considerably differ from Old Prussian.

Old Prussian, though extinct, presents a fairly clear picture to modern scholars which is due to the fact that three catechisms published in the 16th century (the first two in 1545, the third in 1561) have survived, as have two handwritten dictionaries. In addition, a lot of Prussian place names and personal names have been preserved in various documents. Old Prussian is more archaic than either Lithuanian or Latvian. In contrast to Lithuanian it retained the Baltic diphthong *ei* (Old Prussian *deinan*, Lithuanian *diena*) as well as nasal sounds. There are also other phonetical and grammatical differences. The vocabulary of Old Prussian is closer to that of Lithuanian and is rather detached from Latvian: Old Prussian *antis* "duck", *dangus* "sky", *krawian* "blood"; Lithuanian *antis*, *dangus*, *kraujas*; Latvian *pīle*, *debess*, *asins*.

Research in the Lithuanian language began with the appearance of the first Lithuanian books and dictionaries. In addition to the above-mentioned grammar by Danielius Kleinas a grammar in Latin, *Universitas lingvarum Litvaniae*, published in Vilnius in 1737, was of great importance for Lithuanian language studies. In this grammar (so

far, its author's name has not been unearthed) an attempt is made, for the first time in the history of the Lithuanian language, to provide a consistent description of Lithuanian intonation.

The golden age of Lithuanian philology began in the second half of the 19th century when the so-called comparative-historical method became firmly rooted in linguistics. Scholars discovered that Lithuanian had preserved surprisingly well many old Indo-European forms; in this respect no other living Indo-European language can rival Lithuanian.

The comparative method in linguistics emerged when Europeans came in touch with the old Indian language, Sanskrit; it has been said that the comparative method without Sanskrit is as useless as astronomy without mathematics. And when it was discovered that 25-centuries-old Sanskrit forms often have very precise equivalents in modern Lithuanian* the latter became the focus of attention. Visiting Lithuania for the study of the language almost became a matter of prestige. August Schleicher (1821—68), a famous German linguist, started off this trend by coming to Lithuania Minor where he mastered Lithuanian and in 1856 published in Prague *Litauische Grammatik*, an authoritative scholarly Lithuanian grammar.

During the 19th and 20th centuries important research works in the Lithuanian language were published by August Leskien, Karl Brugmann, Adalbert Bezzenger, Eduard Hermann, Friedrich Wilhelm Franz Specht, all German scientists; by Ernst Fraenkel, a German scholar of Jewish extraction; by the Russians: Filipp Fortunatov who was the first to give a course in Lithuanian at the University of Moscow, Grigorii Ulyanov, and Jan Wiktor Porzeński, Polish by birth, professor

* Compare: Sanskrit *naktis* "night" = Lithuanian *naktis*; Sanskrit *sūnus* "son" = Lithuanian *sūnus*; Sanskrit *viras* "husband" = Lithuanian *vyras*; Sanskrit *avis* "sheep" = Lithuanian *avis*; Sanskrit *dhūmas* "smoke" = Lithuanian *dūmas*; Sanskrit *padas* "sole" = Lithuanian *padas*, etc.

at the University of Moscow; by the Polish scholars Jan Rozwadowski and Jan Szczepan Ostrębski; by Aleksander Brückner, professor at the University of Berlin, Polish by birth; by Josef Zubatý, a Czech; by the Danes: Vilhelm Thomsen, Holger Pedersen, and Louis Trolle Hjelmslev; by Nicolas van Wijk, a Dutchman; by Ferdinand de Saussure and Max Niedermann, renowned Swiss scientists; by Robert Gauthiot and Antoine Meillet, French linguists; by the Finns Jooseppi Julius Mikkola and Eino Nieminen; by Christian Schweigaard Stang, a Norwegian; by Richard Ekblom, a Swede; by Peter Arumaa, an Estonian; and by many other scientists.

Simultaneously researchers from among the Lithuanians themselves emerged. In Lithuania Minor Friedrich Kursaitis (Kurschat) published, in 1876, an authoritative Lithuanian grammar, *Grammatik der littauischen Sprache*, and some works in lexicography. He was the first to describe the system of Lithuanian intonation, a hard nut for foreign linguists. The Lithuanian poet Antanas Baranauskas successfully studied problems of Lithuanian linguistics, as did his disciple Kazimieras Jaunius. Of all these, the investigations of Kazimieras Būga (1879—1924) proved to be of lasting importance. He published numerous papers on Lithuanian vocabulary, accentology, ethnogeny of the Baltic peoples. Būga began to prepare a capital dictionary of the Lithuanian language and lectured in the main subjects of Lithuanian linguistics at the newly-established University of Kaunas. The scholarly activity of Pranas Skardžius, Antanas Salys, Petras Jonikas, prominent Lithuanian linguists, is also associated with this university. Authoritative works were published by Jurgis Gerulis, a Lithuanian by birth, who was professor at various universities in Germany.

In Soviet years a new stage in Lithuanian studies began. Much effort is devoted now to preparation and publication of capital works, which are sig-

nificant not only to linguistics but to national culture as a whole. Twelve volumes of the academic *Lietuvių kalbos žodynas* (Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language; when completed, it will comprise 16 or 17 volumes) and three volumes of the academic *Lietuvių kalbos gramatika* (Grammar of the Lithuanian Language) have been published. *Lietuvių kalbos atlasas* (Atlas of the Lithuanian Language) is being published. Between the 1940s and 1970s Juozas Balčikonis, Jonas Kruopas, Jonas Kazlauskas, Vytautas Mažiulis, Jonas Palionis, Kazys Ulvydas, Zigmantas Zinkevičius greatly contributed to Lithuanian linguistics.

Studies of the Lithuanian language are under way in other Union republics. In this context works by the Russian linguists Mikhail Peterson, Boris Larin, Vladimir Toporov, Vyacheslav Ivanov are of importance. The contribution to Lithuanian philology made by Janis Endzelins, the most famous Latvian linguist, is of especially great value.

In Lithuania itself researchers in Lithuanian philology are concentrated at the Institute of the Lithuanian Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR and at higher schools of the republic. Since 1965 a periodical publication, *Baltistica*, devoted to the studies of the Baltic languages, has been published in Vilnius. Standard usage of the Lithuanian language and other practical problems are considered in the periodical publications *Kalbos kultūra* (Language Culture, since 1961) and *Mūsų kalba* (Our Language, since 1971).

Of foreigners currently engaged in successful studies in the Lithuanian language mention could be made about the linguists Jan Safarewicz and Czesław Kudzinowski of Poland, Pavel Trost and Adolf Erhart of Czechoslovakia, Rainer Eckert of the German Democratic Republic, Wolfgang Schmid of the Federal Republic of Germany, Vittore Pisani of Italy, Knut Olaf Falk of Sweden, and William Schmalstieg of the USA.

Jėi pliėnà iř granitą Laĩkas griàuna,
 Jėi žėmė iř vanduõ — neamžini,
 Tàd kaip, õ, kaipgi grõžio žiedà jáuna
 Tù nuõ mirtiės apginti ketini?

Siurpi mintis! Priėš Laikà — mės bejęgiai.
 Kàs deimantà paslėps nuõ prazūtiės?
 Kàs drĩs pastóti kėlià mėtų bėgiui
 Iř tuõ išgėlbės grõžį nuõ mirtiės?

Kaip táu issaugot rõžės aromàtà,
 Jėi mūsų priėšas, Laĩkas pavydùs.
 Naikina žėmėj visa, kã tik mào —
 Akmeñs pilis iř žàlvario vartùs?

Tokiõs jėgõs nerà... Tačiaũ, mán ródos,
 Įamžins mào meilė raidės jùodos.

Translated by Aleksys Churginas

Key to the pronunciation of Lithuanian words*

Lithuanian letters	English words	Lithuanian words	Notes
A a	father cut, other, couple, flood	plaka pats	long short
Ą ą	father	kąsti	always long
B b	boot	būti	
C c	cats	cukrus	
Ch ch	—	choras	like in German "Krach" (the back of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate)
Č č	child	čia	
D d	door	doras	
E e	bad bet	geras bet	long short
Ę ę	bad	skęsti	always long
Ė ė	—	lėkti	always long like in German "geht" (the tongue is raised rather high towards the palate)
F f	fall	forma	
G g	garden	gatvė	
H h	behind	harmonija	
I i	ill	ilgas	short
Į į	feel, leaf, field	grįžti	always long
Y y	leaf, feel, field	lygus	always long
J j	you	joti	
K k	scar, skill,	skola	unaspirated, i.e. no slight puff of breath is heard after it (unlike in such English words as "call", "keen")
L l	look	lūžti	
M m	moon	mūsų	
N n	nook	nugara	

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Since brass, nor stone, nor earth, nor boundless sea,
But sad mortality o'ersways their power,
How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea,
Whose action is no stronger than a flower?

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out
Against the wrackful siege of batt'ring days,
When rocks impregnable are not so stout,
Nor gates of steel so strong, but Time decays?

O fearful meditation! Where, alack,
Shall Time's best jewel from Time's chest lie hid?
Or what strong hand can hold his swift foot back?
Or who his spoil of beauty can forbid?

O, none, unless this miracle have might,
That in black ink my love may still shine bright.

Lithuanian letters	English words	Lithuanian words	Notes
O o	dawn, sauce, saw, top	dominti tomas	long short
P p	spoil	spalva	unaspirated, i.e. no slight puff of breath is heard after it (unlike in such English words as "pool", "peak")
R r		rūta	rolled (trilled) like in Italian or Scotch (the tip of the tongue vibrates when keeping it raised towards the back part of the teethridge)
S s	sore	sodas	
Š š	ship	šis	
T t	stood	stumti	unaspirated, i.e. no slight puff of breath is heard after it (unlike in such English words as "tea", "two")
U u	put, good	pulti	short
Ū ū	soon, soup, blue, rude	mūsų	always long
Ū ū	soon, soup, blue, rude	kūnas	always long
V v	vast	vasara	
Z z	zoo, easy, noise	zulinti	
Ž ž	pleasure, rouge	žodis	

Note: When articulating Lithuanian consonants (the sound value of the letters *B b, C c, Ch ch, Ć ċ, D d, F f, G g, H h, K k, L l, M m, N n, P p, R r, V v, Z z, Ž ž*) before front vowels (sound value of the letters *E e, Ę ę, Ė ė, I i, Į į, Y y*), the consonants are palatalized, i.e. the middle of the tongue is raised towards the hard palate already during the articulation of the consonant (like in General British „lit, let“).

* The approximate sound value of Lithuanian letters is illustrated, where possible, by means of appropriate English and Lithuanian words

LIST OF BASIC LITHUANIAN TERMS

Earth, space

žemė "earth"
 saulė "sun"
 mėnulis "moon"
 žvaigždė "star"
 upė "river"
 ežeras "lake"
 dangus "sky"
 vanduo "water"
 laukas "field"
 sniegas "snow"

Family relationship

motina "mother"
 tėvas "father"
 sūnus "son"
 duktė "daughter"
 berniukas "boy"
 mergaitė "girl"
 brolis "brother"
 sesuo "sister"
 žmona "wife"
 vyras "husband"

Home

namas "house"
 langas "window"
 durys "door"
 stogas "roof"
 stalas "table"
 lova "bed"
 kėdė "chair"
 šaukštas "spoon"
 peilis "knife"
 krosnis "stove"

Man's body

žmogus "man"
 galva "head"
 ranka "hand"
 koja "leg"
 akis "eye"
 ausis "ear"
 burna "mouth"
 dantis "tooth"
 širdis "heart"
 nosis "nose"

Food

duona "bread"
 druska "salt"
 cukrus "sugar"
 sviestas "butter"
 sūris "cheese"
 mėsa "meat"
 sriuba "soup"
 košė "porridge"
 arbata "tea"
 kava "coffee"

Flora

javai "corn"
 rugiai "rye"
 miežiai "barley"
 avižos "oats"
 kviečiai "wheat"
 beržas "birch"
 pušis "pine"
 eglė "fir"
 liepa "linden"
 medis "tree"

Fauna

šuo "dog"
 katė "cat"
 avis "sheep"
 karvė "cow"
 arklys "horse"
 vilkas "wolf"
 paukštis "bird"
 bitė "bee"
 vabalas "bug"
 žuvis "fish"

Time, seasons

laikas "time"
 oras "air", "weather"
 diena "day"
 naktis "night"
 vakaras "evening"
 rytas "morning"
 vasara "summer"
 žiema "winter"
 pavasaris "spring"
 ruduo "autumn"

Colours

baltas "white"
 juodas "black"
 raudonas "red"
 geltonas "yellow"
 žalias "green"
 mėlynas "blue"
 rudas "brown"

Numerals

vienas "one"
 du "two"
 trys "three"
 keturi "four"
 penki "five"
 šeši "six"
 septyni "seven"
 aštuoni "eight"
 devyni "nine"
 dešimt "ten"

Verbs

eiti (einu) "to go" ("I go")
 valgyti (valgau) "to eat"
 ("I eat")
 dirbti (dirbu) "to work"
 ("I work")
 nešti (nešu) "to carry"
 ("I carry")
 važiuoti (važiuoju) "to ride"
 ("I ride")
 miegoti (miegu) "to sleep"
 ("I sleep")
 matyti (matau) "to see"
 ("I see")
 girdėti (girdžiu) "to hear"
 ("I hear")
 gimti (gimstu) "to be born"
 ("I am born")
 mirti (mirštu) "to die" ("I die")

LITERATURE AND ART

LITERATURE

Early Lithuanian writing and the beginning of national literature. Lithuanian literature was concurrently taking shape in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Lithuania Minor (*Mažoji Lietuva*, i.e. parts of the Kingdom of Prussia inhabited by Lithuanians and known by that name from the 16th century). The earliest Lithuanian manuscripts are the 14—16th-century chronicles of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In addition to historical facts — accounts of military campaigns and internecine strife of Lithuanian dukes — the chronicles echo Lithuanian myths and legends dealing with the alleged descent of the Lithuanians from Romans, the foundation of Vilnius, and the marriage of Duke Kęstutis and Birutė, a vestal tending the sacred fire. In later times these legends were often featured in Lithuanian as well as in Polish and Latvian prose and poetry. Most of the chronicles are written in Old Slavonic (called by some researchers Old Russian and by others, Old Literary Byelorussian), which was the official written language of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Latin and Polish were also current.

The establishment of the University of Vilnius in 1579 further encouraged the development of Lithuanian writing. In the 16—17th centuries important imaginative, publicistic, and historical works appeared. Mikalojus Husovianas (Nicolaus Hussovius; ca 1475—after 1533), Mykolas Lietuvis (Michalo Litanus; 16th century), Jonas Radvanas (16th century), Motiejus Sarbievijus (Sarbievius; 1595—1640), and Albertas Kojelavičius-Vijūkas (Kojałowicz-Wijuk; 1609—77) wrote in Latin; Augustinas Rotundas (Rotundus, ca 1520—82) and Andriejus Volanas (Volanus, ca 1530—1610) wrote in Latin and Polish; and Motiejus Strijkovskis (Maciej Strykowski, 1547—after 1586) wrote in Polish. The ideas of humanism and the

Renaissance had a distinct influence on all of them.

The earliest extant Lithuanian text is a 16th-century translation of the Lord's prayer. Lithuanian books appeared in the mid-16th century in the wake of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation led by the Jesuits. The first Lithuanian book, *Catechismusa Prasty Szadei*, a Lutheran catechism with a primer and a hymnal by Martynas Mažvydas (date of birth unknown—1563), was published in Königsberg in 1547. Other significant authors in Lithuania Minor were Jonas Bretkūnas (1535—1602), who compiled a hymnbook, a book of sermons and translated the Bible, and Danielius Kleinas (1609—66), the author of the first Lithuanian grammar. Pioneers of Lithuanian literature in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania were Mikalojus Daukša (1527—1613), an exponent of the ideas of the Renaissance with his Catholic catechism and a collection of sermons, and Konstantinas Sirvydas (in some sources Širvydas; 1580—1631) with his book of sermons and a Lithuanian dictionary, the first in the Lithuanian language.

The 18th century saw a further growth of Lithuanian writing in Lithuania Minor. A joint translation of the Bible appeared in 1735, followed by hymnbooks and studies in linguistics. Folklore came to attract scholarly interest; first secular books were translated (*Die Fabuln Aesopi*, 1706; the title was in German), and then original works were composed (mostly poetic dedications, epigrams, epithalamions, letters in verse; for example, by Adam Friedrich Schimmelpfennig, 1699—1763).

In Lithuania Minor the period is noted for the writings of Kristijonas Donelaitis (1714—80), the father of Lithuanian imaginative literature. Donelaitis' talent and poetic accomplishment put him far ahead not only of his contemporaries but also of many Lithuanian poets who lived after him. His narrative poem *Metai* (The Seasons; published in 1818), written in tonic

hexametre around 1760—70, mirrors the life of 18th-century Lithuanian serfs, their perception of the world around them and antagonistic relations with foreign overlords, and their folkways and everyday labour. The poet created realistically colourful pictures of nature and highlighted man's unity with it. Noted for its democratic spirit and lively vernacular, the poem exhibits features characteristic of the Enlightenment and classicism. *Metai* was the first Lithuanian book translated into a foreign language which was German (1818). At present Donelaitis is known in English (translated by Nadas Rastenis, 1967), in Russian, in Japanese, and in many other languages.

The increased germanization of Lithuania Minor in the 19th century hindered the growth of Lithuanian literature there; no literary works of significance were created. Its development in the lands of the former Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Grand Lithuania; Lithuanian *Didžioji Lietuva*), in the early and middle 19th century, was conditioned by certain economic and cultural factors resulting from the annexation of this territory to the Russian Empire. Expanding capitalist relations and spreading education built up a demand for books, thus promoting a flourishing of literature.

An important role in the cultural life of Grand Lithuania in the early 19th century was played by the University of Vilnius which, after the dissolution of the Jesuit Order in 1773, became secular and began to expand. A number of Lithuanian writers were associated with it. Besides, such famous Polish writers as Adam Mickiewicz, Juliusz Słowacki, Józef Ignacy Krasiński also studied at the University of Vilnius; much of their writings was based on themes from Lithuanian history, a fact which had a considerable influence on Lithuanian literature and social thought.

In Grand Lithuania, Lithuanian literature of the early 19th century was

dominated by verse — mostly fables, idyls, odes, epistles, and narrative poems. Exhibiting features of classicism and sentimentalism, this poetic literature focussed on rural life and nature and was imbued with an antiserfdom spirit. Among major poets of this period were Antanas Strazdas (1760—1833), a legendary figure of pro-serf views, whose many poems were destined to become folk songs; Dionizas Poška (1757—1830), a museum collector and ethnographer, author of the narrative poem *Mužikas Žemaičių ir Lietuvos* (The Peasant of Žemaitija and Lithuania, written 1815—24, published 1886) about the hard lot of the serfs; and Simonas Stanevičius (1799—1848), a folklore collector and author of popular fables.

The greatest poet of the mid-19th century was Antanas Baranauskas (1835—1902), whose *Anykščių šilėlis* (The Anykščiai Pine Forest, published 1860—61; English translations: by Nadas Rastenis, 1956; by Peter Tempest, 1981), a lyrical poem about Lithuanian nature, won him lasting popularity and gave birth to Lithuanian romantic poetry. The poem sings of ancient Lithuanian forests, glorifies Lithuania's past, and expresses aspirations of the national movement.

Prose of the mid-19th century was dominated by didactic stories (Antanas Tatarė, 1805—89). Of importance were works by Simonas Daukantas (1793—1864), the first historian writing in Lithuanian. His historical writings, containing numerous elements of fiction, are permeated with romantic and patriotic motifs.

The end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. In the 1860s and the 1870s the growth of Lithuanian literature was hampered by the repressions of the tsarist authorities in the wake of the crushed Uprising of 1863. Lithuanian writing in the Latin alphabet was banned (1864—1904), and a number of writers were exiled. Motiejus Valančius (1801—75), author of educational and didactic prose for the popular reader, was the most prolific

writer of the period. His collection of short stories *Vaikų knygelė* (A Book for Children, 1868) and his novella *Palangos Juzė* (Juzė from Palanga, 1869), which is based on ethnographic material, are widely known. The oppressive atmosphere of the period bursts out in the poetry of Antanas Vienažindys (1841—92), the pioneer of love lyrics in Lithuanian literature. Full of elegiac intonations, his poems, reflecting the world view of the common people, were sung as folk songs.

In the last decades of the 19th century, with the spread of the national movement and the rise of the revolutionary movement, Lithuanian intellectuals — mostly graduates and students at the universities of Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Warsaw — founded publishing centres of Lithuanian books and periodicals. One of such centres outside the Russian Empire was in Lithuanian Minor, another functioned in the USA where there was a sizeable Lithuanian community. Works of imaginative literature found their way into the newspapers and magazines published by these centres.

The literary life showed signs of new vigour. Among the translations from European literatures which appeared at that time were works of Adam Mickiewicz, Józef Ignacy Krasiński, Henryk Sienkiewicz, and Juliusz Słowacki (from Polish); of Friedrich Schiller, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Ferdinand Freiligrath, and Heinrich Heine (from German); of Ivan Krylov, Aleksandr Pushkin, and Mikhail Lermontov (from Russian); of Daniel Defoe, William Shakespeare, John Milton, and Jonathan Swift (from English). The national movement gave a new impulse to the development of a romantic trend, which was manifest in the works of Maironis (Jonas Mačiulis, 1862—1932), the major poet of this period and the bard of the national revival. In his collection of lyrical verse *Pavasario balsai* (Voices of Spring, 1895) Maironis glorified the heroic past of Lithuania, its struggle with the predatory Teutonic

Knights in the 13—15th centuries and sang of Lithuanian nature. In his poem *Jaunoji Lietuva* (Young Lithuania, 1907) Maironis idealized the young bourgeois intellectuals. His sonorous, melodic poems, imbued with noble feelings of civic duty, soon won the poet great popularity and became classics. Regarded for a long time as a poetic model, Maironis' poetry, later was opposed by modernistic representatives of 20th-century poetry. Maironis' poems were translated into Polish, Russian, English, and other languages.

Late in the 19th century the romantic and patriotic spirit found many followers, especially among those who grouped themselves round *Aušra* (Dawn), the first Lithuanian magazine, begun in 1883. The realistic trend of this period was represented by Pranas Vaičiaitis (1876—1901), a poet of democratic ideas and elegiac motifs; by Vincas Kudirka (1858—99), a prominent figure in the national movement, spokesman of the Lithuanian liberal bourgeoisie and author of patriotic poems; and by Jonas Mačys Kėkštis (1867—1907), an exponent of social conflicts and revolutionary spirit in poetry.

By the end of the 19th century Lithuanian prose was divesting itself of didacticism. Short stories and novellas about rural life aired social and national conflicts between the peasants and the landlords (many of whom had been polonized). Other themes included the search for ideology among intellectuals, the struggle against tsarist oppression and the policy of russification. Realistic prose came into its own with the writings of Žemaitė (Julija Žymantienė, 1845—1921), a talented writer of democratic views. A peasant woman almost throughout her life, she drew on her experience in creating vivid scenes of the peasants' everyday life, family relations, and the hard lot of the peasant woman. In her prose she depicted conflicts between the peasants and the landlords and created unforgettable types of country people, as illustrated by her short stories *Marti* (Daughter-in-Law),

Petras Kurlmelis, Topylis, and Prie dvairo (On the Manor), all written in 1899—1903. Ideas of democracy, anticlerical and educationalist tendencies, an epic and sober narrative with elements of irony and humour inform Žemaitė's writings; her language is unsurpassed in vividness and richness. Her best stories were translated into Russian, German, Polish, and other languages.

Akin to Žemaitė in democratic views and subject matter, other women writers — Gabrielė Petkevičaitė-Bitė (1861—1943) and Lazdynų Pelėda (the pen name of two sisters: Sofija Pšibiliauskienė, 1867—1926, and Marija Lastauskienė, 1872—1957) — shared her realistic critical approach to reality, as did Vincas Kudirka, father of the Lithuanian satirical short story (English translation of his short stories *Memoirs of a Lithuanian Bridge*, 1961). Vincas Pietaris (1850—1902) wrote the first Lithuanian novel, *Algimantas*, which dealt with history. Plays by Aleksandras Fromas-Gužutis (1822—90) and the comedy *Amerika pirtyje* (America in a Bathhouse, 1895) by Keturakis (Antanas Vilkutaitis, 1864—1903) marked the birth of Lithuanian drama. The end of the 19th century was formative for literary criticism.

In the early 20th century the growth of literature was stimulated by the Revolution of 1905—07 in Russia and by the lifting of the ban on the Lithuanian press. Newspapers and magazines were started in Vilnius; the first literary magazine *Vaivorykštė* (The Rainbow) appeared (1913—14), and the first miscellanies — *Gabija* (1907) and *Pirmasai baras* (The First Swath, 1915) — were published. Greater interest was shown in new trends of world literature, and a need for an artistic revival was strongly felt. Literary criticism began to play an important role. Psychological analysis and elements of lyricism and impressionistic style gained greater prominence in prose. In the short stories and novellas of the masters of Lithuanian prose — Jonas Biliūnas (1879—1907), Juozas Tumas-Vaižgantas (1869—1933;

English translation *Sin at Easter and Other Stories*, 1971), Šatrijos Ragana (Marija Pečkauskaitė, 1877—1930), Antanas Vienuolis (Žukauskas; 1882—1957), and Vincas Krėvė-Mickevičius (1882—1954) — greater attention is given to emotions of the individual.

The main themes of most of their works are the decline of ancestral conventionalism, the life of intellectuals of grass-roots stock, and various social and moral conflicts. Representative of the literature of this period are stories with lyrical undertones *Liūdna pasaka* (A Sad Tale, 1907) by Biliūnas and *Paskenduo-lė* by Antanas Vienuolis (1909, known in the English translation under the title "Veronika" in *Selected Lithuanian Short Stories*; 1959). *Liūdna pasaka* narrates the tragic fate of a widow whose husband was killed in the Uprising of 1863, and "Veronika" is an equally sad story of a young girl seduced and abandoned by her lover. Some of Biliūnas' early stories gave birth to Lithuanian proletarian prose; his later works, mostly devoted to rural life, show the author's attitude to social and moral wrongs. Vincas Krėvė-Mickevičius extolled the heroism of Lithuanians in the history of their struggle for freedom in his *Dainavos šalies senų žmonių padavimai* (Legends Told by Old People of the Dainava Country, 1912; one of the legends, "Gilšė", was translated into English in 1947); Krėvė's characters are outstanding and vivid personalities. In the prose of Biliūnas, Tumas-Vaižgantas, Vienuolis, Šatrijos Ragana (as in the short stories of the late 19th century) realistic pictures predominate, which attests to the authors' knowledge of rural life, customs, folklore, and the mentality of country folk. Krėvė's legends exhibit elements of romanticism. Other prose writers — Ignas Šeinius (1889—1959), Jurgis Savickis (1890—1952), Kazys Puida (1883—1945) — were less preoccupied with ethnographic realities of rural life; they experienced the influence of impressionism and expressionism. The new, so-called post-Maironis generation

of poets came to the fore, represented by Liudas Gira (1884—1946), Kazys Binkis (1893—1942), Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas (1893—1967), and Balys Sruoga (1896—1947). Their lyric poems, permeated with intimate emotional experience and with motifs of nature, are linked with the folk song tradition. Proletarian revolutionary poetry was born with the romantically elevated lyrics of Julius Janonis (1896—1917), a poet and a Marxist; ideas of social protest and of liberation of the working people from exploitation permeate his poems. The realistic drama of the period is represented by Žemaitė, Konstantinas Jasiukaitis (1882—1941), Bronius Laucevičius-Vargšas (1885—1916), and Gabrielius Landsbergis-Žemkalnis (1852—1916); the historical romantic drama and tragedy, by Vincas Krėvė-Mickevičius (*Šarūnas*, 1911), Liudas Gira, and Vydūnas (1868—1953).

Literature of 1917—40. The beginning of this period saw a more active participation in the literary life of proletarian revolutionary writers who had been impressed and swayed by the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the struggle for Soviet power in Lithuania in 1918—19. Revolutionary prose of the period is represented by Vincas Mickevičius-Kapsukas (1881—1935), a prominent revolutionary and one of the founders of the Soviet Lithuanian state. Revolutionary poetry was written by Artūras Regratis (1894—1924) and Vladas Rekašius (1893—1920), both participants of the revolutionary movement. In later years, proletarian literature was brought forth by the poets Andrius Dabulevičius (1896—1938) and Bronius Pranskus-Žalionis (1910—64) and by the prose writers Bonaventūras Pauliukevičius (1896—1938), Eugenija Tautkaitė (1899—1960), Aleksandras Maginskas (1907—42), and Aleksas Jasutis (1910—38). Persecuted by the bourgeois authorities, these authors were denied conditions for creative work. Their writings were published in the Soviet Union or in the periodicals issued by progressive

Lithuanian writers in the USA; with time, many of them settled in the Soviet Union.

In 1921 the Julius Janonis Union of Proletarian Lithuanian Writers and Poets was founded in Moscow. Magazines in Lithuanian were published in Moscow and in Minsk. Proletarian writings, characterized by the new subject matter and by ideological awareness, complemented Lithuanian literature with the facts of the hard life of the working people and social oppression and with ideas of social protest and revolutionary struggle. The tradition of Janonis' poetry was continued, and elements of socialist realism began to emerge. Not always marked by artistic achievements, the proletarian prose and poetry were historically important, and subsequently Soviet Lithuanian literature was built on this heritage.

In the bourgeois Lithuanian state, as a result of the expansion of the school system, the establishment of the University of Kaunas in 1922, and the emergence of professional theatres, educational standards rose, and cultural life became more vigorous. Lithuanian culture was enriched by works, through translations, of Greek and Roman classics as well as of Russian, Polish, German, English, American, and other works of literature, both classical and modern.

This period saw a considerable growth in the number of authors and publications. The Union of Lithuanian Writers and Journalists functioned from 1922 to 1929, and the Society of Lithuanian Writers was active from 1932 to 1940. Publishing houses and literary societies sponsored special literary prizes; from 1935, the state literary prize was awarded annually. Yet, the ruling circles of the Lithuanian bourgeoisie paid little attention to a systematic development of culture. In the 1920s, when the social and political contradictions of the Lithuanian bourgeois state became especially acute, many intellectuals were disillusioned in their expectations that the Lithu-

anian bourgeoisie would be genuinely caring for the welfare and culture of the people. Differentiation among writers along ideological and aesthetic lines was sharpened. Various literary magazines and miscellanies reflected the attempts to form different literary movements.

Literature of the 1920s was dominated by the writers who had appeared on the literary scene at the turn of the century. The traditions of naturalistic realism were developed by the prose writers Lazdynų Pelėda and Antanas Vienuolis in his novellas *Inteligentų palata* (The Ward of the Intellectuals, 1922) and *Vėžys* (Cancer, 1925) and the novel *Prieš dieną* (At Dawn, 1925).

A number of writers delved into the nation's history, made attempts to grasp and describe characteristic national features. Calling for national awareness, some authors poeticised country folk and their harmonious relationship with nature, unrestrained and spontaneous emotions, and archaic ethical values. Such ideas are expressed in *Šiaudinėj pastogėj* (Under the Thatched Roof), a collection of short stories by Vincas Krėvė about rural life (1922; English translation *The Herdsman and the Linden Tree*, 1964), and his novella *Raganius* (The Wizard, 1939). Other significant works of the period were the novel *Pragiedruliai* (The Sun Beams, 1918—20) by Juozas Tumas-Vaižgantas about the national movement of 1890—1905 and his novella *Dėdės ir dėdienės* (Uncles and Aunts, 1920—21) about family relations in 19th-century countryside and dramas by Vydūnas. Along with romantic elements all these works feature critically realistic descriptions of bourgeois reality.

The first important literary magazine of the period, *Skaitymai* (Readings, 1920—23), mostly published realistic and romantic works by the writers of the older generation.

For a short period symbolism, cultivated by Balys Sruoga, Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas, Faustas Kirša (1891—1964), Petras Vaičiūnas (1890—1959).

and Jurgis Baltrušaitis (1873—1944, poems in Lithuanian and Russian), gained currency in poetry and the drama.

As a counterpoise to symbolism, aestheticism, and traditional realism a new avant-garde group led by the poet Kazys Binkis (1893—1942) emerged in the mid-1920s, it centred around the magazine *Keturi vėjai* (Four Winds, 1924—28). Writers of this group — Juozas Tysliava (1902—61), Salys Šemerys (1898—1981), Petras Tarulis (1896—1980), and Butkų Juzė (1893—1947) — resorted to futurism and expressionism in their writings. Soon the group fell apart, giving way to another movement, a group of antifascist writers who published the magazine *Trečias frontas* (Third Front, 1930—31). Among them were such young talented poets and prose writers as Kazys Boruta (1905—65), Antanas Venclova (1906—71), Jonas Šimkus (1906—65), and Petras Cvirka (1909—47), the critic and poet Kostas Korsakas (b.1909), and the woman poet Salomėja Nėris (Bačinskaitė-Bučienė; 1904—45). Seeking to combine expressionism with realism, these writers first rebelled against philistinism; subsequently, moving toward the workers movement and socialist ideology, many of them embraced aesthetic principles of critical realism. Magazines published by clerical and nationalist organizations also made attempts to initiate literary movements orientated toward neo-romanticism and aestheticism. Exponents of the trends were the poets Jonas Aleksandriškis-Aistis (1904—73), Bernardas Brazdžionis (b. 1907), Kazys Inčiūra (1906—74), Antanas Miškinis (1905—83), and Henrikas Radauskas (1910—70). Impressionistic and neo-romantic prose was represented by Ignas Šeinius, Antanas Vaičiulaitis (b. 1906; English translation *Noon at a Country Inn*, a collection of short stories, 1965), Kazys Jankauskas (b. 1906), and Nelė Mazalaitė (b. 1907).

In the context of the impending Nazi aggression and the intellectuals' dissatisfaction with the reactionary policies of the ruling circles of Lithuania, many

writers and artists moved to the Left: other contributing factors were the spreading awareness of the advances of socialism in the Soviet Union and the growing struggle of the working people for their social rights, which was led by the Communist Party of Lithuania. As a result, an opposition in the form of an antifascist front emerged in the 1930s. Critical realism, practiced in a great variety of genres and styles, was gaining a stronger position.

The realistic novel diversified along genre and stylistic lines. The novels *Altorių šešėlyje* (In the Shadow of the Altars, 1933) by Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas and *Mediniai stebuklai* (The Wooden Wonders, 1938) by Kazys Boruta explored the psychology of the individual with artistic aspirations in conflict with the bourgeois and clerical environment. *Altorių šešėlyje* won especially great popularity because of a very convincingly drawn psychological portrait of a young likeable writer; subsequently, the novel was translated into many languages. This book gave rise to the Lithuanian psychological novel. The novel *Karjeristai* (The Self-seekers, 1935) by Juozas Grušas (b. 1901) exposed spiritual poverty and the immorality of civil servants and philistines. Rural life is depicted in the novel *Broliai Domeikos* (English translation *The Brothers Domeika*, 1976) by Liudas Dovydėnas (b. 1906) and in the novel *Kaimynai* (The Neighbours, 1939) by Juozas Paukštelis (1899—1981). The protagonist of *Benjaminas Kordušas* (1937), a novel by Jonas Marcinkevičius (1900—53), is a representative of the old gentry, which had degraded morally and economically. In her novel *Aukštųjų Šimonių likimas* (The Fate of the Šimonis Family from Aukštujai, 1935) Ieva Simonaitytė (1897—1978) suggestively amplified problems of the historical fate of the Lithuanians in Lithuania Minor. Picturing their life in a specific environment, the novel exhibits a blend of realistic and romantic elements. Nazi ideology is denounced in the novel *Siegfried Immerselbe atsijaunina* by Ignas Šeinius

(English translation *Rejuvenation of Siegfried Immerselbe*, 1965).

This period also witnessed the growth of the realistic short story. In their short stories Petras Cvirka, Antanas Venclova, Juozas Grušas, and Jonas Marcinkevičius depicted the daily existence, with all its dramatic conflicts, of the ordinary people in Lithuanian towns and the countryside. Denunciation of bourgeois social relations and bourgeois moral values, along with the espousal of revolutionary reconstruction of society, were the ideas enriching critical realism through the works of writers identified with *Trečias frontas*. Some of their works already displayed elements of socialist realism. In addition to short stories, Petras Cvirka wrote an innovative social novel, *Žemė maitintoja* (Mother Earth, 1935), which is about the gruelling life of a new peasant settler and his family and about the awakening of revolutionary consciousness. Popular from the beginning, *Žemė maitintoja* is now regarded as a classic; it was translated into many languages (abbreviated English translation in 1940). In its social commitment Antanas Venclova's novel *Draugystė* (Friendship, 1936) about student life is akin to Cvirka's *Žemė maitintoja*. Lyricism, dramatic personal experiences, and a tremendous poetic appeal are distinguishing features of the poems and poetic tales on folklore motifs by the woman poet Salomeja Nėris characteristically manifest in her collections *Per lūžtantį ledą* (Across the Breaking Ice, 1935) and *Diemedžiu žydėsiu* (I Shall Blossom Like a Wormwood, 1938). Historical plays by Balys Sruoga, among others *Milžino paunksmė* (The Shade of a Giant, 1932), and by Vincas Krėvė and plays by Petras Vaičiūnas and Kazys Binkis on themes of everyday life were most representative of the drama of the period. Former supporters of *Trečias frontas* and participants in the antifascist struggle — the poets Vytautas Montvila (1902—41), Teofilis Tilvytis (1904—69), and Kazys Jakubėnas (1908—50) and the prose writers Vincas

Žilionis (1905—64) and Juozas Baltušis (b. 1909) — collaborated in the progressive periodicals *Kultūra* (Culture, 1923—41), *Literatūra* (Literature, 1936), and the miscellany *Prošvaistė* (Ray of Hope, 1937—40). Vincas Krėvė, Liudas Gira, and Stasys Anglickis (b. 1905), writers of the older generation who had chosen the road of opposition, also were regular contributors to these magazines. In later years all these writers, with few exceptions, made up the nucleus of the authors of Soviet literature.

Most prominent representatives of children's literature in 1917—40 were Pranas Mašiotas (1863—1940, English translation of his short-stories collection *The Kitten*, 1978), Kazys Binkis, Bernardas Brazdžionis, Petras Cvirka, Antanas Giedrius (1892—1977), and Vytautas Tamulaitis (b. 1913; *Skrudėlytės Greitutės nuotykių*, 1935; English translation 1964). Literary criticism of the period was represented by Juozas Tumas-Vaižgantas, Liudas Gira, Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas, and Balys Sruoga; criticism of the antifascist trend, by Kostas Korsakas, Antanas Venclova, Jonas Šimkus, and Julius Būtėnas (b. 1908).

A special place in Lithuanian literature of 1919—40 belongs to the writers who lived in the Vilnius territory (then occupied by Poland) and in the USA. The works of Ona Miciūtė (1899—1973), Albinas Žukauskas (b. 1912), and Juozas Kėkštis (1915—81), writers of the Vilnius territory, reflected antifascist moods and opposition to social and national oppression. Vincas Jakštys (1880—1961), Rojus Mizara (1895—1967), and other writers, then living in the USA, were influenced by the workers' revolutionary movement; Antanas Tulys (1898—1977) and Algirdas Margeris (1889—1977), writers closer to bourgeois ideology, wrote in a realistic vein.

Soviet period. With the reestablishment of Soviet power in 1940, Soviet Lithuanian literature began to take shape. The new conditions of economic and social life — the overthrow of exploiting classes, advances in the economy, welfare, and education, the con-

struction of socialism and communism — determined its characteristic features. Socialist realism began to assert itself. With time, Lithuanian literature began to play an important role in the cultural life of the multinational Soviet society.

Ideological commitment of most of Lithuanian writers to continue their creative work under Soviet conditions, to participate in the construction of socialism, and to help in shaping the new Weltanschauung constituted the main feature of literary development during the first stage of Soviet Lithuanian literature (1940—41). Among the pioneers and organizers of Soviet Lithuanian literature were progressive writers of the bourgeois period and participants in the antifascist movement — Petras Cvirka, Salomėja Nėris, Vytautas Montvila, Liudas Gira, Jonas Šimkus, Jonas Marcinkevičius, Kazys Boruta, Antanas Venclova, Kostas Korsakas, Teofilis Tilvytis, Juozas Baltušis, and Julius Būtėnas. Realistically interpreting the historic changes, Antanas Vienuolis, Balys Sruoga, Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas, Juozas Grušas, and Ieva Simonaitytė resumed their creative work and, with time, enriched Soviet Lithuanian literature with important contributions. In 1940 the Writers' Union of the Lithuanian SSR was instituted.

Expressing the festive mood of the times, literature of 1940—41 was dominated by poetry opulently represented in various periodicals. Montvila's poetic talent flourished during this period. Montvila, Gira, and Nėris, socially committed writers of lyrics, poeticized people's struggle for freedom and denounced the evils of the bourgeois past. Marked by revolutionary romanticism, poetry of this period is full of elated, often passionate, intonations. In short stories and essays by Cvirka, Jonas Marcinkevičius, Šimkus, Baltušis, and other writers the moral superiority and spiritual wealth of the ordinary working people stand out in strong relief against the moral and political degradation of the bourgeoisie; in some works revolu-

tionary traditions are emphasized. Literature of this period reflected the writers' negative attitude towards the bourgeois system, their understanding of people's role in history and in socialist revolution. All this played an important part in the further development of national literature.

After the occupation of Lithuania by the Hitlerites Lithuanian literature could develop mostly outside Lithuania, as many authors found themselves in the interior of the Soviet Union. Some Lithuanian writers and young literati fought in the ranks of the Red Army or worked as war correspondents; others contributed to the war effort by working at various factories, on state farms, or on the staff of the All-Union Radio Broadcasting Committee. The writers who failed to escape were persecuted by the Nazis (Vytautas Montvila was executed by a firing squad; among the imprisoned writers were Balys Sruoga and Teofilis Tilvytis). During the war the evacuated writers lived and worked in Moscow, Penza, or at various places where the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division was stationed or fought. Lithuanian books and periodicals were published in the interior of the Soviet Union, several books were translated into Russian and other national languages.

Lithuanian poetry made great strides during the war. In her famous poems Salomėja Nėris aired the people's determination to defeat the invaders of the Soviet homeland and the people's passionate belief in victory; some of her poems are imbued with the nostalgic feeling of an individual torn off from his homeland (collections *Dainuok, širdie gyvenimą* "Sing, O Heart, About Life," 1943; *Lakštingala negali nečiulbėti* "A Nightingale Cannot Help but Sing", 1945; *Mano kraštas* "My Land", 1947, State Prize of the USSR of 1947). A skilful combination of intimate, dramatic, and heroic intonations, Nėris' lyric poetry, classical in form and purely national in imagery, is noted for its spontaneity, sonority, and the serene simplicity characteristic of folk songs.

Her poems enjoyed tremendous popularity and were a major influence upon the development of Lithuanian poetry.

Liudas Gira wrote militant verse based on folk poetic traditions. Permeated with heroic pathos and lyrical sincerity, poems by Antanas Venclova and Kostas Korsakas are characterized by a subtle blend of patriotic and intimate motifs. During this period ingenious younger poets — Eduardas Mieželaitis (b. 1919), Vladas Mozūriūnas (1922—64), and Vacys Reimeris (b. 1921) — appeared on the literary scene.

Prose of the period is best represented by Petras Cvirka's short stories dealing with cruelty of the Nazi invaders, the people's spontaneous hatred for plunderers from the West, the humanism of Soviet people, and friendship among Soviet nations (English translation *Seeds of Fraternity*, 1955). Realistic pictures of life at the front and in the rear and of the partisan struggle are drawn in the short stories and publicistic writings of Jonas Marcinkevičius, Juozas Baltušis, Jonas Šimkus, Antanas Venclova, and Augustinas Gričius (1899—1972). Militant publicistic spirit marks the critical essays by Kostas Korsakas.

Socially committed and based on democratic and patriotic traditions of the past literature, writings of the war period are characterized by a distinct national character and great popular appeal.

A number of writers of bourgeois bias, who had lived during the war in Lithuania, fled to the West in 1944 and settled in the USA, Canada, Australia, and other countries. Other writers, who had left Lithuania before the war, also stayed abroad. Some of these writers — Jonas Aleksandriškis, Bernardas Brazdžionis, Liudas Dovydėnas (b. 1906) — participated in anti-Soviet activities severing all ties with Lithuania's literary life. Other writers — Marius Katiliškis (1915—80), Jonas Mekas (b. 1922), Eduardas Cinzas (b. 1924) — published their works in Soviet Lithuania striving to retain contacts with their homeland

In the postwar period Soviet Lithuanian literature developed in a complex political and economic environment. It was a period of reconstruction of the national economy and its reorganization along socialist lines, a period of strife with anti-Soviet social forces. Literature took an active position in the struggle with bourgeois ideology, popularized the ideas of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, and helped shape the socialist Weltanschauung. Especially diligent in this activity were the writers who had returned from the Soviet Union. Most of the writers who had spent the war years in Lithuania were painfully searching for their path. Some of them, influenced by anti-Soviet propaganda and threats of bourgeois nationalists, were still uncertain and apprehensive. The activity of the Union of Soviet Lithuanian Writers, which was reestablished after Lithuania's liberation, helped rally all writers.

In 1945, the First Congress of Soviet Lithuanian Writers was held, and the literary magazine *Pergalė* (Victory, founded 1942) was reopened. Since 1946 the literary weekly *Literatūra ir menas* (Literature and Art, founded 1942) has been published. Despite the difficulties of the period Soviet Lithuanian literature, encouraged by the invigorated public and cultural life, the advances in public education, and the growing readership, was gaining a stronger position.

Translations of foreign literature into Lithuanian began to come out systematically. Major works of Russian and other Soviet literatures, of Roman and Greek classics, of French, English, American, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Czech, Hungarian, Swedish, Danish, Finnish, and other literatures were translated into Lithuanian, thus contributing to the literary awareness of Lithuanian readers.

Significant works of fiction appeared in the postwar period. The novel *Kalvio Ignoto teisybė* (Truth of the Blacksmith Ignotas, 1948—49) by Aleksandras Gudaitis-Guzevičius (1908—69)

is a panoramic epic about the revolutionary movement in Lithuania after the Great October Socialist Revolution; in 1951 the novel was awarded the State Prize of the USSR. Vividly depicting working people and their exploiters, Antanas Vienuolis in his novel *Puodžiūnkiemis* (1952; Puodžiūnas' Farmyard) and Ieva Simonaitytė in her novel *Pikčiurnienė* (1953; English translation *Bušė and Her Sisters*, 1965) show the moral and political degradation of the bourgeoisie. Jonas Dovydaitis (1914—83) and Jonas Avyžius (b. 1922) wrote about the industrial reconstruction after the war and about the collective-farm movement in the countryside. In short stories and essays, epic in form and ideologically committed, the themes of postwar everyday life, of socialist work, and of class struggle were dominant.

The narrative poems *Usnynė* (The Land of Thistle; 1949) by Tilvytis (State Prize of the USSR of 1951) and *Broliška poema* (The Poem of Brotherhood, 1954) by Eduardas Mieželaitis epically contrasted the miserable past of the Lithuanian village and the new brighter vistas opened up by socialist mode of life. Poets Antanas Venclova, Teofilis Tilvytis, Valerija Valsiūnienė (1907—55), Kostas Korsakas, Vladas Mozūriūnas, Vacys Reimeris, Vladas Grybas (1927—54), and Antanas Jonynas (1923—76) sang of reconstruction work, of peace and friendship; class enemies, the aggressive plans of imperialists, and vestiges of the bourgeois past are fiercely denounced in their poetry. The Soviet Lithuanian drama — *Apyaušrio dalia* (The Fate of Dawn, 1945), *Kazmieras Sapiega* (1947) by Balys Sruoga, plays by Borisas Dauguvietis (1885—1949), Juozas Baltušis, Augustinas Gričius, and Jonas Marcinkevičius — was also making its first steps during that period.

Manifestations of critical realism lingered on in the literature of the first postwar years, especially in the works of the authors of the older generation writing about the bourgeois past. Yet,

the critical realism of those years was bound up with features determined by the socialist Weltanschauung, comprising the understanding of a revolutionary progress in life, very distinct characterization of social types, ardent denunciation of evils of the bourgeois past, and the eulogy of people's heroism. Imbued with a fighting spirit and publicistic fervour, the poetry of that period continued in the revolutionary proletarian tradition (especially that of Julius Janonis). Some poems became too rhetoric, declarative, and ceremonial, a tendency brought about by Stalin's personality cult. Literary criticism and studies (Kostas Korsakas, Jonas Šimkus, Bronius Pranskus-Žalionis, and Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas) tackled the problems of adherence to party principles in literature, its national character, and its relations to life. Attempts were made to reassess the heritage of literature on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology.

The second half of the 1950s and the 1960s marked a new stage in Soviet Lithuanian literature characterized by a faster growth, both in scope and quality, and by the emergence of a new generation of writers. Decisions adopted by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, new democratic developments in Soviet life, the general advance of culture, and expanding cultural relations with other countries were the moving forces underlying the development of literature. Truthfulness to life, the spirit of socialist humanism, efforts to diversify style and techniques were gaining greater prominence in literature. An illustrative and obscurely shallow depiction of reality ran its course, and efforts were made to widen literature's thematic range; tolerance of artistic individuality gained ground. Along with undeniable successes, tendencies for works of minor local or personal interest or of extreme pretentiousness crept up in literature of this period.

Significant achievements were evident in all literary genres. At the beginning of the period innovative novels,

centring on rural life in the past and social struggle, were written by Ieva Simonaitytė (*Vilius Karalius*, 1956), Juozas Baltušis (*Parduotos vasaros* "The Bartered Summers", vol. I, 1957; State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR, 1957), Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas (*Sukilėliai* "The Insurgents", vol. I, 1957; State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR, 1958), and Juozas Paukštelis (*Jaunystė* "Youth", 1959). These novels accentuate the profound moral values of the Lithuanian people and their striving for freedom and social justice. Especially popular became *Parduotos vasaros*, a novel in four short stories by Juozas Baltušis. Through the narrative of the protagonist, a boy shepherd working for a rich farmer, the alienation among the members of the farmer's family is revealed, as is the social drama of the hired labourers who painfully endure social wrongs.

A number of interesting novels and novellas appeared in the late 1950s and in the 1960s. The novels include *Rožės žydi raudonai* (The Scarlet Roses Are Blooming, 1959; State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR of the same year) and *Kauno romanai* (Novel of Kaunas, 1966) by Alfonsas Bieliauskas (b. 1923), *Vidury didelio lauko* (In the Midst of a Big Field, 1962) by Romualdas Lankauskas (b. 1932), *Laiptai į dangų* (Stairway to the Sky, 1963) and *Adomo obuolys* (Adam's Apple, 1966) by Mykolas Sluckis, *Kaimas kryžkelėje* (A Village at the Crossroads, 1964; State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR of 1965) and *Sodybų tuštėjimo metas* (1970, State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR of 1971 and the Lenin Prize of 1976; English translation *The Lost Home*, 1975) by Jonas Avyžius, *O laikrodis eina* (The Clock Keeps Ticking Away, 1966) by Jonas Mikelinckas (b. 1922), and *Apie duoną, meilę ir šautuvą* (Of Bread, Love, and a Rifle, 1967) by Vytautas Petkevičius (b. 1930). The books deal with the ideological and ethical maturation of an individual in the context of the war and the postwar difficulties, examine the emerging socialist society and collective-farm movement, and look into the everyday prob-

lems of family life. Especially popular became J. Avyžius' novels, which were translated into many languages of the peoples of the USSR and foreign languages. In the novel *Kaimas kryžkelėje* (A Village at a Crossroads) problems of the economic reorganization of collective farms and new approach in their management are unfolded through the destinies of strong-willed, determined, and spontaneous country people. His *Sodybų tuštėjimo metas* (The Lost Home) pivots on the painful experience of a provincial teacher during the years of the Nazi occupation and the postwar period. Novels by Venclova, Vytautas Sirijos-Gira (b. 1911), Halina Korsakienė (b. 1910), and K. Marukas (b. 1921) are built round the themes of revolutionary movement and life of the workers and intellectuals before 1941.

The life of the peasants and provincial intelligentsia in the postwar and subsequent periods is shown in the novels and short stories of the 1970s: *Alkana žemė* (The Hungry Earth, 1971) and *Po vasaros dangumi* (1973; State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR of 1974; English translation *Under Summer Skies*, 1979) by Vytautas Bubnys (b. 1932); *Riešutų duona* (Hazelnut Bread, 1972) by Saulius Šaltenis (b. 1945); *Dievo avinėlis* (Lamb of God, 1974) by Rimantas Šavelis (b. 1942); works by Pranas Treinys (b. 1928) and other writers. The novels of Mykolas Sluckis, Jonas Avyžius, Jonas Dovydaitis, Romualdas Lankauskas, Raimondas Kašauskas (b. 1934), Vytautas Petkevičius, Leonidas Jacinevičius (b. 1944), Vytautas Martinkus (b. 1943), the Dirgėla brothers (Petras b. 1947 and Povilas b. 1941), and Algimantas Zurba (b. 1942) bring up issues concerning contemporary man and his moral conflicts, as well as problems of love and family, of fathers and sons, of public duty and opposition to bureaucratic routine. In novellas by Juozas Požėra (b. 1927) causes of antisocial behaviour, moral degradation, and crime are examined.

Philosophically generalized portraits of Lithuanian peasants, confronted by

social changes and historical events of the recent past, motifs of labour and of man's unity with nature, his integrity and generosity dominate the latest novels by Baltušis *Sakmė apie Juza* (A Tale of Juza, 1979; State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR of 1980) and by Jonas Mikelinskas *Kur lygūs laukai* (Where the Meadows Stretch Wide, 1981; State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR of 1983).

Growing in number, the novel and novella have differentiated along genre and stylistic lines. Juozas Paukštelis, Jonas Avyžius, and Juozas Baltušis continued with the traditional epic novel, while Mykolas Sluckis and Alfonsas Bieliauskas wrote psychological novels and novellas based on the stream-of-consciousness technique. The lyrically ironic novel was represented by Saulius Šaltenis and by Rimantas Šavelis and the adventure novel by Vytautas Sirijos-Gira. The allegorical novel of complex structure and symbols was elaborated by the Dirgėla brothers.

A greater interest in topical issues, highly dramatic situations, and more profound psychological analysis of characters are also typical of the period's short stories whose thematical range has widened considerably. Depicting various social and professional groups, short-story writers dealt with moral and psychological problems and with dramatic aspects of life. Very important for the revival of this genre were the short stories by Mykolas Sluckis, full of tragic collisions and lyrical intonations. In his collections of short stories *Vėjų pagairėje* (Blown by All the Winds, 1958), *Geriau mums nesusitikti* (We Shall Do Better Not to Meet Again, 1961), *Isdai-gos ir likimai* (Tricks and Fates, 1964; State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR of 1966) Sluckis chronicles war and postwar events and discloses man's confused feelings and relations. Interesting short stories were written by Jonas Mikelinskas, Juozas Grušas, Romualdas Lankauskas, Algirdas Pocius (b. 1930), Vytautas Rimkevičius (b. 1930), Juozas Aputis (b. 1936) Vladas Dautartas (b. 1927), Romualdas Granauskas (b.

1939), and many other prose writers. Nonfiction, comprising essays by Juozas Požera, Rimantas Budrys (b. 1930), and Ignas Pikturna (b. 1924), and memoirs by Antanas Venclova, Ieva Simonaitytė, Jonas Ragauskas (1907—67), Juozas Baltušis, Halina Korsakienė, and Julius Būtėnas, gained in artistic quality. Humorous and satirical literature of the period was best represented by Vytautė Žilinskaitė (b. 1930).

In poetry, the winds of change of the 1950s and 1960s were felt early and produced remarkable results. Emphasizing man's worth and his unique passion for new horizons of experience, the poetic works reflected the aspirations of Soviet people and the need for an ideological, ethical, and aesthetical renewal in the wake of the conquest of space and spectacular advances in science and technology. Poetry of this period is characterized by overt lyrical and philosophical intonations; in form, bolder metaphors and symbols, improvisation, and associative thinking were introduced. Poets began to resort more frequently to various traditions of national art (folklore, ancient popular culture and philosophy, poetry of the past) and world art, especially that of 20th century. These features were clearly manifest in the poetry of Eduardas Mieželaitis, noted for its great poetic appeal and the significance of its message (*Žmogus "Man"*, a collection of poems, 1961; Lenin Prize of 1962; English translation *Cardiogram*, 1978), in the poetry of Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas (*Būties valanda "An Hour of Being"*, 1963), in Justinas Marcinkevičius' narrative poems *Kraujas ir pelenai* (Blood and Ashes, 1960) and *Siena* (The Wall, 1965).

The poet Justinas Marcinkevičius was very popular in Lithuania through the 1970s and early 1980s, producing the collections *Šešios poemos* (Six Poems, 1973), *Gyvenimo švelnus prisiglaudimas* (Life Touched Me Softly, 1978), and *Būk ir palaimink* (Be and Bless, 1980; English translation of his poetry *Love Is Like This*, 1983). In a reserved

but intimate tone Marcinkevičius develops his favourite theme — man's unity with his motherland — viewing folk cultural traditions as spiritual and sacred heritage. In its development contemporary Lithuanian poetry received its most powerful impulses from Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas, Eduardas Mieželaitis, and Justinas Marcinkevičius. Other popular poets of this period were Albinas Žukauskas, Eugenijus Matuzevičius (b. 1917), Paulius Širvys (1920—79), Juozas Macevičius (b. 1928), Janina Degutyte (b. 1928), Alfonsas Maldonis (b. 1929), Algimantas Baltakis (b. 1930), Vytautas Bložė (b. 1930), Jonas Juškaitis (b. 1933), Albinas Bernotas (b. 1934), Marcelijus Martinaitis (b. 1936), Vladas Šimkus (b. 1936), Judita Vaičiūnaitė (b. 1937), Jonas Strielkūnas (b. 1939), and Sigitas Geda (b. 1943; English translation *The Songs of Autumn*, 1978). Antanas Miškinis, Jonas Graičiūnas (b. 1903), Stasys Anglickis, and Aleksys Churginas (b. 1912), poets of elder generation, experienced a renaissance of creative vitality.

The drama, too, showed signs of renewal and greater variety, with dramas and comedies on the moral and social problems of contemporary life dominating the scene. Among the most prolific playwrights were Kazys Saja (b. 1932), Viktoras Miliūnas, Vytautas Rimkevičius, Raimundas Samulevičius (1937—81), and Dalia Urnevičiūtė (b. 1932). Significant historical and philosophical problems, such as the individual's relationship with the fate of his nation and with the development of its culture, were examined in Juozas Grušas' dramas *Herkus Mantas* (1957), *Adomo Brunzos paslaptis* (The Secret of Adomas Brunza, 1967), and *Barbora Radvilaitė* (1972), which, by the scope of the characters and situations, are closer to tragedies. The poetic drama was represented by Justinas Marcinkevičius' *Mindaugas* (1968; English translation in *Nine Modern Soviet Plays*, 1977), *Katedra* (The Cathedral, 1971), and *Mažvydas* (1977). The 1950s saw the emergence of the Lithuanian screen

play (Vytautas Žalakevičius, b. 1930; Vytautas Rimkevičius; Grigorii Kanovich, b. 1929; Romas Gudaitis, b. 1932; Saulius Šaltenis; and Rimantas Šavelis).

Children's literature of the 1970s was represented by Kostas Kubilinskas (1923—62; English translation of his poem "The Frog Queen", 1974), Eduardas Mieželaitis (English translation *Kasantas and the Birds*, 1978), Aldona Liobytė (b. 1915), Anzelmas Matutis (b. 1923), Kazys Saja, Justinas Marcinkevičius, Janina Degutyte, Vytautas Petkevičius, Violeta Palčinskaitė (b. 1943), and Martynas Vainilaitis (b. 1943).

Literary criticism has widened its scope. Most of the critics deal with both the history and theory of literature. Along with such established literary critics as Kostas Korsakas, Bronius Pranskus-Žalionis, Vytautas Galinis (b. 1924), Jonas Lankutis (b. 1925), and Vytautas Kubilius (b. 1928), the 1960s and 1970s saw the arrival of a group of younger critics interested in the most vital problems of contemporary literature (Vitas Areška, b. 1927; Albertas Zalatorius, b. 1932; Elena Bukelienė, b. 1934; Algis Samulionis, b. 1936; Ričardas Pakalniškis, b. 1935; Algimantas Bučys, b. 1939; Kęstutis Nastopka, b. 1940; Viktorija Daujotytė, b. 1941; Petras Bražėnas, b. 1941; and Valentinas Sventickas, b. 1948).

Recent decades have witnessed the expansion of links between Lithuanian literature and literatures of other Soviet nations and foreign countries. The number of translations from Lithuanian into Russian and other languages has grown tremendously. The popularity of Lithuanian authors and their prominence in multinational Soviet literature have increased. Books of Lithuanian authors can be read now in 36 languages of the Soviet Union and 28 foreign languages. The greatest number of Lithuanian books (over 700 titles) has been translated into Russian.

Many translations from Lithuanian are published in socialist countries, especially in the German Democratic Republic, Poland, and Hungary. Each

year about 50 books of Lithuanian authors come out in other languages.

Translations of Lithuanian literature into English have appeared in the Soviet magazines *International Literature*, *Soviet Literature* (no. 9, 1961, and no. 8, 1982, were entirely devoted to Lithuanian literature), *Culture and Life*, and *Soviet Woman*. The publishers of Moscow and Vilnius have issued in separate editions works by Antanas Baranauskas, Petras Cvirka, Ieva Simonaitytė, Jonas Avyžius, Eduardas Mieželaitis, Vytautas Bubnys, Kostas Kubilinskas, and Justinas Marcinkevičius; anthologies of Soviet Lithuanian poetry, *Beads of Amber* (1979, compiled and translated by Lionginas Pažūsis) and *The Amber Lyre* (1983, compiled by Vytautas Kubilius). Translations of various short stories and plays of Lithuanian authors have appeared in the collections of translations of Soviet literature: *25 Stories from Soviet Republics* (1958), *By the Light of Day* (1968), *Dialogue at Sea* (1969), *Nine Modern Soviet Plays* (1977). A selection of poems by Vacys Reimeris, *An Indian Melody*, was published in India in 1971. English translations of works by Kristijonas Donelaitis, Antanas Baranauskas, Vincas Kudirka, Vaižgantas, Vincas Krėvė, Liudas Dovydėnas, Antanas Vaičiulaitis, Ignas Šeinius, Sigitas Geda, and other Lithuanian authors were published in the United States. Anthologies of prose (*Selected Lithuanian Short Stories*, 1959) and of poetry (*Lithuanian Poets*, 1968; *Selected Postwar Lithuanian Poetry*, 1978) also came out in the USA.

The greatest number of translations from Lithuanian into English have been made by Albinas Baranauskas, Elena Bradūnaitė, Pranas Jakštys, Algirdas Landsbergis, Cl. Mills, Milton Stark, Lionginas Pažūsis, Nadas Rastenis, Danguolė Sealey-Sadūnaitė, Peter Tempest, Jonas Zdanys, and Stepas Zobarskas; into German, by Hermann Buddensieg, Lucija Baldauf-Jurgutytė and Irene Breving; into Russian, by David Brodskii, Susana Mar, Lev Ozerov, V. Čepaitis, and others.

ARCHITECTURE

Remains of temporary Paleolithic and Mesolithic settlements are found on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR. In more permanent settlements dating from the fourth to second millennia B.C. (Žalioji, Vilnius Raion), there were overground or half-sunken frame structures of oval or rectangular floor plan with wattle-daub walls or with walls of vertical logs joined together at the top (Šventoji, Nida) and with open hearths inside.

Fortified settlements, or hill forts (Lithuanian *piliakalniai*), appeared at the end of the first millennium B.C. and at the beginning of the Common Era; ramparts, stockades, and moats followed the contours of their grounds (for example, the hill fort of Dūkštas, Ignalina Raion; the hill fort of Bradeliškiai, Vilnius Raion). Buildings were overground timber-frame structures.

Presumably about the middle of the first millennium A. D. another type of

settlements — the so-called *viesės* — gradually took shape in Lithuania. Buildings in these settlements were concentrated at the foot of hill forts, which served as fortified retreats for people and property in time of war. During the 12th and 13th centuries *viesės* gradually gave way to *sėdėjimai* (forerunners of modern homesteads, or *viensėdžiai* in Lithuanian), group-farmsteads (Lithuanian *sodžiai*, peasant settlements), and villages encircled by stockades (Lithuanian *kiemai* or *kaimai*, settlements of feudal lords). During the Valakai Land Reform (16th century) most of these peasant settlements were reorganized into villages with regular streets, which survived up to modern times and are called *kaimai* (villages). Settlements of feudal lords became to be known as *dvarai* (manors).

In the early feudal epoch, wooden castles of the nobility were built in hill forts, with settlements of a free or a linear layout at the foot; some of these settlements later developed into



Kaunas Castle (13th c.)



Palūšė Church, its belfry and chapel (18th c.)

townships or towns. Irregularly shaped squares arose at the crossings of roads running through these settlements.

With the establishment of the Lithuanian feudal state, large moat-and-bailey castles with defence towers were built. Some of them — Kaunas Castle, Medininkai Castle — were rectangular in layout; others — Grodno Castle, the Upper Castle of Vilnius — were polygonal. Castle architecture was noted for its monumentality, Baltic (Wendic) masonry and a restrained décor.

In the second half of the 14th century, Gothic masonry and Gothic forms came into use, and the Gothic style began to dominate in architecture. Representative of this style are Trakai Insular Castle (second half of the 14th century) and churches of the one-nave-and-two-aisle hall type with three-walled apses (St. Nicholas' Church in Vilnius, second half of the 14th century; Vytautas Church in Kaunas, 15—16th centuries; St. George's Church in Kėdainiai, 15th century). Massive, unplastered buttress-reinforced walls, sometimes decorated with fire bricks, as well as triangular pediments with niches, steep gable roofs, and groined or star-

shaped ceiling vaults were characteristic of these churches. Later ecclesiastical Gothic edifices (second half of the 15th century and the 16th century; St. George's Church in Kaunas, 15—16th centuries; Zapyškis Church, second half of the 16th century; St. Anne's Church and the Church of the Bernardines in Vilnius, end of the 15th century — 1516) are more decorative, with more original façades, numerous pinnacles and spires, and lierne vaults. Urban architecture was dominated by oblong, one- or two-storeyed houses, with their back or long side facing the street. Public buildings served various representational purposes (Perkūnas House in Kaunas, 15th century). Molded bricks of various forms were used for the finish of all Gothic buildings; such décor is most characteristic of St. Anne's Church in Vilnius.

In the 16th century, along with Gothic architecture, the Renaissance style began to spread in Lithuania. Cities and townships, regular in plan, began to grow; the first projects for the regular layout of cities — Kaunas, Jurbarkas — were made about 1540. Rectangular and quadrangular

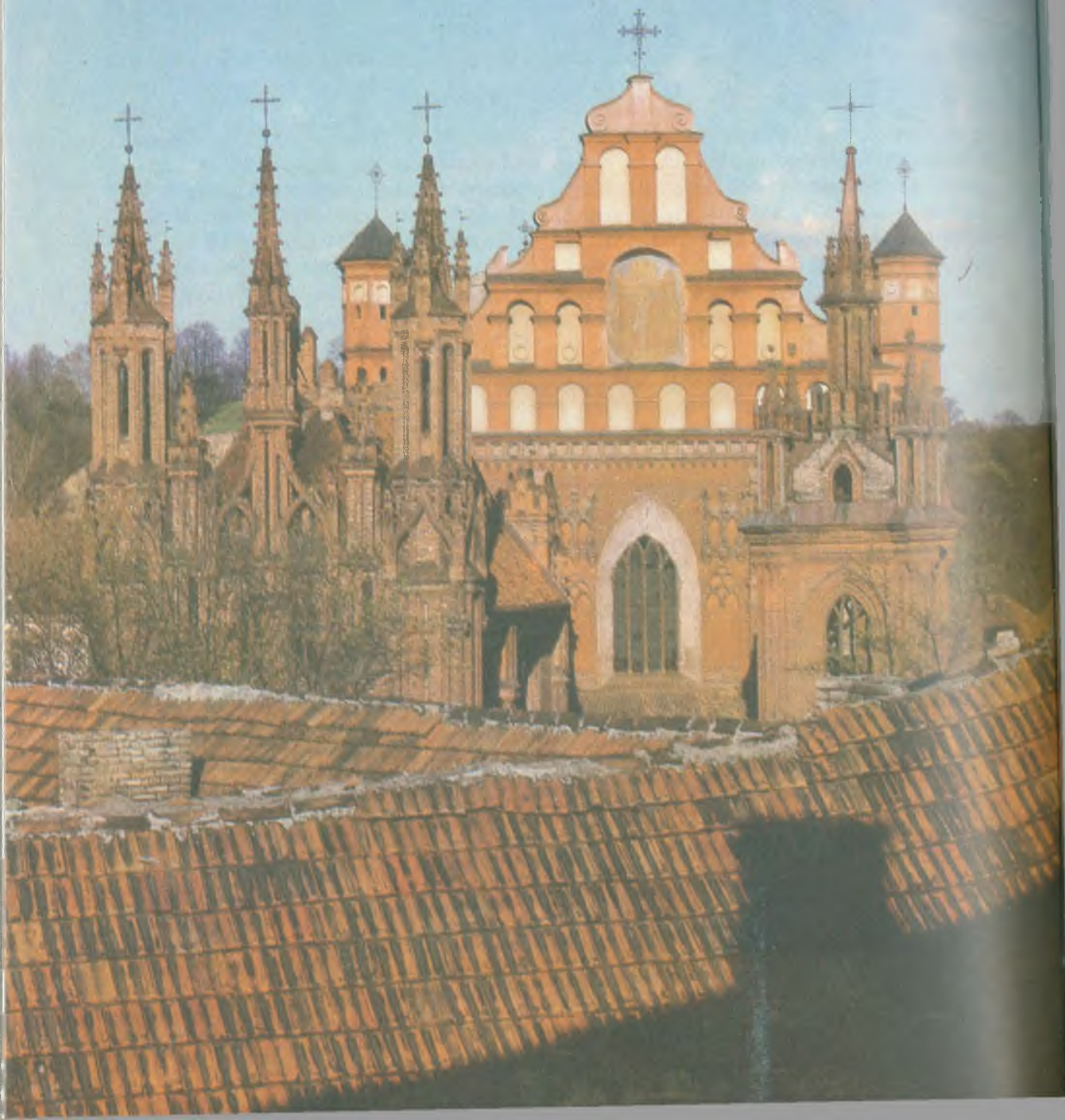
squares appeared in some older cities (Kaunas, Kėdainiai) and in newer or reconstructed towns (Biržai, Skuodas, Virbalis, Anykščiai, Kretinga). Some cities — Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda — were surrounded by ramparts and defence stone walls with Renaissance gates and towers. Bastion castles, such as in Klaipėda and Biržai, castles and mansions of feudal lords, public buildings (town halls, schools, courts), churches, and houses were built. Residential castles — the Lower Castle in Vilnius, 1530; Siesikai Castle, 16—17th centuries; Panemunė Castle, 1604—10; Raudondvaris Castle, early 17th century; Raudonė Castle, late 16th century — had a representational palace in the central part comprising several buildings with closed or half-closed inner courtyards, sometimes with round or square towers at the corners; the palaces were surrounded by parks and ponds. Ecclesiastical buildings, rectangular in floor plan, were of the single-nave or one-nave-and-two-aisle hall type (St. Michael's Church in Vilnius, 1594—1625; the Church of the Holy Trinity in Kaunas, 1634; Rykantai

Church, 16th century; Siesikai Church, 1537), or basilica-type with the floor plan in the shape of a Latin cross (Simnas Church, second half of the 16th century), or had one nave with transepts (the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul in Šiauliai, 1625). Notably symmetrical, with pilasters dividing their various planes, the churches had monumental towers at the principal façade. In the 16—17th centuries, a number of stone houses were built in towns. Those were mainly two-storeyed buildings of a rectangular floor plan, sometimes consisting of several blocks, with closed or half-closed inner courts. Arches, niches, and pilasters decorated the pediments of these houses (examples are houses in Gorky Street and Arkliai Street in Vilnius, the Bernardine monastery, otherwise known as Masalskis House [early 17th century] in Kaunas, and a house in the old quarter of Kėdainiai); their roofs were often surmounted by attics (for example, the former chapter house in Vilnius, Gorky Street).

Some public buildings also acquired Renaissance features: the Town Hall of Vilnius dating from the turn of the



Zapyškis Church (16th c.)



17th century, the Town Hall of Kaunas (1542—62; architect Benediktas Choinovskis, died 1542), the Town Hall of Kėdainiai (1654; all later reconstructed), and the ensemble of the University of Vilnius (begun in the late 16th century).

In the first half of the 17th century, along with Renaissance architecture, the Baroque became popular. The Renaissance and Baroque coexist in some buildings of the early Baroque (1600—1650; St. Kazimieras' Church, 1618, built by Jonas Prochovičius and others; St. Theresa's Church, 1634—50, both in Vilnius). In the period of mature Baroque (1650—90), the most noteworthy buildings of Baroque architecture in Lithuania were erected: the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul in Vilnius (begun in 1668), Sluškos Palace (1694, in Vilnius), the architectural complex in Pažaislis (begun in 1667). The late Baroque period (1690—1765) saw the emergence of the Lithuanian Baroque school which was characterized by basilicas, rectangular in plan, with two-tower façades, triangular pediments, and a magnificent décor (the Church of the Jesuits in Kaunas, 1725, reconstructed after 1732; St. Catherine's Church, 1743, and the Church of the Missionaries, 1753, in Vilnius, both designed by the architect Kristupas Jonas Glaubicas [Glaubit], died in 1767). Pilasters and various planes, broken up by architectural décor, dominated in residential architecture and public buildings (for example, the Observatory of the University of Vilnius, 1753, architect Tomas Žebrauskas, 1714—58).

Towards the end of the 18th century Classicism began to emerge. It was especially evident in the planning of towns, in the architecture of public buildings and manorial residences. Towns and townships were rectangular in layout, with emphasis upon the main compositional axis (Rokiškis, Veisiejai, Rietavas). Parks of a free or mixed layout came into being. Sections of towns, regular in plan, were built.

From the 19th century Lithuanian towns were designed according to the



Detail of the Pažaislis architectural ensemble (17th c.)



Kaunas Town Hall (architect J. Matėkeris [Mattekier], 1775)



The eastern wing of the Verkiai architectural ensemble (architects M. Knakfusas and L. Stuoka-Gucevičius, 18th to 19th c.)

pattern of Russian towns. A project for the regular layout of Vilnius was made in 1817, for Zarasai in 1836, for Kaunas in 1847 (revised in 1861 and 1871), for Ukmergė in 1855, for Švenčionys in 1874, also for other towns. A number of public buildings and country houses for nobility were built. In 1793, a department of architecture was established at the University of Vilnius; it played a large role in the subsequent development of Lithuanian architecture.

The buildings of early Classicism (ca 1770—82) — the annexe of the observatory of the University of Vilnius, begun in 1782; Brzostowski Palace in Vilnius; the manor house in Paežeriai, completed in 1797 (all by the architect Martynas Knakfusas [Marcin Knakfus, Knacfuss], ca 1740—1803); the reconstructed Town Hall of Kaunas, 1771, architect Jonas Matekeris (Mattekier, b. 1739) — exhibit elements characteristic of the transition from the Baroque to Classicism. Architecture of mature Classicism (1782—1820) — the Cathedral of Vilnius, 1801; the Town Hall

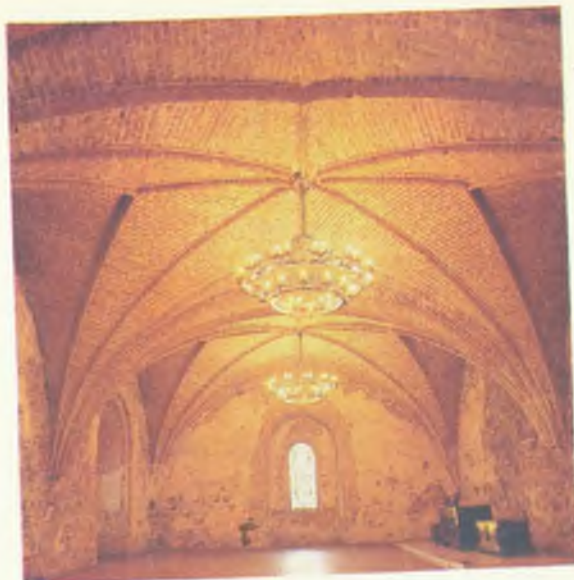
of Vilnius, 1799, both by the architect Laurynas Stuoka-Gucevičius (1753—98); the manor house in Antašava, 1820, architect Mykolas Šulcas (Schultz; 1769—1812) — is characterized by monumentality, symmetry, horizontal volumes, columned porticos, and a moderate sculptural décor. After 1820, the Russian Empire style (for example, the reconstructed governor's palace in Vilnius, 1832, the Russian architect Vasiliĭ Stasov and other architects) and a local variety of Classicism (for example, Tiškevičius Palace in Vilnius) began to spread in Lithuania.

Under the new social, economic, political, and cultural conditions brought about by the abolition of serfdom and the growth of capitalism, the period between the mid-19th and early 20th centuries saw the spread of Neo-Romanticism, Eclecticism (Neo-Romanticism, Neo-Gothic, and Neo-Baroque: the Palace of the Philharmonic Society in Vilnius, early 20th century; Rokiškis Church, 1868—81, architect Jurgis Verneris, 1868—94; Palanga Church, 1897—1907, the German architect E. Schrand-

mann), and *Art Nouveau* (a number of residential buildings in Vilnius).

The period after World War I saw the growth of construction work in towns (especially in Kaunas) where public and industrial buildings, houses, schools, and hospitals were erected. At first the dominant architectural style was Neo-Classicism (the bank in Kaunas, 1929, architect Mykolas Songaila, 1874—1941; the Kaunas Art School, 1922, architect Vladimiras Dubeneckis, 1888—1932); later on, features of modern architecture appeared (The Central Post Office, 1932, engineer Feliksas Vizbaras, b. 1880; the Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis Art Museum, 1936, architect Vladimiras Dubeneckis; the Palace of Trade, Industry and Crafts, 1938, at present the J. Paleckis Public Library; and the Research Laboratory, 1938, at present the Faculty of Chemical Technology of the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute; both designed by the architect Vytautas Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, b. 1893). Attempts were made to create a national school of architecture (schools, dairies; Karmélava Church, 1932, now destroyed, architect Vladimiras Dubeneckis). Architects were trained at the University of Kaunas (from 1922 architecture was taught as a subject; in 1939 it became a course of study leading to a degree).

The architecture of the Soviet period is characterized by a planned urban development, rational distribution of industrial zones and urban residential areas, construction on a mass scale, and wide application of standardized designs and methods of industrial construction. After World War II all attention was given to the reconstruction of war-ravaged towns. Projects for the general layout of major cities were drawn (later revised): for Šiauliai in 1951, 1963, and 1980; for Panevėžys in 1951, 1962, and 1973; for Klaipėda in 1952, 1964, and 1977; for Kaunas in 1953 and 1965; for Vilnius in 1953, 1967, and 1980. New industrial centres arose (Naujoji Akmenė, begun in 1948, architect Kazys Šešelgis, b. 1915; Elektrėnai, begun in 1960, ar-



A 13th-century hall in Trakai Insular Castle



An 18th-century Baroque hall in Vilnius



Hall of an administrative building (1982)



Décor of a church interior



Detail of the interior of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul (19th c.)

chitects Kazimieras Bučas, b. 1908, Birutė Kasperavičienė, 1926—76; Sniečkus, begun in 1978). New rural settlements — collective-farm and state-farm settlements — were built (Dainava, a settlement of the Leonopolis State Farm in Ukmergė Raion, begun in 1965; architect Romualdas Kamaitis, b. 1935, and other architects, State Prize of the USSR of 1971), with original one-family houses (the dominant type is a house of prefabricated panels by the Alytus Experimental Housing Combine) or blocks of flats, with farm buildings of modern design, and with modern service establishments (for example, Juknaičiai, a settlement of the Juknaičiai State Farm in Šilutė Raion; Klausučiai, a settlement of the Michurin Horticulture State Farm in Jurbarkas Raion). Some settlements have a great deal of greenery and show a continuity of the traditional way of planning (Skaistgirys).

Since 1955 methods of industrial construction have been used, and since 1959 an extensive construction of prefabricated apartment houses has been introduced. Urban residential districts of the 1960s and 1970s are characterized by rationally planned layouts, compact centres, diversity of spatial composition, close harmony with the environment, simplicity of forms, and a rational use of architectural elements (loggias, balconies, partitions) and décor, i. e. material and colour (Žirmūnai, a residential district in Vilnius, begun in 1962, architects Birutė Kasperavičienė, Bronislavas Krūminis, b. 1928, and others, State Prize of the USSR of 1968; Lazdynai, a residential district in Vilnius, begun in 1967, architects Vytautas Čekanauskas, b. 1930, Vytautas Brėdikis, b. 1930, and others, Lenin Prize of 1974; Karoliniškės, a residential district in Vilnius, begun in 1971, architect Kazimieras Balėnas, b. 1935; Taika Avenue in Kaunas, begun in 1973, architects Neringa Dičiuvienė, b. 1931, Gražina Miškinienė, b. 1927, and others; Dainava, a residential district in Kaunas, 1975, architect Algirdas Steponavičius, b. 1943, and others;

Pempininkai, Gedminai I, and Gedminai II, residential districts in Klaipėda, architect Gytis Tiškus, b. 1943, and others). A number of squares and transport junctions have been built in new residential districts.

Public buildings are erected according to standardized or individual designs. Standard buildings usually have a symmetrical form and are purely functional; those built according to individual designs combine functionality with a freer plan and more plastic forms; their volumes are better integrated with the environment and they have more original interiors (in Vilnius — the Palace of Art Exhibitions, 1967, and the Institute of Agricultural Economy, 1979, both designed by the architect Vytautas Čekanauskas; the Palace of Sport, 1971, architects Eduardas Chlomauskas, b. 1927, Jonas Kriukelis, b. 1927, Zigmantas Liandzbergis, b. 1929, State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR of 1973; the Bus Terminal, 1974, architect Vytautas Brėdikis; the Opera House, 1974, architect Elena Nijolė Bučiūtė, b. 1930; Wedding Palace, 1975, architect Gediminas Baravykas, b. 1940; Palace of Exhibitions of Lithuania's Economic Achievements, 1980, architect Edmundas Stasiulis, b. 1943; the Academic Drama Theatre, 1981, architects Algimantas Nasvytis and Vytautas Nasvytis, twins born in 1928; in Kaunas — the Culture and Sports Centre of the 50th October Synthetic Fibre Plant, 1975, architects Vytautas Dičius, b. 1930, Algimantas Lėckas, b. 1934; the Centre of Political Education, 1975, architect Boleslovas Zabulionis; the reconstructed Laisvės Alėja, principal avenue of Kaunas, begun in 1977, architects Vanda Paleckienė, b. 1910, and Alfredas Paulauskas, b. 1928; the Stadium of the Sports Amalgamation, 1978, architects Jonas Putna, b. 1921, Algimantas Alekna, b. 1941, and Boleslovas Zabulionis; a shopping centre, 1982, architect Algimantas Sprindys, b. 1928; in Klaipėda — the Bildukas Shopping Centre, 1972, architect Gytis Tiškus and others; Fishermen's House 1974, architect Juozas Baltrėnas, b.



Liefuva Hotel (1983, Vilnius)



Kelmė Palace of Culture (1978)



Houses in Nida (1980)

1924; in Šiauliai — the Bus Terminal, 1966, architect Albertas Ratnikas, b. 1923; Wedding Palace, 1975, architects Ignas Laurušas, 1932—74, and Apolonia Nistelienė, b. 1925). Works of applied and decorative art are widely used in new buildings (examples are in the Neringa Cafe and Neringa Hotel in Vilnius, 1960, architects Algimantas Nasvytis and Vytautas Nasvytis; in Pušėlė Sanatorium in Valkininkai, 1970, architects Zigmantas Liandzbergis, Eduardas Chlomauskas, frescoes by Birutė Žilytė, b. 1930, and by Algirdas Steponavičius, b. 1927; frescoes in the building of the Šiauliai Medical School, 1970, by Vitolis Trušys, b. 1936).

A great deal of attention is given to recreational architecture (Vanagupė. Neringa, Druskininkai), to the visual information on motor roads and its aesthetic appeal (Vilnius—Kaunas, Vilnius—Druskininkai, Kaunas—Klaipėda), to the restoration of the old sections of towns (Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Trakai, Kėdainiai), to the adaptation for modern uses of individual architectural

monuments (the Town Hall of Kaunas, at present Wedding Palace, 1973, architect Žibartas Simanavičius, b. 1930; the former bishops' residence in Vilnius, later governor general's palace, at present the Artists' Palace of the Lithuanian SSR, 1975, architect Romualdas Kazlauskas, b. 1928, and others; Verkiai Palace, at present the Scientists' Palace of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR, 1976, architect Antanas Kunigėlis, b. 1931; the architectural complex of the University of Vilnius, 1968—79, architects Angelė Švabauskienė, b. 1928, Elena Urbonienė, b. 1928, Jonas Kriukelis, and Zita Vanagaitė, b. 1942; artists Rimtautas Gibavičius, Antanas Kmieliauskas, Petras Repšys, and others).

From 1951 to 1971 architects could get their education at the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute. At present they are trained at the Vilnius Institute of Civil Engineering (from 1970) and at the Art Institute of the Lithuanian SSR (from 1945). Since 1944 the Architects' Union of the Lithuanian SSR has been functioning.



Palace of Exhibitions of Lithuania's Economic Achievements

FINE ARTS

Neolithic pottery, artifacts of bone and amber, and wooden, bone or amber figurines of people and animals dating from the same period have been found on the present-day territory of Lithuania. Finds dating from the beginning of the Common Era include articles of jewelry made of non-ferrous metals (temple ornaments, lunulae, fibulae, and bracelets). Weapons and metal parts of trappings for horses (stirrups, bridles) and for warriors (helmets, belts) also represent this period. Combined of various materials and decorated with geometrical and stylized animal and vegetal ornaments, these articles were often sculptural in form (fibulae with animal-shaped ends, pendants and bridle fasteners in the form of horses and birds). In the tenth century A. D. pottery appeared. Ceramics was simple in shape, decorated with wavy or chevron lines and pit impressions.

Art objects of the first half of the 13th century, especially their décor, show the influence of Byzantine, Slavonic, and West European art. In the first half of the 14th century Byzantine manuscript books-miniatures were created in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (for example, the Gospel of Laurušavas). Decorative tiles with geometrical, animal or heraldic ornaments in relief date from the same period. With the introduction of Christianity, church art began to spread in Lithuania.

Lithuanian art of the mid-14th to 16th centuries was dominated by the Gothic style, as is evident in jewelry (decorated with coloured stones, ornaments, and filigree work), in refined church ritual objects and tableware adorned with precious stones, in wooden sculptures of madonnas and saints, in glazed domestic pottery, in armour and weapons decorated with precious stones and gold, and in fine needlework.

In the 15th century, murals exhibiting elements of Byzantine (for example, in Trakai Insular Castle) and Gothic



The Madonna and Child from Old Trakai (16th c.)



The Reaper, oil painting by K. Ruseckas (1844)



Sagittarius. From *The Zodiac cycle*, oil painting by M. K. Ciurlionis (1907)

art (for example, in the Church of the Bernardines in Vilnius) came into being. Manuscript books, copied in the scriptoria of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the Gothic or Cyrillic alphabet, have survived, as have foreign books ornamented with initial letters and headpieces, sometimes illustrated with pictures of saints (for example, the Graduals of Vilnius; the Gospel of Mstižius, 14th century, the Gospel of Leonas Sapiega, 15th century).

The early 16th century saw the spread in Lithuania of Renaissance art which was created by German, Italian, Flemish, or native masters. The portrait was the dominant genre. Popular were tombstone sculptures (bas-reliefs of Albertas Goštautas in Vilnius Cathedral and of Teodoras Bogdanas Oginskis in Kruonis Church, tombstones of Stanislovas Radvila in the Church of the Bernardines in Vilnius and of Andrius Va-

lavičius in Tytuvėnai Church), statues (for example, of Kristupas Radvila in Biržai Castle), decorative stucco sculptures (the portal of Šiauliai Church, the attic of the Aušra Gate in Vilnius), carved altars, pulpits, and organs (Kretinga, Šeduva, and Siesikai churches).

A separate school of portrait medals took shape; it was represented by the artists Steponas Olandas, P. Platinis, Jonas Engelhartas (Engelhardt), and J. Tilner. In easel painting the portrait, which expressed the ideas of Humanism and depicted local types, was popular with the artists (for example, the portraits of Povilas Sapiega and Povilas Algimantaitis, the picture of St. Mary in the chapel of the Aušra Gate in Vilnius), as were religious or genre compositions and battle scenes. Highly accomplished in artistic terms were mural paintings (for example, frescoes in St. John's Church in Vilnius) and limnings



Scythian Envoys with Darius, oil painting by P. Smuglevičius

(for example, in the prayer book of Albertas Goštautas, 1528) executed in the Late Renaissance style.

Graphic art emerged in the early 16th century. The first works were drawings and woodcuts used in book ornamentation: *Malaya podorozhnaya knizhitsu* (A Little Travel Guide, 1522); *The Bible* of Mikalojus Radvila the Black, 1563; and *Statut Velikogo Kniazhestva Litovskogo*, 1588 (Statute of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania of 1588). Later copper engravings appeared. Graphic art of the 16th and early 17th centuries is represented by the portrait (for example, portraits of Radvila the Black, Radvila the Orphan, and Žygimantas Augustas [Sigismund August]), by landscape paintings and by artistically ornamented panoramic plans and maps. Tomas Makovskis (Makowski, 1562—1630) was the foremost graphic artist of his time. Objects of applied decorative art had acquired Renaissance forms and décor. Metal articles — representational cannons, chests, armour, helmets, and swords — were decorated with ornaments, enamel, and precious stones. Among other char-

acteristic articles were carved furniture (the pews and pulpit in Kretinga Church and the pulpit in Presbyterian Church in Kėdainiai) and tiles decorated with portraits in relief, compositions, and heraldic ornaments. Objects of coloured glass (a glass workshop was opened in Vilnius in 1525), tapestries, and knotted carpets were also made at that time. Artistic book binding of the period is represented by the works of such masters as Vaitiekus, Onisimas Radišauskas, Jokūbas Morkūnas, and P. Migdalauskas.

In the early 17th century Lithuanian art exhibited features of the Late Renaissance mixed with Mannerism. Baroque art, showing characteristically local features, began to emerge at that time. In the mid-17th to 18th centuries, architecture-related sculpture and painting dominated in Lithuanian art. The façades and interiors of ecclesiastical buildings were decorated with statues and reliefs (St. John's Church, St. Kazimieras' Church, and the Church of the Trinitarians in Vilnius; Palėvenys and Tytuvėnai churches). Very expressive is the sculptural



Portrait of the Artist's Wife, watercolour by K. Sklėrius (1926)



The White Apple-tree, oil painting by A. Samuolis (1932)



Satraminai Church, oil painting by A. Galdikas

décor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul (second half of the 17th century) and the wood carvings of the Church of the Bernardines (second half of the 18th century; both in Vilnius).

Baroque painting experienced the influence of foreign schools especially those of Italy and Poland. There was also a local school of realist artists. The walls of numerous churches and palaces (for example, in the University of Vilnius, Sapiegos Palace, the monastery at Pažaislis, Jieznas and Liškiava churches) were decorated with frescoes. In easel painting the favourite genre was the portrait (for example, by Mikelis Arkangelas Palonis [Michelarcangelo da Campo Palloni, 1637—between 1711 and 1713] and Silvestras de Miris, 1700—90); also popular were various religious compositions (for example, by Mikelis Arkangelas Palonis), fairly reserved in the 17th century and more dramatic and expressive in the 18th century. Graphic art — book illustrations, portraits, and compositions on religious subjects — also developed

rapidly. The foremost graphic artists of the period were Aleksandras Tarasevičius and Leonas Tarasevičius (Tarasiewicz; late 17th — early 18th centuries), Pranciškus Vaclovas Balcevičius (18th century), Herškė Leibovičius (1700—70), and J. Ščirskis (died in 1653).

In the mid-18th century, articles of applied decorative art were made not only in workshops of craftsmen guilds but also in manufactories owned by magnates. Among their products were pottery of various shapes and décor, cut-glass articles, clocks decorated with figure compositions, ornaments and inscriptions, wrought-iron articles (gates, railings, and crosses), and fine textiles (tapestries and carpets from the Radvila manufactories at Dubingiai, Kėdainiai, and other estates). Baroque features can also be seen in church furniture (the monastery at Pažaislis), in wooden pulpits (for example, in the St. Kazimieras' chapel in Vilnius Cathedral), and in organs.

The development of Lithuanian art was stimulated by the departments of drawing and painting (1797), sculp-



The family, oil painting by A. Gudaitis

ture (1803), and graphic art (1805) opened at the University of Vilnius. Until 1832 these departments trained professional artists and encouraged democratic trends in art.

The end of the 18th century saw the spread of Classicism, which reflected the ideas of the Enlightenment and whose foremost exponents were Pranciškus Smuglevičius (1745—1807) and Gasparas Borovskis (1785—1854). Its more academic trend is represented by the creations of Juozas Oleškevičius (1777—1830). Elements of realism are prominent in the works of Jonas Rustemas (Rustem, 1762—1835). From 1810 art exhibitions were held in Vilnius.

Art of the 1810s shows elements of the Early Romanticism, as is evident

from the paintings of Jonas Rustemas and Jonas Damelis (Johann Kristophor Damehl, 1780—1840). Classicism and Romanticism coexist in the works of the sculptor Kazimieras Jelskis (Jelski; 1782—1867). After 1832, a Romantic trend became prominent especially in painting and graphic art. In painting the dominant genre was the portrait (for example, by the artists Valentinas Vankavičius, 1800—42, and Karolis Rypinskis, 1809—92), which emphasized social aspects of the sitters' characters and sought to give a better insight into their psychology. Genre and historical compositions, among others by the artists Aleksandras Slendzinskis (1806—78), Kanutas Ruseckas (1800—60), and Konstantas Kukevičius (1810—42),



Shots from the Wood, oil painting by S. Džiaukštas (1972)

expressed the ideas of national liberation, love for the native land and its customs, depicted common people broken by social conditions. Another popular genre was landscape painting which fostered love for the native land (the works of Vincentas Dmochovskis [Dmachauskas], 1807—62, and Karolis Račinskis, 19th century). Of the graphic works the most popular were book illustrations on Lithuanian themes (for example, illustrations by Vincas Smauskas [Smokowski] for the narrative poem *Witolorauda* [Lamentation of Witol] by Józef Ignacy Kraszewski, 1846).

In the mid-19th century efforts were made to publish and popularize works of art. Several books of engra-

vings came out; most representative were "*Krašto raižybos paminklai*" (Woodcuts, published in 1858) by Konstanty Tyszkiewicz (1774—1852) and *Album de Vilna* (A Book of Vilnius, 1844—62) by Jonas Kazimieras Vilčinskis (Wilczyński). In the second half of the 19th century, a realistic trend in Lithuanian art, represented by the artists Jonas Zenkevičius (1825—88), Alfredas Remeris (Römer, 1832—97), Eduardas Matas Remeris (Römer, 1848—1900), Nikodemas Silvanavičius (1834—1919), and Juozas Balzukevičius (Balzukiewicz, 1866—1915), was getting stronger.

Manifestations of the Late Romanticism were present in the works of the artists Elvyras Andriolis (Elviro An-



The Sunlit Trees, oil painting by J. Svažas (1975)



Sfasy's Riauba, oil painting by V. Ciplijauskas (1976)



The Nude, oil painting by M. Skudutis (1976)

driolli, 1836—93) and Kazimieras Alchimavičius (Alchimovičius, 1840—1916). Among the realist artists were the Russians Ivan Trutnev (1827—1912), Vasilii Sadovnikov (1800—79), and Sokrat Vorobyev (1817—88), who painted on Lithuanian themes. A school of drawing under Ivan Trutnev (later under Ivan Ribakov) functioned in Vilnius from 1866 to 1912.

The popular spirit began to assert itself in Lithuanian art, which was due to its links with Russian art (Lithuanian artists studied in St. Petersburg, a number of Russian artists worked in Lithuania, exhibitions of Russian art were held in Vilnius in 1873 and 1878). Applied decorative art — furniture, metal articles, pottery, and textiles — mostly repeated historical styles exhibiting features of eclecticism.

The development of national art was greatly stimulated by the Lithuanian Art Society (founded 1907) and by the national art exhibitions of 1907—14, sponsored by the society. Expressing democratic and humanistic ideas, these exhibitions, diverse in styles and techniques as well as in ideological connections of their participants, were dominated by genre compositions.

Among the contributors to these exhibitions were the artists Antanas Žmuidzinaičius (1876—1966), Kajetonas Sklėrius (1876—1932), Antanas Jaroševičius (1870—1956), Petras Rimša (1884—1961), and Juozas Zikaras (1881—1944). Distinctly original was Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis (1875—1911), an artist of powerful imagination. In his paintings and works of graphic art Čiurlionis fused the tradition of Lithuanian folk art with the principles of Romanticism and *Art Nouveau*.

Lithuanian art in 1919—40 showed a great variety of ideological and artistic trends. The majority of artists grouped themselves around the Kaunas Art School (founded 1922), took part in the activities of the Society of Lithuanian Art Creators (1920—29). In 1925, the Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis Gallery was opened in Kaunas (Čiurlionis Art Museum at present). Art of the 1920s was dominated by a realistic trend whose foremost exponents were the painters Justinas Vienožinskis (1886—1960), Petras Kalpokas (1880—1945), Jonas Šileika (1883—1960), Adomas Varnas (1879—1979), and Adomas Galdikas (1893—1969), as well as the sculptors Petras Rimša



Section of the fresco *Our Land* by A. Banytė, N. Dashkova, and S. Veiverytė (1980)



Lithuanian School. 1864—1904, sculptor P. Rimša (1906)



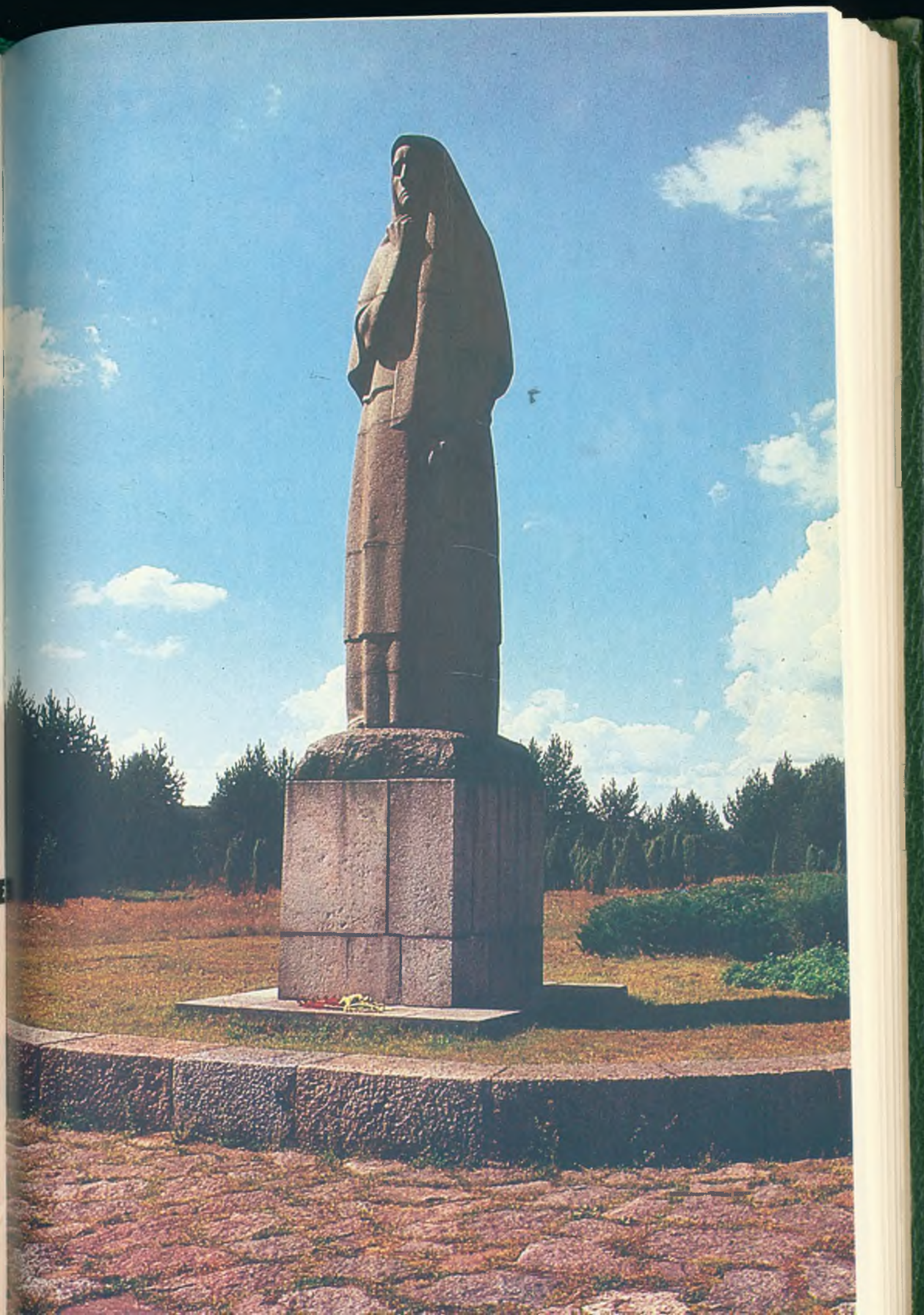
The First Swallows, sculptor J. Mikėnas (1964)

and Juozas Zikaras. There were manifestations of officialese salon art characterized by bourgeois ideology, the so-called national romanticism, illustrativeness, and elements of naturalism. The creations of Vladas Dubeneckis (1887—1932) and Vladas Didžiokas (1889—1942) marked the birth of Lithuanian stage design.

A younger generation of artists — graduates of the Kaunas Art School and foreign art schools (mostly those of Paris) — came to the fore in the 1930s. Most of them protested against stagnation, advanced new social and aesthetic ideals. Some representatives of the older generation — Justinas Vienožinskis, Adomas Galdikas — supported the young.

In 1930 the Society of Independent Artists was established, in 1932 the Ars Group appeared. Their members, faithful to the realistic traditions of Lithuanian folk art, propagated a broader understanding of popular spirit in art, humanism, and national character and searched for newer means of artistic expression. Unconventional and constructive in form, their works exhibit elements of Post-Impressionism, Expressionism and, occasionally, Cubism. Some painters — Antanas Gudaitis (b. 1904), Viktoras Vizgirda (b. 1904), Adomas Galdikas, Antanas Samuolis (1899—1942), Vladas Eidukevičius (1891—1941) — emphasized decorativeness and rhythm, giving greater prominence to colour scheme and free brushwork. Other painters, Justinas Vienožinskis among them, paid more attention to a subtle harmony of colours and forms. Stasys Ušinskas (1905—74) and other artists laid emphasis on the innovations of composition and design.

Portraits, landscape paintings, and figural compositions were popular with the artists. Some painters — Antanas Samuolis, Antanas Gudaitis — reflected social aspects of reality. Sculpture was dominated by monuments, especially portraits, and by small decorative sculpture. Juozas Mikėnas (1901—64) and





Eglė, *Queen of the Grass Snakes*, sculptor R. Antinis; bronze, 1958, in Palanga



M. K. Čiurlionis, sculptor V. Vildžiūnas; bronze, 1975, in Druskininkai



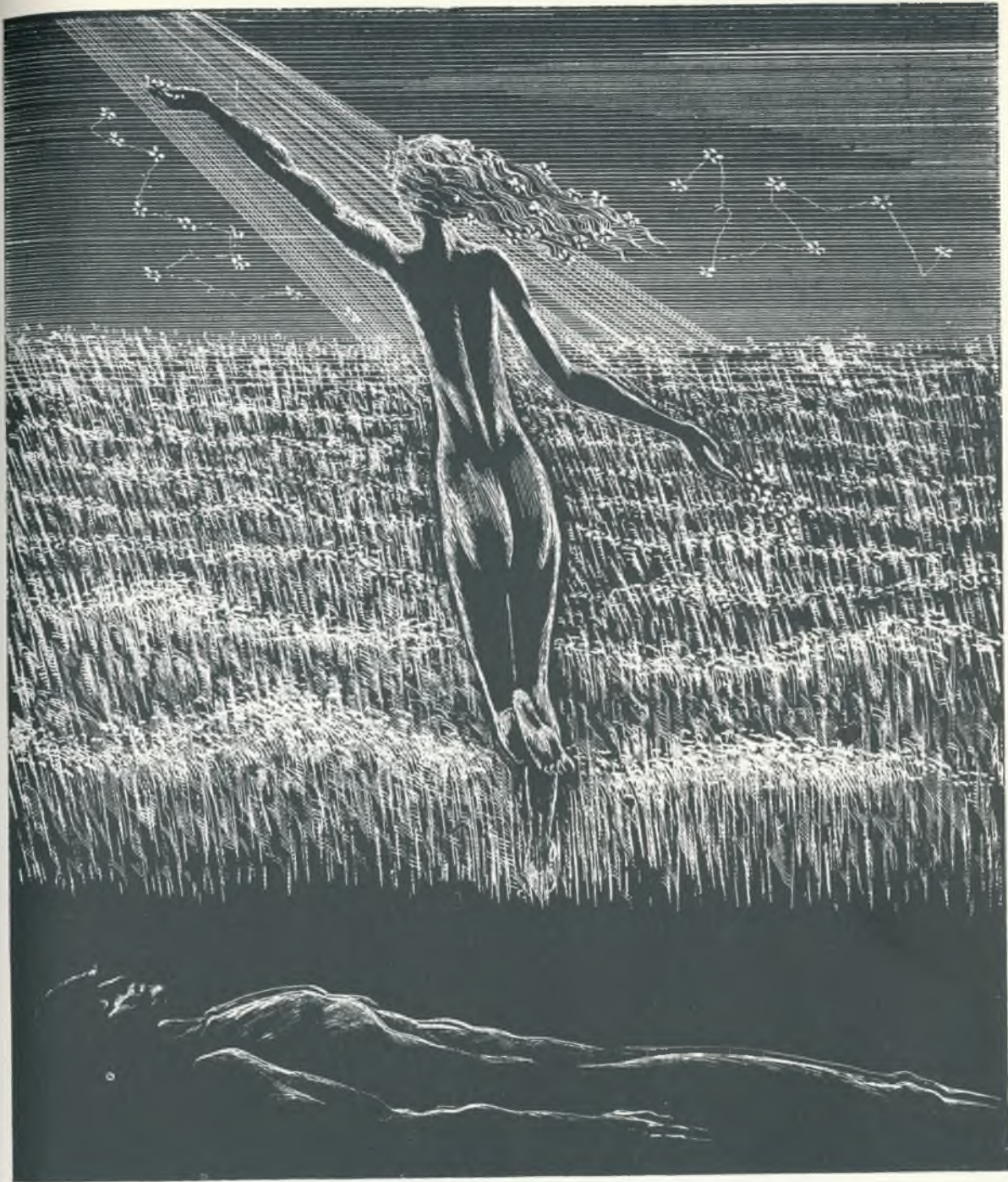
Morning, sculptor G. Karalius; bronze, 1979, in Vilnius

Bronius Pundzius (1907—59) accentuated emotional impact, synthetic forms, and the rhythm of masses. Other sculptors — Vincas Grybas (1890—1941), Matas Menčinskas (1896—1942), Bernardas Bučas (1903—79), Robertas Antinis (1898—1981) — preferred expressive and more generalized forms.

The late 1930s saw a more rapid development of graphic art, especially engravings and book illustrations. Among the engravers who depicted the daily life of Lithuanian peasants and fishermen and Lithuanian nature were Jonas Kuzminskis (b. 1906), Viktoras Petravičius (b. 1906), Vytautas Kazimieras Jonynas (b. 1907), Mečislovas Bulaka (b. 1907), Paulius Augius (1909—60), Vytautas Jurkūnas (b. 1910), Marcė Katiliūtė (1912—37), Domicėlė Tarabildienė (b. 1912), and Telesforas Valius (1914—77). Some progressive artists — Stepas Žukas (1904—46), Petras Vaivada (b. 1906), Liuda Vaineikytė (b. 1908), Irena Trečiokaitė (b. 1909), Boleslovas Motūza (b. 1910), Bronius Žekonis (1911—44), Vytautas Mackevičius (b. 1911) — maintained links with the Communist Party of Lithuania; they were active in the Linija Society, helped publish the politico-satirical magazine *Šluota* (The Broom, 1933—36), issued the miscellany *Žingsnis* (The Step, 1934). Elements of socialist realism appeared in the works of these artists.

In stage design Mstislavas Dobužinskis, Adomas Galdikas, Stasys Ušinskas, and Liudas Truikys (b. 1904) searched for newer means of expression, executing impressive set paintings based on the rhythm of visual form; an original interpretation of Lithuanian folk art traditions was also characteristic of their creations. Significant were works of ceramics by Liudvikas Strolis (b. 1905) and Vaclovas Miknevičius (b. 1910), of stained glass by Stasys Ušinskas, and of furniture by Jonas Prapuolenis (1900—80).

After the reestablishment of Soviet power in Lithuania the fine arts underwent basic transformations: the democratic realistic traditions gained greater



Life, autograph from the cycle *Alive for Ever* by S. Krasauskas (1976)

prominence, the method of socialist realism began to win a stronger position. New ideas and themes, especially social, found their way into art. Treated narratively, the themes of the day — the Great Patriotic War, the reconstruction of the national economy and collectivization of agriculture — dominated in the fine arts of the first postwar decade. A simplified and dogmatic approach to realism, tendencies of naturalism and the atmosphere of the personality cult had a negative influence upon art. Characteristic realities of Soviet life found their reflection in the paintings of Vytautas Mackevičius, Vincas Dilka (b. 1912), Zigmąs Petračiūsis (1862—1955), and Jonas Vaitys (b. 1903). More significant were the achievements in portraiture (the works of Justinas Vienožinskis; Vladas Karatajus, b. 1926; Antanas Gudaitis; Irena Trečiokaitė-Žebenkienė) and in landscape painting (the works of Augustinas Savickas, b. 1919; Algirdas Petrulis, b. 1915; and Leonas Katinas, b. 1909). Sculpture of that period is represented by tombstone monuments (the works

of the sculptors Juozas Mikėnas, Bronius Pundzius, Petras Vaivada, Rapolas Jakimavičius, 1893—1961) and by sculptural compositions (the works of Juozas Kėdainis, b. 1915, and Henrikas Rudzinskis, b. 1909). Progressive tendencies and public spirit are evident in the graphic works of Vytautas Jurkūnas, Jonas Kuzminskis, Antanas Kučas, Domicėlė Tarabildienė, and Petras Rauduvė (b. 1912).

In the late 1950s through 1970s, with the emergence of new ideological and artistic tasks, there came a change in the character of Lithuanian fine arts, in the interpretation of the method of socialist realism and the traditions of Lithuanian folk art. Art of this period was marked by a profound ideological commitment, by expressive forms, and by tendencies towards generalized imagery and a personal style. Monumentality and constructiveness are the key words to describe the period's sculpture. Sculptors emphasized natural properties of the medium, used allegory and symbols, even hyperboles at times. Very expressive, emotional and original



Illustration for V. Krėvė's *Bobulės vargai* (The Old Woman's Troubles). Linocut by A. Kučas, 1968



Famine, woodcut by T. Valius

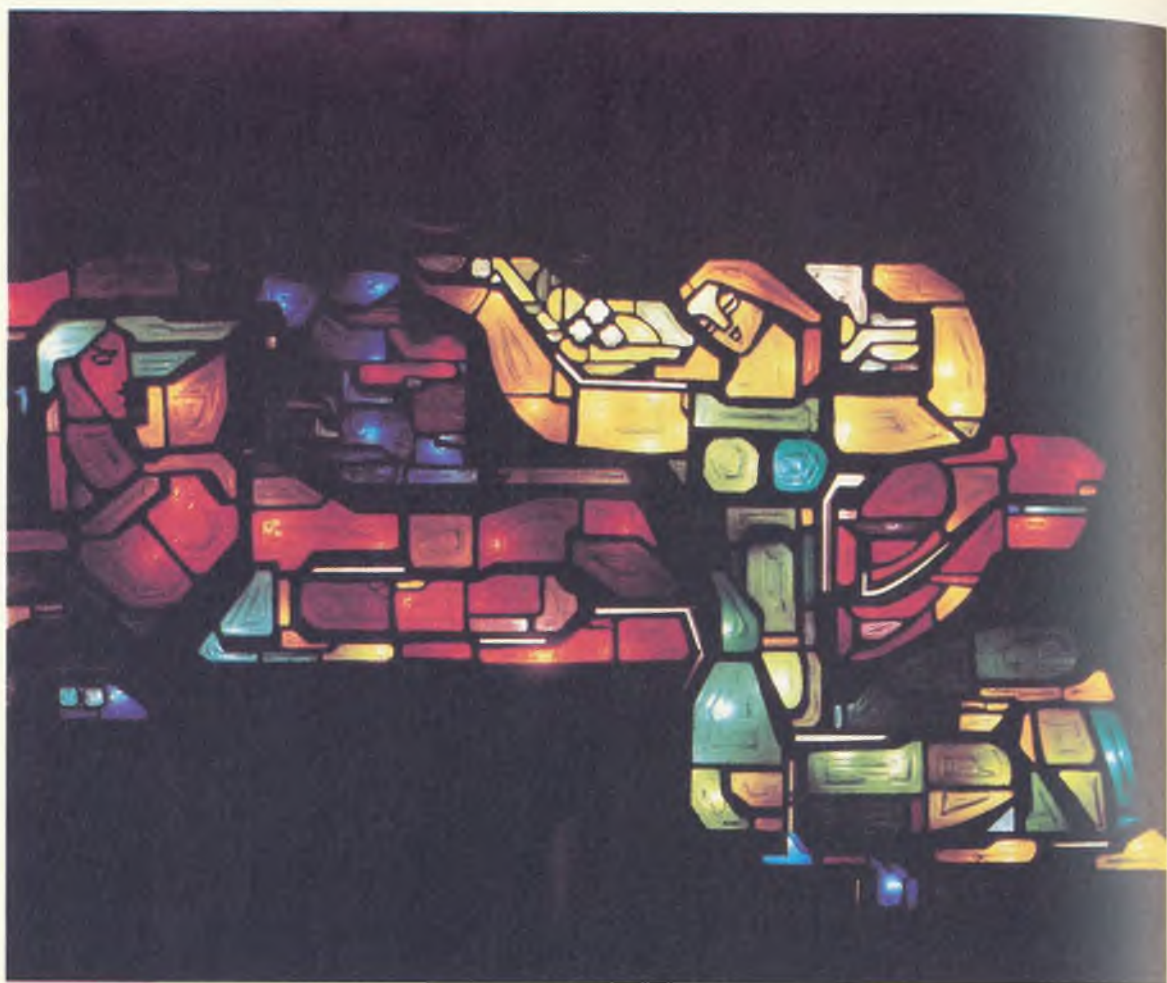


Morning Symphony, stained-glass panel by A. Stoškus (1984)

in composition are the sculptures *Mother* (1960) by Gediminas Jokūbonis (b. 1927) and *The First Swallows* (1964) by Juozas Mikėnas. Memorial monuments were created by Bronius Vyšniauskas (b. 1923), Alfonsas Ambraziūnas (b. 1933), Steponas Šarapovas (1936—80), and Kęstutis Patamsis (b. 1939); portrait monuments, by Juozas Mikėnas, Petras Aleksandravičius (b. 1906), Gediminas Jokūbonis, Konstantinas Bogdanas (b. 1926), and Vladas Vildžiūnas (b. 1932); sculptural compositions and portraits, by Robertas Antinis (1898—1981) and Juozas Kėdainis; decorative sculpture, by Robertas Antinis, Nijolė Gaigalaitė (b. 1928), Kazys Kisielis (b. 1926), Leonoras Strioga (b. 1930), Kazys Valaitis (1934—74), and Stasys Kuzma (b. 1942). Lenin's image occupies an important place in the creations of Lithuanian sculptors Nikodemus Petrusis (b. 1909), Gediminas Jokūbonis, and Konstantinas Bogdanas.

Distinctly national in character, Lithuanian graphic art is marked by a creative reinterpretation of Lithuanian folk art traditions, decorativeness, abundance of metaphors, symbolism, and elements of allegory. Engravings are popular with the artists Vytautas Jurkūnas, Jonas Kuzminskis, Domicėlė Tarabildienė, Stasys Krasauskas (1929—77), Albina Makūnaitė (b. 1926), Aldona Skirutytė (b. 1932), Vytautas Valius (b. 1930), Sigutė Valiuvienė (b. 1931), Rimtautas Gibavičius (b. 1935), Lili Paškauskaitė (b. 1925), and Leonas Lagauskas (b. 1928). Book illustrations were created by Algirdas Steponavičius (b. 1927), Birutė Žilytė (b. 1930), Aspazija Surgailienė (b. 1928), and Birutė Demkutė (b. 1924); posters, by Juozas Galkus (b. 1932) and Vytautas Kaušinis (b. 1930); book plates, by Valerijonas Jucys (b. 1930), Antanas Kmieliauskas (b. 1932), Gražina Didelytė (b. 1938).

Painters tend to lay emphasis on ideas and emotions conveyed through monumentalized images, expressive forms, and rich colours. The most popular genres are thematic composition (the works of Antanas Gudaitis; Augus-



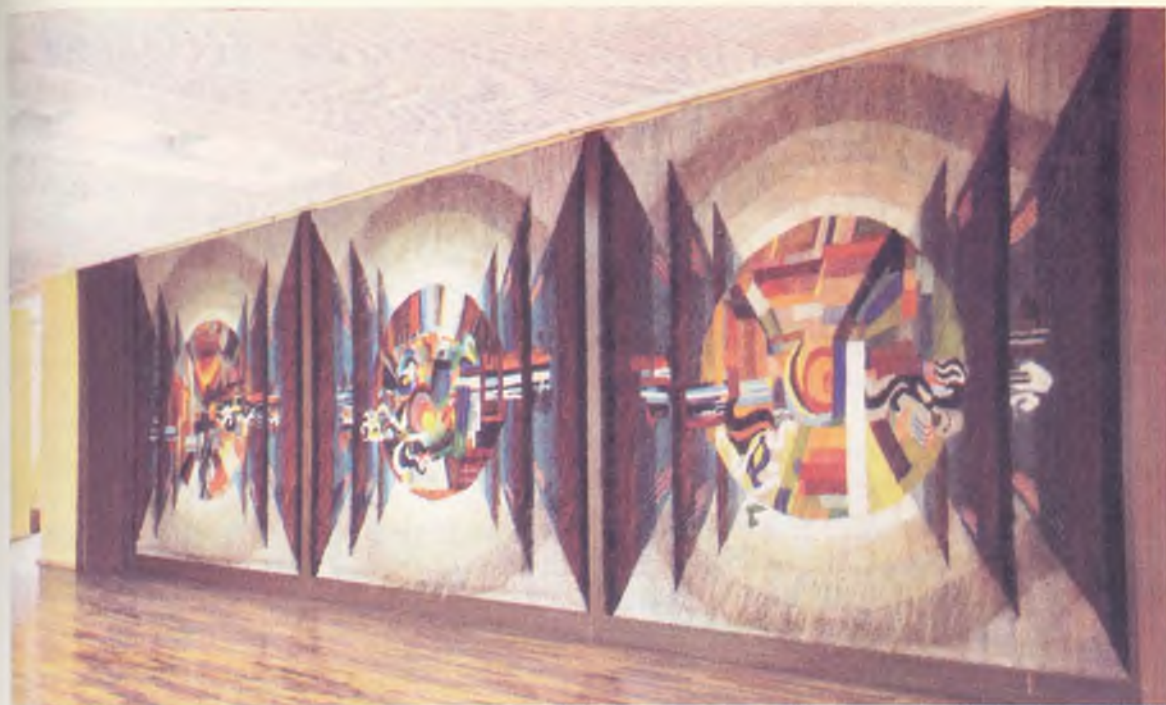
Spring, stained-glass panel by K. Morkūnas (1965)



Ceramics, artist J. Bankauskaitė (1982)



Outdoor ceramics, artist L. Šulgaitė (1976)



Sun's Flowers, tapestry by M. Svaziene

tinus Savickas; Silvestras Džiaukštas, b. 1928; Sofija Veiverytė, b. 1926; Vincas Gečas, b. 1931; and Leonardas Tuileikis, b. 1939), portraiture (the works of Bronius Uogintas, b. 1913; Bronė Mingailaitė-Uogintienė, b. 1919; Sofija Veiverytė; Vladas Karatajus; and Vytautas Ciplijauskas, b. 1927), and landscape painting (the works of Augustinas Savickas; Jonas Švažas, 1925—76; Algirdas Petrulis; Aloyzas Stasiulevičius, b. 1931). A colouristic trend is dominant in painting. Characteristically expressive and complex in composition are the works of Antanas Gudaitis, Augustinas Savickas, Jonas Švažas, Silvestras Džiaukštas, Jonas Čeponis (b. 1926), and Vincas Kisarauskas (b. 1934); unexpected vantage points, a generalized (sometimes arbitrary) design, rich contrasting colours also inform their works. By contrast, Vytautas Mackevičius, Marija Cvirkienė (b. 1912), and Algirdas Petrulis prefer a harmonious and subtle handling, sometimes Impressionistic forms and colours. Such painters as Sofija Veiverytė, Vincas Gečas, and Leopoldas Surgailis (b. 1928) give a great deal of attention to design and composition. Algimantas Švėgžda

(b. 1941), Algimantas Kuras (b. 1940), and Kostas Dereškevičius (b. 1937), representatives of the younger generation of painters, depict the world of engineering and real things.

More and more often architecture employs monumental decorative paintings — stained-glass panels, frescoes, and mosaics. Murals have been created by Sofija Veiverytė, Vitolis Trušys (b. 1936), Antanas Kmieliauskas, Rimtautas Gibavičius, Algirdas Steponavičius, and Birutė Žilytė; mosaics, by Boleslovas Klova (b. 1927) and Marija Mačiulienė (b. 1929). Well-known are plain relief and spatial kinetic stained-glass panels executed in traditional and modern (slabs of thick-cut glass mounted on steel frameworks using plastic cement) techniques by Algimantas Stoškus (b. 1925), Kazys Morkūnas (b. 1925), and Konstantinas Šatūnas (b. 1939).

Lithuanian stage design of the Soviet period is noted for its great stylistic diversity, unconventionality, a complex spatial organization of the stage, rhythmic forms, and colourfulness. Examples are set paintings executed by Liudas Truikys, Juozas

Jankus (b. 1912), Vytautas Palaima (1911—76), Jonas Surkevičius (b. 1911), Regina Songailaitė (b. 1922), Juzefa Čeičytė (b. 1922), Janina Malinauskaitė (b. 1935), Dalia Mataitienė (b. 1936), Rimtautas Gibavičius, and Vitalijus Mazūras (b. 1934).

In applied decorative art emphasis is placed on functionality and expressiveness of form. Elements of visual arts are used in some works of applied decorative art.

Decorative tapestries and knotted carpets dominate in artistic textiles. Juozas Balčikonis (b. 1924), Vladas Daujotas (b. 1921), Marytė Švažienė (b. 1930), Bronė Valantinaitė-Jokūbonienė (b. 1926), Giedrė Jasudytė (b. 1935), Dalia Kvietkevičiūtė (b. 1939), and other artists make use of new materials, seek new effects of colours and materials. Artistic textiles are often used to decorate the interiors of public buildings.

Ceramics is represented by decorative ceramics of Voldemaras Manomaitis (b. 1912), Aldona Ličkutė (b. 1928), Juozas Adomonis (b. 1932), Liucija Šulgaitė (b. 1933), and Janina Degutytė-Švažienė (b. 1938) and by figure ceramics of Genė Jacėnaitė (b. 1933), Nijolė Liatukaitė (b. 1936), and Ona Kreivyte-Naruševičienė (b. 1935). Decorative metal sculpture (for example, the works of the sculptors Kazys Valaitis, 1934—74, and Lionginas Virbickas, b. 1932) is mostly used in interiors. Amber jewelry is created by Feliksas Daukantas (b. 1915) and Kazimieras Simanonis (b. 1937); leather articles, by Stanislovas Jančiukas (b. 1937) and E. Jovaiša (b. 1939); glass articles, by Algimantas Žilys (b. 1939) and Gražina Didžiūnaitė (b. 1940).

In 1941—50, professional artists were trained at the Kaunas Institute of Applied and Decorative Art, the Vilnius Art Academy, and the Vilnius Art Institute; since 1951, professional artists are trained at the Art Institute of the Lithuanian SSR. Since 1940 the Artists' Union of the Lithuanian SSR has been functioning.

MUSIC

Music-making in Lithuania goes back to the primitive communal system. Music-related finds include bone whistles dating from the Neolithic age and bone flutes dating from the first millennium B.C. The oldest forms of vocal polyphonic and instrumental music, poetry and choreography are blended in *sutartinės*, songs which have retained, presumably, old hunting and bee-keeping cultural relics. Music played an important part in pagan rituals. At the beginning of the Common Era the Baltic tribes — the Jotvingiai, the Prussians — had a burial rite and its performers (priests called *ligašonys*, *tulisonys*) with a permanent repertoire; songs of the deeds of the dead were sung or recited. Presumably there were non-ritual songs about wars and heroes: Maciej Strykowski, a 16th-century historian, mentions and quotes a song about the destruction of Kaunas Castle in 1362. There were performers of the bardic type in manors of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (1236—1795).

In 1325 Aldona, the daughter of the Lithuanian Grand Duke Gediminas, brought singers and musicians of her own to Kraków. Vytautas, the grand duke of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, did have professional musicians in his court in Vilnius. Musical instruments of the Renaissance period were in use: flutes a *béc*, organs (positives), and clavicords.

Presumably late in the 13th century, the Gregorian chant was spreading in the western parts of Lithuania, then occupied by the Teutonic Knights (later the territory was known as Lithuania Minor). In the 13th and 14th centuries it was propagated by missionaries and monks in other parts of Lithuania, as proved by christening and crowning celebrations of the Lithuanian King Mindaugas and by Catholic rituals in churches and monasteries during the period of Gediminas' and Algirdas' reigns. Orthodox chant was propagated

in the eastern part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania especially in the courts of the Lithuanian princes Vaišvilkas and Švarnas.

At the turn of the 15th century, after Lithuania's conversion to Catholicism, the development of professional music sped up: big organs were installed in churches, new choral groups were set up, and the Gregorian chant gained wider popularity. Special chanting schools were founded at the Cathedral of Vilnius, and a cantor's office (prelate-cantor) was instituted.

Self-rule, granted to the towns on the basis of the Magdeburg Law (Vilnius in 1387; Kaunas, Trakai, and Ukmergė in the first half of the 15th century), encouraged the spread of West European musical traditions. Musicians' guilds and chanters' fraternities were set up, cities' magistracies began to found orchestras. Vocal-instrumental consorts came into being at the courts of the grand dukes of Lithuania (Jogaila, Vytautas, Švitrigaila, Kazimieras) and at the courts of magnates. With Lithuania and Poland drawing closer, the latter's cultural influence upon Lithuania increased, and some common musical features emerged.

In the 16th through 17th centuries features of Renaissance and Baroque secular music were distinct in Lithuania: carnivals and processions were held. Lithuanian noblemen, in an effort to imitate the grand duke, organized consorts. In Vilnius, Kėdainiai, Biržai, and Nesvyžius the consorts of the Radvilos were famous. Local musicians — Steponas Vilnietis (Stephanus de Vylna), Motiejus Kaunietis (Matyas de Kovna) — and a number of hired performers emerged along with composers. Many musicians working at that time in Lithuania — Alessandro Pesenti, Luca Marenzio, Michelangelo Galileo, Wacław of Szamotuły, Ciprian Bazilik, Valentin Bakfark, Johann Brand — were of Italian, Polish, German, or Hungarian origin. In the first Lithuanian book, a catechism by Martynas Mažvy-

das, some Lithuanian hymns with music were published in 1547.

From 1570 music and dances appeared in school presentations. In 1636, "The Abduction of Helen", an opera by Marco Schacchi, was staged in Vilnius Castle (in Italian). Operas and ballets were staged at the courts of the Radvilos in Nesvyžius, the Tyzenhauzs in Gardinas, Michał Kazimierz Oginski in Slonim, and elsewhere. By that time big organs of modern design had been installed in churches, new chimes had been cast; the production of violins and harpsicords began.

From the mid-16th century, the spread of the Reformation encouraged the creation, organization, and publishing of the repertoire of hymns in both Lithuanian and Polish. Many hymns with music were published, including the first Lithuanian four-part chorale "Gyvenimą tas turės" (Only He Will Live) by Martynas Mažvydas, printed in 1570. Figures of the Counter-Reformation also devoted much attention to musical education; musical *bursa*, educational establishments with dormitories for students, were set up.

The University of Vilnius played an important role in developing Lithuania's musical culture. A number of professors of music worked at it, students' choirs and orchestras were active. In 1667, Professor Žygimantas Liaukminas (1597—1670) prepared the first Lithuanian work of musicology, *Ars et praxis musicae* (Musical Art and Practice, in Latin). Nikolai Diletskii, an alumnus of the University of Vilnius, disseminated novelties of polyphonic arrangement and chanting in Russia and the Ukraine. Feliksas Janevičius of Vilnius gained recognition as a violin virtuoso in Western Europe. In the first half of the 17th century the Lithuanian composer and lute player Kazimieras Stanislovas Rudamina Dusetiškis lived and composed in Italy.

In the 18th century, large court choirs, theatrical presentations, and concerts in the Grand Duchy of

Lithuania had much of the pomposity of the Baroque. In some theatres run by noblemen — the Radvila, the Tyzenhauzs, and the Ogiński — trends of the Enlightenment emerged (actors were peasants, in operatic singing the vernacular was used.)

In the creations of Johann David Holland (1746—1827), a musician of German extraction, Mykolas Kleopas Oginskis (1765—1833), and other composers of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania a number of features of Classicism were present; serenades, quartets, and symphonic pieces were composed. Operas and ballets were staged by repertory theatres as well as by companies on

tour. In 1785, a theatre was founded in Vilnius; it presented operas by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Gioacchino Antonio Rossini, Luigi Cherubini, and Carl Maria Friedrich Ernst von Weber.

The annexation of the majority of Lithuanian lands by the Russian Empire in 1795 had no effect at first on Lithuania's musical life. Early in the 19th century, the oratorio *The Creation* (1809) by Franz Joseph Haydn and Mozart's *Requiem* were performed in Vilnius. Among the teachers of music at the University of Vilnius in the first half of the 19th century were Johann David Holland and Johann Renner. Lithuanian folk songs were assembled



Lithuanian Chamber Orchestra; conductor S. Sondeckis

and issued: the first collection, *Dainos* (Songs) by Liudvikas Rēza, was published in 1825 in Königsberg, *Dainos Žemaičių* (The Songs of the Žemaičiai) by Simonas Stanevičius came out in 1829 in Vilnius. A number of harmonizations of Lithuanian folk songs appeared.

Songs on texts by Lithuanian poets and with original or adapted melodies circulated performing an important social function. After the closure of the university in the wake of the Uprising of 1830—31, the musical life of Vilnius was stimulated by guest performers and especially by Stanisław Moniuszko, a Polish composer who was living there. In 1848 his opera, *Halka*, was staged in Vilnius; Moniuszko composed cantatas based on plots from Lithuanian mythology, prepared a popular song-book for the lyrics, among others, of Adam Mickiewicz and Władysław Syrokmla.

In 1850 there were seven workshops of piano, organ, and other musical instruments in Vilnius. The Vilnius division of the Russian Musical Society with a music school functioned from 1873 to 1915 (with interruptions). At the close of the 19th century there were music schools with orchestras in Plungė, Rietavas, and Rokiškis.

After the Uprising of 1863 Lithuanian cultural activity was severely curtailed. However, at the turn of the 20th century, secret cultural societies came into being, and Lithuanian theatricals (*lietuviškieji vakarai*, "Lithuanian evenings"), often with concerts, gained popularity. A national repertoire was needed. Vincas Kudirka, a writer and public figure, composed some pieces for violin and for piano; he also concerned himself with arranging folk songs for choirs and prepared a collection of songs, *Kanklės*, which was published in 1895—99 in two parts. The organists Juozas Kalvaitis (1842—1900) and Mykolas Racevičius-Račas (1829—95) created Masses and piano pieces

The creative work and public activity of Česlovas Sasnauskas (1867—

1916), Juozas Naujalis (1869—1934), Mikas Petrauskas (1873—1937), and Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis (1875—1911), composers, organists and conductors, greatly influenced the development of Lithuanian music. Classical Romanticism is manifest in Sasnauskas' *Requiem I* and *Requiem II* (respectively in 1899 and 1915), cantata *Broliai* (The Brothers, published in 1910), and the songs "Kur bėga Šešupė" (Where the Šešupė Flows), "Užmigo žemė" (The Earth Fell Asleep), "Jau slavai sukilo" (The Slavs Rose in Rebellion) and in Naujalis' choral songs "Lietuva brangi" (My Dear Lithuania), "Vasaros naktys" (The Summer Nights), and "Jaunimo giesmė" (The Youth Hymn). Late Romanticism with elements of Constructivism is characteristic of Čiurlionis' symphonic poems, piano pieces, and songs. Newly established societies of this period stimulated musical creation: the Daina Society in 1899—1940; the St. Gregory Society of Organists, 1907—14; under its auspices, in 1909—10, Juozas Naujalis published the first Lithuanian newspaper on musical life, *Vargonininkas* (The Organist). Also notable were the courses for organists and choral conductors founded by Juozas Naujalis (functioned 1892—1919, in Kaunas).

After 1904, when the ban on the Lithuanian press in the Latin alphabet (imposed in 1864) had been lifted, the choral movement intensified. Composers and conductors of the younger generation — Juozas Gruodis (1884—1948), Stasys Šimkus (1887—1943), Juozas Tallat-Kelpša (1888—1949), Albinas Iešmanta (b. 1887), Jonas Bendorius (1889—1954), and Nikodemus Martinonis (1887—1957) — took an active part in it. Lithuanian music was promoted by cultural societies, many of them with choirs, which existed in the cities of Lithuania, Russia, and the United States of America. Among the composers and conductors who participated in the activity of the societies were Juozas Dryja-Visockis (1848—1916), Leonas Ereminas (1863—1927),

Česlovas Sasnauskas, Vydūnas, Juozas Naujalis, Mikas Petrauskas, Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis, Juozas Neimontas (1875—1963), Aleksandras Kačanauskas (1882—1959), Nikodemus Martinonis, Stasys Šimkus, Juozas Tallat-Kelpša, and Juozas Bieliūnas (1890—1955); among singers, Liuda Sipavičiūtė-Fedotova (1879—1966), Liuda Skalskaitė-Šukevičienė (1885—1976), and Stasys Audėjus (1888—1958).

The first Lithuanian operettas were staged in 1905: *Adomas ir Ieva* (Adam and Eve) in St. Petersburg and *Pabaigtuvės* (Merry-Making) in Riga, both by Mikas Petrauskas; *Jaunoji našlė* (The Young Widow) by Aleksandras Kačanauskas in 1908 in Riga. In 1906, the efforts of the Vilnius Kanklės Society made possible the production of the first national opera, *Birutė* by Mikas Pet-

rauskas. Collections of songs by Vincas Kudirka, Leonas Ereminas, Vydūnas, Juozas Naujalis, and Mikas Petrauskas appeared in the USA, Tilsit, Warsaw, and Riga, as did gramophone records of Lithuanian music. Since 1909 the symphony orchestra under Konstantinas Galkauskas (1875—1963) gave concerts in Vilnius. After graduation from the conservatoires in Warsaw, Leipzig, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, many young Lithuanian musicians joined the cultural life of their own country.

In 1919 Konstantinas Galkauskas, instructed by the Provisional Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government of Lithuania, founded a state symphony orchestra in Vilnius. In 1919—40, Kaunas was the centre of musical life in the Lithuanian bourgeois state. The music school, founded by Juozas Naujalis.



Vilnius Quartet

was nationalized in 1920, and made into a conservatoire in 1933. In 1920, the professional opera group of the Lithuanian Art Creators' Society was founded (since 1922, the State Opera; since 1925 it operated as part of the State Theatre). Apart from operas by foreign composers, national operas were presented: *Birutė* by Mikas Petrauskas in 1921; *Grażina* and *Radvila Perkūnas* by Jurgis Karnavičius (1884—1941), respectively in 1933 and 1937; *Trys talismanai* (Three Talismans) by Antanas Raciūnas (b. 1905) in 1936. Among the soloists who sang the leading parts in these operas were Kipras Petrauskas (1885—1968), Adelė Galaunienė (1899—1962), Antanas Kučingis (1899—1983), Aleksandra Staškevičiūtė (b. 1899), Vladislava Grigaitienė (1890—1961). Antanas Sodeika (1890—1979), Marijo-

na Rakauskaitė (1892—1975), Vincė Jonuškaitė (b. 1902), Juozas Mazeika (1907—76), Stasys Audėjus (1888—1958), and Julija Dvarionaitė (1893—1947).

A ballet troupe was established in 1925, and the first Lithuanian ballet, *Lietuviškoji rapsodija* (The Lithuanian Rhapsody) by Jurgis Karnavičius, was staged by the troupe in 1928, followed by *Šokio sukury* (In the Whirlwind of Dance) by Vytautas Bacevičius (1905—70), *Piršlybos* (The Matchmaking) by Balys Dvarionas (1904—72), and *Jūratė ir Kastytis* by Juozas Gruodis (all three in 1933). Among the conductors of these ballets and operas were Mykolas Bukša (1869—1953), Juozas Gruodis, Juozas Tallat-Kelpša, Leiba Hofmekleris (1900—41), Vytautas Marijošius (b. 1911), and Juozas Pakalnis (1912—48).



Kaunas State Choir of the Philharmonic Society of the Lithuanian SSR



Singers of the Ažuoliukas Boys' Choir with the conductor Vytautas Miškinis

Among the groups giving concerts of instrumental music were the State Theatre Orchestra, the Kaunas Radio Orchestra (1926—40), the Lithuanian Philharmonic Society (1928—34), the Kudirka Symphony Orchestra (1934—35), and, occasionally, the orchestras of the Kaunas Conservatoire and the Klaipėda Music School; the concerts were conducted not only by conductors of the State Theatre but also by Izaokas Vildmanas-Zaidmanas (1885—1941), Stasys Šimkus, Balys Dvarionas, and Jeronimas Kačinskas (b. 1907) and the foreign conductors Oscar Fried, Emily Cooper, Nikolai Malko, and Isai Dobrovein. The instrumentalists — Ignas Prielgauskas (1871—1956), Povilas Berkavičius (1894—1975), Balys Dvarionas, Vytautas Bacevičius, Konradas Kaveckas (b. 1905), Aldona Dvarionienė (1907—82), Stasys Vainiūnas

(1909—82), and Jurgis Karnavičius (b. 1912) — gave recitals and played with the orchestras. Chamber music was propagated by the string quartet led by Izaokas Vildmanas-Zaidmanas, by the nonet and quintet of the State Theatre musicians, and by the Czech Teachers' Nonet of the Klaipėda Music School.

The pianists Vytautas Bacevičius and Balys Dvarionas, the singers Kipras Petrauskas, Petras Oleka (1895—1975), Antanas Kučingis, Aleksandra Staškevičiūtė, Vincė Jonuškaitė, and Juozas Mažeika were on tours abroad; the pianist Stasys Vainiūnas in 1933 and the singer Juozas Mažeika in 1937 won prizes at international competitions in Vienna.

Choral music was popularized by Julius Štarka (1884—1960), Stasys Šimkus, Nikodemus Martinonis, Mykolas

Karka (b. 1892), Juozas Karosas (1890—1981), Antanas Makačinas (1904—54), Klemensas Griauzdė (1905—83), and Konradas Kaveckas. The choirs under their leadership gave concerts in Paris, Prague, Stockholm, and Riga, where they performed music by Mikas Petrauskas, Aleksandras Kačanauskas, Juozas Gruodis, Stasys Šimkus, and Antanas Raciūnas.

In 1924 the first all-Lithuania song festival was held in Kaunas, others followed in 1928 and 1930. A number of regional song festivals were held, the largest being in 1927, 1933, and 1938 in Klaipėda.

Professional musicians were trained at music schools of Kaunas (1920—33), Klaipėda (1923—39), and Šiauliai (since 1939) as well as at the Kaunas Conservatoire (1933—49).

Large symphonic works were composed by Juozas Gruodis, Stasys Šimkus, Antanas Raciūnas, Juozas Žilevičius (b. 1891), Vladas Jakubėnas (b. 1904), Jonas Nabažas (b. 1907), Julius Gaidelis (b. 1909), and Juozas Pakalnis; songs, by Aleksandras Kačanauskas, Juozas Gruodis, Juozas Karosas, Juozas Žilevičius, and Jonas Dambrauskas (1892—1982); chamber and instrumental pieces, by Juozas Gruodis, Juozas Karosas, Kazimieras Viktoras Banaitis (1896—1963), and Juozas Pakalnis.

Characteristically Neo-Romantic in style, works of many Lithuanian composers of this period were based on folk melodies; moreover, elements of Romanticism and Impressionism can be traced in them. The composers Vytautas Bacevičius and Jeronimas Kačinskis created some pieces of atonal and microtonic music.

Various problems of musical life were discussed in the magazines *Muzikos menas* (Art of Music, 1924—25), *Muzika* (Music, 1925), *Muzikos aidai* (Echoes of Music, 1926), *Muzikos barai* (In the Domains of Music, 1931—33 and 1938—40), *Muzika ir teatras* (Music and Theatre, 1933).

In addition to the existing musical societies, the Lithuanian Society of Cho-

ral Conductors was founded (it functioned under different names from 1925 to 1940), as were the Lithuanian Philharmonic Society (1929—34) and the Kanklės Players' Society of Lithuania (1925—40); over 20 branches had the Union of Singers' Societies of the Klaipėda territory (1926—39). The musicologist Jadvyga Čiurlionytė and the folklorist Zenonas Slaviūnas began their scientific careers at the Lithuanian Folklore Archives, founded in 1935.

In Vilnius, occupied by Poland, the M. Karłowicz Conservatoire functioned. The composers and conductors — Konstantinas Galkauskas (1911—59), the teacher Antanas Krutulys (1887—1979), and Julijonas Sinius — were active in the musical life of Lithuanians living in the territory. In 1939, when the Soviet Union had returned Vilnius to Lithuania, a symphony orchestra (conductor Balys Dvarionas) was founded there. The Radio Orchestra (conductor Jeronimas Kačinskis) moved from Kaunas to Vilnius.

In 1940—41, Lithuania's musical life received new vigour: the Vilnius School of Music was founded, then the Kaunas Theatre of Musical Comedy (now the Kaunas Musical Theatre) and the Philharmonic Society of the Lithuanian SSR with a symphony orchestra, a folk song and dance company, and a mixed-voice choir. Works of Soviet composers were staged, including the opera *Quiet Flows the Don* by Ivan Dzerzhinskii, the ballet *The Red Poppy* by Reinhold Glière, and the operetta *Marriage in Malinovka* by Boris Aleksandrov. For the coming Ten-Day Festival of Lithuanian Literature and Art in Moscow, Stasys Šimkus wrote a new opera, *Kaimas prie dvaro* (A Village at the Manor, also known as *Pagirėnai*), and Juozas Pakalnis created a new ballet, *Sužadėtinė* (The Fiancée).

During the German occupation (1941—44) Lithuania's musical life became weaker. Only the troupes of the Kaunas Grand Theatre and the Vilnius Opera, which operated in place of the former orchestra of the philharmonic

society, kept it alive with their presentations. Efforts were made to retain musical ensembles and establishments (the conservatoire was closed in 1943) and preserve the classical repertoire in concerts and performances. In 1942, state ensembles of the Lithuanian SSR were founded in Pereslavl-Zaleskii (Yaroslavl Oblast) from among the artists who had been evacuated to the interior of the Soviet Union. They gave concerts in many cities of the Soviet Union, performed before the soldiers of the Lithuanian 16th Rifle Division of the Red Army, and broadcast on radio.

After the liberation of Soviet Lithuania musical activity expanded. In 1945, the Vilnius Music School was reformed as the Vilnius Conservatoire (in 1949, the Kaunas Conservatoire and the Vilnius Conservatoire were merged into the Conservatoire of the Lithuanian SSR; since 1975, it has some faculties in Klaipėda). In 1948, a constituent congress of the Composers' Union of the Lithuanian SSR was held; the opera and ballet theatre was transferred from Kaunas to Vilnius. Among the first significant works created on themes of Soviet life were the cantata *Išlaisvintajai Lietuvai* (To Liberated Lithuania; 1945), the oratorio *Tarybų Lietuvai* (To Soviet Lithuania; 1948), the opera *Marytė* (1953), all by Antanas Račiūnas; the cantata *Marytė Melnikaitė* (1945) by Abelis Klenickis (b. 1904); *Kantata apie Staliną* (Cantata to Stalin; 1947) by Juozas Tallat-Kelpša; the ballet *Ant marių kranto* (On the Seashore; 1953) by Julius Juzeliūnas (b. 1916), and the operetta *Auksinės marios* (The Golden Sea; 1955) by Antanas Belazaras (1913—76).

During subsequent years new composers and musicologists emerged in Lithuania, the subject matter of musical works became more diverse. Some 20 operas were composed by Balys Dvarionas, Abelis Klenickis, Antanas Račiūnas, Julius Juzeliūnas, Juozas Gaižauskas (b. 1922), Vytautas Paltanavičius (b. 1924), Benjaminas Gorbulskis

(b. 1925), Vytautas Klova (b. 1926), Vytautas Baumilas (b. 1928), Vytautas Laurušas (b. 1930), Vytautas Barkauskas (b. 1931), and Juozas Juozapaitis (b. 1942). Based on historical-heroic plots, the operas of the 1950s and 1960s are characterized by an epic sweep; in contrast, subsequent operas are marked by psychologism and intricate means of expression. Operettas, musicals, and ballets were composed by Julius Juzeliūnas, Juozas Indra (1918—68), Eduardas Balsys (b. 1919), Abelis Klenickis, and Antanas Rekašius (b. 1928). In content, the ballets are based on folklore, historical and contemporary subjects; in form, a trend to symphonization of the genre is markedly evident (for more information see "Ballet").

Significant symphonic works were composed by Juozas Gruodis, Balys Dvarionas, Antanas Račiūnas, Stasys Vainiūnas, Juozas Pakalnis, Julius Juzeliūnas, Eduardas Balsys, Justinas Bašinskis (b. 1923), Vytautas Paltanavičius, and Vytautas Barkauskas. Works composed during the immediate post-war years are based on traditional means of expression and intonations of folk melodies, but many of them lack artistic integrity. From the mid-1950s Lithuanian composers searched for psychological generalization, suggestive images, variety of harmony and rhythms, as well as for more colourful orchestration.

Groups operating in Lithuania include the State Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR, the Kaunas Musical Theatre, the Lietuva Folk Song and Dance Ensemble, the Trinitas Brass Band (since 1959), the Lithuanian TV and Radio Orchestra of Light Music (since 1958), and the State Philharmonic Society with a symphony orchestra (since 1940), the Lithuanian Chamber Orchestra (since 1960), the Lithuanian String Quartet (since 1946), the Vilnius String Quartet (since 1965), the Čiurlionis String Quartet (since 1968), the Kaunas Choir (since 1969), the Musica Humana Ensemble of Old Music (since 1974), five ensembles of variety music,

and a jazz trio (since 1973). Annually over 4,000 concerts and over 600 musical shows are given.

Prize winners of international contests are, among violinists, Raimondas Katilius (1970, Helsinki; 1972, Montreal); among singers, Jonas Jocas (1960, Budapest), Vaclovas Daunoras (1966, Moscow; 1971, Toulouse), Nijolė Ambrazaitytė (1970, Bucharest), Irena Milkevičiūtė (1982, Budapest), Geham Grigorian (1980, Moscow), and Vladimiras Prudnikovas (1981, Athens); among groups, the Lithuanian Quartet (1959, Budapest; 1964, Liège), the Vilnius Quartet (1972, Liège), and the String Orchestra of the Vilnius Čiurlionis Art School (1976, West Berlin).

Prize winners of the all-Union Glinka Contest are Vaclovas Daunoras, Giedrė Kaukaitė, Regina Maciūtė (b. 1946), Aušra Stasiūnaitė, and Irena Milkevičiūtė.

The republic's musical institutions include the Conservatoire of the Lithuanian SSR, four secondary music schools (in Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, and Vilnius), a pedagogical music school (in Panevėžys), 65 children's music schools, and music divisions of two art schools (in Kaunas and Vilnius).

In Vilnius, republic-wide song festivals have been held since 1946 (since 1950 every five years), the Čiurlionis Competition (since 1965), the Dvarionas Competition (since 1974), all-Union festivals of chamber music (since 1967) and organ music (since 1968), and the Vilnius Towers Festival (since 1967, a competition for young performers of Lithuanian variety songs); festivals of old music are held in Šiauliai (since 1978). Popular are the Music Days Festival and the Musical Autumn Festival

Based on simple means of expression, numerous lyrical, melodious songs were composed by Jonas Dambrauskas, Viktoras Kuprevičius (b. 1901), Antanas Budriūnas (1902—66), Konradas Kaveckas, Jonas Švedas, and Vytautas Kairiūkštis (b. 1930). Before the 1960s many works were based on folklore, Romantic and Neo-Romantic trends dominated



Sviesa Song and Dance Ensemble of the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute



Sutartinė Folk Ensemble. Soloist V. Noreika



Liepaitės Girls' Choir

in the creations of Lithuanian composers.

Using modern means of expression (dodecaphony, aleatory, and collage) and linking them with Lithuanian ancient folk music, Feliksas Bajoras (b. 1934), Osvaldas Balakauskas (b. 1937), Vytautas Jurgutis (b. 1930), and Bronius Kutavičius (b. 1932), composers of the younger generation, devoted much attention to chamber music.

Light music was composed by Benjaminas Gorbulskis, Mikas Vaitkevičius (b. 1931), Algimantas Raudonikis (b. 1934), Mindaugas Tamošiūnas, Rimvydas Racevičius, Teisutis Makačinas, Mikalojus Novikas, and Viacheslav Ganelin. Important creative problems were discussed in the serial publications *Muzika ir teatras* (Music and Theatre, 1962—77), *Menotyra* (Study of Art, since 1967), *Muzika* (Music, since 1979).

Among the most distinguished Lithuania's performers are conductors Leiba Hofmekleris (1900—41), Balys Dvarionas, Abelis Klenickis, Juozas Indra, Rimantas Geniušas (b. 1920), Chaimas Potašinskas (b. 1924), Margarita Dvarionaitė (b. 1928), Saulius Sondeckis (b. 1928), Vytautas Viržonis (b. 1930), Juozas Domarkas (b. 1936), and Jonas Aleksa (b. 1939); choral conductors Antanas Budriūnas, Konradas Kaveckas, Benediktas Mačikėnas (b. 1914), Pranas Sližys (b. 1915), Hermanas Perelšteinas (b. 1924), Juozas Šidlauskas (b. 1927), Adolfas Krogertas (b. 1928), Juozas Vanagas (b. 1928), Lionginas Abarius (b. 1929), Jonas Kavaliauskas (b. 1938), Petras Bingelis (b. 1943), Povilas Gylys (b. 1947); pianists Gytis Trinkūnas (1936—74), Augustinas Maceina (b. 1937), Aleksandra Juozapėnaitė (b. 1943), Povilas Stravinskis (b. 1950), and Mūza Rubackytė (b. 1955); violinists Aleksandras Livontas (1920—74), Eugenijus Paulauskas (b. 1927), and Raimondas Katilius (b. 1945); flutists Liudvikas Survila (b. 1916), Augustinas Armonas (b. 1922), Algirdas Vizgirda (b. 1944), Valentinas Gelgotas (b. 1953); clarinetist Algirdas Budrys (b. 1939); oboists Romualdas

Džiugas (b. 1908) and Juozas Rimas (b. 1942); organists Leopoldas Digrys (b. 1934), Bernardas Vasiliauskas (b. 1938), Giedrė Lukšaitė (b. 1944), Nijolė Dainienė (b. 1942), and Gediminas Kviklys (b. 1946); and singers Aleksandra Staškevičiūtė, Beatricė Grincevičiūtė (b. 1911), Romanas Marijošius (1914—80), Jonas Stasiūnas (b. 1919), Kostas Šilgalis (b. 1923), Valentinas Adamkevičius (1925—76), Kazys Gutauskas (b. 1909), Elena Čiudakova (1925—73), Elena Saulevičiūtė (b. 1927), Rimantas Siparis (b. 1927), Virgilijus Noreika (b. 1935), Vaclovas Daunoras (b. 1937), Eduardas Kaniava (b. 1937), Nijolė Ambrazaitytė (b. 1939), Gražina Apašnavičiūtė (b. 1940), Irena Milkevičiūtė (b. 1947), Danguolė Juodikaitytė (b. 1942), and Aušra Stasiūnaitė (b. 1952).

BALLET

Ancient Lithuanian traditions and entertainments contained elements of choreography. Dances and songs embrace the major part of Lithuanian folk art. In the 16th through 18th centuries dances were included in theatrical presentations at schools; in Vilnius, ballet troupes existed at the courts of the grand dukes of Lithuania Žygimantas Senasis, Vladislovas Vaza, and Jonas Kazimieras and at the manors of some magnates. In 1770 Antoni Tyzenhauz owned a ballet school in Grodno, where the children of serfs from his manors were trained. Smaller troupes existed in Nesvyžius, Panevėžys, and Šiauliai. In the late 18th and 19th centuries ballet dancers took part in the operatic performances at the Vilnius Municipal Theatre (founded 1785). At the turn of the 20th century Lithuanian folk dances were performed during Lithuanian theatricals (*lietuviškieji vakarai*) in Vilnius, St. Petersburg, and other cities.

In 1921 Olga Dubeneckienė (1891—1967) set up a private ballet studio in Kaunas (subsequently it functioned as the State Theatre Studio; in 1935 it was nationalized). Its students pub-



State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR. A scene from P. Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*

licly performed for the first time on June 2, 1922. In 1922—25 they danced on the stage of the State Opera Theatre; the dances were staged by the choreographer Dubeneckienė. In 1925 a ballet company, including Olga Malėjinaitė (1907—39), Jadvyga Jovaišaitė (b. 1903), and Bronius Kelbauskas (1904—75), was established at the State Theatre of Lithuania.

In the same year Pavel Petrov, a Russian choreographer, began his work at the theatre and staged Léo Delibes' ballet *Coppélia*, the first professional ballet in Lithuania (première, December 4, 1925). His later productions included Petr Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* (1927), *The Nutcracker* (1928), and the one-act ballet *Lietuviškoji rapsodija* (1928, *The Lithuanian Rhapsody*) by Jurgis Karnavičius. In these productions the ballet soloist Olga Malėjinaitė revealed her lyrical talent as the first Lithuanian Svanilda; later, for many years on, Jadvyga Jovaišaitė charmed ballet lovers with her temperament and expressiveness. A galaxy of different choreographical characters was created by Bronius Kelbauskas, Vytautas Aukščiūnas (b. 1913), Petras Baravykas (1914—81), and Henrikas Jagminas (b. 1912).

The formation of Lithuanian ballet since its beginning was greatly influ-

enced by the Russian ballet school and its traditions. Pavel Petrov was succeeded by the choreographers Timofei Vasilyev and Georgijus Kiakštas (1873—1936), a former solo dancer of Lithuanian descent at the St. Petersburg Mariinsky Theatre. In 1931, a trio — the choreographer Nikolai Zverev, the solo dancer Vera Nemchinova, formerly members of the Sergei Diaghilev's troupe, and Anatolii Obukhov (Oboukhoff) — joined the theatre. Preserving the choreography of Marius Petipa, Boris Romanov, and Michel Fokine, they revived the old and staged new classical ballets. In 1933, the three one-act Lithuanian ballets — Juozas Gruodis' *Jūratė ir Kastytis*, Balys Dvarionas' *Piršlybos* (*The Matchmaking*), and Vytautas Bacevičius' *Šokio sukury* (*In the Whirlwind of Dance*) — were produced by Nikolai Zverev. In 1935, the Lithuanian ballet company was a great success on tour in Monte Carlo and London. In 1935—37, the experienced choreographer Aleksandra Fedorova worked in Kaunas.

It was Bronius Kelbauskas who became the first Lithuanian choreographer. In 1936, he staged Johann Strauss' *Joy of Vienna* and the first Soviet ballets: *Fountain of Bakhchisarai* (1938) and *The Prisoner of the Caucasus* (1939) both by Boris Asafyev, *The Red*

Poppy by Reinhold Glière (première, November 8, 1940). In these ballets Marija Juozapaitytė (b. 1912), a ballerina of lyrical talent, danced with distinction.

In preparation for the Ten-day Festival of Lithuanian Literature and Art in Moscow (1941), rehearsals of a new national full-length ballet, *Sužadėtinė* (The Fiancée) by Juozas Pakalnis, began. In this ballet Kelbauskas linked the classical dance with movements of Lithuanian folk dances, theatricalized Lithuanian wedding ceremonies. He was the first to introduce principles of symphonism into Lithuanian choreography.

In 1944, the State Opera Theatre and the ballet troupes were merged into the Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR (in 1948 it was transferred from Kaunas to Vilnius). An upsurge of Lithuanian ballet is associated with the activity of the choreographer Mikhail Moiseyev and Klavdiya Salnikova, a ballet teacher. In 1951—55, they produced Aleksandr Glazunov's *Raymonda*, Tchaikovsky's *The Sleeping Beauty* and Igor Morozov's *Doctor Oh-It-Hurts*.

In 1954—71, the ballet company was headed by the choreographer Vytautas Grivickas (b. 1925). He staged the first full-length Lithuanian Soviet ballets *Ant marių kranto* by Julius Juzeliūnas (On the Seashore, in 1953, with Asaf Messerer) and *Audronė* by Juozas Indra in 1956. Real gems of the theatre's repertoire, these productions were distinctly national and modern in form. The Lithuanian ballet *Ant marių kranto* (On the Seashore) was staged in Riga, Tallinn, and Lvov. The ballet *Audronė* also won general acclaim.

In the postwar period the second generation of Lithuanian ballet dancers joined the theatre company. At that time Genovaitė Sabaliauskaitė's (b. 1923) talent as ballerina flowered. In 1940—42 she studied under Professor Agrippina Vaganova in Leningrad. During the war she danced on the stage of the evacuated Leningrad Kirov Opera

and Ballet Theatre in the city of Perm. After Lithuania had been liberated, Sabaliauskaitė returned to Kaunas. In addition to classical parts, Henrikas Banys (b. 1927), a male dancer of temperament, created the part of the warrior Ugnius in *Audronė* by Juozas Indra and of Marius in *Ant marių kranto* (On the Seashore) by Julius Juzeliūnas. In partnership with Sabaliauskaitė he toured some foreign countries — France, Belgium, Turkey, Cambodia (now Kampuchea), and Burma. In 1970—71 Genovaitė Sabaliauskaitė worked as a ballet troupe leader and choreographer at the Santiago Municipal Theatre in Chile.

Another prominent pair of dancers in the postwar period were the ballet soloists Tamara Sventickaitė (b. 1922) and Henrikas Kunavičius (b. 1925). Gravitating to lyrical and comical roles, Sventickaitė often danced with great success *Odette-Odille* in Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*. Her partner Kunavičius' dancing was characteristically expressive. The duet gave guest performances in Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, and republics of the USSR.

A wide range of memorable characters were created by Stasys Bilida (b. 1918), Aliodija Ruzgaitė (b. 1923), and Ramutė Janavičiūtė (b. 1929) in a succession of ballets. Dozens of different parts were performed by soloists Regina Grigorovaitė (b. 1926), Irena Kalvaitytė (b. 1927), Leokadija Šveikauskaitė (b. 1928), Ada Tumalevičiūtė (b. 1928), Vytautas Baltrušaitis (b. 1928), Vytautas Brazdylis (1925—66), Nataliya Makarova (b. 1927), Regina Jamontaitė (b. 1923), Regina Stankunavičiūtė (b. 1924), Vaclovas Stikloraitis (b. 1927), Zigmantas Jamontas (b. 1925), and other dancers.

In 1959 a group of Lithuanians graduated from the Leningrad Vaganova Choreography School and joined the ballet troupe. The new ballet productions by V. Grivickas *Eglė, žalčių karalienė* (1960; *Eglė, Queen of the Grass Snakes*) by Eduardas Balsys and *The Northern Dream* (1962) by Lydia Auster delighted ballet lovers.

Leokadija Aškelovičiūtė (b. 1939), the prima-ballerina in all classical and national ballets, was distinguished for her beautiful form of dance and her dance cantelena.

Raimondas Minderis (b. 1941) made a name for himself in lyrical and character parts which suited best his artistic temperament. Other principals, including Antanas Beliukevičius (b. 1939), Pranė Sargūnaitė (b. 1941), and Genovaitė Samaitytė (b. 1939), danced in many ballet performances.

Česlovas Žebrauskas (b. 1930) captivated his audiences with his interpretation of the parts of Žilvinas in *Eglė, žalčių karalienė* (Eglė, Queen of the Grass Snakes) by Eduardas Balsys, Truffaldino in *Sham Fiancé* by Mikhail Chulaki, and Gianzotto in *Francesca da Rimini* by Tchaikovsky; in 1967 he also staged Andrei Petrov's *The Shore of Hope*. Together with Leokadija Aškelovičiūtė he toured the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Libya.

In 1974—77 Elegijus Bukaitis (b. 1941) was the chief choreographer of the theatre's ballet company. In 1971 he produced the ballets *Aistros* (Passions) by Antanas Rekašius, *Swan Lake*

and *The Nutcracker* by Tchaikovsky, and *Eglė, žalčių karalienė* (Eglė, Queen of the Grass Snakes) by Balsys.

In 1978—79 Vytautas Brazdylis (b. 1947; since 1980 the chief choreographer) staged Juozas Gruodis' *Juratė ir Kastytis* and Léon Minkus' *Don Quixote*. Much popularity gained Viacheslav Ganelin's ballet *Baltaragio malūnas* (The Baltaragis' Mill) based on the novella of the same title by Kazys Boruta, a Lithuanian classic.

Audiences in Vilnius have become fond of the new full-length ballets — Rodion Stchedrin's *Anna Karenina*, produced by the soloist of the Moscow Bolshoy Theatre Maya Plisetskaya in 1975, Sergei Prokofyev's *Romeo and Juliet* (producer Nikolai Boyarchikov from Leningrad; 1977), and Herman Løvenskjald's *Sylphide* (producer Oleg Vinogradov also from Leningrad; 1985).

At present the theatre's ballet company is fairly young. It consists of eighty ballet dancers who graduated from Vilnius, Moscow, Leningrad and other choreography schools.

Today, the principals of the company are Leokadija Aškelovičiūtė and her partner Vytautas Kudžma (b. 1944), Svetlana Masaneva (b. 1947), Nina An-



State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR. A scene from V. Ganelin's ballet *Baltaragis' Mill*

tonova (b. 1946), Jonas Katakinas (b. 1950), Loreta Bartusevičiūtė (b. 1958), Nelli Beredina (b. 1957), and Petras Skirmantas (b. 1957) perform leads in classical ballets. Valdemaras Chlebinkas (b. 1951) is distinguished for acting, as is Aleksandr Semenov (b. 1952) for his dancing technique. Among the noted ballet dancers are Rūta Krugiškytė (b. 1948), Gražina Sakalauskaitė (b. 1948), Vijolė Parutytė (b. 1954), Audronė Sarokaitė (b. 1952), Danielius Kiršys (b. 1953), and Aleksandr Molodov (1961).

Since 1948 the Kaunas Musical Theatre has been also staging ballets. Among the theatre's choreographers were Vaclovas Germanavičius (1921—76), Yurii Yastrebov (b. 1920), and Alfredas Kondratavičius (b. 1944). Kondratavičius staged Franz Joseph Haydn's *Farewell Symphony* (1970) and Julius Juzeliūnas' *Archegono žemė* (The Land of Archegonas, 1972). Since 1977 Irena Ribačiauskaitė (b. 1945) has been the theatre's chief choreographer. Her productions include *Aušrinė* (The Morning Star, 1977) by Juozas Pakalnis and the ballet for youngsters *The Little One and Carlson* (1981) by Yurii Ter-Osipov. Of the dancers Marija Kajackaitė (b. 1935), Birutė Dženkaitytė (1922—1971), and Vytautas Čeprackas (b. 1927) are well-known.

THEATRE

Ancient Lithuanian folk rituals, folk festivities, and folklore (marriage ceremonies) contained elements of theatrical art, which can also be traced in pagan worship. From olden times games were played in villages during *vakaronės* (evening parties) and holidays, sketches portraying everyday life and work were improvised. The performers used masks, special clothing, and other properties. Folk performances and ceremonies had traditional personages. Extensively used in public as well as in private life since olden times, these rudiments of folk theatrical art grew into a movement of Lithuanian theatricals called *lietu-*

viškieji vakarai ("Lithuanian evenings") at the turn of the 20th century. In turn, the movement had influence on theatrical quests in the 1920s.

In the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, from the 16th century until its partition in 1795 and afterwards till the last decades of the 19th century, some professional and semiprofessional theatres were active though not in the Lithuanian language. From 1570 to 1773 school theatre in Latin, mostly for religious purposes, existed at the Vilnius Collegium of the Jesuits, the University of Vilnius, *collegiums* and schools in Kražiai, Pašiaušė (now both in Kelmė Raion), Žodiškiai (now Smorgon Raion, Byelorussian SSR), and elsewhere.

On October 18, 1570, the tragicomedy *Hercules* by Steponas Tučis (Tucci) was presented in Latin in a yard of the Vilnius Collegium; from the late 16th to 18th centuries several performances a year were shown. The repertoire, modelled on foreign school theatres, included plays (written and performed mostly in Latin) by local authors such as Danielius Butvila (1585—1686), Žygmantas Liauksminas (1597—1670), Gabrielius Šimkevičius (1644—1709), and Vladislovas Daukša (died 1747). Some plays contained interludes, mostly satirical, portraying Lithuanian everyday life and with some elements of the Lithuanian language.

Sophisticated machinery, elaborate properties, and extravagant stage settings were used. Many of the plays were based on historical themes, including the history of Lithuania, and contained elements of the drama of the Middle Ages and Neo-Latin Renaissance.

From the late 16th to 18th centuries, professional theatrical troupes from England and Italy toured the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In 1632—48, Grand Duke Vladislovas Vaza (Władysław IV Vasa) had, in Vilnius, a drama troupe of the *commedia dell'arte* type as well as operatic and ballet troupes with an orchestra. In 1639 a playhouse, designed by the architects Bartolomėjus Bolconis

and Augustinas Lotis, was built on the territory of the Lower Castle.

The Ogiński, the Potocki, the Radvila, the Tyzenhauz, and other noblemen had theatres in their manors. Plays by foreign and local authors were performed. In the 18th century plays by Ursulė Radvilienė (1705—53) were presented at the Radvila's theatres. Baroque grandeur, spectacular illuminations, fireworks, and smart costumes were characteristic of manorial theatres.

In 1785 the actor and director Wojciech Bogusławski (1755—1829) founded a municipal theatre in Vilnius, the first public theatre in Lithuania. Among the actors of the troupe were Salomea Desznerowa (1759—1809), Petronela

Drozdowska (1767—1812), Magdalena Jasińska (1770—1800), and Andrzej Mierzyński (1750—1810).

In 1796—1801 troupes under Dominik Morawski (1761—1801) functioned at the Vilnius Municipal Playhouse; in 1805—16 (with an interruption), troupes under Maciej Każyński (1767—1823); in 1810—11, a troupe under Marjanna Morawska (Korwel, ca 1765—1823); in 1859—64, troupes under K. Szlagier (1824—77). Local actors formed these troupes. Shows were presented in Polish and from the mid-19th century also in Russian. In addition to works by foreign playwrights such as William Shakespeare, Friedrich Schiller, Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Molière, and Aleksander Fredro, the repertoire included plays



State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR. A scene from G. Verdi's *La Traviata*



Klaipėda Drama Theatre. A scene from J. Marcinkevičius' *Mindaugas*

(farces, vaudevilles, melodramas), operas, and operettas by local authors. Set paintings were created by Konstanty Ottosielski, Józef Głowacki, Antanas Smuglevičius, Wincenty Dmochowski, Albertas Žemaitis (Žamett).

In the 18th to the first half of the 19th centuries there were impresario-managed theatres in Kaunas, Klaipėda, and other cities of Lithuania. After 1864, the activity of the Vilnius Municipal Theatre, a repertory company, came to an end; touring and impresario-managed troupes from Russia and Italy gave performances, some of them staying in Vilnius for long periods.

In the late 19th century, when the ban on the Latin alphabet had been imposed by the tsarist regime, amateur theatrical presentations were staged secretly: they were called *lietuviškieji vakarai* ("Lithuanian evenings"). Part of the Lithuanian national movement, they stimulated the creation of professional national theatre.

On August 20, 1899, the first public show in Lithuanian, Keturakis' (surname of Vilkutaitis) comedy *Amerika pirtyje* (America in the Bathhouse), was presented in Palanga since the ban on

printing in Lithuanian and on cultural activities was not valid there. In 1904—05, after the ban had been lifted, the public shows in Lithuanian were presented in Šiauliai, Vilnius, Kaunas, Panevėžys, and Marijampolė.

In 1905—14, performances were given in as many as 200 localities of Lithuania; there were some 25 stable troupes affiliated to Lithuanian mutual-aid, cultural and professional societies. These troupes gave rise to permanent amateur theatre, professional producers and actors emerged.

At the turn of the 20th century, public shows were presented by Apaštalų Kuopa, Vilniaus Kanklės (both founded in 1905), Rūta (founded 1909), all in Vilnius; by Daina (founded 1899, in Kaunas); by Varpas (founded 1908, in Šiauliai); by Aidas (founded 1906, in Panevėžys); by Šviesa (founded 1905) and Gabija (founded 1911), both in Marijampolė (now Kapsukas); and by other societies, cultural and art organizations. A considerable part of their repertoire consisted of plays by Lithuanian writers, such as Keturakis, Aleksandras Fromas-Gužutis, Žemaitė, Gabrielius Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, Gabrielė Petkevičaitė-Bitė, Vydūnas, Vaižgantas,

Marcelinas Šikšnys-Siaulėniškis, Liudas Gira, and others; Russian, Ukrainian, Polish plays (mostly lithuanianized, especially those raising national and social problems) were also included into the repertoire. Religious plays permeated with clerical ideology and dramas, inferior ideologically and artistically, were also staged during that period.

In addition to theatrical presentations, the programmes of Lithuanian theatricals included vocal and instrumental music, recitation, games, and the so-called "live pictures". Increasing publications on theatrical art in the press and stage works by Gabrielius Landsbergis-Žemkalnis, Jonas Misius

(1882—1914), Antanas Rucevičius (1880—1949), Antanas Žmuidzinavičius, Tadas Daugirdas (1852—1919), and Liudas Gira sped up the development of amateur theatre.

The Šiauliai Actors' Company (founded 1905), the Vilnius Lithuanian Actors' Union (founded 1910), the First Lithuanian Actors' Troupe (1911—14) under Aleksandras Vitkauskas (1887—1943), the Flying Troupe under Juozas Vaičkus (1885—1935; founded in 1905, from 1911 known as the Juozas Vaičkus Flying Theatre) worked in the manner of professional troupes.

In some respects the *lietuviškieji vakarai* movement was closely associa-



State Academic Drama Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR. A scene from J. Marcinkevičius' *Mazvydas*

ted with the activities of Lithuanian stage amateurs in Russia, Germany (especially in the so-called Lithuania Minor), and the USA. In the USA societies of Lithuanian emigrants gave performances since 1899. From 1898, the performers of the Lithuanian societies *Zvaigždė*, *Kanklės*, *Viltis*, *Žaislas*, and *Giedra* staged plays in Riga (Latvia). From 1895 the *Birutė* Society and from 1899 the *Tilsit Lithuanian Chanters' Society*, headed by Jonas Vanagaitis (1869—1946) and *Vydūnas* (1868—1953), presented Lithuanian shows in Tilsit.

In the cities of Russia professional actors and directors took part in Lithuanian amateur stage activities. In 1911, the *St. Petersburg Lithuanian Drama and Music Actors' Group* was established by Konstantinas Glinskis (1886—1938), a graduate of a theatre school in St. Petersburg; later he was to become one of the founders of Lithuanian professional theatre. In 1915—18, the

Lithuanian Drama Actors' Society functioned in Moscow, where Antanas Sutkus (1892—1968), a student of the drama studio under Fedor Komissarzhevskii, played and directed; later he was the founder and director of the Kaunas National Theatre and the *Vilkolakis Theatre*; for some time Ona Rymaitė (1898—1950), formerly a student of the studio of the Moscow Art Theatre, took an active part in the Lithuanian Drama Actors' Society.

In 1916—18, a dramatic studio and the *Flying Theatre* headed by the director and actor Juozas Vaičkus, a graduate of the St. Petersburg State School of Dramatic Art, functioned in Petrograd. Among the actors, beside Vaičkus himself, were Petras Kubertavičius (1897—1964), Juozas Stanulis (b. 1897), Viktoras Dineika (1900—1968), Morta Grikšaitė-Vaičkuvienė (1896—1977), and Ona Kurmytė. Vaičkus' company was destined to start the first Lithuanian



State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR. A scene from V. Klova's *Pilėnai*

theatrical season in Vilnius (1918) and in Kaunas (1919).

The Lithuanian professional theatre emerged against the background of the intense social and political struggle characteristic of the 1918—20 period. After the October Revolution in Petrograd, Kastantas Glinskis, instructed by the Commissariat of Lithuanian Affairs in 1918, concerned himself with creating a Lithuanian *proletkult* theatre. Early in 1919, Glinskis, invited by the first Soviet Lithuanian Government, organized a Lithuanian state theatre in Vilnius; among the actors of the company were Zuzana Arlauskaitė (1889—1978), Elena Rucevičienė (1886—1983), Nelė Vosyliūtė (b. 1890), Antanas Rucevičius (1880—1949), Jurgis Strazdas (1886—1972), and Jurgis Talmantas (1890—1955).

In the summer of 1918, on its return from Petrograd, the Vaičkus Flying Theatre played in Vilnius; it staged plays on important social themes including *Žmonės* (The People, 1918) by Bronius Laucevičius-Vargšas, *Alkani žmonės* (The Hungry People, 1919) by Konstantinas Jasiukaitis. In 1918 the Lithuanian bourgeois authorities established a theatre commission in Vilnius. Stasys Šilingas (1885—1962), Liudas Gira, Juozas Vileišis (1872—1942), Antanas Žmuidzinavičius, Antanas Varnas, and Balys Sruoga, members of the commission, concerned themselves with the founding of a Lithuanian state theatre and a theatrical school. In the spring of 1919 the Soviet Government adopted a decree providing for the nationalization of Vilnius theatres; it also legalized the Workers' Art Theatre which was being established by Vaičkus. The theatrical activities of the two Lithuanian companies were cut short when Vilnius and the Vilnius territory were occupied by bourgeois Poland.

In 1919—40, under the conditions of the Lithuanian bourgeois republic, there were professional theatres in Kaunas, Šiauliai (1931—35), and Klaipėda (since 1935). In Kaunas, a dramatic studio, founded and headed by Antanas Sutkus,



Youth Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR. A scene from B. Korostylev's *Pirosmani*, *Pirosmani*



Kaunas Drama Theatre. A scene from J. Grušas' *Herkus Mantas*

functioned in 1919—24 (later it was nationalized), as did the National Theatre of a romantic-symbolic trend Tautos Teatras, in 1919 and 1923—24 (functioned on terms of a joint-stock company). Performances at the theatre were based on Lithuanian folklore and original dramas by Vydūnas, Vincas Krėvė, and others.

In 1919, a group of artists — Balys Sruoga, Antanas Sutkus, Vytautas Bičiūnas (1893—1945), Vilius Jomantas (1889—1960), Faustas Kirša (1891—1964), Kajetonas Sklėrius (1876—1932), and others — founded the Vilkolakis Theatre modelled on the cabaret theatres of Western Europe and Russia; in the long run it developed into a satirical theatre (1921—24). Headed also by Sutkus, it functioned as a joint-stock company. Among the actors of the Vilkolakis Theatre and the National Theatre were the graduates of the Dramatic Studio Juozas Siparis (1894—1970), Kazys Juršys (1897—1967), Jadvyga Oškinaitė (1895—1964), Nastė Jurašiūnaitė (1897—1952), Potenciija Pinkauskaitė (1897—1984), and Henrikas Kačinskas (b. 1903).

In late 1920 the Lithuanian Art Creators' Society merged the actors of the Vaičkus Flying Theatre and the Glinskis' Lithuanian Theatre Studio (founded 1919, in Vilnius). Subsidized by the state, the society founded drama and operatic companies which operated under the same roof; in 1922 the companies were nationalized. In 1925, a ballet troupe was established, and the combined company continued to act under the name of the State Theatre. The drama company was called the State Drama Theatre or the Drama of the State Theatre (at present the Kaunas Drama Theatre).

Juozas Vaičkus was appointed the first manager and director of the drama company, Konstantinas Glinskis and Aleksandras Vitkauskas became its artistic directors; Liudas Gira was its manager till mid-1926. The first production of the drama company was Hermann Sudermann's play *Johannisfest*

St. John's Day, première December 19, 1920; director Vaičkus). Vaičkus and Vitkauskas resigned their posts in 1921. Glinskis took over as director, a post he held till 1931. From 1924 Borisas Dauguvietis (1885—1949) joined him; both followed the realist principles of Russian theatre of the 19th century. Graduates of the St. Petersburg Theatrical School of the Society of Literature and Art, Glinskis and Dauguvietis complemented each other in the State Drama. Moderate aestheticism and commercialism were characteristic features of Glinskis' direction; Dauguvietis' productions were noted for a broad sweep and courageous searchings, which were especially productive in the presentations of Western classics; he successfully staged original plays by Lithuanian dramatists. Former students of the first Vaičkus studio turned out to be gifted performers. Other leading actors were Glinskis, Antanina Vainiūnaitė (1896—1973), Ona Rymaitė, Jurgis Petrauskas (1886—1977), Juozas Laucius (b. 1893), Antanina Leimontaitė (1906—69); in late 1926, A. Sutkus, at that time the manager of the State Theatre, admitted more famous actors of the former National Theatre and the Vilkolakis Theatre into the company. Among the plays staged were those by Henrik Johan Ibsen, Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, Johann Christoph Friedrich Schiller, Carlo Goldoni, Gerhart Johann Robert Hauptmann, William Shakespeare, Molière, George Bernard Shaw, Vincas Krėvė-Mickevičius, Maironis, Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas, Petras Vaičiūnas, Sofija Čiurlionienė-Kymantaitė, and Kazys Binkis.

In 1930—35, the State Theatre under Andrius Oleka-Žilinskas (1892—1948) introduced the principles of psychological realism and other ideas of the Russian directors Konstantin Stanislavsky, Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko, Yevgenii Vakhtangov, and Leopold Sulerzhitskii. In 1932—33 the Russian actor and director Mikhail Chekhov (1891—1955) worked in Lithuania as a pedagogue and director. He produced Wil-

William Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (1932), Nikolai Gogol's *The Inspector-General* (1933). Oleka-Žilinskas staged *Šarūnas* (1929) by Krėvė, *The Chimes* by Charles Dickens (1930), and *Manfred* by George Noel Byron. A group of young graduates from the Dramatic Studio under Oleka-Žilinskas founded a progressive theatre of the young (1933—34); it presented the dramatization of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1933) and Sruoga's drama *Milžino paunksmėje* (In the Shade of the Giant, 1934). Later presentations by this troupe brightened Lithuania's theatrical life. Among the troupe's actors were Romualdas Juknevičius (1906—63), Algirdas Jakševičius (1908—41), Juozas Grybauskas (1906—64), Mečys Chadaravičius (1902—49), Napoleonas Nakas (1907—77), Kazimieras Simaška (1914—65), Petras Zulonas (1910—82), Aleksandras Kernagis (1911—81), Kazimiera Kymanaitė (b. 1909), Ona Juodytė (b. 1911), Stasys Čaikauskas (b. 1912), Juozas Gustaitis (b. 1912), and Balys Lukošius (b. 1908); in 1940, many of them joined the Vilnius Drama Theatre which was founded by the Soviet authorities.

In 1931 a group of the State Drama actors, headed by Oleka-Žilinskas, founded a new drama theatre in Šiauliai. Its manager and director was Juozas Stanulis. Other directors of the theatre included Borisas Dauguvietis, Ipolitas Tvirbutas (1899—1968), and K. Juršys. In its repertoire the theatre copied the State Drama Theatre. Among the troupe's actors were Elena Bindokaitė (b. 1899), Potencija Pinkauskaitė, Valerijonas Derkintis (1904—79), Stepas Jukna (1910—77), Juozas Laucius (b. 1893), Juozas Miltinis (b. 1907), Alfonsas Radzevičius (1905—79), Juozas Rudzinkas (1905—75), Ipolitas Tvirbutas, Galina Jackevičiūtė (b. 1911), Nelė Vosyliūtė, Gražina Jakavičiūtė (b. 1907), Antanina Leimontaitė, and Emilija Platušaitė (b. 1906).

In 1935—39 this theatre operated in Klaipėda. Besides the earlier mentioned directors, Vladas Sipaitis-Sipavičius (b. 1904), Antanas Sutkus, and Romualdas

Juknevičius worked in Klaipėda. Juknevičius, in collaboration with Henrikas Kačinskas (b. 1903) and Juozas Grybauskas (1906—64), perfected the standard of acting and directing. In 1936 he staged *The Hope* by Herman Heijermans (set paintings by Vytautas Palaima), which became a landmark in Lithuania's theatrical life.

Among the artists, who executed set paintings for the State Theatre, Šiauliai and Klaipėda theatres, were Vladas Didžiokas, J. Gregorauskas, Vladimiras Dubeneckis, Olga Dubeneckienė, Petras Kalpokas, Mstislavas Dobužinskis, Adomas Galdikas, Stasys Ušinskas, Antanas Gudaitis, Liudas Truikys, Stepas Žukas, Gerardas Bagdonavičius, and Jonas Surkevičius.

In 1919—40, other Lithuania's professional and semiprofessional theatres under different organizations, as well as private theatres, included the Soldiers' Theatre (1919—40), the Šiauliai Theatre (1922—40; in 1931—34 it was called the Experimental Theatre), the Folk Theatre (1924—26), the Our Theatre (1926—28), the Theatre "Vilnius" (1927—28), the Vytis Theatre (1927—28), the Children's Theatre (1927—30), and the Žvaigždikis Theatre (1931—32). In 1933—36, a puppet theatre troupe under Stasys Ušinskas performed in Kaunas and toured other localities; plays for children were staged by the Children's Theatrical Society.

Professional actors were trained at the State Theatre School of Acting (1924—34) and at the private studios (1935—39) of Vladas Sipaitis and Petras Kubertavičius; teatrologists were trained at the Kaunas Vytautas the Great University seminars (1935—39) under Professor Balys Sruoga.

In Vilnius and the Vilnius territory, occupied by bourgeois Poland, an amateur Lithuanian theatre existed in 1930—39, and a professional flying theatre, Vaidila, was active in 1939—45. Among the organizers, actors, and art directors of the Vaidila Theatre were Antanas Krutulys (1887—1979), Juozas Kanopka (b. 1901), Vladas Jurkūnas



Panevėžys Drama Theatre. A scene from W. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*



Šiauliai Drama Theatre. A scene from P. Vaičiūnas *The Resurrection*



Vilnius Lėlė Theatre. A scene from *The Cinderellas' Nanny* by M. Martinaitis

(1911—1982), Algirdas Jakševičius, Napoleonas Bernotas (1914—59), Ona Miciūtė (1909—73), Mykolė Krinickaitė (1908—54), Aldona Liobytė and Emilija Liobytė, Pranas Žemaitis, Jonas Astaška, Stanislava Blažytė, Veronika Maminskaitė, and Viktoras Miliūnas. Its repertoire included plays by Petras Vaičiūnas, Sofija Čiurlionienė-Kymanaitė, Kazys Binkis, Marcelinas Šikšnyš-Šiaulėniškis, Aleksandr Ostrovsky, Anton Chekhov.

After the reestablishment of Soviet power in Lithuania in 1940 new theatres were founded: the Vilnius State Theatre, with actors of the Theatre of the Young constituting the nucleus of its troupe (at present the Drama Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR); the Panevėžys Drama Theatre; the Kaunas Youth Theatre (till 1959); the Marijampolė Drama Theatre (till 1949).

In 1940—41, such artistically accomplished productions as *Before Sunset* by Gerhart Hauptmann, *Topaze* by Marcel Pagnol, *The Armoured Train 14-69* by Vsevolod Ivanov saw the footlights at the Vilnius State Drama Theatre (manager and art director Romualdas Juknevičius). In Kaunas the director Borisas Dauguvietis continued his creative career at the State Theatre, producing Boris Lavrenev's *The Break* and Antanas Vienuolis' *Dauboje* (In the Ravine).

Characteristic of the period was the production of plays on revolutionary themes and the intensification of the theatre's public activity. Propaganda theatre groups came into being, numerous concerts were given. Socialist realism asserted itself in theatrical art. Dramatic studios operated at the Vilnius, Kaunas, and Panevėžys theatres. Actors and theatre scholars improved their skills at the department of theatre studies under Balys Sruoga at the University of Vilnius.

During World War II many actors and theatre figures lived in the interior of the Soviet Union. In occupied Lithuania the Nazis restricted theatres, and some of the actors and directors were made to resign from the theatre. Some

of the then produced plays propagated bourgeois patriotism, ideological concessions were made, but not a single anti-Soviet or pro-Nazi play praising the "new order" was staged in Lithuanian theatres. Old productions were preserved, and new realistic plays by Lithuanian authors and Western European classics were staged.

Among the postwar directors at the Drama Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR were Dauguvietis, Kazimiera Kymantaitė, Mykolas Chadaravičius, and Aleksandras Kernagis; at the Klaipėda Drama Theatre and at the Žemaičiai Theatre (in 1941—49, Telšiai), Juozas Gustaitis (b. 1912), K. Juršys, and Romualdas Juknevičius. Besides the important presentations of original plays and stage versions by Lithuanian authors, significant were productions of works by Anton Chekhov, Maksim Gorky, Nikolai Pogodin, Aleksandr Korneichuk, and August Jakobson. The new repertoire helped consolidate the position of socialist realism in Lithuanian theatre.

In the productions of 1944—50 the motifs of social struggle were prominent, the exploiters were denounced, an image of the positive hero emerged. Among the works presented in Vilnius were the stage version of Žemaitė's *Marti* (The Daughter-in-law; 1945, director Kazimiera Kymantaitė); Anton Chekhov's *The Matchmaking*, *The Bear*, *The Jubilee* (1945, all directed by Romualdas Juknevičius); *The Enemies* by Gorky (1946, directed by Borisas Dauguvietis); *Žaldokynė* by Borisas Dauguvietis (The Žaldokas' Estate, 1948; director Kymantaitė); *Gieda gaideliai* by Juozas Baltušis (The Cockerels Are Crowing, 1948, director Aleksandras Kernagis); at the Žemaičiai Theatre, *The Marriage* by Gogol (1947, director Juknevičius).

Some productions were schematic and excessively pathetic; it was due to the limited understanding of realism in the postwar period. Tendencies of "the theory of no conflict", elements of ethnographic and kitchen-sink psychologism frequently belittled the artistic suggestiveness of theatrical productions.

However, these negative phenomena failed to move Soviet Lithuanian theatre from its path of development and creative quests, which intensified in the 1950s. Fruitful was the activity of Romualdas Juknevičius, who worked as director at a number of Lithuanian theatres. He devoted much attention to psychological interpretation of the play, mass scenes and stylistic integrity of production as is manifest in his production of *Apyaušrio dalia* (Predawn Fate) by Sruoga at the Drama Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR (1956). In 1952 the graduates from the Moscow Lunacharskii Institute of Theatrical Art made up the nucleus of the Kaunas Drama Theatre troupe, which presented Juozas Grušas' *Herkus Mantas* (1957), Vsevolod Vishnevskii's *The First Cavalry Army* (1957), and Justinas Marcinkevičius' *Dvidešimtas pavasaris* (The Twentieth Spring, 1958). Directed by Henrikas Vancevičius, these productions were noted for their integral psychological atmosphere and heroic monumentality.

In the 1960s, the productions of the Panevėžys Drama Theatre won general acclaim for their innovative intellectuality, constructivism, the coexistence of logical generalizations with conditional form (Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*, 1958; William Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, 1961; Wolfgang Borchert's *Draussen vor der Tür*, 1965; Friedrich Durrenmatt's *Frank V*, 1969, all directed by Juozas Miltinis; Juozas Grušas *Pražūtingas apsvaigimas* [The Ruinous Giddiness], 1967, directed by Vaclovas Blėdis, b. 1920). The Russian Drama Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR (founded 1946; directors Yelena Markova, Viktor Golovchiner, Vladimir Galitskii, and Roman Viktyuk), the Kapsukas Drama Theatre (operated in 1956—62; director Stasys Čaikauskas), and the Youth Theatre (founded 1965) made important contributions to theatrical art.

In the late 1960s and 1970s, directors, actors, and stage designers paid much attention to scenic interpretation of the play and improvisation, taking account of the techniques and innovations found

in Soviet and progressive foreign theatres; elements of grotesque and parable were used more extensively. Among the outstanding Lithuanian directors are Kymantaitė, Vaclovas Blėdis, Aurelija Ragauskaitė (b. 1924), Povilas Gaidys (b. 1937), Vytautas Čibiras (b. 1936), Irena Bučienė (b. 1940), Dalia Tamulevičiūtė (b. 1940), Jonas Vaitkus (b. 1944), and Eimuntas Nekrošius (b. 1952). Among the plays staged at Lithuanian theatres are those by Lithuanian authors Juozas Grušas, Justinas Marcinkevičius, Kazys Saja, Juozas Glinskis, Vytautas Rimkevičius, and Raimundas Samulevičius, by progressive foreign authors, and by Russian classics as well as by dramatists of other Soviet republics.

Since 1958 the Lėlė (Puppet) Theatre has been functioning in Vilnius. From 1960 a puppet theatre exists in Kaunas (it was founded in 1958 in Kapsukas); directors Balys Lukošius (b. 1908), Stasys Ratkevičius (b. 1917), and Vitalis Mazūras (b. 1934).

Among the distinguished actors of the postwar period are Juozas Laucius, Juozas Siparis, Olga Kholina (b. 1897), Petras Kubertavičius, Elena Bindokaitė, Potencija Pinkauskaitė, Mečys Chadaravičius, Valerijonas Derkintis, Juozas Rudzinskas, Alfonsas Radzevičius, Stepas Jukna, Galina Jackevičiūtė, Vladas Jurkūnas (1911—82), Ona Juodytė (b. 1911), Monika Mironaitė (b. 1913), Boris

Krasilnikov (1914—81), Ona Knapkytė (b. 1919), Jonas Kavaliauskas (b. 1920), Lidija Kupstaitė (b. 1920), Stasys Paska (1920—81), Bronius Babkauskas (1921—75), Eugenija Šulgaitė (b. 1923), Donatas Banionis (b. 1924), Laimonas Noreika (b. 1926), Regina Varnaitė (b. 1927), Kęstutis Genys (b. 1928), Leonardas Zelčius (b. 1928), Balys Barauskas (b. 1929), Janina Berūkštytė (b. 1929), Artem Inozemtsev (b. 1929), Vytautas Paukštė (b. 1932), Henrikas Kurauskas (b. 1929), Marija Černiauskaitė (b. 1931), Rimgaudas Karvelis (b. 1933), Rolandas Butkevičius (1934), Regimantas Adomaitis (b. 1937), Gražina Balandytė (b. 1937), Nijolė Gelžinytė (b. 1938), Eugenija Pleškytė (b. 1938), Rūta Staliliūnaitė (b. 1938), Antanas Šurna (b. 1940), Pranas Piaulokas (b. 1945), Vaiva Mainelytė (b. 1948), Vladas Bagdonas (b. 1949), Juozas Kisielius (b. 1949), Eglė Gabrėnaitė (b. 1950), Romualdas Ramanauskas (b. 1950), Regina Arbačiauskaitė-Liaukonienė (b. 1951), Algirdas Latėnas (b. 1953), Valentinas Masalskis (b. 1954).

Among the distinguished Lithuanian stage designers of the postwar period who executed set paintings, meaningful in content and functional in form, are Liudas Truikys, Jonas Surkevičius, Juozas Jankus, Feliksas Navickas, Mikhail Pertsov, Vytautas Kalinauskas, Janina Malinauskaitė, Dalia Mataitienė, and Vitalis Mazūras.

The history of Lithuanian theatre is investigated by the teatrologists at the Institute of History (Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR).

Actors are trained at the drama studio of the Panevėžys Drama Theatre (since 1940) and the Conservatoire of the Lithuanian SSR (since 1952); lately, also at the studios of other theatres.

The Theatrical Society of the Lithuanian SSR was founded in Vilnius in 1947; since 1959 the society has the Actors' Club.

The theatres of the Lithuanian SSR are listed in the table on the left. In 1982, they gave 4,038 performances, attended by 1.8 million spectators.

Theatres

	Founded
Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR (Vilnius)	1920
Kaunas Drama Theatre	1920
Šiauliai Drama Theatre	1931
Klaipėda Drama Theatre	1935
Kaunas Musical Theatre	1940
Drama Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR (Vilnius)	1940
Russian Drama Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR (Vilnius)	1946
Kaunas Puppet Theatre	1958
Lėlė Theatre (Vilnius)	1958
Youth Theatre (Vilnius)	1965

MOTION PICTURES

In 1909—13, Antanas Račiūnas, a Lithuanian from the USA, filmed a number of scenes of Lithuanian life and showed them to the colonies of the Lithuanians in the USA. Vladislovas Starevičius (1882—1965) produced animated cartoons *The Beautiful Lukanidė* (1912), and *The Ant and the Grasshopper* (1913).

From 1921 Lithuanian newsreels were shown on local screens; they were made on a regular basis from 1932 by the cameramen F. Dunayev, Jurgis Linartas (1881—1946), Kazys Luksys, Stepas Uzdonas (b. 1910), Stasys Vainalavičius (b. 1910), and Alfonsas Žibas. In 1926—28, the joint-stock film companies Lietfilmas and Akis were founded in Kaunas. The Akis made the first feature films, *The Doctor in Spite of Himself* (1927), *The Soldier, Lithuania's Defender* (1928), and *Onytė and Jonelis* (1931; all directed by Jurgis Linartas). These films featured scenes of rural and urban life; starring in them were mostly actors of the State Theatre.

In 1932, Juozas Vaićkus founded a joint-stock company for film lovers, Lietfilm, planning to make feature films. In 1932—34, Vaićkus ran a film

actors' studio. The film company Mūsų Lietuva, set up in Kaunas in 1935, made newsreels. In 1938, the first sound puppet film, *The Fat Man's Dream* (puppets by Stasys Ušinskas), was made.

In 1940, the Soviet government established the Feature and Documentary Film Studio in Kaunas; till June 1941 it released about 40 newsreels. In 1944, the studio (renamed the Lithuanian Film Studio in 1946) resumed its work and began releasing newsreels.

Documentaries of the 1950s and the 1960s (*They are from Kaunas*, 1958; *My Friends*, 1959; *Dreams and Fates*, 1961; *Cheer up, Virginijus*, 1962, all directed by Viktoras Starošas, b. 1921; *Youth of the Song*, 1960, director Liudgardas Maculevičius, b. 1917; *A Flower from the Dug-out*, 1962, director Leonas Tautrimas, b. 1922) featured life of the working people and the struggle for Soviet power in Lithuania.

Noted for greater emotional appeal and associative thinking, the documentaries of the 1960s and 1970s centered on various aspects of work and creative activity and depicted characters as unique individuals (*Outside the Door*, 1966, director Algirdas Dausa, b. 1940; *Time Travels About the City*, director Almantas Grikevičius, b. 1935; *A Trip*



A still from the film *The Live Heroes (The Last Shot)*, directed by A. Žebriūnas



A still from the film *Summer Ends in Autumn*, directed by G. Lukšas



A still from the film *The Devil's Bride*, directed by A. Žebriūnas



A still from the film *No One Wanted to Die*, directed by V. Žalakevičius

Through the Meadows of Mist and *The Sorceress*, director Henrikas Šablevičius, b. 1930; *A Post Scriptum to an Old Film*, 1980, directors Rimtautas Šilinis, b. 1937, and Viktoras Starošas). Psychological analysis is characteristic of the films directed by Robertas Verba (b. 1932; *The Old Man and the Earth*, 1965; *Čiutyta rūta*, 1968; *Dreams of Centenarians*, 1969; *I See the World as an Immense Symphony*, 1975). Such documentaries as *In Search of One Day* (1968, director Rimtautas Šilinis), *A Flight into the Night* (1975, directors Rimtautas Šilinis and Viktoras Starošas), *The Road* (1969), *Antanas Sniečkus. A Sketch of His Life and Work* (1976), *June 1940* (1979, all directed by Linas Lazėnas, b. 1941), *The University of Vilnius* (1978, director Aleksandras Digimas, b. 1934) are devoted to historical and revolutionary themes. Documentaries on contemporary themes were made by Vytenis Imbrasas (b. 1928), Birutė Pajėdienė (b. 1929), Zacharijus Putilovas (b. 1932), Algirdas Tumas (b. 1932), Gediminas Skvarnavičius (b. 1933), Laima Pangonytė (b. 1940).

The first feature films of the Soviet period — *Dawn Over the Nemunas River* (1953, director Aleksandr Faintsimmer), *Ignotas Has Returned Home* (1956, director Aleksandr Razumnyi), *The Bridge* (1956, director Boris Shreiber) — were made in collaboration with the Moscow and Leningrad film studios. In 1957, Vytautas Mikalauskas (b. 1921) made a full-length film for children, *The Blue Horizon*.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, a number of feature films on social themes were made: *Julius Janonis* (1959; directors Balys Bratkauskas, 1923—83, and Vytautas Dabašinskas, b. 1929), *Adomas Wants to Be a Man* (1959; director Vytautas Žalakevičius, b. 1930), *Living Heroes* (1960, directors Marijonas Giedrys, b. 1933, Balys Bratkauskas, Arūnas Žebriūnas, b. 1930, Vytautas Žalakevičius; awarded a prize at the Karlovy Vary Festival, Czechoslovakia, in 1960). Films of that period are noted for realistic characters, sharp conflicts, poetic



A still from the film *Woman and Her Four Men*, directed by A. Puipa

metaphors, and a vivid national colouring.

Films, expressive in form, on important topical issues were created in the 1960s and 1970s by Vytautas Žalakevičius (*The Chronicle of One Day*, 1963; *No One Wanted to Die*, 1965; *Liberty Is a Sweet Word*, 1973; the latter was made at the Mosfilm Studio together with the Lithuanian Film Studio), by Raimondas Vabalas (b. 1937, *Steps in the Night*, 1962; *A Staircase to the Sky*, 1966; *Summer Starts in June*, 1969; *The Exchange*, 1977), by Arūnas Žebriūnas (*The Last Day of the Holidays*, 1964; awarded prizes at the festival in Locarno, 1965, and of the Cannes festival in 1966), *The Belle*, 1969, and *Hazelnut Bread*, 1977), by Almantas Grikevičius and Algirdas Dausa (*Feelings*, 1968), by Marijonas Giedrys (*Men's Summer*, 1970; *The Riven Sky*, 1974; *Unsovn Rye Flowering*, 1978), by Algirdas Araminas (b. 1931; *A Small Confession*, 1972; *Have Mercy on Us*, 1978), by Almantas Grikevičius (*The Lost Home*, 1976; *The Fact*, 1980), and by Algiman-

tas Puipa (b. 1951; *The Devil's Brood*, 1979).

It was during the 1960s and 1970s that the characteristic features of the Lithuanian motion picture — a historical approach, i.e., a close relationship between the present and the past, analysis of moral problems, concise and emotional artistic means — fully evolved. New trends and stylistic tendencies emerged. A constructive intellectual trend is represented by the films directed by Vytautas Žalakevičius and Almantas Grikevičius; a poetic trend, by the films of Arūnas Žebriūnas and Algirdas Araminas; a socio-psychological trend, by the films of Raimondas Vabalas and Marijonas Giedrys.

In the 1970s a historical film, *Herkus Mantas*, was made (1972, director Marijonas Giedrys), as were detective films (*On the Brink*, 1973, director Raimondas Vabalas; *The Day of Reckoning*, 1975, directors Stasys Motiejūnas, b. 1927, and Algimantas Puipa) and a musical (*The Devil's Bride*, 1975, director Arūnas Žebriūnas).

CIRCUS

Since 1962 TV films have been made (*The Unfinished Story*, 1966; *Tadas Blinda*, 1973; *Dičius' Career*, 1980; all directed by Balys Bratkauskas; *All the Truth about Columbus*, 1969, directed by Vytautas Žalakevičius; *The Autumn of My Childhood*, 1977, directed by Gytis Lukšas, b. 1946; *An American Tragedy*, 1981, directed by Marijonas Giedrys). Among the best-known Lithuanian cameramen are Jonas Gričius (b. 1930), Algimantas Mockus (b. 1931), Janas Tomasevičius (b. 1937), and Donatas Pečiūra (b. 1938).

Among the most popular actors and actresses starring in Lithuanian films are Balys Babkauskas, Eugenija Šulgaitė, Donatas Banionis, Henrikas Kurauskas, Laimonas Noreika, Algimantas Masiulis, Regimantas Adomaitis, Gražina Balandytė, Eugenija Pleškytė, Juozas Budraitis, Antanas Šurna, Vytautas Tomkus, and Vaclovas Blėdis.

Some Lithuanian directors, actors and cameramen — Regimantas Adomaitis, Donatas Banionis, Antanas Barčas (b. 1928), Juozas Budraitis, Jonas Gričius, Algimantas Masiulis, Algimantas Mockus, Antanas Šurna, Vytautas Tomkus, Algimantas Vidugiris (b. 1937), and Vytautas Žalakevičius — participate in the activities of other film studios of the Soviet Union and foreign countries.

Among the well-known film artists and designers are Algirdas Ničius, Jeronimas Čiuplys, Juzefa Čeičytė, Filomena Vaitiekūnienė, and Antanas Šakalys.

In 1958, the Cinematographers Union of the Lithuanian SSR was founded. Since 1972 the monthly bulletin *Kinas* (The Cinema) and the weekly newspaper *Savaitės ekranas* (The Screen Weekly) have been published. By the end of 1981, the Lithuanian Film Studio had released 77 feature films, 533 documentaries, popular science and other films, about 300 TV films of various genres (in 1968 the company Telefilmas was opened). In 1981, Lithuania had 1,494 units of film projection equipment.

Elements of the circus could be found in Lithuanian folk festivities. Popular were various entertainers, acrobats, mimes, trick riders, animal trainers, and beast tamers; they frequently participated in the performances of touring companies from abroad.

From the 16th century onwards, the shows of performing bears grew in popularity (there were the so-called "bear academies" in Smurgainys near Kaunas). From 1900 Vilnius and Kaunas had permanent circuses with Lithuanian performers among the members of their companies: the acrobat Vladislovas Janušauskas (1886—1970; stage name Guliam), the wrestler Karolis Požėla, the equilibrist Mykolas Vilenčikas (1890—1955; stage name Richard Lensh), and the athlete Juozas Jankauskas.

The activities of the Lithuanian circus developed more fully after World War I. In 1920, the Aušra, an itinerant circus troupe directed by Pranas Gudauskas, emerged, as did the Patrimpas, directed by Antanas Pilkauskas, in 1927. Besides, there were other companies, such as Trijo and Romano.

In 1930 the Medrano and the Svoboda, foreign itinerant companies, were on tour in Lithuania. Lithuanian circus performers also took part in the shows of these companies. After the departure of the guest companies in 1932, the new circus companies Aušra, Foks, Kolizei, Lituanica, Roma, Oktava, Šviesa, Tarzanas, Karado sprang to life in Lithuania. A permanent circus, Varjete, was opened in Kaunas.

In 1940, the Karado Circus was nationalized and renamed the Vilnius Arena; it was directed by Vacys Černiauskas, Jonas Paulauskas, and Jadvyga Ramanauskienė. In 1941, Mykolas Vilenčikas began setting up a state circus. The performing animals of the Aušra Circus were to make up its nucleus; the war, however, disrupted these plans.

In 1944, on the initiative of Jonas Ramanauskas, a circus company was founded under the Lithuanian Philhar-

monic Society. It had changed its name several times before 1960, when it came to be known as Vilnius Circus (since 1950 it has been incorporated into the all-Union circus association). The Vilnius Circus gives performances in various places of the Soviet Union and in foreign countries. Its repertoire includes performances of acrobats, equilibrists, jugglers, clowns, and animal trainers. The performances are noted for artistry and originality of tricks. Among the members of the company are (or were) Zigmundas Černiauskas (b. 1933), Vita Černiauskienė (b. 1930), Alfonsas Gineika (b. 1915), Albina Gineikienė (1919—69), Otilija Kaluževičienė (b. 1912), Kazimieras Kaluževičius (b. 1917), Antanas Kličius (1905—56), Petras Pipiras (b. 1938), Jonas Ramanuskas (b. 1912), Jadvyga Ramanauskienė (b. 1920), and Vladislava Variakojienė (b. 1926). There are also several amateur circus companies in Lithuania.

FOLK ART

FOLKLORE

The greatest part of the recorded folklore dates from the feudal era and early capitalism (19th century). Of the three principal types of Lithuanian folklore — vocal, narrative, and minor — the most representative and important is vocal folklore.

Dainos (Lithuanian for “folk songs”) — among other genres, of work, calendar festivities, and weddings, as well as historical and war songs — exhibit the most vivid national features of Lithuanian folklore. Lyrical in their nature, *dainos* convey noble and poetized emotions of the common man. They are noted for an intricate system of traditional symbol, the unity of imagery and emotion, and their subtle humour. *Sutartinės* (ancient polyphonic songs) represent a very old and unique type of songs.

Folklore shares many symbols, a number of motifs and personages with folk art. Vocal folklore is related to folk

music; ritual folklore has elements of folk theatre.

The first collections of Lithuanian folklore appeared in the first half of the 19th century. Among the famous folklorists of the day were Liudvikas Gediminas Rėza (1776—1840), Simonas Stanevičius (1799—1848), Simonas Daukantas (1793—1864), and Liudvikas Adomas Jucevičius (1813—46). At the turn of the 20th century folklore collections were prepared by the brothers Juška (Antanas, 1819—80, and Jonas, 1815—86), Jonas Basanavičius (1851—1927), August Robert Niemi (1869—1931), and Adolfas Sabaliauskas (1873—1950); in 1917—40, by Vincas Krėvė (1882—1954), the Folklore Commission, and the Archives of Lithuanian Folklore. In Soviet years folklore was collected by Balys Sruoga (1896—1947) and Jadvyga Čiurlionytė (b. 1899), by Jurgis Lebedys (1913—70), Zenonas Slaviūnas (1907—73), Kazys Grigas (b. 1924), Ambraziejus Jonynas (b. 1919), Bronislava Kerbelytė (b. 1935), Norbertas Vėlius (b. 1938), Leonardas Sauka (b. 1931), Pranė Jokimaitienė (b. 1922), and the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature. The largest collection is *Lietuvių tautosaka* (Lithuanian Folklore, vols. 1—5; published in 1962—68).

A great deal of the recorded folklore has not yet been published and exists in manuscript form. As of 1984, the manuscript division of the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature had about 1,052,000 folklore units (305,000 texts of songs without music; 102,000 texts of songs with music; 98,000 fairy tales, tales, sagas, legends, stories, anecdotes, and orations; 250,000 proverbs, sayings, and riddles; and 297,000 works of other genres), 540,000 of which have been recorded in Soviet years.

Folklore is popularized by ethnographic, folklore, folk song and dance ensembles and groups, also by individual performers of folk songs. Folklore, especially *dainos* (their motifs, lyricism, and poetic expressive means), has had a considerable influence, especially from the early 19th century, on Lithu-

anian literature, mostly poetry. In its turn, folklore of modern times (end of the 19th through the 20th century) has been affected by imaginative literature.

Lithuanian folklore has been translated into other languages since the mid-18th century. In the 18th and 19th centuries such translations were done mostly for scientific purposes. Scientists of the neighbouring peoples, especially Germans, became interested in Lithuanian folklore when the Romantic idea — that folk art was an important phenomenon of national culture — had taken root and as a result of the spread of Indo-European language studies. Some translations of Lithuanian folk songs into German were published by Pilypas Ruigys (Ruhig) in 1745 and by Johann Gottfried Herder in his *Stimmen der Völker in Liedern* (The Peoples' Voice in Songs, 1778—79; second edition, 1807). The first collection of Lithuanian folk songs in Lithuanian, *Dainos* (Songs, 1825) by Liudvikas Gediminas Rêza, contains German translations of the songs in addition to the originals. Among the 19th-century folklorists who published collections of Lithuanian folklore either in German or Lithuanian were J. Jordan (1844), Georg Heinrich Ferdinand Nesselmann (1853), August Leskien and Karl Brugmann (1882), Christian Bartsch (1886—89), F. Tetzner and H. Tetzner (1897), and Kristupas Jurkšaitis (Jurkschat, 1898); in Czech, František Ladislav Čelakovský (1827); in Polish, M. K. Brzozowski (1844), L. Jucevičius (1844), F. Zatorski (1844), and Oskar Kolberg (1879); in Russian, V. Miller and Filipp Fortunatov (1873). In the 1920s and 1930s Lithuanian folklore was published in German by V. Jungferis (1939), M. Boehm and F. Specht (1924), O. Schwarzien (1925), and E. Lojewski (1931); in Russian, by N. Berg (1921); in French, by Oskaras Milašius (Oscar Milosz; 1928, 1930, 1933); in English, by U. Katzenelenbogen and C. A. Manning (*The Daina*, 1935), and in Italian, by G. Moricci (1925). After World War II collections of Lithuanian folklore were published

in Russian (1953, 1954, 1962, 1965), in the languages of socialist countries. In the United States collections of Lithuanian folktales, *The Evening Song* (1954) and *Lithuanian Folktales* (1958), were published in English. In German collections of Lithuanian folktales were published in the German Democratic Republic (1978) and in the Federal Republic of Germany (1981).

FOLK ARCHITECTURE

Part of folk architecture of north-eastern Europe, Lithuanian folk architecture, which is highly original, shares many common features with Latvian, Polish, and Byelorussian folk architectures. Lithuanian towns and villages are regular in layout (which evolved after the Valakai Land Reform), with a spontaneously formed street network of a free plan. Lithuanian villages and towns with much greenery in and around them are well integrated with the landscape.

In former times peasant's buildings with yards, a vegetable garden and an orchard made up a farmstead (farmsteads of insufficiently landed peasants had from one to three buildings, those of rich peasants from eight to ten). Buildings in the countryside were mostly of wood and served various purposes: dwelling houses (log cabins with hearths; *pirkia* and *troba*, houses in Aukštaitija and Dzūkija; *stuba*-houses in Suvalkija), farm buildings (granaries, animal sheds, threshing barns, hay barns, sheds for drying flax, and bath-houses); special buildings (windmills, smithies, bake-houses, smoke-houses, and dairies); public buildings (inns, schools, churches, belfries). Functional in character, all these buildings feature solid structure, clear plan, tectonic forms. In addition, there were minor forms of rural architecture which included roofed poles, roadside shrines, crosses, *krikštai* (sepulchral monuments placed at the foot of the deceased, popular in the coastal regions of Lithuania), fences, gates, and wells.

Regional differences of folk architecture were manifest in the planning of buildings (in Žemaitija, a house of four to twelve rooms dominated; in Aukštaitija and Dzūkija, of two to six rooms; in Užnemunė, of four to eight rooms and a kitchen), in their proportions (in Žemaitija, preference was given to long and wide structures; in Aukštaitija and Suvalkija, to long and narrow structures), in the shape of roofs (in Žemaitija roofs were steep gambrel and hip roofs, sometimes with an opening for smoke; in Aukštaitija gable, hip, and gambrel roofs dominated; in Užnemunė, gable roofs), in the interior, and in décor. Towards the end of the 19th century these differences began to disappear and in Soviet years they are no longer distinct.

At present rural settlements and buildings are designed, with standardized designs predominating. Some villages, homesteads, and separate buildings are conserved as architectural monuments and protected by the state. In 1966, the Outdoor Country Life Museum was founded in Rumsiškės (Kaišiadorys Raion), where the most representative monuments of Lithuanian folk architecture are collected.

FOLK ART

Sharing many features with the folk art of the neighbouring districts of Byelorussia, Latvia, former Eastern Prussia, and Poland, Lithuanian folk art has its own individual and regional traits. Simplicity of form and constructiveness, lucidity of composition and a subtle understanding of the natural properties of the medium, logical arrangement of ornamentation, and decorativeness are the characteristic features of Lithuanian folk art, which falls into applied decorative art (works of ceramics, textile, wood, metal, and amber) and fine art (sculpture, painting, and graphic arts).

Closely connected with domestic needs, objects of applied decorative art are intended for practical application;



Old-time granary (klėtis; Pakruojis Raion)



Old-time Lithuanian farmhouse (Kėdainiai Raion)



Detail of old-time Zemaičiai farmhouse (troba; Kelme Raion)



Christening, folk painting (1837)



Folk sculptures (19th c.)



Remembrance of the Introduction of Temperance, woodcut (1858)



Song Festival, M. Bičiūnienė (1975)



Ablinga Memorial for the Nazi Victims (Klaipėda Raion)

they are expressive in form and silhouette and are decorated with a variety of ornaments (geometrical, plant and animal motifs). In contrast to folk art of the neighbouring peoples, articles of Lithuanian applied decorative folk art contain ancient ornaments dating from the pre-Christian era. These ornaments — crosses, segmental stars, grass snake, birds, sun, and moon — are associated with ancient Baltic mythology and religion. Especially widespread were wood articles: implements (distaffs, spindles, spinning wheels, beaters, weaving shuttles, rolling pins, and pestles), vessels (beakers, salt boxes, bowls, ladles, and butter churns), furniture (tables, benches, chairs, beds, chests, wardrobes, and towel racks), and various other implements (lanterns, candle sticks, spoons, pipes, cigarette holders, snuff-boxes, boxes, staffs, sledges, phaetons, horsecollars, and bits). Surfaces of these objects are decorated with contourwork, relief ornaments, and openwork, sometimes with polychrome painting. Some articles of woodwork, or parts of them, such as candle sticks, staffs, pipes, cigarette holders are sculpturally modelled.

Other popular branches of applied decorative art were domestic ceramics (pots, jugs, bowls; *lauknešėliai*, special vessels to carry food to field workers; *lekeliai*, vessels for liquids), decorative ceramics (vases, pots, figurines, whistles, candle sticks), architectural ceramics (Dutch tiles, floor and roof tiles), metalwork (ornaments including neck rings, temple ornaments, pendants, fibulae, and rings as well as weapons, railings, the tops of memorials, crosses, bindings and fittings), articles of amber (ornaments and figurines), textiles (bed spreads, table cloths, horse cloths, towels), clothes, *juosta*-sashes, painted Easter eggs.

Biblical themes in popular interpretation dominated in the works of visual folk art. Surrounded by a wealth of domestic details, pietas, *rūpintojėliai* (figures of meditative Christ), and saints are typically peasant-like. Very popular

were wooden sculptures (especially in Žemaitija), mounted on crosses, put into roadside shrines and on roofed poles. Characteristically frontal and conventional in form, these wooden figurines have painted surfaces. Folk painting and graphic art were scarce. Pictures on board, tin and canvas dominated in painting, as did woodcuts (mostly coloured, popular in Žemaitija) in graphic arts. Paintings and woodcuts are characterized by flat surfaces, a schematic drawing, a thick contour line, rich shading, and bright colour.

Soviet years have witnessed the development of all the traditional branches of Lithuanian folk art. New secular themes, mostly topical issues, are given great prominence. New genres and forms of art have emerged (landscape paintings, narrative compositions, linocuts, and posters), the means of expression and techniques have changed considerably. Among the joint projects in visual folk art which have gained great popularity are the sculptural complex in Ablinga (1972), the sculptures of the Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis Road (1975), the sculptural monuments in Anykščiai Raion, and the memorial complex in Miliūnai (Rokiškis Raion, 1978 and 1981). Since 1966, the Lithuanian Folk Art Society has been functioning. In 1956—74, a set of books, *Lietuvių liaudies menas*, was published.

FOLK MUSIC

Folk music is subdivided into vocal (*dainos* — songs, threnodies, exclamations and vocal interludes of folk tales and games) and instrumental (dances, marches, song music, and herdsmen's signals).

Vocal folk music (*dainos* make up its greatest part) is very old: certain works reflect the world perception, customs, and musical thinking of the people of a primitive communal system. Especially old are threnodies and monotone as well as polyphonic (*sutartinė*) work and ritual songs. Vocal folk music of various ethnic regions differs in its way of performance and expressive means.



Folk-music theatre troupe



Rasa Folk Ensemble: instrumental group



Competition of folklore ensembles (Outdoor Country Life Museum in Rumsiskės)

In South Lithuania (Dzūkija) monodic (one-voice) singing is very popular (in former times it was also current in other parts of Lithuania). This type of singing is characterized by improvisational ornamentation and a varied mode structure. In addition to anemitonic and hemitonic modes consisting of only a few tones, various heptatonic modes are used, such as Aeolian, Phrygian, Dorian, Mixolydian, and Ionian.

Polyphonic (*sutartinė*) and homophonic songs (based on major tonalities and harmonious voice chords) are characteristic of northeastern Aukštaitija.

In western Lithuania (*Žemaitija*) songs are monophonic and homophonic in major tonalities; rhythmic prolongation, repetition of sound or *appoggiatura* of the sixth accentuate the fifth characteristic of their mode; these songs also exhibit Lydian chromaticism.

Lithuanian folk songs have a rigid and free rhythmic pattern with the dominant textual or melodic element. Instrumental folk music was played solo or by instrumental groups. The most popular folk musical instruments are *kanklės* (zither, plucked stringed instrument), *birbynė* (fife), *daudytė* (long pipe), *lamzdelis* (whistle), *ragas* (horn), *skudučiai* (similar to a panpipe); some of these instruments, among them *kanklės*, *daudytės*, *ragai*, and *skudučiai*, were used for playing *sutartinė*-songs.

Lithuanian folk music was collected and investigated by Liudvikas Rėza (1776—1840), Theodor Gotthold (1778—1858), Frydrichas Kursaitis (Kurschat, 1806—84), Georg Nesselmann (1811—81), Antanas Juška (1819—80), Christian Bartsch (1832—90), Teodoras Brazys (1870—1930), Adolfas Sabaliauskas (1873—1950), Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis (1875—1911), Stasys Šimkus (1887—1943), Jadvyga Čiurlionytė (b. 1899), Zenonas Slaviūnas (1907—73), Genovaitė Četkauskaitė (b. 1925).

A great number of folk songs have been harmonized by Lithuanian composers. Intonations of folk music pervade many compositions of Lithuanian professional music. At present folk music



Song and Dance Ensemble of Vilnius University

FOLK CHOREOGRAPHY

is performed by ethnographic and folk music groups of villages (among others, the Žiūrai Ethnographic Ensemble, founded 1970; the Luokė Ethnographic Ensemble, founded 1972) and towns (among others, the Song and Dance Ensemble of the University of Vilnius, founded 1968; the Sadauja Song and Dance Ensemble of the Vilnius Pedagogical Institute, founded 1973), by ethnographic and folklore ensembles, by some amateur theatrical companies (for example, the Kupiškis Ethnographic Theatre, founded 1965). The Folk Music Theatre of the Outdoor Country Life Museum of the Lithuanian SSR, established in 1968, is known for its characteristic interpretation of folk music.

Lithuanian folk choreography embraces dances (and dance *sutartinės*), *rateliai* (round dances), and games. The oldest folk dances and games depict various processes of work: farm work (*Aguonėlė* "Poppy", *Dobilėlis* "Clover", *Linelis* "Flax", *Rugučiai* "Rye", *Audėja* "Weaver", *Verpėja* "Spinner"), hunting (*Untelė* "Duck", *Kiškelis* "Hare"), fishing (*Žvejys* "Fisherman"), crafts (*Šiaučiukas* "Shoe-maker", *Kalvelis* "Blacksmith"), household utensils (*Kubilas* "Tub", *Malūnėlis* "Mill"). Many dances are devoted to family and calendar festivities (*Sadutė*, *Jievaro tiltas*). The most characteristic dance figures are turning, entwining, bending down and passing through, and changing places.

The plan is usually symmetrical. The types of steps are not numerous, the jumps are simple, the movements have no symbolism. Elements of acting and drama (mimicry, pantomime, and dialogues) are present. The movements are restrained and soft. The majority of dances involve group dancing, mostly accompanied by singing (from the mid-19th century accompanied by instrumental music). At the beginning of the 20th century folk dances appeared on the stage (in 1904 *Suktinis* "Twirler" was danced in St. Petersburg; in 1905, *Aguonėlė* "Poppy" was danced in Kretinga, *Žalnierėlis* "Soldier", *Skepetinė* "Scarf Dance", and *Kepurinė* "Hat Dance" were danced in Betygala). In the 1930s, Lithuanian folk dances were shown at the international festivals in London (1935 and 1939), in Paris (1937), in Hamburg and Prague (1938). In 1937, the first dance festival (448 participants) was held in Kaunas where *Kepurinė*, *Tryptinis* (Stamping Dance), and *Kalvelis* (Blacksmith) were danced. Before 1940, about 50 dances were adapted for the stage. In Soviet years, folk choreography has become one of the most popular genres of amateur performing arts. Traditional folk dances undergo various modifications of style and manner; elements of the classical dance and of folk dances of other nations are introduced. Since 1940, about 500 folk dances and *rateliai* have been adapted for the stage.

New dances on the themes of work and peace, dances for young people and children have been created. Elements of Lithuanian folk choreography are used in professional choreography. Folk dances are performed by song and dance groups and have become a regular feature of song festivals. Old dances are reshaped and adapted for the stage by the choreographers Juozas Lingys (b. 1919), Juozas Gudavičius (b. 1926), Ričardas Tamutis (b. 1927), Elena Morkūnienė (b. 1929), Aldona Gužaitytė (b. 1925), Aldona Ivanauskienė (b. 1924), Kazys Poškaitis (b. 1922), Marija Vaitulevičiūtė (b. 1925), Ligija Sofija Vaičiu-

lėnienė (b. 1924), Emilija Danutė Radvilavičienė (b. 1932), Elvyra Bungardienė (b. 1935), and Kazys Motuza (b. 1928).

Lithuanian folk dances and songs were first mentioned in the ninth century A.D. by Wulfstan, an English traveller. References to Lithuanian folk choreography can be found in the historical sources of the 13th and 14th centuries and in the chronicle by Motiejus Strykovskis (Strykowski, 1582). The folk dances *Jungas* (Yoke), *Skrybėlių šokis* (Hat Dance), *Rūtų vainikas* (Wreath of Rues) are mentioned in *Deliciae Prusicae oder Preussische Schaubühne* (ca 1690) by Motiejus Pretorijus (Prätorius).

In the 19th century Lithuanian folk dances were described by Simonas Daukantas (1793—1864), Liudvikas Adomas Jucevičius (1813—46), Antanas Juška (1819—80), Motiejus Valančius (1801—75), Laurynas Ivinskis (1811—81), Povilas Višinskis (1875—1906). In the second decade of the 20th century Matas Grigonis (1889—1971) published the first collections of folk dances: *200 žaidimų* (200 Games; 1911, 1914), *Vaikų žaidimai* (Children's Games, 1912), *Žaidimų vainikas* (A Wreath of Games, 1919).

In 1919—40, folk choreography was collected by Juozas Aidulis (b. 1910), Jurgis Dovydaitis (b. 1907), Juozas Jurga (1907—73), Zenonas Slaviūnas (1907—73). Descriptions of dances were published in various periodicals. In Soviet years folk choreography has been collected and studied by Vytautas Jakelaitis (b. 1928), Juozas Lingys, Elena Morkūnienė, Kazys Poškaitis. A number of collections and descriptions of folk dances have been published, and theoretical studies devoted to folk dances have appeared.

FOLK THEATRE

Elements of folk theatre can be found in folklore, folk customs, and rituals. They figure very prominently in family festivities, especially weddings (which have their characteristic person-

ages, each with a role of his own, a ritual conflict between them, and a traditional text), in the rituals of calendar festivities and customs. At Epiphany (January 6) the transformed biblical story is enacted with the appearance of the Magi; this custom was very popular in the early 20th century. Very theatrical are Shrovetide carnivals: among their participants are "Jews", "Gypsies", "Hungarians", "beggars". Monologues are recited and comical scenes are enacted (for example, "Hungarians" dispense medicines, "Gypsies" try to sell horses). The carnival ends up with *vakarone*, a general evening festival. At Shrovetide there is a lot of getting around and visiting. Dramatized rituals are also present in the traditions of spring festivals (processions of *lalu-*

nininkai at Easter, a shepherd festival at Whitsuntide), in the various festivals marking the completion of seasonal farm labours (*pabaigtuvės*; for example, after harvesting rye, after reaping and after breaking the flax). During weddings and other merry get-togethers various improvised scenes, monologue or dialogue in form, are often performed (*Meškininkai* "Men with Bears", *Katinas* "Cat", *Malūnininkas* "Miller", *Sviesto mušėja* "Woman Who Churns Butter", *Vyro apraudojimas* "Lamentation Over the Husband", *Barzdaskučiai* "Barbers", *Bičių sėmimas* "Bee Scooping"). The authors of these scenes were mostly village musicians, folk singers, and craftsmen. The performers and participants of various rituals used masks made of wood, paper, or beet root,



Actors of the Vilnius University Yard Theatre



Weavers from all over Lithuania demonstrate their craft in Vilnius



Folk crafts: potters' day



Folk crafts: smiths' day

special costumes, and various properties. The most popular personages of such theatricals are Gavėnas, Kotrė, Morė, Magdė from Raseiniai, Kanapinis (Hemp Man) and Lašininis (Lard Man), "beggars", "Gypsies", "Hungarians", "Jews", a crane, a horse, a she-goat (more seldom a bear, usually at Shrovetide), *piršlys* (matchmaker), *svočia* (bridal hostess), and the Magi. In Soviet years, elements of folk theatre have been used in the performances of ethnographic ensembles, propaganda theatre groups, amateur theatrical companies, in festive parades and carnivals.

AMATEUR ART ACTIVITIES

Amateur art has its roots in the theatre lovers' activity, the so-called *lietuviškieji vakarai* ("Lithuanian evenings"), which flourished at the turn of the 20th century. During the years of the bourgeois rule (1919—40) amateur-art circles were founded by various organizations. In 1939, there were 500 drama groups, 400 choral groups, and a number of folk dance groups, *kanklės* circles, *skudučiai* circles, and brass bands.

In Soviet years the amateur art movement has won wide popularity in Lithuania. In 1941 the National Centre of Folk Art (at present the Scientific Methodological Centre of Culture) was founded. Clubs and community centres were opened in many towns and rural localities. With time the number of amateur groups and their participants has grown tremendously (see the table on the right). Amateur art acquires new forms and directions. New choral groups, folk-instrument and other orchestras emerge, as do folk song and dance ensembles, village bands (*kaimo kapela*), propaganda theatre groups, and ballroom dance ensembles. Circles of visual art, photography, and motion pictures are established. The best amateur art groups and companies take part in song festivals, festivals, and rallies, give guest performances in other Soviet republics and foreign countries.

Amateur art competitions and previews as well as regional song festivals are held regularly.

Art directors, choral conductors, and instructors of various amateur societies are usually graduates of the State Conservatoire of the Lithuanian SSR, of the Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, and Panevėžys music schools, and of the Vilnius, Kapsukas, Rokiškis, and Telšiai schools of culture.

Among the widely-known amateur art groups of the Lithuanian SSR are the Song and Dance Ensemble of the University of Vilnius, the Nemunas Song and Dance Ensemble of the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute, the Varpas Men's Choir, the Eglė Women's Choir, the Ažuoliukas Boys' Choir, the Liepaitės Girls' Choir, the Rasa Folk Dance Ensemble (Kaunas), the Žiogelis Children's Choreographical Ensemble (Klaipėda), the Klaipėda People's Amateur Opera; the Panevėžys People's Amateur Opera; the people's theatres of the Kaunas Teachers' Club and the Vilnius Trade Union Cultural Centre, as well as those from Tauragė, Joniškis, and Kretinga; the Yard Theatre of the University of Vilnius; the Alytus, Kapsukas, and Jurbarkas propaganda theatre groups; and the Suvartukas Folk Dance Ensemble (Plungė).

In 1984, Lithuania had 2,280 choral groups, 6,518 vocal groups, 41 folk song and dance ensembles, 731 ethnographic ensembles, 540 brass bands, 1,236 light music orchestras and groups, 1,021 village bands (*kaimo kapelos*), 127 folk instrument orchestras and ensembles, 2,702 drama groups, 185 puppet theatre

Amateur arts in figures

Year	Number of groups Attended by	
1951	8,500	125,000
1959	11,050	222,250
1963	13,450	264,560
1966	14,028	274,350
1976	24,012	335,150
1978	24,306	389,230
1981	29,291	455,016



All-Lithuania song festival: songs day (1975)

groups, 42 people's theatres, 1,337 propaganda theatre groups, 4,386 choreographic circles, and 461 amateur film studios; there are 4,021 folk craftsmen.

Among the best-known conductors of choirs and folk orchestras are Mykolas Karka (b. 1902), Antanas Ilčiukas (b. 1902), Klemensas Griauzdė (1905—83), Antanas Kairys (b. 1910), Benediktas Mačikėnas (b. 1914), Pranas Sližys (b. 1915), Mikhail Abugov (b. 1910), Algirdas Čižas (b. 1923), Vladas Bartusevičius (1927—82), Juozas Šidlauskas (b. 1927), Adolfas Krogertas (b. 1928), Juozas Vanagas (b. 1928), Algis Vyžintas (b. 1929), Robertas Varnas (b. 1930), and Anicetas Arminas (b. 1931); among the best-known directors of amateur theatrical companies and groups are Vladas Limantas (b. 1920), Valentinas Kirlys (b. 1921), Antanas Gabrėnas (b. 1922), Stasė Niūniavaitė (b. 1924), Regimantas Kaškauskas (b. 1933), Rimgaudas Karvelis (b. 1933), Laima Čajauskienė (b. 1934), and Antanas Naraškevičius (b. 1944); among directors

of folk song and dance ensembles and choreographic groups, Tamara Kalibaitė (b. 1926), Ričardas Tamutis (b. 1927), Kazys Motuza (b. 1928), Elena Morkūnienė (b. 1929), Emilija Danutė Radvilavičienė (b. 1932), and Vidas Aleksandravičius (b. 1944).

Song festivals (dainų šventė) have been held in Lithuania since the early 20th century (1909, in Jurbarkas; 1910, in Simnas). In 1919—40, all song festivals were held in Kaunas (1924, 3,500 singers; 1927 and 1930, 6,000 singers each year); locally, in various cities (1932, in Kaunas; 1937, in Marijampolė and Panevėžys; 1938, in Klaipėda and Ukmergė).

Song festivals became especially popular in the Soviet period. In 1946, the first song festival of Soviet Lithuania was held in Vilnius; about 200 choral groups (11,000 singers) took part. Mostly songs by Lithuanian composers were sung, the choral groups competed among themselves for the first time.

Since 1950 republic-wide song festivals are held every five years and are timed to coincide with anniversary celebrations of the reestablishment of Soviet power in Lithuania (see the table below). In addition to choral groups from all over the republic, dance groups, folk ensembles, brass bands, and village bands (*kaimo kapelos*) take part. Over 30,000 participants gather. The programme of a republic-wide song festival comprises a parade of the participants through the streets of Vilnius, a one-day song festival, a one-day dance festival, and a festival of vocal groups and ensembles.

Locally, groups compete for a right to participate in the forthcoming all-Lithuania song festival at raion and zonal song festivals. Lithuanian, Russian and other folk songs and dances are performed. Other items include music and choreographic works by Lithuanian and world classics as well as by Soviet and foreign composers. The united choir and orchestra perform on the special outdoor stage (built in 1960 in Vingis Park, Vilnius). Dance groups perform on the field of the Žalgiris Central Stadium. Vocal groups and ensembles perform in Kalnai Park. The best groups and choirs compete among themselves on the eve of the festival.

Among the chief conductors of song festivals were Juozas Naujalis, Jonas Svedas, Balys Dvarionas, Konradas Kavėckas, Vladas Bartusevičius, Nikodemus Martinonis, Antanas Ilčiukas, Klemensas Griauzdė, Jonas Dautartas,

All-Lithuania song festivals

Date	Number of performers
July 21, 1946	12,000
July 22—23, 1950	25,000
July 21—23, 1955	31,000
July 23—24, 1960	34,000
July 17—18, 1965	32,000
July 17—19, 1970	35,000
July 18—20, 1975	35,000
July 11—13, 1980	36,000



Festival of folk ensembles (1980)



Students' festival of the Baltic republics "Gaudamus—78" in Vilnius



Republic-wide song festival of schoolchildren (1977)

and Antanas Jozėnas; among the chief choreographers, Juozas Lingys, Juozas Gudavičius, and Kazys Poškaitis; among the chief scenographers, Algimantas Nasvytis and Vytautas Nasvytis. Among the organizers of republic-wide song festivals were Juozas Banaitis, Vytautas Jakelaitis, Salomonas Sverdiolas, and Dainius Trinkūnas.

Since 1964 all-Lithuania song festivals of schoolchildren have been held (24,000—25,000 participants).

Students' amateur art groups take part in the Gaudeamus Song Festival (the first in 1956, Tartu, Estonian SSR). In 1967 the song festival was held in Vilnius. Over 6,000 singers, dancers and musicians from the higher schools of the Russian SFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Byelorussian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR, Estonian SSR, and Lithuanian SSR participated.

Song festivals are also held locally in towns and raions of the Lithuanian SSR.

UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

Citizens of the Lithuanian SSR have the right to associate in creative unions and voluntary organizations. Self-governing and non-state, these mass associations of working people promote their political activity and initiative and satisfaction of their various interests.

In their activities the associations function within the framework of Soviet legislation and their own statutes. Membership in the unions and societies is voluntary. Citizens may belong to several societies and unions if they comply with their statutes. The state supports voluntary associations and provides material conditions for successful performance of their functions.

Under their statutes, in addition to their specific activities, voluntary associations participate in managing state and public affairs. They have the right to nominate candidates for elections to bodies of state authority, for electoral commissions, and for public councils and to take part in deciding political,

economic, social, and cultural issues. The leading and guiding force of the associations, like of Soviet society as a whole, is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

As of 1984, there were six creative unions (3,073 members), 52 scientific societies (about 670,000 members), 20 scientific and technical societies (about 160,000 members), five sports societies (over 920,000 members), and over 20 other societies (about 4,650,000 members). Many scientific and technical societies and creative unions are branches of respective all-Union societies and unions.

CREATIVE UNIONS

Architects' Union of the Lithuanian SSR. A component part of the Union of Architects of the USSR, the union, founded in 1944, had 643 members in 1984. Its branches are in Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, and Panevėžys. Active are sections of theory and history of architecture, urban development, public buildings, houses, the countryside, landscape, and industrial architecture and 17 commissions. The union organizes conferences, seminars, lectures, exhibitions, competitions, discussions of projects, and creative trips. Its congresses were held in 1946, 1954, 1958, 1960, 1963, 1966, 1969, 1974, and 1980. The union is directed by a board whose chairman is Anatolijus Rasteika (since 1972). In the past its chairmen were Steponas Stulginskis (1944—46), Adolfas Lukošaitis (1946—54), Jonas Kumpis (1954—58), Albertas Cibas (1958—66 and 1970—72), and Juozas Vaškevičius (1966—70).

Artists' Union of the Lithuanian SSR. A component part of the Union of Artists of the USSR, the union, founded in 1940, had 700 members in 1984. It has divisions in Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, and Panevėžys and a subdivision in Druskininkai. Active are sections of painting, sculpture, graphic arts, applied decorative arts, stage design, monumental art, art critics, and young

artists and 11 commissions. The union has a house for creative work in Palanga. The union organizes exhibitions, discussions of exhibitions, art weeks, competitions, lotteries, fairs, creative campings and trips, plein air painting sessions, and symposiums. Congresses were held in 1952, 1956, 1958, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1969, 1973, 1977, and 1982. The union is directed by a board whose chairman is Konstantinas Bogdanas (since 1982). In the past its chairmen were Stepas Žukas (1940—42), Liuda Vaineikytė (1942—56), Vytautas Mackevičius (1956—58), and Jonas Kuzminskis (1958—82).

In 1945 the Art Fund was established. It has production combines *Dailė* (Art) in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Klaipėda and their branches in Kapsukas, Panevėžys, and Šiauliai, as well as a number of exhibition salons and shops.

Cinematographers' Union of the Lithuanian SSR. A component part of the Union of Cinematographers' of the USSR, the union, founded in 1958, had 125 members in 1984. Active are sections of feature films, newsreel and documentary films, cinema theory and film critics, and television. The union organizes conferences, seminars, previews of Soviet and foreign films, film festivals, and symposiums. Congresses were held in 1963, 1968, 1971, 1974, 1976, and 1981. The union is directed by a board whose first secretary is Jonas Gričius (since 1974; also in 1963—68). In the past its first secretaries were Juozas Baltušis (Chairman of the Organizing Committee, 1958—63) and Raimondas Vabalas (1968—74).

Composers' Union of the Lithuanian SSR. A component part of the Union of Composers of the USSR, the union, founded in 1940, had 99 members in 1984 (62 composers and 37 musicologists). It has branches in Kaunas and Klaipėda. Active are sections of musicologists, music critics, youth, light music, and children's music. The Lithuanian branch of the Music Fund of the USSR is under the union (since 1946). The union organizes an annual

festival, Musical Autumn, conferences of musicologists of the Baltic republics, concerts of member composers, discussions of new musical and musicological works. The union published the bulletin *Muzikos naujienos* (Music News; 1970—1976), the almanac *Muzika ir teatras* (Music and Theatre, 1962—77; since 1966 together with the Theatrical Society of the Lithuanian SSR); since 1979 the society publishes *Muzika* (Music), a serial publication. Congresses were held in 1948, 1954, 1956, 1962, 1966, 1971, 1975, 1979, and 1984. The union is directed by a board whose chairman is Vytautas Laurušas (since 1971). In the past its chairmen were Juozas Tallat-Kelpša (1948—49), Stasys Vainiūnas (1954—62), and Eduardas Balsys (1962—1971).

Journalists' Union of the Lithuanian SSR. A component part of the Union of Journalists of the USSR, the union, founded in 1957, had 1,300 members in 1984. It has divisions in Kaunas and Klaipėda. There are five territorial creative amalgamations, 15 creative sections, a federation of sports journalists, five commissions, and a council for work with young journalists. The union organizes seminars, conferences, creative campings; it publishes an annual almanac, *Žurnalistika* (Journalism, since 1977). Congresses were held in 1959, 1962, 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1982. The union is directed by a board whose chairman is Albertas Laurinčiukas (since 1975). In 1959—75 its chairman was Jonas Karosas.

Writers' Union of the Lithuanian SSR. A component part of the Union of Writers of the USSR, the union, founded in 1940, had 206 members in 1984. There is its division in Kaunas. Active are sections of poets, prose writers, Russian writers, children and youth literature, dramatists, essayists and publicists, literary science and critique, belles-lettres translation, literary ties, patriotic literature and cooperation with the army; there are commissions for work with young authors and for admission of new members. Young

writers of Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, and Šiauliai are also united into sections of the union. The Lithuanian branch of the Literary Fund of the USSR is affiliated to the union (since 1946). The union has a writers' club in Vilnius, a fiction publicity bureau. The Writers' Union publishes a monthly magazine, *Pergalė* (Victory, since 1942); a weekly newspaper, *Literatūra ir menas* (Literature and Art, since 1946; since 1982, with the Ministry of Culture of the Lithuanian SSR); a monthly magazine, *Nemunas* (since 1967; with the Central Committee of the CYLL); a bimonthly magazine, *Litva literaturnaya* (Lithuanian Literature, since 1978; in Russian); and an almanac, *Poezijos pavasaris* (Poetic Spring; since 1965). The union initiates and organizes literary evenings, literary jubilees, discussions of new literary works, meet-the-author-sessions, writers' days, and weeks of poetry and maintains relations with authors of other republics and foreign countries and with translators of Lithuanian literature. Congresses were held in 1945, 1954, 1959, 1965, 1970, 1976, and 1981. The union is directed by a board whose chairman is Alfonsas Maldonis (since 1976). In the past its chairmen were Kostas Korsakas (1944—45), Petras Cvirka (1945—47), Jonas Šimkus (1948—54), Antanas Venclova (1954—59), Eduardas Mieželaitis (1959—70), and Alfonsas Bieliauskas (1970—76).

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

Biological societies (see the table on the right). As of 1984, there were nine biological societies with 1,160 members; nearly all of them are divisions of respective all-Union societies. The most numerous are those of geneticists and breeders (250 members), biochemists (235), microbiologists (183), botanists (166), and hydrobiologists (118). The societies organize scientific and scientific-practical conferences, symposiums, excursions, help members exchange information, popularize and publicise

the achievements in biological sciences, and issue scientific publications.

Lithuanian Division of the Society of Philosophers of the USSR. Founded in 1973, the division had over 200 members and 21 group-members in 1984; there were 14 primary organizations: nine in Vilnius, three in Kaunas, and organizations in Šiauliai and Klaipėda. Active are sections of ethics, aesthetics, problems of dialectics, modern bourgeois philosophy and criticism of anti-communism, history of religion and atheism, logics and scientific methodology, problems of scientific and technological revolution, nation theory and national relations, methodological problems of communist education, history of philosophy, and young philosophers. The division organizes conferences and symposiums, publishes serial publications, including *Etikos etiudai* (Studies of Ethics, since 1977) and *Estetinė kultūra* (Aesthetic Culture, since 1981). The division is directed by its bureau whose chairman is Jonas Macevičius (since 1973).

Lithuanian Division of the Psychological Society of the USSR. Founded in 1958, the division had 135 individual and one group-member in 1984. There are sections of engineering psychology, medical psychology, and young psychologists. The division organizes conferences and seminars; it is directed by a council whose chairman is Alfonsas Gučas (since 1958).

Biological societies of the Lithuanian SSR (as of 1984)

	Founded
Lithuanian Society of Botanists	1963
Lithuanian Society of Microbiologists	1959
Lithuanian divisions of the all Union societies of	
biochemists	1960
entomologists	1965
geneticists and breeders	1966
helminthologists	1958
hydrobiologists	1967
protozoologists	1969
theriologists	1980

Lithuanian Society of Astronomers.

A component part of the Society of Astronomy and Geodesy of the USSR, the society, founded in 1973, had 170 individual and six group-members in 1984. Active are sections of youth, work among the masses, educational methods, and history of astronomy. The society organizes observation of astronomical phenomena and objects, production of telescopes for amateur astronomers, offers methodical aid to the republic's teachers and lecturers, organizes seminars and reunions, runs the museum of astronomy. The society is directed by a council whose chairman is Jokūbas Sūdžius (since 1983).

Medical societies (see the table below). As of 1984, there were 36 of them with a membership of about 11, 990, i. e. 77 percent of the republic's medical personnel with higher education. The most numerous are the following societies: of pharmaceutical chemists (about 1,670 members), dentists (about 1,700), children's physicians (about 1,100), and internists (about 900). The societies

organize scientific conferences, publish collections of scientific papers and reports, discusses medical problems of treatment and disease prevention, aid in raising physicians' professional standards. The activity of the medical societies is coordinated by the scientific council of the Ministry of Health of the Lithuanian SSR.

Pedagogical Society of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1978, the society had 52,000 individual and 200 group-members in 1984; there are local divisions in 11 cities and 44 raions and 2,010 primary organizations. The society researches into educational problems, propagates pedagogical and psychological knowledge, generalizes and popularizes pedagogical know-how. Two congresses were held, in 1978 and 1983. The society is directed by a council whose chairman is Juozas Vaitkevičius (since 1978).

Society of Geographers of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1957, the society, a component part of the Society of Geographers of the USSR, had 352

Medical societies of the Lithuanian SSR (as of 1984)

	Founded		Founded
Allergologists'	1970	gists'	1965
Anatomists', histologists', and embryologists'	1950	Neurosurgeons'	1965
Anesthetists' and resuscitators'	1962	Neuropathologists' and psychiatrists'	1960
Cardiologists'	1964	Obstetricians' and gynecologists'	1959
Children's physicians'	1959	Ophthalmologists'	1958
Criminologists' and specialists' in forensic medicine	1958	Oncologists'	1957
Dentists'	1958	Pathoanatomists'	1954
Dermatologists' and venerologists'	1953	Pathophysiologists'	1957
Endocrinologists'	1961	Pharmaceutists'	1952
Gastroenterologists'	1973	Physiotherapists' and spa-doctors'	1966
Gerontologists'	1963	Phthysiologists'	1956
Hematologists' and transfusion specialists'	1976	Specialists' in medical engineering	1976
Hygienists'	1945	Specialists' of nose and larynx diseases	1948
Infectionists'	1972	Specialists' in sport medicine and remedial gymnastics	1960
Internists'	1958	Surgeons'	1946
Laboratory assistants'	1969	Traumatologists' and orthopedists'	1960
Microbiologists' and epidemiolo-		Urologists'	1965
		Vilnius Medical Society	1805

members in 1984. Active are the following sections in Vilnius: general physical geography, economic geography, meteorology and hydrobiology, school geography, and Quaternary geology; there is a division of geodesy in Kaunas. The society publishes *Geografijos metraštis* (Geographical Year-book, since 1958, with the Geographical Division of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR) and *Regioninė hidrometeorologija* (Regional Hydrometeorology, since 1980, with the Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control Agency of Lithuania). In 1968—79 the society published *Hidrometeorologiniai straipsniai* (Articles on Hydrometeorology). The society's chairman is Alfonsas Basalykas (since 1967).

Society of Mathematicians of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1962 at the Physics, Chemistry, and Engineering Division of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR, the society had 211 members in 1984. It organizes republic-level conferences of mathematicians of the Lithuanian SSR, seminars, runs a correspondence mathematical

school, and aids in organization of olympiads of young mathematicians. The society publishes a magazine, *Lietuvos matematikos rinkinys* (Lithuanian Mathematical Collection, since 1961; with institutions of higher learning, the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR). The society is directed by a board whose chairman is Jonas Kubilius (since 1962).

Society of Physicists of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1963 at the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR, the society had 500 members, 16 group-members, and 16 local divisions in 1984. The association organizes republic-level conferences of physics, physics days in raion centres, as well as correspondence schools for young physicists and olympiads and is preparing a book on Lithuanian physics. It publishes *Lietuvos fizikos rinkinys* (Lithuanian Collection of Works in Physics, since 1965). The association — the Society of Physicists of the Lithuanian SSR — is directed by a board whose chairman is Povilas Brazdžiūnas (1963—65 and again since 1969).

Scientific and technical societies of the Lithuanian SSR (as of 1984)

	Founded
Society of Light Industry Employees	1954
Society of Employees in Printing, Publishing and Book Trade	1955
Society of Employees of Power Engineering and Electrotechnical Industry	1955
A. Popov Society of Employees in Radioengineering, Electronics, and Communications	1955
Society of Employees of Paper and Wood-products Industry	1955
Agricultural Society	1956
Society of Employees in Building Industry	1956
Society of Food-processing Industry Employees	1956
D. Mendelejev Chemical Society	1956
Society of Employees in Machine Building	1957
Academician S. Vavilov Society of Employees in Instrument-making Industries	1957
Society of Employees in Water Transport	1958
Society of Employees of Timber Industry and Forestry	1958
Society of Employees of Flour, Grain, Mixed Feeds Industries, and Elevator Economy	1960
Society of Geologists	1967
Society of Employees of Automobile Transport	1969
Society of Employees in Public Utilities System and Community Services	1969
Society of Trade Employees	1971
I. Gubkin Society of Employees of Petroleum and Gas Industries	1982
Society of Economists	1982

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SOCIETIES

As of 1984, there were 20 scientific and technical societies (STS; see the table on page 406), with a membership of 160,000 and 2,480 primary organizations. The STS unites specialists of individual branches of the economy, research workers, industrial workers-innovators, and advanced collective farmers. There are over 1,700 sections affiliated to the STS. The societies organize scientific and technical conferences and consultative meetings, competitions, courses, seminars, and schools of advanced know-how. Each society is directed by a republic-level board; all societies are under the direction of the Council of the STS (founded 1958). The council has Engineering House in Vilnius, publishes a magazine, *Mokslas ir technika* (Science and Technology, since 1959, with the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR). Congresses were held in 1958, 1960, 1969, 1977, and 1982. The chairman of the Republic Council of the Scientific and Technical Societies (STS) is Jonas Gediminas Marčiukaitis (since 1982).

SPORTS SOCIETIES

Dinamo. Founded in 1940, the society is a component part of the all-Union sports society of the same name. It runs physical-education groups and clubs under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Lithuanian SSR. Athletes of Dinamo engage in 37 sports. The society owns 11 sports complexes and 120 other sports facilities. There are seven sports schools for children and teenagers. Among Dinamo members are nine honoured masters of sport of the USSR, 96 masters of sport of the USSR, international class, and 675 masters of sport of the USSR. Athletes of the society have achieved best results in rowing, track and field, wrestling, shooting, cycling, and gymnastics. The chairman of the society's republic council is Stasys Lissauskas (since 1984).

Žalgiris. Founded in 1944, the society runs physical-education groups and sports clubs of the trade unions of Lithuania and has a membership of 475,000 (530 physical-education and sports groups, including 15 sports clubs; 1983). Athletes of Žalgiris engage in 54 sports. The society organizes physical exercises at production sites in about 1,880 enterprises and offices. Žalgiris owns 11 stadiums, 90 gymnasiums, seven swimming pools, 12 track-and-field grounds, three yacht clubs, 28 tennis courts, and five rowing centres. There are 22 sports schools for children and teenagers. Among Žalgiris members are 29 honoured masters of sport of the USSR, 163 masters of sport of the USSR, international class, and 1,772 masters of sport of the USSR. The chairman of the society's republic council is Vytautas Želvys (since 1972).

Darbo Rezervai (Labour Reserves). Founded in 1945, the society is a component part of the all-Union society of the same name (Russian *Trudoviye rezervy*). It is in charge of physical education and sports in the system of vocational training and technical education. As of 1983, there were 91 physical-education and sports groups with a membership of about 56,000. Athletes of the society engage in 36 sports. Darbo Rezervai owns five stadiums, 70 gymnasiums, 219 sports grounds, seven tennis courts, and 49 shooting ranges. There are four sports schools for children and teenagers. Among Darbo Rezervai members are two honoured masters of sport of the USSR, 24 masters of sport of the USSR, international class, and 192 masters of sport of the USSR. Members of the society have achieved best results in boxing, table tennis, rowing, track and field, and cycling. The chairman of the society's republic council is Vaclovas Morkūnas (since 1973).

Lokomotyvas (Lokomotiv). Founded in 1945, the society is a component part of the all-Union society of the same name of employees in railway transport. As of 1983, there were 65 physical-education and sports groups, with a mem-

bership of about 12,300. Members of the society engage in 22 sports. The society owns 17 sports facilities. Among distinguished Lokomotyvas members are three masters of sport of the USSR, international class, and 78 masters of sport of the USSR. Members of the society have achieved best results in track and field, wrestling, shooting, rowing, chess and draughts. There are two district councils, in Vilnius (chairman Valentin Orlov, since 1960) and in Šiauliai (chairman Vytautas Urbonas, since 1983).

Nemunas. Founded in 1956, the society replaced the Kolūkietis (Collective Farmer) Sports Society (1951—56). The society is in charge of physical education and sports in the countryside. As of 1983, there were about 2,000 physical-education and sports groups, with a membership of 380,000. Members of the society engage in 40 sports. Nemunas owns nine stadiums, 69 gymnasiums, three swimming pools, 668 sports grounds, 3 hippodromes, and three riding-schools. There are 12 sport schools for children and teenagers. Among Nemunas members are one honoured master of sport of the USSR, 18 masters of sport of the USSR, international class, and 407 masters of sport of the USSR. Members of the society have achieved best results in track and field, cycling, horse riding, weight lifting, and draughts. The chairman of the society's republic council is Algis Dauguvietis (since 1972).

OTHER SOCIETIES

All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators. Active in Lithuania since 1958, the society had 131,400 members, 1,750 primary organizations, five city and 44 raion councils in 1984. There is an institute of patents which functions on a voluntary basis and its department in Kaunas, two faculties and 269 schools of innovators, 845 consultative stations, and 3,021 creative associations; the number of inventors and innovators is 61,500. In 1983, 80,700 innovations were

suggested; 1,570 inventions and 72,600 innovations were introduced into production with a profit of 79.9 million roubles, of which 23.8 million were received after the introduction of inventions. The society organizes reviews, competitions, conferences, seminars, and exhibitions; it offers technical and legal assistance to innovators and inventors, publishes informational and educational literature. Congresses were held in 1963, 1965, 1968, 1972, 1978, and 1982. The society is directed by a republic council whose chairman is Kazys Baltrūnas (since 1984).

Amateur Film-makers' Society of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1966, the society had 776 members in 1984. There are branches in Vilnius, Kaunas, Šiauliai, and Panevėžys and 120 amateur film-making circles or people's film-making studios. The society's studio in Vilnius, founded in 1976, makes educational, informational, diapositive films, and slides. The society organizes amateur-film festivals, film pre-views, seminars, creative campings, and courses and issues methodical letters. The society participates in international festivals of amateur films; Lithuanian amateur films won the main prizes at Helsinki, Salzburg, Cannes, Tunis, Warsaw, and Skopje festivals. Republic-level conferences were held in 1973, 1976, 1979, and 1983. The society is directed by a board whose chairman is Antanas Kalina (since 1983).

Folk Art Society of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1966, the society had 2,448 members in 1984. It has divisions in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, and Panevėžys and sections in all raion centres. The society organizes exhibitions of folk art, days of folk art and crafts, conferences, seminars, creative campings, issues a serial publication, *Liaudies kūryba* (Folk Creations; since 1969, with the Society for Preservation of Ancient Monuments and the Study of Local Lore). Congresses were held in 1970, 1974, 1977, 1980, and 1983. The society is directed by a board whose chairman is Jonas Glemža (since 1979).

Lithuanian Division of the All-Union Society of Philatelists. Founded in 1967, the division had about 6,500 members in 1984; it has 35 subdivisions and clubs. The society gives aid to stamp collectors, organizes exhibitions. Republic-level conferences were held in 1967, 1970, 1972, 1974, and 1979. The division is directed by its board whose chairman is Bronius Vaitkevičius.

Lithuanian Nature Conservation Society. Founded in 1960, the society had 385,000 members and about 3,200 group-members in 1984. There are 11 commissions, among them of landscape conservation, landscape architecture and plant protection, the increase and protection of wildlife, and conservation of geological sites and archaeological monuments. The society organizes scientific and practical conferences, seminars, and faculties of people's universities, concerns itself with the conservation of natural resources, works out programmes of new plantations of trees and shrubs, organizes contests by newspapers and magazines, and competitions among schools. The society publishes *Mūsų gamta* (Our Nature, since 1964), a monthly magazine; it has brought out the following publications: *Kol nevēlu...* (While Not Too Late, 1970), *Gamta ir Žmogus* (Nature and Man, 1972), the educational aid *Gamtos apsauga* (Nature Protection, 1976), and a collection of regulations, *Gamtos apsauga* (Nature Protection, 1976). Congresses were held in 1971, 1975, and 1980. The society is directed by a republic council whose chairman is Vytautas Lukaševičius (since 1982).

Lithuanian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Founded in 1956, the society (till 1958 the Lithuanian Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries), is a component part of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. In 1984 it had over 420 primary organizations. There are Lithuanian divisions of the USSR-Poland, USSR-Czechoslovakia, USSR-Hungary, USSR-German

Democratic Republic friendship societies; there are also the Lithuanian division of the USSR-Denmark Society, the Vilnius and Kapsukas divisions of the USSR-Finland Society, as well as a section of the Friends of India and the Lithuanian division of Soviet Esperantists. The society maintains ties with Soviet cultural centres and Houses of Culture abroad, coordinates the movement of twinned cities, organizes the USSR days abroad when the Lithuanian SSR represents our country, helps foreigners study Lithuania's history and its present-day life, acquaints Lithuania's population with life in other countries. The society issues an informational publication, *Lietuva šiandien* (Lithuania Today, since 1965; in Russian, English, and German, some issues also in Lithuanian, Polish, French, and Spanish). Republic-level conferences were held in 1959, 1966, 1973, and 1981. The society is directed by a board; the chairman of its presidium is Ramojus Petrauskas (since 1966).

Lithuanian Society of Gardeners. Founded in 1959, the society had, in 1984, 127,036 members, 1,013 associations, 77 divisions of floriculture and agriculture, as well as seven city and 33 raion councils. There are sections of horticulture, truck farming, gardening, floriculture, and apiculture. Over 12,300 ha of land has been assigned to members of the society for collective gardening. Members of the society are widely engaged in developing and propagating subsidiary farming. The society publishes a magazine, *Mūsų sodai* (Our Gardens, since 1959, with the State Agroindustrial Committee of the Lithuanian SSR (Agropromas), pamphlets and books on horticulture. Congresses were held in 1959, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1975, 1979, and 1983. The society is directed by a central board whose chairman is Vytautas Einoris (since 1983).

Lithuanian Society of the Blind. Founded in 1944, the society had 6,399 members in 1984; there were 118 primary organizations, 43 raion, five city, and

five inter-raion organizations. The society has two secondary schools, production combines in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, and Panevėžys, an experimental plant, a central republic-wide library with 140,000 units, five inter-raion Houses of Culture, a sound recording studio, a professional chamber choir, and a wind orchestra. The society publishes a magazine, *Mūsų žodis* (Our Word, since 1959; in Braille alphabet and in usual print). Congresses were held in 1947, 1951, 1955, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974, 1979, and 1984. The society is directed by a central board whose chairman is Mykolas Poznanskas (since 1963).

Red Cross Society of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1940, the society, a component part of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, had, in 1984, 1,545,000 members, 6,420 primary organizations, 11,180 sanitation inspectors, and 59,470 nurses. In Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, and Šiauliai squads of patronizing medical nurses are in operation. The society mobilizes donors, trains nurses, educates the population in first-aid techniques and in the ABC of hygiene and sanitation. Congresses were held in 1957, 1961, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1979, and 1981. The society is directed by a central committee whose chairman is Juozas Šapoka (since 1984).

Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments and for the Study of Local Lore of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1961, the society (till 1965, Society for the Study of Local Lore of the Lithuanian SSR) had 57,056 full members and 43,372 young members in 1984; there were eight city and 44 raion divisions. In 1967 the Fund for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments of the Lithuanian SSR was established. There are 16 commissions, among them of nature research, ethnography, history, language, folk music, and museum management, and 300 local-lore museums operating on a voluntary basis. The society organizes comprehensive and local expeditions, exhibitions,

competitions, and pre-views of monument conservation. It publishes the serial publications *Kraštotyra* (Study of Local Lore, since 1963) and *Mūsų kalba* (Our Language, since 1965); the society has published 13 monographs and four almanacs. City and raion divisions of the society publish bulletins, catalogues, and posters. Congresses were held in 1964, 1965, 1969, 1973, 1977, and 1981. The society is directed by a central board chaired by Leokadija Diržinskaitė (since 1977).

Society for Water Rescue in the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1970, the society had a membership of 484,160 in 1984; there were 4,312 primary, seven city, 44 raion, and seven urban district organizations, and 2,043 group-members. The society has an establishment (office) of technical inspection and republic-level courses; affiliated to raion, city, and primary organizations are sections for propaganda, teaching to swim, medical aid, and the inspection of water bodies and small boats; there are sections of young rescuers at general-education schools. The society publishes informational and educational literature. Congresses were held in 1970, 1974, and 1980. The society is directed by a central committee whose chairman is Aleksandras Jurjonis (since 1980).

Society of Amateur Car Drivers of the Lithuanian SSR "Lauda". Founded in 1974, the society had 101,340 members in 1984; there were 3,058 primary organizations, seven city and 44 raion councils. The society organizes seminars, conferences, sport competitions, publishes informational leaflets. There are two zonal schools for training amateur car drivers and for improving their skills, a car-servicing plant in Vilnius with 22 branches throughout the republic, and a club of old automobiles, Rieduva, in Kaunas. Congresses were held in 1974, 1978, and 1982. The society is directed by a republic council whose chairman is Algimantas Kurdzikauskas (since 1974).

Society of Hunters and Anglers of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1947,

the society (till 1960 the Lithuanian Hunters' Society) had 95,160 members (about 18,000 hunters and about 77,000 anglers) in 1984. The society rents state hunting and fishing grounds. It publishes a magazine, *Mūsų gamta* (Our Nature, since 1964, with other organizations), a popular series of books, *Medžiojamoji fauna* (Game Fauna, since 1979). Congresses were held in 1947, 1951, 1961, 1974, 1978, and 1984. The society is directed by a republic council whose chairman is Marijonas Juozapas Kiela (since 1974).

Society of Photographic Art of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1969, the society had 600 members and candidate members in 1984. It has branches in Kaunas, Klaipėda, Panevėžys, and Šiauliai and sections in raions. The society organizes exhibitions, trips, publishes illustrated books, catalogues, makes photos for advertising and interiors. Congresses were held in 1974 and 1980. The society is directed by a board whose chairman is Antanas Sutkus (1969—74 and again since 1980).

Society of the Deaf of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1944, the society had, in 1984, 3,365 members, 86 primary organizations (31 at enterprises, seven territorial ones, four school organizations, and 44 raion ones), and five inter-raion boards. The society has production combines in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Panevėžys, a building-maintenance establishment in Kaunas, five inter-raion Houses of Culture, and clubs in seven raions. Congresses were held in 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, and 1981. The society is directed by a central board whose chairman is Algirdas Jakaitis (since 1984).

Society of Voluntary Firemen of Lithuania. Founded in 1949, the society had about 237,500 members and 2,095 primary organizations in 1984. In 1984 the first congress was held. The society is directed by a council whose chairman is Vytautas Jonauskas (since 1984).

Tėviškė (Motherland) Society. Society of the Lithuanian SSR for Cultural

Relations with the Lithuanians Living Abroad. Founded in 1964, the society was known, till 1976, as the Committee of the Lithuanian SSR for Cultural Relations with the Fellow Countrymen. Among the society's members are public organizations, establishments, and creative unions, which are eager to maintain cultural relations with fellow countrymen. The society strengthens and widens cultural ties with the Lithuanians living abroad and their progressive organizations; it acquaints fellow countrymen with achievements of the Lithuanian people in culture, science, and the economy, with Soviet way of life and exposes anti-Soviet lies and rumours spread by individuals and reactionary organizations of Lithuanian emigres. It publishes a weekly newspaper, *Gimtasis kraštas* (Native Land, since 1967), collections of fiction, art, and publicistic writings and pamphlets. The society is directed by a council; the chairman of its presidium is Pranas Petronis (since 1976).

Theatrical Society of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1947, the society had 1,144 members in 1984. The society has local branches in all Lithuania's theatres and in the Television and Radio Committee of the Lithuanian SSR, in the Philharmonic Society of the Lithuanian SSR, and in the Scientific Methodical Centre. Active are sections of theatre scholars, veteran stage workers, producers, and reciters. There is a production combine in Vilnius. The society publishes a quaterly information bulletin, *Teatras* (Theatre, since 1964). Congresses were held in 1957, 1962, 1966, 1971, 1975, 1980, and 1984. The society is directed by a council whose chairman is Virgilijus Noreika (since 1974).

Voluntary Book-friends' Society of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1974, the society, a component part of the All-Union Voluntary Book-friends' Society, had 165,000 members, 3,667 primary organizations, 11 city and 43 raion organizations (1984). There are 105 book-friends' clubs and 876 sections of

young book-friends. The society organizes readers' conferences, discussions on forthcoming publications, evening literary soirees, book exhibitions, establishes people's book-shops and kiosks. It publishes an information bulletin, *Naujos knygos* (New Books, since 1959, with the State Committee of the Lithuanian SSR on Publishing, Printing, and the Book Trade). Congresses were held in 1975, 1979, and 1984. The society is directed by a board (chairman Juozas Nekrošius, since 1974).

Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy. Founded in 1941, the society had about 1,502,000 members, 4,794 primary, 11 city, seven urban district, and 42 raion organizations in 1984. Members of the society successfully participate in All-Union and international competitions of technical sports. The society publishes an information bulletin, *Sparnai* (Wings, since 1968). Congresses were held in 1976 and 1983. The society is directed by a central committee (chairman Ginutis Taurinskas, since 1985).

Žinija (Knowledge) Society of the Lithuanian SSR. Founded in 1948, the society was known till 1963 as the Society of the Lithuanian SSR for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. A component part of the All-Union Znaniye Society, it had 49,000 members, 2,319 primary organizations, of which 14 operated in the capacity of raion organizations, 11 were city, 42 were raion, and seven were urban district organizations in 1984. The society has a planetarium in Vilnius and central lecture palaces in Vilnius and Kaunas. The society organizes lectures, cycles of lectures, days of science, topical sessions, and question-and-answer sessions; it gives practical aid to people's universities. The society publishes a magazine, *Mokslas ir gyvenimas* (Science and Life, since 1957). Congresses were held in 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1977, and 1982. The society is directed by a board whose chairman is Vytautas Statulevičius (since 1984).

RELIGION AND THE CHURCH

The main principles of freedom of conscience, i. e. the right of all citizens to profess or not to profess any religion and to conduct religious worship or atheistic propaganda, are determined by the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR. Incitement of hostility or hatred on religious grounds is prohibited.

Soviet laws and acts guarantee equal rights for religious congregations of all denominations and for believers of all faiths. The authorities do not interfere with worshipping, canonical and other internal matters of religious congregations.

Relations between the state and the church are regulated by the Commissioner on Religion for the Lithuanian SSR under the Council of Ministers of the USSR (in 1944—65, by the Commissioner for the Lithuanian SSR of the Council on Religious Cults under the Council of Ministers of the USSR and by the Commissioner for the Lithuanian SSR of the Council on the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church under the Council of Ministers of the USSR). Locally, all these questions are under the executive committees of respective soviets and, since 1965, their control commissions on the implementation of laws on religious cults.

In the Lithuanian SSR the church enjoys real possibilities for normal functioning, i. e. the satisfaction of the religious needs of believers. The "Regulations of Religious Associations", enacted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR on July 28, 1976, define procedures for translating the principles of freedom of conscience into reality. They set forth principles of organization of religious congregations, their rights and activity, and relations with the state. Believers, who are over the age of 18, have a right to form religious organizations (20 and more adherents make up a religious

congregation and those below 20 may form a religious group).

Since 1948, all prayer houses on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR and articles of cult have become the property of the state. By accords with local authorities these are secured to religious congregations and groups for their free use. In addition, religious communities have a right to acquire church inventory, articles of cult, and means of transportation and to rent, construct, and buy buildings. For the needs of believers, religious administrative centres produce and sell cult articles, publish religious literature.

Edifices of religious worship, church personnel, etc. are maintained from voluntary contributions of believers themselves. As a rule, these contributions are collected in prayer houses and are not taxed. Religious congregations, as all state, co-operative and other organizations, are liable to pay instalments on insurance of the church property and land tax for the churchyard; both payments are obligatory.

At present, the majority of the population of the Lithuanian SSR are non-believers. The majority of the believers are Roman Catholic (mostly Lithuanians and Poles). Other religious cults include the Old Believers (Old Faith, Russians), the Russian Orthodox Church (Russians, Byelorussians, Ukrainians), the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Lithuanians, Latvians, Germans), the Evangelical Reformed Church (Lithuanians, Latvians), the Evangelical Christians-Baptists (Lithuanians, Latvians, Russians, Ukrainians, and Byelorussians), the Jewish Believers (Jews), the Karaite Church (one congregation, in Trakai; Karaites), and three Muslim communities (in Raižiai, Nemežis, and the village of Keturiasdešimt Totorių; Tatars). In 1979, a new religious community, the Christians of Evangelical Faith in the Spirit of Apostles, a variety of the Pentecostals, was registered in Salčininkai.

Roman Catholic Church. In the Lithuanian SSR there are 630 Roman

Catholic congregations (parishes), 49 deaneries, two archdioceses (in Kaunas and Vilnius), four dioceses, or bishoprics (in Kaišiadorys, Panevėžys, Telšiai, and Vilkaviškis). All the dioceses of the Roman Catholic Church function as independent religious centres. Matters of local importance are settled by the Conference of Lithuanian Bishops (1965—81, by the Collegium of the Ordinaries of Lithuanian Dioceses); the conference also officially represents Lithuanian Catholics. In 1984, councils of priests (Lithuanian *kunigų taryba*) were established at the archdioceses and dioceses; these councils function as advisory bodies of religious centres.

After the Twenty First (Second Vatican) Ecumenical Council, the Collegium of the Ordinaries of the Dioceses of Lithuania initiated a liturgical reform aimed at enhancing the influence of the church on the believers. As a result, the main Catholic rituals of baptism, marriage, and burial have been partially reformed, and a new attitude towards fasting and mixed marriages has been worked out. Since 1967 during sacramental rituals and funeral services and since 1977 during Mass services the Lithuanian language has been used instead of Latin; since 1983 the vernacular has been used for all liturgy of word. Since 1965 the Liturgical Commission of Lithuania's Dioceses has been preparing the translation of liturgical books into Lithuanian and other religious publications. In fulfilling the orders of the Catholic Church the printing offices of the Lithuanian SSR have printed *Roman Catholic Ritual Book for Lithuania's Dioceses* (1966), *Decisions of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council* (1968), *The Bible. New Testament* (1972), *The Bible. Book of Psalms* (1973), *The Catechism* (1980). In 1982, three books of the Roman Missal were brought out in Lithuanian; liturgical prayer books and Catholic calendars-reference books are also published.

Rightly interpreting and observing laws on religious cults, the overwhelm-

ing majority of the clergy and laity are loyal to the socialist system, take part in the peace movement, are active in the Lithuanian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Representatives of the Roman Catholic Church of Lithuania participated in the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council (1962—65), in the World Inter-religious Peace Conference (1977) and in the World Conference of Religious Leaders in Moscow (1982). They participate in the World Synod of Bishops and in the Berlin Conferences of Catholics of Europe. Catholic priests maintain contacts with their counterparts in other countries. They often visit the Vatican. In 1983, the bishops of Lithuania made a group visit (*ad limina Apostolorum*) to the Curia of Rome to report on the state of affairs in their dioceses.

Russian Orthodox Church. There are 41 congregations governed by the archdiocese of Vilnius and of Lithuania; the archdiocese is subject to the jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate, which directly provides the clergy and believers with literature. The clergymen and theologians are prepared by theological institutions in Moscow and Leningrad. Politically, the clergy of the Russian Orthodox Church is loyal to the socialist system; it upholds the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet state, participates in the activities of the Society of the Lithuanian SSR for Friendship with Foreign Countries and is active in the struggle for peace.

Old Believers (The Old Faith). There are 52 religious congregations headed by the Supreme Pomorskii Old Faith Council; there is a spiritual commission subject to the council. The supreme council and the spiritual commission are elected by the Sobor (the latest was in 1974). The Old Believers of Lithuania belong to the Bezpopovtsy Concord, i. e., they do not have the hierarchy of priests. After the lifting, in 1972, of the anathema, imposed on the rituals of the Old Believers by the Pomestnyi Sobor in 1666—67, the Old Believers



The Mass celebrated in Panevėžys Cathedral (1985)



Consecration of new priests (Kaunas, 1985)



Lithuanian Bishops with Pope John Paul II (Vatican, 1983)

of Lithuania embarked on a road of rapprochement with the Russian Orthodox Church. In cooperation with the Riga (Grebenshchikovskii) and Moscow (Preobrazhenskii and Pomorskii) Old Believers communities, it publishes religious literature and church calendars. Representatives of the Pomorskii community participated in the World Inter-religious Peace Conference (1977) and the World Conference of Religious Leaders (1982) in Moscow.

Evangelical Lutheran Church. There are 25 congregations (parishes) governed by the Consistory in Tauragė. The chairman and members of the Consistory are elected by the Synod; during the postwar years four synods were held (in 1955, 1970, 1976, and 1983). In 1976, the chairman of the Consistory was ordained as a Bishop (he had been a Senior). The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lithuania is a member of the Lutheran World Federation from 1968. Lithuanian prayer books and calendars are published by the Consistory. The representative of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lithuania participated in the World Inter-religious Peace Conference in 1977; in the World Conference of Religious Leaders in 1982 in Moscow, in the Sixth and Seventh Congresses of the Lutheran World Federation in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, in 1977 and in Budapest, Hungary, in 1984; in the Conference of European Lutherans in Tallinn in 1982 and in the Conference of European Churches in Italy in 1983.

Evangelical Reformed Church. There are congregations (parishes) in Biržai, Nemunėlio Radviliškis, Papilys, Salamiestis, and Švobiškis governed by the Consistory from Biržai. The Consistory is elected by the session of representatives of the five congregations. In the postwar years such sessions were held in 1957 and 1982. The believers of the Evangelical Reformed Church use the religious literature published by the Lutherans.

Evangelical Christians-Baptists There are congregations in Biržai,

Ylakai, Klaipėda, and Vilnius. In 1984, the Presbyter of the Vilnius Congregation was elected the Senior Presbyter of Lithuania's Evangelical Christians-Baptists by the conference of the representatives of the four congregations. The community of the Baptists of Lithuania belong to the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians-Baptists and participate in its congresses. They use religious literature published in Latvian, Byelorussian, Russian and Ukrainian by the All-Union Council. Clergymen are trained in the Bible Courses which have been functioning in Moscow since 1968.

Jewish Believers. There is no single religious centre. Synagogues are functioning in Kaunas and Vilnius. Literature published by the Moscow Synagogue is used.

Historical background. As early as the Neolithic period (the third to the second millenia B. C.), primitive religious cults such as totemism, fetishism, and magic, were observed in rudimentary form by the populace living within the borders of the present-day Lithuanian SSR. In the Late Neolithic Period the cult of nature, i. e. worshipping of the Sun, the Moon, the Stars and the Thunder, was formed. At the same time the cult of trees, animals, and the earth was also widespread. Archaeological finds attest to a developed cult of ancestors.

Religious faiths of ancient Lithuanians were polytheistic (pagan). In the period of collapse of the primitive communal system and the emergence of class relations (the first millenium A. D.), the pantheon of Lithuanian pagan gods, according to the Soviet scientist V. Toporov, included the Supreme God, Antdievis (Nenadievas, Andievis); personification of his will, Perkūnas (Thunderer, or Thor); the sky smith Televelis, Perkūnas' servant; the Sun, the Moon, Žvėrynė (The Evening Star), astral divinities; and Medeina, deity of forests. In the written sources of the 16th and 17th centuries Gabija, Žemyna, and Laimė, who are respectiv-

ely goddesses of fire, earth, and happiness, are most frequently mentioned. During the formative years of the Lithuanian feudal state, traces of monotheism appeared in the pagan religion.

By the end of the 12th century Christianity began to penetrate Lithuania. In 1251, Grand Duke of Lithuania Mindaugas adopted Catholicism, which was a politically motivated decision, but soon he reverted again to paganism. This period saw the building of the first Christian churches; monks, including Franciscans and Dominicans, settled on estates of the nobility.

By the end of the 12th century a considerable number of Lithuanian princes and noblemen adopted Greek Orthodoxy. In 1300 the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate, with the seat in Naugardukas (Novogrudok, now in the Byelorussian SSR), was founded in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. But the Greek Orthodox Church failed to gain ground: most Lithuanians continued as pagans.

Technically, Catholicism was introduced in Aukštaitija in 1387 and in Žemaitija in 1413. This development was brought about by political reasons: the feudal Lithuanian state strove to contain the aggression of the German orders by seeking an alliance with Catholic Poland. In addition, Christianity, which had already adjusted to feudalism, was better suited to the interests of the ruling classes than paganism.

After the introduction of Catholicism as the state religion, Lithuania and Poland formed a united ecclesiastical province of the Curia of Rome. Priests and feudal lords enforced Catholicism on the Lithuanians. For many years they would not accept the new religion because it paved the way for the strengthening of feudal bondage; besides, it was spread mostly in Polish. This explains why, as late as the 18th century, paganism and traditional faiths still persisted in villages among the Lithuanians, who were persecuted for this by the Catholic Church.

In the period between the 14th and the 16th centuries fraternities of monks, among them Franciscans, Dominicans, Benedictines, Augustinians, Basilians, Bernardines, Carmelites, and Jesuits, were founded in Lithuania; they furthered the expansion of Catholicism by building churches and monasteries. The Catholic Church became a powerful landowner: early in the 16th century, about a quarter of all lands of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was in its hands. The priests, being feudal exploiters themselves, defended the interests of the feudal lords; besides, the priests were instrumental in polonizing the Lithuanian population.

In the 16th century Lithuania was engulfed by the Reformation directed against Catholicism. Numerous Protestant societies came into being with noblemen, feudal lords, and burghers as their members. Reformists, like Catholics, were in favour of serfdom; therefore the feudal lords saw no danger in spreading it. Yet, when a radical wing of the Calvinists — Antitrinitarians and Arians — expressed their opposition to serfdom and inequality along property lines, many noblemen sided with Catholics; the son of Radvila the Black, a prominent figure in the Reformation movement, even became a cardinal of the Catholic Church. In the late 17th century the Counter-Reformation won the battle. Incited by the Jesuits, fanatical Catholics engaged in the destruction of Protestant prayer houses, burnt Protestant books; adherents of the Reformation were persecuted and many of them fled the country.

In 1596 the Brest Accord was concluded between the Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church. As a result, the Eastern Orthodox Church in Byelorussia and the Ukraine, then under the Rzeczpospolita, was subordinated to the Pope of Rome and accepted Catholic dogmas. Thus the Church of the Unitarians emerged. Some priests and believers of the Eastern Orthodox Church did not recognize the union, for which they were persecuted. Catholicism was

enforced on them, the indigenous population of Byelorussia and the Ukraine was being polonized. With the help of the accord, the Curia of Rome strove to enhance its influence in the lands inhabited by the Ukrainians and Byelorussians. Yet the popular resistance frustrated these designs of the popes. In the long run the dissatisfaction with the accord turned into the national liberation movement of the Ukrainians and Byelorussians.

In the late 17th century, in the wake of the Great Schism, when the Old Believers were persecuted, some of them settled in Lithuania. From 1795 to 1915 in Lithuania, then part of the Russian Empire, Russian Orthodoxy was state religion, the other denominations were discriminated. From 1812 the Russian Orthodox Church of Lithuania (roughly half a million adherents in the Vilnius, Kaunas, and Suvalkai *guberniyas*) formed a diocese under the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Moscow and All Russia. The turn of the 20th century saw the revival of Protestantism, and Baptists, Adventists, and Methodists also appeared.

From the 14th century societies of Religious Jews existed in Lithuania; they had their own prayer houses (mostly in towns) and priests (rabbis and others). In the 18th through the 19th centuries the followers of Judaism had the chief rabbi, or gaon, in Vilnius. Late in the 19th century there were 217,000 religious Jews, 60 synagogues, and 223 other prayer houses in Kaunas Guberniya alone. In Vilnius Guberniya there were 204,000 followers of Judaism. During the Nazi occupation the majority of Lithuania's Jewry, including those who professed Judaism, were exterminated by German fascists.

All the religions of Lithuania, notwithstanding their legal status and influence, backed to a degree the policy of tsarism, justified the exploitation of the working people, hampered their international cooperation and the development of the revolutionary workers' struggle. With the aim of breaking the

first strike in Lithuania, the Catholic and Russian Orthodox priests were invited to the site of the strike in Dūkštas, where the workers were building the St. Petersburg-Warsaw railway. The rabbis of Lithuania were among the first in Europe to embrace the ideas of Zionism, encouraged the setting up of Zionist organizations. During the Revolution of 1905—07 employers would not hire workers without written references from their priests.

By the Decree of March 31, 1919, enacted by the Soviet authorities, the church was separated from the state. After the suppression of the Soviets the church again continued as a political lever of the bourgeoisie. In 1926, Pope Pius XIX created the Lithuanian Church Province without the Vilnius diocese, which, by the concordat of 1925 with Poland, had been placed under the jurisdiction of the Polish Church Province (de jure this decision has not yet been revoked). With the signing of the concordat in 1927 between the bourgeois government of Lithuania and the Vatican, the privileged position of the Catholic Church in Lithuania was legitimized (the state treasury allocated vast sums of money for the church; all civil acts of birth and marriage, with the exception of the Klaipėda territory, were registered by the church; lessons on religion in schools were mandatory). As a state institution, the Catholic Church controlled public and spiritual life through its organizations and had influence with the courts, army, and press. Catholic clergy carried out antipopular policy, greatly contributed to the consolidation of the fascist regime in Lithuania, and persecuted participants in the revolutionary movement.

In 1939, 17,600 ha of land were in the possession of the church; 1,500 ha were owned by the monasteries. In addition to the 690 Roman Catholic parishes and 103 monasteries and convents, there were the following number of congregations belonging to other religious faiths: 79 of the Russian Orthodox

Church, 64 of the Old Believers, 87 of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, 12 of the Evangelical Reformed Church, 521 of the Religious Jews, seven of the Muslims, and three of the Karaites. All these religions, despite the friction with the state-backed Catholic Church, supported the bourgeois system, contributed to the alienation of the peoples along national lines, strove to distract the working people from the revolutionary movement.

In August 1940 the church was again separated from the state and the school from the church. All the privileges of the church were cancelled; state registration of civil acts was introduced; the concordat with the Vatican was discontinued. The hierarchy of the Catholic Church resorted to double tactics in dealing with the Soviet authorities: ostensibly loyal to the socialist system, the clergy, in practice hand in hand with other counterrevolutionary forces, engaged in actions against the socialist road of development, which had been chosen by the Lithuanian people.

During the years of Nazi occupation a considerable number of church dignitaries, including archbishops Juozapas Skvireckas and Mečislovas Reinys, Bishop Vincentas Brizgys, and Prelate Kazimieras Šiaulys, collaborated with fascists, appealed to the population of Lithuania to take part in the crusade against Bolshevism; they would not condemn the massacres of innocent people, incited hatred towards Russians and other Soviet peoples. This policy was contrary to the patriotic attitude of the majority of the believers. Individual clergymen would not obey the church leaders, made antifascist statements, rescued Soviet people from death.

After World War II the reactionary part of the clergy gave assistance to the nationalist underground. Most of the priests, however, accepted the new social, political, and ideological realities. The Catholic monasteries disintegrated and were closed, since, in 1948,

many monks settled as priests in parishes, almost all the monks from Vilnius went to Poland, and a considerable number of monks began to work in the national economy.

As a result of the struggle of the Communist Party of Lithuania for peace, the radical socio-economic changes, and the development of science, culture, and education in Soviet Lithuania, the prerequisite conditions for the estrangement of the people from religion and the church have been created. Secularization and atheization have become increasingly stronger. This process is a social law, activated by the building of socialist society which realises social, economic, and cultural ideals of communism.

HONORARY TITLES AND PRIZES

All-Union (USSR) and republic (Lithuanian SSR) honorary titles are conferred on citizens of the Lithuanian SSR or individuals of Lithuanian descent in recognition of their merits in public activity, for feats of arms, and for outstanding achievements in work, science, and culture. All-Union honorary titles include Hero of the Soviet Union, the highest award in the Soviet Union for feats of arms, Hero of Socialist Labour, the highest honorary title in the Soviet Union for public services and achievements in work, People's Artist of the USSR, People's Architect of the USSR, People's Artist of the USSR (fine arts), People's Doctor of the USSR, People's Teacher of the USSR, People's Pilot of the USSR, and People's Navigator of the USSR.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR confers the following honorary titles: People's Artist of the Lithuanian SSR, People's Architect of the Lithuanian SSR, People's Artist of the Lithuanian SSR (fine arts), People's Doctor of the Lithuanian SSR, People's Poet of the Lithuanian SSR, People's Writer of the Lithuanian SSR, and the title of

Honoured Worker attesting to recognition of occupational qualifications of individuals or their outstanding services in certain fields. The list of these titles, year of their foundation, and the number of holders are given in the table below.

Prizes for achievements in science and engineering and for outstanding literary, artistic, and architectural works include all-Union (USSR) and republic (Lithuanian SSR) state prizes given to individuals and groups. There are also prizes awarded by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and branch academies, by some ministries and public organizations, and by industrial enterprises and collective farms. In addition to a material award, a diploma and a medal are presented to prize-winners. Among the most important

prizes are the Lenin Prize, the State Prize of the USSR (both awarded by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR), the Prize of the Council of Ministers of the USSR (awarded by the Council of Ministers of the USSR), the State Prize of the Lithuanian SSR (awarded by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR), the Prize of the Lenin Communist Youth League (awarded by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Youth League), the Prize of the Lenin Communist Youth League of Lithuania (awarded by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of Lithuania). The list of holders of honorary titles and recipients of prizes are given in the tables.

Honorary titles conferred by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR

	Estab- lished	Number of hol- ders (as of Jan. 1, 1984)
People's Artist of the Lithuanian SSR (performing arts)	1941	93
People's Artist of the Lithuanian SSR (fine arts)	1954	34
People's Poet of the Lithuanian SSR	1954	6
People's Writer of the Lithuanian SSR	1957	10
People's Doctor of the Lithuanian SSR	1978	4
People's Architect of the Lithuanian SSR	1980	3
People's Teacher of the Lithuanian SSR	1984	1
Honoured Artist of the Lithuanian SSR (performing arts)	1941	425
Honoured Scientist of the Lithuanian SSR	1941	164
Honoured Teacher of the Lithuanian SSR	1941	1,253
Honoured Art Worker of the Lithuanian SSR	1941	294
Honoured Worker of the Lithuanian SSR in Science and Engineering	1941	22
Honoured Doctor of the Lithuanian SSR	1943	263
Honoured Animal Husbandry Expert of the Lithuanian SSR	1949	68
Honoured Veterinary Doctor of the Lithuanian SSR	1949	41
Honoured Agronomist of the Lithuanian SSR	1954	167
Honoured Master of the Lithuanian SSR in Vocational and Technical Training	1956	40
Honoured Teacher of the Lithuanian SSR in Vocational and Technical Training	1956	40
Honoured Cultural Worker of the Lithuanian SSR	1957	307
Honoured Builder of the Lithuanian SSR	1960	399
Honoured Inventor of the Lithuanian SSR	1960	26
Honoured Economic Rationalizer of the Lithuanian SSR	1960	139
Honoured Worker of Culture and Education of the Lithuanian SSR	1960	401
Honoured Agricultural Worker of the Lithuanian SSR	1962	557

Honoured Engineer of the Lithuanian SSR	1962	624
Honoured Worker of Physical Education and Sports of the Lithuanian SSR	1962	54
Honoured Economist of the Lithuanian SSR	1964	194
Honoured Forestry Expert of the Lithuanian SSR	1964	58
Honoured Industrial Worker of the Lithuanian SSR	1964	299
Honoured Worker of Public Health of the Lithuanian SSR	1964	148
Honoured Trade Worker of the Lithuanian SSR	1965	97
Honoured Jurist of the Lithuanian SSR	1965	132
Honoured Transport Worker of the Lithuanian SSR	1965	98
Honoured Land Improvement Worker of the Lithuanian SSR	1965	86
Honoured Journalist of the Lithuanian SSR	1966	192
Honoured Worker of the Lithuanian SSR in Consumer Service	1966	40
Honoured Communications Worker of the Lithuanian SSR	1967	18
Honoured Architect of the Lithuanian SSR	1969	46
Honoured Worker of the Lithuanian SSR in Geology	1969	13
Honoured Company of the Lithuanian SSR	1973	22
Honoured Worker of the Lithuanian SSR in Nature Conservation	1973	11
Honoured Lecturer of the Lithuanian SSR	1975	175
Honoured Worker of the Lithuanian SSR in the Public Utilities System	1975	32
Honoured Young Workers Instructor of the Lithuanian SSR	1976	22
Honoured Agricultural Engineer of the Lithuanian SSR	1977	26
Honoured Agricultural Machine Operator of the Lithuanian SSR	1977	25
Honoured Fish Breeder of the Lithuanian SSR	1978	4
Honoured Pharmacist of the Lithuanian SSR	1978	15
Honoured Fisherman of the Lithuanian SSR	1979	8
Honoured Cattle Breeder of the Lithuanian SSR	1981	16
Honoured Worker of Social Welfare of the Lithuanian SSR	1981	9

HEROES OF THE SOVIET UNION

Aleksonis Juozas, 1958*
 Apyvala Stanislovas, 1945
 Bernotėnas Vaclovas**, 1944
 Blaževičius Jonas, 1945*
 Borisa Hubertas, 1958*
 Čindelis Berelis, 1945*
 Čeponis Alfonsas, 1958*
 Fedotov Vasilii, 1945*
 Gėgžnas Boleslovas**, 1945
 Jacenevičius Viktoras, 1944*
 Lysenko Fedor, 1945*
 Melnikaitė Marija, 1944*
 Šeinauskas Stasys, 1945*
 Terentyev Grigorii, 1945*
 Urbanavičius Bronius, 1945

Ušpolis Grigorijus, 1945
 Vaupšas Stanislovas**, 1944
 Vitas-Valūnas Juozas, 1965*
 Zacepilov Fedor, 1945

HEROES OF SOCIALIST LABOUR

Abraitis Julijonas, 1971
 Adomavičius Vincas**, 1958
 Ajauskaitė Valerija, 1973
 Andrašiūnas Alfonsas, 1958
 Anisimov Vadim, 1976
 Averlingienė Antanina**, 1960
 Bagdonaitė-Shekshtelo Ona, 1960
 Bagdonas Bronius, 1965
 Baltrušaitis Albinas, 1966
 Baltrušaitis Vytautas, 1965
 Bartkus Stasys, 1984
 Barusevičius Juozas, 1963
 Bazaras Kazimieras, 1971
 Bengardavičius Vladas**, 1958

* Awarded posthumously
 ** Dead

Brukas Jonas**, 1966
 Bublys Antanas, 1971
 Bučinskas Petras, 1965
 Bundzienė Genovaitė, 1958
 Burlakova-Dorofeyeva Fevroniya, 1971
 Čepėnienė Stanislava**, 1971
 Čeponkus Antanas**, 1971
 Čepulionis Adolfas, 1972
 Četkauskaitė Pranciška, 1968
 Čypas Vytautas, 1971
 Dobrovolskis Pranciškus, 1958
 Dokšas Zigmantas, 1982
 Dolgopolova Lyubov, 1966
 Domkienė Janina, 1971
 Dostovalov Vladimir, 1971
 Dovydaitis Juozas, 1971
 Dubauskas Vitoldas**, 1966
 Dubinecienė Aldona, 1971
 Dubovskii Yakov, 1966
 Gabalis Antanas, 1960
 Galinienė Genė, 1966
 Galvelienė Zofija, 1966
 Gorbatenko Fedor**, 1973
 Geležauskas Vytautas, 1965
 Gilevskaya Mariya, 1971
 Glikas Kostas, 1958
 Gvazdžiauskas Kostas, 1971
 Jadenkus Jonas**, 1966
 Jakštas Alfonsas**, 1966
 Jakubonienė Michalina, 1966
 Januškienė Agota**, 1966
 Jasas Juozas, 1966
 Jašinskas Petras, 1978
 Jodinskas Jonas**, 1949
 Jonaitis Zigmantas, 1984
 Kalinauskas Stanislavas**, 1966
 Kareiva Feliksas, 1958
 Katinaitis Antanas**, 1966
 Kazėnienė Stasė, 1971
 Kirilevičius Juozas, 1966
 Kyzelienė Gražina, 1965
 Kocheriagina Anna, 1958
 Kondrotas Juozas, 1971
 Krasauskas Benadas, 1966
 Kubilius Jonas, 1969
 Kudrickaitė-Naureckienė
 Gaudencija, 1965
 Kuodienė Stasė, 1973
 Kuzminas Vladas**, 1959
 Labutis Juozas, 1971
 Lašukas Aleksandras **, 1971
 Launikonienė Rožė, 1958
 Lekavičius Juozas, 1949
 Leskauskas Jonas**, 1965
 Lešinskienė Janina, 1976
 Levickas Česlovas, 1960
 Liaudis Kazimieras, 1976
 Lukošius Pranas**, 1965
 Macevičius Kazys**, 1958
 Mackevičius Antanas**, 1958
 Mackevičius Juozas**, 1958
 Mačikūnas Mykolas, 1966
 Mačiukynas Vytautas, 1960
 Maižrimas Stasys**, 1958
 Malinauskas Algirdas, 1973
 Markelis Leonas**, 1969
 Markevičienė Elena, 1977
 Maskoliūnas Povilas, 1965
 Matulis Juozas, 1965
 Meilus Albertas, 1981
 Mikhasko Vasillii, 1963
 Mieželaitis Eduardas, 1974
 Miežlaiškis Juozas, 1958
 Mikalauskaitė-Dobrovolskienė
 Elvyra, 1958
 Miklušis Antanas, 1949
 Mikštienė Valerija, 1966
 Milaševičius Povilas**, 1966
 Mildažienė Venera, 1965
 Milto Boleslovas, 1971
 Mineikienė Stasė, 1966
 Mishatkin Pavel**, 1965
 Mitka Vladas, 1973
 Motiejūnienė Zuzana, 1960
 Najulis Kostas**, 1966
 Narbuntienė Valerija, 1983
 Naujokaitis Vitas, 1960
 Noreika Jonas, 1971
 Noreika Pranas, 1966
 Pacevičius Feliksas, 1958
 Paleckis Justas**, 1969
 Pašvenskas Albinas, 1971
 Petrauskas Kazimieras, 1971
 Plėškienė Marijona, 1958
 Plioplys Albinas**, 1971
 Popov Artemii, 1974
 Požela Juras, 1985
 Prunskus Kostas**, 1950
 Puišienė Antanina, 1976
 Pūkas Vytautas, 1974
 Pušinskaitė Stefanija, 1966
 Pužaitis Vaclovas, 1966
 Rakauskas Kazimieras, 1976
 Ratkus Ignas, 1966
 Raupys Povilas, 1973
 Rimeikienė Zosė, 1971

Rimkevičius Kazimieras, 1974
Rušenienė Emilija, 1971
Saukalienė Barbora, 1958
Saulevičius Antanas, 1971
Savelyev Pavel, 1971
Sikorskis Juozas, 1966
Selenienė Eleonora, 1976
Sinkevičius Antanas, 1976
Sipovičius Francas, 1958
Smalakys Antanas, 1971
Snieckus Antanas**, 1973
Songaila Viktoras, 1966
Spurga Valentinas, 1968
Stakvilevičius Algirdas, 1971
Stančikas Antanas**, 1965
Stanžienė Ona, 1960
Stelmokienė Lidija, 1960
Svilainis Pranas, 1971
Šereiva Kazimieras**, 1966
Šileikis Petras, 1974
Šimukauskas Antanas, 1965
Šlevinskienė Bronė, 1978
Šumauskas Motiejus**, 1975
Tamkevičius Albertas, 1966
Tamulis Alfonsas, 1973
Urbonavičius Mecys, 1966
Urbonavičius Stepas, 1971
Vaičiulis Vytautas, 1973
Vaitiekūnas Pranas**, 1950
Valtauris Andrius, 1976
Varnienė Jadvyga, 1966
Visockis Eugenijus, 1981
Višinskas Romualdas, 1971
Višinskis Zigmās, 1958
Vitkauskaitė-Šeštakauskienė
Stanislava, 1960
Vitkienė Stasė, 1950
Vyšniauskienė Genovaitė**, 1958
Vosylienė Magdė**, 1958
Yevgenyev Sergei, 1960
Žardeckaitė Kristina, 1966
Žėčius Leonardas, 1958
Žemaitaitis Petras, 1965
Zmiejauskas Pranas**, 1949

PEOPLE'S ARCHITECT OF THE USSR

Čekanauskas Vytautas, 1975

PEOPLE'S ARTISTS OF THE USSR (performing arts)

Adomaitis Regimantas, 1985
Ambrazaitytė Nijolė, 1977
Balsys Eduardas**, 1980
Banionis Donatas, 1974

Dauguvietis Borisas**, 1948
Dvarionas Balys**, 1954
Kaniava Edvardas, 1979
Lingys Juozas**, 1970
Miltinis Juozas, 1973
Noreika Virgilijus, 1970
Petrauskas Kipras**, 1950
Sabaliauskaitė Genovaitė, 1957
Siparis Juozas, 1954
Sondeckis Saulius, 1980
Stasiūnas Jonas, 1964
Švedas Jonas**, 1954
Vancevičius Henrikas, 1978

PEOPLE'S ARTISTS OF THE USSR (fine arts)

Gudaitis Antanas, 1985
Jurkūnas Vytautas, 1963
Kuzminskis Jonas, 1965
Mikėnas Juozas**, 1961
Morkūnas Kazys, 1985
Žmuidzinavičius Antanas**, 1957

PEOPLE'S DOCTOR OF THE USSR

Rekumienė Marija, 1979

PEOPLE'S TEACHER OF THE USSR

Vingrienė Eugenija, 1979

PEOPLE'S ARCHITECTS OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR

Brėdikis Vytautas, 1948
Chlomauskas Eduardas, 1984
Nasvytis Algimantas, 1982
Nasvytis Vytautas, 1982
Šešelgis Kazys, 1982

PEOPLE'S ARTISTS OF THE LITHUA- NIAN SSR (performing arts)

Adamkevičius Valentinas, 1975
Adomaitis Regimantas, 1979
Airapetyants Grigorii, 1978
Aleksa Jonas, 1978
Ambrazaitytė Nijolė, 1975
Apanavičiūtė Gražina, 1980
Aškelovičiūtė-Razminienė
Leokadija, 1980
Babkauskas Bronius**, 1965
Balsys Eduardas**, 1965

Banionis Donatas, 1973
 Banyšs Henrikas, 1965
 Barauskas Boleslovas, 1979
 Bartusevičius Vladas**, 1974
 Bindokaitė-Kernauskienė Elena, 1956
 Blėdis Vaclovas, 1974
 Budraitis Juozas, 1982
 Budriūnas Antanas, 1962
 Čiudakova Elena**, 1964
 Daunoras Vaclovas, 1971
 Dautartas Jonas**, 1957
 Digrys Leopoldas, 1983
 Domarkas Juozapas, 1974
 Galkauskas Konstantinas, 1955
 Geniušas Rimas, 1964
 Giedrys Marijonas, 1983
 Gineika Alfonsas, 1965
 Golovchiner Viktor, 1959
 Grybauskas Juozas, 1964
 Gričius Jonas, 1978
 Grincevičiūtė Beatrice, 1971
 Grivickas Vytautas, 1964
 Gustaitis Juozas, 1959
 Gustauskas Kazys, 1959
 Inozemisev Artem, 1979
 Jackevičiūtė Galina, 1959
 Jukna Stepas, 1970
 Juozapaitytė Marija, 1953
 Juzeliūnas Julius, 1966
 Kaniava Edvardas, 1974
 Karosas Juozas**, 1960
 Kaukaitė-Žebriūnienė Giedrė, 1983
 Kavaliauskas Jonas, 1976
 Kaveckas Konradas, 1960
 Kelbauskas Bronius, 1955
 Kholina Olga, 1956
 Kymantaitė-Banaitienė Kazimiera, 1954
 Klenickis Abelis, 1964
 Klova Vytautas, 1976
 Krasilnikov Boris**, 1964
 Kubertavičius Petras, 1959
 Kudžma Vytautas, 1983
 Kunavičius Henrikas, 1959
 Kupstaitė-Drobnienė, 1970
 Kurauskas Henrikas, 1979
 Laucius Juozas**, 1954
 Laurušas Vytautas, 1980
 Lingys Juozas**, 1960
 Livontas Aleksandras, 1970
 Marijošius Romanas**, 1964
 Masiulis Algimantas, 1981
 Miltinis Juozas, 1965
 Mironaitė-Baltušienė Monika, 1959
 Noreika Virgilijus, 1967
 Orlov Vasilii, 1954
 Paska Stasys**, 1970
 Paukštė Vytautas, 1982
 Paulauskas Eugenijus, 1974
 Petrauskas Kipras**, 1945
 Pinkauskaitė Potencija, 1956
 Potašinskas Chaimas, 1984
 Račiūnas Antanas, 1965
 Ramanauskas Jonas, 1963
 Ramanauskienė Jadvyga, 1977
 Rapalienė Stanislava, 1973
 Raudonikis Algimantas, 1984
 Rosenas Arnoldas, 1983
 Rudzinskas Juozas, 1954
 Sabaliauskaitė Genovaitė, 1957
 Saulevičiūtė Elena**, 1964
 Siparis Juozas, 1954
 Siparis Rimantas, 1964
 Sodeika Antanas, 1950
 Sondeckis Saulius, 1974
 Staliliūnaitė-Matulionienė Rūta, 1980
 Stasiūnas Jonas, 1957
 Staškevičiūtė Aleksandra**, 1954
 Sventickaitė Tamara, 1959
 Šilgalis Kostas, 1970
 Trusov Nikolai, 1976
 Vainiūnaitė-Kubertavičienė Antanina, 1956
 Vainiūnas Stasys**, 1959
 Vancevičius Henrikas, 1973
 Varnaitė-Eidukaitienė Regina, 1977
 Vosiūnaitė-Dauguvietienė Petronėlė, 1959
 Zdanavičiūtė Regina, 1985
 Žalakevičius Vytautas, 1981

PEOPLE'S ARTISTS OF THE

LITHUANIAN SSR (fine arts)

Aleksandravičius Petras**, 1956
 Antinis Robertas**, 1973
 Balčikonis Juozas, 1984
 Bogdanas Konstantinas, 1976
 Cvirkienė Marija, 1972
 Daukantas Feliksas, 1985
 Džiaukštas Silvestras, 1978
 Galaunė Povilas, 1970
 Gečas Vincentas, 1981
 Gudaitis Antanas, 1964
 Jankus Juozas, 1957
 Jokūbonis Gediminas, 1977
 Jurkūnas Vytautas, 1960

Karatajus Vladimiras, 1985
 Kėdainis Juozas, 1965
 Krasauskas Stasys**, 1977
 Kučas Antanas, 1969
 Kuzminskis Jonas, 1960
 Mackevičius Vytautas, 1963
 Mikėnas Jonas, 1969
 Mikėnas Juozas**, 1960
 Morkūnas Kazys, 1977
 Palaima Vytautas, 1954
 Petrulis Napoleonas**, 1965
 Rimša Petras**, 1951
 Savickas Augustinas, 1979
 Stoškus Algimantas, 1975
 Strolis Liudvikas, 1975
 Surkevičius Jonas, 1971
 Šileika Jonas, 1958
 Šimonis Kazys**, 1972
 Tarabildienė Domicėlė**, 1974
 Vaivada Petras, 1956
 Veiverytė-Liugailienė Sofija, 1976
 Vyšniauskas Bronius, 1973
 Žebenkienė Irena, 1979
 Žmuidzinavičius Antanas**, 1954

PEOPLE'S DOCTORS OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR

Baskakova Rimma, 1979
 Cucėnienė Adelė, 1978
 Matukonienė-Vitkauskaitė Laimutė, 1979
 Žygas Vytautas, 1978

PEOPLE'S POETS OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR

Gira Liudas**, 1945
 Krikščiūnas-Jovaras Jonas**, 1960
 Maldonis Alfonsas, 1984
 Marcinkevičius Justinas, 1978
 Mieželaitis Eduardas, 1974
 Nėris Salomėja**, 1954
 Tilvytis Teofilis**, 1954

PEOPLE'S TEACHER OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR

Mizeras Vytautas, 1984

PEOPLE'S WRITERS OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR

Bieliauskas Alfonsas, 1983
 Grušas Juozas, 1971

Gudaitis-Guzevičius Aleksandras**, 1968
 Baltušis-Juozenas Juozas, 1969
 Korsakas Kostas, 1979
 Mykolaitis-Putinas Vincas**, 1963
 Paukštelis Juozas**, 1974
 Simonaitytė Ieva**, 1967
 Sluckis Mykolas, 1984
 Venclova Antanas **, 1965
 Vienuolis-Žukauskas Antanas**, 1957

WINNERS OF THE LENIN PRIZE

1962 Eduardas Mieželaitis
 — for a cycle of poems *Žmogus* (Man)
 1963 Gediminas Jokūbonis
 — for the sculpture *Mother* in the village of Pirčiupiai, Varėna Raion
 1974 Vytautas Balčiūnas, Vytautas Brėdikis, Vytautas Čekanauskas, Algimantas Kleinotas, Vincentas Šileika, Gediminas Valiušis
 — for the architecture of the residential district of Lazdynai in Vilnius
 1976 Jonas Avyžius
 — for the novel *Sodybų tuštėjimo metas* (The Lost Home)
 1978 Juras Požela
 — for the participation in the experimental and theoretical research on the generation and amplification of microwave electromagnetic oscillations in semiconductors under impact ionization and for the development of a new class of semiconductor devices, avalanche drift diodes
 1982 Leonas Aranauskas
 — for the architecture of the Olympic Complex of sports facilities in Moscow

WINNERS OF THE STATE PRIZE* OF THE USSR

1946 Borisas Dauguvietis, Galina Jackevičiūtė, Alfonsas Radzevičius, Juozas Rudzinskas
 — for the production of Maxim Gorky's *The Enemies* at the Academic Drama Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR
 Juozas Mikėnas

* The certificates and badges of the Stalin Prize awarded before 1952 were replaced by certificates and badges of the State Prize of the USSR

- for the sculptural composition *Victory* in the city of Kaliningrad
Salomėja Nėris
- for the collection of verses *Mano kraštas* (My Land)
1948 Juozas Tallat-Kelpša
- for the cantata for two soloists, a choir, and a symphony orchestra
1949 Balys Dvarionas
- for the concerto for violin and orchestra
1950 Juozas Lingys, Pranas Stepulis, Jonas Švedas
- for the development and popularization of folk art
1951 Petras Aleksandravičius
- for the sculpture *Writer Žemaitė*
Stasys Vainiūnas
- for the rapsody for violin and orchestra
Jonas Dautartas, Juozas Grybauskas, Jadvyga Petraškevičiūtė, Kipras Petrauskas, Rimantas Siparis, Jonas Stasiūnas
- for the production of the opera *Boris Godunov* by Modest Mussorgsky at the Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR
Aleksandras Gudaitis-Guzevičius
- for the novel *Kalvio Ignoto teisybė* (Truth of the Blacksmith Ignotas)
Teofilis Tilvytis
- for the narrative poem *Usnynė* (The Land of Thisle)
1952 Antanas Venclova
- for the collection *Rinktinė* (Selected Works)
Juozas Grybauskas, Juozas Jankus, Jonas Kavaliauskas, Monika Mironaitė, Juozas Lysaris, Petras Zulonas
- for the production of Vsevolod Vishnevskii's *The Unforgettable 1919* at the Academic Drama Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR
Balys Dvarionas, Liudgirdas Maciulevičius, Viktoras Starošas
- for the film *Soviet Lithuania*
Juozas Rudzinskis
- for the achievements in theatrical art
1967 Donatas Banionis, Jonas Gričius, Vytautas Žalakevičius
- for the feature film *No One Wanted to Die*
1968 Birutė Kasperavičienė, Bronius Krūminis, Šmuelis Liubeckis, Vaclovas Zubrus
- for the architecture of the residential district of Žirmūnai in Vilnius
1969 Zigmąs Januškevičius
- for organizing the treatment of myocardial infarction and for devising new methods of treatment
1970 Vladas Bartusevičius, Juozas Lingys
- for the concert programmes *The Wind of Ages* and *The Festive Evenings* performed by the Lietuva State Academic People's Song and Dance Ensemble
Aldona Lukoševičiūtė, Alfredas Smailys
- for developing and introducing into medical practice the method of electric impulses for the treatment of heart diseases
1972 Vaclovas Kulikauskas
- for the discovery and research of the shadow effect in nuclear reactions in monocrystals
1973 Kazys Ambrozaitis, Viktoras Čepėnka, Albinas Kaminskis, Maušas Šneideris, Ivan Zhilevich
- for developing and putting into medical practice an electrical X-ray system
1975 Petras Aleksandravičius
- for achievements in obtaining high and stable crops of cereals
Kęstutis Baranauskas, Vytautas Bliūdžius, Kęstutis Dzidolikas, Arūnas Kairys, Moisei Kashepava, Leonas Lazėnas, Yurii Malkov, Tomas Petreikis, Sergei Podlazov, Jonas Sadauskas, Nerimantas Žutautas
- for creating and putting into production a complex of high-precision machinery for coordinate machining
Antanas Jasaitis
- for the experimental evidence of a new function of albumen (protein) as generators of electrical current
1976 Povilas Balzarevičius, Antanas Būdvytis, Algirdas Jonušas, Juozas Juškauskas, Leonas Kadžiulis, Algimantas Keburys, Jonas Lukoševičius, Vin-

cas Marazas, Pranas Meilus, Viktoras Petruševičius, Vitoldas Valušis

— for developing and putting into practice advanced technology of the cultivation of land and its intensive usage as cultural hayfields and pastures
Stasys Krasauskas

— for the engravings *Alive for Ever*

1977 Donatas Banionis

— for the feature film *The Escape of Mr. McKinly*

Stanislovas Venckus, Ieva Glinskienė
— for outstanding achievements in work

Algis Žiuraitis

— for the production of the ballet *Angara* at the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR

Juozas Kunevičius

— for the creation and putting into production of highly productive drain pipe-laying excavators and for introducing them into land-reclamation practice

1978 Povilas Baronas, Edvardas Matonis, Valerija Narbuntienė, Adolfas Tamulis

— for outstanding achievements in work

1979 Janina Labašauskienė

— for outstanding achievements in work

Vytautas Statulevičius

— for a series of works on asymptotic methods of the probability theory

1980 Adolfas Gustas, Alfonsas Jadzevičius

— for outstanding achievements in work

1981 Angelina Banytė, Sofija Veiverytė-Liugailienė, Natalija Daškova

— for the monumental fresco *Our Land* in the conference hall of the Institute of Agricultural Economics of the Lithuanian SSR

1982 Valerija Aksamitauskienė, Julius Dumblauskas

— for outstanding achievements in work

Eduardas Šimkus

— for the research and introducing into clinical practice of modern methods of diagnostics and original reconstructive organ-saving operations in cases

of congenital anomalies of kidneys and ureters

Henrikas Juškevičius

— for devising a complex of modern standard colour television equipment of the new — third — generation, for organizing its production on industrial basis, and for creating a technical base of multiprogramme broadcasting from the city of Moscow

1983 Janina Marozienė, Algimantas Nasvytis, Vytautas Nasvytis, Algirdas Vapšys

— for the architecture of the State Drama Theatre of the Lithuanian SSR
Juozas Kisielius

— for the part of Arturs in the TV film *The Long Road Across the Dunes*

Stanislava Kuklienė, Nadežda Palutinaitė, Stefanija Gulbinowicz, Vladas Sostakas

— for outstanding achievements in work and socialist emulation

1984 Algis Piskarskas

— for the research work "Effective light frequency conversion in crystals and the development of tunable lasers"
Algimantas Grigelis, Vytautas Juodkakis, Povilas Suveizdis, Aleksandras Šliaupa, Vytautas Vonsavičius

— for the integrated research into geology of the USSR Baltic area and for the compiling of its geological maps
Vytautas Bernatonis, Algirdas Griškevičius, Oleg Kilman, Antanas Martinėnas, Algirdas Sabaliauskas, Gintautas Švedas, Vladimir Petrov

— for the design and introduction of manipulator-equipped lines for automatized wasteless recycling of plastics

Ona Gečiauskienė, Vytautas Grigonis, Eduardas Kaminskas, Petras Kurtinaitis, Daugirdas Merkys, Algimantas Raudys, Veronika Razumova, Vilnis Sargelis, Valentinas Šertvytis

— for outstanding achievements in work and socialist emulation

RECIPIENTS OF THE ALL-UNION LENIN COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE PRIZE

1966 Vytautas Žalakevičius

— for the film *No One Wanted to Die*

- 1971 Vladislavas Kemeklis, Fabijonas Petrikatis, Aurius Sendžikas
— for scientific works on engineering
- 1972 Vilnius M. K. Čiurlionis Art School
— for aesthetic education of Pioneers and schoolchildren
- 1973 Vytautas Zdanavičius, Remigijus Jonušas, Albinas Palionis, Mečislovas Rondonas
— for research in the fluctuation of precision rotor systems and for devising measures to eliminate them
- 1975 Leonas Grinius
— for the research paper "Breathing chains and AT-phases of biological membranes as transformers of chemical energy into electrical energy"
- Yurii Yepishkin, Ivan Leonov, Česlovas Lukoševičius, Vytas Naikelis, Rimvydas Jasinevičius
— for achievements in science and engineering
- Marjan Golnii, Antanas Žemaitis, Alvydas Kazlauskas, Jonas Šutovas
— for outstanding achievements in work
- 1976 Genovaitė Aukštuolienė, Aldona Kavaliauskaitė, Zina Lukšienė, Mikhail Malin
— for outstanding achievements in work and socialist emulation
- 1977 Česlovas Mazūras
— for the architecture of a general-school building in Vilnius
- Jonas Aršauskas, Virginija Klusienė, Rimantas Martinkus, Janina Mackiewicz, Romualdas Paškauskas, Leonas Tamašauskas
— for outstanding achievements in work and socialist emulation
- 1978 Natalija Baranauskaitė, Kazimiera Kontrimienė, Povilas Mačiuitis, Vilija Paukštienė, Stasė Rukšenaite
— for outstanding achievements in work and socialist emulation
- Chamber Orchestra of the Philharmonic Society of the Lithuanian SSR.
— for professional mastery and outstanding work in aesthetic education of youth
- Raseiniai Secondary Rural Vocational-Technical School No 11
— for outstanding work in communist education and vocational training of the younger generation of the working class and the collective peasantry
- 1979 Danutė Aksimavičienė, Kęstutis Ašmonas, Vida Augytė, Algis Bedalis, Virginija Sukevičienė
— for outstanding work results and achievements in socialist emulation
- Vytautas Valionis
— for publicistic articles and essays
- Žiogelis, a children's choreographic group of the Palace of Culture of the Klaipėda Building Trust
— for advancement of amateur arts among children
- Valentinas Kriksciukaitis, Yurii Lukashhev
— for developing and introducing into production a complex of electrical equipment for metal-cutting machine tools with an adaptive-control system
- 1980 Vytautas Kasparavičius, Petras Celiešius
— for outstanding results in work and achievements in socialist emulation
- Vida Chmieliauskaitė
— for the scientific paper "Investigation into the structure of the genome of higher organisms by methods of engineering genetics"
- 1981 Rimvydas Midvikis
— for the paintings *Portrait of Domas Rocius, a Revolutionary and a Partisan of the Great Patriotic War* and *Earth, Don't Desert Us*
- 1982 Regina Maciūtė
— for outstanding performing skills
- Natalija Norkutė
— for outstanding achievements in work and socialist emulation
- 1983 Natalė Babilūtė, Juozas Jurkonis, Sergej Tranchikov
— for the scientific paper "New enzyme and chemical methods of the DNR directional mutagenesis, modification, and restriction in gene engineering"
- 1984 Marija Franckewicz, Irena Lukšaitė, Laimutė Miciūnaitė, Birutė Reikalienė
— for outstanding achievements in work and socialist emulation
- 1985 Jūratė Bitinaitė, Viktoras Butkus, Petras Stakėnas
— for outstanding achievements in work and socialist emulation
- Virginija Stepanavičiūtė
— for outstanding achievements in pedagogical activity

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LIETUVA

Enciklopedinis žinynas anglų k.

ЛИТВА

Энциклопедический справочник на английском языке

Главная редакция энциклопедий ЛитССР, Вильнюс, 1986 г.

0505040000—15

A ————— 4—85

E855(08)—86

Redakcijos vedėjas K. Demskis

Angliško teksto redaktoriai: I. Beršadskis, F. Kreininas, A. Kulakovas, A. Patriubavičius

Meninis redaktorius A. Dapšys

Techninis redaktorius J. Sargelis

Korektorė J. Makariūnaitė

Viršelis J. Liolio

Viršelio aplanko fotografijos: 1 puslapyje A. Sutkaus, 2 puslapyje A. Cvetkovo ir A. Staišio

Duota rinkti 1984.11.20. Pasirašyta spaudai 1986.05.26. LV 13466. Formatas 60×90¹/₁₆. Popierius specialus ofsetinis, 115 g/m². Garnitūra „Zurnalinė“, 8 punktų. Ofsetinė spauda. 27 sąl. sp. l., 108 sąl. spalv. atsp. 38.76 apsk. leid. I. Tiražas 10 000 egz. Užsakymas 1984. Kaina 4,70 rb

Vyriausioji enciklopedijų redakcija, 232600 Vilnius, Algirdo 31

Spaudė K. Poželos spaustuve, 233000 Kaunas, Gedimino 10



LITHUANIA, westernmost of the 15 Union
republics of the USSR

Location: East Europe, on the shore
of the Baltic Sea

Area: 65,200 sq km (25,174 sq mi)

Population: 3.6 million

Capital: Vilnius