

# *Lithuanian Papers*

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SOCIETY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA





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# Lithuanian Papers

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## Lithuania — Main Facts

**Location** — On eastern shores of the Baltic sea.

**Area** — 67,788 square kilometres (26,173 square miles).

**Greatest distances:** east-west 336 kilometres (210 miles), north-south 192 kilometres (120 miles).

**Climate** — Temperate, mean annual temperature 5°C (41°F).

**Capital** — Vilnius (500,000 inhabitants).

**National holiday** — February 16 — day of restoration of Lithuania's independence (1918).

**Population** — 3,539,000, urban — 64%, rural — 35%.

**National Language** — Lithuanian.

**Religion** — Catholic 85%.

**Nationality** — Lithuanian 80%.

**Agriculture** — 24% — barley, cattle, flax, oats, pigs, potatoes, rye, sheep, wheat.

**Forest Products** — birch, fir, pine.

**Manufacturing and Processing** — agricultural and forest products, electrical products, machinery.

**National Flag** — three horizontal stripes, coloured (from top to bottom) yellow, green, red.



Map reprinted from *Lithuanian Lithuania*, 1991.  
Text by Katherine Ross, repr. from *Lithuania in 1991*.

## Lithuania: From the beginning to the "start"

Jeff GARNHAM  
Launceston

On 12 July, 1920, Russia initiated a peace treaty with Lithuania, declaring that Russia would voluntarily renounce all sovereign rights over Lithuania's land and people. However, Red Armies were sent into Lithuania in 1940 to overthrow the Lithuanian government, and set up a Communist regime. Lithuania was then admitted to the Soviet Union. The first year of Soviet rule saw huge numbers, believed to be 40,000, of deportations and murders. From here the country was rapidly transformed into part of the Soviet Union by means of confiscation of property and 'work quotas'.

On June 22, 1941, the Nazis invaded the USSR. The Lithuanians took this as an opportunity to rise against the Soviet regime and, the following day (23), declared Lithuania an independent state. For 6 weeks a provisional government ran the country until they were overpowered by the Nazi Ostland administration on 6 August. So, from 1941 to 1944 Germany controlled Lithuania, very cruelly and harshly, resulting in many citizens being killed or deported to Germany.

In 1944, Germany's troops retreated, and the Red Army moved in to occupy Lithuania, despite very strong resistance by the Lithuanians. This continued for many years to come. The period from 1944 until 1952 saw Lithuanians stage active armed resistance against the Soviets. This guerilla war against the Soviet military occupation saw 50,000 lives lost on either side by 1952.

The Soviet presence made it very difficult for Lithuanians to practise many of their customs. Under Soviet law, it was illegal to be involved in charity work or any religious instruction or publications, and although it was legal to go to church, they tried as best they could to discourage it. By being a church goer meant forfeiting the chance of getting a good job or quality education. Before the occupation of Lithuania, their main trade was with Germany and Britain. Trade was now annexed to Russia. In the



past, Lithuania was a rural country with 75% of people living in country villages where farming was the way of life. The Soviet way of life was introduced, though, which saw the introduction of rapid industrialisation. The Communist government took away private land and combined the properties to make large 'purposefully designed' state farms. Many people moved into cities. This resulted in around 66% of people living in urban communities. Many of the top management and decision making positions were held by Russians who, in most cases, moved to Lithuania after the Russian takeover.

For Lithuania, the goal of achieving national independence became even stronger in the late eighties. On August 23, 1989, 2 million people linked arms from Tallinn to Vilnius to announce the new program, the Baltic Way. The aim of the program was to seek freedom, democracy and economic progress in restoring the independent states of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. The program was also started so as to guarantee the rights of all the nationalities in the Baltic republics.

Following the program's successes, the ultimate goal was achieved on March 11, 1990. On this day, Vytautas Landsbergis assumed leadership and by almost unanimous vote (124-6), Lithuania's newly elected representatives declared the restoration of Lithuania's independence, to create the new Republic of Lithuania. This was a huge feat for a country that was still occupied by the Soviet Union.

The Soviets were obviously not happy with the way events had happened and Gorbachev continually ordered such influences as parades of Soviet tanks through streets of the capital, and leaflets dropped from helicopters over Vilnius. He became even more enraged to find that every ultimatum from the Kremlin was ignored. It was clear that Gorbachev was not going to be 'Mr Nice Guy' any more.

Lithuanians now had taken on a David and Goliath battle - Mikhail Gorbachev vs Vytautas Landsbergis. One was a sly politician with a huge army of 4 million available to him. The other was a pianist and professor of music who had never held political office before, and who was leader of a country with few laws, no army, currency, or even recognised as a country by the rest of the world.

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Gorbachev saw that, if he were to invade, he could spark a huge crisis. So, he decided to hit where it hurt most. At the end of April, Lithuania's Deputy Prime Minister announced that only one out of four of their natural gas pipelines from the Soviet Union was still in operation, enough to meet 16% of daily requirements.

This strangulation policy had been carefully calibrated to hurt, but not to kill. President Vytautas Landsbergis said that "*Moscow's use of a blockade as a means of political warfare (has turned the republic into) a disaster area, a zone of economic aggression.*"

Some might say that Lithuania did not let the blockade get them down, because they recognised that nothing could be worse than what they have had to endure over the last 50 years. The truth of the matter may not be so cheerful, because, as Lithuania looked to the West for help, the West looked away in safety for themselves of not wanting to offend Gorbachev. George Bush announced that he would not impose sanctions on the Soviet Union in retaliation for Gorbachev's economic blockade because he had more urgent items on his agenda - arms control, German unification etc.

The most consequential event of 1991 was the August putsch in Moscow and its incredibly speedy collapse. The putsch was certainly supported by several top commanders of the Soviet army still stationed on Lithuanian territory, especially in the capital.



• Independent Lithuania resumed issuing its own postage stamps in October, 1990. Some thirty-four varieties were in circulation by 1991. A few of these early stamps are pictured here.

- *LithuanianLietuva*, 1/91.

However, the very short duration of the putsch did not make it possible for the army to intervene substantially in the political life of Lithuania.

The consequences were momentous. Lithuania banned the 'Moscow-loyal' wing of the Communist party and the Soviet army withdrew from the buildings and media installations they had occupied since January's attempted overthrow. Within a few days the world gave recognition to Lithuania. The climax came when Lithuania was admitted to the United Nations on September 17, 1991.

Lithuania's return to the world as a fully recognised independent political entity did not mean, of course, that her economic problems would disappear without delay. Economic necessities may force the Baltic states to form some kind of economic union.

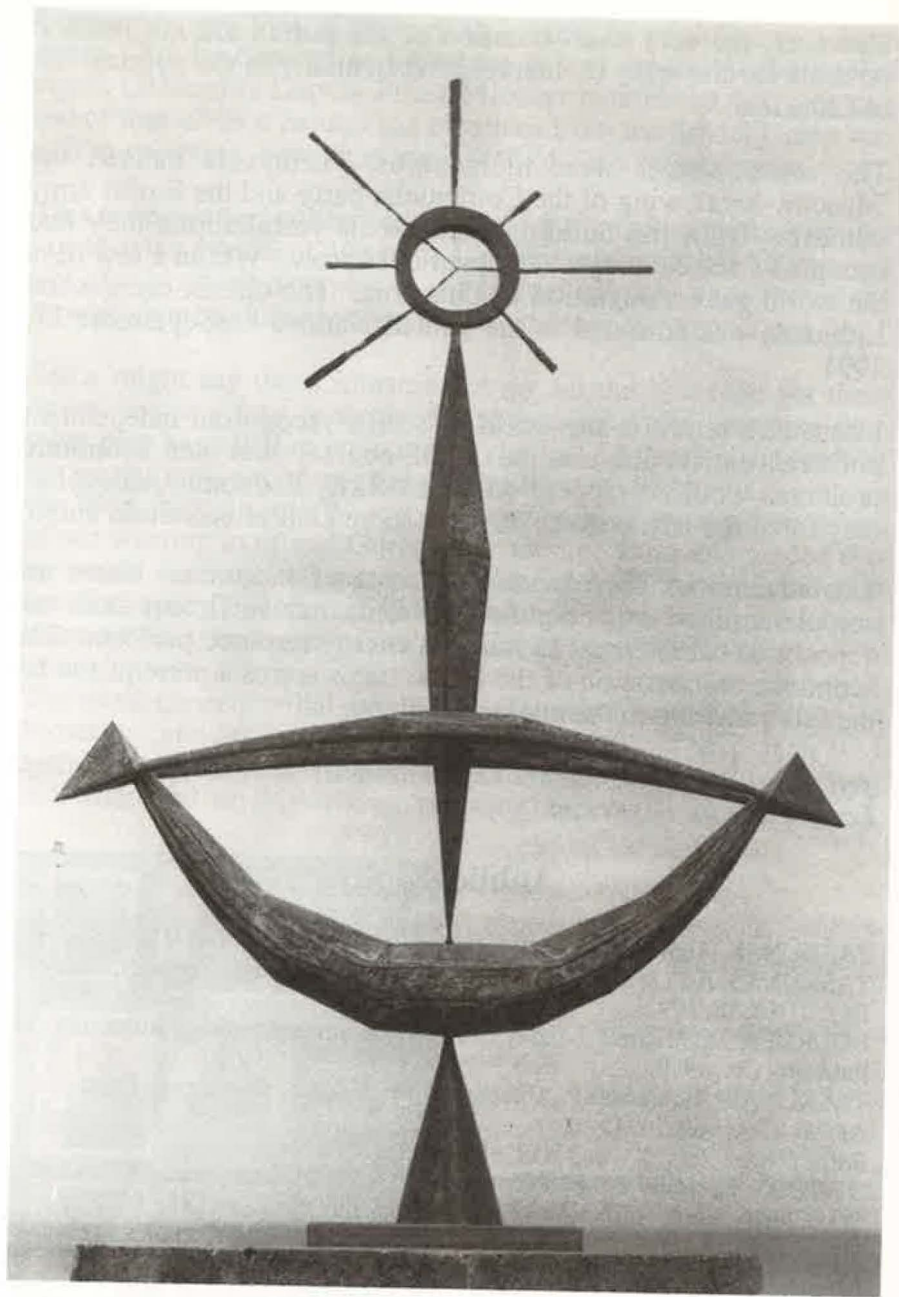
The advantages are obvious. Assets of individual states are complementary e.g. neighbour Estonia has sufficient shale oil deposits to complement Lithuania's energy resource problem. The economic co-operation of the Baltic states seems a prerequisite for the full transition to the market economy.

*Jeff Garnham is a Year 12 student at St Patrick's College Launceston.*

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• Vincas Jomantas, *Sculpture in Copper (copper)*, 1957,  
150 cm x 97 cm.

## Lithuanian Artists in Australia 1950 - 1990

Genovaitė KAZOKAS  
University of Tasmania

*This is an abstract of a PhD thesis by Genovaitė Elena Kazokas, B.D.S., M.A. (Syd), submitted recently in the Department of History, University of Tasmania:*

Mrs Kazokas's thesis documents and discusses the life and work of 137 Lithuanian artists in Australia from 1950 to 1990. In order to provide a context for doing this, a panoramic view of the organisational and cultural activities of the general Lithuanian community in Australia is included. The thesis then attempts to give an account of the contributions made by Lithuanian artists to Australian visual art in graphic art, oil and watercolour painting, sculpture, portraiture, photography, ceramics and theatrical stage design.

There have been no previous studies of Lithuanian art in Australia and this material has been collected directly from the artists during interviews, by researching the Lithuanian and Australian press and catalogues and, in the case of deceased artists, by interviewing their relatives and friends. Many works in private Lithuanian collections around Australia have been photographed.

The thesis has seven chapters. The first gives an outline of Lithuanian history from the thirteenth century until World War II. The second chapter is concerned with Lithuanian cultural history and includes information about Lithuanian mythology, language and literature and the development of Lithuanian art. The third chapter describes the organisation and development of cultural activities of Lithuanian communities in Australia. A comparison is made with longer-established Lithuanian communities in the USA. The final four chapters are concerned with the artistic activities of individual artists.

For ease of organisation and comprehension, the thesis divides artists according to whether they are first- or second-generation

Lithuanians in Australia. First-generation artists are subdivided into five groups with the terms 'Vanguard', 'Delayed', 'Latecomers', 'Folk Artists' and 'Community-Supporting Artists' used to distinguish among them. Second-generation artists are subdivided into two groups, 'Young Arrivals' and 'Australian-born'.

Some of the terms used require a brief explanation. 'Vanguard' are those first-generation artists who, on arrival in Australia, had already undergone extensive artistic training in Europe. In some cases, they were established artists. They generally began to pursue artistic activity almost immediately, even while carrying out re-settlement contractual obligations. Most were also active Lithuanian community members and the term 'Vanguard' seems a particularly apt title for this group of artists. 'Delayed' artists are those who, for various reasons, found it necessary to postpone artistic activity after their migration to Australia. Most had had professional art training in Europe but were not able to engage in artistic activity to any degree for a considerable time after coming here.

Those classified as 'Latecomers' have generally taken up art at a later stage of their lives. Although art was often an interest from childhood, for most the opportunity to study and pursue art did not come until many years after their arrival in Australia.

The thesis further divides the artists and the Lithuanian communities on a geographical regional basis. Chapter 4 deals with Sydney, the largest Lithuanian population centre in Australia; subsequent chapters focus on Melbourne and Adelaide, while Chapter 7 describes a number of smaller Lithuanian communities and the Lithuanian artists who work there.

A number of distinctive Lithuanian characteristics and concerns are addressed as well as ways in which Lithuanian artists have spread their influence beyond the Lithuanian community.

## Background

In the years 1947 to 1951, following World War II, Australia received more than 170,000 European displaced persons who had fled their homelands to escape political and religious persecution. These refugees included approximately 35,000 persons from the

three Baltic States: 5,500 from Estonia, 19,500 from Latvia and 10,000 from Lithuania.

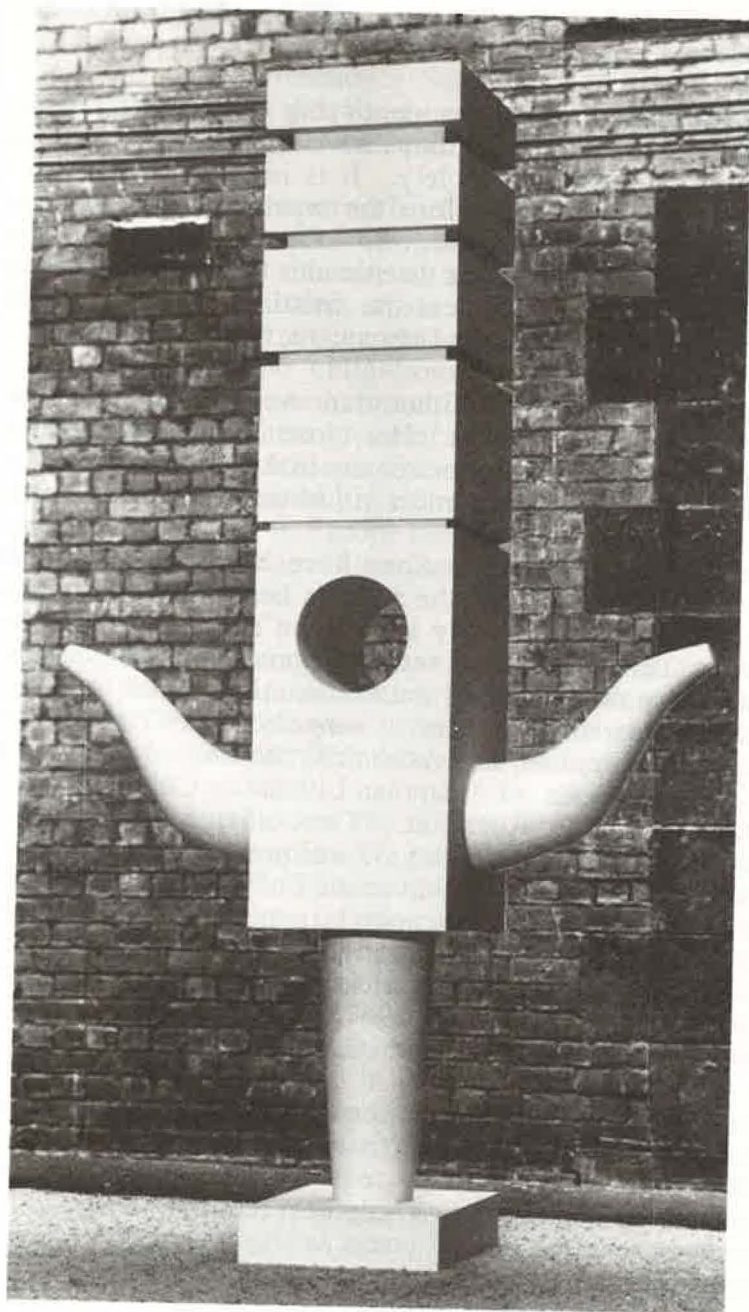
There are valid reasons for identifying and examining ways in which particular national groups have contributed to the cultural diversity of Australian society. It is important, too, that such studies be carried out before the wealth of oral information available becomes lost forever. The paucity of studies on Lithuanians in Australia was the stimulus for this thesis, the aim of which has been to document the artistic activity of one of the smallest migrant groups, the Lithuanians, from 1950 to 1990.

The author, herself a Lithuanian Australian, has gathered information in many ways. Her close involvement over many years with the Lithuanian community in Australia has included her role as the organiser of a number of Lithuanian art exhibitions.

Several Lithuanian publications have been used as important sources. For many years, the author's late husband was editor of *Mūsų Pastogė*, the weekly Lithuanian newspaper published in Sydney. This enabled the author to gain many insights into the social and political life of the community. Other publications included *Australijos lietuvių metraštis* (The Australian Lithuanian Chronicle) and *Australijos lietuvių 40 metų kultūrinė veikla* (Forty Years of Australian Lithuanian Cultural Activities), both published in Australia. Two other particularly useful reference sources were the 37-volume, American-published *Lietuvių enciklopedija* (Lithuanian Encyclopedia) and the six-volume *Encyclopedia Lituanica* published in English in the United States. The only Australian publication which deals specifically with Lithuanian art is *Eleven Lithuanian Artists in Australia*, published in 1967. This contains thirty-one reproductions but has only three pages of detailed text.

Although the original intention was for this to be a study specifically of Lithuanian artists in Australia, the thesis has evolved into what might be regarded as an interdisciplinary document. It comprises two volumes: the first consists of seven chapters of text, the second one is a collection of 524 illustrations of the various artists' work.





• Vincas Jomantas, *Guardant II*, (polyester), 1979.

## Vincas Jomantas



*Vincas JOMANTAS, one of the best known Lithuanian sculptors in Australia, settled in this country in 1949. By the end of the fifties he was fully participating in the exhibitions and activities of Melbourne art community. He taught sculpture at Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology for over 20 years.*

*Vincas Jomantas is represented in the Collections of: Australian National Gallery, Canberra; Federal Parliament of Australia, Canberra; National Gallery of Victoria; Art Gallery of New South Wales; Queensland Art Gallery; Newcastle City Art Gallery; Mildura Art Gallery; McClelland Gallery, Frankston; and private collections.*

### PERSONAL COMMENTS ON SCULPTURE

The validity and the purpose of the sculptor's work to himself is the basis of his existence and the reason for his activity.

To me every shape, form and minute segment must have a validity and meaning within the concept of each work, an economy of means of expression and the simplicity of form.

The work of sculpture resolved in this manner will give a serene quality, the identity and the permanency, regardless of any trend or mode.

**Vincas JOMANTAS.**



# Oil Terminal: Co-operation or Going it Alone?

Amanda BANKS  
University of Tasmania

The transition from a planned to a market system in Lithuania has created economic difficulties for the country in the 1990s and environmental problems have been hard to resolve given these harsh economic conditions. Priority has been given to economic issues and the influence of environmental concerns has decreased.

The desire to retain political independence and therefore regain economic independence has strongly influenced decision-making in Lithuania. Thus, national sentiment has impacted on the economic, social, political and environmental decisions. An interesting example of this interaction in planning economic recovery is the proposed oil terminal on the coast of Lithuania.

There is currently a terminal at Klaipėda which acts as an import and export venue, but cannot import oil by tankers. When Lithuania was a republic of the Soviet Union, oil was transported by rail, refined at Mažeikiai and then pumped to all three Baltic States and the Kaliningrad and St. Petersburg regions. Following the "economic blockade" imposed by Russia in response to Lithuania's declaration of independence in 1990, oil supplies have been inconsistent (Užkalnis, 1993). According to BNS reports, the present terminal has capacity to receive one tenth of the necessary crude oil to keep Mažeikiai refinery working and satisfy the country's demand (Staprans, 1992). The proposal for a new terminal has become one of the largest environmental issues in Lithuania recently. There are supporters and opponents of the proposal and amongst the supporters there has been a lot of discussion about where such a terminal should be built.

The proposal arose due to the energy crisis in Lithuania and the terminal is seen as a way of solving that problem, as well as speeding up economic recovery. Lithuania previously imported oil from other Soviet Union republics and since independence has still bought oil from Russia. But due to trade problems, and an

increasing debt, Russia refused to supply Lithuania with oil unless they paid close to world market prices (about US\$130 per tonne). Thus, alternative sources of energy need to be considered (Jeziorski, 1993).

Since becoming acquainted with the oil terminal proposal for Lithuania, I have followed the developments closely. While in Lithuania (July-December, 1992), I interviewed university lecturers, public officials, politicians, members of the Green Movement and Green Party, students, and other people who had strong opinions on the issue. There are several important questions for the analysis of the issue. What are the preferred sites? What would be the environmental, social, and economic impacts of building the terminal? Does Lithuania really need an oil terminal? Who should have an input into the decision-making process? Who makes the final decision and on whose advice? Are there any alternatives for easing the energy crisis?

At the time of my interviews, the proposed sites were: reconstruction of the present terminal at Klaipėda; Butingė (further north near the Latvian border); and between Melnragė I and Melnragė II (old villages north of Klaipėda). Generally, support was given for all three options. The Butingė alternative was supported by various academics and the Klaipėda branch of the Green Party. The Melnragė site, which was agreed on in principle but awaited further research, was advocated by "Nafta" state oil company, Government, and the Vilnius Green Party. The reconstruction of Klaipėda terminal was considered by "Nafta" as an open variant and would be used if Belgian and English specialists recommended it. Some of the Green movement argue that it is not necessary for Lithuania to construct its own terminal and that co-operation with Latvia, by using the Ventspils terminal, which apparently works to only 2/3 capacity, should be pursued.

The opinion about the Ventspils option was asked of those interviewed. Many argued that the terminal was needed for the economic independence of Lithuania and felt that it was risky to co-operate with Latvia since no-one could predict how they might behave toward Lithuania in the future. This is unfortunate, given the remarkable sense of unity and co-operation of the Baltic nations that was shown to the Western world in 1989/90 and the worldwide trend toward international trade and economic co-



operation. The fear of foreign occupation and the strong desire to remain independent obviously played a large part in the thinking of Lithuanian decision-makers and, indeed, the general population. Although understandable, it seemed illogical to build a second terminal within such a short distance. However, as usual it is not so simple. There are many economic, political, social, and environmental issues which impact on the decision.

### Ventspils Option

Some critics called the Ventspils option, "crazy Green thinking", but suggested that Latvia could use the refinery at Māžeikiai which also worked below capacity. Of course, Latvia might also choose to build its own refinery which would lead to two terminals and two refineries within 200km. Such a situation would lead to an increased actual and potential environmental impact despite the availability of a more reasonable solution open to both countries; one of co-operation. The *Baltic Independent* published an article by Ramūnas Povilanskas (March 19-27, '93) outlining some of the issues. The possibility of Latvia building a refinery was aired, but, due to the power needs of such a refinery, it was suggested that construction of a nuclear power station was being considered. Whether this is a true account of events in Latvia or not, it clearly demonstrates how such projects can snowball and result in a far greater environmental impact than first predicted and much greater than would be caused through co-operation.

The Ventspils terminal has had immense environmental impacts and thus, co-operation with Latvia would require significant redevelopment. Šimėnas, a former Lithuanian Prime Minister, claims that co-operating with Ventspils would be more harmful for the environment than constructing a modern terminal according to international ecological standards (Šimėnas, 1993). However, it could be argued that a joint venture with Latvia, with the money being used to redevelop the Ventspils terminal in order to make it more ecologically sound, could be a viable option with reduced environmental impact. Besides which, international conventions such as the Baltic Sea Declaration and the Helsinki Convention actually require countries in the region to co-operate in order to protect the Baltic Sea (Bergstrom, 1992). National sentiment and



economic problems can become a hindrance to successful co-operation and, therefore, implementation of such agreements.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For more information regarding environmental problems in the Baltic Sea and the significance of International Conventions for Lithuania see: Banks, A.J., 1993: 'Environmental Co-operation in the Baltic Sea Region: Implications for Independent Lithuania' in *Baltic Studies in Australia II*; AABS; Melbourne. (Forthcoming).



What has been claimed by the Government, "Nafta" representatives, some academics, and many of the general population as necessary for the economic independence of Lithuania, has now been more seriously questioned. The so-called "crazy Green thinking" has now been given support by the G-24 energy experts (from the 24 economically most successful countries in the world) and other foreign specialists who would not normally be recognised as Green. The G-24 group, who met in Tallinn, advised the Baltics to co-operate more closely and made particular reference to co-operation between Lithuania and Latvia by using the Ventspils terminal and the Mažeikiai refinery (Tanmerk, 1993b).

Co-operation with Latvia appears to be the most practical option, with the least environmental impact, for fulfilling some of Lithuania's energy needs with oil. The question of alternative sources of energy, although being investigated, will not be discussed in detail in this paper. It seems more pertinent to discuss a proposal which almost reached the implementation stage, the status of which still remains unclear, and which became one of the most discussed economic and environmental issues in 1992-3.

To place the alternatives in perspective, it is necessary to outline the arguments for and against them, as supplied by those interviewed and as they were understood by the author. The arguments in favour of Butingė, and consequently opposing the Melnragė and Klaipėda options, are as follows (as stated by the Klaipėda branch of the Green Party here-after referred to as the Green Party).

The Green Party argued that Butingė is geographically closer to the Mažeikiai refinery than Melnragė which would mean less expenditure on the pipeline and the area around the town is already industrial. As well as those pipes, sewerage pipes are already in place at Butingė. The Green Party believes that Melnragė is the oldest village in Lithuania - older than Klaipėda - and therefore, the cultural heritage of the town should be preserved. They also feared relocation of inhabitants to apartment housing if the project went ahead at Melnragė as the industrial area could grow and push locals out.

The forest would have to be cleared at Melnragė. Media reports have claimed that 200 ha would have to be cleared but the official claim from "Nafta" oil company is 120 ha. There is a lot of suspicion amongst Greens and non-Greens alike that this area would be much greater when the time came. Paulius Kavaliauskas (1992), a noted geographer, points out that although this may not be much in terms of Lithuania's total forest area, one should not forget the interaction of the ecosystem. It may only be a relatively small amount but it is the only forest near Klaipėda. It is also a Zoological-Botanical reserve called Giruliai. The Green Party suggest other areas near by which are basically "invaluable" scrub that could be used instead. For example the ex-Soviet army grounds where trees were already cleared for training. The Butingė alternative would not involve the clearing of forests, there is a clear coast.

The Green Party also have concerns about Klaipėda as a site. They suggest that to build near the city of Klaipėda is dangerous. In the case of an accident, the prevailing West winds would blow poisonous gases over the city. It would also require the fencing off of a large area prohibiting community access to the sea. The Green Party point out that this would eventually increase the tourism impact on areas such as Palanga in the summer.

The possibility of oil spills is another concern. In 1979/80 the Greek tanker "Globe Assimi" crashed as it was leaving the port and the subsequent release of oil affected areas down to Palanga, 25km away. Oil globules still wash onto the beach at Neringa. In 1987 the Soviet tanker "Antonio Gramsci" leaked large amounts of oil near the Finnish coast and caused the worst damage to date. More recently, 40 tonnes of oil spilled from an Estonian ship in January 1993. The Estonian Environment Minister said that if all the fuel had spilt it would have been the biggest environmental disaster in Estonia's history (Tammerk 1993a).

Other environmental concerns include the fact that it will be necessary to excavate a large channel and a long wall to allow the tankers to come in to port. This would affect the ecosystem with sea life being buried by sand, and would be visually polluting of the coastal vista. The channel would need to be regularly dredged because of sand build up, preventing re-establishment of the sea life.



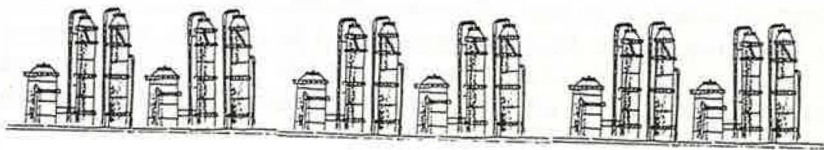
Also, the storage tanks will be 60m high and 30m wide. Currently they are about 20m by 15m. General practice demands that a levee of equal capacity is required around the tanks to catch oil in the case of leakage. This would also be of economical benefit because the spilled oil can be recovered and enables fires to be contained. This would need to be considered in Lithuania. If the terminal was built to standards the area used could be larger than estimated which may affect surrounding forests or recreational access to the coast. The huge size of these tanks would also create visual pollution.

### Government's Arguments

Arguments from the government and "Nafta" are fewer but powerful in the eyes of many, including the general population. They claim that Lithuania needs to have its own terminal as a major part of economic recovery. There seems to be a general consensus on this even amongst some members of the Green Party. "Nafta" agree that the terminal should be as far away from Klaipėda as possible but insist that Butingė is not an economically viable alternative. New construction would be necessary such as a lighthouse and fire aid which would significantly add to economic expense.

Paulius Kavaliauskas agrees on the necessity for a Lithuanian terminal. He suggests that, on ecological grounds alone, the Ventspils option is most advantageous; however, overall he supports Butingė as a site. He adds that the Ventspils alternative should be kept as a possible alternative for the future. The Klaipėda Green Party also held this view. It seems the benefits of co-operation are recognised but some reservations regarding economic independence remain influential.

Basically, the major argument or rationalisation in favour of the development rests on the fact that Lithuania wants to have its own terminal for its economic independence and other arguments are mainly rebuffs of protests. This has been a powerful argument for the general population who are aware of the hardship that has arisen due to trading problems with Russia.



The winter of November-March 1993 will be remembered by many as the coldest winter in memory. Temperatures fell to minus 20 degrees Celsius while no hot water was provided and central heating was fixed at around 14 degrees Celsius (Jeziorski, 1993). Direct experience of the energy crisis, together with a strong nationalistic sentiment, has aided acceptance of the economic recovery argument. They have no answers to claims that the oil terminal is necessary for independent Lithuania.

Since the arguments have been in response to an energy crisis, it is important to ask: what are the alternatives for solving the economic, and therefore energy, problems of Lithuania? As said earlier, one answer is more co-operation, as recommended by the G-24 energy experts as well as consultants from Belgium. The consultancy firm considers the re-emerging plans to build a new terminal not to be economically justified (Jeziorski, 1993).

But what are the alternatives for energy supply in Lithuania? Discussions about alternatives have been taking place with Denmark for almost 3 years. Wind has apparently been suggested and is supported by the Green movement. According to Danius-Lygys (environmental adviser to the Seimas (parliament), a small wind generator system was being developed for the North West (Danius Lygys, pers. comm.) but this would only supply about 1% of demand (Paulius Kavaliauskas, pers. comm.).

Geo-thermal electricity is also being considered as a serious option since there are places with underground water temperatures of 70°C. However, this source would be costly. Geologists and engineers are working on plans to use such a source near Palanga for local agriculture. The hot water would be used to heat hot houses to grow vegetables. It is expected that it could also be a serious direction as an electricity generating source. 'Solar energy is "Pie in the Sky" for us' (Paulius Kavaliauskas pers.comm.). There is also a possibility of updating Lithuania's Hydro-electric stations.

Such projects are only in the early development stages and there is not much faith in their feasibility. However, if alternative energy was seriously considered, it would be wise for planners and government departments to learn from the experience of the oil



terminal proposal. Particularly if propositions to dismantle Ignalina Nuclear Station were more seriously considered since electricity from that source accounts for about 60%-80% of supply. Two thermal power stations, which could collectively supply around 50% of the country's needs, lie dormant while Ignalina continues to be used (Jeziorski, 1993). Any alternatives would need to be developed thoroughly before action over Ignalina could successfully take place. There have been accusations of 'Soviet thinking' on the decision makers and xenophobic attitudes. Thus, the oil terminal proposal acts as an important case study demonstrating the interaction between nationalism, interest groups, government, and the process of Sovietisation, in planning a potentially profitable, yet polluting enterprise.

The actual decision regarding Melnragė which was agreed in principle, came under some criticism by Paulius Kavaliauskas. The decision was based on a report which was signed by 19 prominent scientists - stating that they approved of the Melnragė site. It was commissioned in May, 1991 to decide between Karklė and Melnragė. The Government argued that society must listen and obey the opinions of those acclaimed scientists. According to Kavaliauskas, this was a falsification.

In the aforementioned article, he argued that the formulations of the first study were erratic and that social ecology, recreation, and economical-geographical interests were excluded. This meant the conclusions were not made according to decision-making theory but to haphazard reasoning. Thus, the Melnragė site was predetermined as the optimal site yet it is theoretically impossible to be the only possible alternative. Kavaliauskas argues that two alternatives were suggested and the scientists chose the better of two evils. He considers the procedures with the second report listing Melnragė and Butingė as opposing alternatives, equally haphazard. He claims there was a manipulation of scientists' names which he considered to be unethical (Kavaliauskas, 1992).

### Final Choice?

Despite not having been actively pursued as a preferred site, the small town of Kopūstai was chosen by the government in March 1993. It was claimed that the oil pipeline would be laid through Melnragė I and II without damaging Giruliai forest or other environment (*Europos Lietuvis*, March 4, 1993). If this was the

case, then some of the concerns of the Green Party would be accommodated.

Later, there were rumours that the government might back down on the construction of the oil terminal. Apparently this decision was made after various Western advice along the same lines as the Green movement had been proposing for 2 years. This climaxed at a meeting between Latvian and Lithuanian officials in April in Riga to discuss the possibility of a joint venture between Ventspils and Mažeikiai. It appeared to be a victory for the Green movement, but opposition still remained. The director of the fuel department, Vaclovas Greza, said that 'without a terminal of our own, we won't be able to guarantee the continuity of supplies, nor have flexible and cheap oil prices'. (Vikelytė, 1993). It could be argued that co-operation with Latvia is in itself a security measure, since if each country has an interest in the cooperative arrangements, then some level of security is ensured.

Later the government reportedly decided to build an oil terminal in the Baltic Sea that would only accommodate imports and would have the possibility of supplying itself with oil through drilling. It was decided that it would be a platform with 7-8 kilometres of pipes leading to the shore. Butingė was now the preferred site because it was considered safer in the case of an accident and no forests would need to be cut. Also, the length of pipe necessary to reach Mažeikiai is less than from Melnragė (*Respublika*, June 1993 translated in *Weekly News from Lithuania*, June 1-7, 1993). Subsequently, it was reported that the oil terminal would be built at Butingė, but nothing was mentioned about the platform style. Discussions are continuing with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development regarding the finance which is estimated at US\$60-70 million and US\$100 million for the renovation of Mažeikiai refinery (*The Baltic Independent*, July, 1993). Geological tests are currently being carried out near Butingė and construction is expected to begin next year and be completed by 1996. Yet another alternative has been put forward by Latvia's environmental minister, Indulis Emsis, which calls for co-operation. A terminal within the port area at Liepaja, Latvia is suggested with a pipeline to Mažeikiai. This pipeline would be shorter than from Ventspils (Uzkalnis 1993).

It is evident that the decision about whether to build the terminal and, if so, where it should be built has been a major controversy in



Lithuania. It appears to have been changed several times over the last 2-3 years (which includes a change of government) and information has been sketchy in the local press, let alone in English language papers. But it seems that despite the advice of consultants, G-24 group, and other experts, Lithuania intends to persist with the idea. The argument that a terminal will be necessary for political and economic independence appears to have been the winning factor.

This example demonstrates the interaction between economics, environmental concerns, and national sentiment. It is an example of many difficult decisions the Government of Lithuania will face during the transition from command to a market system. '[I]t is an opportunity to test the resolve of the Baltic States to work together' (Uzkalnis 1993). Desires for autonomy may have negative impacts on both the environment and the economy. The actual impact of the decision remains to be seen, but it would seem more appropriate to co-operate for the benefit of both countries. Perhaps the decision will be changed yet again.

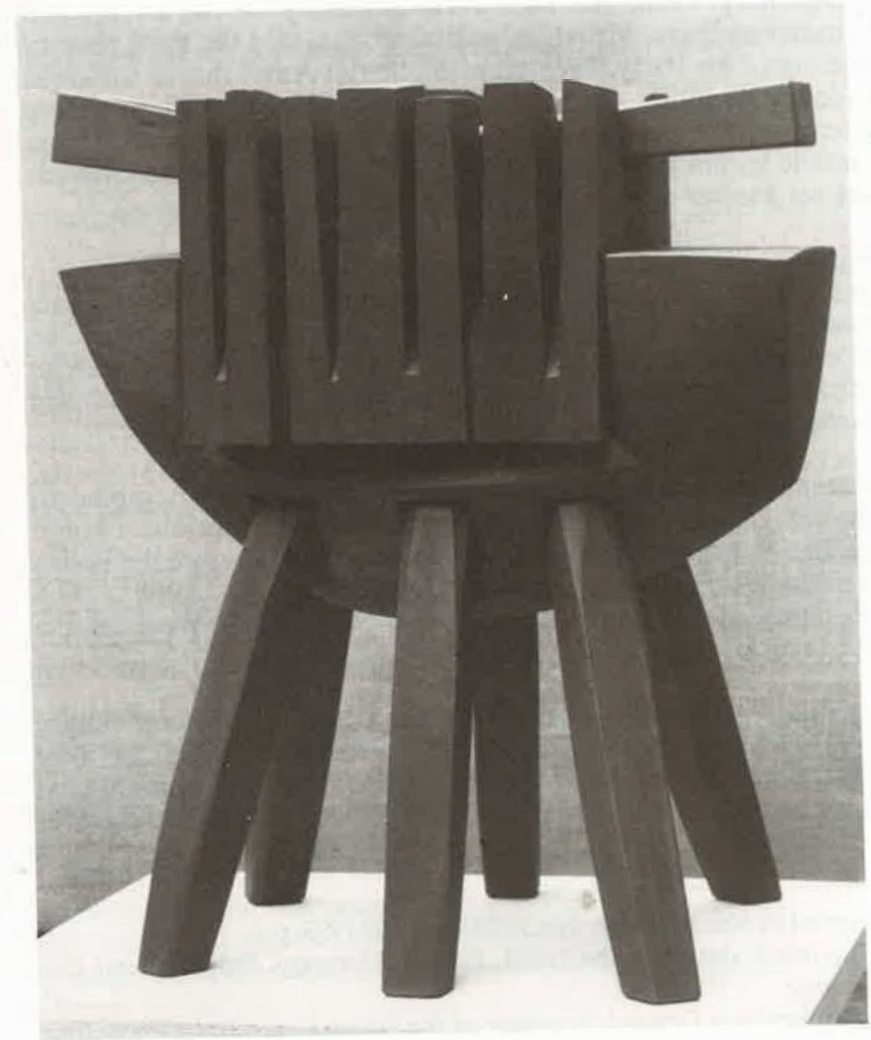
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• Vincas Jomantas, *Pilgrim* (wood), 1992, 98.5 x 98 x 65.5 cm.

# The Brezhnev Doctrine

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In February 1990, the then First Secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Mr Algirdas Brazauskas, told the third plenary meeting of his Party, "We view the Soviet Army that is stationed in (our) Republic as one of the powers that will in future determine the questions concerning Lithuania as a sovereign republic within the (Soviet) Union".<sup>1</sup> Mr Brazauskas's statement was yet another echo of the *Brezhnev Doctrine*.

What was the 'Brezhnev Doctrine'?

On the night of August 20-21, 1968, troops from five Warsaw Pact States<sup>2</sup> marched into Czechoslovakia, ultimately resulting in the reformist Dubcek government being deposed and replaced with an orthodox Communist regime. The 'Springtime of Prague' had reached its "climax".

In response to Western condemnation, the USSR attempted to advance various legal justifications for the intervention. Leonid Brezhnev<sup>3</sup> explained the intervention in a speech before the Polish Communist Party Congress on November 12, 1968. The substance of his address became known in the West as the 'Brezhnev Doctrine'.

Essentially, this doctrine stated that the USSR and the community of Communist nations had the right to intervene if, in their judgement, one of their number was pursuing policies that threatened socialism within that country. This doctrine, therefore,

<sup>1</sup> Quoted in *Mūsų Pastogė*, No 37(2340), 13.09.1993, p.1.

<sup>2</sup> The five States were the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and East Germany.

<sup>3</sup> Brezhnev was General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party from 1964-1982.

recognised limited sovereignty in socialist States.<sup>4</sup> The Brezhnev Doctrine was effectively repealed in late 1989, during the time of *perestroika*, through statements released by the USSR and leaders of the Warsaw Pact.<sup>5</sup>

## Customary International Law

What is meant by customary international law? In addition to treaties, a source of international law is,

'international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law.'<sup>6</sup>

It is widely accepted that customary international law involves two elements:

- (i) Widespread and consistent practice by States; and
- (ii) A psychological element called *opinio juris*.

"Widespread and Consistent Practice" has been interpreted by the International Court of Justice (ICJ)<sup>7</sup> as requiring that a custom be practised by the States in accordance with a 'constant and uniform usage'<sup>8</sup> Complete uniformity is not required, but substantial uniformity is.<sup>9</sup> State practice may be evidenced by, for example, treaties, government statements, or orders to military forces. However, State practice is often indicated by acquiescence, i.e. silence of absence of protest.

Practice must also be accompanied by evidence of *opinio juris* to create a rule of customary law. Akehurst<sup>10</sup> defines *opinio juris* as a conviction felt by States that a certain form of conduct is required or permitted by law.

<sup>4</sup> It appears as though the Brezhnev Doctrine reflected the USSR being influenced by a 'domino theory' in Eastern Europe, similar to the one that obsessed American thinking in South-East Asia.

<sup>5</sup> McWhinney, E., 'New Thinking in Soviet International Law', *Canadian Yearbook of International Law*, Vol. 28, 1990, p309-337, at p.333

<sup>6</sup> Art. 38 *Statute of the International Court of Justice*

<sup>7</sup> *Asylum Case* ICJ Reports (1950) 266, at 276-277

<sup>8</sup> By usage, the Court means a usage that is to be found in the practice of the States.

<sup>9</sup> *Fisheries Case* ICJ Reports (1951) 116, at 131.

<sup>10</sup> Akehurst, M., *A Modern Introduction to International Law*, 6th ed., London, 1987 p.29.



This may be difficult to prove because the reason underlying a State's acceptance of a particular practice is unclear. Such a problem was recognised by Judges Tanaka and Sorensen in the *North Sea Continental Shelf Cases*.<sup>11</sup> Judge Sorensen suggested that *opinio juris* may be presumed to exist if a uniform practice is proven. However, such a helpful approach was rejected by the judgement of the Court in favour of a strict requirement of proof.<sup>12</sup>

### Regional Customary Law?

The ICJ recognised in the *Asylum Case* that although Art. 38 of the *Statute of the ICJ* refers to a 'general' practice, it allows for local (or regional) customs amongst a group of States. Almost all writers have accepted that the two elements of general customary law must be established to prove a regional custom.

Where a regional custom is alleged, the proponent must prove that this custom is established in such a manner that it has become binding on the other State.<sup>13</sup> The defendant State will not be bound if it can show that it has expressly and consistently rejected the rule since the earliest days of the rule's existence.<sup>14</sup>

Was the Brezhnev Doctrine Regional Customary Law? In analyzing this question, attention will be focused on whether the Brezhnev Doctrine possessed the two necessary elements of regional customary law, i.e.

<sup>11</sup> ICJ Reports (1969), 3.

<sup>12</sup> This strict approach, which requires positive evidence of the recognition of the validity of the rules in question was also adopted in the *Lotus Case* PCIJ Reports, Series A, No. 10 (1927) at 28, and in the *Case of Nicaragua v. United States (Merits)* ICJ Reports (1986), 14. cf. Approach towards permissive rules of international law, below at pp. 6-7.

<sup>13</sup> *Asylum Case*, op.cit. at 276.

<sup>14</sup> See the *Fisheries Case*, op. cit. at 131, where the Court noted that the rule in question was inapplicable as against Norway because Norway had always opposed its application to the Norwegian coast [emphasis added]. Dissent expressed after the rule has become well established is, therefore, too late to prevent the rule binding the dissenting State.



Sightseeing in America: Brezhnev (centre), during his June 1973 U.S. visit and interpreter Andrei Vavilov after meeting actress Jill StJohn at a San Clemente party.

Photo: Wally McNamee/Newsweek, reproduced in *Time*, 15/3/82.



Out of sight in Lithuania: Soviet tanks attacking unarmed civilians in the city of Vilnius, on January 13, 1991. Thirteen people were killed, more than 300 wounded. The Soviet commanders responsible for these killings were never brought to trial.

- From the book *Lithuania in 1991*, ed. by A.P. Taškūnas.

- (i) whether there was widespread practice by the European socialist States of the Brezhnev Doctrine, prior to the Czechoslovakian intervention; and
- (ii) whether the socialist States believed that the doctrine was authoritative, and had the force of international law.

### Previous Practice

Although the Brezhnev Doctrine was only expressly formulated in 1968, there is considerable evidence of its practice prior to this. As early as 1919, Russia expressed its readiness to support the struggle of other States in establishing and protecting a socialist government.<sup>15</sup>

Such an approach was echoed by Nikita Khrushchev<sup>16</sup> in his preachings of peaceful co-existence. He made it clear that mere peaceful co-existence did not suffice for relations among the socialist group, which were governed by the principles of 'socialist internationalism'.<sup>17</sup> The core of socialist internationalism was close cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance of socialist States, with the aim of constructing and defending the socialist system. The international obligations of the working class, it was argued, did not permit of any divergence of interest between one socialist State and another.<sup>18</sup> No substantial evidence could be found which suggested that such pronouncements were constantly objected to by the other socialist States.

It was for this reason, that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) was formed in 1949 between the European socialist States. Although CMEA only received its charter eleven

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<sup>15</sup> See the 1919 *Resolution on Recognition of the Soviet Republics of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia*, cited in Tarulis, A.N., *Soviet Policy toward the Baltic States*. University of Notre Dame Press, Indiana, 1959, p.42.

<sup>16</sup> Khrushchev was First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party from 1953-1964.

<sup>17</sup> See, for example, the October 1956 *Declaration of the USSR Government* cited in Hanak, op. cit., pp. 173-175, which spoke of the USSR being committed to providing assistance to other socialist States to consolidate socialism.

<sup>18</sup> Edmonds, R., *Soviet Foreign Policy: The Brezhnev Years*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1983, p.62.

years later, it is submitted that CMEA reflected the beginning of multi-lateral co-operation between the socialist States.<sup>19</sup>

Socialist internationalism was also reflected in the establishment of the Warsaw Pact in May, 1955, which unified the socialist States militarily.<sup>20</sup> This treaty incorporated declarations of allegiance to the principles of socialist internationalism, mentioning friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

It is submitted that these treaties, read in light of the doctrine of international socialism, provide evidence of the beginning of widespread practice of the Brezhnev Doctrine, well before 1968. Further evidence of widespread usage can be seen in the USSR's intervention in East Germany in 1953, its influence in Poland's reforms of 1956, and more importantly, its intervention in Hungary in 1956, together with these States' lack of persistent objection.

In June 1953, East Germany's Communist leader, Walter Ulbricht, sought to raise his country's standard of living by increasing working hours without raising wages. Strikes and riots broke out in East Berlin and other cities. Fearing that the Communist regime would be swept away, Russian tanks and troops quickly crushed the revolt. The German government was powerless to respond and, in effect, acquiesced.

Polish workers, angered by low living standards and political terror, rioted in July 1956 in anti-Russian demonstrations in Poznan, Stettin, and other cities. The USSR accepted the recall of Wladyslaw Gomulka as First Secretary of the Party, although it had previously opposed him. Gomulka made some reasonably liberal political changes. However, fearing Soviet intervention, Polish authorities made it abundantly clear to the USSR that it was intent on maintaining socialism and loyalty to Russia.

### The Hungarian Intervention

Another example of how the USSR practised its right to intervene with no constant opposition can be seen in its 1956 intervention in

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<sup>19</sup> The original members of CMEA were Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia.

<sup>20</sup> The original members of this treaty were the same as those of CMEA.



Hungary. In November 1956, Soviet troops crushed a revolt by Hungarians against its Communist regime and reinstated Janos Kador, First Secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party, as head of government. This government was sympathetic to Moscow, agreeing with the USSR's policy of intervention. Thus, there was an absence of persistent opposition by Hungary.

The Hungarian intervention was important because the Warsaw Pact had been signed earlier in 1956. Therefore, in theory at least, the Soviet troops which fought in Hungary were a Warsaw Pact force. The Brezhnev Doctrine spoke of the socialist States, not just the USSR, being permitted to intervene. It is therefore submitted that the Hungarian intervention was a prime example of the Brezhnev Doctrine in practice. It should be noted that only Poland objected strongly to the Hungarian intervention. However, based on the principle of substantial uniformity of practice, it appears that such an objection was insufficient to prevent the Brezhnev Doctrine from operating as regional customary law.

Although the East German and Polish incidents did not involve Warsaw Pact troops, this should not detract from the importance of these events. It is argued that these incidents still provide evidence of the practice of the Brezhnev Doctrine because the community of socialist States was still in its infancy, the USSR being the most powerful of these States. It is submitted that one should view these events as showing that the USSR reflected the practice of all its satellite States.

Finally, evidence of practice of the Brezhnev Doctrine can be seen in the events leading up to the 1968 Czechoslovakian intervention. Concerned at the reforms being made by the Dubcek government, the Warsaw Pact States, with the exception of Romania, addressed a letter to the Czech government. The 'Warsaw Letter' was sent one month before the intervention and stated, *inter alia*,

'.... we believe that it is not only your task but also ours to administer a decisive rebuff to the anti-communist forces and to make decisive efforts to preserve the socialist system in Czechoslovakia ... In this struggle you can count

on the solidarity and all-round assistance of the fraternal socialist countries'.<sup>21</sup>

Two weeks later, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East Germany and the USSR signed the Bratislava Communiqué. In essence, this was a pledge by these States to defend the gains of socialism.<sup>22</sup>

These statements, it is submitted, provide additional evidence of the widespread practice of the Brezhnev Doctrine among the European socialist States. Taken together with the evidence of practice during the 1950s, it appears that there was sufficient practice over a period of almost two decades to satisfy the first element of regional customary international law.

### Opinio Juris

This element of regional customary international law involves having to show evidence that the European socialist States indicated that the Brezhnev Doctrine was authoritative and likely to be complied with. The Warsaw Letter, Bratislava Communiqué and some of the wording in the Warsaw Pact appear to provide such evidence, however there is a lack of unequivocal acceptance by the States that the Brezhnev Doctrine was part of international law.

Nonetheless, I agree with Akehurst<sup>23</sup> that much confusion surrounding the concept of *opinio juris* is caused by the assumption made by many writers that all rules of international law are framed in terms of duties. It should be noted that there are also permissive rules of international law, i.e. conduct which is permitted by law. The Brezhnev Doctrine was such a rule because it permitted the socialist States to intervene in the affairs of

<sup>21</sup> Extract from the Warsaw Letter, 15 July 1968, reported in *Pravda*, 19 July 1968, cited in Hanak, op. cit. p. 267-268. [emphasis added]

<sup>22</sup> See Hanak op. cit. at p.268-269 for Extract of the Communiqué. Although Rumania and Albania expressly opposed the Czechoslovakian intervention, it is submitted that this would not stop the Brezhnev Doctrine from operating as regional custom-see footnote 14 above, p.3.

<sup>23</sup> Akehurst, M. 'Custom as a Source of International Law', *The British Year Book of International Law* vol. 47, 1974-1975, p.1-53, at p.37-38.

another if the continued existence of socialism was being threatened.

Akehurst argues<sup>24</sup> that the way in which *opinio juris* can be revealed varies according to the nature of the rule in dispute. In the case of a permissive rule, express statements that States are permitted to act in a particular way are unnecessary. A claim that States are entitled to act in a particular way can be **inferred** from the fact that they do act in that way<sup>25</sup>, provided the other States whose interests are affected have not consistently protested that such acts are illegal.

It is submitted that such an analysis is to be preferred over the strict approach by the ICJ, referred to above.<sup>26</sup> The ICJ should now be prepared to infer *opinio juris* indirectly from the actual behaviour of States, particularly with respect to permissive rules. The widespread practice of the socialist States during the 1950s and 1968, together with the overall lack of continued protest by the States provides the necessary evidence that *opinio juris* can be inferred. Therefore, it is argued that the Brezhnev Doctrine possessed the second element of regional customary international law, *opinio juris*.

## Conclusion

The above analysis illustrates that there is sufficient evidence to show that the Brezhnev Doctrine possessed the two necessary elements of regional customary international law, namely widespread and consistent practice and *opinio juris*. The USSR, therefore, had evidence to prove that the other socialist States were bound by this doctrine. Nonetheless it is worth noting that since the Brezhnev Doctrine permitted the use of force, it violated Art. 2(4) of the UN Charter.<sup>27</sup> In the event of a conflict between a

<sup>24</sup> *ibid.* at p.37-38

<sup>25</sup> *Nuclear Tests Case*, ICJ Reports, 1974, 253, at 305 per Judge Petren, cited by Akehurst, *ibid.*, at p.38

<sup>26</sup> See p.2-3 above.

<sup>27</sup> Art 2(4) reads:

'All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations'.

principle of international law and the Charter, the latter prevails.<sup>28</sup> Thus, the Brezhnev Doctrine was illegal.

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<sup>28</sup> Art. 104





The original illustrations on Pages 38 and 43 are by Elizabeth Tennyson, a student at the Tasmanian School of Art, University of Tasmania.

## Poetry by Lidija Šimkus - Pocius

*Lidija ŠIMKUS - POCIUS is Australia's best known Lithuanian - English bilingual poet. Lidija was born in Krakiai/Lithuania on January 24, 1942. After fleeing to the West in 1944, her family settled in Australia in 1949. Lidija received her education in Adelaide and qualified as a clinical dietician.*

*Lidija has published widely in periodicals; and several books of her poetry have been published in the United States and in Lithuania. She has also written an interesting monograph about her extensive collection of Lithuanian Bookplates.*

### The Thirsting Grass

*The naked branches of the tree  
hum a dissonant tune.  
The lament of the injured rusty grass  
Reminds me of rain.*

*After the rain  
I gathered heated drops,  
Sprinkled the thirsting grass.*

*Embracing the silent tree  
I feel  
the slow clouds  
sailing past my face.*

\* \* \*

*After a sultry,  
suffocating and dreary week,  
The morning woke.*

*How can I tell you  
about yesterday's torment?*

*How can I paint it  
on the canvas of this clear day?*

- Translated by the author.

## Priekaištas

*Tu pakviete mane savo luotan,  
Plukdei mane savo srovėje.  
Pažadėjai nuostabias marias  
niekad nematytus krantus.*

*Kodėl nepasakei,  
Kad esu luotas, srovė,  
Marios ir tie nauji krantai?*

*Kodėl nepasakei,  
Kad nieko neturi?*

*Tu nežinotai?  
Jei taip,  
Kodėl kviete mane?*

## Lūkestis

*Prietemoje, su snaudžiančiais medžiais,  
laukiu nakties.  
Su ja noriu dalintis guoliu,  
laukti rytmečio  
brėkstančios aušros graščių judesiu,  
ir pirmųjų saulės spindulių,  
Kuriais vaikai pasiekia  
dar tebesapnuojantį dangų.*

## Juodžemis

*Siekiu mėlynos erdvės  
Nes juodžemio grumstas rankoj.  
Žydra erdvė akinanti,  
Kai juodžemio grumstas rankoj.  
Erdvė man nepasiekiamą,  
Kol juodžemio grumstas rankoj.*

## Reproach

*You invited me to your skiff  
Floated me along your current  
Promising me wondrous lagoons  
never seen shores.*

*Why didn't you tell me  
That I was the skiff, the current,  
The lagoons and these new shores?*

*Why didn't you say  
That you had nothing?*

*You didn't know?  
If so,  
Why did you invite me then?*

## Hope

*At dusk, with slumbering trees  
I await night.  
I want to exchange with her my bed  
to wait the morrow  
the breaking dawn's elegant movements  
and the sun's first rays  
With which children reach  
the sleeping heaven.*

*--Both poems translated by Jūratė and Edward Reilly.*

## Black Earth

*I reach for the blue sky  
Black earth is in my hands.  
The blueness is blinding  
When black earth is in my hands.  
The sky is beyond my reach  
While black earth is in my hands.*

*- Translated by the author.*



## **We'll Climb the Hill Again**

### **I**

*We'll climb the hill by a narrow  
and rocky path,  
And reach a vast plateau, clothed  
in yellow flowers.*

*We'll descend the hill by paths of spindrift,  
And tread precarious paths,  
Licking salt from our lips.*

*Creatures of the wind,  
We'll run like animals,  
And collapse into the grass  
To watch the wild birds fly.*

*Then, suddenly and terrified,  
We'll rise and run to the tree.*

### **II**

*We'll climb the hill again, and  
listen to the wind.  
We'll see the city and the distant ocean.  
In our dreams we'll revisit timeless time...*

*Our minds will tell the grass the  
Secrets of a drifting cloud,  
And we'll teach the inmost stone  
The warmth of the sun.*

*An angel from heaven will stretch  
His wings and lead us to  
Untouched shores.*

- Translated by the author.



# Local Government Training for Lithuania

David REGAN  
University of Nottingham

Last year, the British government set up the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, a non-profit making organisation financed from public funds. The purpose of this new Foundation is to encourage democracy throughout the world (but especially in Africa and post-communist Europe) by giving financial assistance to projects designed to strengthen democratic institutions.

I have supported freedom and democracy in Lithuania and the other Baltic States since I first studied modern European history as a schoolboy. Now, as head of the Politics Department at the University of Nottingham, I have seen Lithuania emerge to a new dawn of independence after the long night of Soviet oppression. The establishment of the Westminster Foundation for Democracy provided the opportunity for me to give some practical assistance to Lithuania.

In all democratic countries, the villages, towns and districts are given a degree of self government. This allows local communities to run public services (like education, public transport and rubbish collection) according to their particular needs and wishes. It also permits some political decentralisation; without local self government even democratic countries would be dangerously overcentralised. Local self government also widens democratic experience; many people serve as elected representatives in local government; only a few can serve as elected representatives in central government. Local self government is an essential feature of all democratic countries. Lithuania has a democratic local self government tradition from the inter-war period but, of course, it was suppressed during Lithuania's forcible incorporation in the Soviet Union. The communist system does not allow any genuine local self government.

Accordingly I submitted a proposal for a three week course on modern democratic local self government in Lithuania to the

Westminster Foundation for Democracy. It was approved. The foundation agreed to pay the cost of sending foreign lecturers to Lithuania to provide the course, and the cost of interpreters. Alas, I can only speak six words of Lithuanian. The Foundation also agreed to pay for books and the hire of computers.

The purpose of the course was to train Lithuanian local government personnel, both elected and appointed, in the principles and practices of local government in Western Europe and North America. Of course it would not be a good idea for Lithuania simply to copy the local government system of any other country; but Lithuania can learn from the experience of other democratic countries - their mistakes as well as their successes. The topics covered included the role and responsibilities of democratic local self governments, their finance, structure, boundary change, internal management, elections, pressure groups, relations with the central government, relations with the public, relations with private commerce and industry. There were also some lectures on the law governing local self governments. An important section of the course gave initial training on the use of computers in local government and on the data bases needed.

Thirty-one people participated in the course from municipalities and districts throughout Lithuania. The course was held at a small hotel in Juodkrantė, Neringa in the first three weeks of January. I gave many of the lectures myself; democratic local self government is a special interest of mine. I used another British colleague, a specialist on local government internal management, to lecture on this subject. I used a famous international organisation which specialises in technological education to provide the computer course (the Organisation for Educational Resources and Technological Training, usually abbreviated to "ORT"); they sent me two lecturers - an Israeli and a Byelorussian. I also used Lithuanian lecturers to address the course on local government law, information needs and administrative reform in Lithuania. The local organiser was Dr Gazaryan of the Savivaldybės Problemy Tyrimo Centras (The Centre for the Study of Local Government Problems) in Klaipėda.

The course coincided with storms which swept Lithuania. At times the weather was so bad that ferries between Klaipėda and Neringa were cancelled. Being isolated in Juodkrantė only



enabled the participants to come to know each other, and the lecturers, better. It also enabled them to complete their written assignments without distraction. As part of course requirements all participants were expected to complete two essays and a longer project. It is expected that the Westminster Foundation for Democracy will pay for those participants who speak good enough English to come to Britain later this year for two weeks' training in a British local government.

The value of a course like this lies only partly in the lectures which are given. It lies equally in the discussion of common problems among the participants. Those who participated in this course will, I am confident, now be better prepared to serve their local communities. Local self government has a vital role to play in the rebuilding of democracy in Lithuania.

*Professor David E. REGAN, BSc(Econ) PhD(London) is Francis Hill Professor of Local Government in the Department of Politics, University of Nottingham (U.K.).*

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## **Mission To The Baltics**

**Alun JAMES**  
**International Monetary Fund**

In September 1992, I found myself in Vilnius at the beginning of a mission on behalf of the International Monetary Fund that would take me on two rounds of short visits to Vilnius, Riga and Tallinn, ending in time for me to get back to Australia just before Christmas.

My journey from Canberra to the Baltics had come about quite unexpectedly as a result of an approach some months earlier by an ex-colleague, now on the staff of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, who asked me if I would be interested in taking on some work in the three Baltic republics as an expert in balance of payments statistics. After some thought I had agreed to the proposal and, after a short visit to Washington for briefing, began work in Vilnius in mid-September.

The institution for which I was working, the International Monetary Fund - more usually referred to as the IMF or "the Fund" - is a specialised financial agency of the United Nations, established in the closing years of the Second World War to promote monetary cooperation, stable and orderly exchange arrangements, and to facilitate the balanced growth of trade among member countries. It is, in essence, a club which any country ratifying the articles of agreement and accepting the conditions laid down by the IMF may join and, by the end of 1992, membership numbered 173 countries of which 14 were republics which, until recently, had been part of the former Soviet Union.

At the risk of oversimplification, I will try to explain briefly how the Fund works and why membership is generally regarded as being so important. On joining, each country pays a subscription, mainly in its own currency, the size of which is determined roughly by the size of its economy. These subscriptions provide the Fund with a pool of currencies which it can lend to members needing assistance to overcome temporary imbalances in their balance of payments with the rest of the world. Beyond a certain



• University of Vilnius: J. Lelevel Hall (built in 18th century).  
Photo: M. Sakalauskas, *Vilniaus Architektūra*.

point, additional borrowings from the fund are made conditional upon the authorities of the borrowing country agreeing to implement certain corrective economic policies prescribed by the Fund. In order that the fund can, firstly, determine the need for borrowings and, thereafter, monitor the extent to which the prescribed policies are being implemented and are working, it is necessary for all member countries to furnish to the fund on a regular basis a range of reliable statistics.

Among the more important statistics to be provided are those relating to a country's balance of payments - that is, to the value of goods, services, income and capital imported from and exported to the rest of the world. These are statistics of a specialised nature

that it had not been necessary to compile for the individual republics when they still formed part of the Soviet Union and, in order to be able to provide them, the authorities needed advice and practical assistance from the Fund. Faced by a sudden demand for technical assistance that far outstripped the capacity of its permanent staff of statisticians to provide, the Fund sought to employ experts who had experience working for national statistical agencies to provide the additional resources. As a retired officer of the Australian Bureau of Statistics with practical experience in the balance of payments field I was both available and possessed of the necessary expertise to do the job.

Having explained how and why I found myself in the Baltics I am uncertain what I can say of my experiences that might be of interest to a reader of this journal. Apart from the major problem posed by language differences - I knew none of the local languages and very few of the people I was dealing with spoke English - my contacts were largely confined to the government officials with whom I was working and the residents of the hotels in which I was staying, themselves predominantly foreigners. As a representative of an international organisation, I also had to be sure that I did not offend any sensibilities, so was not inclined to ask too many questions about living conditions, people's feelings about the changes that were taking place, or about any topic that might have been regarded as "political" in nature. This means that what I came away with at the end of my two short visits are nothing more than a series of individual impressions. In the hope that these might be of interest rather than because I believe they will add anything to the sum total of our knowledge of the situation, I will share these impressions with you.

The first and most lasting impression I had in all three of the cities I visited was one of dilapidation. The buildings, though often handsome, were generally run-down, the cars, trucks, buses and trams old and shabby, roads (except those of military significance) poorly maintained and the shops stocked with little more than basic necessities and consumer goods of outdated design and doubtful quality. Prices were low by our standards, but very much higher, even in September 1992, than they had been under the old regime. Wages had not risen to take account of increases in the cost of essentials, so that people were apprehensive and uncertain about the future. Privatisation, although on the program for the future,



had not yet proceeded to any marked degree, so that unemployment, which would be an inevitable consequence of commercial rationalisation, had not yet appeared as a major problem.

A major preoccupation of the inhabitants of all three of the countries I visited was with the scarcity of oil fuel for heating. Suddenly faced with having to pay something close to market prices for imports of oil, conservation of fuel in preparation for winter was a major consideration. In practice this meant that heating and hot water was strictly controlled: I was told that domestic hot water was available only at weekends and houses were only heated if temperature fell to a quite low point three days in a row. Even by late autumn this necessary policy was causing some discomfort - though government offices, hotels and other public places appeared not to be too greatly affected, except that they were often very poorly lit and even the hotels could not always be certain that they could provide hot water for bathing.

Foodstuffs appeared to be in reasonable supply, although the range was limited and, by our standards, the food shops seemed to be virtually devoid of stock. The lack of variety was reflected in the menus of the hotels and restaurants, so that, while the meals were generally good, the same few dishes tended to appear day after day. As with fuel, the main problem with food as far as most people were concerned was with prices. The days of subsidised food prices had gone and this was something that most people, especially those on low or fixed incomes, regarded with some disquiet.

As a short-term visitor to Vilnius, Riga and Tallinn, my recreational activities were largely confined to sightseeing within walking distances of my hotel and workplace. Each city has an "old town" - that in Vilnius said to be largest in Europe - with buildings dating back many hundreds of years. These are areas which, with careful restoration, could provide the basis for a thriving tourist industry. All three Baltic countries have a future as tourist destinations serving the large populations of the countries on their eastern borders, although how quickly this will come about will depend to a large extent on how soon these countries can recover from their present economic disarray and begin to provide their citizens with jobs and a decent standard of living.

Most of my days at work in Lithuania and Estonia were spent painstakingly explaining to my listeners, through an interpreter, concepts and practices that were quite complex and new to them. I realised that what they were being asked to do was difficult and that their experience was being repeated to some degree in almost every workplace in the three countries. Overnight, life had been turned on its head, certainty had been replaced by uncertainty and, in order to survive in the world, much of what they had been taught would now have to be relearned. Luckily the populations of these countries are well educated and the younger people, especially, appear to regard the opportunities that will open up to them as a result of the political and economic changes as being worth working for.

I am sure that, in time, the transformation that is required will be accomplished and am honoured that I have been permitted to play a small part in bringing it about.

*Alun JAMES, BA Hons (Wales) is an ex-officer of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, currently working as a statistical consultant for the International Monetary Fund.*



• City of Kaunas: Town Hall Square.

- Drawing by Alfred Bammesberger.



## Australia Trains Lithuanians

Five Lithuanians will receive intensive 8 months' management training in Australia, during the triennium 1992-94. They are participating in the broader Australian Program of Training for Eastern Europe (APTEE) which was announced by the Australian Government on 8 July 1990. It is designed to assist Central and Eastern European countries to move towards more market orientated economies.

By developing business contacts and understanding between Australia and participating countries, APTEE can also benefit Australian firms with interests in the region.

After a successful start in 1990 concentrating on Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, APTEE was expanded in 1992 to include some Balkan countries, the Baltic states and newly independent states of the former Soviet Union.

The first training place for Lithuania was allocated in 1992, followed by two places in 1993 and another two (including 1 woman) in 1994. Altogether, trainees from 22 countries are being assisted by Australia in this way.

The current budget for APTEE is \$9.5m over five years commencing in 1990.

### Fellowship Program

The Fellowship Program is directed at middle level business people. It provides a highly individual eight months' program in business management training to meet the specific needs of the fellow, his/her home country and his/her employer. Successful fellows are awarded a Graduate Certificate in Business Administration.

To be eligible to apply for an APTEE Fellowship, candidates must be graduates with a good first degree, have about 5 years' work experience after graduation and be assessed by their parent enterprise as having a high level of potential to rise quickly into

the senior level of management. Fellowships are available equally to women and men.

In the eight months' course, fellows undertake: a Management Training Support Program, consisting of a 6 week bridging course including English language proficiency and an 18 week concentrated academic program; plus an in-Australia Fellowship Program in Business Management, i.e., an 8 week middle-level management work placement in Australian industry or commerce.

According to current projections, over the four years of the fellowship program more than 200 fellows will study business management in Australia under APTEE. The Fellowship Program is managed by Hawthorn Institute of Education in consortium with Swinburne University of Technology and the Overseas Projects Corporation of Victoria, on behalf of the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau.

### MT Support Program

The Management Training Support Program is a fund which assists in-country management training or other purposes related to improved business activity in the target countries. It is to be used at the Ambassador's discretion, within guidelines provided by the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau.

### Benefits for Australia

The prospects for more intensive trade relations for Australia with Central and Eastern Europe have dramatically improved as this region turns to market orientation. One of APTEE's objectives is to provide support to this trend.

The Australian Diplomatic Missions, AIDAB, AUSTRADE and the managing consortium take coordinated action to maximise the practical benefits of APTEE. It is expected that these Australian-trained managers will use their personal contacts, new expertise and knowledge of Australia's interests and abilities to become creative architects of the commercial bridge between Australia and Lithuania or their other home countries.

Firms pursuing commercial opportunities in Eastern Europe can benefit by encouraging suitable candidates to apply for the APTEE program. If successful, these candidates may spend their



work placement with their Australian sponsor firm and strengthen the understanding between Australian and European partners.

APTEE also supported the preparation of a feasibility study on the establishment of an Australian Education Centre in Budapest, Hungary, that started operation in 1993.

The Business Advisory Group on Europe (BADGE), a counselling body to the Australian Government, monitors opportunities for the participation of APTEE trained managers in Australia's new business initiatives in Central and Eastern Europe.

Australia's membership in the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) also provides new, encouraging opportunities for Australian entrepreneurs.

#### Acknowledgment

*This information has been provided by the Hon. Duncan Kerr, MHA, Federal Member for Denison and Australia's Minister of Justice, based on the data provided by the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB).*

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## Peace Corps

At the request of Arturas Hawkrige, the Lithuanian Studies Society at the University of Tasmania has sent a selection of Australian books to Kaunas (Lithuania). Arturas is a Peace Corps volunteer teaching business studies at the Technical College of Kaunas.

In his letter to the Society, Arturas said that all teaching institutions in Lithuania are desperately short of basic text-books and reference books in all disciplines. Donations of books in English and in other languages will be much appreciated.

His address:

Arturas Hawkrige  
Kauno Tech. Mokykla  
Pramonės pr. 20  
3038 KAUNAS  
Lithuania (Europe)

## Kaunas and Eichstätt

Alfred Bammesberger  
Catholic University Eichstätt

In the last years of World War II, a number of theology students from Lithuania had been accepted in the Eichstätt seminary in order to allow them to continue their studies. After the War a major wave of Lithuanian refugees came to Rebdorf, about a mile outside Eichstätt. A refugee camp had been organised in the Monastery. In 1949 the camp was dissolved, and the "displaced persons" spread around the globe. Relatively few stayed on in Germany, most of them went on to the United States and Canada, some settled in Latin America and in Australia.

I first came to Eichstätt in 1978. At the time the Catholic University, a fairly recent addition to the university landscape in Germany, had a vacancy for a professor of English Linguistics. As is the usual procedure in such cases in Germany, I was invited to give a talk and answer a number of questions. A few months later I was officially offered the chair of English Linguistics, which I ultimately accepted in 1980.

As an Indo-Europeanist, I had always paid a good deal of attention to Lithuanian. But the majority of Indo-Europeanists have what I would call a passive knowledge of the language. They know the paradigm of a word like *vilkas* 'wolf', and they know the intricate genetic relationship that obtains between *vilkas* and cognate forms like Latin *lupus*, Greek *lukos*, German *wolf* and so on. They are also aware of what special formation pattern underlies the feminine *vilkė*, 'she-wolf'. But it is not normally their wish to be able to say something like 'Good morning, how are you?' in Lithuanian.

In contrast to fellow Indo-Europeanists, I had from the very beginning tried to learn Lithuanian as a "real" language.

Because of my publications in the field of linguistics in general and Baltic languages in particular, my contacts to scholars in Lithuania grew continually. In 1990 I met Professor Albertas Steponavičius (University of Vilnius), whose work I had been

familiar with for years, for the first time at a conference in Germany. I had suggested that he should also be invited to give a paper. In 1991 I was able to invite Steponavičius to work for six months at my University. I had applied to various funding agencies and was lucky enough to receive the necessary support so that he could live here. We immediately set to work to write a Handbook of German Linguistics which so far has not been finished. His stay was financed by the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*, the *Maximilian Bickhoff-Universitätsstiftung* and the *Gesellschaft der Freunde der Katholischen Universität Eichstätt*. He urged me to travel to Lithuania. But things moved excruciatingly slowly.

In 1992 the stage was finally set for travelling to Lithuania. We decided to spend one week Vilnius and Kaunas. "We" here means my wife Anneliese and myself, and I hasten to insert a few words about her because the further story would not make sense without her. She is a brilliant secondary-school teacher; her subjects are Latin and German. The name of her school is the *Willibald-Gymnasium*; Willibald was the first Bishop of Eichstätt, who was ordained in 742.

It so happened that the Minister of Culture, Darius Kuolys, came to Eichstätt in February 1992, and we arranged meetings for him with the local Bishop and officials of the municipal and regional administrations. Darius Kuolys was at the time not yet thirty years old, and the impression he made on our establishment was enormous. Darius Kuolys suggested that we should contact the Jesuit Secondary School (*Jėzuitų Gimnazija*) in Kaunas.

At Whitsun we had some private business in Vienna and decided to fly from there to Vilnius on 12 June 1992. We were met at Vilnius airport by Steponavičius, who had arranged our visit.

Those were the last days of the school year, and we were allowed to attend some classes in mathematics and history. The principal of the school, Father Baniulis, SJ, showed us round and explained to us what problems he was faced with. Obviously he had "inherited" a school that had suffered enormously under the Communist regime, but he was determined to re-establish the tradition of the thirties, when the *Jėzuitų Gimnazija* had been widely regarded as an outstanding school.

We had lengthy discussions about the role and the function of the Catholic Church in post-Communist Lithuania. It is absolutely clear that any medieval type of hegemony for the Church would be completely counterproductive. The Church must return to its roots. The Jesuit School only makes sense if it excels in positive ways. The only chance for the Catholic Church in the modern world lies in providing positive approaches to the problems human beings are faced with now. Endless discussions of theological niceties will just repel people.

When we returned from Lithuania, we reported on what we had seen and heard, and the response here in Eichstätt was overwhelming. Teachers, pupils and their parents immediately set to work to clear up some of the "Communist mess", as they tended to call it. And the speed with which the work progressed was really breathtaking. Her Eichiner, a teacher of mathematics at the Willibald-Gymnasium, started a drive to collect money so that at least the minimal requirements for productive school work could be met. And in August 1992 we were able to invite Father Baniulis to come to Eichstätt and pick up our first cheque. We had managed to raise the sum of DM7,500 which the *Landrat*, Herr Konrad Regler, handed over to him.

When the new school year started we were kept informed of the progress. We were told that basic needs could be fulfilled with that first sum of money. We had always wanted an exchange of teachers to be established. And in December 1992 it was possible for the first step in this direction to be taken.

Together with Father Baniulis, who was suffering from total exhaustion because of overwork and had to be hospitalised for a few days in Frankfurt, Mrs Nijolė Ciuciulkienė came by van to Eichstätt on the first Sunday of Advent in 1992 and stayed for one week. Her friendly and open manner guaranteed from the beginning that her stay would be a success. She attended classes and took part in the teaching process. The Deputy Mayor, Herr Sebastian Herrmann, who had kindly invited her to stay at his home, showed her the sights of the area, and within a few days a lasting friendship developed between Nijolė, Herrmann's family and many other Eichstätt citizens.





• Outside the Willibald High School. *From right to left:* Fr Algis Baniulis, SJ, Herr Oberstudiendirektor A. Lell, Anneliese Bammesberger, Professor Alfred Bammesberger, Herr Bürgermeister Sebastian Herrmann, Prelate Antanas Bunga, a Lithuanian student of theology (name not known), Heinrich Frauenknecht (a student at Willibald high-school).

In the course of the week many people volunteered to help. It was known how the energy crisis in Lithuania affected the everyday life of persons old and young. On the second Sunday of Advent 1992 the van was loaded with warm clothing, all types of food and medicine, many books and also some tape recorders that had been donated. Again money had been collected, and the headmaster of the Willibald-Gymnasium, Herr Albert Lell, was able to hand over DM 4.000, - to Father Baniulis for the further work at the Jesuit School in Kaunas. We had tears in our eyes when we escorted the van out to the motorway.

It might seem that this is a matter of one-way traffic, in which fairly well-off Germans give away relatively little of their wealth. But this is not so, and I wish to end this report by pointing out that the contacts are of use to all concerned.

In the course of the week, Anneliese had always made it clear that practical gifts were important, but that personal contacts were more important. All the pupils in her class wrote letters to friends in Lithuania they did not yet know. Nijolė collected the letters and, when she was interviewed for the local paper, she rightly told the journalist that these letters were the "most important things" she had received in Eichstätt. She guarded them like a treasure.

In the meantime the letters have been distributed in Kaunas, and pupils of the Jesuit School have responded to them. The joy of the Eichstätt pupils was enormous. In many cases they have now exchanged photographs, and many invitations have been extended. The invitations go both ways.

I feel particularly rewarded that these opportunities have opened up. In his everyday work a linguist hardly ever sees beyond the bounds of his grammatical analysis. I was again allowed inside a secondary school, and I was privileged to establish contacts between persons who would otherwise never have got together.

All donations were of a totally private nature. We had no administrative organisation of any kind behind us; consequently, we did not have to spend any money on administration.

If anybody wishes to contribute to our efforts in any way whatsoever (donations of books, any kind of material goods or funds), I would ask her or him to contact me at the following address:

Alfred Bammesberger  
 Englische and Vergleichende Sprachwissenschaft  
 Katholische Universität  
 8078 Eichstätt  
 Germany.

By far the best way to advance the cause of the Jesuit School in Kaunas would certainly be to visit the school itself.

We suggest that anyone interested should get in touch with the principal of the school; please write to  
 Kunigas Algis Baniulis  
 Karaliaus Dvaro gatvė 1  
 3000 Kaunas  
 Lithuania (Europe).

*Dr Alfred Bammesberger is Professor of English at Katholische Universität Eichstätt (Germany). He may also be contacted by telephone: - 8421-3176, -842-89675, -8421-20357, -8421-20358; or by fax: -8421-20599*

## More Help for Lithuania

### Management Training

Purdue University Calumet (U.S.A.) is running an 18-month management training programme in Lithuania for a selected group of 70 Lithuanian professors, business/industrial leaders and government officials.

The programme director - Professor Feliksas Palubinskas - is a Lithuanian native and former head of Purdue Calumet's Department of Management. He is assisted by seven faculty members from his own Department, plus six other American university professors.

Purdue Calumet, working closely with U.S. Rep. Peter Visclosky (D-Ind) and his staff, had received a \$317,000 grant from the United States Information Agency (USIA) to implement this programme. It is offered at two venues: Vytautas Magnus University and Lithuania's University of Technology, both in Kaunas (Lithuania's second-largest city).

Each of the 13 instructing faculty members is leading an intensive, three-week module on such topics as: market economy, international marketing and business operations, managerial economics, financial and managerial accounting, enterprise organisation and management, total quality management, information systems management, business finance and business strategies and policies.

Purdue Calumet Chancellor James Yackel said at the start of this venture, "Our programme will focus on providing Lithuanian leaders knowledge and better understanding of the process for moving their nation into a free market economy. We think, we are particularly well suited to lead such a programme, given the expertise and background of our faculty, including the director, who has strong Lithuanian ties."

*The Observer,*  
4545 W.63rd St., Chicago, IL 60629. USA.

## Living in Lithuania

Amanda BANKS  
University of Tasmania

I visited Lithuania from July to December, 1992 to research the environment and the political role of the Greens, for my PhD thesis. In this article I will talk about the practices, processes, places and people that I found different during my 6 months' stay. Most of these seem to be anomalies of the Soviet system which at first are a humorous novelty, but at times became unbearably frustrating.

**Communication.** The first thing a person travelling overseas might want to do is to contact home. Ostensibly a simple task, but as others who have travelled overseas will know, the Tasmanian area code confuses them every time. Trying to explain that crossing off one zero in the area code for an international call means dialling (02) for Hobart [and not (2)] is difficult enough in



• Amanda (second from right) with two Lithuanian Greens (from left) Steponas Benetls and Valė Ragauskaitė, interpreter Violeta and Deputy Manager of Nafta company, Rimtautas Jautžemls.



London but in broken Lithuanian to an unfriendly telephonist, it takes on a whole new dimension! I had several arguments with them in Lithuanian and English, had a Lithuanian friend write out an explanation and explain it at the exchange verbally, but still they insisted on calling Sydney. Needless to say I became quite friendly with an elderly woman on the North Shore of Sydney! Later direct dialling was introduced (not for Australia, unfortunately) and it was easier to call USA from Vilnius than Kaunas. Another anomaly was that at one stage it was cheaper to call Australia than Poland.

With the help of an American woman who spoke Russian I found out the address for the equivalent of 'Post Restante'. The word for Central Post Office is 'Centrinis Paštas' and this appeared on the address. A Tasmanian friend, who was travelling in Europe at the time, arrived in Lithuania to visit me. The only address that she had for was c/- Centrinis Paštas, so the task was actually quite difficult. Whilst walking with two others down the main street (Gedimino Prospektas), my friend noticed large writing on a building **Centrinis Paštas** and exclaimed, 'This is it! This is where Amanda lives!' Her English friend was sceptical of the existence of such central student housing but followed along. On entering, the true purpose of the building was revealed. Her friends suggested that perhaps I was the cleaner! The English traveller's suspicions were confirmed after the 3/4 hour trip to where the student housing was actually located.

Despite the horror stories I had heard about the postal system, I had very little problem with receiving mail. I had a few letters slit open, presumably to search for money, and then sent on, with no attempt to hide the fact, in a plastic bag. I had heard that in the past chocolates could be sent half eaten with a message "damaged by rodents"! My securely fastened post paks filled with chocolate, warm socks and other goodies arrived quite safely.

**Transport.** Taxis in Vilnius seem to run in different ways. firstly, there are the taxi stands at various spots around the city. These are apparently run by the Mafia and there is fierce competition between the drivers. If a driver is not prepared to succumb to the demands of the Mafia, or ties to undercut prices, they would not be allowed to park on the stand. Taxis from a stand are inevitably more expensive, especially if you are a foreigner! Admittedly fuel

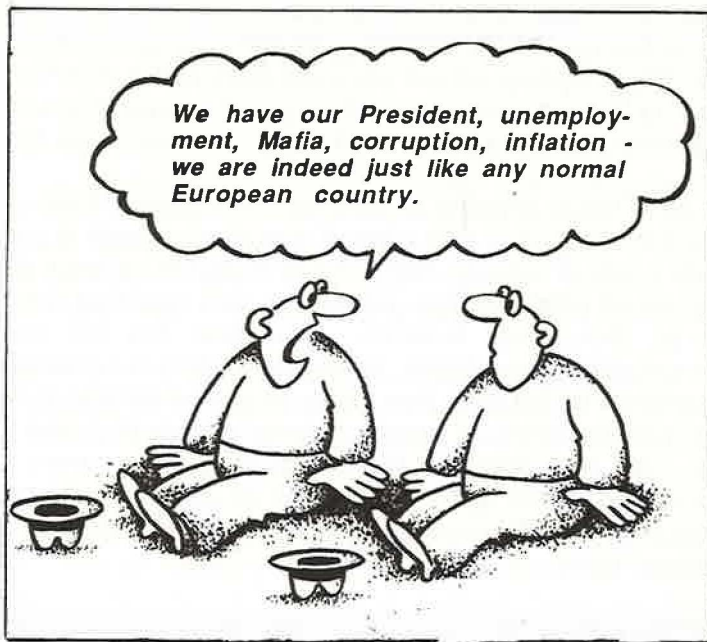
prices were increasing all the time due to the oil crisis, with many having to fill up at hard currency stations. another method is to ring the taxi company, which has fixed fares and is therefore much cheaper. A foreigner must still be on guard in case an enterprising driver attempts to "take him/her for a ride" in more ways than one.

Trains were fairly reliable and all fares are fixed. Train and bus stations are vital for a visit even if you don't intend to use them. They are a hub of activity where many different cultures meet and offer hours of entertainment just sitting and watching the various people go about their business. The local bus and trolleybus service is regular and reliable. However, if there is a breakdown or some problem on the line, then chaos ensues as several trolleys are held up with hundreds of people waiting at each stop and tempers flaring. One such occasion was when some streets were vacated for the arrival of the King and Queen of Sweden. Also shorter hold-ups when the Prime Minister and entourage were driving to Parliament House.

Trolleybuses were definitely an experience in themselves with drunks, crowds, inspectors catching freeloaders known as *zuikis* (rabbit). Travellers without a ticket are called this because they have to have to be aware and keep an eye out all the time like a rabbit. Of all the trolleys that I travelled on, I'd have to say that the Kaunas No. 7 was my worst nightmare.

I was staying out of town in student accommodation of the Kaunas Technical University and the No. 7 was my route. It was always very crowded and because I didn't know the way very well, I had to look out for familiar land marks in order to make my stop. On several occasions I was blocked from trying to get out the door. Trapped (or rather squashed) between several people and quite away from the door, I was told to go to the other door, which was further! Nobody wanted to budge. In desperation, knowing that, if I missed the stop, I might not find my way and I'd have to walk in the dark, I began swearing in Russian and Polish and just pushed. In shock, everyone moved aside, creating a path reminiscent of Moses at the Red Sea.

**University.** After finishing a three-week language course, I moved into university accommodation at about \$4.50 per night for a private room. The room had a small "foyer" with a sink and toilet



- Cartoon by Algirdas Radvilavičius.  
Reproduced from *Mišu Pastogė*.

which was shared with another room next door. There were showers and a kitchen on each wing (two per floor). Two American girls and myself were the only ones on the top floor. It was a foreign students dorm and, therefore, of higher standard than Lithuanian student accommodation. There was cheaper accommodation available but the university dorm was a good idea. It was safer and I met heaps of students from several countries: Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Russian, USA, Denmark, China, Sweden, France, Italy, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

The University itself was quite different. Coming from the Centre for Environmental Studies in Tasmania which has a relaxed friendly atmosphere, I was struck by the formality of the Vilnius University system. Doctors and other Lecturers would literally bow down to those higher up the hierarchy, such as Professors. I had been introduced to various people through the Pro-Rector and from then on each person would introduce me as a student from Australia and inevitably his name would get mentioned. This technique became very useful for achieving the seemingly unachievable.

The University is large with many students. Like the city itself, there are large areas and Soviet-style building which are often empty. I often wondered where the half million people were but as I soon discovered: They were all on the Kaunas No. 7 trolleybus!!

**Restaurants.** Another interesting experience was eating in the restaurants with the embedded Soviet-style service. Waiters were usually of the opinion that customers were interrupting their day. Most restaurants offered long menus with a variety of dishes of which there was usually only one or two available. This often became the subject of jokes, especially among foreigners. However, the menus were dependent on the availability, and price, of certain produce. With high inflation, rationing of sugar, flour, other grains, and cheese at certain times, and limited availability of eggs, meat, and vegetables, it was often a case of; 'If you see it, get it, because it won't be there tomorrow.'

Prices in restaurants were very inexpensive for a Western visitor. In a refectory style restaurant, a meal could cost 50c-\$1 with a cup of tea at 1/2 cent. At a reasonable restaurant, a meat (chicken kiev, schnitzel, stroganoff) and vegetables or salad, dessert, and tea or coffee would cost \$1-2. A bottle of vodka at the table might cost \$3, or \$1-2 in a store. A meal in an expensive, full service restaurant might cost \$4-5. Before leaving, I had a meal with some friends in a hard currency Chinese restaurant that had recently opened (and has since been bombed). a substantial meal including dessert, imported beers, and a bottle of wine, cost US\$6 each (AUD\$8).

Entertainment in Vilnius centres around theatre and music. The opera is very popular and very affordable. I saw 'Carmen' in Lithuanian which was difficult to follow and very very long. However, the evening was enjoyable. It was interesting to see so many attending. Although there were many English speaking tourists, there were also many Lithuanians. The price of a ticket was less than 50cents (about the price of two loaves of bread) and therefore it was not restricted to an upper echelon of society. This is obviously a remnant of the Soviet system, and it will interesting to see if it becomes 'high culture' that is only available to the more wealthy, as in the West. Jazz and Blues are also very popular.



While the trend here has been toward non-smoking restaurants, in Lithuania the situation is reversed. Smoking has been banned in all restaurants, public places etc. but gradually people were ignoring these rules. Cafes were beginning to allow smoking, despite the fact that many are situated underground with little or no ventilation. This seemed to be because of a notion of freedom and Westernisation. This has affected all aspects of Lithuanian life. Now that they are rid of the shackles of Communism, the attitude tends to be: 'We can do what we like. What can they do?' An attitude perpetuated by police who turn a blind eye at the right price.

**Hard Currency Shops** . The hard currency shops sold items such as chocolates, alcohol, cleaning products, jewellery, stereos, and other bits and pieces for German Marks or US Dollars. Sometimes there might be aeroplane satchels of coffee and the like, or hotel soaps. These were usually a minimum of US50cents!! The shops are amongst a maze of decrepit buildings and are usually bright and appealing to interested Lithuanians. Many other shops would accept US Dollars for items or acted as exchange offices. At the time it was not illegal for anyone to exchange money and therefore there were many 'sharks' around, particularly outside official agents. Now that the Litas has been re-introduced, acceptance of hard currency in the shops is illegal, and presumably so is the unofficial exchanging of money.

Since regaining independence, a number of small private businesses have sprung up around the city as Lithuanians try to make their fortune. Small sheds line the streets, and cluster around bus stops. These were not hard currency, but most would accept it if you offered or would make an exchange. People would hurry off the bus to get a glimpse of what was available, even if it was mostly unaffordable. There would be stalls with a bra next to some cigarettes, a stereo, a pair of shoes, and perhaps some chocolates (snickers and mars being a favourite). I found myself joining in with this daily ritual, ever anxious to see what was about.

The appearance of all these private enterprises was described to me as "wild capitalism" where everyone was going crazy buying and selling in a free market. This has meant an administrative nightmare, with no accurate records of what is where, causing further problems with taxes and controls.

**Overview.** I thoroughly enjoyed my 6 months' stay in Lithuania. I can look back at the anomalies of the Soviet system and laugh, but I actually found the lifestyle reasonably relaxing. Sure, it took a long time to get things done, from travelling to shopping to telephoning and photocopying, but I slotted into that quite easily. Some Americans almost went out of their minds, because they didn't feel busy enough and therefore ineffectual, but I went with the flow. I guess that's a cultural thing: Australians seem much more easy-going and prepared to take circumstances in their stride. No hot water in the winter, for example, became the norm for me. (Although I knew I was going home in December, before it got really cold and I did enjoy my first hot shower when I returned).

A Lithuanian lecturer confronted me on how I like Lithuania and was surprised to hear me say, I loved it. Everyone expected that I would hate it and miss all the luxuries of the West. Eventually, I was able to pinpoint what I disliked about the country and I told him that all I could think of was the telephones, people spitting in the street, and Kaunas No. 7 trolleybus! But overall, a wonderful experience, and extremely valuable for my research. It gave me an amazing insight into the country I am writing about, and a lot of information to sift through now I'm back. It has had an extraordinary impact on my life which I will never forget. (I've got heaps of photos to make sure of that!).

*Amanda Banks is a PhD student in the Centre for Environmental Studies, at the University of Tasmania.*



(„Pozicija“)

Lithuania in 1993

## Lithuanian Kitchen

*From time to time, the Lithuanian Studies Society at the University of Tasmania receives requests for Lithuanian recipes. The art of cooking is certainly outside the Society's brief. Nevertheless, we publish this selection by courtesy of VYTIS magazine, Two Bayview Avenue, Port Washington, NY 11050, USA.*

### CARROT SOUP - Morkų Sriuba

3 cups chopped carrots	(6 tbsp. water
1 large potato, diced	(5 tbsp, flour - mix
6-8 cups water	1/2 cup tomatoes
2 boullion cubes	(fresh or canned)
salt, pepper to taste	1 tbsp chopped dill

Into saucepan, add carrots, potatoes, water, boullion cubes, bring to a boil. Slowly add flour paste to boiling soup. Add tomatoes. Cook until vegetables are done. Season. Serve with garnish of chopped dill and dollop of butter.

### POTATO PANCAKES - Bulviniai Blynai

7 medium potatoes, (peeled and grated)	1/4 cup flour
1 onion grated	2-3 tsp. milk, (if needed)
3 eggs	salt, pepper to taste

Mix grated potatoes, onion, eggs and seasonings in bowl; add flour and mix. If batter appears too thick, add some milk. Drop spoonfuls of batter into hot vegetable oil and fry until golden brown on both sides. Drain on paper towels. Serve with sour cream.

### KÜGELIS - No Egg Potato Pudding

8 large potatoes	1 cup scalded milk
1 large onion	Salt, pepper
125g margarine, melted	

Peel and grate potatoes and onion. Add salt and pepper to taste. Pour scalded milk and margarine over potato mixture. Pour into greased casserole that has been dusted with flour. Bake in 400° oven for 15 mins. lower heat to 350° and bake for 45 mins. until browned and done.

Nancy L.YAKAS.

### Baked Fish in Sour Cream

3lbs fish fillets	1 bay leaf
1/2 tsp. salt	1 cup sour cream
1/8 tsp pepper	1 Tbsp chopped
3 onions, thinly sliced	parsley
separated into rings	

Place fish in buttered flat baking dish. Sprinkle with seasonings; cover fish with onion rings; spoon sour cream over onions. Bake uncovered at 350° until fish flakes easily. Baste fish with cream. Garnish with parsley. Serve from baking dish.

### POTATO CABBAGE ROLLS

#### Bulvių Balandėliai

8 peeled, grated potatoes	Water
1 pint sour cream	1 egg
1/2 cup farina, uncooked	4 Tbsp butter
1 tsp salt	1/2 cup milk
pepper to taste	3 Tbsp flour
1 med. head cabbage	2-3 lemon slices

Peel cabbage leaves and soften in hot water. In mixing bowl, add drained and grated potatoes, farina, egg and seasonings. Mix well. Divide potato mixture and place on cabbage leaves; roll up. Place cabbage rolls into saucepan; cover with water, add lemon slices. Cook on top of stove for about 1 hr. or until done. In another saucepan, melt butter, add flour, mix; add milk and cook until thickened; add sour cream and bring to simmer. Serve hot sauce over cabbage rolls.

### APPLE CAKE

4 apples, peeled, sliced	125g margarine
4 eggs separated	(melted, cooled)
3/4 cup sugar	1 tsp vanilla
1 cup flour	1 tsp baking soda

Place yolks into bowl and beat well; add sugar slowly and beat until eggs are lemon coloured. Add cooled margarine, baking soda, flour and mix until blended. Beat egg whites until they hold their shape and add to the batter.

Butter a 9 x 12in baking pan; add sliced apples. Pour batter over apples; bake at 350° for 35 mins or until done.





• Vytautas K. Jonynas, *Purviškės' miraculous Mother of God.*

A pencil drawing from Kazys Boruta's book, *Wooden Miracles* (a review of this book follows on the next two pages).

## BOOK REVIEW by Christopher Riley:

### Vincas, the Maker of Gods

Kazys BORUTA, *Wooden Miracles* or the Life and Works of Vincas Dovine, Maker of Gods. Translated from the Lithuanian by Milton Stark. Chicago: Morkūnas Printing, 1988. (The Lithuanian original published in 1938).

Milton Stark notes in the introduction to his translation of Boruta's novel: 'It is said that in the village of Kulokai, not far from the southern Lithuanian town of Liudvinavas, lived a folk wood-carver who plied his trade on the banks of the river Dovine'. It was this wood-carver who reportedly provided the basis on which Boruta wrote his novel, a work which leads the reader through the life of Vincas Dovine and reveals, with the aid of the magic of a fairy tale, his world and soul.

The work begins with a description of the geographical and social world into which Vincas Dovine was born. The illegitimate son of the beautiful peasant Ulė and Anthony, son of a local land owner, Vincas' fate seems set from the moment of his tragic birth: by the end of the introductory chapter the reader knows that although Vincas' life will lead him down paths unknown to his fellow swamp dwellers, he too is unable to escape the grasp of the smothering swamps of his homeland.

It is clear, then, from the very beginning of the novel, that the reader will not only be introduced to the life and work of Vincas Dovine as the title suggests, but also to the harsh physical and social world in which he created his holy images. Boruta unmistakably provides a critique of this society, and although the story is packaged in a beautifully poetic language, no reader could fail to gain some understanding of the social and political upheavals experienced by the Lithuanian people before the Second World War. This study of Lithuanian country life is not, however, one made from the cold objective point of view of the empirical researcher. The social development from serfdom to capitalism is shown through the effects it has on the people of the villages; how they had struggled to survive under feudalism and how they are now struggling to gain a foothold in the capitalist world.

All this is made possible through the portrayal of Vincas' pain and suffering as a child being raised by the poor cowherd Gričius and then as a young man, alone in the world without the tender care of his adopted father and the lover of a Mother he never knew but never gives up hope of finding.

It is this search for his mother's love that, in turn, leads him to carpentry and then to his calling as a maker of holy images out of wood. Here the spiritual dimension of the novel becomes apparent. Through Vincas' discovering his talent and calling, and problems this discovery causes him, Boruta introduces both a strong criticism of the Church and a study of one man's personal spirituality. However, Vincas' spiritual path appears to be more important to the novel than an examination of the Church. Throughout the story, from learning his trade, falling in love with Elena and experiencing the pain of unrequited love to creating his miracles in wood, Vincas' path is revealed to us on an inner, spiritual level. Perhaps it is this ability of the author to tap into the inner workings of his character that makes this novel such a success. Rather than merely providing a bland story about the ups and downs of a Lithuanian peasant, a whole new range of expression can be employed.

This spiritual aspect of the work and the author's mastery of poetic language make for a very enjoyable reading experience. For those who know the area themselves and for those who can read the work in the original language, the experience must be all the more powerful. However, as an introduction to Lithuanian literature, this translation, which does not read as a translation, can be highly recommended. Included in the edition mentioned above is a series of drawings which are not only beautiful in themselves but also greatly enhance the written word.

*Christopher RILEY, B.A. Hons., Grad. Dip.Lib. (Tas.) is a PhD candidate in the Department of Modern Languages and part-time Lecturer in European Literature at the University of Tasmania.*

## A New Scholarly Journal:

### Linguistica Baltica

The first volume of a new scholarly journal devoted to Baltic Linguistics was scheduled to appear in 1992, but the actual publication was somewhat delayed until January 1993: *Linguistica Baltica* is edited by Professor Wojciech Smoczyński, Head of the Chair of Baltic Philology at Warsaw University, and his assistant Axel Holvoet. Warsaw University and Poland's Ministry of National Education support the publication financially.

The need for a journal of this kind needs no stressing. After the demise of *Studi Baltici* (founded by the Italian Giacomo Devoto) the only scholarly organ devoted exclusively to Baltic Linguistics has been for almost thirty years *Baltistica*, which began appearing in Vilnius in 1965. There was no journal of this type published outside of Lithuania.

The bulk of the articles published in the first volume is of high scholarly value and follows the standards set by the editors in the Preface. The list of contributors is truly international and includes such well-known specialists in the field of Baltic as E.P. Hamp and W.R. Schmalstieg from the United States, a few Germans like W. Euler, W. Tenhagen and R. Eckert, Lithuanians, Latvians and others. Zigmantas Ainkevičius, the former Head of the Chair of Lithuanian at Vilnius University, discusses the fateful history of Lithuanian in East Prussia. The two editors contribute papers from their special fields of research. Holvoet takes up syntactic issues of Latvian, whereas Smoczyński deals with some problems in Old Prussian.

The well printed volume of 302 pages contains also one review, an obituary on Jan Safarewicz (1904-1992) and notes on conferences in the field of Baltic.

A special feature of this first volume is the "Current Bibliography of Baltic Linguistics for 1990 and 1991". Axel Holvoet has compiled this very useful research tool, and it is to be hoped that



the bibliography will be continued in subsequent volumes of the journal.

Wojciech Smoczyński is well known in the scholarly world because of his numerous publications, both monographs and thoroughly researched articles, above all on Old Prussian.

Scholars in the field of Baltic will be grateful to him for having founded the new journal. He is truly the *spiritus movens* of Baltic Studies in the last decade of the twentieth century. We wish him well for his new journal.

Editorial Address: Linguistica Baltica  
Katedra Filologii Bałtyckiej UW  
PL-00-312 Warszawa, ul. Dobra 56  
Fax: - 267520;  
e-mail: ULWSMOCZEPLKRCY11.BITNET

Author of this note: Alfred Bammesberger  
Richard-Strauss-Strasse 48,  
8078 Eichstätt, Germany

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## Report on TUULSS Activities

The Lithuanian Studies Society at the University of Tasmania (TUULSS) has just completed the seventh year of its activities.

In 1993, the Society had 34 financial student members and one associate member.

The Society's pursuits now cover a wide range: lunchtime lectures, cultural workshops, instructional video presentations, provision of speakers, and publication of books, pamphlets and this journal.

As always, active encouragement of academic research into all Lithuanian topics remains our Society's central aim.

Since 1990, two dissertations and a major research paper on Lithuania have been completed at the University of Tasmania. Two further postgraduate theses are now in progress:

- "Culture, Politics and the Environment in Lithuania", Ms. **Amanda Banks**, PhD candidate in the Centre for Environmental Studies.
- "Problems of Business English Teaching to Lithuanian Students" - Mr **Algirdas Makarevičius**, M.Ed. candidate in the Faculty of Education.

Tasmanian candidates interested in Lithuanian topics mostly start their research at Honours or postgraduate level. The University of Tasmania has no Department of Lithuanian Studies. Instead, each candidate enrolls in an academic department that has relevant expertise, e.g., History, Education, Law, Environmental Studies, Sociology, etc. TUULSS then helps with resource materials, references, contacts and translations. The arrangement works well, and has led to excellent results so far.

Lithuania-related research at the University of Tasmania received an encouraging boost in 1992-93, when three stipends of \$1,000 each were awarded. The one-off grants were made privately by Mr C. Čekanauskas, a very generous benefactor of Narrogin, Western Australia. The stipends were allotted to:

- Mr Algirdas Makarevičius, a Lecturer at Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas (Lithuania), currently studying at the University of Tasmania.
- Ms Amanda Banks, PhD candidate in Tasmania - for 5 months' study visit to Lithuania in 1992.
- Ms Audronė Beržanskas, B.F.A. student in Tasmania - for 1 semester's study at Vilnius Academy of Art in 1993.

### Conference Success

TUULSS members presented four papers, out of a total of eight, at this year's AABS (Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies) Conference. The Tasmanian papers covered a wide range of topics and created a lot of interest at the biennial conference which was held at the University of Melbourne on 4 September.

Stephen Waldren, a final year Law student at the University of Tasmania, discussed the Stimson doctrine and its impact on Lithuania. The doctrine was first proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson in 1931, in response to the Japanese occupation of Chinese Manchuria. It dealt with non-recognition of forcible seizure of territory and its consequences.

In this context, Stephen examined the implications of Lithuania's past subjection to the control of the Soviet Union and the world community's refusal to recognise this annexation. Lithuanian liability for Soviet treaties and debts was now likely to present a new challenge for international law, Stephen said.

Algirdas Makarevičius addressed the language learning problems faced by Lithuanian students wishing to specialise in Business English. As a solution, he suggested devising a special syllabus which would incorporate some of the Tasmanian features of teaching ESL (English as a Second Language).

Amanda Banks' paper looked at the environmental problems and responsibilities faced by the three Baltic States as well as by the other countries bordering on the Baltic Sea. After surveying the region's geographical and historical background, Amanda showed that pollution of the Baltic Sea had now reached alarming levels and needed decisive remedial action. The likelihood of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia gaining full membership of the European Community was extremely important, in this regard. The EC had

very strict standards on environmental pollution, the enforcement of which had been demonstrated, *inter alia*, in the United Kingdom.

The fourth Tasmanian, Al Taškūnas, presented a paper on "Lithuania's Karaites". This little-known ethnic and religious minority had a colourful past extending over more than a millenium, but were on the verge of extinction now. Lithuania's Karaites came from the Crimea, as prisoners of war and as migrants after Grand Duke Vytautas's second campaign against the Golden Horde, at the end of the 14th century. Many of these Karaites settled in the Lithuanian town of Trakai which gradually became their cultural and religious centre. The speaker stressed that insufficient reliable material had been published in English about the Karaites, so far; and several central questions remained to be answered by researchers - such as the retention of the distinctive Karaite identity over six centuries followed by rapid assimilation in recent years.

### Unforeseen Tasks

TUULSS is frequently called upon to answer queries or render help - often beyond its terms of reference.

For example: The Society regularly sends out information packages, books and journals to school children and tertiary students in all States of Australia. It deals with media questions. It provides speakers - even when the topics are only remotely linked with Lithuania.

TUULSS has handled a number of missing persons' enquiries from Germany and Lithuania (and has succeeded in tracing several lost individuals!). Requests for recipes arrive almost every week. Not content with that, a New Zealand correspondent recently wanted to know where he could buy certain ingredients for his Lithuanian dishes ...

Should the Society put up a hedge around itself and concentrate on its prime objectives inside the University of Tasmania? Or, should it remain open to all-and-sundry, as an unofficial outpost of Lithuanian culture and know-how? To date, the Society has taken the latter course, albeit at the cost of straining its limited resources to the maximum.



UniTas, University of Tasmania's house journal, commented in its September 22, 1993 issue:

*"The University of Tasmania is now informally regarded to be the Australasian centre of expertise on Lithuania. The University has no Department of Lithuanian Studies or any related teaching structure. However, there is an active students' Society of Lithuanian Studies whose central aim is to promote academic interest in all topics linked with Lithuania".*

- "Major Contribution by Tasmanians", *UniTas*, No. 43, September 22, 1993, p.7.

### New Book

This year, TUULSS published Stephen Waldren's study based on international law, *Lithuania: The Impact of the Stimson Doctrine*. It has since been reviewed favourably in Tasmania and in other States of Australia.

Stephen's work is the sixth book to come out under the Society's imprint in the past six years: a major publishing achievement, given TUULSS's small size and meagre resources.

Although the contents of these books may seem somewhat specialised, four titles are now out of print, and the stocks of the remaining two are running low.

\* \* \*

TUULSS has no paid employees and relies on volunteers for its administrative and publishing tasks. The University of Tasmania provides lecture rooms and other superstructures, but no cash. Through its Societies' Council, the Students' Union, on the other hand, helps financially in several ways: it reimburses part of the running expenses (\$555 in 1992), gives an annual magazine grant (\$250) and pays 50% of fares for approved travel to conference. In addition to this regular support, the Societies' Council has also been very generous with its ad hoc subsidies, in special cases of need.

The rest of TUULSS revenue comes from members' fees (\$5 per annum), book sales, advertising and donations. Only two major donations (\$100 and over) were received in 1993:

Australian Lithuanian Foundation Inc. \$500  
Miss I. (Q) King (Vic). \$100

We are indebted to these continuing supporters who obviously believe in the value of our work.

The Society's books and accounts are audited twice a year by the auditors appointed by the Tasmania University Union.

\* \* \*

By their nature, university students are a transient population. TUULSS is no exception. A number of our key workers have since completed their studies and have left the University (Elizabeth Watchorn, Genovaitė Kazokas, S. Srinivasa Rao Mentreddy, Paula Smyth, Ilga Zodina).

The remainder of the original core group will go within the next 12 months (Simon Taškūnas, Algirdas Makarevičius, Simone Goss, Al Taškūnas).

It is now up to the Lithuanian communities throughout Australia and overseas to do something about the Society's future. Anyone who cares about the Lithuanian heritage must actively encourage new idealists to come to Tasmania - so that the work of TUULSS is continued without interruption.

**AL TAŠKŪNAS**  
Treasurer and Senior Fellow





## Scholarships

### Bronius Jonušas Scholarship

This scholarship is awarded to a student who, in addition to his/her major subject, is also studying Lithuanian in an institution of higher education, in any country.

The scholarship has been established by Mrs Emilia Jonušas who lives in Omaha. It is in memory of her late husband, musician and composer Bronius Jonušas.

The scholarship is valued at \$1,000. A total of twenty students have won it so far, over the past 16 years.

All enquiries are to be directed to the following address:

Broniaus Jonušo stipendija  
9927 Devonshire  
Omaha NE 68114  
USA

### The ALJS Travelling Scholarship

Would you like to study in Lithuania but are short of cash? Each year the ALJS (Australian Lithuanian Youth Association) awards a \$500 scholarship to a young Australian Lithuanian who intends to study at a tertiary institution in Lithuania. The student must be studying Lithuanian Culture (Lituanistika) for not less than three months. If you are under 35 and are thinking of studying in Lithuania, why not write in and ask for an application form?

Write to ALJS, PO Box 1037, Windsor, Victoria 3181.

\* \* \*

LITHUANIAN PAPERS will be pleased to publish details of any additional scholarships and prizes for which the students of Lithuanian topics are eligible to apply.

Please send full particulars to: The Editor, Lithuanian Papers, PO Box 777, Sandy Bay, Tasmania, 7005, Australia.

## Other Books about Lithuania

The Lithuanian Studies Society at the University of Tasmania is now established as Australia's foremost publisher of English-language books on Lithuania. Seven volumes have appeared during the past six years; another two are in preparation now.

**LITHUANIAN PAPERS, Vol.1, 1987**, edited by A.P. Taskunas and J.W. Doyle. - Contents: Original papers on Lithuania, presented during the 1987 lunchtime lectures at the University of Tasmania. \$5, plus \$2 postage to any address in the world.

**LITHUANIA: A VIEW FROM AUSTRALIA.** Australian Bicentennial Edition, edited by A.P. Taskunas and J.W. Doyle. \$7.50, plus \$2.50 postage to any address in the world.

**LITHUANIA'S ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS: Cultural and Political Aspects**, by Amanda J. Banks. \$7.50, plus \$2.50 postage to any address in the world.

**LITHUANIA AT THE CROSSROADS**, edited by A.P. Taskunas and J.W. Doyle. \$7.50, plus \$2.50 postage.

**LITHUANIA IN 1991**, edited by A.P. Taskunas. A comprehensive report by 16 experts. Acclaimed by critics. \$9.95, plus \$2.05 postage to any address.

**LITHUANIAN PAPERS, VOL.5-6, 1991-92.** \$2.95, plus \$1.05 postage.

**LITHUANIA: THE IMPACT OF THE STIMSON DOCTRINE**, by Stephen Waldren. \$2, plus \$1.05 post.

The Lithuanian Studies Society at the University also has a small stock of other books, in English, dealing with Lithuania and related issues. Ask for the Society's latest catalogue and send your orders to:

**TUULLS, PO Box 777, Sandy Bay, Tas. 7005**





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