Re-Imagining and Re-Evaluating the Totalitarian Past in Lithuania: New Approaches in the Era of Digitation of Archival Materials

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Tasks

- The Clash of Totalitarian regimes: Human losses
- From Political History to Multi-directional Politics of (post-)Memory
- Ongoing Projects of Digitation of Archives
- Case study. When the Secrets Became Public: New Ways of Reevaluating the Past

"The light that illuminates processes of action, and therefore all historical processes, appears only at their end, frequently when all the participants are dead. Action reveals itself fully only to the storyteller, that is, to the backward glance of the historian, who indeed always knows better what it was all about than the participants. All accounts told by the actors themselves, though they may in rare cases give an entirely trustworthy statement of intentions, aims, and motives, become mere useful source material in the historian's hands and can never match his story in significance and truthfulness. What the storyteller narrates must necessarily be hidden from the actor himself, at least as long as he is in the act or caught in its consequences, because to him the meaningfulness of his act is not in the story that follows. Even though stories are the inevitable results of action, it is not the actor but the storyteller who perceives and "makes" the story."

Hannah Arendt, *Human Condition* (2nd Editon), Chicago, 1998, p. 192.

"we have to recognize with regret that living witnesses are not most eloquent. The highest form of Evil, probably, has paralyzed the very possibility of testimony. We have take a distance of time in order to understand, to percept and to express the way it happened [reference to Ranke's "wie es eigentlich gewesen"].

Alain Besançon, 2002, c. 7.

The Clash of Totalitarian Regimes

First Soviet Occupation (15 June 1940—22 June 1941): ~ 23 000 people imprisoned, killed or deported

Occupation by Nazi Germany (22 June, 1941—July, 1944): 240 000 people killed 200 000 of them were Jews. 60 000 were transported for forced labor to Germany

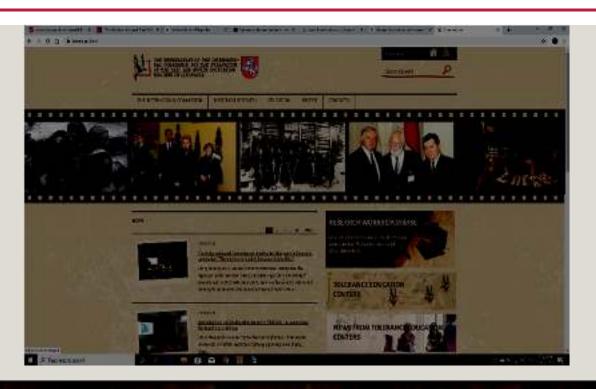
Re-Occupation by Soviet Union (1944—1953): 20 500 Freedom Fighters and their supporters were killed; 186 000 people arrested and imprisoned, and 118 000 deported. Since 1954, 1000 individuals arrested or imprisoned, and 23 persons were killed in 1991, during 13 January Events, massacres at Medininkai and Krakunai Customs

496 000 people were forced to flee or to repatriate (1940—1941; 1944—1947 and 1957—1960): Lithuanians, Poles, Germans and so called Memellanders

Phases of the re-evaluation of Lithuanian historical narratives

- •The reproduction of "anti-fascist" narrative regarding the myth of 'the Great Patriotic War' during Soviet occupation (1944--1984)
- •The rise of anti-communist and anti-Soviet national narrative (1984--1990)
- •Liberation and democratization processes of academia and institutions (Research Centre of Genocide and Resistance of Lithuania; The International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania 1990-2004)
- •Re-thinking of national historiography and national narratives (Prague Declaration on European Conscience and Communism, 2008)
- •A new rise of (entanglements) historical memory and memory culture (2008--)

The International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania



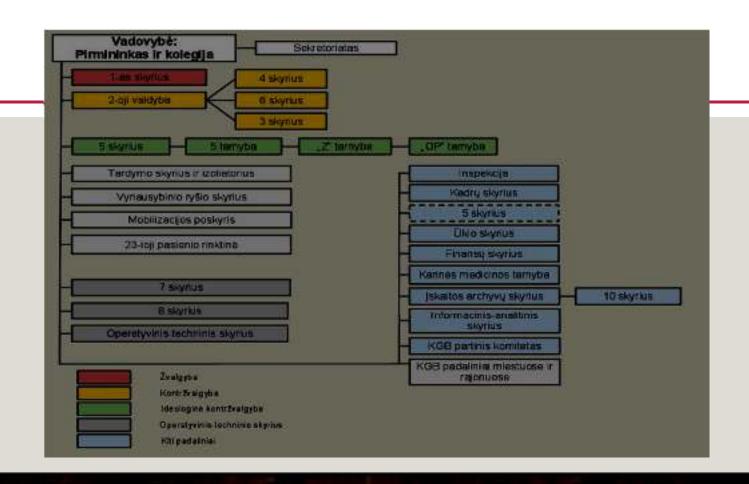
KGB veikla Lietuvoje (KGB activity in Lithuania) http://www.kgbveikla.lt/

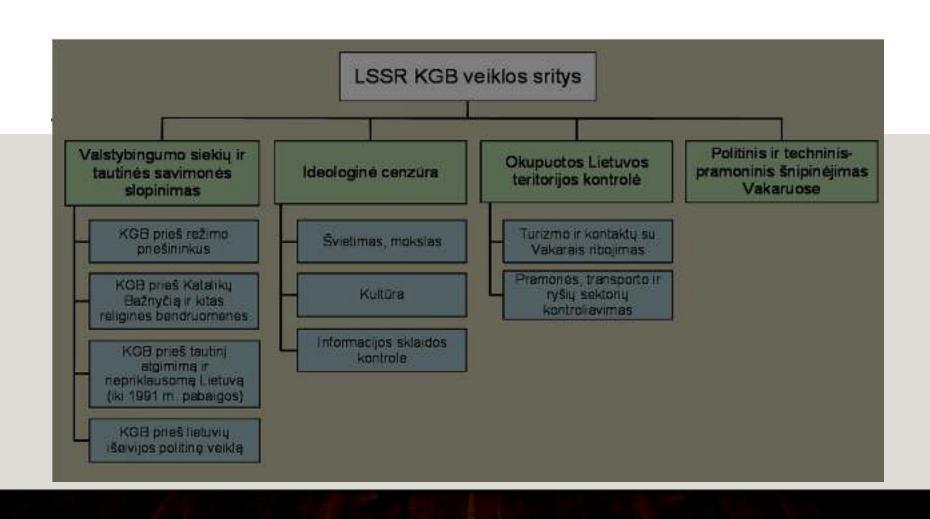


Launched in 2011 by the Research Centre of Genocide and Resistance of Lithuania in order to publish documents regarding (as an consequence of implementation of a law of the LR Parliament (1998))

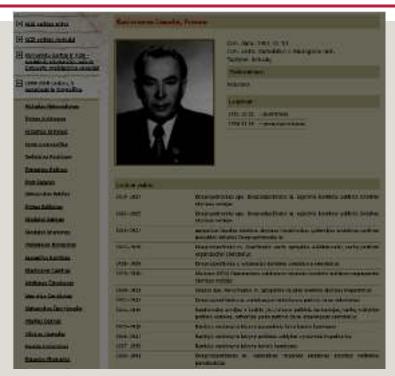
- .Structure of LSSR KGB
- .Methods of LSSR KGB
- LSSR Communists Party and KGB
- Biographies of LSSR KGB employees

and agents





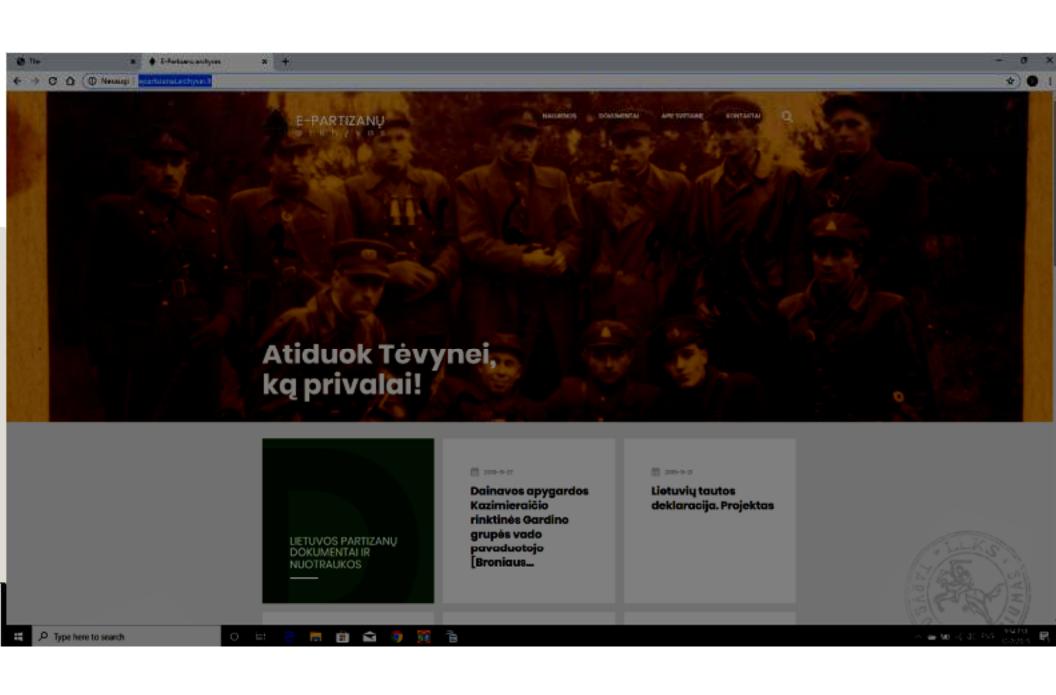
File of the First Chief of LSSR KGB Kazimieras Liaudis



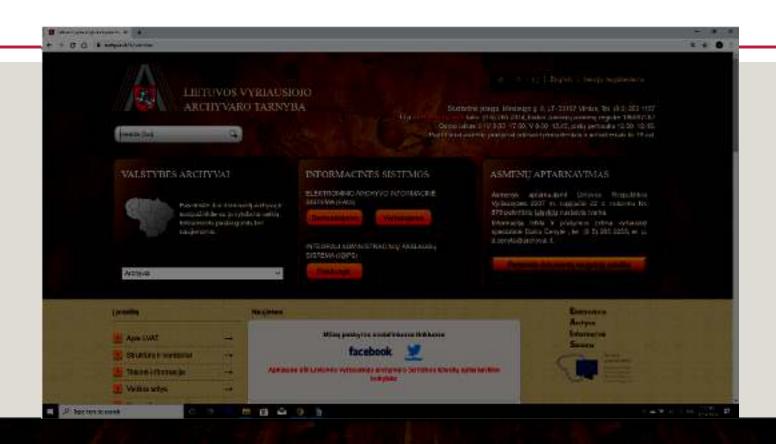
E-Archives of Lithuanian Partisans http://epartizanai.archyvai.lt/

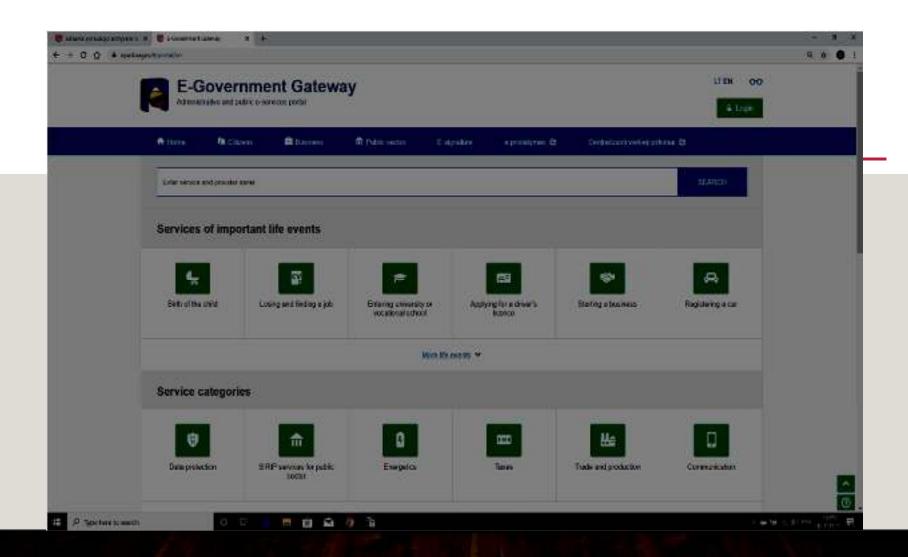


- •Works under supervision of Lithuanian Special Archives. The main aim is creation of the digitized archives' base devoted to Freedom Fights (1944-1953)
- •Supported financially by Lithuanian Council for Culture and private donations
- •Supported intellectually by different memory institutions and private subjects "opensource model".

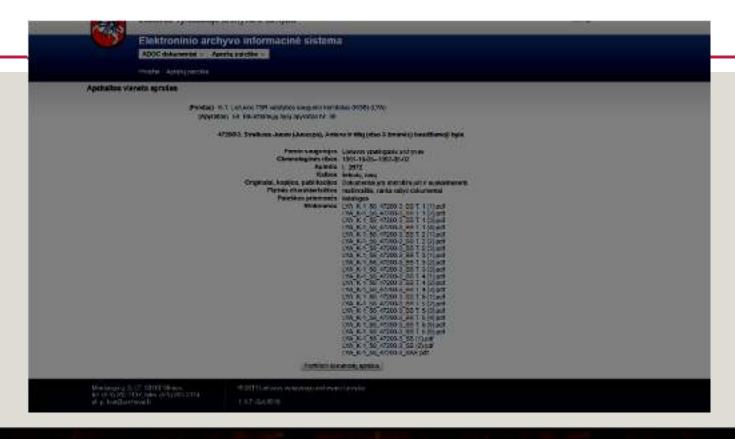


The Office of the Chief Archivist of Lithuania





Online accessibility of KGB files



Historical entanglements and the rise of mnemonic fragmentation

- Scarcity of totalitarianism's paradigm: how to re-remember the lost heritage of Jewish community
- •(Ethno)National memory as victims' (*Us*), but not as perpetrators' (*Them*): martyrology vs. empathy
- Post-Stalinist era and communicative memory of generation of Late Socialism
- Western discourse vs. Central and Central Eastern

Memory regimes and actors

- •Mnemonic warriors
- Mnemonic pluralists
- •Mnemonic abnegators
- Mnemonic prospectives

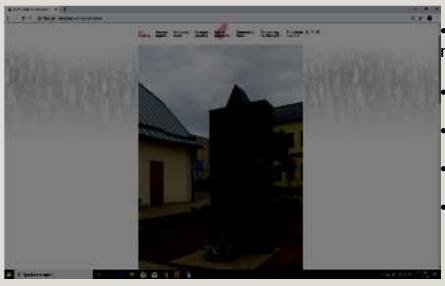
Kubik, Jan; Bernhard, Michael. A Theory of the Politics of Memory, In: "Twenty Years after Communism", New York: Oxford, 2014.

Virtual exhibitions http://virtualios-parodos.archyvai.lt/lt



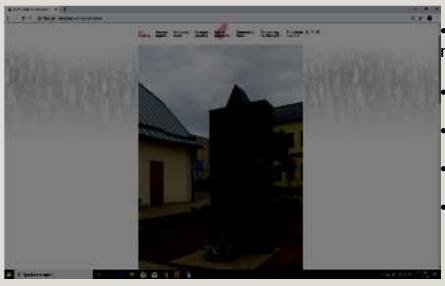
- •Under the supervision of the Office of Chief Archivist of Lithuania
- •Thematic virtual exhibitions as mediators of cultural and communicative memory
- •Digitized archival material (including video, audio), followed by academic and historical comments enables an expenditure and revision of national narrative

Lost Shtetl: the Cultural Memory of Jewish Heritage



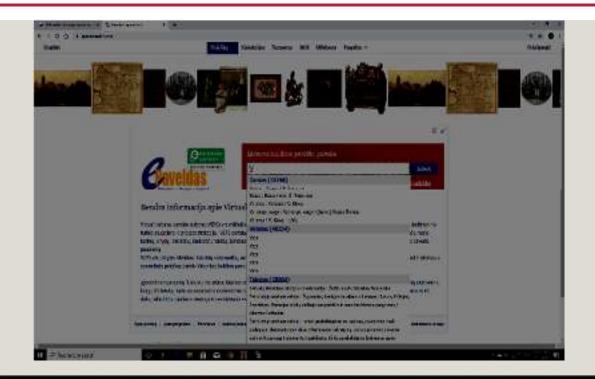
- •The restoration of the Old Jewish Cemetery in Šeduva
- •The dedication of three monuments at the town's mass murder sites
- •A monument in the center for the Jews of Šeduva
- •The Šeduva Jewish Museum, "Lost Shtetl"
- •A historical monograph of Šeduva Jews
- •The documentary by Saulius Beržinis, Petrified Time

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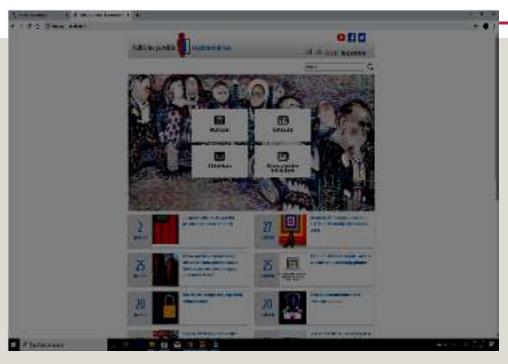


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E-Paveldas (E-Heritage)



E-Culture – Digitation of Cultural Heritage http://ekultura.lt/



An umbrella virtual project which provides memory institutions with:

- Legal and administrative information
- Informs on ongoing transnational projects (e. g. Europeana, 50s In Europe Kaleidoscope, PLUGGY, etc.)
- Initiates and coordinates multidisciplinary teachings and courses regarding problems and cultural policy of digitation
- •A part of LIMIS Lithuania Integral Museum Information System

Lithuanian Integral Information System



Museum

Case study of Freedom: Juozas Streikus



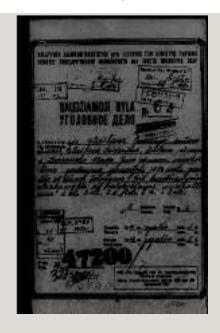
•11 November, 2019 the remains of Streikus (sentenced to death in 1961) were found at abandoned Orphans' Cemetery in Vilnius

•MP, Conservative Party (former Head of Historical Department of Centre) published a 'last testimony' of Streikus at Supreme Court of Lithuania SSR

•PhD(c) from Vilnius University made a remark in social media, that 'testimony' is a belletristic reminiscence written by witnesses after 1990s'

•MP denied at first, then admit that he published not an original version of testimony from KGB file, but from memoir of Streikus sibling.

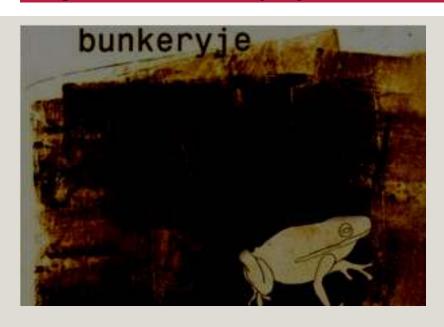
Official and Private: KBG file and documented lie by Liaudis (1958—1961)



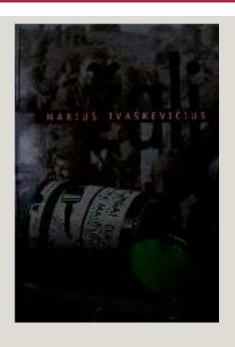


Post-memory genre

Frog in the Bunker by Vytautas V. Landsbergis



Žali by Marius Ivaškevičius



The Beginning of History

