HISTORICAL DISSERTATIONS DEFENDED IN 2011

Vytas Jankauskas (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuanian Institute of History), **Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės valdančiosios dinastijos struktūra XIII a. pabaigoje – XV a. viduryje**, [The Structure of Ruling Dynasty of Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the End of the 13th Century – Middle of the 15th century]

The main objective of the research is to analyse in depth the structure of the ruling dynasty of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania during the period being discussed. The following objectives were raised for it: to define the elite of the GDL dynasty, the scope and prerogatives of its government as well the contours of its self-consciousness; to determine the volume of the government of the local dynasty elite; to define the mutual relations of the sovereign and the members of the dynasty subordinate to him; to discuss the possibilities of mobility in the dynasty's hierarchy. Seeking to achieve these objectives, the thesis analyzes the local phenomena of the dynasty, seeking to define the scope of their authority and the possibilities for independent activities; the factor of the dynasty members in organizing military expeditions as well as their relations with the ruler are especially helpful in setting the periodization of the stages of development of the dynasty as a social structure; discusses the activities of the dynasty members in the context of inter-state relations which is regarded as one of the main factors to ensure the mobility of dynasty members.

Tomas Čelkis (Vilnius University), **Valdžia ir erdvė: Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės teritorializacijos procesas XIV–XVI a.** [Governance and Territorial Expansion: The Territorialisation Process of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 14th to the 16th Century]

The dissertation investigates the conception of the borders of the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania with its neighbouring countries in the 14th–16th c., the evolution and intensity of the delimitation processes. The terminology of the conceptions of 'border' and 'sign' in 14th–16th c. sources is defined, the marking of borders is discussed. The explanation

of the conception of GDL borders is supplemented with additional data of the 15th–16th c. on the marking of the boundaries of private land tenures. Analysing the development of the borders of the GDL and the Teutonic Order in the 14th–16th c., the procedure for their determination is reconstructed. The GDL borders with the Ruthenian principalities and the Moscow state in the 14th–16th c., the goal of the nobility of the Ruthenian principalities (lands) to preserve the ‘old’ territorial structure in the GDL composition were investigated. The specifics of the historical geography, the delimitation of the ‘old’ territorial structure, and the ‘new’ political GDL borders with the Ottoman Empire are reviewed. The conception of the 14th–16th c. GDL borders with Mazovia and Poland were analysed. The delimitation processes are discussed in the context of the 1569 negotiations for the Union of Lublin.

Vytautas Ališauskas (Vilnius University), **Sakymas ir rašymas: dviejų kultūros modelių tvėrmė ir kaita Lietuvos Didžiojoje Kunigaikštystėje** [Orality and Literacy: Persistence and Transformation of Two Cultural Models in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania]

The dissertation raises the question of the influence of orality and literacy on the change of public values and the becoming a personality. The idea is to show that the concepts of culture dominated by speech or writing can be adapted while interpreting various phenomena of GDL social, cultural and religious life; how the information provided in written sources, even though also affected by the specifics of the written text, can become reliable material to reconstruct the images and life forms of the speaking society. Elements of the Lithuanian worldview in the pre-writing era were closely related to the specifics of oral culture, which were not destroyed by the writing that began to spread with the Christianization of Lithuania. The phenomena of individual reading and writing conditioned the emergence of the modern concept of authorship while the entrenchment of written law was accompanied by the spread of the universal concept of justice, nurtured the individual self-image of the lower layers of society.

Jolanta Skurdauskienė (Klaipėda University, Lithuanian Institute of History), **Palivarkinis ūkis privačiuose Žemaitijos dvaruose XVI amžiuje** [Commercial Manor Farming on Private Žemaitijan Estates in the 16th Century]

The goal of the dissertation is in a discussion of the general macro-economic trends in Europe’s economy, to determine whether the private land estates in Samogitia in the 16th c. were fitted to the changing economic conditions.

The aim was to find out how the economy of the estate was organized and toward what industries was it oriented, what were their specifics and the nature of their expansion. The work analyses the main elements of the social and economic structure of 16th c. Samogitian private estates, the most important directions of the estate's economic activities and their internal economic organization. To define the specifics and expansion characteristics of the economy of Samogitian private estates the historiographic context explaining the development of European estate system is invoked, allowing for the first time in Lithuanian historiography to apply the theoretical concept of the estate used in Europe's historical literature.

Moreno Bonda (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuanian Institute of History), **Jėzuitų istoriografinis kanonas A. Vijūko-Kojalavičiaus darbuose istorijos revoliucijos laikotarpiu (1580–1661)** [The Historiographic Canon of the Jesuits in the Works of A. Wijuk-Koalowicz in the Age of the Historical Revolution (1580–1661)]

The main envisioned purpose of this research is the aspiration to define the historiographic canon of the Jesuits: there is an attempt to show that this canon was radically different from the ecclesiastical and was consistently implemented in all of Europe from Spain to Lithuania. The dissertation shows that the Jesuits in the 1580–1661 period, responding to the spread of the new scientific method and dispersion of new moral and political values, created their own historiographic canon. The object of research is the historical works of Lithuanian Jesuit Albertas Vijūkas-Kojalavičius. The historical production of the latter author could be defined as a representative example of the deployment of the Jesuits' historic canon. The fact that A. Vijūkas-Kojalavičius had to respect the rules and philosophy of his Order, became the primary cause for the discrepancies between the main sources he used and his own historical works.

Mindaugas Brazauskas (Klaipėda University, Lithuanian Institute of History), **Kultūriniai sluoksniai kaip šaltinis Klaipėdos XVI–XVIII a. infrastruktūros ir urbanistikos raidos tyrimui** [Cultural Layers as the Research Source of Klaipėda Infrastructure and Urban Development in the 16th–18th Century]

The dissertation discusses cultural layers as the source of the problems in the issues of the infrastructure and urban development of Klaipėda in the 16th–18th c. The researched period covers the period from the establishment

of the current city of Klaipėda in the location of its current Old Town to the city's acquiring the vista of a full-fledged new age city for its urban structure. The dendrochronology dating data of the buildings of the Klaipėda city, reports of archaeological investigations as well as the primary and secondary sources of archeology and history, which are valued from the viewpoints of the theories of stratigraphy, behaviourist archeology and world system make up the basis for the work.

Olia Mastianica (Klaipėda University, Lithuanian Institute of History), **Moters švietimo reikšmės Lietuvos visuomenėje XVIII a. pabaigoje – XX a. pradžioje** [Significance of Female Education in Lithuanian Society from the Late Eighteenth to the Early Twentieth Century]

The dissertation seeks to reveal the changing role of women in a society becoming more modern. The main attention is devoted to the question in what way did society and the government use the education of women as an instrument of socialization and through education drew women into the process of the formation of modern nations. The dissertation also explains the reasons that forced the society of Lithuania, as well as the government of the Russian Empire to change their approach to the social role of women. The work described the development of the system of woman's education, changes in the structure, the question of the education and teaching of a woman presented in the public discourse in the period discussed is presented. The government's policies in regard to the education of women were also fully analysed.

Andrea Griffante (Lithuanian Institute of History), **Nacionaliniai keliai per įvairovę: Vilnius, Triestas ir 'takoskyros tapatybė' 1848–1914 m.,** [National Paths through Variety: Vilnius, Trieste and 'Border Identity' 1848–1914]

The dissertation investigates how national identity was discursively constructed in two cities – Trieste and Vilnius, located in the intersection of the emerging (Italian and Slovenian, Polish and Lithuanian) habitats of the mental maps of the 'imagined' national-linguistic communities. Because the cities belonged to very different political, social and economic contexts, the thesis sought to determine whether, despite the differences in contexts, in Trieste and Vilnius typologically similar national identities were formed. Were they different in some way from the ethnic identities that were then forming beyond the intersection habitats of the mental maps. The analysis

was limited to four units – the Italian and Slovenian languages speaking of Trieste, and the Polish and Lithuanian languages speaking in Vilnius. It was determined that only part of the Polish and Italian language intellectuals of Vilnius and Trieste, respectively, relying on historical memory and regional identity were characterized with the special ‘watershed identity’. The majority of the Vilnius Polish language and Trieste Italian language intellectuals as well as the Vilnius Lithuanian language and Trieste Slovenian language intellectuals were characterised with the ethno-national identity, common to the entire conceived ethnic territory.

Vasilijus Safronovas (Klaipėda University, Lithuanian Institute of History), **Tapatybės ideologijų konkurencija Pietryčių Baltijos jūros regiono mieste: XX amžiaus Klaipėdos atvejo tyrimas** [The Competition of Identity Ideologies in a City of South-Eastern Baltic Sea Region: The Case-Study of Klaipėda in the 20th Century]

The dissertation seeks to answer the question of what determines how the expression and what variations of the demonstration of the attachment and separateness of residents can create the competition of identity ideologies. Although in the study the city of Klaipėda in the 20th century dominates, the author emphasizes that the processes of the competition of identities ideology that took place here were more common, occurring also in other cities of the South-East Baltic Sea region – that is a case study in a comparative context. The dissertation seeks to present the meaningful content of the identity of the nationalist ideologies and the methods of the symbolic and ritualistic backing of these ideologies in the public communication sphere in the years 1918–1939, 1945–1988 and after 1988 and also determining the changes that deactualized the competition of identity ideologies in Klaipėda at the end of the 20th c. In the conclusions there is presented a theoretical model responsive to the main problem of the dissertation.

Estela Gruzdienė (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuanian Institute of History), **Užsienio valstybių karinės misijos Pirmojoje Lietuvos Respublikoje 1919–1920 m.** [Military Missions of Foreign Countries in the First Republic of Lithuania, 1919–1920]

The work aims to reveal the importance of the activities of the military missions of Great Britain, France, the USA and joint Allies, in forming the attitude of the countries that were sending them to Lithuania and their political goals in Lithuania, as well as by establishing interstate relations

in the political, economic and military spheres. The political aims of Great Britain, France, the USA and joint Allies in Lithuania are discussed. Afterwards the organisation, evolution of development, internal structure and operation of foreign military missions are analysed; the features, similarities and differences of the activities of the missions of different countries are revealed; what influence did the military missions have on the large states' diplomatic decisions, linked to Lithuania, was examined. The topics analysed in the dissertation can contribute to a deeper understanding of the role of military diplomacy in the processes of contemporary international politics.

Vitalija Kasperavičiūtė (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuanian Institute of History), **Lietuvos Respublikos emigracijos politika 1918–1940 m.** [The Emigration Politics of the Republic of Lithuania in 1918–1940]

The starting point for the analysis of the dissertation became the scale and directions of the emigration. The analysis of the demographic streams created the possibility to see the foreign and domestic policy subtleties, in which the government created the concepts of emigration policy, raised objectives and collected resources for its fulfillment. In three parts of the dissertation the author discusses: the research on emigration in the first half of the 20th c.; the general emigration trends from Lithuania, seasonal migration and its regulation, the situation of the emigrants in South America and elsewhere, where larger Lithuanian community were concentrated; the emigration policy carried out by the state and the reasons for creating it, the goals of these policies, the possibilities to implement them; the adopted laws are analysed, the activities of the governmental organisations, concerned with emigration, the ideas of colonization plans and the possibilities of their realization.

Ramūnas Labanauskas (Vilnius University), **Jaunųjų katalikų sąjūdžio genezė, ideologiniai principai ir jų realizavimo praktika (1919–1940)** [The Young Catholic Movement Genesis, Ideological Principles and Putting Them into Practice (1919–1940)]

The object of the dissertation is the social, cultural and partly political movement initiated by a whole range of talented young Catholic intellectuals. One of the important factors in the genesis of the JKS was the aim in 1919 of the Catholic culture adherents united in the Romuva Society to prepare their own replacements. The worldview and political climate unfavorable to liberal democracy formed in the 1930s in Europe had a very

great influence on the JKS providing it with national and social radicalism. The contrasting of idealism to materialism and the Catholic faith as the model of the synthesis of religions and ideologies became the basis for the JKS religious program. Meanwhile, the national program encompassed the efforts to pursue the modernization of the country and the solidarity of the nation. The abandonment of traditional Catholic exclusivism enabled a positive approach to cooperation with non-Catholics: Nationalists, Vol-demaras backers, Populists, Social Democrats, Communists.

Artūras Svarauskas (Lithuanian Institute of History, Klaipėda University), **Krikščioniškosios demokratijos idėjinė ir struktūrinė raida Lietuvos Respublikoje 1918–1940 m.** [Ideological and Structural Development of Christian Democracy in the Republic of Lithuania in 1918–1940]

The dissertation analyses the issues of the dynamics of the Lithuanian Christian Democrats (LCDP) as an ‘umbrella’ organization. The Christian Democrats in the interwar Lithuania’s political discourse did not act as a clearly defined political organization. It functioned aligning and connecting the Catholic organizations of broad economic, cultural, confessional nature as well as the network of church parishes. One looks at the LCDP through professional (Lithuanian Labour Federation), farm-economic (Lithuanian Union of Farmers), cultural-intellectual (Young Catholics), parish church structures, Catholic Action societies and youth (student Ateitininkai corporation) organizations. Although the party was able to adapt its organizational structure to the state-created structure frames of liberalism, the Christian Democrats did not recognize Lithuanian Catholic political pluralism and in inter-war period were not yet mature enough to become a modern democratic party.

Mindaugas Tamošaitis (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuanian Institute of History), **Valstiečiai liaudininkai Lietuvos politiniame gyvenime 1926–1940 m.** [Peasant Populists in the Political Life of Lithuania 1926–1940]

The beginning of the dissertation’s chronological boundaries is linked to the beginning of the 17 December 1926 coup in Lithuania, during which the Nationalists and the Christian Democrats, with the help of military officers overthrew the supported by national minorities legitimate ruling coalition of the Peasant Populists (PP) and the Social Democrats. The end of the research is 15 June 1940, when the Soviet Union occupied Lithuania. The dissertation discusses: the general situation of the peasant political parties

in Central-Eastern Europe during the research period; the situation of the PP in Lithuania after the 17 December 1926 coup; the most important PP internal party problems; the PP attitude to the domestic policies carried out by the Lithuanian government, PP relations with the other Lithuanian political parties at that time, PP activities in the 1939–1940 period. Many of the presented facts clarify or refute the established stereotypes in historiography, some of the used sources are introduced into scholarly circulation for the first time.

Asta Petraitytė-Briedienė (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuanian Institute of History), **Lietuvos diplomatijos šefo Stasio Lozoraičio veikla (1940–1983)** [The Activity of the Head of the Diplomatic Service of Lithuania Stasys Lozoraitis (1940–1983)]

The dissertation seeks to present the Lithuanian diplomatic service (LDS) and the situation of S. Lozoraitis after the occupation of Lithuania; to analyse in depth the operational limits and possibilities of the LDS head, as well as to reveal the approach of the very diplomats to the mandate of the diplomatic service head; to investigate the activities of S. Lozoraitis in the diplomatic service, resolving the issues of preserving the personnel and missions. There is an attempt to analyse the LDS head's relations and co-operation with Lithuanian diaspora political groups such as the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania and representatives of the liberal wing; to reveal and analyse the political decisions, attitudes, approaches of S. Lozoraitis to the case of Lithuania's freedom and the fight for the restoration of country's independence; to evaluate his influence as a political figure on the development of Lithuania's statehood and political life of those living abroad.

Kristina Burinskaitė (Vilnius University), **LSSR KGB veiklos ideologiniai ir politiniai aspektai 1954–1990 m.** [The Ideological and Political Aspects of the Lithuanian SSR KGB Activities in 1954–1990]

The aim of the dissertation is to prove that the Lithuanian SSR KGB was not only a repressive institution, but one primarily carrying out ideological and political tasks. The influence of Communist ideology and the Communist Party on the activities of the Lithuanian SSR KGB is analysed, its relations with the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council, the Soviet army are revealed. Also, the work aims to name and describe the areas of the activities and methods of Soviet

security police that reflect their ideological and political aspects. In three parts of the thesis are described the trends of the development of the KGB, stressing the changes that occurred after 1954. The political aspects of the Lithuanian SSR KGB that are revealed through the ties of the Lithuanian SSR KGB with the LCP CC, the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and the Supreme Council as well as the Soviet army are presented; how Communist ideology, domestic and international events, processes influenced KGB activities and its developments are presented. It also names the social groups persecuted by the KGB and the reasons which determined the KGB's special attention to them.

Margarita Matulytė (Vilnius University), **Fotografijos raiškos ir sklaidos Lietuvoje sovietizavimas** [The Sovietization of Expression and Dissemination of Lithuanian Photography]

In the dissertation Sovietization is emphasized as the essential factor, most determining the organizational models of stylistic expression, as well as controlling the spread of photography to the general public. Totalitarian regime photography did not have to reproduce inertly the existing reality, but to create a reality of values. In the research three waves of stylistic expression are distinguished: socialist realism-based photojournalism, new documentalism and the movement of devizualization. Research on the Sovietization of photographs extends the characteristics of cultural management, highlighting the integration of national experience into the policies forming the Soviet worldview.