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### THE PROBLEMS OF IDENTITY IN THE PUBLIC CULTURAL POLITICS

Key words: public policy, Neo-Marxist theory, Neoliberal globalization, state discourse, market discourse, civil/communicative discourse

On the basis of direct and indirect distinction of public culture policy and refereeing to the discourses formulated by the Great Britain's sociologist Jim McGuigan the article highlights the impact of neo-liberal globalization on culture policy. McGuigan distinguishes three forms (or just discourses) of discursive culture policy – state, market and civil/communicative discourse. These discourses are not exceptionally related with “culture” and link to each other in various ways. They obey to hegemonic “discursive formation” formed in history, for instance, today such a configuration is expressed by Neoliberal globalization. When talking about the means of cultural policy realization it is scarcely possible to equate Lithuanian quarrels in forthright terms to debates taking place between representatives of cultural Neoliberalism and supporters of cultural democracy in Anglo-Saxon studies of cultural policy. But attention can be paid to the opportunities provided by the three mentioned discourses or public cultural policy “regimes”. In discussions on policy of city culture today it is inevitable to accentuate certain contradictions between national cultural policy and urbanistic regeneration.

Stanislovas JUKNEVIČIUS

### BETWEEN INERTIA AND TRADITIONALISM: FEATURES OF LITHUANIAN RELIGIOUSNESS

Key words: traditional religiousness in Lithuania, moral situation in post-Communist Lithuania, transformation of religiousness

The article, drawing on the data of the research of European values, deals with changes in religiousness and morals in post-Communist Lithuania against the background of religious processes in other coun-

tries. The attention is focused on the analysis of personal religious identity, christianness, the institution of the church, moral forgiveness and civic morality. Three major forms of religiousness are singled out: religiousness by conviction, traditional religiousness and inert religiousness. Depending on what type of inhabitants is dominant in a country, six types of countries have been distinguished. In the West, the main tendency of religiousness is the transformation of traditional religiousness into the countries of inert religiousness, and the latter into irreligious ones. In Lithuania, inert religiousness is dominant, but religious traditions still play an important role in the lives of part of the population.

Rita REPŠIENĖ

### MEMORY IDENTITIES: DILEMMAS OF HISTORICITY AND RHETORIC OF CHOICES

Key words: identity, memory, culture, narrative, rhetoric

Identity quests remain actual even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Selfhood investigations based on traditional approaches by little are turning into a historical memory “science”. Loss of general humanitarian posture, new destabilization tendencies and all pervasive turmoil determine new standpoints. Positive attitudes towards self and others, forbearance and diversity of opinions, propagation of values, ability to construct world with no meaningless exaltation and self-importance – these are the most important required puzzles of today. Now tasks being raised for little nations are not little ones. Profanation of self-identity under covers of idealistic strivings, stimulation of victim thinking and continuous stress on otherness as certain exclusiveness limit historical imagination and create expression of only seeming responsibility, self-esteem and pride. It is not a coincidence that respectable bearing based on rationality as well as sarcastic, ironic interpretation of facts, importance of humor, discoveries based on intuition, volition and sensitivity – all so praised by romanticism – come back into international circulation.

THE PROBLEM OF MESSIANISM IN THE FIRST HALF  
OF 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY LITHUANIAN CULTURE

Key words: history of Lithuanian philosophy, romanticism, messianism, history of culture of Lithuania and Poland

The article examines the problem of messianism in the history of Lithuanian philosophy. Messianism was closely related to the Polish romanticism and national movement ideology represented by Adam Mickiewicz, Juliusz Słowacki and Andreas Towiansky who all came from historical Lithuanian lands. Messianism played an important role for Polish diaspora during the formation of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Polish ideological and cultural public thought. Adam Mickiewicz, Juliusz Słowacki and Andreas Towiansky were born in historical Lithuania; Vilnius University and the very Vilnius' city "spirit" made a considerable impact on the formation of their world-view. The author of the article assumes that messianism can be considered as a segment of Lithuanian philosophy characteristic of the philosophical and public thought development in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. On the other hand, the tradition of messianism afterwards influenced the creation of Oscar Milosz and Petras Juodelis.

Rolandas KREGŽDYS

PRUSSIAN DEITY *CURCHE*

Key words: Peace Treaty of Christburg, mythologem, textological, ethymological analysis, theonym, mythological object, Baltic pagan season holidays.

The article presents a review of *Curche* deity name mentioning in the sources and works dedicated to the Baltic religion; a textological analysis of the most ancient source where the deity is mentioned and short verification of interpretations made by later authors; a digest of the proceeding ethymological deity's theonym examinations; a new record of the name origin and functions based on linguistic and cultural – typological descriptions of possible equivalents in the Baltic and other nations' ritual cults.

## MACIEJ STRYJKOWSKI ON LITHUANIAN PAGANISM: MAKING SACRIFICES FOR GODS

Key words: Maciej Strykowski, sacrifices for gods in Lithuania and Samogitia, calendar and family holidays

The article examines in contemporary research yet unconsidered data which is provided by Maciej Strykowski (born in 1547 – died around 1588–1590) in his “Cronicle of Poland, Lithuania, Samogitia and all Russia” on sacrificing rituals mentioned in the list of Lithuanian and Samogitian gods. The analysis showed that in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century during calendar and family holidays in Lithuanian village thanksgiving and petition used to be performed for the sake of farmed prosperity. From time to time still huge sacrifices were made (oxen, pigs, goats and so forth) but most often (for eleven gods out of sixteen) poultry (hens and roosters), rarely – some other minor sacrifices (piglets, livestock parts, honey). Such decrease in size and leveling of sacrifices indicate the final stage of pagan religion. Although identification of gods referred to by M. Strykowski remains problematic but sacrifice rituals are authentic because they are confirmed by other these times sources.

Mindaugas PELECKIS

## IDENTITY QUEST FOR LITHUANIAN TATARS: ATTEMPT TO RECONSTRUCT

Key words: Tatars, identity, Lithuania, Islam, Muslims, revival, diaspora

The 20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> century Lithuanian Tatar identity is a riddle not only for investigating scholars but for Tatars themselves. The article makes an attempt to analyze how Lithuanian Tatars used to be seen from outside in the past are seen today by foreign and Lithuanian scientists (Tatars and non Tatars). Why there are doubts if they preserved their identity and how it is evaluated by Lithuanian Tatars themselves. Our working hypothesis is that Lithuanian Tatars are experiencing revival since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and it is mostly due to the Islam religion.

Inga JANKAUSKIENĖ

## LEGEND ON UŽUPIS IN VILNIUS

Key words: Užupis Republic, mythological constructs, symbolic values, ethnographical style, rep, representation, actors, time, space

The article "Legend on Užupis in Vilnius" is on the artistic expression of old and new mythological constructs of townscape. The main task of this investigation is to show the way how these constructs are functioning in the music "Legenda apie Užupį" by composer Jūratė Baltramiejūnaitė. This work is created on the scientific investigations of Lithuanian folk music about Vilnius (as an old mythological construct) with the authentic material on Užupis and Užupis Republic (as a new mythological construct).

Laima KIAULEIKYTĖ

ENTERTAINMENT AND CONSTRUCTIVENESS:  
MUSICAL PAGES OF KAUNAS THEATRICAL LIFE IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup>  
AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

Key words: Kaunas musical culture in 19<sup>th</sup> century, Kaunas musical theatre, history of Lithuanian national theatre

The publication continues and supplements to the research of Kaunas musical culture of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This time the pre-national development of Kaunas musical theatre is discussed by using separate scarcely-known examples. It covers a long period from the roots of traditions in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to their essential historical change on the eve of the twenty-year lasting Independence of Lithuania. Attention is paid to different aspects, namely constructive and entertaining, of Kaunas musical theatre's creative activity including the repertory, direction and actors' art. The publication deals with the issues analyzing what traditions were peculiar to the thoughtful trend of theatrical art and how much constructiveness entertainment contained. The interaction between traditions and innovation, amusement and constructiveness and different national cultural components is observed. At the same time an attempt is made to achieve the scientific aims, i.e. to determine the relations between Kaunas pre-national musical theatre

and Lithuanian national musical theatre, to describe the constructive contribution to the path of creation and to point out the pithy aspects of entertainment. A conclusion is drawn that the musical traditions of Kaunas theatre of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century had in part direct influence on Lithuanian national theatre set-up and that the spread of diverse traditions contributed to formation of the cultural context of the dawn of Lithuanian musical theatre. An observation is made that Kaunas musical theatre realized the greatest cultural ideas of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, that is to say the search for nationality, social attentiveness, morality and democracy in a particularly paradoxical way. It is stated that the influence of the 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural tendencies in the field of the musical theatre was felt within the last years of the statehood and extended considerably into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The article is based on the material that has not been thoroughly studied, namely Kaunas periodicals of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, reports of cultural institutions of the czarist time, archive documents, periodicals of the World War I and theatre advertising posters. Traditional methods of scientific research such as descriptive, comparative and synthesis were used.

Nastazija KERŠYTĖ

### ANTIQUITY VILNIUS AND LITHUANIAN NATIONAL MUSSEUMS: TRADITION AND CHANGE

Key words: Antiquity Vilnius museum, Lithuanian National museum, inheritance, wardship of museum

The article examines the main trajectories and contingency from Antiquity Vilnius museum until Lithuanian National museum. The author investigate the link of inheritance's values of museums and priorities of wardship in the historical continuity.

ACADEMIC COMMUNITY IN KLAIPĖDA IN 1934–1939:  
CULTURAL SOCIALIZATION PREMISES

Key words: Antiquity Vilnius museum, Lithuanian National museum, inheritance, wardship of museum

The article analyses the historical conditions and subjective premises for Klaipėda student and professor cultural expression in public life. The chronology of the work covers the period from the beginning of the high schools establishment process in 1934 until their dispossession in 1939. Administration documents of the considered institutions kept in the funds of the Lithuanian Central State Archives are used in the work – administration documents, letters sent and received, professors' personal files as well as professors' manuscripts and letters preserved in Manuscript departments of the Lithuanian National Martynas Mažvydas Library and the Lithuanian Academy of Science Library.

Refereeing to the sources examined it is stated that the organization of studies in Republic Pedagogical Institute and in the Trade Institute as well as Klaipėda academic community formation process were positively influenced by teachers' professionalism, competence, academic relations and their public expression attitudes.

The establishment of high schools, consolidation of academic community during the short considered period confirmed Lithuanian positions in the region, helped to obtain local supporters, made impact on public communication. All this made up social predispositions to strengthen cultural influence which was broken by violent political circumstances in 1939 when Klaipėda region was lost.

POLISH SOCIETY EFFORTS TO IMMORTALIZE  
REMEMBRANCE OF PROMINENT FIGURES IN VILNIUS  
AT THE END OF 19<sup>TH</sup> – BEGINNING OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

Key words: culture of Vilnius, Polish society, history of monuments, historical symbols

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when Vilnius and the larger part of Lithuania belonged to the czarist Russia, the Russian authorities and the patriotic Polish society paid much attention to immortalize prominent figures. Erection of monuments and unveiling of memorial plaques had both cultural and political aspects. On the initiative of the ruling Russian authorities in 1898 in Vilnius, in front of the Governor General palace a monument to the Governor General Michail Muravjov was erected and in 1904 – a monument to the Russian Empress Catherine II. Built in the very heart of Vilnius these monuments were supposed to demonstrate the might of Russia and its everlasting domination in the lands of the former Grand Duchy of Lithuania. By the efforts of the Polish society in Vilnius' St. John's church, without Russian authorities' knowledge and permission, monuments to the outstanding Polish poets Adam Mickiewicz (1898), Antoni Edward Odyniec (1901) and Vladislav Syrokomla (1908) were erected. In difficult circumstances during the World War I the *Three Crosses* memorial and a cross on the grave of rebels on Pilies Mountain were built, a memorial plaque to the leader of rebels Tadeusz Kosciuszko in St. John's church unveiled. These monuments witnessed the attachment of the enslaved country citizens to their native culture and at the same time expressed their political aspirations – to throw off the conquerors' yoke and to gain independence.