

The Lithuanian flag, featuring three horizontal stripes of yellow, green, and red, is shown waving across the top half of the page.

L I T H U A N I A

11 March 1990

in the Evolution
of the Statehood
of LITHUANIA

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in the Evolution of the Statehood of LITHUANIA

This publication is dedicated to the
25th anniversary of the restoration
of Lithuania's independence



*Independence Signatories Club:
to those who were born
in the 11 March era*

Vilnius 2015



The Law on the Country Name and the State Emblem

Moving forward to the reestablishment of the life of the independent state, perceiving the spiritual and political importance of official names and signs, feeling authorized by the will of the citizens of Lithuania, the Supreme Council of Lithuania hereby passes the following Law:

1. The only official name of the state to be used in the Constitution and other legal norms shall be "the Republic of Lithuania"; the names "Lithuania" and "Lithuanian" shall be used as shorter forms and for composite names.
2. Vytytis shall be further used as the official state emblem and sign.

3. The Supreme Council of Lithuania shall be referred to as "the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania".

4. Henceforth, the office of Chairperson of the Supreme Council of Lithuania shall be referred to as "Chairperson of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania".

5. Any further acts issued by the Supreme Council shall be referred to as acts issued by "the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania of the First Convocation".

6. On the basis of Article 1 of this Law, names of state institutions will be changed.

7. The Law comes into force from the moment of its passing.

Vilnius, 11 March 1990



A Sajūdis meeting in Vingis Park in 1989

We are glad to see our tricolour waving as a sign of the vitality of our nation! Hereby we declare to the world: the Lithuanian nation is a living nation! However, the Lithuanian nation is not only a living nation. It wishes to be a sovereign, independent nation, not trampled underfoot. It wishes to manage its life and its affairs independently. And we believe that the current changes will guide us to this beatific future of Lithuania as an independent country. However, dear compatriots, let's be capable of waiting, let's be patient, avoid treading on each other's heels. Let's avoid pushing each other and putting indignity upon each other. The seeds of change planted in the autumn will live to see the spring and the summer, and reward our nation with beatific future. So, dear compatriots, we must be capable not only of waiting patiently, but also of growing as seeds do. Waiting is not stagnation, not floundering – it is growing.

Extract from the sermon by Cardinal V. Sladkevičius at the entrance to Vilnius Cathedral on 23 October 1988

Two Historic Days

10 March 1990

9:00 p.m. The first sitting of the first session (12th convocation) of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council begins: 125 deputies elected to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council and some USSR people's deputies are present. The sitting is chaired by Corresponding Member of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, Juozas Bulavas, Chairman of the Electoral Commission. According to the Lithuanian SSR Constitution, a session of the Supreme Council is lawful if at least 94 deputies are present.

The Vote Counting Commission is elected. It consists of A. Kumža, S. Razma, A. Sėjūnas, G. Šerkšnys, P. Varanauskas.

The Mandate Commission is elected. It consists of the chairman A. Sakalas, and members A. Ambrazevičius, I. Andrukaitienė, J. Karvelis, A. Patackas, K. Rimkus, R. Rudzys, B. Rupeika, S. Šaltenis.

The Secretariat of the sitting is elected. It consists of Z. Juknevičius, Č. Juršėnas, N. Oželytė, L. Sabutis.

A. Aibišala presents a draft amendment of the Regulations for the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council "On the Procedure of Election and Recall of a Chairperson of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council". After the

discussion, the Editorial Commission is formed. It consists of V. Beriozovas, E. Grakauskas, E. Jarašiūnas, L. Sabutis, J. Tamulis.

Congratulations sent to the Supreme Council are read. Persons who died for Lithuania or its Revival are honoured by a one-minute silence.

10:30 p.m. The first sitting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council is closed. It is resolved to start the second sitting on 11 March 1990, at 9:00 a.m.

Then, a meeting of Sajūdis deputies is arranged (in the present Constitutional Hall, Building I). It lasts until 1:30 a.m., on 11 March. At the meeting, it is decided to reestablish the independent Lithuanian state that day. It is also agreed to prepare the text of the Act that should cause no questions from the audience in the hall.

11 March 1990

9:00 a.m. The second sitting of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council starts. The sitting is chaired by corresponding member of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences J. Bulavas, Chairman of the Electoral Commission. Deputies elected to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council and some USSR people's deputies are present.



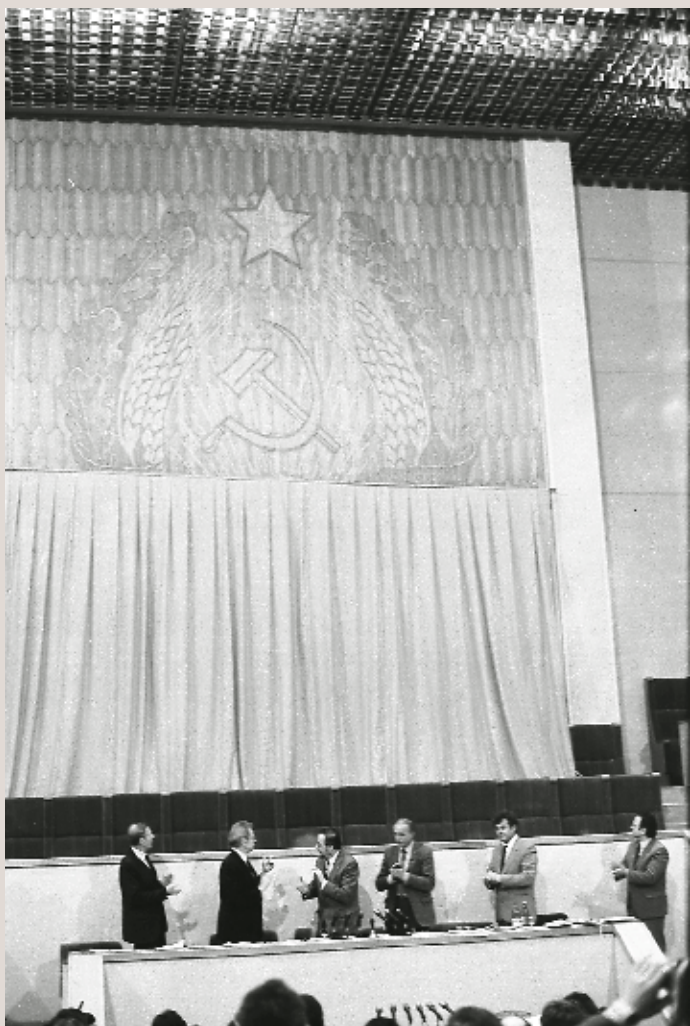
At the first session (12th convocation) of the Supreme Council of the Lithuanian SSR: Chairman of the Central Electoral Committee J. Bulavas and Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania V. Landsbergis

The Chairman of the Mandate Commission A. Sakalas presents the conclusions of the Commission: “On 24 February of the current year, elections to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council were held, and 90 deputies were elected. On 4, 7, 8 and 10 March, repeated voting was arranged in 43 constituencies. Elections of deputies were completed in 133 constituencies. On 24 February, 71.72% of the total number of voters took part in the elections. In the repeated voting, 66.4% of voters took part.

The totality of elected deputies of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council is distributed as follows: 70 independent (nonpartisan) deputies, 63 deputies are members of various parties, including 40 members of the Lithuanian Communist Party, 9 members of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party, 5 members of the USSR Communist Party, 4 members of the Lithuanian Green Movement, 3 Lithuanian Democrats, and 2 members of the Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party. Altogether, 126 deputies have higher education, 1 incomplete higher education, 6 secondary education, 42 have an academic degree, and 26 have an academic title. The deputies represent various age groups: 6 are 21 to 30 years old, 44 are 31 to 40 years, 34 are 41 to 50 years, 40 are 51 to 60 years, and 9 are over 60 years. The average age of deputies is 46. A total of 12 women were elected.”

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council approved unanimously the powers of 133 deputies by adopting a resolution of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council “On the Recognition of the Powers of Deputies of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council”.

A. Abišala presents the draft “On the Election and Recall of a Chairperson of the Supreme Council” amended by the Drafting Commission. By a majority of votes,



The national emblem of the Lithuanian SSR is covered up

The first session (1st convocation) of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania





Deputies sign the Act "On the Reestablishment of the Independent Lithuanian State"

Two Historic Days

the Supreme Council passes the USSR Law “On the Amendment of the Regulations of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council”.

10:00 a.m. Candidates for the position of Chairperson of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council are nominated. They include R. Ozolas, V. Landsbergis, A. Brazauskas, and K. Motieka; K. Motieka and R. Ozolas refuse to be candidates.

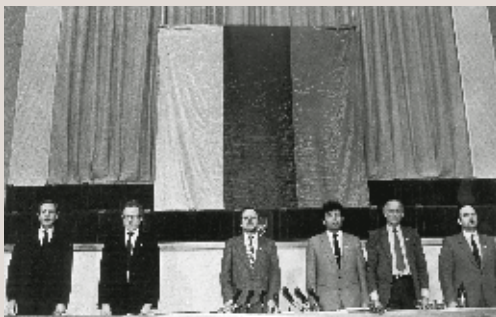
The ballot paper is approved by an open ballot.

The USSR people's deputy V. Statulevičius invites USSR deputies to a meeting.

A 20-minute break is announced.

After the break, the candidates for the position of Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council, Algirdas Brazauskas and Vytautas Landsbergis, deliver speeches on their programmes and answer questions from deputies. A 10-minute break is announced.

It is decided to refuse the election of a new electoral commission and to leave yesterday's electoral commission; it is also decided to allot 3 minutes for discussions related to each candidate. After the concluding remarks



The Management Team of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania. The National Anthem is sung. From left: K. Motieka, B. Kuzmickas, V. Landsbergis, Č. Stankevičius, A. Sakalas, L. Sabutis.



of the candidates, a one and a half hour break for voting by secret ballot and the counting of votes is announced.

3:35 p.m. The third sitting starts. It is chaired by the Chairman of the Electoral Commission J. Bulavas. The results of the secret ballot voting are announced. A total of 133 deputies took part in the ballot: 38 voted for Brazauskas and 95 voted against him; 91 voted for Landsbergis and 42 against him. Vytautas Landsbergis is elected to the post of Chairperson of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council.

The sitting is then chaired by the Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council V. Landsbergis.

B. Kuzmickas, K. Motieka and Č. Stankevičius are elected deputy chairmen of the Supreme Council.

L. Sabutis is elected Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Council.



The national emblem of the Lithuanian SSR is removed from the building of the Supreme Council and Vytis is fixed to it, 12 March 1990



The Act of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania "On the Reestablishment of the Independent Lithuanian State" is passed

The agenda for the first session of the Supreme Council is formed; it includes 17 items.

The Supreme Council approves the resignation of the Government of the Lithuanian SSR and appoints K. Prunskienė to the post of Acting Prime Minister.

5:15 p.m. Roll call voting of deputies of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council for "The Declaration on the Powers of Deputies of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council" takes place.

A 15-minute break for the replacement of the national attributes in the Supreme Council conference hall is announced.

The Chairman of the Supreme Council proclaims the results of the roll call voting related to "The Declaration on the Powers of Deputies of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council".

The Supreme Council approves the statement of the Declaration that "On election to the Lithuanian Supreme Council, as of 24 February 1990, residents, in accordance with the right of suffrage, voluntarily provided the elected deputies of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council with mandates as representatives of the nation and the duty to reestablish the Lithuanian state, thus expressing *suprema potestas* of the nation through the

Supreme Council, to be named the Lithuanian Supreme Council from 11 March 1990, 6:00 p.m."

The draft decision of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council "On the Name and the National Emblem of the State" is passed.

Kaunas Museum of History presents the preserved Vytiš.

6:08 p.m. In the conference hall, the national emblem of the Lithuanian SSR is covered and the Lithuanian State Flag is raised.

The discussion on the decision of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania on the Reestablishment of the Lithuanian State as well as the accompanying documents, namely, the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Restoration of the Validity of the Lithuanian Constitution, as of 12 May 1938 and the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Provisional Organic Law starts.

The deputies provide their comments and the Supreme Council forms the Drafting Commission for editing the documents.

Fifteen minutes break is announced; during the break, the Drafting Commission works.



On 11 March 1990, at the building of the Supreme Council

After the break, deputies provide their opinions on the documents under discussion. The majority of the comments relate to the draft Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Provisional Organic Law.

The Drafting Commission works until 9:00 p.m.

Z. Wujec, a member of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland; S. Kovalyov, a people's deputy of Russia; L. Shemayev, a candidate nominee of Russia; J. Handel, member of the Forum of Citizens of Czechoslovakia; J. Koltsova, representative of the Solidarity organization of the Kaliningrad District; R. Vaideman, member of the Council of the Estonian People's Front and candidate nominee for the Supreme Council, make their salutatory addresses from the tribune of the Supreme Council.

Deputy N. Oželytė reads the congratulatory telegrams.

After the break, the edited documents are provided to the Supreme Council.

The vote for the Act of the Supreme Council of Republic of Lithuania "On the Reestablishment of the Independent Lithuanian State" starts.

While the vote takes place, the Supreme Council discusses the draft laws of the Republic of Lithuania "On the Change of Status of Former Lithuanian SSR Governing Bodies" and "On the Change of Status of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations Subject to Lithuanian SSR and USSR Subordination in the Territory of the Lithuanian SSR".

10:39 p.m. The Chairman of the Supreme Council announces the results of the vote for the Act of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania "On the Reestablishment of the Independent Lithuanian State".

The following 124 deputies voted for the Act:

A. Abišala, P. Aksomaitis, N. Ambrazaitytė, A. Ambrazevičius, L. Andrikienė, V. Andriukaitis, I. Andrukaitienė, K. Antanavičius, L. Apšega, M. Arlauskas, R. Astrauskas, Z. Balcevičius, V. Baldišis, J. Beinortas, V. Beriozovas, E. Bičkauskas, A. Brazauskas, A. Butkevičius, V. Čepaitis, M. Čobotas, A. Degutis, J. Dringelis, A. Endriukaitis, B. Gajauskas, E. Gentvilas, B. Genzelis, M. Gerdaitytė, P. Giniotas, K. Glaveckas, E. Grakauskas, K. Grinius, R. Gudaitis, R. Hofertienė, G. Iešmantas, G. Ilgūnas, A. Januška, E. Jarašiūnas, V. Jarmolenka, V. Jasukaitytė, Z. Juknevičius, J. Jurgelis, Č. Juršėnas, V. Kačinskas, A. Karoblis, J. Karvelis, V. Katkus, E. Klumbys, V. Kolesnikovas, S. Kropas, Č. Kudaba, A. Kumža, B. Kuzmickas, V. Landsbergis, K. Lapinskas, M. Laurinkus, A. Leščinskas, J. Liaučius, B. Lubys, J. Mačys, S. Malkevičius, L. Milčius, J. Minkevičius, A. Miškinis, D. Morkūnas, K. Motieka, B. Nedzinskienė, A. Norvilas, Č. Okinčicas, R. Ozolas, N. Oželytė, J. Paleckis, V. Paliūnas, J. Pangonis, A. Patackas, R. Paulauskas, S. Pečeliūnas, E. Petrovas, V. Pikturna, V. Plečkaitis, P. Poškus, V. Povilionis, J. Prapiestis, K. Prunskienė, V. Puplauskas, A. Račas, G. Ramonas, N. Rasimavičius, R. Rastauskienė, S. Razma, A. Ražauskas, K. Rimkus, A. Rudys, R. Rudzys, B. Rupeika, L. Sabutis, K. Saja, A. Sakalas, A. Saudargas, A. Sėjūnas, L. Simutis, R. Survila, Č. Stankevičius, V. Šadreika, S. Šaltenis, L. Šepetyš, G. Šerkšnys, A. Šimėnas, J. Šimėnas, J. Tamulis, A. Taurantas, V. Terleckas, P. Tupikas, A. Ulba, K. Uoka, G. Vagnorius, Z. Vaišvila, P. Vaitiekūnas, R. Valatka, B. Valionytė, P. Varanauskas, E. Vilkas, E. Zingeris, A. Žalys, V. Žiemelis.



The first Government of the Republic of Lithuania (17 March 1990 – 10 January 1991).
Sitting, from left: V. Antanaitis, Minister of Forestry, R. Jasinavičius, Minister of Industry, K. Birulis, Minister of Communications, A. Brazauskas, Deputy Prime Minister, K. Prunskienė, Prime Minister, R. Ozolas, Deputy Prime Minister, R. Sikorskis, Minister of Finance, M. Misiukonis, Minister of the Interior, V. Knašys, Minister of Agriculture, J. Biržiškis, Minister of Transport. Standing: J. Olekas, Minister of Health, P. Kūris, Minister of Justice, A. Nasvytis, Minister of Construction and Urban Planning, A. Sinevičius, Minister of Commerce, R. Kozzyrovičius, Minister of Material Resources, A. Dobravolskas, Minister of Social Security, V. Navickas, Minister of Economy, A. Saudargas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and L. Ašmantas, Minister of Energy. D. Kuolys, Minister of Culture and Education, is absent

No deputy voted against the Act.

Six deputies abstained from voting: S. Akanovičius, L. Jankelevičius, R. Maciejkianecas, S. Peško, V. Suboč, E. Tomaševičius.

10:46 p.m. The National Anthem is sung. The Supreme Council chants: “Lithuania is already free”, “Latvia will be free”, “Estonia will be free”.

V. Čepaitis invites all deputies to sign the Act. The deputies line up in front of the tribune.

The Supreme Council discusses and passes the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Restoration of the Validity of the Lithuanian Constitution of 12 May 1938.

The Supreme Council discusses and passes the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Provisional Organic Law.

The Supreme Council discusses and passes the draft Law of the Republic of Lithuania “On the Change of Status of Former Lithuanian SSR Governing Bodies”.

The Supreme Council passes the decision of the Su-

preme Council of the Republic of Lithuania “On the Prolongation of Powers of Some State Institutions of the Republic of Lithuania”.

The Supreme Council approves the Appeal of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania to nations of the world.

The Supreme Council discusses the draft decision of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania “On the Participation of Lithuanian Deputies in the Third Congress of USSR People’s Deputies”. The Chairman announces that deputies S. Kašauskas, N. Medvedevas and M. Stakvilevičius, still being USSR deputies, have left for Moscow to complete the independent Lithuanian state’s mission.

At the Kremlin, the Congress of USSR People’s Deputies starts on 12 March. The Supreme Council decides to send a telegram of congratulation and the approved documents on the reestablishment of the independent Lithuanian state to Moscow.

The Chairman of the Supreme Council announces that the historic sitting of 11 March has come to an end.

Lithuanians were still afraid of Soviet military hardware



The long path towards freedom

23 August 1939: Signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact.

15 June 1940: Occupation and annexation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union.

17 November 1940: Establishment of the Lithuanian Activist Front (LAF).

Its objective was the reestablishment of Independence with the assistance of Germany.

26 December 1940: Establishment of the Union of Lithuanian Fighters for Freedom (ULFF).

23 June 1941: Revolt against the Soviet invaders. The LAF formed a provisional government and declared the reestablishment of the Free and Independent Lithuanian State.

5 August 1941: Suspension of the activities of the provisional government under pressure from the German invaders.

25 November 1943: Establishment of the Supreme Lithuanian Liberation Committee (SLLC) that acted up to the year 1992.

Summer 1944: The Red Army occupied Lithuania again.

6 June 1946: Commanders of Lithuanian partisans declared an armed conflict against the invaders and established the General Democratic Resistance Movement (GDRM).

16 February 1949: Commanders of Lithuanian partisans renamed the GDRM to the Movement of the Struggle for the Freedom of Lithuania (MSFL).

The year 1953: The armed resistance is neutralized, and the most prominent commanders of the partisans are killed. Some detachments of partisans continued the struggle for several years. Antanas Kraujelis, the last Lithuanian partisan, was killed in the year 1965. In total, about 30.000 persons were killed. The struggle for independence moved abroad.

The struggle for freedom continued during the whole period of the occupation: informal organizations were established, national flags were hoisted, important dates were secretly celebrated and persons honoured, national regional studies developed into a movement, artworks permanently reminded of the ideas of freedom, liberation, and so on.

19 March 1972: The first issue of *Lietuvos katalikų bažnyčios kronika* (The Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church) appeared.

14 May 1972: In Kaunas, Romas Kalanta committed self-immolation in demanding freedom for Lithuania.

From 1975: The underground press became much more abundant. It included *Aušra* (The Dawn), *Perspektyvos* (Perspectives), *Alma Mater*, *Šalin vergiją!* (Slavery off!), *Dievas ir Tėvynė* (God and the Homeland), *Rūpintojėlis* (The Roadcross) and so on.

Partisans of the Dainava District Merkys Unit, led by head of unit Adolfas Baublys-Merkys. Winter, 1945–1946. (The photo is owned by the Museum of Genocide Victims)



The year 1976: the Helsinki Group was established in Lithuania (to observe how the USSR followed the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act).

14 June 1978: A. Terleckas, with his brothers-in-arms, established the underground Lithuanian Freedom League (Lietuvos laisvės lyga, LFL), the newspaper *Laisvės šauklys* (The Freedom Herald) appeared.

10 November 1978: the priests J. Kauneckas, A. Svarinckas, S. Tamkevičius, V. Vėlavičius and J. Zdebskis established the Catholic Committee for the Protection of Rights of Believers.

23 August 1979: “The Joint Declaration”, signed by 45 national liberation fighters from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, was issued. It demanded that the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact be declared null and void.

The year 1985: M. Gorbachev started perestroika.

23 August 1987: The LFL (A. Terleckas, V. Bogušis, P. Cidzikas, N. Sadūnaitė, J. Sasnauskas, and others) arranged a public meeting to condemn the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact at the A. Mickiewicz monument in Vilnius.

The year 1988: More and more daring articles on the Soviet occupation, the postwar struggle, national holidays and so on appeared in the press of Soviet Lithuania.

3 June 1988: The Lithuanian Reform Movement (Sąjūdis) started operating in Lithuania, and on 19 June *Sąjūdžio žinios* (Sąjūdis News) appeared. This public movement guided Lithuania to the historic 11 March. The number of Sąjūdis groups grew rapidly, and many meetings were arranged.

7 October 1988: The national flag was hoisted on Gediminas Tower.

22-23 October 1988: The Sąjūdis Congress was held at Vilnius Sport Hall, 1,021 delegates and about 4,000 guests were present. The Congress elected the Sąjūdis Seimas. The whole of Lithuania kept up with events, because each word from the Congress was broadcast by radio and television. It was a great lesson in freedom for the nation, the turning-point in the struggle for liberation. On 24 November, the Sąjūdis Seimas elected its Council. Vytautas Landsbergis was elected Chairman of the Council.

16 February 1989: In Kaunas, the Sąjūdis Seimas passed a declaration which expressed the firm resolution of the nation to reestablish its independence in a peaceful way.

February-March 1989: 42 deputies were directly elected in elections of USSR People's Deputies.

25 May: The Lithuanian Delegates at the Congress in the Kremlin impacted considerably the 2,250 USSR People's Deputies: they contributed to the activation of democracy in the Soviet Union, made the secret protocols of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact available to the public, and demanded they be recognized as null and void.

Unions of artists separated themselves from Moscow; the restoration of political parties from the period before the occupation started. On 18 May, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council passed the amendment to the Constitution: “In the Lithuanian SSR, only laws passed by its Supreme Council or by a referendum shall be valid”.

6 August 1989: The participants of the Week 36 of the Studies of Lithuanians in Europe, where representatives

USSR People's Deputies who went to Moscow in May 1989: 42 out of 58 deputies were elected in Lithuania, including 36 deputies supported by Sąjūdis. At their request, the Congress of the USSR People's Deputies declared the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact null and void on 24 December 1989





The Baltic Way, 23 August 1989

of Lithuanian émigrés, the Sąjūdis Reform Movement, and the Lithuanian Communist Party were involved (Gotland Island, Sweden), passed a communiqué with the statement: “The vital objective of all Lithuanians in the world is the reestablishment of the independent Lithuanian state”.

23 August 1989: On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, Sąjūdis, the Estonian People’s Front and the Latvian National Front arranged the Baltic Way campaign: a chain of people, arm in arm, extended from Vilnius Cathedral to Tallinn’s Tompea Castle; in Lithuania, about one million people took part in it.

19 December 1989: At the Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Lithuanian Communists separated from the Communist Party of the USSR.

24 February 1990: In elections to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Council, deputies supported by Sąjūdis achieved a landslide victory: 72 seats out of 90. In repeated elections

(4, 7, 8 and 10 March), 35 Sąjūdis-supported deputies won out of a total of 43.

March 1990:

1 March: Deputies elected by Sąjūdis formed three commissions: for the development of a plan for the reestablishment of the independence of Lithuania, for the reorganization of the activities of the Supreme Council, and for the internal affairs of the state.

8 March: A session of the Sąjūdis Seimas was held. The participants exchanged opinions on the restoration of Independence, and discussed the political situation. The Sąjūdis Club of deputies was established.

9 March: Sąjūdis-supported deputies further discussed the date for declaring the reestablishment of independence. The texts for documents to be provided for the first session were discussed; a distribution of positions in the Supreme Council was drafted.



The defence of the building of the Supreme Council after 13 January 1991

Losses of Lithuania's Residents in the Years of Occupation

OCCUPATION BY THE SOVIET UNION

15 June 1940–22 June 1941	
Imprisoned, killed, deported.....	23 000
Perished during the June Uprising in 1941.....	700
1944–1953	
Arrested, imprisoned.....	186 000
Deported.....	118 000
Partisans and their supporters killed.....	20 500
Died in camps and prisons.....	20 000–25 000
Died in the deportation.....	28 000
1954–1986	
Arrested and imprisoned due to political reasons.....	1 000



The monument (by the sculptor S. Kuzma) to those killed on 13 January 1991 (Antakalnis Cemetery in Vilnius)

IN 1991, WHEN DEFENDING LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Perished (on 13 January at the Television Tower: Loretta Asanavičiūtė, Virginijus Druskis, Darius Gerbutavičius, Rolandas Jankauskas, Rimantas Juknevičius, Algimantas Kavoliukas, Alvydas Kanapinskas, Vytautas Koncevičius, Vidas Maciulevičius, Titas Masiulis, Alvydas Matulka, Apolinaras Povilaitis, Ignas Šimulionis, Vytautas Vaitkus; the border guard Gintaras Žagunis was killed at the Krakūnai post; at the Medininkai border post: customs officers Antanas Musteikis and Stanislovas Orlavičius, Aras officers Algimantas Juozakas and Mindaugas Balavakas, traffic policemen Juozas Janonis, Algirdas Kazlauskas, and Ričardas Rabavičius were killed. Customs officer Tomas Šernas was seriously injured; at the Supreme Council Artūras Sakalauskas).....

23	
Wounded or suffered in other way.....	900

13 January 1991, at the TV Tower



OCCUPATION BY THE NAZI GERMANY

22 June 1941–July 1944	
Imprisoned, transported to concentration camps.....	29 500
Killed (including 200.000 Jews).....	240 000
Transported for forced labour to Germany.....	60 000
Lithuanians, Poles, Germans, and "Memellanders" forced to leave and to repatriate in 1940–1941, 1944–1947 and 1957–1960.....	496 000

Lithuanians Abroad

According to the global censuses carried out in 2005–2014, the number of Lithuanians worldwide stood at **3.5 million**, with 83.1 % (**2.907.293**) residing in Lithuania, and 16.9 % (**619.600**) living abroad.

THE ETHNIC MAKEUP OF THE INHABITANTS OF LITHUANIA:

83.5 % (2.9 million) are Lithuanians, 6.7 % (235.000) Poles, 6.3 % (220.000) Russians, 1.2 % (42.900) Belarussians, 0.65 % (22.500) Ukrainians, and 1,65 % are of other nationalities.



LITHUANIA HAS UNDERGONE FOUR WAVES OF EMIGRATION

The first wave of emigration was fuelled by economic reasons and took place at the turn of the 20th century. It encompassed about 300.000 to 600.000 inhabitants.

The second wave of economic emigration occurred between 1918 and 1940. A total of over 100.000 people emigrated as a result.



Within over 20 years, the US volunteer organisation *Lithuanian Mercy Lift* provided support for Lithuania amounting to \$ 126,690,425 and sent a total of 612 containers of medication, medical instruments and other items for daily use

The third wave of emigration was produced by political reasons. It took place between 1940 and 1945. Over 60.000 people left the country.

The fourth wave of emigration is happening now for economic reasons and its size amounts to over 500.000.

THE SHARE OF LITHUANIANS RESIDING ABROAD:

508.2 thousand in Europe;
84.9 thousand in North America; and
26.5 thousand on other continents.

One in five emigrant Lithuanians live in the UK, one in seven reside in the Russian Federation, and one in ten inhabit Poland.

According to the censuses, a total of 7.9 % of the emigrant Lithuanians lived in Canada, 7 % in Germany, 6.4 % in Ireland, 5.8 % in the USA, and 5.6 % in Latvia. One in ten emigrant Lithuanians were children under 14.

A total of 373.5 thousand (67.3 %) of Lithuanians residing abroad aged 15 and beyond have provided information about their education.

Nearly one in two Lithuanian emigrants have either secondary or primary education, and one in three have university or college education. Nearly one in two Lithuanians now living in Belarus, Ukraine and the UK, one in three Lithuanians in Sweden and the Russian Federation, and one in four in Norway have either high or higher education. Most of them are qualified for work in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, skilled as artisans and workers, trained as equipment and machine operators and assemblers; 25 % are unqualified workers. One-fifth of the emigrants are employed as managers, experts, technicians, junior specialists, civil servants, or work in the service sector and trade.

One in three Lithuanians in the UK and Spain are non-qualified workers. One in four Lithuanians in Ireland and Norway are employed to do unqualified jobs.

The monument to King Mindaugas in Vilnius, unveiled on 6 July 2003





History Highlights

The Baltic tribes were formed approx. 5000–2000 BC.

In the 5th century BC, the Greek historian Herodotus mentioned the Baltic tribes.

In the 1st century AD, the Roman writer Pliny the Elder described a trade expedition for amber to the Baltic territories organised by the Roman emperor Nero.

In 98 AD, the Roman historian Tacitus first mentioned the union between Western Baltic tribes, referring to them as *Aestiorum gentes*, i.e. Aestian tribes.

Approx. 150–170 AD, in his work *Geography*, the Greek scientist Claudius Ptolemy from Alexandria described the geographical location of Western and Eastern Baltic tribes and mentioned their names: *Venedians*, *Veltae*, *Galindians*, *Sudinis*, and *Sali* (Western Balts); and *Stavanis*, *Pagyritae*, *Borusci*, and *Savari* (Eastern Balts).

In the late 4th century *The Tabula Peutingeriana*, a map made in Rome, mentioned the *Sellianus*, a tributary of the Baltic Sea. The name of the tributary is associated with the Selians, a Baltic tribe.

In 523–526 the Aestian envoys came to Ravenna, Italy, to visit the court of Theoderic the Great, often referred to as Theodoric, who was king of the Germanic Ostrogoths. At the time, the Aestians considered joining king Theodoric as a non-Greek culture-based nation for fight against the Byzantine Empire.

In 551, in his work *The Origin and Deeds of the Getae/Goths*, the Gothic historian Jordanes wrote that in 351–376 Aestians constituted part of the Ostrogothic king Ermanaric's kingdom in the vicinity of the Black Sea; the author also described the environment and customs of the Aestians.

In the 7th century the Scandinavian epic *Hervarar Saga* mentioned the march of Ivar Vidfamne, King of Svealand, to the lands of *Cursa*.

According to Saxo Grammaticus, the historian of the 13th century, in the **8th century** Curonians belonged to Swedes.

In 854, the Vikings attacked the Curonians and devastated the Curonian towns Seeburg and Apulia (modern Apuole).

In 890–893, the kingdoms of Aestians were described by an Anglo-Saxon traveller and trader Wulfstan of Hedeby.

In 960, Haakon, the son of the Danish king Harold, attacked the territories of Semba (Samland).

In 983, the chronicle of the Kievan Rus, entitled *Tale of Bygone Years*, described the march of Vladimir, the Grand Duke of Kiev, against Jotvingians.

In 997, Saint Adalbert of Prague came to Prussian lands leading the first Christian mission.

In 1009 the name of Lithuania was first mentioned in the *Annals of Quedlinburg*, in the description of the second Christian mission of St Bruno Bonifacius on 9 March.

In 1009–1010 Denmark attacked Semba.

In 1042–1066, Snorri Sturluson's epic *Heimskringla* mentioned Curonians near the Scandinavian shores.

In 1075–1080, a Scandinavian epic *Knytlunga Saga* mentioned the inhabitants of Semba and Curonians. The King of Denmark Kanut IV, while at war in the Baltic Sea, won a victory over ten kings.

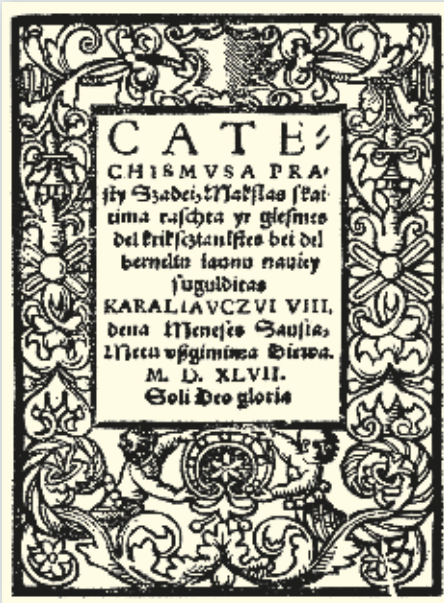
In 1154, a global map drawn by the Arabic geographer Al Idrisi featured the Baltic Sea, on whose Eastern part, in the country of fire worshippers or idolatry people, al Magūs, four towns are mentioned: Gintya (Birštonas), Qaynw (Kaunas), Ernw (Šernuva), Md/suwnt (holy town, i.e. either Šventoji or Liepāja). All of these towns of fire worshippers were represented as equal to other European towns.

In 1161, the King of Denmark Valdemar I organised a march to Palanga against the Curonians.

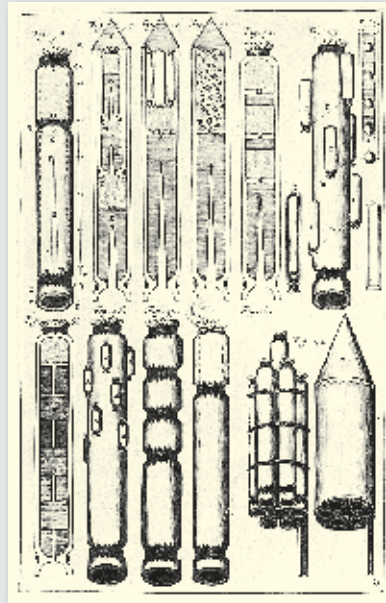
In 1183, Lithuania organised a march to the former Western Baltic lands in Polotsk and Pskov. The marches to lands formerly inhabited by Baltic tribes are associated with the rise of the Lithuanian state.

In 1219 Lithuanian dukes signed a Galicia-Volhynia Treaty. It is considered that the senior duke was Živinbudas.

In 1238 Mindaugas was first mentioned as the ruler of Lithuania.



The first Lithuanian book *Katekizmas/Catechism* by M. Mažvydas, 1547



Drawings of multi-stage rockets in the book *Artis Magnae Artilleriae* by K. Simonavičius, 1650

In 1253 Mindaugas was crowned as the King of Lithuania.

In 1283 the Teutonic Knights reached the Nemunas River and began a long-lasting military campaign against Lithuania.

In 1323, letters written by the Grand Duke of Lithuania Gediminas first mentioned Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania.

In 1362 the Grand Duke of Lithuania Algirdas won a victory against Tatars in the Battle of Blue Waters. Lithuania gained ground on the Russian territories.

In 1368–1372 the Grand Duke of Lithuania Algirdas organised three major campaigns against the Grand Duchy of Moscow.

In 1385 the Union of Krewo (Act of Krėva) was signed, whereby the Grand Duke of Lithuania Jogaila (Jagiello) also became the King of Poland.

In 1387 Lithuania adopted Christianity.

In 1410 the Battle of Grunwald (Battle of Žalgiris) took place. The joint Lithuanian and Polish army under the joint leadership of the Grand Duke of Lithuania Vytautas and the King of Poland Jogaila (Jagiello) won over the army of the Teutonic Knights and undermined their power forever.

In 1514 the Lithuanian army under the Grand Hetman of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania Konstantinas Ostrogiškis beat the Moscow army in the Battle of Orsha and stopped the expansion of Moscow westwards for a long time.

In 1529 the first Statute of Lithuania was endorsed, thus codifying the Lithuanian law.

1547: the first Lithuanian book *The Catechism*, by M. Mažvydas, was published.

1579: Vilnius University (the oldest in Eastern Europe) was established.

1569: The Union of Lublin. Lithuania and Poland formed the Commonwealth of the Two Nations.

1650: The Lithuanian K. Simonavičius provided the ideas of a multi-stage rocket and missile hardware for the first time in the world in the book *Artis Magnae Artilleriae*. Albertas Kojelavičius wrote a history of Lithuania.

1654–1667: Wars with Russia.

1700–1711: Plague and famine in Lithuania and Lithuania Minor, followed by a large influx of German colonists to Lithuania Minor.

1760: The first Vilnius newspapers appeared.

1765–1775: Kristijonas Donelaitis wrote his poem *Metai* (The Seasons).

1773: The Education Commission (a state education institution) was established in Lithuania. It was the first ministry of education in Europe.

1795: The last (third) division of the Lithuanian-Polish state. The collapse of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. A considerable part of ethnographic Lithuania was occupied by Russia.

1812: Napoleon's and Russian armies marched across Lithuania.

1830–1831: An insurrection against Tsarist Russia in Lithuania and Poland.

1832: Vilnius University was closed.

1861: The abolition of serfdom.

1862: The first railway line and the first telegraph line were laid in Lithuania.

1863–1864: An insurrection in Lithuania and Poland. Russia declared “a restoration of Russian rudiments in Lithuania”, and imposed a ban on printing in Latin letters. The Tsar issued an instruction on ensuring better conditions for the acquisition of estates and houses by Russians.

1883: The first national monthly *Aušra* appeared.

1887: While residing in Lithuania, L. Zamenhof created the Esperanto language.

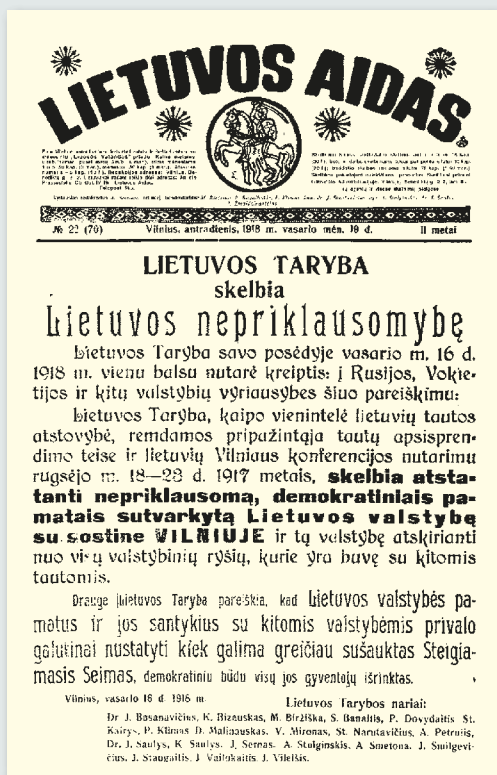
1893: The Massacre of Kražiai occurred. The struggle of the Samogitians against the Tsarist regime.

1904: The ban on the Lithuanian press was lifted. The

The first Lithuanian Council after declaring the Act of Independence of Lithuania on 16 February 1918.

Sitting (from left): Jonas Vileišis, Jurgis Šaulys, Justinas Staugaitis, Stanislovas Narutavičius, Jonas Basanavičius, Antanas Smetona, Kazimieras Šaulys, Steponas Kairys, Jonas Smilgevičius;

Standing: Kazimieras Bizauskas, Jonas Vailokaitis, Donatas Malinauskas, Vladas Mironas, Mykolas Biržiška, Alfonsas Petrusis, Saliamonas Banaitis, Petras Klimas, Aleksandras Stulginskis, Jokūbas Šernas, Pranas Dovydaitis.



The 16 February 1918 Act of Independence of Lithuania





The Lithuanian Army in Vilnius on 29 October 1939

first legal Lithuanian daily *Vilniaus žinios* (Vilnius News) started operating in Vilnius.

The year 1905: The ban on buying land in Lithuania for Lithuanians was lifted.

4-5 December 1905: The Great Vilnius Seimas was held in Vilnius. About 2,000 representatives passed resolutions on Lithuanian autonomy, education, and the Church.

1906: The first Lithuanian opera *Birutė* was staged in Vilnius.

1914–1918: The First World War. A state of war in Lithuania.

17-23 September 1917: The conference of representatives of Lithuanians in Vilnius elected the Lithuanian Council and declared the aspiration to an independent democratic state.

16 February 1918: In Vilnius, the Lithuanian Council chaired by J. Basanavičius passed the Act of Independence of Lithuania by a unanimous vote and promulgated it. The 16 February Act declared the end of the 123-year period when Lithuania was not an independent state. It was an extraordinary event. It meant the start of the formation of statehood that continued up to 15 June 1940, when the USSR occupied Lithuania and abolished its Independence.

1919: The Polish army occupied the southern and eastern parts of Lithuania. The capital was transferred to Kaunas (up to the year 1939).

15 May 1920: The Constituent Assembly (Seimas) declared Lithuania a democratic republic.

10 June 1920: The Seimas promulgated the Interim Constitution that confirmed the Seimas as the supreme governing body. The chairman of the Seimas, A. Stulginskis, was acting president as well. On 19 June, the Seimas approved the Cabinet, with its chairman, K. Grinius.

22 September 1921: Lithuania joined the League of Nations.

1922: The Constituent Seimas passed the Law on Agricultural Reform, approved the first Constitution, established the University of Lithuania in Kaunas (in 1930 renamed Vytautas Magnus University), and introduced the Litas.

January 1923: The Klaipėda uprising; the Klaipėda Region was joined to Lithuania.

15 July 1933: S. Darius and S. Girėnas flew across the Atlantic Ocean.

22 March 1939: Hitler's Germany annexed Klaipėda.

19 September 1939: The USSR invaded Poland, occupied Vilnius and transferred it to Lithuania on 10 October.

17 November 1990: The Lithuanian Information Bureau was established in Brussels.

11 February 1991: Iceland was the first state to recognize the Independence of Lithuania.

29 August 1991: Russia recognized the Independence of Lithuania.

2 September 1991: The USA recognized the Independence of Lithuania.

6 September 1991: The USSR recognized the Independence of Lithuania.

17 September 1991: Lithuania joined the United Nations.

25 October 1992: The Lithuanian Constitution was passed.

31 August 1993: The last Soviet soldiers left Lithuania.

6-8 September 1993: Pope John Paul II visited Lithuania.

29 March 2004: Lithuania joined NATO.

Lithuania joins NATO. Washington. 29 March 2004





The Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union

In the second semester (July to December) of 2014, Lithuania presided over the Council of the European Union. During the Lithuanian Presidency, the key EU events were organised in Lithuania; the country hosted heads of institutions of the EU and EU Member States, as well as Heads of State of EU Member States. The number of guests totalled 30.000. The Lithuanian Presidency was preceded by the Irish and followed by the Greek Presidency of the Council.

The Lithuanian Presidency team included 1.5 thousand civil servants and approx. 100 volunteers. During the Presidency, Lithuania held 20 summit meetings, 160 expert-level meetings, 12 parliamentary dimension events, and 70 meetings run by social partners.

Over 150 events showcasing Lithuania were held in Europe and worldwide. A range of souvenirs was produced and works of art were made to commemorate the occasion.

1 May 2004: Lithuania acceded to the European Union.

In the years 1937, 1939 and 2003, the Men's National Basketball Team and in the year **1997,** the Women's National Basketball Team were European Champions.

In 2004, the discus thrower Virgilijus Alekna became Olympic champion for the second time; in 2005 he became world champion for the second time.

In 2009, Lithuania celebrated the millennium of the first mention of its name.

In 2009, Vilnius was the European Capital of Culture.

In 2011, the 37th European Men's Basketball Championship took place in Lithuania.

Pentathlete Laura Asadauskaitė and swimmer Rūta Meilutytė won gold medals in the **2012** Summer Olympic Games in London.

Meilutytė (born in 1997) won many awards and set records in numerous Lithuanian, European and world swimming championships. In 2012 and 2014 she claimed the title of the best Lithuanian athlete.

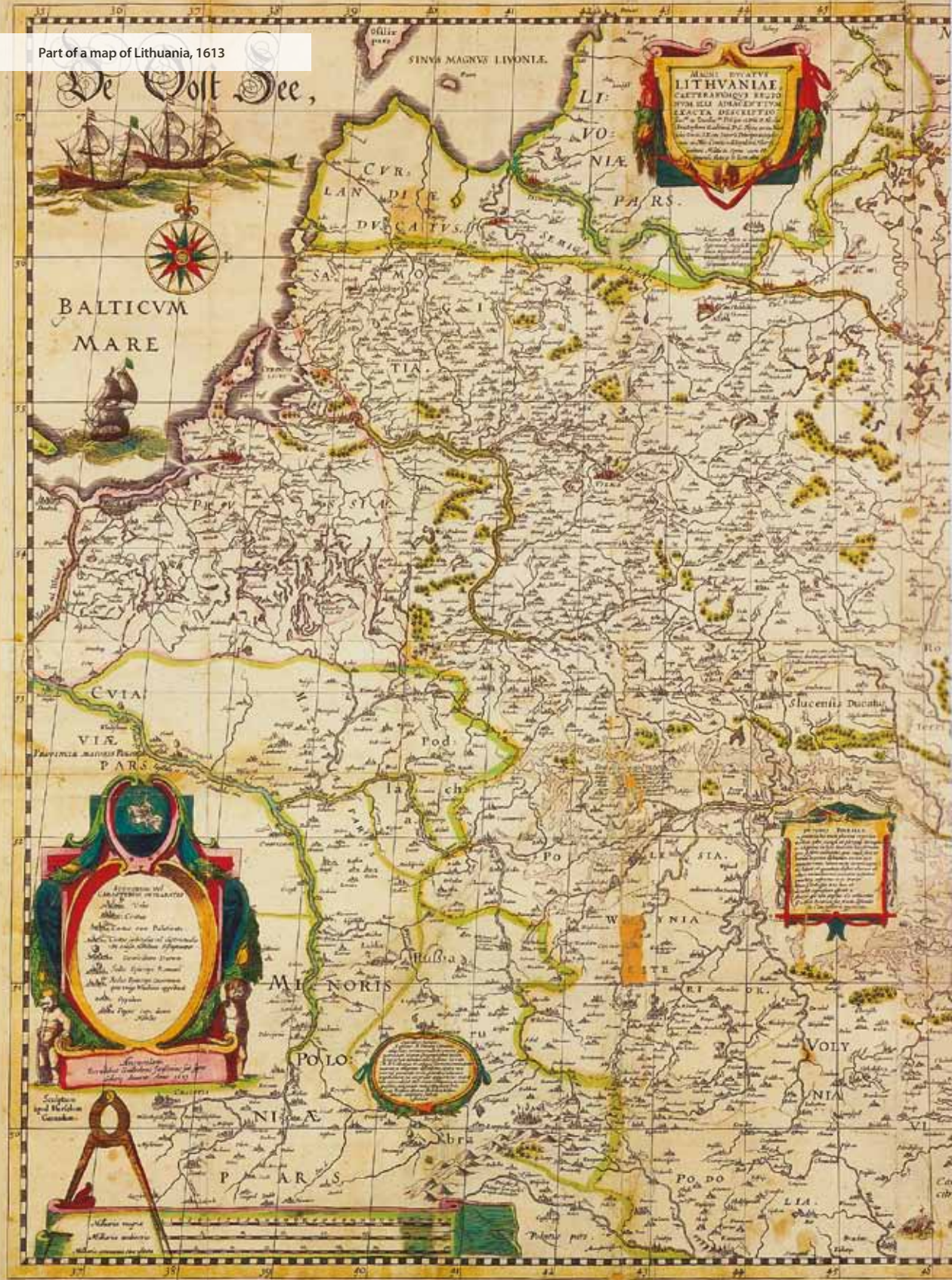
The Lithuanian men's basketball team took the silver in the **2013** European Men's Basketball Championship.

On 1 January 2015, Lithuania became the nineteenth member of the euro area. Current members of the euro area include Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Spain, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, France, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Germany.

Signature of the Treaty of Accession, Athens, 16 April 2003

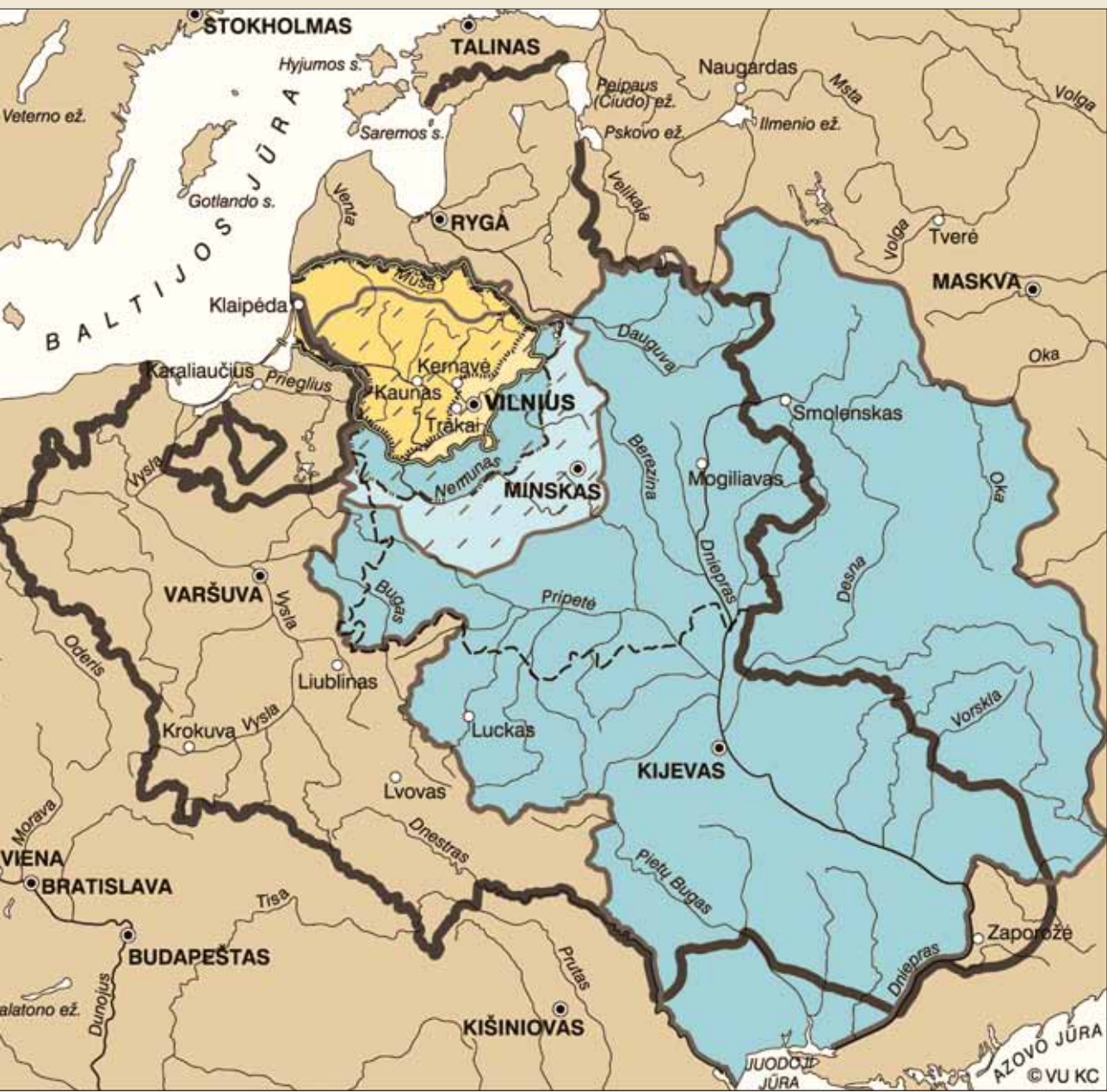


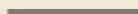


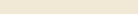
Part of a map of Lithuania, 1613


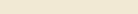
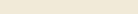



Rulers of Lithuania

Živinbudas	approx. 1214 – approx. 1226
Mindaugas	by 1238–1263
Treniota	1263–1264
Vaišelga	1264–1267
Švarnas	1267–1269
Traidenis	1268–1281
Daumantas	1281–1285
Butigeidis	1285–1291
Butvydas (Pukuveras)	1291–1295
Vytenis, son of Pukuveras	1295–1316
Gediminas, son of Vytenis	1316–1341
Jaunutis, son of Gediminas	1341–1345
Algirdas, son of Gediminas	1345–1377
Jogaila, son of Algirdas	1377–1381, 1382–1392
Kęstutis, son of Gediminas	1381–1382
Vytautas, son of Kęstutis	1392–1430
Švitrigaila, son of Algirdas	1430–1432
Žygimantas Kęstutaitis, son of Kęstutis	1432–1440
Kazimieras, son of Jogaila	1440–1492
Aleksandras, son of Kazimieras	1492–1506
Žygimantas Senasis (the Old), son of Kazimieras	1506–1548
Žygimantas Augustas (Sigismundus Augustus)	1544–1572
(The end of the Gedimainčiai dynasty)	
Henri Valois	1573–1574
Steponas Batoras	1576–1586
Žygimantas Vaza	1588–1632
Vladislovas Vaza	1632–1648
Jonas Kazimieras Vaza	1648–1668
Mykolas Kaributas Višnioveckis	1669–1673
Jonas Sobieskis	1674–1696
Augustas II	1697–1706, 1709–1733
Stanislovas Leščinskis	1706–1709
Augustas III	1733–1763
Stanislovas Augustas Poniatovskis	1764–1795



-  The borders of the Lithuanian state at the end of Mindaugas' rule (1263)
-  The borders of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania during the rule of Vytautas (15th century)
-  The borders of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations after the Lublin Union (1569) and the Jan Zapolski armistice (1582)
-  The borders of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Poland after the Lublin Union (1569)

-  The borders of the Republic of Lithuania as recognized by Russia (1920), Latvia (1921), Germany (1928) and proposed to Poland (1920)
-  The demarcation line between the Republic of Lithuania and Poland in the years 1923–1939 (from 1928 the administrative line)
-  The present-day borders of the Republic of Lithuania
-  **VILNIUS** Present-day capitals of states



A page from the first Statute of Lithuania, 1529

Development of the State

The Kingdom of Lithuania and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania	1183–1795
Early formation of the state of Lithuania	1183–1253
The Kingdom of Lithuania	1253–1263
The Grand Duchy of Lithuania	1263–1569
The Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the Commonwealth of the Two Nations	1569–1795
Lithuania as part of the Russian Empire	1795–1915
German occupation	1915–1918
The first Republic of Lithuania	1918–1940
The first occupation by the USSR	1940–1941
Occupation by the Nazi Germany	1941–1944
The second occupation by the USSR	1944–1990
The second Republic of Lithuania	from 11 March 1990

Presidents and Heads of State

Antanas Smetona (Chairman of the Council of Lithuania) (President of Lithuania)	16/02/1918–04/04/1919 04/04/1919–19/06/1920
Aleksandras Stulginskis (19/16/1920–21/12/1922 acting President of Lithuania, Chairman of the Constituent Assembly (Seimas))	19/06/1920–07/06/1926
Kazys Grinius	07/06/1926–19/12/1926
Antanas Smetona	19/12/1926–15/06/1940
Vytautas Landsbergis (President of the Supreme Council)	11/03/1990–22/11/1992
Algirdas Mykolas Brazauskas (Speaker of the Seimas) (President of Lithuania)	22/11/1992–25/02/1993 25/02/1993–25/02/1998
Valdas Adamkus	26/02/1998–25/02/2003
Rolandas Paksas	26/02/2003–06/04/2004
Artūras Paulauskas (acting President of Lithuania)	06/04/2004–12/07/2004
Valdas Adamkus	12/07/2004–12/07/2009
Dalia Grybauskaitė	12/07/2009–12/07/2014
Dalia Grybauskaitė	from 12/07/2014





Lakes of Aukštaitija

Data on the country

Area: 65.300 sq m.

The state is divided into 10 counties and 60 self-governing territories.

Total length of the state's border: 1.735 km.

Lithuania has borders with Latvia (588 km), Belarus (653 km), Poland (104 km), and Russia (Kaliningrad Region, 249 km). The distance between its easternmost and westernmost points equals 373 km, and the distance between its northernmost and southernmost points equals 276 km. The length of its Baltic coast equals 90 km.

In Lithuania:

... there are 4.000 lakes, 722 rivers (the total length of the Nemunas River equals 937 km, and its length in Lithuania equals 475 km); a third of the country is covered by forests and woods, 11 per cent by five national parks and 30 regional parks;

Vilnius Old City



St Johns Church, Vilnius University's
Great (Skarga) Courtyard





The Hill of Crosses near Šiauliai

... the Lithuanian language is the oldest Indo-European language in use;

... the centre of Europe is close to Vilnius;

... Vilnius Old City, the Curonian Lagoon, and Kernavė are included in the World Heritage List;

... traditions of collecting amber (referred to as the “Lithuanian gold”), as well as making and selling amber ware, appeared as early as 8000 BC. The amber calendar found in Biržulis lake (in Samogitia) dates back about 6.000 years;

... over 2.000 various mushrooms grow in Lithuanian forests, and 382 of them are edible. About 45.000 tonnes of mushrooms are picked annually.

In the middle of Lithuania, the rare aurochs (European bison), which is the largest wild empty-horned animal in Europe, lives.

Vilnius Old City is the largest authentic old city in

Central and Eastern Europe: dating from the late Gothic period to Classicism (about 360 hectares).

Klaipėda is the northernmost ice-free seaport on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea.

The Curonian Lagoon is a natural wonder with sand dunes which are the highest in northern Europe and a bay which is one of the purest in Europe.

In Druskininkai, a paradise of pine forests and mineral water springs, and one of the best balneological sanatoriums in Europe has operated since the 19th century.

The Hill of Crosses (near Šiauliai) consists of hundreds of thousands of crosses erected by people from Lithuania and other states (in 1993, Pope John Paul II erected a cross here as well).

In Palanga Amber Museum, the biggest collection of inclusions in the world and the second biggest amber lump in the world (3,524 g) are held.

The Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania



Aleksandras ABIŠALA
Vytautas Constituency No. 22
(Kaunas)



Stanislas AKAHOVIČIUS¹
Maišiagala Constituency No. 113
(Vilnius District)



Povilas AKSOMAITIS
Šėta Constituency No. 88
(Kėdainiai District)



Nijolė AMBRAŽAITYTĖ
Paneriai Constituency No. 14
(Vilnius)



Aleksandras AMBRAŽEVIČIUS
Taika Constituency No. 25
(Kaunas)



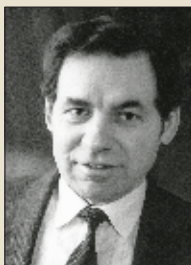
Laima ANDRIKIENĖ
Jurbarkas Constituency No. 124



Irena ANDRUKAITIENĖ
Anykščiai Constituency No. 100



Vytenis Povilas ANDRIUKAITIS
Žalgiris Constituency No. 4
(Vilnius)



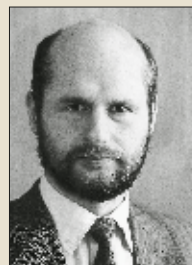
Kazimieras ANTANAVIČIUS
Statybininkai
Constituency No. 13
(Vilnius)



Leonas APŠEGA
Kupiškis Constituency No. 101



Mykolas ARLAUSKAS
Dotnuva Constituency No. 87
(Kėdainiai District)



Rimantas AŠTRAUSKAS
Smėlynė Constituency No. 56
(Panevėžys)



Zbignevas BALCEVIČIUS
Pavilnys Constituency No. 20
(Vilnius)



Vilius BALDIŠIS
Skuodas Constituency No. 75



Julius BEINORTAS
Žemaičiai Constituency No. 52
(Panevėžys)



Vladimiras BERIOZOVAS
Kėdainiai Constituency No. 86

¹S. Akanovičius abstained from the vote for the reestablishment of the independent Lithuanian state.



Egidijus BIČKAUSKAS
Šilutė Constituency No. 66



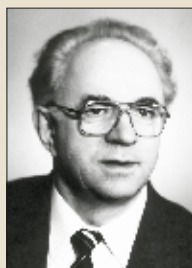
Algirdas Mykolas
BRAZAUSKAS
Kaišiadorys Constituency
No. 123



Audrius BUTKEVIČIUS
Garliava Constituency No. 129
(Kaunas District)



Virgilijus Juozas ČEPAITIS
Pietinė Constituency No. 58
(Marijampolė)



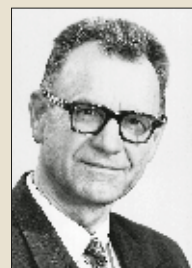
Medardas ČOBOTAS
Geležinkelis Constituency No. 19
(Vilnius)



Arūnas DEGUTIS
Ariogala Constituency No. 85
(Raseiniai District)



Juozas DRINGELIS
Varėna Constituency No. 140



Algirdas ENDRIUKAITIS
Šakiai Constituency No. 128



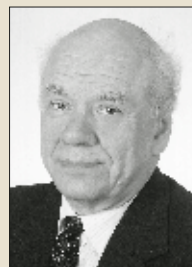
Balys GAJAUSKAS
Plungė Constituency No. 71



Rūta GAJAUSKAITĖ¹
Lazdijai Constituency No. 141



Eugenijus GENTVILAS
Naujamiemis
Constituency No. 42
(Klaipėda)



Bronislovas GENZELIS
Žvėrynas Constituency No. 7
(Vilnius)



Miglūtė GERDAITYTĖ
Šiauliai Rural
Constituency No. 91
(Šiauliai District)



Petras GINIOTAS
Žardininkai Constituency No. 43
(Klaipėda)

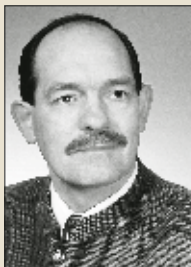


Kęstutis GLAVECKAS
Putiniai Constituency No. 60
(Alytus)



Eimantas GRAKAUSKAS
Kartena Constituency No. 74
(Kretinga District)

¹R. Gajauskaitė was elected to the Supreme Council on 21 April 1990



Kęstutis GRINIUS
Ukmergė Constituency No. 118



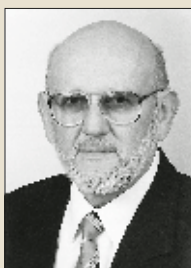
Romas GUDAITIS
Kazlų Rūda Constituency
No. 127



Romualda HOFERTIENĖ
Bandužiai Constituency No. 44
(Klaipėda)



Gintautas IEŠMANTAS
Kalvarijos Constituency No. 126
(Marijampolė District)



Stanislovas Gediminas ILGŪNAS
Rimkai Constituency No. 120
(Jonava District)



Klemas INTA¹
Akmenė Constituency No. 79



Leonas JANKELEVIČIUS²
Šalčininkai Constituency No. 111



Albinas JANUŠKA
Tauragė Constituency No. 68



Egidijus JARAŠIŪNAS
Respublika Constituency No. 55
(Panevėžys)



Vladimiras JARMOLENKO
Dainava Constituency No. 26
(Kaunas)



Vidmantė JASUKAITYTĖ
Vilkaviškis Constituency No. 134



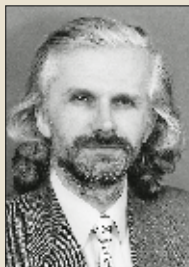
Zenonas JUKNEVIČIUS
Mažeikiai Constituency No. 76



Jurgis JURGELIS
Molėtai Constituency No. 116



Česlovas JURŠENAS
Švenčionėliai
Constituency No. 109
(Švenčionys District)



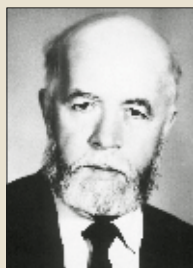
Virgilijus KAČINSKAS
Aušra Constituency No. 48
(Šiauliai)



Antanas KAROBLIS
Pagėgiai Constituency No. 67
(Šilutė District)

¹K. Inta was elected to the Supreme Council on 7 April 1990.

²L. Jankelevičius abstained from the vote for the reestablishment of the independent Lithuanian state.



Juozas KARVELIS
Danė Constituency No. 38
(Klaipėda)



Stasys KAŠAUSKAS¹
Užventis Constituency No. 83
(Klaipėda)



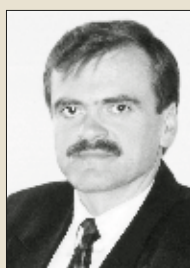
Valdemaras KATKUS
Saulėtekis Constituency No. 27
(Kaunas)



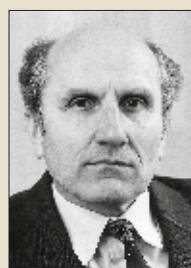
Egidijus KLUMBYS
Obeliai Constituency No. 103
(Rokiškis District)



Vytautas KOLESNIKOVAS
Vidžgiris Constituency No. 61
(Alytus)



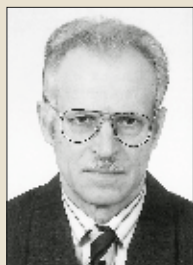
Stasys KROPAS
Panevėžys Rural
Constituency No. 98
(Panevėžys District)



Česlovas KUDABA
Ignalina Constituency No. 107



Algirdas KUMŽA
Telšiai Rural Constituency No. 81



Bronislovas Juozas KUZMICKAS
Pašilaičiai Constituency No. 9
(Vilnius)



Vytautas KVIETKAUSKAS²
Naftininkai Constituency No. 77
(Mazeikiai District)



Vytautas LANDSBERGIS
Kniaudiškės Constituency No. 54
(Panevėžys)



Kęstutis LAPINSKAS
Gubernija Constituency No. 46
(Šiauliai)



Mečys LAURINKUS
Rietavas Constituency No. 72
(Plungė District)



Arvydas Kostas LEŠČINSKAS
Radviliskis Constituency No. 89



Jonas LIAUČIUS
Pilėnai Constituency No. 53
(Panevėžys)



Bronislovas LUBYS
Neris Constituency No. 121
(Jonava District)

¹During 11 – 14 March 1990, the Deputy was carrying out an important state assignment in Moscow.

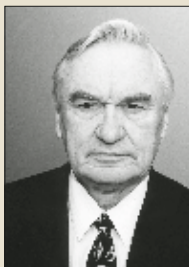
²V. Kvietkauskas was elected to the Supreme Council on 7 April 1990.



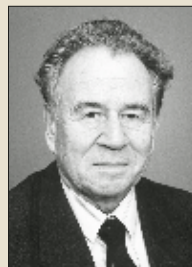
Ryszardas MACIEJKIANIECAS¹
Juodšiliai Constituency No. 115
(Vilnius District)



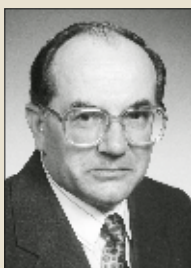
Jonas MAČYS
Kybartai Constituency No. 135
(Vilkaviškis District)



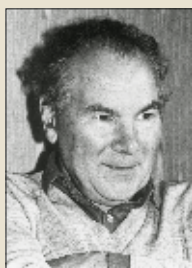
Stasys MALKEVIČIUS
Baltija Constituency No.41
(Klaipėda)



Nikolajus MEDVEDEVAS²
Gudiena Constituency No. 122
(Kaišiadorys District)



Leonas MILČIUS
Vilkija Constituency No. 131
(Kaunas District)



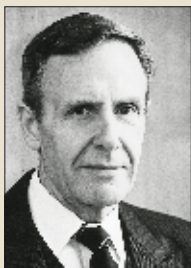
Jokūbas MINKEVIČIUS
Kušėnai Constituency No. 92
(Šiauliai District)



Albertas MIŠKINIS
Aukštaitija Constituency No. 105
(Utena District)



Donatas MORKŪNAS
Žemaitė Constituency No. 47
(Šiauliai)



Kazimieras MOTIEKA
Raseiniai Constituency No. 84



Birutė NEDZINSKIENĖ
Panerys Constituency No. 23
(Kaunas)



Algimantas NORVILAS
Aleksotas Constituency No. 37
(Kaunas)



Česlavas OKINCİKAS
Senamiestis Constituency No. 18
(Vilnius)



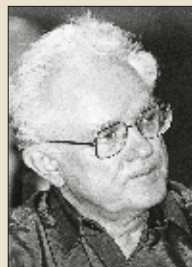
Romualdas OZOLAS
Rėkyva Constituency No. 49
(Šiauliai)



Nijolė OŽELYTĖ-
VAITIEKŪNIENĖ
Kalvarijos Constituency No. 6
(Vilnius)



Justas Vincas PALECKIS
Šiaurinė Constituency No. 57
(Marijampolė)



Vytautas PALIŪNAS
Panemunė Constituency No. 30
(Kaunas)

¹R. Maciejkianiecias abstained from the vote for the reestablishment of the independent Lithuanian state.

²During 11 – 14 March 1990, the Deputy was carrying out an important state assignment in Moscow.



Jonas PANGONIS
Alytus Constituency No. 136



Petras PAPOVAS¹
Zarasai Constituency No. 106



Algirdas PATAČKAS
Žaliakalnis Constituency No. 24
(Kaunas)



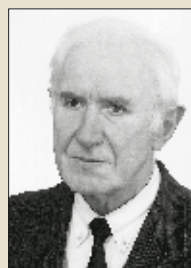
Rolandas PAULAUŠKAS
Šilainiai Constituency No. 34
(Kaunas)



Saulius PEČELIŪNAS
First Alytus Constituency No. 59



Stanislasvas PEŠKO²
Jaištūnai Constituency No. 112
(Šalčininkai District)



Eugenijus PETROVAS
Tauras Constituency No. 12
(Vilnius)



Virginijus PIKTURNA
Kretinga Constituency No. 73



Sergejus PIROŽKOVAS³
Sniečkus Constituency No. 108
(Ignalina District)



Vytautas Petras PLEČKAITIS
Trīnyčiai Constituency No. 40
(Klaipėda)



Petras POŠKUS
Pabiržė Constituency No. 96
(Biržai District)



Vidmantas POVILIONIS
Pramonė Constituency No. 33
(Kaunas)



Jonas PRAPIESTIS
Prienai Constituency No. 132



Kazimiera Danutė PRUNSKIENĖ
Verkiiai Constituency No. 5
(Vilnius)



Vytautas PUPLAUSKAS
Telšiai Constituency No. 80



Antanas RAČAS
Kelmė Constituency No. 82

¹P. Papovas was elected to the Supreme Council on 21 April 1990.

²S. Peško abstained from the vote for the reestablishment of the independent Lithuanian state.

³S. Pirožkovas was elected to the Supreme Council on 7 April 1990.



Gintaras RAMONAS
Joniškis Constituency No. 93



Liudvikas Narcizas RASIMAVIČIUS
Kursiai Constituency No. 39
(Klaipėda)



Rasa RASTAUSKIENE-
JUKNEVIČIENE
Pasvalys Constituency No. 95



Liudvikas Saulius RAZMA
Žirmūnai Constituency No. 3
(Vilnius)



Algirdas RAŽAUSKAS
Pakruojis Constituency No. 94



Kęstutis RIMKUS
Šeduva Constituency No. 90
(Radviliškis District)



Audrius RUDYS
Birštonas Constituency No. 133



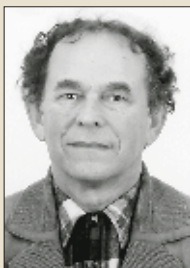
Romualdas RUDZYS
Lentvaris Constituency No. 137
(Trakai District)



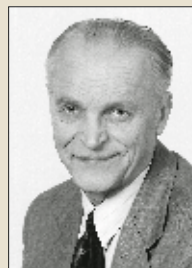
Benediktas Vilmantas RUPEIKA
Širvintos Constituency No. 117



Liudvikas SABUTIS
Šeškinė Constituency No. 10
(Vilnius)



Kazys SAJA
Smėliai Constituency No. 119
(Ukmergė District)



Aloyzas SAKALAS
Antakalnis Constituency No. 2
(Vilnius)



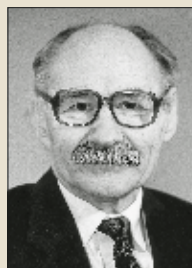
Algirdas SAUDARGAS
Viljampolė Constituency No. 35
(Kaunas)



Algimantas SEJŪNAS
Daina Constituency No. 51
(Šiauliai)



Liudvikas SIMUTIS
Šančiai Constituency No. 31
(Kaunas)



Mindaugas STAKVILEVIČIUS¹
Lieporiai Constituency No. 50
(Šiauliai)

¹During 11 – 14 March 1990, the Deputy was carrying out an important state assignment in Moscow.



Česlovas Vytautas STANKEVIČIUS
Murava Constituency No. 29
(Kaunas)



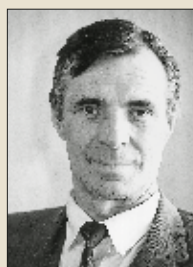
Valentina SUBOČ³
Švenčionys Constituency No. 110



Rimvydas Raimondas SURVILA
Trakai Constituency No. 139



Alfonsas SVARINSKAS²
Šilalė Constituency No. 70



Valerijonas ŠADREIKA
Šilalė Constituency No. 70



Saulius ŠALTENIS
Utena Constituency No. 104



Lioginas ŠEPETYS
Vievis Constituency No. 138
(Trakai District)



Gediminas ŠERKŠNYS
Girstupis Constituency No. 32
(Kaunas)



Albertas ŠIMĖNAS
Druskininkai
Constituency No. 62



Jonas ŠIMĖNAS
Gargždai Constituency No. 64
(Klaipėda District)



Zita ŠLIČYTĖ³
Joravai Constituency No. 69
(Tauragė District)



Vladislavas ŠVEDAS⁴
Naujoji Vilnia
Constituency No. 21
(Vilnius)



Jonas TAMULIS
Kosmonautai
Constituency No. 17
(Vilnius)



Aurimas TAURANTAS
Kalnietė Constituency No. 28
(Kaunas)



Vladas TERLECKAS
Pilis Constituency No. 1
(Vilnius)



Edvardas TOMAŠEVIČIUS⁵
Nemenčinė Constituency
No. 114
(Vilnius District)

¹V. Suboč abstained from the vote for the reestablishment of the independent Lithuanian state.

²A. Svarinskas was elected to the Supreme Council on 14 September 1991.

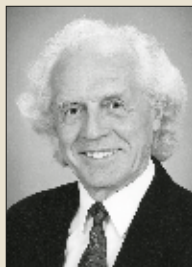
³Z. Šličytė was elected to the Supreme Council on 7 April 1990.

⁴V. Švedas was elected to the Supreme Council on 24 October 1990. He refused naturalization in the Republic of Lithuania, so his powers were annulled on 5 November 1991.

⁵E. Tomaševičius abstained from the vote for the reestablishment of the independent Lithuanian state.



Mečislovas TREINYS¹
Kačerginė Constituency No. 130
(Kaunas District)



Pranciškus TUPIKAS
Karoliškės Constituency No. 16
(Vilnius)



Algimantas Vincas ULBA
Priekulė Constituency No. 65
(Klaipėda District)



Kazimieras UOKA
Rokiškis Constituency No. 102



Gediminas VAGNORIUS
Justiniškės Constituency No. 8
(Vilnius District)



Zigmas VAIŠVILA
Venta Constituency No. 78
(a part of Akmenė District
and Mažeikiai District)



Petras VAITIEKŪNAS
Fabijoniškės Constituency No. 11
(Vilnius)



Rimvydas VALATKA
Palanga Constituency No. 63



Birutė VALIONYTĖ
Biržai Constituency No. 97



Povilas VARANAUSKAS
Nemunas Constituency No. 36
(Kaunas)



Eduardas VILKAS
Panemunis Constituency
No. 125
(Jurbarkas District)



Emanuelis ŽINGERIS
Lazdynai Constituency No. 15
(Vilnius)



Alfonsas ŽALYS
Pajūris Constituency No. 45
(Klaipėda)



Vidmantas ŽIEMELIS
Raguva Constituency No. 99
(Panevėžys District)

¹M. Treinys was elected to the Supreme Council on 7 April 1990.

