

POSTER TITLE: VUCA factors and the historical realities: Lithuania and its heritage 1918-2018

Are VUCA factors – volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity – only characteristic of today or have they constantly accompanied humanity?

This is what Lithuania has experienced since the beginning of the 20th century to the present day: In 1918, 123 years after the annexation by the Russia Empire, Lithuania's statehood was restored, which in 1940 was then crushed by fascism and Stalinist totalitarianism. After the 1990s, the statehood returned and Lithuania became a democratic society once again. Each period was full of controversial social and environmental factors. Poster report for the 100 Year Anniversary of Lithuanian Independence (16 February 1918) and the 25th Year of Lithuania's accession to the ICOMOS National Committee of Lithuania.

HISTORY

National state, modernisation of society, land reforms, formation of the national education system.

Economic crisis, emigration, clericalism, and discord between national and social minorities.



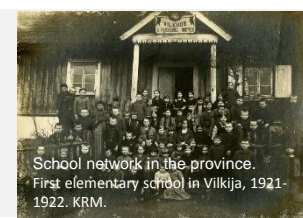
The original 20 members of the Council of Lithuania after signing the Act of February 16, 1918. LDM



Steamship card, No. 440, Kaunas (Lithuania), 1927. LJM



Vytautas Magnus University Faculty of Physics - Faculty of Chemistry (1932). Arch. M. Songaila



School network in the province. First elementary school in Vilkija, 1921-1922. KRM.

1918

Young democratic state. The state heritage protection system starts.

1939

1940

Communist and fascist totalitarianism. Heritage protection becomes a form of resistance to totalitarianism.

1989

1990

Independent state among other independent world countries. Lithuania is facing new challenges, and is searching for new meaning.

2018

HERITAGE

The origins of the state heritage protection institutions and the legal framework for the collection of artifacts, inventories and the making of museums, the creation of archives, and the activities of the Rerich Society.

Transformation of the rural landscape and heritage, development and change of cities and towns.



New churches were built, while the old baroque wooden churches were demolished. Naujamiestis, Panevėžys Distr.



Vytautas Magnus Museum was newly build in 1935. KDFM



Traditional wooden architecture in Kražiai.

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Kretinga after the destruction by the Nazi German Army in 1941, caused by fire. GAM



Kill and defiance the defenders of freedom by the Russian Army in the Rietavas Region, 1947. ROKIM



Siberian Lager, c. 1940-1960. KDFM

War, Jewish genocide, occupation, exile and emigration, collectivisation, and Soviet industrialisation.

Resistance movement, with ideological resistance through culture, religion and science.



Land reclamation in the Egidžiai collective farms of Telsiai District, 1951. MLIM



Soviet realism sculpture at Green Bridge in Vilnius, 1952.

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The renovation of the Trakai Island Castle



This synagogue in Saukenai was demolished. VVGŽM



Panemunėlis wooden manor house that was demolished in 1987

Rapine and removal of cultural heritage values, demolitions, destruction of Jewish heritage objects, annihilation of objects hostile to communist ideology (i.e. manor estates, sacred heritage sites).

List of cultural objects (1961), creation of the state heritage protection and monument management system, creation of the museum-skansen, and ect.



Muzeum-skansen was created

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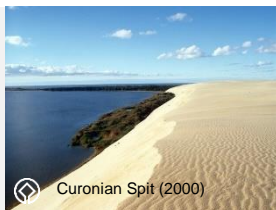
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Vilnius Historic Centre (1994)



Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) (2004)



Curonian Spit (2000)



Lithuanian cross crafting (2001)

Restoration of democratic institutions, freedom of speech, open society, an open world, historical memory, and property restitution.

Urbanisation, emigration, bureaucracy, the rise of cosmopolitan threats, and social exclusion.

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Restored wooden church of Griškabūdis



Užutrakis manor estate. Restored palace and park.



Restored wooden synagogue at Pakruojis



Restored paintings at Pakruojis synagogue

Lithuania become a member of UNESCO, ICCROM (1992) and ICOMOS (1993), with 4 World Heritage sites. Restoration of manors and Jewish heritage and traditions, as well as the revival of traditional crafts. Increasing role of local communities.

Incomplete organisation and compensation systems, capriciousness of commercial interests.

The world breaks everyone and afterward many are strong at the broken places.

Ernest Hemingway "A Farewell to Arms"