

The Soviet occupation of the Baltic republics





Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Historical context

- 1939 to 1945 Second World War
- August 23, 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact
- 1940 to 1990 Soviet occupation
- 1941 to 1945 Nazi occupation

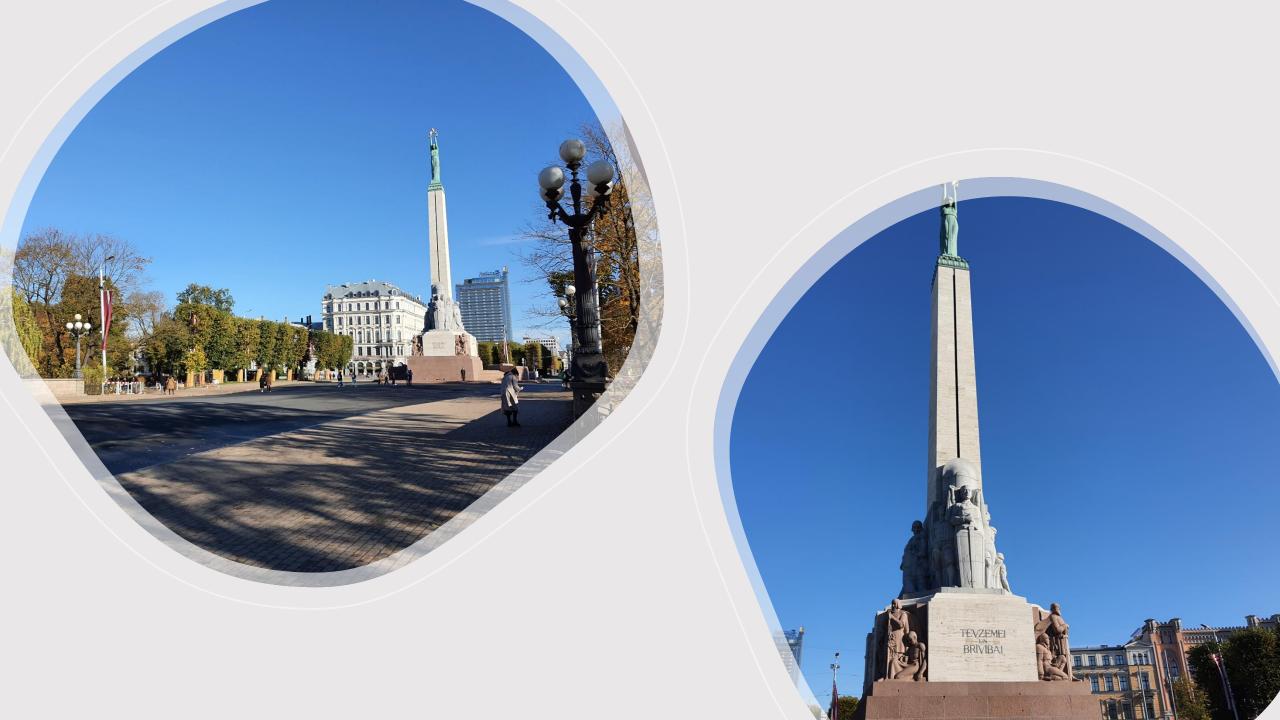
First Soviet occupation

- It was during 1940 and 1941
- October 1939- 25.000 soldiers marched to Estonia, 30 000 to Latvia, and 20 000 to Lithuania
- Soviet "ultimatum" to the Baltic countries
- There were democratic elections, which were just a facade
- June 1940 to June 1941- 124 467 people executed, conscripted or deported

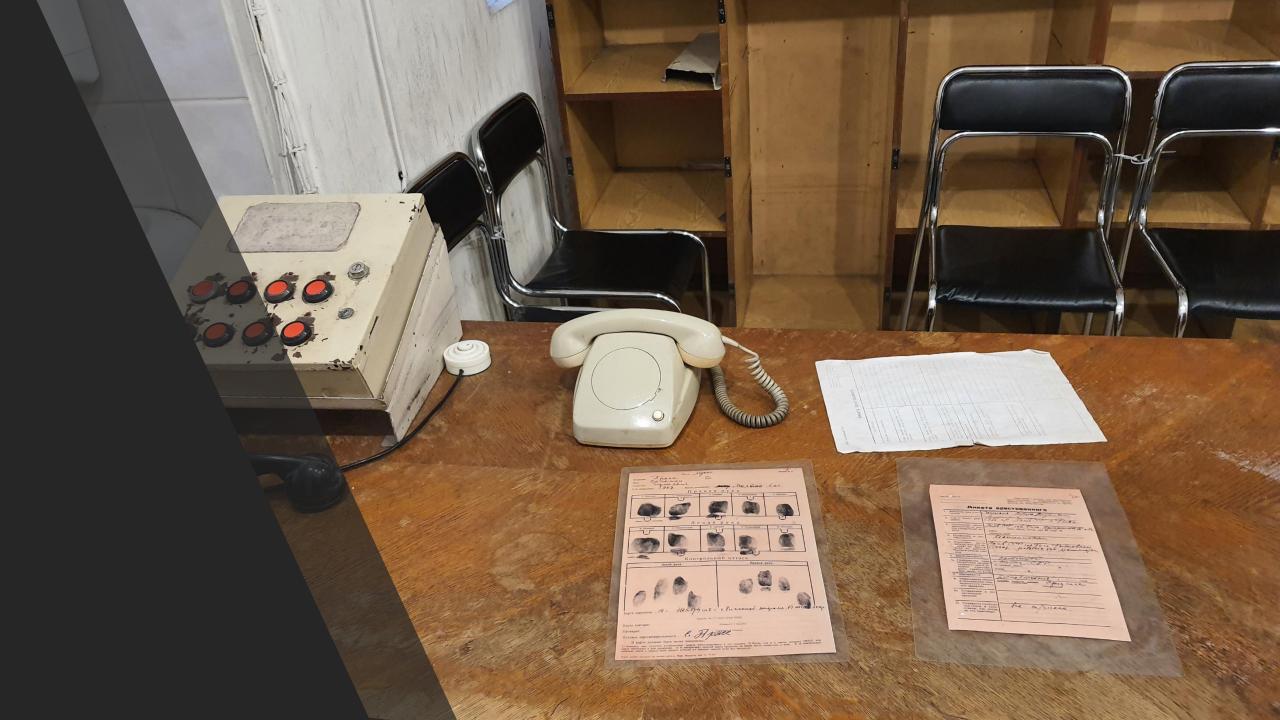
BALTIC CELS, BALTIJAS CELS, BALTI KETT, BALTIJOS KELIAS

1989: 50th anniversary of the signing of the secret agreement known as the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact











Nazi occupation

- 1941 Operation Barbarossa
- Creation of concentration camps in the Baltic lands
- Genocide of Jewish communities (more than 160 000 Jews killed)















Second Soviet occupation

- 1944 to May 1945 Baltic Strategic Offensive Operation
- January 12, 1949 Expulsion and deportation decree of disbanded and Baltic nationalists
- About 200,000 deportees from the Baltic between 1940 and 1953
- 10% of the adult Baltic population was deported or sent to labor camps (Gulag)

The independence of the Baltic countries

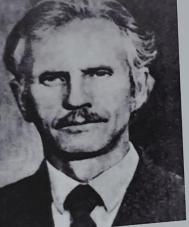
- March 11, 1990 Lithuania declares independence
- August 21, 1991 Latvia and Estonia declare independence
- Without the struggle of the people, these countries could still be under the control of the USSR







Loreta Asanavičiūtė





Vidas Maciulevičius



Virgilijus Druskis





Alvydas Matulka



Apolinaras Povilaitis







Alvydas Kanapinskas

Algimantas Petras Kavoliukas







Darius Gerbutavičius

Rolandas Jankauskas

Rimantas Juknevičius



	JANUARY 1991 EVENTS IN VILNIUS
	AND LITHUANIA
nio pri- a 1991 m. atti primtus avoje, 1991 m. aldžiai nuversti. kio dokumento net	With the restoration of independence on 11 March 1990, Lithuania embarked on a peaceful struggle for consolidation and international recognition of its statehood. This struggle continued until the defeat of the coup in Moscow in August 1991. In this context, the events of January 1991 take an exceptional place. Up to that time, Moscow had unsuccessfully tried, in various ways, to force the democratically elected Supreme Council (Parliament) of Lithuania to revoke the documents passed, which formed the legal basis for the restoration of the Lithuanian independence, and to recognise the jurisdiction of the Soviet Union's Constitution over Lithuania. As this had come to nothing, Moscow decided to allow pro-Soviet imperialist forces to mastermind a coup in Lithuania in January 1991. We are not aware of any plan of the coup in the form of a written document. It may even have not existed. Yet the plan may be easily the masterminds behind the coup, that is, attempts to provoke mass protests against the patterna of the source of the mastermind access the masterminds behind the coup, that is, attempts to provoke mass protests against the patterna of the source of the source of the masterminds of the source of the s
vo provokuojami ma- pavykę, tai būtų galima Lietuvoje pateisinti.	reconstructed from the logic inherent in the activity of the conflict among different nationalities. This would have well served as a justification for the Lithuanian government and probably even spark a conflict among different nationalities. This would have well served as a justification for the Lithuanian government and probably even spark a conflict among different nationalities. This would have well served as a justification for the Lithuanian government and probably even spark a conflict among different nationalities. This would have well served as a justification for the Lithuanian government and probably even spark a conflict among different nationalities. This would have well served as a justification for the Lithuanian government and probably even spark a conflict among different nationalities. This would have well served as a justification for the Lithuanian government and probably even spark a conflict among different nationalities. This would have a spark a conflict among different nationalities. This would have a spark a spark a conflict among different nationalities. This would have a spark a spark a conflict among different nationalities. This would have a spark a spark a conflict among different nationalities. This would have a spark
režinės uždangos griuvimas stybių žemėlapyje. Lemiamas s jėgos mėgino nuversti Lietu-	In 1990, the civic and patriotic resolve of the Lithuanian people culminated in the Continuation in the Continuation of the Continuation of the Soviet Union gave Lithuania its second chance in the 20th century to inscribe The collapse of the iron Curtain and the disintegration of the Soviet Union gave Lithuania its second chance in the 20th century to inscribe itself on the map among the independent states of the world. The decisive point in the history of consolidating the Lithuanian independence was the events of 13 January 1991 when the Soviet forces attempted to overturn the Lithuanian government.
vos nepriklausomos valstybės at-	11 03 1990 The Supreme Council – Reconstituent Seimas (Parliament) of the Republic of Lithuania passes the Act on the Re-establishment of the State of Lithuania and the Provisional Basic Law of the Republic of Lithuania. Prof. Vytautas Landsbergis is elected Chairman of the
kščiausiosios Tarybos – Atkuriamojo	Supreme Council – Reconstituent seimas.
rybai, reikalaudamas nedelsiant atkurti	immediate effect, the Lithuanian SSK and the legal loice of the OSSK constructions 11 01 1991
	11.30 a.m. The building of the Department of National Defence in Alytus is captured. 11.45 a.m. The building of the Department of National Defence in Alytus is captured. 14.45 a.m. The commander of the Soviet garrison in Vilnius informs the Supreme Council –Reconstituent Seimas that military exercises are about to begin in the city. The Automated Telephone Station and the central headquarters of the Department of National Defence are seized
imąjį Seimą, kad Vilniuje renglamasi kari- tinė Vilniuje.	in Vilnius. 12 a.m. The Printing House is stormed in Vilnius with seven people injured. 12.30 p.m. The building of the Department of National Defence in Iauliai is captured. 1.30 p.m. The building of the Department of National Defence in Kaunas is taken over. 6 p.m. The building of the Hunting and Angling Society is seized in Vilnius.
ižiama kilti ir leistis lėktuvams Vilniaus oro	9 p.m. The Television Relay Centre in Nemencine is taken over. 19 p.m. The Television Relay Centre in Nemencine is taken over. 11 p.m. Vilnius Railway Station is blocked and trains are prevented from entering Vilnius; take-off and landing at Vilnius airport is prohibited; the pro-Soviet Lithuanian Communist Party announces about establishing of the National Rescue Committee in Lithuania. 12 01 1991 The Supreme Council – Reconstituent Seimas passes a decree concerning the measures to protect the Republic of Lithuania.
is gelbėjimo komitetas". spublikai apsaugoti.	 The subjective Contraction and Contractional Defence is captured in Vilnius. a.m. Yet another building of the Department of National Defence is captured in Vilnius. a.m. The headquarters of the special operation police under the Lithuanian Ministry of the Interior are captured in Valakampiai, Vilnius
tingosios paskirties milicijos būrio bazė.	District.
mas muitinės pastatas Marijampolėje. Iš- į bendromis pastangomis išspausdina 13 tybinės sporto ir technikos organizacijos	5 a.m. The building of the Poice Academy is served in Vinux. 11 a.m. The building of the Poice Academy is served in Vinux. 11 a.m. The border checkpoint on the road Druskininkai-Parechye is captured and border guards are beaten up; the customs office building in Marijampole undergoes damage. The first edition of the trilingual (Lithuanian, Polish, and Russian) newspaper Laivue (Free Lithuania) is jointly published by the editorial teams of 13 periodicals, which were based in the Printing House prior to its capture. The central office of the sport and sports equipment association Vytis is captured in Vilnius.
arbuotojų susirenka LKP Vilniaus miesto v pareiga perimti valdžią ir kad valdžios	the sport and sports equipment association visits capitale in minds. 10 p.m. The military convoy starts from the Soviet military base in <i>Slaurès miestelis</i> (Northern Town) in Vilnius; some 400-strong force of the Soviet police gathers in Vilnius City Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party. The National Rescue Committee announces that it sees it as its duty to take over the power in the country in order to restore law and order and that taking over of the power is already in process.
tami perduoti valdžią "Nacionaliniam	as its duty to take over the power in the councy in ouce to resolve an over the resolve and the second with a petition demanding to hand over the authority to the National Rescue Committee. 13 01 1991 1.50 a.m. Soviet tanks start storming the TV Tower in Vilnius, leaving 14 dead and around 700 wounded.
vpie komendanto valandos įve-	2 a.m. The buildings of the Lithuanian Radio and Television are besieged and captured. 2.20 a.m. The radio and television station in Sitkünal, Kaunas District come on air. The National Rescue Committee declares a curfew. 3.20 a.m. The Supreme Council – Reconstituent Seimas adopts the Resolution on establishing the Provisional Command for Defence of the
bos vadovybės sudarymo" ir	Republic of Lithuania and on the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in emigration. 5 45 a m The Norwegian Government appeals to the United Nations to urgently convene the UN Security Council in order to discuss the
no Tarybą ir aptarti situa- vbos pastato. Lietuvoje	situation in Lithuania. Over 100 thousand people gather for a vigil in the Independence Square to defend the building of the Supreme Council. The three-day mourning is announced in Lithuania. A rally is staged in the Red Square, Moscow with around 100 thousand people protesting against the use of military force in Lithuania. 16 01 1991 The funerals of those killed on the night of 13 January take place in Vilnius, Kaunas, Kėdainiai, Marijampolė, and Rokiškis. The
voje. vos televizija pra-	independent Lithuanian Television starts its broadcasts from the building of the Supreme Council. 27 01 1991 The Lithuanian border checkpoints in Medininkai and Lavoriškės are attacked and burnt down.
vii Baltijos	 29 01 1991 The European Parliament passes the Declaration concerning the situation in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The Declaration reminds of the illegal annexation of the Baltic countries by the USSR in 1940. 11 02 1991 Iceland becomes the first foreign state to recognise the independence of the Republic of Lithuania.
	2004 1991 Prof. Vytautas Landsbergis, Chairman of the Supreme Council – Reconstituent Seimas, signs the memorandum addressed to USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev whereby stressing the need for resuming the relations between the Republic of Lithuania and the USSR under international law.











OKUPACIJŲ IR LAISVĖS KOVŲ MUZIEJUS MUSEUM OF OCCUPATIONS AND FREEDOM FIGHTS



KELIAS Į LAISVĘ



The occupation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union in 1940 lasted for almost 50 years. Lithuanian people resisted the regime in various ways and forms during the whole period of the occupation. Soviet security services used huge forces in their effort to repress anti-soviet resistance. Terror and repressions did not break resolution and courage to fight for Homeland's Freedom which was achieved on 11 March 1990 when Lithuania was declared an independent state. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the restoration of Lithuanian Independence, the Lithuanian Special Archives is holding the exhibition "Road to Freedom" featuring Lithuanian resistance to the soviet occupation with the help of photos and documents. The reading rooms of the Lithuanian Special Archives are open to all those, without restrictions, who wish to get acquainted with criminal, deportation and other KGB cases.

ROAD TO FREEDOM

ПУТЬ К Своболе

PARTNERIAL

ORGANIZATORIUS

В 1940 г. после захвата Литвы Советским Союзом, началась советская оккупация, продолжавшаяся почти 50 лет. На протяжении всего этого периода литовский народ различными способами, используя различные формы сопротивления, противостоял режиму. На подавление антисоветского сопротивления были брошены огромные силы органов государственной безопасности. Террор и репрессии не сломили решимость и отвагу народа бороться за Свободу, которая была достигнута 11 марта 1990 г., объявив о восстановлении независимого Литовского государства. По случаю 30-летия восстановления независимости Литвы Особый архив Литвы подготовил выставку «Путь к Свободе», в которой представлены фотографии и документы, отражающие противодействие литовского народа советской оккупации. С документами из следственных дел, дел о высылке лиц, а также из других дел, заведенных КГБ в отношении борцов за Свободу Литвы, в неограниченном доступе можно ознакомиться в читальных залах Особого архива Литвы.

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. SAUSI

EVENTS OF 13 JANUARY 1991 СОБЫТИЯ 13 ЯНВАРЯ 1991 Г.

SOVIETŲ SĄJUNGA 1991 M. sausio mėn. naudodama ginkluotąsias pajėgas Lietuvoje bandė įvykdyti valstybės perversmą. Tam pasipriešino ir Tėvynės Laisvę apgynė tūkstančiai beginklių Lietuvos žmonių. 1991 m. sausio 13-osios

naktį žuvo 14, sužeista apie 1000 Laisvės gynėjų.

IN JANUARY 1991 the Soviet Union

attempted to carry out a coup by engaging its troops deployed in Lithuania. Thousands of unarmed Lithuanian people stood up against them and defended the Freedom of their Homeland. In the early hours of 13 January 1991, 14 defenders of Freedom were killed

В ЯНВАРЕ 1991 Г. Советский Союз с

помощью вооруженных сил попытался осуществить государственный переворот в Литве. Этому противостояли тысячи безоружных жителей Литвы и KELIAS Į LAISVĘ • ROAD TO FREEDOM • ПУТЬ К СВОБОДЕ.

LIETUVOS YPATINGASIS ARCHYVAS

1990 M. KOVO 11 D. ACT OF 11 MARCH 1990 AKTAS АКТ ОТ 11 МАРТА 1990 Г.

ENGLISH РУСКИЙ

LIETUVIŲ





LIFTONDE RESPONDENCE AURIOTAURIORIUS TARTING

AKTAB

DEL LIETUVOS REPRIELAUSONOS VALSTYDES ATSTATUM.

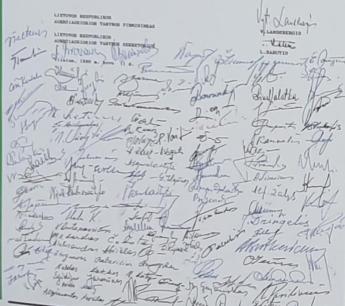
Listuvos Respublikos Aukščisomioji Taryba, reikšdama Tautos valią, nutaria ir iskilmingai shelbia, kad yra atatatomas 1940 metals svetimos jógos panaikintas Lietuvos Valstybės suvereminių galių vybdymas, ir muo žiol Lietuva vėl yra nepriklausoma valatybi.

Listuvus Tarybon 1918 m. vasario 16 d. Repriklassomybės aktas ir 1920 m. geguine 15 d. Steiginamijo Seimo remoliucija dal atstatytos Lietuvos demokratinės ralatybės siekada nebuvo mortojų taisinės galios ir yra Lietuvos Valstybės

Listovos valstybės teritorija yra viestias ir medaloma, joje neveikis jokios kitos valstybės konstitucija.

Listurus valstybė pahrežia savo ištikimybę visuotimai pripedistiums tarpiastinės teisės principass, pripalįsta simų melistiamumą, kaip jis suformilorian 1973 meta Europee anaguma ir bondradarbiavimo pasitarimo Belsinkyje Balginam.jame akte, garantunja Emegaum, piliodio ir tautinių bandrijų taimes. ress Ensymblikes Auktóinuminji Taryba kaip suvereninių galių reiškėja šiuo

ato prodote realizanti ving Valstybis moveremitety.









1990 M. LIETUVOS SĄJŪDIS laimėjo pirmuosius demokratinius rinkimus į Lietuvos SSR Aukščiausiąją Tarybą. 1990 m. kovo 11 d. Aukščiausioji Taryba priėmė svarbiausią šiuolaikinės Lietuvos konstitucinį dokumentą – Aktą "Dėl Lietuvos nepriklausomos valstybės atstatymo", paskelbusį, kad Lietuva vėl yra nepriklausoma valstybė.

THE LITHUANIAN SAJODIS won the first democratic election to the Supreme Council

В 1990 Г. ЛИТОВСКИЙ «СА



литвы, 23 августа 1989 г. литовоски саманте Цинали литыс 43 августа 1903 годи области области «Сандись, Народные фронты Эстоники ессандиты, передина уронно остояния и Латвия провели совместную акцию И Латвыи провели совместнуто окороло «Балтийский путь», которая посазала мини странования тран изпользова водплитали пулак колоров полото имру стремление трех народов страм Балтии быть своболисан

LIETUVOS LAISVES LYGA

LITHUANIAN LIBERTY LEAGUE ЛИГА СВОБОДЫ ЛИТВЫ

ISTRI IL, JUURTA Lietuvos laisvės lyga (LLL), radikaliausia neginkluoto

KELIAS | LAISVE

An M. LUKIA LIEUvos laisves lyka (LLL), radikaliausta riekomausoa Papriešinino organizacija, siekusi atkurti nepriklausomą Lietuvos valstybę. Jup plaino antisovietinę literatūrą, inicijavo "45 pabaltijiečių memorandumo"

Margas Virage, del Instalaus ramationena gaves may, Carearay balines", 1988 m. Rally in Winux, called a "liaton party" due to its brutal Appression, 1988 Матине в Вальники, геолучивший аль за жестокого and eliminetimeth fantes, 1988 (

THE LITHUANIAN LIBERTY LEAGUE (LLL) was the most radical organization

Monges While she A. Michellaus particides. 1987 m. Rally in status at Addamas Manufacto Monument, 1982 Minter y cauntonia A. Mintanany Benarice 1997 C



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1975 ML RUSIJOS DISIDENTAS Andrejus Sacharovas inicijavo viešų žmogaus tesų grupėmis, kūrimą. 1976 m. exirco 25 d. Vinuje suskūrė Lietuvos Helsinkio grupė, kuri fiksavo izrana za u navy volune u sou na monte de la pasaulio visuomenę. KELIAS I LAISVE . BOAR

Andrepo Satharovas Andrei Sakherov

Annual A Colorison

IN 1975 Russian dissident Andrei Sakharov initiated the setting up of public associations to defend human rights, called Helsinki groups. The Lithuanian Helsinki Group, founded In Vinus on 25 November 1976, recorded violations of human rights in Lithuania and

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Kayckatime

Kepre (21

В 1975 Г. российский диссидент Андрей Сахаров инициировал создания

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Lietuvos Hetsinkio prupes steepejat: 1. viktores Potkus 2. Eitanas Finkelštemas 3. Tomas Venclova, 4. Ona Lukauskaite Polikienek 5. Karolie Goruckas

Founders of the Lithuanian Helenki

 Orac Lukauskaite
 Orac Lukauskaite Polikiensk 5. Karolis Garuckar

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Caponic Formulas

St. A. LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ЛИТОВСКАЯ КАТОЛИЧЕСКАЯ ЦЕРКОВЬ LETUNCS PATINGASS KATALIKU Lietuvos Katalikų Bażnycios

BAŽNYČIOS

SOVIETŲ REŽIMUI AKTYVIAI PRIEŠINOSI Lietuvos katalikų bažnyčia. Dvasininkai rašė protesto laiškus valdžios institucijoms dėl tikinčiųjų teisių suvaržymo, slapta leido leidinį "Lietuvos Katalikų Bažnyčios kronika", įsteigė

THE LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH actively KELIAS Į LAISVĘ · ROAD TO FREEDOM · TVTH K CROCO

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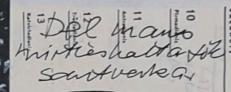
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AU PAVASARIS

KAUNAS SPRING КАУНАССКАЯ ВЕСНА



LITHUANIAN YOUNG PEOPLE rebelled against the soviet system. Romas Kalanta set himself the soviet system, normas reasonal set minorely on fire in protest against the occupation regime in Kaunas on 14 May 1972, which provoked, on 18 and 19 May 1972, the largest anti-soviet vouth manifestation in the proteined Linkholm

youth manifestation in the occupied Lithuania.



Литовская молодежь бунтовала против советской системы. 14 мая 1972 г. в Каунасе в знак протеста против оккупационного режима совершил акт самосох жения Ромас Каланта. Это событие спровоцировало крупнейшую в оккупированной Литве антисоветскую молодежную манифестацию

CAS MISINAVICIUS

1913-1946

LIETUVOS JAUNIMAS maištavo prieš sovietinę sistemą. 1972 m. gegužės 14 d. Kaune, protestuodamas prieš okupacinį režimą, susidegino Romas Kalanta. Šis įvykis išprovokavo 1972 m. gegužės 18–19 d. Kaune įvykusią didžiausią antisovietinę jaunimo manifestaciją okupuotoje Lietuvoje. KELIAS Į LAISVĘ · ROAD TO FREEDOM



Roman Kalanta (1971 m.) Innus Kalanza (1971) NAK KANANCA [1971 r.]



LIETUVOS YPATINGASIS ARCHYVAS



LITHUANIAN PARTISANS ЛИТОВСКИЕ ПАРТИЗАНЫ





1944 m. vasarą Sovietų Sąjungai antrą kartą okupavus Lietuvą, kilo beveik dešimtmetį trukes partizaninis karas, kurio tikslas buvo atkurti nepriklausomą Lietuvos valstybę. Iš nedidelių partizanų dalinių palaipsniui formavosi stambesnės karinės struktūros, kurios vėliau susivienijo į vieningą organizaciją – Lietuvos Laisvės Kovos Sąjūdį.

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WHEN THE SOVIET UNION occupied Libruaria for the second time in summer 1944, almost a decade-long partical war which aimed at the restoration of an independent State of Libruaria broke out Small partisan squach gradually formed larger military structures which later units in a single organisation, the Movement of Struggle for Freedom of Lithuania.

ЛЕТОМ 1944 Г., после начала второй оксупации Литаы Советским Соказон, стала разворачиваться партизанская во ANTELLERCE NOVTH APCETULETINE, LIEDAG KOTOP

LIETUVIŲ ENGLISH руский

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KELIAS Į LAISVĘ • ROAD TO FREEDOM • ПУТЬ К СВОБОДЕ



KAZYS LODA-

VARGUOLIS

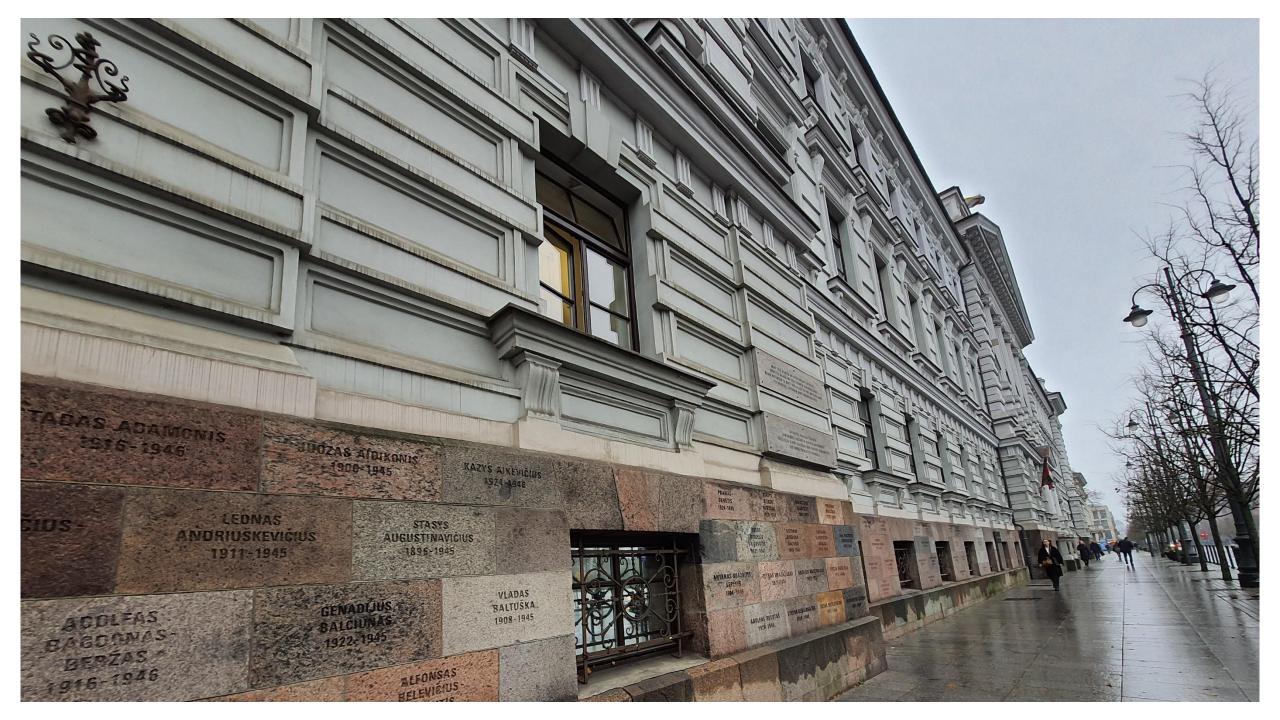
1904-1947

ADAS LASAUSKAS BERŽAS 1926-1946

JUOZAS LAŠAS 1918-1945

MAMERTAS LAURINÈNAS -MINGAILA 1920 - 1946

VLADAS LIUBKEVIČIUS 1916-1945



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