

LITUANIE
UNE ANTHROPOLOGIE
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COMPTE RENDUS



In Lithuania, the field of anthropology has inherited a political situation that has been in constant upheaval since independence in 1991. In the late nineteenth century, the discipline was a full participant in the *Volkskunde* tradition. During the Soviet period, it was dominated by historical materialism, while after independence it focused on studies of “national popular traditions” and cultural heritage. At Vytautas Magnus (Kaunas) University, it opened itself up to newer fields in sociocultural anthropology.

The articles in this issue concentrate in part on ambiguities and disagreements of memory linked to the Holocaust and the traces left by Soviet occupation. Deportations to Russian camps is seen from the angle of their material manifestations and analyzed through sometimes controversial museum exhibits whose background was the memories of actors in the “singing revolution” that culminated in the fall of communism. Other texts present ethnographies of “donations” in public services or the functioning of transnational émigré networks.

For a country that knew little about social and cultural anthropology in 1990, this issue shows that studies about Lithuania are henceforth fully part of the discipline of anthropology.

