C.O.N.T.A.C.T.
Desktop research results
Lithuania

Annex 3. Scientific literature (from 2010)

Objectives	Brief abstracts	Bibliography reference
To consider the issue of intolerance in Lithuania	Intolerance became one of global problems in the contemporary world. It based on neglecting and restraining cultural differences of individuals. This introductive article addresses the following question: is this problem relevant to Lithuania, and may Lithuania be characterised as intolerant state. The author stresses, that in circumstances of developing intolerance to certain ethnic and religion groups, it is extremely important how researchers, experts, politics, and government react to manifestations of contemporary extremisms. The article indicates essential factors influencing relationships between social groups in international society and delivers strategies that may be used in order to stop extremism. At the end, the author presents an overview of ethnic discrimination in Lithuania based on data of the monitoring of ethnic intolerance conducted in 2000-2005. The information collected allows taking a look at manifestation of intolerance in occupation, accommodation, legal, and education sectors as well as discussing violent intolerance. The article underlines that one of the most main strategies resisting to the extremism is taking remedies at governmental level, including legal prosecution of extremists.	Kasatkina N. 2006. Visuomenės nuostatų dichotomija: tolerancija versus nepakantumas? //*Etniškumo studijos 2006/1: Etninis nepakantumas/Ethnicity Studies 2006/1: Ethnic Intolerance*. Vilnius: Socialinių tyrimų institutas/Eugrimas, p. 7-18. ISSN 1822-1041
To demonstrate how	The article deals with the concept of race and racism and forms of their manifestation in modern society, with the	Fréjutė-Rakauskienė M. 2006.

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the phenomenon of 'neo-racism' is represented in Lithuanian public discourse (media)	focus on manifestations of racism in public discourse. Different approaches to analyzing racism in public discourse are presented. Also, by giving examples from Lithuanian media, the universality of "neo"-racism definition and the influence of the mass media in creating and reproducing racial and ethnic stereotypes and prejudices are discussed.	Contemporary Phenomenon of Racism and its Manifestations in Public Discourse//*Filosofija. Sociologija*. Lietuvos mokslų akademijos leidykla, Nr. 4, p. 13-19. ISSN 0235-7186. (Šiuolaikinio rasizmo fenomenas ir jo apraiškos viešajame diskurse)
To show how the study of internet comments may reveal the manifestation of ethnic intolerance in on-line media	Freedom of the press and word in democratic state as well as presentation of news are directly linked with social responsibility, integration and development of tolerance. However society-based discussions regarding discrimination of ethnic groups, manifestations of ethnic intolerance in mass media occur in line with searching of effective ways to prevent racism, xenophobia and other forms of ethnic intolerance available in the internet. Activity of mass media is being regulated on the basis of laws, legal norms and norms of professional regulation. Websites of internet mass media and comments is new glance towards public discourse. Multimedia, interactive and free internet mass media is the specific area sensible for manifestations of ethic intolerance. Subject of the research is phenomenon of ethnic intolerance. Ethnic intolerance is a subject still ambivalently understood and assessed, and manifestations of intolerance available in comments of news websites only recently gained attention of society and the mass media itself. The study of comments of article introduced in this study focuses on spread of manifestations of ethnic intolerance in the internet.	Auškalnienė, L. 2006. Etninis nepakantumas Lietuvos internetinėje žiniasklaidoje : komentarai internete. *Etniškumo studijos.* 2006, Nr.1. p. 45-58.
To examine the depiction of ethnic minorities, refugees, immigrants and other groups and ethnic issues in the	The article examines the depiction of ethnic minorities, refugees, immigrants and other groups and ethnic issues in the Lithuanian media, revealing the main stereotypes of ethnic minority groups. Using the classification of the forms of ethnic intolerance in mass media, the article presents the generalised results of the monitoring of ethnic issues in the press performed by the Centre for Ethnic Research, as well as some examples of ethnic intolerance and xenophobia in the Lithuanian press. The bulk of data consists of the press reports on ethnic topics in 2004, 2005, and	Beresnevičiūtė, V.; Frėjutė-Rakauskienė, M. 2006. Etninė tematika ir nepakantumas Lietuvos žiniasklaidoje : dienraščių analizė.

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Lithuanian media, revealing the main stereotypes of ethnic minority groups	2006. The increasing flow of information on ethnic topics, which is dominated by relatively weaker forms of intolerance construction in the media (e.g., creating a negative image of a minority group by means of texts or mentioning an ethnic or religious group in a demeaning context), coincides with the strengthening of negative social attitudes and ethnic intolerance trends towards certain ethnic groups. The following ethnic and religious groups continue to be mentioned the most: the Russians, the Jews, the Gypsies (Roma), the Muslims, and immigrants. These minority groups are depicted in the press by attributing significant negative characteristics to them and by disregarding their actual problems. According to public opinion surveys, ethnic intolerance towards the Gypsies (Roma) remains the highest. The Lithuanian population's intolerance towards the Muslims and immigrant groups is also increasing in relation to the significantly intensifying media attention to these groups.	*Etniškumo studijos.* 2006, Nr.1. p. 19-44.
To explore the trajectories of anti-Semitic imagination and the dynamics of anti-Semitic politics in modern Lithuania	Lithuania can take pride in its historical legacy of ethnical, religious and cultural diversity during the time of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Polish-Lithuanian Union. Modern Lithuania departed from this tradition, turning into an increasingly homogenous political actor in the age of nationalism. However, the new Lithuanian state offered Jews extensive cultural autonomy from 1918 to 1926. The Second World War and the Holocaust caused the complete destruction of the Litvak community and culture. Anti-Semitism in Soviet Lithuania never differed significantly from official policies, adopted by the Kremlin. Some characteristically Lithuanian traits of anti-Semitism emerged within conservative and chauvinistic émigré circles. Yet the country was to revive the full scale of prejudice and hatred after 1990. This article explores the trajectories of anti-Semitic imagination and the dynamics of anti-Semitic politics in modern Lithuania.	Donskis, L. 2006. Another word for uncertainty : anti-semitism in modern Lithuania. *Nordeuropa forum.* 2006, Iss. 1. p. 7-26.
To analyze the reporting and potrayal of Roma in Lithuanian media and to show how	This article analyses the reporting and portrayal of Roma, the representations examined are predominantly from articles in the Lithuanian press, in 2005–2006. These years were marked by an intensive flow of information on Roma issues and the database compiled from this information provides the author with an opportunity to apply quantitative analysis of the content of the media reports that is based on minority or media-analytical perspectives. From the evidence taken from different data sources, this article discusses dynamic and subject-matter changes of the constructed images of the Roma people. It is argued that within the dominating speech scheme, Roma are	Beresnevičiūtė V. 2010. Prievartos retorika prieš visuomenės nebyliuosius: Lietuvos spaudos tekstų apie romus analizė. *Etniškumo studijos 2010/1-2.* LSTC/ Eugrimas, p. 86-104.

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the rhetoric of violence and Othering is implemented	defined as an "other" group (usually as an external evil) that is distinct in its cultural norms, life style and other characteristics. Roma thus become an impersonal group that is portrayed as a "loudly chattering / loudly twittering / loudly shouting" entity – despite being considered a voiceless agent – and an unreliable part of a dialogue, which is involved in exclusively negative activities (criminal behaviour, drug-dealing, threatening to society's security, being unreliable neighbours, etc.). The categories ascribed to Roma, and reoccurring in press reports, represent a rhetoric of violence that discloses discoursive power relations: the content of the reports is homogenous, controlled and generates recognisable definitions in social knowledge and structure of social relations that determine fear, anxiety, hostility, hatred and a high level of social distance towards Roma and transforms social interactions correspondingly. The rhetoric of violence instigates an atmosphere of fear that is reflected in the negative public attitudes towards Roma, and society constructs images that legitimate violence relations with Roma.	
To analyze the results of the comparative survey among German and Lithuanian youth which show the higher level of intolerance and homophobia among Lithuanians.	The article analyses the problem of intolerance while comparing Lithuania and Germany, the peculiarities of its spread among yougsters, and justifies the significance of social work while solving problems of intolerance. In order to find out the extent of intolerance spread among Lithuanian and German students and analyse the personal experience of respondents in the field of violence and discrimination, a questionnaire survey was performed in Vilnius University and Leipzig University of Applied Sciences. A total of 171 students participated in the research (64 girls and 32 boys in Lithuania, 43 girls and 32 boys in Germany). The analysis of the obtained results has revealed that there is a great difference between Lithuanian and German students' attitudes with regard to discriminated groups of people. Lithuanians' intolerance towards representatives of other nations, homosexuals, Jews, homeless persons, Gypsies is manifold higher that Germans' attitudes. Lithuanian men are more homophobic and have more stereotypes with regard to the issue of gender equality then women do. In Germany, the difference between women and men with regard to issues of intolerance is very slight. The results of the research indicate the importance of social work in this field. Activities performed in Lithuania are not efficient enough and more formal. It does not actually reach the target group and bring obvious results in transforming the youth's attitudes. The peril of the phenomenon of intolerance is not estimated, and no measures are taken to prevent aggression and discrimination,	Bumblauskaitė, J.; Lepeškienė, V.; Paškauskaitė, A. 2007. Studentų netolerantiškų nuostatų tyrimas Lietuvoje ir Vokietijoje. Lyginamoji analizė. STEPP : socialinė teorija, empirija, politika ir praktika. 2007, Nr. 4. p. 96-103.

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	therefore, it is very important to draw attention to tendencies prevailing among youngsters. The article indicates possible guidelines for social workers' activities aimed at decreasing intolerance.	
to examine in what forms and how ethnic intolerance is constructed in printed and Internet media texts through representation of topics, problems, named causers of the problems and their causality (i.e. by introducing/presenting explanations of causes of the problems)	The aim of this research is to analyze ethnic topics of Lithuanian press. The objective of the research is to examine in what forms and how ethnic intolerance is constructed in printed and Internet media texts through representation of topics, problems, named causers of the problems and their causality (i.e. by introducing/presenting explanations of causes of the problems). Therefore, the main problem of this study is the assessment of the concept of ethnic intolerance and measurement of ethnic intolerance in media discourse. The main body of empirical data was collected during the qualitative research of printed and Internet media, which consisted of two parts: (1) media content analysis and (2) structured interviews with experts (politicians, officials, representatives of ethnic minorities, and journalists). The findings of the research of ethnic intolerance content in Lithuanian media reveals that topics (problems) of interethnic relations in Lithuanian press are mostly interrelated with economical and political issues and less with cultural and psychological causality aspects. Each ethnic or religious group - Roma, Jews, Polish, Russians, Muslims and immigrants - is associated with specific problems in the Lithuanian press. No aggressive forms of ethnic intolerance (incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence) were found in the content of Lithuanian press. The most common manifestations of ethnic intolerance in Lithuanian press were hate speech, harassment, subtle (hidden) prejudices, stereotypes and the discourse of silence. The understanding of ethnic problems (topics) in Lithuanian society and representation of ethnic problems in Lithuanian press present a closed circulation cycle as the problems experienced by ethnic, religious and migrant groups in Lithuanian society and identified by surveyed experts, are partially reiterated from topics about ethnic groups covered in media.	Frejute-Rakauskiene, M. 2009. Etninio nepakantumo ir ksenofobijos apraiškos Lietuvos spaudoje ES prevencinės politikos aspektu. Dr. disert. (socialiniai m.) - Vilniaus universitetas.
to analyze a possible influence of the media to the spread of ethnic intolerance	When Lithuania became a member of the European Union, the verbal expression of ethnic intolerance, i.e. ethnic intolerance and xenophobia in the public information, became topical. The issue of ethnic intolerance does not directly depend on the number of ethnic and other groups in a country or the legal framework that should ensure the principles of indiscrimination and equality. However, various cases of discrimination and racist attacks depend on the social environment in which they appear. In her study, the author analyses a possible influence of the media to	Frėjutė-Rakauskienė, M. 2009. Etninis nepakantumas Lietuvos spaudoje. Etniškumo studijos. 2009, Nr. 1. p. 5-207.

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	the spread of ethnic intolerance. By means of a qualitative analysis of Lithuanian texts about interethnic relations, the main problems, themes, reasons of the problems and influencing factors are determined and the forms in which the ethnic intolerance is constructed in the texts of the media are distinguished. The data was accumulated by the analysis of the printed and on-line sources of the period of 2005–2007. The study also discusses general principles of the ethnic intolerance prevention in the whole European Union. The concepts of ethnic, racial intolerance and xenophobia that are found in the documents of the specialised institutions and other organisations in the EU territory that work in the field of racial intolerance prevention are analysed. After an analysis of legal means of the prevention of ethnic intolerance and xenophobia in the public space, the recommendations to improve the regulations and their application, to educate the society through the media and to encourage public debates about tolerance were provided.	
The article aims at identifying the tendencies of hate crime during the period of economic crisis in Lithuania.	The article defines the concept of hate crime for this research (chapter XXV of Lithuanian Criminal Code: crimes and misdemeanours against person's equal rights and freedom of conscience) and explains circumstances that encumber the establishment of the impact of economic factors on hate crime; analyses legal theories that list economic factors among the reasons of hate crime; identifies the dynamics of hate crime during the period of economic downturn in Lithuania and verifies whether the tendencies might have been influenced by other factors (amendments of regulation and structural reform). The analysis reveals that most legal theories (strain theory, theories of social disorganisation, resource competition) confirm the growth of hate crime during the period of economic recession: members of society usually have a negative attitude towards immigrants or other minorities as posing risk on social-economic stability and increasing competition in distribution of resources. Nevertheless, it is emphasized that the influence of economic crisis on the tendencies of hate crime is much more complex, existing on macro-level and on micro-level, where the manifestation of hate motivation in a particular person's behaviour depends on many factors, including the formation of prejudice, level of self-control, being unemployed and uneducated that are often related with poverty. Therefore one may come	Isokaitė, I. 2015. Impact of the economic downturn on hate crime tendencies. *Teisė,* 94, 189 - 203

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	across a position that hate crime is not related with economic factors. Legal analysis finds that during the economic crisis the number of registered hate crime in Lithuania (mostly comprised of incitement to hatred) has grown from some tenths to hundreds of such criminal offences per year. The author notices that the Criminal Code has been supplemented with several new criminal offences (public incitement to violence by publishing, distributing hate production, organising groups, also denial, trivialisation of international crimes, crimes of Soviet or Nazi regime), however, there are usually only few if any such criminal offences per year in practice. Thus neither the changes in regulation nor the reorganisation of a special unit in the General Prosecutor's Office had any significant impact on the established growth of hate crime. Case law of Lithuanian courts, where statements inciting to violence are used in the context of economic crisis in Lithuania and negative attitude is expressed towards immigrants, national, sexual or other minorities, confirm that economic downturn intensifies hate prejudice. Finally, it is concluded that despite the identified growth of hate crime economic crisis is not the only or a direct cause of hate crime, still, undoubtedly it stands among the factors intensifying such type of crime (especially incitement to hatred). Attention is also paid to the fact that a 'hate culture' or a 'hate phenomenon' remains among the most complex challenges for states.	