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Dr. ALFRED BILMANIS

The Baltic States
IN
POST-WAR EUROPE

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TALLINN, THE CAPITAL-PORT OF ESTONIA

THE BALTIC STATES

Under the name "Baltic peoples" are restrictively designated the Latvians and Lithuanians, populating the central zone of the north-eastern shores of the Baltic Sea and speaking languages classified in the Baltic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. They have been the indigenous inhabitants of their countries for several thousand years, after whom the Baltic Sea was named. But also the Poles, Finns and Estonians, although not belonging linguistically to the Baltic branch of languages, in a broader geographical sense, are Baltic peoples. Also they are the indigenous inhabitants of the eastern Baltic shores: the first of the southern, the latter of the northernmost.

The Finns, having been for centuries (until 1809) a part of Sweden as a Grand-Duchy under Swedish suzerainty, prefer to be considered as belonging to Scandinavia major. On the other hand, also the Estonians, being of the same stock as the Finns, belonged for several centuries (1560-1721) to the Swedish realm. Last but not least, Livonia proper—a Latvian province north of the Daugava river—also was Swedish for more than a hundred years (1600-1721). Actually all the Baltic peoples, owing to their sea connections, have been strongly influenced by Scandinavian culture already since the I century A.D., as stated by Tacitus. This influence grew in the early Middle Ages, when the eastern Vikings used the Baltic Sea and the Baltic rivers as their "Austrvaegr" or route to the east and south, to Byzantium. Thus all the central Baltic countries have much in common. They shared also Russian domination since the beginning of the XIX century, which, however, did not succeed in denationalizing the Baltic peoples.



BALTIC STATES GEOGRAPHICAL RELATION TO OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES



RIGA, THE CAPITAL-PORT OF LATVIA

The Baltic peoples always had a deep, instinctive feeling that they belong together. Already long before the first World War—since 1903—a considerable political rapprochement took place among them and a program for common action to regain their independence was worked out by their patriotic leaders. This trend was enhanced after the Baltic peoples regained their independence. In August 1920 at Bulduri, near Riga, the great Baltic Conference took place, and a framework of conventions was laid down, which, if realized, would have created a United States of the Baltic: such was the definite wish of the Baltic people. Eventually, politically the name "Baltic States" became more and more limited to the group of the three Central Baltic States—Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia—which since 1920 were the nucleus of the Baltic political rapprochement, and which eventually in 1934 created the Baltic Entente for better understanding and closer cooperation.

Since then the political press and political authors in Europe more and more began to designate Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as *the Baltic States*, and soon in Europe the name "Baltic States" became a strongly defined conception.

Incidentally, in the preamble of the treaty of 1934 between Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, these states are officially designated as *the Baltic States*. Article 7 of the treaty, however, stipulates that the treaty is accessible to other states, with the common consent of the three original signers of the treaty. Also in the Council of the League of Nations the Baltic States were represented as a group.

The same conception of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania being the Baltic States also gained ground in the United States of America, where Baltic-American societies were created.



KAUNAS, THE TEMPORARY* CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA

One very important feature of the Baltic peoples is that they are neither Germanic nor Slavic. But they are situated between the Germans and Great-Russians. This geographical position has played an enormous role in the history of the Baltic peoples.

It ought to be also stressed that there is a seeming difference in the geographical-political position of each of the peoples situated in the region between German and Great-Russian inhabited lands. Upon looking at the map it appears that the ones are more menaced by the Germans and the others more by the Great-Russians. The Estonians and Latvians, having no direct frontiers with Germany, seem to be more menaced by the Russians, on whom they border directly.

Contrary to reassuring geographical appearances, history has proved that also the seemingly safe geographical situation of Latvia and Estonia, having no direct borders with Germany, has not preserved them from German occupation and mistreatment after Germany and the Soviet Union, in 1939, signed their notorious treaty. In the same way Lithuania was molested and overrun not only by the Germans but also by the Great-Russians. Thus really the apparently "safe" geographical position of one or other Baltic country does not have any importance: they all were and are menaced by their big expansionistic neighbors. If the Baltic States had been able to conclude a federation or union among themselves this would have strengthened their independence and increased their safety and, last but not least, their prestige.

*So called by the Lithuanians.



KLAJPEDA, THE HARBOR OF LITHUANIA

THE BALTIC STATES—GUARDIANS OF THE FREEDOM OF THE BALTIC SEA

Thanks to the universally acclaimed, farsighted, liberal and constructive Wilsonian principles of selfdetermination of nations and the freedom of the seas, the political situation in Europe after World War I became almost completely normal.

The indigenous inhabitants for thousands of years of the Baltic shores became free, and simultaneously became the key-holders and guardians of the freedom of the Baltic Sea. Not being imperialistic by nature, the Balts were satisfied with their strictly ethnographical territories. Thus peace and equilibrium were stabilized in Northern and, thanks to a free Poland, also in Central Europe.

The Baltic region for about 20 years enjoyed the blessings of peace and became prosperous, both materially and intellectually. The Baltic Sea became free for all world trade, and the Baltic countries in their capacity as transit countries served as a cultural and economic bridge between Western and Eastern Europe.

On April 21, 1921, the Baltic States signed the Barcelona transit convention, stipulating free transit of goods except munitions and war materials. Concurrent with the policy to facilitate trade, also the security of the Baltic Sea was ensured. The sea was swept free of mines, harbors were deepened, and vulnerable points

of danger, as for instance, the Aaland Islands in the Gulf of Bothnia, between Sweden and Finland, were neutralized. This most important strategical base was disarmed, and as a neutral group of islands was left under the sovereignty of Finland. The respective convention, called the Aaland convention, was signed on October 20, 1921, by Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy. Thus security for all Baltic riparian states, including Soviet Russia, was created. This convention was followed by the Memel or Klajpeda convention, signed in Paris on May 13, 1924, proclaiming the Lithuanian port of Klajpeda to be of international concern, but the territory adjacent to Klajpeda subject to Lithuanian sovereignty. This convention guaranteed all merchants access to the port of Klajpeda. More Baltic conventions followed. A convention to suppress the smuggling of alcohol, signed on August 19, 1925, provided for a collective police force of coast guards and vessels. The Baltic geodetic convention signed on December 31, 1925, formulated the common scientific task of exploring Baltic waterways by mutual help.

Freedom of transit, trade and shipping in the Baltic Sea was reaffirmed by the conventions of Bern (October 23, 1924), Geneva (January 31, 1928) and by several other specific conventions concerning shipping.

In order to facilitate the solution of differences, a convention of arbitration and conciliation was signed between the Baltic countries (Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Poland) in Helsinki on January 17, 1925. This treaty was concluded in accordance with the recommendation of the League of Nations to sign regional conventions of this nature. Similar conventions were signed with the Scandinavian countries.

Other problems regarding the Baltic Sea never arose, for when the Baltic was proclaimed open to shipping, all other problems of this area ceased to be of any importance. The Baltic riparian states did their best to facilitate trade and improve harbors and railways. The result was accurate, efficient and inexpensive shipping, railway transportation and transit. The idea of the freedom of the Baltic Sea was instrumental in bringing together the Baltic riparian states for a joint task: to safeguard this freedom for their own benefit.

It would be preposterous now to call this policy of the Baltic States a barrier or "cordon sanitaire" policy, and it would be a sheer distortion of the truth to insinuate that the Baltic States were the focus of aggressive designs and intrigue against Soviet Russia, which enjoyed free transit over the Baltic rail and waterways and harbors.

Contrary to the prediction of the German philosopher O. Spengler, and the expectations of communistic prophets, the Occidental World survived and developed new forces and trends of progress and culture.*

The European political-social mind found an answer also to the class war theory. The Scandinavian and Baltic countries solved this problem by social legislation and the middle way of co-operatives, as well as by agrarian reforms and practical education. The Labor Organization in Geneva and the World Court at the Hague were universally accepted as the most efficient postwar peace fostering organizations. The League produced very important conventions concerning the economic and social reconstruction of postwar Europe.

Not everything was as bad in good old Europe as some too pessimistic minds now try to imply. Slowly but surely an international family of nations was being built up.

The current seemingly popular slogan now promoted is to do away with small states, as if they had blocked the way to the salvation of modern Europe. This is obvious hypocrisy, because exactly the small states were the best supporters of international justice and law, the World Court, the League and the International Labor Organization. The small European states, after all, are not to be blamed for the present conflagration, brought about by big totalitarian state organisms.

Neither are the Baltic States to be blamed that the two great powers adjacent to the Baltic Sea clashed again. This resulted from the renewed balance of power politics, reassumed by Germany and Soviet Russia by the treaty of August 23, 1939. Thus World War II was let loose, but it certainly could have been prevented by creating a real collective security organization against Germany, bent on power politics and imperialism. Unfortunately, Soviet Russia's government decided differently.

* O. Spengler. *The Decline of the West*, English translation by C. F. Atkinson, 1922.

COMMON FEATURES OF THE BALTIC PEOPLES

The northern region of the Baltic Sea with the adjacent Swedish lands on the western, and Finland and the Baltic lands on the north-eastern shores, are geographically very similar. This region has the same morainal topography, with numerous lakes and rivers emptying into the Baltic Sea. The Swedish geographer Sten de Geer calls this geographical region of Northern Europe Balto-Scandia.*

This similarity is not limited only to topography but is also very important anthropologically. The Scandinavian-Baltic population is so similar that one can even say that a Baltic race of people dwells around the Baltic Sea, although speaking different languages, but certainly not related to the Russian race.**

The Baltic peoples have inhabited their countries for several thousand years. They have their own history, which in general lines is a common one, differing only in details, except for Lithuania, which has a rather important political past closely related to the history of Poland from the end of the XIV century to the end of the XVIII century.

Latvia and Estonia are new names on the political map of Europe, just as new as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Like Czechoslovakia, which is the heir of Bohemia, Moravia, the Czech inhabited Austrian and the Slovak inhabited Hungarian provinces, and like Yugoslavia, which is the heir of Serbia, Montenegro, Slavonia and Croatia, Latvia and Estonia are the heirs of the Baltic Medieval Archbishopric *Terra Mariana* or Livonia, which existed from 1207 to 1561. Latvia is also the heir of the Duchy of Kurland and Semigallia, the core of the present day country, which emerged from the *Terra Mariana* and was a Duchy like Holstein, Meklenburg, or Brandenbourg, and existed from 1561 until 1795. The Duchy of Kurland and Semigallia in the XVII century was practically an independent country, signed treaties and even had colonies abroad. William Penn mentions Kurland as an independent State in his *Essay towards the Present and Future Peace of Europe*, written in 1694. Also the Abbé Charles Irénée Castel de St. Pierre considers the Duchy of Kurland a sovereign State in his *Projet de paix perpetuelle*, published in 1713.

Just as Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania and Greece separated from the Ottoman Empire, and Czechoslovakia from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, in the same way Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania separated from the Russian Empire, which had forcibly occupied them during the XVIII century.

* *Geografiska Annaler*, Stockholm, 1928.

** K. Pakstas. *The Balto-Scandian Confederation*, Chicago, 1942. p. 5.

The Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians have survived the most critical periods in their history, thanks to their racial vitality, and have managed not only to survive as races but even to become homogenous nations. That is the basic common feature of the Baltic peoples. Another reason for their endurance is that they are naturally religious, highly intellectual, diligent and laborious. They actually share more common features with the Scandinavian Nordics than with the Alpine Slavs.

The Baltic peoples have much in common also with reference to their aspects of life. They believe in family life, private property, although subject to social legislation, and cooperative or constructive democracy.

They have no aristocracy, neither do they have royal pretenders. They are naturally democratic, and all their leading men and intellectuals are direct descendants of farmers. Owing to the absence of natural riches, the Baltic peoples have had to be diligent, thrifty and skillful: these characteristics they have preserved till today.

Although tolerant and receptive to cultural influence and willing to cooperate economically, they struggled against the imperialistic onslaughts of the Germans from the West and of the Muscovites and Tartars from the East.

The Latvians and Estonians while under Swedish or Danish rule willingly adopted Swedish and Danish democratic laws and statutes, culture and mode of life. Nevertheless, they continued to preserve their national entities.

On the other hand, when they all were subjected to the most unscrupulous attempts of russification at the end of the XIX century, they courageously withstood it, thus showing splendid cultural preparedness and solidarity against these efforts to denationalize them.

“When the Russian Government attempted russification”—states the well known American writer Lothrop Stoddard—“the result was a bitter struggle. However, never for a moment did the Baltic peoples despair; on the contrary, they gathered their spiritual forces from the great heritage of their past, their folklore, and during a period of renaissance developed their leading intelligentsia from common peasant stock.”*

* L. Stoddard. *Stakes of the War*. New York, 1919, pp. 66-67.

Particularly strong in the Baltic peoples was the desire for national self-expression, which reached a high tide about the middle of the XIX century. The creation of associations of various types (especially cooperative associations), singing societies, sport clubs, educational groups, libraries, night and Sunday schools, peoples' universities, and agronomical and nautical institutes, supported by a vigorous press, marked a strong cultural ascendance to national consciousness and unity.

The rich folklore and national epics, such as the legend about the Estonian national hero Kalevipoeg* or the Latvian-Lithuanian superman Lāčplēsis,** the Bearslayer, (also Kurbad, the Forest Clearer and Caunis, the Wizard) were an inexhaustible well of the political romanticism and courage of the Baltic peoples. Their folklore proved to be a profound source of inspiration for poetry, literature, music and painting.

In the XIX century illiteracy decreased rapidly, while intellectual forces grew steadily, making these ethnographically old nations proficient in every phase of cultural and political life.

They systematically improved their economic standards, and their contribution to human progress during their independent life shows a record of remarkable achievement. The successes of the Baltic peoples were highly praised in the official statement of the Government of the United States, issued on July 23, 1940, when condemning the Soviet Russian unprovoked aggression.

"From the day when the peoples of these republics first gained their independence and a democratic form of Government,"—states Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles—"the people of the United States have watched their admirable progress in self-government with deep and sympathetic interest."***

We may say that the Baltic nations are all nations of the "middle way," cooperative associations being the basic method of development of their national economy.

The economic systems of the Baltic nations were built upon the principles of free trade, equality of opportunity and individual merit. Before the present war the economic structures of the Baltic States were well balanced, and on the whole the Baltic countries flourished. They did not need artificially created industries in order to take care of an unemployed city or country population, for they had no unemployment. About 70% of the Baltic peoples were engaged in agricultural and sea-faring pursuits, the percentage of industrial workers being, on the average, not more than 12%. This accounts for the basic features of their character: sturdiness, love of agricultural work, and close ties with Mother Nature.

* Edited by F. Kreutswald.

** Edited by A. Pumpurs.

*** *The Department of State Bulletin*, July 27, 1940.

The Baltic Nations believe in the freedom of the Baltic Sea. They are ardent adherents of the League of Nations, the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice. They have always been eager and ready to accept international conventions. Records show that the Baltic nations ratified more international conventions than the great powers which originally proposed them. All kinds of transit, labor, social hygiene, disarmament, unification of tariffs, judicial procedure, monetary, scientific, and other conventions were not only ratified, but also put into practice.

Racial minorities were fully protected and enjoyed complete political equality and cultural autonomy.

The Baltic ideal of international relations is a Family of Nations based upon international law, treaty rights and a good neighbor policy. Such a conception implies the well known principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms. That is what the Baltic peoples stand for.

The envoys of the Baltic peoples condemned unanimously the aggressors against the Great Democracies. They acclaimed the Atlantic Charter and expressed their readiness to join the Declaration by United Nations.

THE BALTIC PEOPLES DIFFER FROM RUSSIANS

Anyone who has visited the Baltic republics and Soviet Russia realizes that there is a marked difference between the Balts and the Russians with respect to social-cultural-economic life, national characteristics and aims. Also the languages and religions are quite different.

As regards culture, the development of the larger part of present day Russia extends back only through the last two centuries, beginning with the reign of Czar Peter the Great, who laid the foundation of the so-called "Russian System," described by W. H. Chamberlin in the following words: "The Russian System of the Czars was a system where a small class of privileged gentry lorded it over a helpless mass of peasant serfs."* As is known, the serfs (about four-fifths of the population) were not liberated in Russia proper until 1861!

* *The Christian Science Monitor*, November 15, 1941.

It is interesting to note that under the emancipation law of 1861 the Russian Government expropriated one-half of the noblemen's arable soil with compensation, which was sold to the villages or "mirs," thus becoming a *collective* property of the village. The villages were to reimburse the Government on the installment plan. With each generation the patches of peasant land in the "mir" were redistributed among the villagers, whose remittances to the "mir" for the land were large and whose tax burdens were heavy. The Revolution of 1905 effected a cancellation of the unpaid remittances of the peasants. The villagers, however, were just as poverty stricken, illiterate and destitute.*

What kind of culture, indeed, could such a system produce in comparison with the culture of the Baltic peoples, who, since the XI century, thanks to the enlightening influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the Reformation in the XVI century, have developed along the lines of Western European civilization.

Still another reason for the difference between the cultures of the Baltic nations and Russia is that the latter has evolved under composite Mongol-Tartar influence.

Baltic culture, owing to its affinity with Scandinavian culture, has always been determined by a composite of Scandinavian-Western European influences. Those acquainted with Baltic literature, architecture, art and music, are aware that they are not in the least influenced by Russians, but rather by Swedes,** Italians,*** French,**** and English.*****

Another great difference between the Russians and the Baltic peoples is that the latter have a strong feeling for private property and individual rights, since they have never lived under the already mentioned Russian system of the land commune ("mir") with its periodic reapportionment ("peredel") of the land. The Baltic peoples have lived on their individual farms for centuries.

The Balts and the Russians differ from each other practically in every way. The Baltic peoples are Protestants and Roman Catholics, the Russians—Greek-Orthodox. The Baltic peoples have different laws and judicial systems. In their political and eco-

* J. H. Landman, *An Outline History of the World since 1914*, New York, 1940, p. 102.

** Wallin, H., "Svenskminne, Lettland," Svenska Kulturbilder, V., 1931, pp. 309-322.

*** Prof. A. Spekke, *L'Influence Italienne sur la côte orientale de la Baltique avant et pendant la Renaissance. Acta Universitatis Latviensis*, III, Riga, 1935.

**** M. Segreste, *La Lettonie*, Paris, 1930.

***** R. O. S. Urch, *Latvia. Country and People*, London, 1939, pp. 179-194.

conomic structure they are democracies with private property, Russia—a dictatorship with collective property. In their intellectual aspects they are also entirely separate entities: the Balts are individualists, the Bolshevik Russians—communists. There are differences also in their philosophy of life: the Balts are idealistic, religious and believe in an eternal life after death. The Bolsheviks are materialistic, atheistic, and consider religion an opiate for the people.

“Russia’s taproots”—state F. Davis and E. K. Lindley, authors of *How War Came**—“ran not to the West, but to Byzantium. And”—they continue—“what do we mean by the West? The phrase applies to the civilization descended from Greek rationalism and Roman Law, modified by Christianity and developing through the Social Contract’s revolutions of the XVIII and XIX centuries into the generally human, politically free, and socially elastic regimes prevailing in the countries bordering the Atlantic.”

The Baltic peoples truly belong to the West or the Occidental World!

SIMILARITY OF NATIONAL ECONOMIES OF THE BALTS

The Baltic peoples have not only similar historical traditions and moral aspects but they have also the same geographical position on the north-eastern shores of the Baltic Sea.

They are predestined to serve as a bridge between Western and Eastern Europe because of their icefree ports, such as Lithuanian Klaipėda, Latvian—Liepāja, Ventspils, Riga, and Estonian Tallinn, the latter two being the capitals of Latvia and Estonia; and their rivers, such as the Lithuanian Nemunas, Latvian Lielupe and Daugava which all empty into the Baltic Sea and are important inland waterways. Also Baltic railroad lines emanating from the hinterland are directed to the Baltic ports. The destiny of the Baltic States is to be transit countries in service of international economic relations; they are closely cemented to and actually are part of the Baltic Sea as an international traffic unit.

Thanks to the long seacoast of the Baltic States (about 1500 miles), the Baltic peoples, especially the Latvians and Estonians, are born seafarers, and this explains their dashing character.

The basic occupation, however, of all the three Baltic peoples—as has been pointed out—is agriculture, and the conditions for

* Published in New York, 1942, pp. 34-35.

that in general are the same in all Baltic countries. They have a soil cultivated for centuries, as well as good pastures and meadows. Rich forests, lakes and rivers preserve moisture. The climate is tempered by the proximity of the Baltic Sea and beams of the Gulf Stream.

The percentage of the acreage of forests, arable land, meadows and pastures in all the Baltic countries is almost the same, and opens the same possibilities for enlarging the area of the arable land and the livestock.

All the Baltic peoples originally have been pioneers of their lands, and therefore they have a common type of individual farm homestead and cherish their farm properties above all.

They all also have rivers fit for hydraulic power generation, and rural electrification was in ascendance. But they have few minerals and no so-called natural riches. The Estonians have a modest quantity of shale-oil, the Latvian's clay, limestone, chalk, sulphur spas, and all have an abundance of peat, which is used for fuel. That is all they have to work with and upon which to build their welfare, which is based primarily on agriculture.

COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHICAL, ANTHROPOLOGICAL STATISTICS OF THE BALTIC PEOPLES

Country	Territory in sq. mi.	Population in millions	Density per sq. mi.	Growth rate	% % of majority	Religion	
						Catholic	Protestant
Estonia	18,353	1.25	61.6	1.6	88.2%	0.20%	78.13%
Latvia	25,402	2.00	80.0	4.4	75.5%	24.45%	56.18%
Lithuania	22,959	2.57	125.4	10.8	80.6%	80.33%	9.56%
Average:							
Total:	66,714	5.82	89.0	5.6	81.4%	35.00%	47.94%

The combined territory of the Baltic States—66,714 sq. miles—surpasses the combined area of: Denmark (16,575 sq. mi.), the Netherlands (12,712 sq. mi.), Belgium (11,775 sq. mi.), Switzerland (15,944 sq. mi.) and Luxemburg (990 sq. mi.). It is greater than the territory of England, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Portugal and the combined territories of Ireland and Scotland; also greater than the states of Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Florida, etc.

The population of the potential United States of the Baltic would be roughly 6 millions, which equals the combined population of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or of Australia, and surpasses the population of Ireland (2.9 millions), Norway (2.9 millions), and Finland (3.9).

CULTIVATED AREA IN 1935 IN 1000 HECTARES
(1 hectar = 2.47 acres)

	<i>Arable Land</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Meadows & Past.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Forests</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estonia	1,075	23.9	1,744	38.6	938	20.7	766	16.9	4,523
Latvia	2,114	32.2	1,657	25.2	1,747	26.6	1,061	16.1	6,579
Lithuania	2,698	48.5	1,140	20.5	1,051	18.9	678	12.1	5,567
Total:	5,887		4,541		3,736		2,505		16,669
Average		34.8%		28.1%		22.0%		15.0%	

NOTE: Sweden, Denmark and Norway together had 7,218,000 ha arable land.

FORESTS PER 100 INHABITANTS

Estonia	83	ha
Latvia	89	ha
Lithuania	42	ha
Average	71.3	ha

NOTE: Eleven European countries had less forests per 100 inhabitants than Latvia; only Sweden, Norway, Finland and U.S.S.R. had more. Denmark had only 11 ha forests per 100 inhabitants.

OCCUPATIONS*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Commerce</i>
Estonia	67.0%	15.5%	7.0%
Latvia	65.9%	13.5%	8.8%
Lithuania	76.7%	6.5%	3.6%
Average	69.9%	11.8%	6.4%

These figures testify that the Baltic peoples have a naturally healthy occupation. The basic unit of Baltic national economy is the family living on a farm. There are over 660,000 privately owned farms in the Baltic States. About 80% of Latvian farms do not employ farmhands. The owners live off their farms, work them with their families and even produce considerable surpluses.

The Baltic countries produced enough beet sugar for their own consumption; the surplus was used in the foodstuffs industry, for producing liqueurs, candies, etc.

Rich fishing and hunting grounds are available. Scores of thousands of tons of fish were caught yearly.

Good automobile roads girdle the Baltic countries, sufficient railway and bus lines provided means of passenger communication and for the transportation of goods; extensive waterways were also used.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE — PRINCIPAL CROPS IN 1937
in 1000 quintals (1 quintal = 100 kgr. = 220.46 pounds)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Rye</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Barley</i>	<i>Oats</i>	<i>Potatoes</i>	<i>Flax</i>	<i>Linsceds</i>
Estonia	2,115.0	758.0	809.0	1,391.0	9,856.0	103.0	101.0
Latvia	4,214.5	1,715.2	2,184.2	4,050.1	17,820.0	231.0	223.0
Lithuania	6,069.0	2,207.0	2,740.2	3,878.0	25,099.0	212.0	356.0
Total	12,398.5	4,680.2	5,733.4	9,319.1	55,775.0	647.0	680.0

* Dr. V. Raud, *The Baltic States as a British Market*, London, 1943, p. 7.

All these crops could be enlarged considerably by using more fertilizers. Rye bread in all the Baltic countries is the most important food, followed by milk, butter, eggs, meats, vegetables and fruits. There were even surpluses of rye. Scores of thousands of tons of rye were exported annually to the United States. Baltic rye is pure, has no mixture of wild onions, and has been appreciated as seed since medieval times.

More wheat is produced in the Baltic countries than in the Netherlands, although the climatic conditions in the Baltic region for wheat crops are favorable only in the southern parts. There was not a great surplus, but the crop was sufficient for domestic needs.

Barley crops almost equaled the combined crops of Sweden, Finland and Italy, and equaled the Hungarian crop (5,569.0 qu.).

Potatoes are an old favored crop, and Baltic potato-seeds are as well known abroad as clover seeds, especially the red clover of Latvia and Lithuania.

The Baltic potato crops equaled the combined crops of Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and Denmark.

Potatoes were used mostly for alcohol production, and ethyl alcohol was mixed with gasoline ("Latol") for trucks and automobiles. A large liquor industry arose (producing Kymmell, Vodka, etc.). Potatoes and sugar beets were used also for feeding hogs.

Flax was especially cultivated, and "Livonian flax" was considered one of the best, equaling "Arras" in Belgium and Irish flax. The combined Baltic crop of flax equaled the combined crops of Ireland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary and Germany.

Flaxtwain, linseed oil and linseeds were exported in considerable quantities.

LIVE STOCK ON BALTIC FARMS IN 1937*
(in 1000)

Country	Horses	All Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Estonia	209.1	638.0	379.3	650.5
Latvia	391.9	2,209.9	737.3	1,334.0
Lithuania	552.1	1,172.2	1,192.0	614.3
Total	1,153.1	3,020.1	2,310.6	2,598.8

NUMBER OF CATTLE PER 100 INHABITANTS**

Estonia	64
Latvia	65
Lithuania	49
Average	59

NOTE: Finland had—48, Sweden—47, Norway—246, Denmark—83.

* A. Maldups, *Latvija skaitlos*, Riga, 1938, p. 530.

** L. Ekis, *Latvia Economic Resources and Capacities*, Washington, 1943, p 28.

NUMBER OF DAIRIES

	in 1930	in 1937
Estonia	7,374	8,134
Latvia	13,424	16,179
Lithuania	1,512	4,074
Total	22,310	28,387

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER IN 1937 — IN 1000 METRIC TONS (One metric ton = 2,200 lbs.)

	<i>Production</i>	<i>Exports</i>
Estonia	15.9	13.0
Latvia	21.7	19.0
Lithuania	17.1	15.0
Total	54.7	47.0

NOTE: Finland exported in 1937—13.9; Sweden—23.5; Denmark—152.9; U.S.S.R.—14.6, and Latvia in 1938—23.4 thousand metric tons of butter.

It is interesting to note that the actual number of livestock, thanks to extensive forests preserving moisture in the pastures and to the possibility of enlarging meadows, could be potentially raised four times and even more. The sheep stock was enlarged in view of the growing local textile industries. The Baltic countries also considerably increased their stock of fowl, and egg exports increased every year.

The Latvian acclimatized "Brown cow" and Lithuanian acclimatized horses enjoyed good fame in agricultural countries. Lithuanian horses were also used in the mines owing to their small size.

In butter and cheese production the Baltic countries would have soon equaled Denmark and Poland in ham and bacon production. They raised more hogs than Italy.

INDUSTRIES

Baltic industries were not overdeveloped and were restricted to the manufacturing of local raw materials. There was a rather extensive peat-cutting, wood-working, textile, paper, pulp, chemical, cement, glass, porcelain, tanning, food, clothing and footwear industry; a mediocre metal and machine building and rubber industry was established thanks to existing skilled labor in these branches. Water power for generating electricity was used intensively.

QUANTITIES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN 1936* (Index 1929 = 100)

Estonia		120
Latvia		143
Lithuania		272

NOTE: Finland—133; Sweden—135; Denmark—130; Norway—116.

*M. Skujenieks, *Latvijas Statistikas Atlas*, Riga, 1938, p. 38.

BUDGETARY STATE INCOME IN 1937

Estonia	22 million dollars
Latvia	38 million dollars
Lithuania	37 million dollars
Total	97 million dollars

NOTE: This sum exceeds the sum of combined foreign debts of the three states.

BALTIC FOREIGN TRADE IN 1938 (In million dollars)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Foreign Trade</i>
Estonia	29.0	28.0	57.0
Latvia	44.0	44.0	88.0
Lithuania	38.0	39.0	77.0
Total	111.0	111.0	222.0

The average balance of the foreign trade of the Baltic States was favorable. The amount of imported goods increased thanks to the rising standard of living. The more the Baltic countries could export, the more they imported.

Owing to the important seaports, seafaring grew and the combined merchant marine of the Baltic States amounted to about half a million br. tons. The Baltic ships took an active part in Baltic foreign trade and Atlantic lines were established just before World War II.

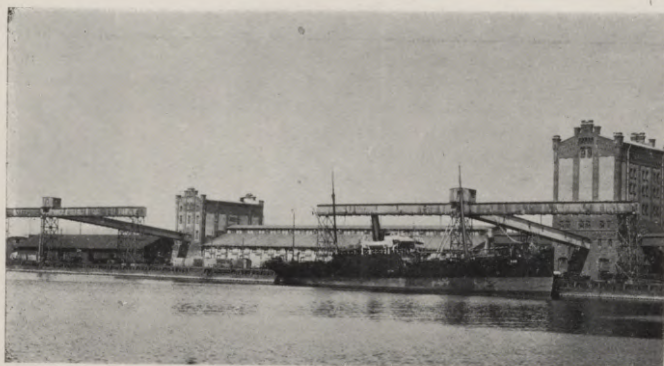
TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The principal imports of the Baltic States from the United States and the United Kingdom were very similar: the Baltic States imported raw cotton, motor vehicles, mineral oils, dried fruit, tobacco, electrical implements, coal, naphtha, typewriters, machinery, etc. Also the exports of the Baltic States to the United States and the United Kingdom were the same: cellulose, timber and timber materials, dairy and meat products, canned fish, eggs, hams, candies, liqueurs, linseed, cloverseed, paper, glue, etc.

Germany bought mostly food products, but also timber, flax, etc. From Germany were imported chemicals, machinery, etc. In the last pre-war years under the clearing system trade with Germany slowly died, because it could not supply the required goods, such as textiles, metals, fertilizers, etc.

Trade with the U.S.S.R. was very low and insignificant. A remarkable fact: according to the statistics gathered by the League

of Nations* the foreign trade of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in 1938 amounted to \$586,000,000, whereas the foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., a country of 21,180,000 square kilometers and 170 million inhabitants, was only \$525,000,000. That of Poland alone (34 million inhabitants) amounted to \$473,000,000. The foreign trade of the Baltic countries, Finland and Poland together was \$1,059,000,000 as compared with \$525,000,000 of the U.S.S.R.



VENTSPILS, LATVIAN ICE-FREE BALTIC PORT

Also from the United States the Baltic States together with Finland and Poland imported more in 1938 than the U.S.S.R., i.e., for 34 million dollars, but the U.S.S.R. only for 24 million.

We are fully convinced that the United States of the Baltic would become a much bigger buyer when the credit possibilities of the separate states were merged and thus more confidence were created.

AVERAGE ANNUAL FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER PER CAPITA***
(Gold Dollars)

	Estonia	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Rumania
Import	25.88	31.2	13.1	11.3	10.9
Export	25.91	25.8	11.57	9.57	10.67

* *The Network of World Trade*, Economic Intelligence Service, League of Nations, Geneva, 1942, p. 101.

** Dr. V. Raud, *The Baltic States as a British Market*, etc. London, 1943, p. 11.

*** H. Strasburger, *The Core of a Continent*, Philadelphia, 1943, p. 23.

The capacity of Baltic foreign trade had systematically increased and could increase much more. Latvia's index was much higher than, for instance, that of Poland, Yugoslavia and Hungary, and approached that of Czechoslovakia.

The Baltic States were economically self-supporting, had no budget deficits, and showed surpluses in their balance of payments and foreign trade balances.

They were good buyers of machinery, automobiles, electrical implements, textiles, etc.

They belonged to the leading European countries in exports of agricultural products, such as: livestock, fowl, poultry, butter, cheese, bacon and other meats, eggs, linseed, potato seed, clover seed, flax, hides, animal casings, canned fish, candles, cordials and jams.

They held an important place in timber, plywoods, pulp, paper, peat products, cement and plaster of Paris exports. Added to this are also furs, pelts, and medical herbs.

These states, as statistics show, present a good market for capital investments and for industrial products, especially American. They will need reconstruction loans and credits for the development of their economic life, e.g. for the rebuilding of transport, agriculture and industries.

The moment lasting peace is guaranteed and respect for international law and treaties is reestablished, these countries will begin reconstruction and rehabilitation work. The past years of their independent life furnish sufficient proof of their ability and skill.



LIEPAJA, THE LARGEST LATVIAN ICE-FREE BALTIC PORT

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BALTIC STATES AFTER THE WAR

Transport should be taken care of in the first place. According to available information the deterioration and destruction of the transport of the Baltic States (rolling stock, motor vehicles, ships) represent 40-80% of pre-war figures (mostly requisitioned by U.S.S.R.).

RAILWAYS IN THE BALTIC STATES

<i>State</i>	<i>Length of R.R. tracks in Klm.</i>	<i>Number of Passeng. cars</i>	<i>Number of Freight cars</i>	<i>Locomotives</i>	<i>Freight carried in millions tons</i>
Latvia (1938)	3,349.7	731	6,282	312	4.9
Lithuania (1937)	1,634	330	4,351	178	2.35
Estonia (1936-37)	1,434	521	5,665	218	2.67

	<i>Ton-kilom. millions</i>	<i>Average dist. Klm.</i>	<i>Number of Motor Trucks</i>
Latvia (1938)	573.1	100	2,688
Lithuania (1939)	315	134	718
Estonia (1940)	258	96	2,476

The tonnage of goods carried as road haulage by motor transport (3-5 ton trucks) in 1939 constituted 1/3 of that handled by the railways. According to information, the loss of motor vehicles is 70% of the pre-war numbers. The loss of freight-cars is smaller, but also about 60%. The loss of locomotives is higher. The same applies to passenger cars. 80% of all motor busses are lost. Almost all ships—about half a million tons—are lost.

Agriculture is the next important necessity of immediate reconstruction. Of about six million people of the Baltic States, four million were engaged in agriculture. 50% of their exports consisted of agricultural products. But also the losses are big. 25% of the total number of horses in the Baltic States were destroyed or requisitioned; and this continues. At the end of the war some 35% of all horses will be lost. The substitute could be tractors and light motor-trucks. According to estimates made by Dr. V. Raud, an Estonian economist, after the war Estonia would need 5700, Latvia 11,000 and Lithuania 6,000 tractors (10-20 HP type). By the same calculation Estonia would need 4,900, Latvia 8,100, and Lithuania 5,100 motor-trucks. Agricultural machinery to be used with tractors are ploughs, harrows and disc-harrows. The Baltic States would need 18,600 ploughs, 9,300 harrows and the same number of disc-harrows.

In addition to this machinery a number of other agricultural implements suitable for tractor work would be required, such as: threshing-machines, corn cutters, grass-mowers, seed-drills, etc., also locomobiles, hay-rakes, potato-diggers, cultivators, spring-harrows, and various parts. The respective figures go into the tens of thousands.*

Last but not least, also fertilizers would be needed. The Baltic States imported per annum about 315,000 tons of fertilizers, of which 60% were phosphates, potassium, and nitrates. After the war the immediate requirement would be 460,000 tons in order to rehabilitate the agricultural production.

Industries are the next important field of reconstruction after agriculture. The outstanding industries were timber and textile industries, also tanning, paper, metal, food, ceramic, etc.

PRINCIPAL NEEDS AFTER THE WAR

Absolutely the first necessity will be to obtain immediately for rehabilitation food (wheat, herrings, sugar, salt), tanning materials, coal and coke, fertilizers, cotton, jute, hemp, wool—also yarn and textiles, sole leather, metals, steel, iron-ingsots, bars, plates, tin, rails, iron and steel goods, agricultural machinery, tractors, power and working machinery, tools, lathes, electrical machinery and apparatus, cars, trucks, busses, motorcycles, locomotives, automobiles, tractors, petroleum, naphtha, mazut, gas-oil, lubricating oil, rubber (crude), medical goods, chemical goods, surgery and laboratory instruments and ships. On the basis of the pre-war imports of these goods and prices, and inflating the pre-war prices by 33%, the value of the first year post-war imports, according to Dr. V. Raud, would be for all the Baltic States about 240 million dollars, and 200 million in the second.**

The question arises about paying for these imports. The total losses of the Baltic States after this war would be about 750 million dollars, which, as already mentioned, they suffered from the Soviet-Russian and German occupation. Justice would demand reparation for that. But besides, there are assets abroad, and Baltic exports will revive. The Baltic States should be also estimated by their potential productive possibilities, and long-term credits should be granted.

PARTICIPATION IN POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Central Baltic States, as transit countries can greatly facilitate post-war reconstruction in adjacent territories through the use of their harbors, available raw materials and industrial goods. They can supply certain building materials, as, for instance, chalk, brick, glass, cement,

* Dr. V. Raud, *The Baltic States as a British Market*. London, 1943, p. 12.

** Dr. V. Raud, op. cit., p. 27.

clay, timber, peat, plywood, slate, asphalt, etc. Likewise, the revived textile, rubber, timber, metal, paper, food and other industries of the United Baltic States could contribute considerably to post-war reconstruction in the devastated territories.

After this war Latvia alone will need at least 100,000 additional farmhands. This offers the opportunity of helping some neighboring countries which have idle laborers. Before the war, Latvia enrolled farmhands from Lithuania and Poland's White-Ruthenian districts and even from Czechoslovakia for sugar-beet cultivation.

BALTIC STATES AND EUROPEAN SECURITY

Owing to the great progress of aerial warfare, naval control within the Baltic Sea has become less important than military and air domination of its shores. The Baltic Sea can no longer be considered a natural strategic barrier. The short longitudinal distance from the shores of the Baltic States to Scandinavia and the Danish Straits is no longer an obstacle for modern aircraft.

The great Power which controls the Baltic States, or even one of them, has a certain opportunity to achieve, should it so desire, the domination of Scandinavia, Finland and Poland, especially if the Power is a big industrial country capable of providing weapons of modern warfare.

At the same time Russia, as has been pointed out, could not be menaced from the Baltic States, because Russia's well developed heavy industries are out of range of air bombardment: the Moscow industrial center is some 600 miles from the frontier, the Urals 1500 miles. Russia possesses the port of Leningrad, Murmansk, a direct outlet to the Atlantic Ocean, and thanks to the Baltic-White Sea canal also a free outlet from the Baltic Sea. Russia's western natural defense line lies beyond the Baltic States and Poland.

Since the XIII century the Slavic Republics of Novgorod and Pskov, later in the XV-XVIII centuries Muscovy, in modern times the Russian Empire and the U.S.S.R. successfully used this border as the best line of defense against the Livonian Order, Poland, Sweden, and, in modern times, against Germany. On the other hand, for centuries Muscovy and later the Russian Empire tried to conquer the Baltic countries in order to dominate the Baltic Sea. The U.S.S.R. is following the policy of its predecessors.

The Russian Empire succeeded in securing its domination of Poland and of the Baltic countries only after the downfall of Napoleon, and due to the chaotic conditions in Europe resulting from the Revolution of 1848.

As soon as Prussia forged the German Empire in the second half of the XIX century, she became an antagonist of Russia.

In 1914 Germany tried to wrench the Baltic countries away from Russia, and temporarily succeeded in 1918 by the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty. Thanks to American intervention in 1918, the balance of power politics in Europe came to an end, and the Baltic States became free. Simultaneously the Baltic Sea became free and open to traffic of all the world. Also the Scandinavian States were saved from their imminent doom in case of Germany's victory and the U.S.S.R. could proceed with its experiment of building a socialist state.

In 1939 Germany renewed the balance of power politics and with the U.S.S.R. created a condominium on the basis of spheres of influence in Eastern Europe.

In 1941 Germany renewed the struggle with the U.S.S.R. over the Baltic.

Undoubtedly the power which will have the biggest air arm and will have under its domination the important airports on the northeastern Baltic shores will be the predominant power also over the whole Baltic Sea and Scandinavia.

The focal aspect of the problem of security in the future is the air-force, and such conditions should be created that the Baltic countries should not be used as springboards, place d'armes or airfields.

Consequently, the integrity and inviolability of the Baltic States becomes a supreme condition for European security. If a potential aggressor were to secure at least some portion of the northeastern Baltic shores—all the system falls. This is one of the reasons why the Baltic States after this war in the future collective security set-up should be proclaimed an inviolable, neutral safety zone, in order to create the necessary air-equilibrium. No big power should have preferential air bases in the Baltic States. This is a condition *sine qua non* of Scandinavian and Western European security. By the same arrangement also the security of the Soviet Union would be protected. Not strategical blocs opposed to each other, but real collective strategical security without balance of power politics will secure peace in post-war Europe.

The idea of constructive interdependence after this war is very clearly expressed by Vera Micheles Dean in the interesting and scholarly research work—*The U.S.S.R. and Post-War Europe*—when she makes the following politically-wise conclusion and recommendation:

“All that the three great powers (The United States, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R.—ref.) can do (after the war—ref.) is to create, in Europe, conditions under which the peoples of the continent can undertake their own reconstruction, and give them tangible assurance that, after this war,

they will participate with them on terms of equality in the gradual development of society of nations built on the concept of mutual interdependence . . . There can be no stable society of nations, however, if each of the victorious great powers seeks to capitalize on the common victory to aggrandize itself at the expense of smaller and weaker neighbors, or to interfere irresponsibly in their affairs. The Atlantic Charter attempted to create a safeguard against such developments, and its provisions against territorial aggrandizement and interference in the affairs of other nations are reiterated in the Anglo-Russian alliance of May 26, 1942.”*

THE UNITED STATES OF THE BALTIC— BRIDGE BETWEEN WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE

From the previous chapters of this treatise one can draw the general conclusion that the problem of the Baltic States and of the freedom of the Baltic Sea is an international one, and that in order to reestablish an equilibrium in the Baltic region, it would seem necessary to recreate the status in the Baltic region which existed after the first world war and was conditioned by the independence of the Baltic States as a cultural-economic bridge between Western and Eastern Europe. It is also evident that after this war Europe will continue to be a conglomeration of States based on ethnographical principles.

We fully agree with the well known analyst of international affairs, W. H. Chamberlin, when he states that:

“The recovery of Europe must be first of all the work of Europeans. Any scheme based on reduction to colonial status of the area between the Russian frontier and the Atlantic Ocean, with its many peoples and its old cultural heritage, will end, as it deserves to end, in disaster and confusion . . . An emergence of progressive democratic forces has to be encouraged . . .”**

The Baltic States are undoubtedly indigenous and homogenous national entities with an old cultural heritage, like Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium and other quantitatively small but qualitatively strongly cemented, progressive and democratic European nations, and they certainly have a right to live their own life.

But the solution of their problem also depends on the issues of this war. There are two possibilities. The one issue funda-

* Vera Micheles Dean, *The U.S.S.R. and Post-War Europe*. Foreign Policy Reports, Volume XIX, No. 11, August 15, 1943, pp. 138-139.

** W. H. Chamberlin, *The Future of Europe*, “The New Leader,” August 21, 1943, p. 8.

mentally rejected by the great majority of all nations is the restitution of the policy of power politics in the post-war world.

The other issue, universally accepted, and especially recommended by the Inter-American Juridical Committee, is the creation of an effective system of collective security.* But this system can only be secured when nations recognize in their mutual relations the priority of moral law. War must be repudiated not only as an instrument of national or social policy, but also as a legalized procedure for the settlement of disputes.

The community of nations acting through its organized agents or, f.i., regional federations of states, alone must have the right to use force to prevent or resist aggression and to maintain order and respect for law. Resistance by a nation or of a regional federation to aggression must be limited to the defense of its territory pending effective action by the community of nations. Nations must define acts of aggression and undertake the obligation to settle their disputes by peaceful methods of conciliation and arbitration. But nations also must actively take part in the creation of the coveted community of nations, especially the small nations. To quote again W. H. Chamberlin: "The age of the tank, the airplane and the conveyor system has made the position of the politically independent, economically self-sufficient small states in Europe almost untenable. Political security and economic prosperity can only be found in closer forms of association and the creation of a number of regional federations.**"

In this respect we may also stress the following advice given by the Inter-American Juridical Committee at the request of the third meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in Rio de Janeiro, January, 1942:

"The priority of moral law and of the fundamental principle of international law derived from it must be universally accepted, and thus create a base for constructive interdependence of sovereign states with the aim of maintaining peace, order and justice. An international community of nations must be organized on the basis of the cooperation of all nations. The principle of universal membership should be reconciled with the existence of regional groups formed by natural bonds of solidarity and common interests.***"

"These regional groups or associations," continues the Inter-American Juridical Committee, "may adapt special rules governing the relations of their members among themselves in matters in which the common interests of the whole international community are not involved."

* *International Conciliation*, publ. by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, February, 1943, No. 387, pp. 119-125.

** W. H. Chamberlin, op. cit.

*** *International Conciliation*, op. cit., p. 121.

We cannot but fully agree to these basic principles formulated by the Inter-American Juridical Committee with reference to the post-war collective security plan.

In the light of these principles we consider it also a supreme necessity to advise the organization of a close Baltic Union, even as the United States of the Baltic, as part of the European Community of Nations, with the aim to cooperate fully for political and economical common welfare.

The large majority of the Baltic peoples are absolutely for the closest possible union of the Baltic nations, even as close a union as that of Switzerland, which is a real cooperative state organization based on a self-governing cantonal system.

In the same way the United States of the Baltic could be organized as free, self-governing cantons, united for a certain purpose better to advance their security, welfare and progress.

One of the Estonian islands could be chosen as the seat of the Central or Federal Board of the U.S.B. Each of the Baltic nations could have its own local diet and only the most important common interests would be subject to the Federal Board, composed of an equal number of delegates, which would administer common matters, as foreign affairs, communications, foreign commerce, finance, shipping policy, etc. An Autonomous Central Federal Bank with branches in every canton could manage technically the common finances and assume the debts of each member state. A complete tariff, monetary and economic union should be realized. A constructive industrial policy based on coordination would eliminate artificial competition, a common agricultural and seafaring policy would promote these interests.

The common language could be English as it was before this war. Common state emblems could be created easily, by combining the existing ones.

The United States of the Baltic would be an integral part of the European family of nations and also a part of the post-war security organization. In view of its peculiar geographical position, the independence of the United States of the Baltic should be internationally guaranteed.

In this way the Baltic region could be transformed from a vulnerable spot to a peaceful neutral and cultural-economic bridge between Western and Eastern Europe.

The Baltic peoples confidently expect that the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms will be fully applied also to them. President Roosevelt in his radio address of July 20, 1943, solemnly stated: "It is our determination to restore these conquered peoples

to the dignity of human beings, master of their own fate, entitled to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear."

The Baltic peoples strongly believe that they will also share these promised benefits, because they are also conquered and oppressed. The Baltic States are even double victims—they have been twice occupied after unprovoked military aggression, and their sufferings are almost inhuman.

Most important for the Baltic countries, now occupied by the Germans, is to become again masters of their own fate, to regain their freedom, and create such conditions as will promote and guarantee their welfare, human personality and political liberties. The Baltic peoples are ready to participate in the post-war reconstruction work, but expect also the indispensable help for their rehabilitation.



THE HARBOR OF RIGA

Called by Napoleon the Suburb of London

APPENDIX

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS BAL TIC STATES AND U. S. S. R.

AREA AND POPULATION*

State	Area in 1000 Sq. Km.	Population in Millions	Growth Rate**	Density Per. Sq.Km.	Urban Population %***
Finland	388	3.7	6.1	9	20 in 1930
Estonia	48	1.1	1.4	24.9	28 in 1928
Latvia	66	2.0	3.4	30.0	36 in 1935
Lithuania	56	2.7	9.1	45	15 in 1933
Poland	390	35.1	10.9	90	27 in 1931
U.S.S.R.	21,176	175.5	?	8	20 in 1931

POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION**** IN % OF THE TOTAL POPULATION

State	Census Year	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce Transportation	Civil Service	Other
Finland	1930	64.6	14.7	7.5	3.6	9.6
Estonia	1934	67.0	15.5	7.0	6.7	6.7
Latvia	1930	66.2	13.5	8.8	5.9	5.9
Lithuania	1935	76.7	6.43	3.59	3.2	10.0
Poland	1931	60.9	19.3	9.7	4.25	5.5
U.S.S.R.	1930	81.0	19.0	3.1	2.3	2.0

**Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, Sept. 1939 - June 1941, London, 1943, pp. 6, 14.*

***Latvija Skaitlis, Riga, 1938, p. 520.*

****Latviesu Konversācijas Vardnīca, Latv. Encycl., Vol. XI, p. 20700.*

*****Op. cit., pp. 20701-20702.*

LAND IN HECTARES*
Per 100 Inhabitants

	<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Forests</i>	<i>Other Land</i>	<i>Together</i>
Finland	1930	91	722	296	1109
Estonia	1931	255	86	105	436
Latvia	1929	193	87	67	347
Lithuania	1930	174	37	22	233
Poland	1931	80	26	15	121
U.S.S.R.	1930	328	460	536	1324

UTILIZATION OF LAND**
In %

	<i>Agricultural Land</i>	<i>Meadows and Pastures</i>	<i>Forests</i>
Finland	5.5	2.7	65.1
Estonia	23.9	38.5	20.7
Latvia	32.2	25.5	26.6
Lithuania	48.8	20.5	18.9
Poland	49.0	17.0	22.0
U.S.S.R.	9.9	13.6	34.7

FARMS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND
OCCUPIED AREA OF LAND***

<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Less than 100 Ha. %</i>	<i>% of Agric. Area</i>	<i>Over 100 Ha. %</i>	<i>% of Agricultural Area</i>
Finland	99.6	92.0	0.4	8.0
Estonia	99.6	96.3	0.4	3.7
Latvia	99.6	95.9	0.4	4.1
Lithuania	99.4	95.7	0.6	6.3
Poland	99.4	83.0	0.6	17.0
U.S.S.R.	Mostly Kolkhozes			

*Latvijas Konversācijas Vardnica, Vol. XI, pp. 20703-20704.

**Op. cit., pp. 20705-20706.

***Op. Cit., p. 20706.

LAND UNDER CEREALS*

1923 = 100

	1929	1938
Finland	103	120
Estonia	93	101
Latvia	95	119
Lithuania	107	114
Poland	115	119
U.S.S.R.	100	106

USE OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS**

	<i>In Kg. On 1 Hectare of Land</i>
Finland	?
Estonia 1928-29	17
Latvia 1928-29	28
Lithuania 1929-30	28
Poland	?
U.S.S.R. 1932	1.5

INDICES OF POPULATION AND FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1938***

	1913 = 100 <i>Population</i>	1923 = 100 <i>Rye</i>	1913 = 100 <i>Livestock</i>
Finland	124	165	120
Estonia	118	124	139
Latvia	116	174	140
Lithuania	145	152	111
Poland	134	118	129
U.S.S.R.	119	117	126

*Statistical Yearbooks of the International Institute of Agriculture.

**Latv. Konversācijas Vardnica, Vol. XI, p. 20710.

***V. Raud, *The Smaller Nations in World's Economic Life*, London, 1941, p. 11.

YIELD PER HA. IN QUINTALS*

1909-13 = 100

	<i>Rye</i>		<i>Potatoes</i>	
	1920	1938	1920	1938
Finland	88	138	131	245
Estonia	88	123	95	126
Latvia	91	146	112	164
Lithuania	104	133	164	180
Poland	81	99	112	116
U.S.S.R.	86	110	114	129

YIELD PER HA. IN QUINTALS**

Average 1926 - 1930

	<i>Rye</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Barley</i>	<i>Oats</i>	<i>Potatoes</i>	<i>Flax***</i>	<i>Linseeds</i>	<i>Sugar Beets</i>
Finland	13.8	15.7	13.0	13.2	112.9	2.9	—	189.0
Estonia	11.2	10.7	9.9	8.8	113.0	2.9	3.0	—
Latvia	9.7	12.0	8.9	8.6	100.7	3.2	3.0	135.0
Lithuania	10.9	12.2	10.8	9.9	109.0	3.8	4.3	—
Poland	10.9	12.4	12.1	11.5	109.5	4.5	5.7	209.3
U.S.S.R.	8.4	7.6	8.0	8.9	81.2	1.8	3.6	124.8

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION****

(In Kg.)

Average 1929 - 1932

	<i>Rye</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Barley</i>	<i>Oats</i>	<i>Potatoes</i>
Finland	91	9	43	174	290
Estonia	164	42	109	136	740
Latvia	137	90	100	180	590
Lithuania	221	108	100	167	750
Poland	200	60	47	78	970
U.S.S.R.*****	144	148	38	100	190

*V. Raud, op. cit., p. 10.

**Latv. Konversācijas Vardnica, Vol. XI, pp. 20709-20710.

***Average 1927-1941.

****Latv. Konversācijas Vardnica, Vol. XI, pp. 20711-20712.

*****Average 1926-1930.

LIVESTOCK PER 100 HA. OF AGRICULTURAL LAND*

In 1932

	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
Finland	11	56	13	30
Estonia	7	25	11	18
Latvia	10	31	16	27
Lithuania	14	27	29	15
Poland	15	37	23	10
U.S.S.R. (1933)	3	7	2.3	9

LIVESTOCK PER 100 INHABITANTS**

In 1932

	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
Finland	10	52	12	27
Estonia	19	63	28	47
Latvia	19	61	31	52
Lithuania	25	48	51	25
Poland	12	30	18	8
U.S.S.R. (1933)	10	23	7	31

INDICES OF LIVESTOCK***

1913 = 100

	<i>Cattle</i>		<i>Pigs</i>	
	1929	1930	1929	1938
Finland	118	119	101	120
Estonia	126	138	102	140
Latvia	107	134	69	146
Lithuania	126	130	69	92
Poland	105	121	88	137
U.S.S.R.	111	105	98	146

*L. K. V., Vol. XI, pp. 20713-20714.

**Op. cit., pp. 20715-20716.

***V. Raud, op. cit., p. 10.

LIVESTOCK*
(In Thousands)

	<i>Cattle</i>			<i>Pigs</i>		
	1913	1929	1933	1913	1929	1938
Finland	1,606.1**	1,902.6	1,925.1***	422.3	426.0	504.2
Estonia	478.5	603.9	660.9	274.5	279.1	384.5
Latvia	912.0	978.4	1,224.3	557.0	382.2	813.5
Lithuania	918.0	1,160.1	1,193.1	1,358.0	943.6	1,249.5
Poland	8,663.7	9,056.7	10,553.7	5,486.6	4,828.6	7,525.1
U.S.S.R.	60,230.0****	67,230.1	63,200.0	20,900.0	20,532.0	30,600.0

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION*****

In 1930, In Kg.

	<i>Milk</i>	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Butter</i>
Finland		?	4.3
Estonia	690	56	12
Latvia	680	63	10
Lithuania	?	?	4
Poland	?	?	?
U.S.S.R.	120	16	0.2

MOVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION*****

Index: 1929 = 100

	1934	1938
Finland	117	156
Estonia	96	145
Latvia	130	175
Lithuania	166	309
Poland	77	118
U.S.S.R.	238	477

*According to the Yearbooks of the International Institute of Agriculture.

**1912.

***1937.

****1916.

*****L. K. V., Vol. XI, pp. 20715-20718, 20721.

*****World Production and Prices, League of Nations, 1940.

AVERAGE REAL INCOME PER HEAD OF POPULATION
GAINFULLY ENGAGED*

Index: 1913 = 100

Average 1925-1934

Latvia and the other Baltic States.....	136
U.S.S.R.	94

STATE DEBTS AND NATIONAL INCOME**

In Lats, (1 Ls. = 19.3 cents)

	<i>State Debts</i>		<i>National Income</i>	
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Per Capita</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Per Capita</i>
Finland	1931	110	1926	610
Estonia		175	—	—
Latvia		60	1929-1930	600
Lithuania		30	1929	280
Poland		80	1928	380
U.S.S.R.		?		

BALANCES OF PAYMENTS***

(Goods, Services, Gold in Terms of Old U.S.A. Dollars)

	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Estonia</i>	<i>Latvia</i>	<i>Lithuania</i>	<i>Poland</i>
1923	— 6.7		+ 3.3		+ 19.6
1924	+ 6.8	+ 0.1	— 5.9	+ 2.4	— 48.1
1925	+ 2.3	+ 0.2	— 6.0	+ 2.5	— 69.2
1926	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	— 4.9	+ 1.8	— 71.9
1927	+ 1.9	+ 1.7	+ 4.3	+ 0.8	— 82.0
1928	— 40.4	— 1.9	+ 1.4	— 0.5	— 123.8
1929	— 12.0	— 2.4	— 4.9	+ 4.8	— 67.6
1930	+ 4.8	— 1.5	+ 1.4	— 0.2	— 2.9
1931	+ 23.5	+ 2.7	+ 4.2	— 1.3	— 1.3
1932	+ 18.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.6		
				+ 2.6	+ 3.5
1933	+ 19.7	+ 1.4	— 1.7	+ 1.0	+ 3.5
1934	+ 20.9	+ 1.9	—	+ 0.6	+ 18.0
1935	+ 14.4	+ 1.5	+ 1.8		
				+ 3.9	+ 9.5
1936	+ 15.1	— 0.3	+ 6.5	— 0.3	+ 3.4
1937	+ 12.9	+ 1.0	+ 4.5	— 1.1	— 23.0
1938	+ 6.7	— 0.8			

*Colin Clark, *Conditions of Economic Progress*, London, 1940, p. 13.

Also V. Raud, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

**L. K. V., Vol. XI, p. 20741.

***Balances of Payments, League of Nations Statistics for 1930 and 1938.

PURCHASING POWER OF THE WEEKLY WAGES
OF A MALE LABORER IN 1938*

	<i>Bread (Rye) Kg.</i>	<i>Bread (Wheat) Kg.</i>	<i>Meat Kg.</i>	<i>Butter Kg.</i>	<i>Woolen Clothes Metres</i>	<i>Man's Suit</i>	<i>Shoes (Pair)</i>
Finland	115	43	35	15	3.2	0.48	3.4
Estonia	104	36	31	12	2.8	0.58	2.2
Latvia	125	95	28	10.5	2.6	0.55	1.9
Lithuania	105	44	30	11.6	1.7	0.33	1.7
Poland	96	47	19	8.6	2.1	0.42	1.2
U.S.S.R.	66	32	4.3	2.7	0.23	0.09	0.35

PURCHASING POWER OF ONE POOD (35.2 lbs.)
OF RYE FLOUR**

	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Estonia 1938</i>	<i>Latvia 1938</i>	<i>Lithuania 1938</i>	<i>Poland 1938</i>	<i>U.S.S.R. 1913 1938</i>	
Sugar (Kg.)	—	5.9	4.9	3.8	4.5	4.1	0.5
Soap (Kg.)	—	5.5	4.3	2.4	3.5	3.3	1.3
Cotton Print (Metre).....	—	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.5	6.4	0.5
Kerosene (Liter)	—	17.1	14.5	11.9	11.9	27.0	4.2
Leather Boots (Pairs) —	—	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.18	0.14	0.013

WEEKLY WAGES OF A MALE LABORER IN 1938 AND
RETAIL PRICES IN OCTOBER 1938***

Retail Prices

	<i>Weekly Wages</i>	<i>Bread (Rye) Per Kg.</i>	<i>Bread (Wheat) Per Kg.</i>	<i>Meat Per Kg.</i>	<i>Butter Per Kg.</i>	<i>Woolen Cloth Metre</i>	<i>Man's Suit</i>	<i>Laborer's Shoes (Pair)</i>
Finland (Fmk.)	465	4.06	10.83	13.45	30.70	145	971.71 ¹	139.40
Estonia (Kr.)	20.80	4.20	0.58	0.67	1.70	7.50	36.50	9.50
Latvia (Ls.) ²	24.96	0.20	0.56	0.90	2.38	9.60	45.50	13.00
Lithuania (Lts.)	26.16 ³	0.25	0.88	0.86	2.25	15.20	79	15.70
Poland (Zl.)	29.30	0.31	0.63	1.55	3.41	14	70	25
Soviet Russia (Rbl.)	56.40	0.85	1.75	12.97	21.00	250	600	160

*J. E. Hobbard, *Soviet Trade and Distribution*, London, 1938, pp. 278, 290

**Ibidem.

***Yearbook of Labor Statistics, I.L.O., 1940; I.L.O., *International Comparison of Food Costs, 1941*; Statistical Publications of various countries.

¹Made on order; ²November, 1938; ³Unskilled Labor.

INDICES OF
WHOLESALE PRICES*

INDEX NUMBER OF
COST OF LIVING

Index: 1929 = 100

Index: 1929 = 100

	1934	1938	1934	1938
Finland	91.4	105.4	80	88
Estonia	72.6	85.3	74	93
Latvia	69.2	94.1	72	87
Lithuania	50.0	51.0	57	57
Poland	57.9	58.4	62	61
U.S.S.R.	Not available		Not available	

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN 1928**

(In Kilograms)

	<i>Coffee</i>	<i>Tea</i>	<i>Cacao</i>	<i>Sugar</i>
Finland	5.2	0.04	—	26.7
Estonia	—	—	—	22.7
Latvia	0.08	0.05	0.4	24.5
Lithuania	—	—	—	11.0
Poland	0.2	0.06	0.2	4.3
U.S.S.R.	0.006	—	0.026	7.3

PER CAPITA IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS***

(In Lats)****

	<i>Imports</i>			<i>Exports</i>		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
Finland	186	114	75	194	149	100
Estonia	122	76	45	120	88	52
Latvia	156	93	45	131	86	51
Lithuania	69	61	37	74	60	41
Poland (incl. Danzig) ...	42	26	15	45	33	20
U.S.S.R.	17	19	11	17	14	9

*World Production and Prices, 1938-39, League of Nations, 1939.

**L. K. V., Vol. XI, p. 20738.

***Op. cit., pp. 20731-20732.

****1 Lats = 19.3 cents.

PER CAPITA IMPORT OF GOODS IN 1938*
(In Gold Dollars)

Finland	29.5
Estonia	15.0
Latvia	13.0
Lithuania	8.5
Poland	4.2
U.S.S.R.	0.9

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORLD TRADE**

	<i>Population</i>	1929	1938
Finland	3.7 millions	0.49	0.78
Estonia	1.1 millions	0.09	0.12
Latvia	2.0 millions	0.18	0.19
Lithuania	2.7 millions	0.09	0.16
Total	9.5 millions	1.23	1.65
U.S.S.R.	175.5 millions	1.35	1.10

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH BALTIC STATES AND U.S.S.R***

	1928-1930 <i>Average</i>				1936-1938 <i>Average</i>			
	<i>Import</i>		<i>Export</i>		<i>Import</i>		<i>Export</i>	
	£ mill.	%	£ mill.	%	£ mill.	%	£ mill.	%
Finland	13.5	13.0	3.1	37.4	20.1	22.7	5.2	45.8
Estonia	2.3	9.9	0.5	35.1	2.1	17.5	1.0	34.8
Latvia	5.3	8.8	1.3	27.6	4.5	20.5	1.5	38.4
Lithuania	0.6	7.6	0.4	19.1	3.1	31.8	1.9	42.7
Poland	2.8	8.6	1.8	10.5	4.0	12.5	2.1	19.4
Total	24.5		7.1		33.7		11.7	
U.S.S.R.	27.4	6.3	4.4	22.8	22.5	15.1	4.4	29.6

*Review of World Trade, 1938. Also Statistical Yearbook of League of Nations, 1939-40.

**V. Raud, op. cit., p. 21.

***V. Raud, op. cit., pp. 25, 27.

TRADE INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE BALTIC STATES
AND SOVIET RUSSIA*

	Soviet Russia's Trade with the Baltic States in 1936 - 1938** (average percentage)		Baltic States Trade with Soviet Russia in 1936 - 1938 (average percentage)	
	<i>Imports from</i>	<i>Exports to</i>	<i>Imports from Russia</i>	<i>Exports to Russia</i>
Finland	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.5
Estonia***	0.35	0.45	5.3	3.9
Latvia****	0.3	0.4	3.5	3.0
Lithuania*****	0.9	0.95	8.2	5.4
Poland	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.5

SOVIET RUSSIA'S TRANSIT THROUGH THE BALTIC STATES*****
(In Tons)

<i>Years</i>	<i>Estonia</i>	<i>Latvia</i>	<i>Lithuania</i>	<i>Total</i>
1920	28,019			
1921	195,359	72,959		
1922	345,788	374,885		
1923	95,005	241,626		
1924	160,686	339,029		
1925	60,957	246,718		
1926	78,322	346,735		
1927	68,513	508,072		
1928	42,724	576,828		
1929	29,170	634,953	284,420	948,543
1930	42,361	629,289	220,286	891,936
1931	120,010	791,397	232,353	1,143,760
1932	62,842	392,143	37,843	492,828
1933	33,283	257,778	13,332	294,393
1934	18,948	235,566	2,858	256,372
1935	5,580	251,022	895	257,497
1936	13,539	201,478	915	215,932
1937	2,002	158,554	676	161,232
1938	1,572	78,356		79,928

*According to the Statistics of League of Nations.

**1938—10 first months only.

***Average of 1936 and 1937.

****do.

*****do.

*****According to the Statistical Yearbooks of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

S H I P P I N G *
S H I P S O W N E D

	Year	Per 100 Inhabitants Net Tons
Finland	1937	15.2
Estonia	1937	14.9
Latvia	1937	9.4
Lithuania	1937	—
Poland	1937	0.3
U.S.S.R.	1937	0.7

NET REGISTR. TONNAGE OF ENTRANCE**
In Million N.R.T.

	1936	1937	1938
Helsinki, Finland	2.2	2.4	2.6
Tallinn, Estonia	1.1	1.1	1.1
Riga, Latvia	0.9 } 1.2	1.2 } 1.5	1.0 } 1.4
Liepaja, Latvia	0.3 }	0.3 }	0.4 }
Klapjeda, Lithuania	0.8	0.8	0.9
Gdynia, Poland	4.9	5.6	6.5
Leningrad, U.S.S.R.	0.4		

RAILWAYS***

	Year	Kilometres	Per 100 Sq. Km.
Finland	1935	5,757	1.5
Estonia	1935-36	1,434	3.0
Latvia	1937-38	3,350	4.7
Lithuania	1936	1,634	3.2
Poland	1935	17,895	5.5
U.S.S.R.	1934	83,509	0.4

AUTOMOBILES****

	Year	Automobiles and Trucks	One Automobile Per Inhabitants
Finland	1937	35,527	107
Estonia	1937	4,509	250
Latvia	1938	5,829	337
Lithuania	1937	2,031	1,230
Poland	1937	27,426	1,248

**Latvija Skaitlos, Riga, 1938, p. 535.*

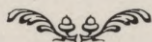
***Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, 1941, p. 89.*

****Latvija Skaitlos, Riga, 1938, p. 532.*

*****Latvija Skaitlos, Riga, 1938, p. 533.*

TELEPHONES, LETTERS, TELEGRAMS*

	<i>In 1936</i> <i>One Telephone</i> <i>Per Inhabitants</i>	<i>In 1935</i> <i>Letters Sent</i> <i>Per Capita</i>	<i>Telegrams Per</i> <i>100 Inhabitants</i>
Finland	22.4	26	35
Estonia	44.3	35	21
Latvia	27.3	26	27
Lithuania	123.2	16	9
Poland	135.6	23	11
U.S.S.R.	?	9	59



THE BALTIC RIVIERA

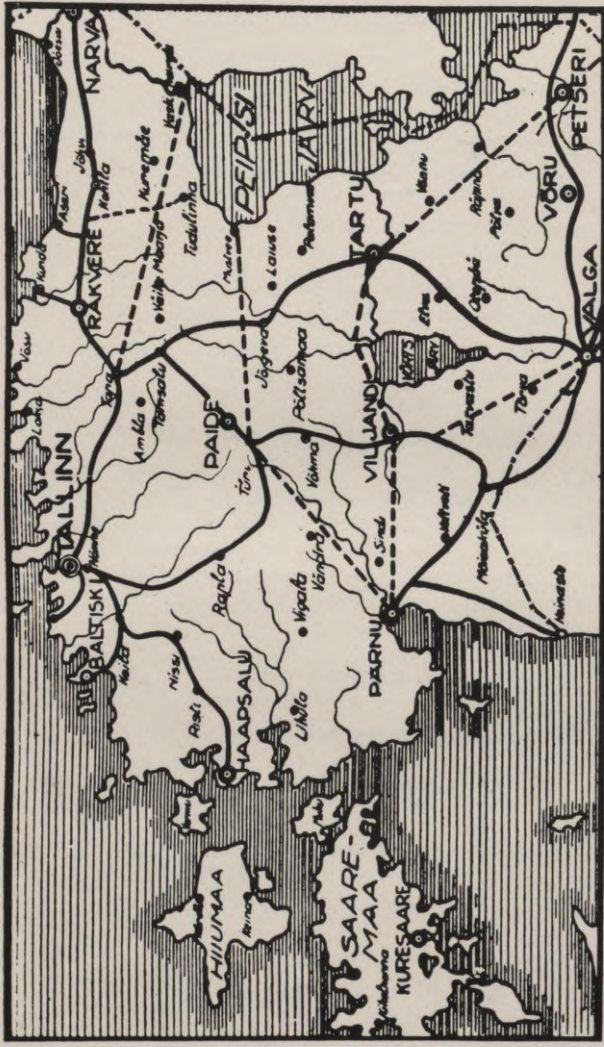
**Latvija Skaitlos, Rīga, 1938, pp. 533, 534.*

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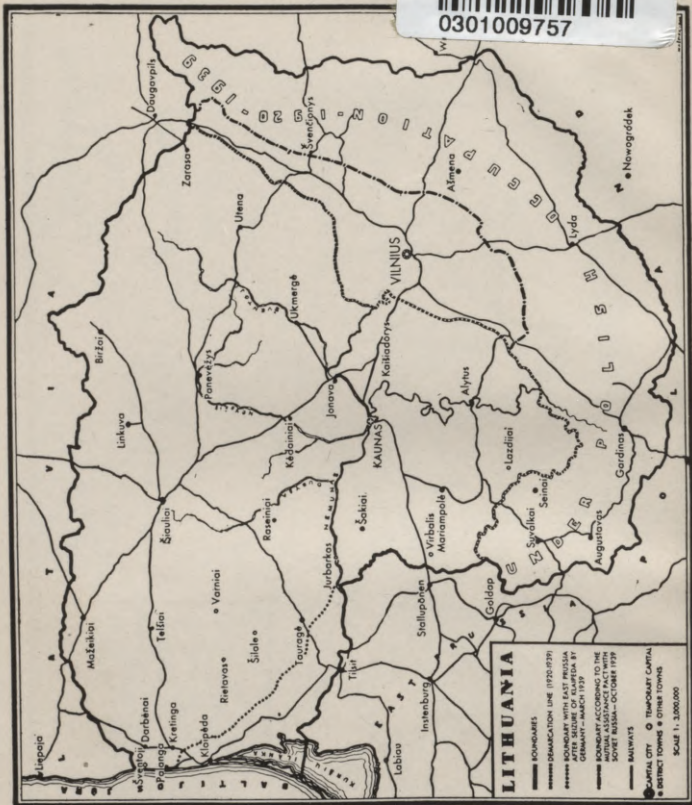
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