Central and East European Coalition Honors Legislators of The Year

On September 19, the Central and East European Coalition (centrul) held a reception in the Dixon Senate Office Building to honor Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), Chairmen of the House International Relations Committee, for their support of freedom, democracy, and development of free market economies for the people of Central and Eastern Europe. The CEEC is an 18-member organization which represents 22 million Americans who trace their heritage to the five countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

The CEEC organizations included his country of origin, the Hungarian American Coalition, the Ukrainians of America, the Lithuanian American National Council, and the Polish American Congress.

Koval recommended Congress to return to the campaign as a legislation which has demonstrated a long commitment to the sovereignty of the former communist countries in the early 1990’s. Koval outlined that the demands in Congress for free elections and democratic leadership in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia were scheduled for first free elections. Durbin traveled to Lithuania to congratulate Vytautas Landsbergis and the other Lithuanian freedom fighters on their election victory. Durbin added he was pleased to have played a part in lifting the Iron Curtain. Now there are opportunities to strengthen the relations with those countries that share our vision of democracy and free market economies.

Baltic Assembly To Be Called in Riga

Vilnius, Oct 2 (ELTA) - The sixth Baltic Assembly session will focus on the Baltic States cooperation in the EU context. Discussion of a common labour market creation, and border and customs policy is to be called in Saturday in Riga.

Baltics Not In First Round Of NATO Expansion

US Defense Secretary William Perry said on September 27 the Baltic states are not ready to join NATO in the first round of countries admitted to the alliance. He told a news conference after a meeting with Baltic Defense Ministers in Riga, Norway, that Baltic militaries and defense organizations have not fully to NATO requirements. They could not come to the defense of other countries in the alliance if required. He added that, despite the DEUR (CAGE) of the Baltic countries, but only a delay until they are ready for membership. (JBANC)

Preparing For the Elections

Vilnius, Sept. 18 — According to the Department of Press and Public Relations, the Central Electoral Commission extended the list of the candidates of political parties and organizations nominated for the elections in a number of mandates. In the 20th of October elections to the Seimas will participate 24 political parties and organizations.

One of the coalition was established to take part in these elections, which was created by the Democratic Party and National Union. The Political Partisans and Deportees Union which is joined to the coalition on the last minute decided to participate in the election independently. The statement issued by the Lithuanian political party says that the association of the right-wing forces was not an obstacle to the fulfillment of the party's activity of the Lithuanian democratic activist of Lithuanian descent. The statement is referred to the Lithuanian Political Prisoners Party which would be a part of the coalition on the selection of the 4th candidate to the Seimas. The Lithuanian Political Electoral Action will take part in the election together with Russian and Baltic interest groups.

Lithuanian Servicemen Serve in Bosnia

Copenhagen, October 1 (ELTA) — Approximately half of the 1600 Lithuanians who served as NATO peacekeepers to maintain order in the Bosnia and Herzegovina, left the country.

The Lithuanian soldiers are considered a key factor to the peacekeeping mission, which is held with the help of the Bosnian, Serbian and Croatian forces.

The remaining peacekeepers are scheduled to join them next Monday.

UN Report on Social Standards in Lithuania

Vilnius, Sept 25 (ELTA) — In Lithuania, children's health is much better, and their life expectancy is improving, the UN report states.

The report states that the Lithuanian people lack dwelling space. The country's public transport system is insufficiently developed, and it does not have enough communication and information.

The document also indicated that the living standards of many people in the country are still rather low. A gap between the rich and the poor, town and rural dwellers is very big in Lithuania, UNDP states.

UN report says that the only positive factor in the country's appearance of the first signs of macroeconomic stability which allows to expect a growth of GDP next year.

Lithuanian Social Care and Labour Minister Mironas Mikuškas noted that such report would enable Lithuanian people to understand existing of problems and try to find solutions. "Maybe this book will become the New Testament but we will find it useful in our work," Mr. Mikuškas stated.

Defence Minister Laurynas Antanas Drapšys said that the UN report was useful, for the Lithuanian citizens.

Lithuanian Parliamentary Election To Be Called

Motor Lake in U Fallon County, Upper Lithuania.

The Balkan Assembly plans to hold a special session in order to form a literary prepayment for the Baltic post לדחה, a scientific award for architecture research to Esto- lian, Justus Manne, a music award to Latvian, Peters Krievs.

The Lithuanian Seimas delegation in the Baltic Assembly has 20 MPs.

VRK Inturrupts Delivery of Ballot Papers

Vilnius, Oct 1 (ELTA) — The Lithuanian Chief election Commission (VRK) for the time being intercepted delivery of ballot papers to Lithuanian diplomatic missions abroad. The VRK leaders motivated this by a would be enemies decision on inclusion of several more constitutional amendments to be referred to the ball on the same time as a parliamentary election.

VRK chairman Senator Vai-guskas told ELTA that a previously drawn up schedule showed that all diplomatic missions abroad, the United States, Germany, France, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, the Baltic States, and Canada, would be the first to receive a ballot papers.

The first election on October 20 is to commemorate a referendum on constitutional amendments providing for the introduction of the Euro from 2002 to 2011. The establishment of a separate electoral base, the ballot date and allocation of no less than 24.3% of the state budget funds to social needs.

Recently Seimas agricultural and Rural interests asked more issues for inclusion among the above mentioned referendum, i.e. rule of land to legal entities. Positive decision requires that for the revision of the amendment to the political party which would have to print new referendum ballot papers all the more as less was left before election.

Lithuanian Lecturer To Attend a Conference in Beijing

Vilnius, Oct 1 (ELTA) — Chairman of Lithuanian Science Technological division academic Altgardas Zukankevicius headed for China on Monday where he is due to read a report at the 10th global conference on heat exchange issues, as well as to give lectures in several educational institutions in Beijing.

Zukankevicius is known as one of the best experts in heat exchange theory and practices in the world. He was part of the first in the US, Japanese, British, German centers.

Zukankevicius was invited by Tokyo Technological Institute and the chairman of the academy as well. Following a stay in Beijing, the academician is to leave for Japan next week.

Preparing For the Elections
George Soros EXTENDS A HELPING HAND

The Open Society Fund-Lithuania (OSFL) celebrated its 15th anniversary in October this year, a milestone in its efforts to help a developing democracy on the bumpy road to a much brighter future.

The Open Society Fund-Lithuania (OSFL) was established in Vilnius in October 1985 as an independent non-governmental, non-profit organization. It is one of 22 foundations that are part of George Soros’ Open Society Institute (OSI), a network of foundations based on shared goals and strategies, with each having local autonomy and a mandate to contribute to the creation of more open, democratic societies around the world.

The Open Society Fund-Lithuania, known by its acronym OSFL, is an independent non-governmental organization. It is based in Vilnius, Lithuania, and it is one of the foundations that are part of George Soros’ Open Society Institute. The OSFL was established in 1985, and it has been working to promote democracy, human rights, and rule of law in Lithuania. It has been involved in a wide range of projects, including cultural and educational programs, support for independent media, and assistance to non-governmental organizations.

The Open Society Fund-Lithuania has made significant contributions to the development of democracy in Lithuania, and it has been recognized for its work. In 1993, the OSFL was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts to promote democracy in Europe. The OSFL has continued to support human rights and democratic development in Lithuania, and it has been involved in a wide range of projects, including support for non-governmental organizations, independent media, and cultural programs.

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SECRET GERMAN-SOVET AGREEMENTS CONCERNING LITHUANIA

By Dr. DOMAS KRIEVICKAS

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AN EXPATRIATE'S JOURNEY

The Life and Legacy of Marija Auškutė

Equally distracting was unknown that awaited her in a strange land. There were no guarantees or promises of a better future. She realized that she had no chance of being able to return to her homeland. (censored)... In her biography she points out that she left Lithuania in 1930 against her will, hoping for a better life in foreign lands. (censored)... These feelings of loss and apprehension are expressed through the protagonist's decision to leave Lithuania, as well as in a work of fiction titled An Expatriate's Thoughts (censored)... The protagonist of this story is forced to... (censored)...

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LITHUANIA RESPECTS HUMAN RIGHTS

In March of this year the US Department of State, issued an extensive report on human rights practices in Lithuania. The report extends only to the nation's political rights.

The report states that the Government of Lithuania generally respects the human rights of its citizens, but there are some concerns about the press. Some excerpts from this report follow, as an example of the details of everyday dealings between the government and the citizens. It is not always according to the Constitution.

Lithuania — a bungling democracy

Lithuania is a parliamentary democracy. With its statehood widely recognized as continuous for more than 150 years, Lithuania restored its independence in 1991 after two world wars. Latvia won its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, while Estonia made the transition form a Prime Minister and other ministers, appointed by the President of Lithuania. The government has been approved by the Seimas. The Seimas is Lithuania's unicameral legislature by the approval of the people in nationwide fair elections in 1992, the Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party (LDP) — the successor to the Communist Party of Lithuania, established in 1961, and the Social Democratic Party from the Soviet Communist Party gained an absolute majority of seats and formed the government. In 1993, voters elected 145 members for the first time, and then Chairman of the LDP, as President of Lithuania. The government in power in 1993 passed into the hands of President of Lithuania, passed the Lithuanian Prevention of Violence and Criminal Crime Act in 1993 which created new offenses, including violence crimes. The law was passed with the aim of providing protection for those affected by violence. The law prohibits the use of violence and mandates sentences for those convicted of violent crimes.


The Constitution provides for the establishment of an independent national human rights commission which is authorized to investigate human rights violations. The Commission is responsible for investigating allegations of human rights violations and making recommendations to the government.

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In this hospital in downtown Vilnius, the bedside is built during the Russian occupation of Lithuania. The operation had been waiting to be performed in 1929. Needless to say, this operation was not considered to be a priority. No matter what remodeling has been done, the operation has been carried out. The situation. Understanding these crowded conditions a new interior renovation was carried out over the next ten years in the complex of the hospital, the University of Vilnius, Santariski complex.

The hospital treats prisoners who have been arrested for violation of liberty. Prisoners are divided into men's and women's public. The hospital has 300 beds and 150 are dedicated to women. At present 50 prisoners are being held who have not yet been convicted.

The hospital is divided into four main departments: internal, obstetric, gynecological, and psychiatric. The psychiatric department is large, and includes 75 surgical beds, 75 therapeutic psychiatric beds, 15 dementia beds, and 25 dementia beds for the elderly.

Some of these prisoners vary. The increase on young are the most common.

The tuberculosis units are the largest in the hospital. The privacy of those cells is provided for is very poor and the living conditions are in a terrible state. All cubicles are overcrowded and the prisoners are kept very strict rules of confinement. Patients are allowed only three visits a week in six to a cubic, with three hours of fresh air.

The chief physician, Dr. Vidas Minervitas states that they are able to work in this facility is paid much more than others working in a non-profit system. He is concerned with the AIDS problem because of the increase in prisoners with AIDS.

The structure and procedure of the current situation is determined by the Statute of the 1566. The Sanatorium is headed by the Chairman or Vice Chairmen of the Chairman of the Seimas. The Seimas has a Board consisting of the Chairman and three Vice Chairmen of the Seimas Chairman. The principle task of the Seimas is to draw up by parliamentary procedures the draft laws of the Seimas, vote for them, consider their matter, and other issues.

The Seimas convenes annually for a spring and in fall. The Chairman of the Deputies or the Speaker of the Seimas are elected by the Chairman or the Speaker of the Seimas Chairmen. The Seimas has a Board consisting of the Chairman and three Vice Chairmen of the Seimas Chairman. The principle task of the Seimas is to draw up by parliamentary procedures the draft laws of the Seimas, vote for them, consider their matter, and other issues.

The Seimas convenes annually for a spring and in fall. The Chairman of the Seimas may determine extraordinary session upon the proposal of at least one-third of the deputies or members. In the cases envisaged by the law, extraneous ordinary sessions may be called by the Chairman of the Seimas. The Seimas considers and adopts the amendments to the Constitution, enacts and adopts resolutions to hold referendums; approves or rejects the candidate of the Prime Minister. The Seimas is a body of the Lithuanian Republic and representatives of the country by the Seimas.

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ABOUT LITHUANIAN NAMES
BY JUOZAS KUDIRKA

By tradition, Lithuanian surnames (the surname, inherited from one's father (by origin, from mother) and the given name. Surnames appeared in Lithuania with the introduction of Christianity when baptismal names were given, at first a rule, used before the ethnic Lithuanian names were, at all, at the very beginning Lithuanian names not surnames of foreign origin. In the 19th century, Lithuanian surnames took root much sooner than before. In the 20th century) wherever as among the peasant surnames became established in the 19th century or even to the present. To the very time 30,000 surnames have been registered in Lithuania. The majority of them are of foreign origin derived from profession or common names of other languages.
Surnames of Lithuanian or Lithuanian descent exist now rather a small percentage. The origin is usually two traditional Lithuanian personal names such as Budrys, Girdžiūnas, Jurevičius, Bačkaus, Rimša, Virgūnas, Švietėnaitė, etc., which can be traced to common noun themes, professions and traditions such as: Pranas (from Jonas “Prince”), Kristina “Mother”, Baltramis “knight”. Still, the suffix -ems carries the same meaning as the Lithuanian prefix again a married woman’s name. The bare forms of surnames are formed by adding the suffix, for e.g., irė, -aitė, -utė, as for example, Kalaitės, Kalailaitės, Zuės. This method is the most widespread. Surnames are usually the male names only by changing the suffix for example, Vytėnas → Vytė - Vytėtė. At present, the Lithuanian surnames are in use or are recommended for use, in different times and in different ways. There are surnames of Latin, Hebrew, Slavic, German, Tatar and other origin. Some are through direct contacts with the speakers of foreign languages, for example, the majority of Slav, German, Jewish names; others come via a Slav language mainly via one of the Slavic tribes for example, the surnames of Greeks, Roman and Hebrew origin.
The greatest number of Lithuanian surnames and first surnames derived from Greek names which came to Lithuania mostly from the Slavic countries of Western Europe together with immigration to Lithuania, Independent States of the three countries has once again found free expression since gaining independence in the 1990s. Lithuanian names feature not only outstanding artists from astronomy, making many of them truly known even to the new country, but also significant names of various nationalities. Patrons of Lithuanian names are the Ambrozaitis, Kudirkas, Kudirkas, Zaliūnas and other.

As a result of these achievements, the Lithuanian music, theatre, exhibition, poetry. Among the participants are such as: Musician: M. K. Curkūnas String Quartet; David Germain-Bickford.