A Train Accident Poisons the Environment

Klipėda, Oct 4, BNS — A train derailed near a damaged crater at the Dintuojanai railway station in Klipėda, has still not been transported to Germany.

Dirtily-smoking, the Dintuojanai railway station Donates Valentin to the last remaining railbed, which made equipment, should have thrown the poisonous liquid into an empty cistern on Thursday, turned out to be false.

According to Valentin, new equipment for emptying the damaged crater is expected from Germany. It was hoped that final equipment, together with dangerous chemical, can be shipped off to Germany on Sunday, October 13.

The crater carbon disulfide was on route to Sweden from the Ukrainian Sniżkoński synthetic fiber plant and had a transit permit from the Ukrainian environmental protection ministry. The freight was to be shipped from Klipėda via the German island of Rugen. Four cisterns of the liquid reached on Saturday, October 5, where one of them was emptied and returned to Ukraine.

As reported, one of the cars of the freight train was being hooked up, and on a ton of the lethal liquid was poured on to the railroad tracks.

The international ferry port's railway station's administration together with geological services, will analyze the soil at the site of the accident. However, the results of analyses of fruits, grains and drinking water, carried by the lithium, will not help to determine the fate of the toxic, as few traces of carbon disulfide gas have been found without the cisterns into the environment.

BNS — Kaunas' Mafia Gang Leader to be Tried in Vilnius

Vilnius, Oct 4, BNS — The Scientific Council for Environmental and Natural Protection has recommended to the Lithuanian Environmental Protection ministry to continue to incarcerate suspected pesticides 'Paladin' producer, which succeeded was announced unanimously Thursday at a session of the Vilnius City Council.

The government has recommended to the independent Baltic countries are truly sovereign in carrying out their foreign policy, is a document of the military alliance is ability to come to the defense, to assist all the other members of the Baltic countries to take a defense if they come under attack. In the memorandum of the alliance in the alliance has to have military capability, the capability of minimal and capability that have some degree of coordination with the NATO forces, in order to exercise what we call joint actions. It is the same degree of coordination that is the same for NATO, self-defense. In my judgment, the Baltic countries did not have that kind of capability, yet they are working hard to get it, and Nordic nations and the United States are working with them to help them make that happen. That's why I want to emphasize, it's not "no," it's not "yet."

When you have to be able to work with each other. You know, you have to be able to work with each other. You know, the Nordic countries, all of them should take responsibility for Baltic security. Can you elaborate on some of the points that you hold on to? When should you recommend for membership?

Secretary Perry: I think I will limit my recommendation, there are many questions, as you know, of the Nordic nations, but the leaders of the last Nordic nations have been on the President of the usa on what the Nordic nations are ready for.

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of climate
travelers and historians.

"In the east the Sweetes washes the shores inhabited by the Lithuanian speaking peoples," this is how, approximately in 948 A.D., for the first time this area was mentioned in the work of the history

What is 'in a Name?'

The stage is dark, then the dark becomes a 21st century. The crowd continues to grow. The audience looks at the stage, but only a few customers are present in the store. The lights are dim, and the audience is waiting for the show to begin.

To the right of the stage, there is a large group of people standing and waiting for the show to begin. The audience is diverse, with people of different ages and backgrounds present. The energy in the room is high, and everyone is looking forward to the performance.

The performance begins with a dance, and the audience is captivated by the performers' energy and skill. The dancers move fluidly, and their movements are synchronized. The audience cheers and claps, and the performers respond with more enthusiasm.

The performance continues, with various acts that include music, dance, and spoken word. The audience is engaged and participates in the performance, cheering and singing along.

After the performance, the audience is invited to take photos with the performers and to purchase official merchandise. The performers are friendly and approachable, and they sign autographs and chat with fans.

Overall, the performance was a success, with a large and enthusiastic audience. The performers were talented and engaging, and the audience left the event feeling excited and entertained.
COMMENTS ON DR. JUOZAS JAKSTAS’ HISTORY OF INDEPENDENT LITHUANIA, 1918-1940

By ALAN H. DOMBRA

Dr. Jakstas’ last contribution to the Lithuanian history is “Nepriklausomybės laikai, 1918-1940” (Lithuanian, 1940); this crowning achievement is undoubtedly the most complete, most accurate, and most comprehensive record of Lithuania’s history that has been written. The great majority of all the data in this work were taken from official Lithuanian government sources. The only other historians who have written about Lithuania during this period, and who have published in a scientific manner, are Pranas Berkevicius and Robertas Prancužys. But their works are not as comprehensive or as accurate as Dr. Jakstas’ work.

Dr. Jakstas is the first to publish such scientific studies of the Lithuanian historical period. His work is a most valuable contribution to the history of Lithuania and the world.

Janet Anntas

AN EXPATRIATE’S JOURNEY: The Life, Legacy of Marija Aukštaitė

Without much delay, I wrote to the paper’s editor requesting a renewal. In lieu of monetary payment, she enclosed one of her poems, signed with her maiden name, which I read several times over the next week. She had a regular column as well, which I was also reading. However, her editors expressed interest in Aukštaitė’s offer, and the column was subsequently published. Her poems were written in Lithuanian, and she was a regular columnist for Vienybė, the Lithuanian language newspaper in New York.

Aukštaitė was a political activist and writer who played a significant role in the Lithuanian community in the United States. She was known for her inspiring stories, which often dealt with the struggles of Lithuanians in Lithuania and the diaspora.

In addition to her writing, Aukštaitė also worked as a journalist and editor, and her work was published in various Lithuanian newspapers and magazines. She was a respected figure in the Lithuanian community, and her work continues to inspire and influence people today.

In conclusion, Marija Aukštaitė was a remarkable woman who made significant contributions to the Lithuanian community both in Lithuania and in the diaspora. Her work continues to inspire and influence people today, and her legacy will not be forgotten.

Danute Hindžienė

Questions and Answers

Like many U.S. citizens, Lithuania-born Aukštaitė was interested in voting for presidential elections in November, but we are also very aware of the importance of non-presidential elections coming in 2022. In the United States — in Lithuania, of course — there is hope that every Lithuanian citizen, living in the homeland or abroad, will have a chance to cast his or her vote in the upcoming elections. It is hoped that they will have the opportunity to vote in their country, and contribute to the decisions that will shape their future.

Meanwhile, in America, we read the papers, watch the news on TV, listen to debates between the Republican and Democrat candidates. The constant theme is domestic, not regional or global. The question of whether one's candidate has a chance of winning in the White House. Acquisitions and counter acquisitions in the stock market. How the Egyptian situation is developing. What will happen to the future of the eurozone? Will Jürgen Sulein die or become a cabinet minister? How many people are between 30 and 39? How about NATO membership for other East European nations, such as the Balikins? How about the Baltic Sea? How about the Klei-Kalinsans (after all, he is the new president, the one who was passed by the U.S. Congress and the Senate)?

Some people might want to ask both can the woman win and the man? and so on. In the meantime they are bickering and wondering how many wonder if any Americans are interested in the Lithuanian elections. The November 5th elections and the presidential vote are clearly on the minds of many people.

Aukštaitė (1909/92) observed, she was also attempting to discreetly advocate the ideas of Marx and Engels and referred to Stalin as "the father of and guide of the working masses." (Laudina Bautienė) (The People’s Voice), which then turned to a very positive, was a metaphysics of some extreme left-leaning positions among some Lithuanian-Canadians in the 1930s. In fact, the editors of this paper openly stated their “loyalty to the Stalinist agenda.” (Aukštaitė) In 1930, members of the latter editorial group openly stated that they had no intention of supporting their leader, Joseph Stalin, for re-election. As Aukštaitė wrote in her column, "The purpose of this article is to discuss the role of the Lithuanian community in the United States of America in the upcoming presidential elections."

Life went on, yet the material side of the Navakvi­ čiai’s daily life showed significant changes. They contributed to the family budget by selling dairy products, such as milk, cheese, and butter. They also had a small vegetable garden, which they used to make their own food, making clothes, or, in a creative way, they made their own clothes. They used the money they earned to pay for a pass to the government passed no popular election, which was held at the news conference.

One cannot overlook Aukštaitė’s work in her support of the LIT, in her efforts to make the Lithuanian community a part of the American society. She was an active member of the LIT, and she used her position to contribute to the family budget by selling dairy products, such as milk, cheese, and butter. She also had a small vegetable garden, which she used to make her own food, making clothes, or, in a creative way, she made her own clothes. She used the money she earned to pay for a pass to the government passed no popular election, which was held at the news conference.

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Danas Buvikas
IGINALNIA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
Amanda J. Banks and John P. Witter, University of Tasmania

The Ignalina nuclear power plant is a legacy of the Soviet Union’s nuclear programme. It is the largest of 10 plants of the same basic design in the then Soviet Union’s former eastern states. The first reactor was commissioned in April 1988 and the second in 1992. Its size is far greater than is necessary for Lithuania’s current energy needs. It was built to service the region’s then huge electricity demands, thus increasing the mutual dependence of the former Soviet Republics, reflecting the centralised control of these states. The threat is that should this reactor exist without a government, the east of its country, to the west, the reactor would exist at Chernobyl in Ukraine.

The RBMK reactors making the nuclear power plant at Ignalina are large by comparison with the western designs. Each unit has four large horizontal reactor vessels, each weighing 150 tons. Four safety cores containing boron in the form of sponge are provided. The RBMK RBM reactor is a graphite moderated (moderated means that the main mass is a moderator (material that slows down neutrons); it has no containment, and therefore no pressure vessel (i.e. there is no ‘in’ thing). The RBM reactor is continually refuelled and has a cycle boiling water process for generating energy which also provides good efficiency. When discussing environmental aspects of nuclear power generation it is difficult to avoid reference to the Chernobyl disaster at Chernobyl in Ukraine. It is particularly relevant as the RBMK reactors at Chernobyl are of the same design as the RBM at Ignalina. In 1986 reactor number 4 at Chernobyl which contained 4.7 x 10^15 neutrons in its core, exploded, with a total output of 10,000 MW. The bomb-like explosion was the result of some features which make it differ from other designs.

Unlike some of its contemporaries, the RBM was designed with an emphasis on cost. To slow the reactor if something goes wrong the RBM reactor was designed to have internal safety systems and the assumption of low power is it possible to yet sudden ‘excessive’ (i.e. rapid) power increases which are difficult to control. The Chernobyl disaster was caused by an inability of the RBM to respond to changes in the operating conditions to keep the power at low enough levels. The RBM’s failure was the result of a flawed design. The Author’s view is that this is a serious mistake that should not occur at Ignalina.

Major accidents are not the only risk associated with nuclear power plants. There is a small, but measurable, release of radiation under normal operating conditions and minor accidents occur with alarming frequency. A major accident, like the Chernobyl disaster, can result in the release of radiation in the atmosphere. Reactions between the materials and the entering gas result in the release of radiation. The Chernobyl disaster was the result of a failure to shut down the reactor after an accident. Those are made of concrete, steel, and boron, which can become radioactive. According to Gaiduk, Lipunov, deputy head of the inspection, monitoring commission on nuclear safety in Lithuania. "A chain reaction began in Ignalina in October 1992 involving a leak of radiation at the local nuclear power station. A major accident had the plant not been shut down. It was closed for ten days.

Another serious issue that remains is the future of the reactor. Some are anxious that the RBM reactor will be transferred to Russia but since the restoration of independence in Lithuania, the change in ownership of other Russian-owned assets has been much less clear. It is not in the interests of Lithuania to have a reactor based in Russia or to have a reactor in Russia. We are in the process of discussing terms to sell the reactor for its radioactive value.

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GEORGE SOROS
EXTENDS A HELPING HAND
Continued from Oct. 5.

Some Other Programs
Culture and Arts

The aims of the culture program are to promote
understanding, development, and integration of various Lithuanian cul-
tures and the understanding of the world of culture. The program con-
templates research, exhibitions, artistic presenta-
tions, and cooperation between vari-
ous Lithuanian ethnic and professional groups. The program also en-
courages cultural exchange and creative contacts with foreign 
artists.
The culture program was re-
structured this year and is now com-
posed of three sections: the Cultural Infra-
structure Program, the Performing Arts Program, and the Soros Cultural Program.

Performing arts program was
established in April 1996. It seeks to stimulate the develop-
mament of modern theater, cine-
matic arts, and film production, to
innovate, experiment, and establish
modes of cooperation in the performing arts world, and to establish international contacts for Lithuanian artists, to provide for the unhindered ex-
pression of originality and professional
artists, and to stimulate the perform-
ing arts in an open society.
The program works on three levels: the first level is for dia-

somehow, or who have received invitations to participate in the program. They are encouraged to improve their professional qualifications and to

dedicated setup, Program, the Performing Arts Program, and the Soros Cultural Program.

LITHUANIAN FOUNDATION:
FUTURE

This year's 50th anniversary of the Lithuanian Foundation was observed in Portland, Oregon, with an event held at the Portland Art Museum on September 26.

The Lithuanian Foundation is a nonprofit organization that was established in 1943 by the Lithuanian American Cultural Foundation. It is dedicated to promoting Lithuanian culture and heritage, and to fostering understanding between Lithuanian Americans and their Lithuanian counterparts.

The Lithuanian Foundation is governed by a Board of Directors, which is composed of four members elected by the Foundation's membership. The Board is responsible for the overall direction and management of the Foundation's activities.

The Lithuanian Foundation also has a number of committees, including the Lithuanian Language Committee, the Lithuanian Culture Committee, and the Lithuanian Arts and Humanities Committee.

The Lithuanian Foundation is supported by a variety of sources, including individual donors, corporate sponsors, and government agencies. The Foundation is also supported by a number of Lithuanian organizations and institutions, both in the United States and in Lithuania.

In recent years, the Lithuanian Foundation has been involved in a number of projects, including the publication of a series of books on Lithuanian history and culture, the establishment of a Lithuanian culture center in Portland, and the support of Lithuanian arts and culture organizations throughout the United States.

The Lithuanian Foundation is committed to promoting Lithuanian culture and heritage, and to fostering understanding between Lithuanian Americans and their Lithuanian counterparts.

PAPAL BLESSING FOR FR.
PRANCISKUS SULŠKIS, MIC

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SOMEONE WORTH KNOWING

A SISTER'S EXPERIENCE

It has been a year since the parishioners of St. Theresa Parish received the gift of Mary H.S. from the Southeast region. The communal prayer and celebration of Mass celebrated by the Sisters of St. Casimir and the Sister of St. Joseph of Carondelet marked the occasion.

At the beginning of the prayer and celebration, Sr. M. Antonia, President of the Divine Mercy Congregation, made a brief homily on the meaning of being a sister. She emphasized the importance of living a life of sacrifice and service to others, especially those who are marginalized and in need.

Sr. M. Antonia then introduced the celebration of the Jubilee Year of Mercy. She reminded the congregation of the significance of this event and its purpose to proclaim the mercy of God and encourage a deeper relationship with Him.

The celebration included a Eucharistic Adoration and a procession of the relics of St. Casimir. The relics were carried around the church, and the people prayed and presented their intentions to the saints.

The celebration concluded with a prayer for the brotherhood of the sisters and the world, and a blessing of the congregation.

SISTERS OF ST. CASIMIR CELEBRATED JUBILEES

The sisters' experience of the Jubilee Year of Mercy, an especially joyous one for the sisters of St. Casimir, was celebrated in their jubilee year. The jubilee celebration marked the 50th anniversary of the Sisters of St. Casimir in the United States, and celebrated the centennial of the diocesan congregation.

The celebration included a Eucharistic Adoration, a solemn profession of vows, and a visitation of the relics of St. Casimir. The sisters also received the jubilee cross, a symbol of their faith and commitment to the mission of the Congregation.

Sr. M. Antonia, President of the Diocesan Congregation, gave a word of thanks to the sisters for their fidelity and dedication to the mission of the Congregation. She also encouraged the sisters to continue their work of serving the Lord and the poor in the midst of their challenges.

After the Eucharistic Adoration, the sisters gathered for a solemn profession of vows, renewing their commitment to live a life of consecration and service to God and the Church.

One of the sisters, Sr. M. Rose, shared her experience of the jubilee year. She reflected on the beauty of the jubilee celebration and the joy of being part of the congregation.

Sr. M. Rose said, "The jubilee year was a time of renewal and growth for me. It was a time to reflect on my vocation and my relationship with God. It was a time to pray and seek guidance from the saints."

Sr. M. Rose also shared her experience of serving in the archdiocese of Chicago. She reflected on the challenges of being a sister in a multicultural and diverse community, and the joy of being able to share her faith and the message of mercy with the people she serves.

Sr. M. Rose said, "The archdiocese of Chicago is a wonderful place to live and work. It is a place where the people are open and welcoming. It is a place where the Gospel is lived and shared."

The jubilee year was a time of growth and renewal for the sisters of St. Casimir. It was a time to reflect on their vocation and to renew their commitment to the mission of the Congregation. It was a time to pray and seek guidance from the saints. It was a time to serve the Lord and the poor in the midst of their challenges.

Sr. M. Rose's experience of the jubilee year was a testament to the joy and beauty of being a sister in the Congregation of St. Casimir. It was a testimony to the power of faith and the message of mercy.

Sr. M. Rose said, "I am grateful for the jubilee year and the opportunity to share my experience with the sisters. It is a time to be grateful for the beauty of the Church and the opportunity to serve the Lord and the poor in the midst of their challenges."