

# MŪSU PASTOGĖ

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## Svarbi Valanda

Gerbiami Tautiečiai,

Australijos Vyriausybės padarytas Pabaltijo Kraščių inkorporavimo į Sovietų Sąjungą pripažinimas, yra skaudus smūgis ne tik lietuviams, latviams ir estams jų gimtinėse ir visame plačiame pasaulyje, bet kartu ir yra aiškus irodymas, kad dabartinė Australijos vyriausybė toli gražu néra tokia žmogaus teisių ir laisvės gynėja, kaip yra linkusi skelbtis.

Užpildama kastuva žemės ant Australijai tolim ir mažai žinomų Pabaltijo kraščių, Australijos Darbo Partijos vyriausybė parodo savo politinį priklausomumą ir pataikavimą.

Faktas, kad ši žinia mus visus pasiekė iš Maskvos, o ne iš pačios Australijos vyriausybės, rodo, kiek rusams yra svarbu tokį pripažinimą gauti ir, natūraliai, kelia klausimą, ar Australija, savo užsienio politikoje nekrypssta į vasalo padėti.

Mes, Australijos lietuviai, griežtai protestuojame prieš ši mūsų vyriausybės pasielgimą. Protestuojame kaip Bendruomenė ir kaip individualūs asmenys.

Spontaniški ir nedvejotini protesto pareiškimai jau buvo daryti tik žinią gavus, visose mūsų apllylinkėse. Bet to negana. Mums reikia nuolatinės ilgos akcijos, kad pilnai išryškinus savo pastangas ir kokių nors rezultatų pasiekus. Jūsų išrinkti Bendruomenės vadovai ir įvairūs organizacijų vadovai daro ir dar yra visa, kas yra jų galioje. Bet be jūsų kiekvieno asmeniškos pagalbos mūsu pastangos yra ribotos. Todėl Krašto Valdyba, veikdama drauge su latvijų ir esy bendruomenių vadovybėmis, kviečia kiekvieną Australijos lietuvių imtis šių žygijų: 1) Rašyti laiškus, siuštis telegramas Australijos Ministeriui Pirmininkui, reikalaujant pripažinimą atšaukti. 2) Susirišti su savo rajono Darbo Partijos parlamento nariu ir, žodžiu ar raštu, perduoti jam mūsų nuotaikas. 3) Visus tuos kurie lig šiol laike reikalinga, rinkimų metu, atiduoti savo balsus už Darbo Partiją – pergalvoti savo laikseną ir atsinešimą. 4) Remti, ypač rinkimų metu, tuos asmenis ir partijas, kurių užimama Lietuvos užsienio politikos linija yra palanki mūsų pačių Tėvynei. 5) Skleisti Lietuvos ir Pabaltijo byla visų Australijos piliecių tarpe.

Jei mes visi lietuviai ir visi pabaltiečiai tikrai suimsim savo jėgas ir darysim, ką kuris galim, tai bus politikams parodyta, kad prekiauti kitų kraščių laisve ir teritorija negalima.

A.L.B. Krašto Valdyba



### TĖVŲ PARAMOS LAUKIAME (Vaikų choro reikalui)

Jau anksčiau rašyta apie užsiėmimą per būsimą Dainų Šventę, pirma kartą pasiodyti su vaikų jungtiniu choru. Tuo reikalui jau seniai yra užmegztai ryšiai su savaitgalio mokyklų dainavimo mokytojais. O taip pat kreipiamės į visus dainavimo mokymė nusimančius organizuoti vaikų chorelius nors ir neskaitlingus ten, kur savaitgalio mokyklų néra ar jos sunkiai pasiekiamos.

Esant neaiškumams ar turint klausimų, visuomet prašome kreiptis į Dainų Šventės organizatorius Adelaidėje. Mielai vienams padésime.

Ši kartą kreipiamės į visus tėvus ir nuoširdžiai prašome jų paramos. Pratinkime vaikus iš mažens bendrauti su lietuviais, susipažinti ir pamilti lietuviškas dainas. Lietuvybės išlakymas ir jos testinumas yra ir bus įmanomas tik per mūsų vaikus. Kol jie dar tebera tėvų kontrolėje, paraginkime ir juos nuvežkime į dainavimo repeticijas, net jei savaitgalio mokyklas ir nelanko. Planuokime su vaikais išvyka į būsimą Lietuvos Dienas Adelaidėje. Gal tuo būdu ir tėvams ir vaikams atsiras entuziazmo prie Dainų Šventės pasiekimo prisi-

### PAVERGTU TAUTŲ SAVAITE

#### Rugsėjo 7 d. šeštadienį

Rugsėjo 7 d. seštadienį, kviečiame jūs dalyvauti MOTORCADE, Renkamės visi į Wentworth Parką iš kur 10.30 val. ryta pradedame kelionę per miesto centrines gatves.

\* Rugsėjo 14 d., seštadienį, 7.30 val. vak. ateikite ir atsiveskite draugų į TARPTAUTINI KONCERTĄ įvykstančią Sydney Town Hall, kur etninės grupės išpildys programą: šokiai ir dainomis. Bilietai kainos \$3.00, pensininkams studentams ir vaikams \$1.00.

\* Rugsėjo 15, sekmadienį, nuo 11 val. ryto prašome mums padėti Lower Town Hall – ?

1.45 val. p.p. prasideda eisena miesto gatvėmis į Hyde Parką prie Karo paminklo, kur bus padėtas vainikas ir sukalbėta malda. Po to grįsime atgal į Town Hall, kur bus atidaryta oficialiai PAVERGTU TAUTŲ SAVAITE – 1974.

\* Rugsėjo 16 d. Commonwealth Savings Banko patalpose, Martin Place bus MENO IR RANKDARBIŲ PARODA, visus kviečiame dalyvauti.

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dėti. Atlikime tai ne kaip kieno nors uždėtą sunkią naštą, bet kaip savo tautinę pareigą. Kas žino, gal šis žygis padės mūsų vaikams įsisamojinti kas jie yra ir jie apsispręs už lietuvybę.

Parodykime vaikams, kad lietuvius sudaro ne ta sauja su kuriais kasdien susitinkame, bet jų yra tūkstančiai visame krašte ir kad lietuviai gali suorganizuoti įvairius kultūrinus parengimus nė kiek neblogiai, kaip ir australai.

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BALTU PROTESTAS SYDNEJUJE, rugpiūčio 8 d. susirinko virš 3000 žmonių minia su vėliavomis, plakatais ir žiburiais protestui prieš Whitlamą slaptą de jure pripažinimą aneksijos Baltų kraščių sovietams. Laike Mr. D. Connolly, M.P. kalbos, minia šaukė: "impeach Gough". Tačiau vyko visoje Australijoje protesto mitingai.

## VLIKOS Pranešimas

Vyriausio Lietuvos Išlaisvinimo Komiteto pranešimas, dėl Australijos vyriausybės nutarimo nutraukti Lietuvos, Latvijos ir Estijos nepriklausomybės pripažinimą.

Apie ši Australijos vyriausybės Baltijos valstybes smogianti ir Sovie-

### AUSTRALIJOS SENATAS SVARSTO BALTU PETICIĄ

Rugpiūčio 13 diena, senatorius Greenwood pateikė Senatui svarstyti Baltų peticiją, kurioje prašoma nepripažinti teisėtu aktu Whitlamo pripažinimą Baltų Kraštų aneksijos Sovietams.

Po debatu Senato opozicijos lyderis senatorius Withers, susumavaus iškeltus klausimus, pateikė Senatui svarstyti šiuos penkis punktus:

1. Siūlo Senatui nepripažinti Whitlamo pasirašyto akto teisėtumą.

2. Pasmerkti Ministerio Pirmininko duotus Baltams pažadus dėl nepripažinimo Baltų Kraštų aneksijos Sovietams.

3. Kritika dėl nepasitarimo su Baltais.

4. Kritika dėl Baltų teisių neišaiškinimo Australijoje.

5. Siūlo Vyriausybės pripažinimo akta atšaukti.

Sie patiekti klausimai bus svarstomi Senate po 24 valandų, bet kurią dieną.

Sydnejaus Baltų Akcijos Komitetas susižiše su Canberros Baltų Komitetu stebi įvykius ir teikia reikalingas informacijas.

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tu Sąjungos imperializmą stiprinančią žygį, Reuterio telegrafo agentūros žinios Vlikos pasiekė seštadienį, rugpiūčio 3 d., vakara. Po to, dar įvairiai kanalais žinių buvo gauta rugpiūčio 4 ir 5 d. rytą. Tačiau rugpjūčio 5 d. tuoju buvo kreiptasi į Lietuvos atstovą Washingtone p. Juozą Kajecką ir prašyta žinių tikrąjų patikrinti Australijos Ambasadoje.

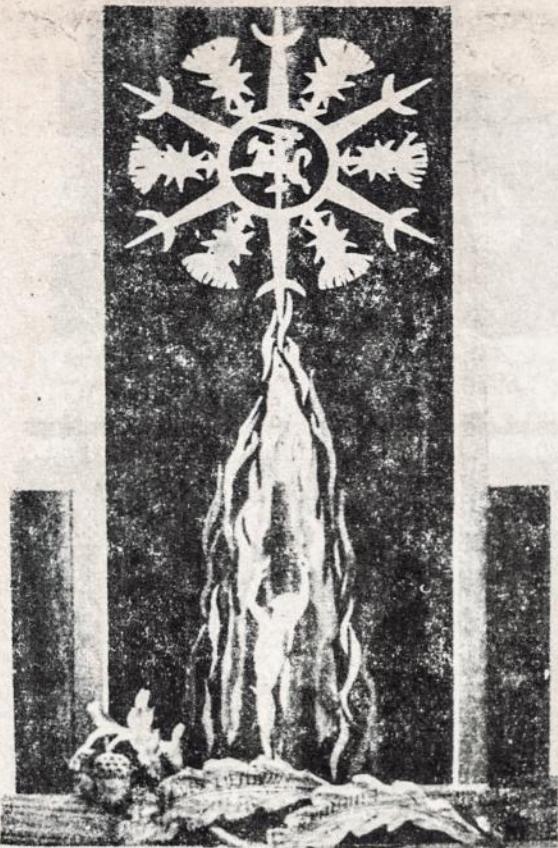
Po pietų, atstovybės patarėjas dr. Stasys Bačkis per New Yorko Lietuvos Generalinį konsulatą telefonu pranešė, kad Australijos ambasadorius Sir Show žinios tikrumą patvirtinės: Lietuvos, Latvijos ir Estijos valstybių nepriklausomybės pripažinimas esas Australijos vyriausybės nutrauktas.

Rugpiūčio 5 d. vakarą Vliko Valdyba skubiai susirinko nepaprasto posėdžio aptarti susidariusių padėti. Imdamas dėmesinį Australijos vyriausybės žygį, labai skaudžiai paliebusi Lietuvos valstybės ir lietuvių tautos interesus, Vliko Valdyba nutarė: 1) pasiūsti Australijos vyriausybei protesto pareiškimą; 2) šia žinia paskelbti viso pasaulio laisviesiems lietuviams; 3) kvieсти visus lietuvių siuštis protestus Australijos vyriausybei į drauge su latviais bei estais rugpiūčio 17 d. visur ruoštis bendas demonstracijas ir jose priimti atitinkamus nutarimus.

Laiškus, telegramas ir nutarimus siuštis tokiu adresu: His Excellency Mr. Gough Whitlam, Prime Minister of Australia, Canberra, Australia.

(ELTA)

# PROTESTU BANGA



"Romo Kalantos A U K A". Iš vykstančios Talman banke, Chicago-je lietuvių kultūrai pavaizduoti parodos P. Laurinavičiaus medžio drožinys.

J.E. VYSK. E. KELLY GINA LIETUVA

Sydney vyskupas E. Kelly, pašventinės Sydney lietuvių kapinių paminklą bei dalyvavęs ne vienoje mūsų šventėje, taip pat per jam įteiktą literatūrą geriau susipažinės su mūsų Tėvynės kanciomis bei jos kovomis už laisvę ir tikėjimą, tapo lietuvių nuošir džiu draugu.

Nesenai, visų Australijos vyskupų konferencijoje Sydney, svarstant apie tolimumą rytų komunizmo sferoje esančių tautų sąžinės prievertą, jis émési kuo ryškiau išskelti, kad pirmiausia reiktu daryti nuosprendį dėl didžiausios sąžinės ir tikėjimo laisvės prievertavimo jau per 30 metų komunistų pavergtoj Lietuvoje.

S.m. Dievo Kūno procesijoje Sydney, kuriøe dalyvavo organizuotai ir litetuviai su savo religiniai bei tau-tiniai simboliais, J.E. vyskupas savo pamoksle vël pristaté lietuvius tükst- tantinéms minioms, iškeldamas juos, o ypač lietuvių tikincią tautą, nenugali-mą net persekiojimų.

Tuojau po liudnos žinios, kad Australijos vyriausybė pripažino Lietuvos prijungimą Sovietų Sąjungai, vysk. Kelly skambino kur. Butkui, reikšdamas nuoširdžią užuojautą, ir prašė ją perduoti visiems Sydney lietuviams.

Rugpiūčio 9 d. Concord parapijos salėje (tuo pačiu laiku Sydney mieste buvo pabaltiečių protesto eisena) viso Sydney vakarą apygardos Sventųjų Metų gausiame parapijų kunigų ir atstovų susirinkime, vysk. Kelly, kalbėdamas apie Šv. Metų uždavinius, užakcentuodamas pareiškė: "Ar mes, australai, rūpina- mės patyrę, kad mūsų valdžia pripažino Sovietų Sajungai Lietuvą, Latviją ir Estiją vien dėl to, kad per 35 metus ji laikė tas tautas vergijoje. Tai yra gė- da mums visiems ir todėl mes visi turé- tame reaguoti, jei jau ne viešomis de- monstracijomis, tai bent ši skaudų ne- teisybės žygį kelti viešumon ir visiems paaiškinti".

Sydney lietuvių parapijos vardu  
kun. P. Butkus padėkojo J.E. vysk.  
Kelly asmeniškai, p. Balys Barkus  
išreiškė viešą padėką visų lietuvių var-  
du, kuri visų dalyvavusių buvo priimta  
nuo širdžiu plojimu.

#### DÉMÉSLOU

Šio "M.P." numerio 4 puslapiai yra anglų kalba, kad būtų galima juos paskleisti australų tarpe, kurie nesiorientuoja kas atsitiko su Whitlamo pri-pažinimui Sovietams de jure trijų Baltijos valstybių, Estijos, Latvijos ir Lietuvos. Viduriniuosius lapus išimkite ir duokite pasiskaityti savo kaimynams Australams arba pasiukskite laišku žymesniems žmonėms: kunigams, biznieriams, daktarams ir kt.

aćia

Gerb. pone Neverauskai,  
Gavę ponios (Matukevičienės?) iš  
Melbourne telegraminį pranešimą, o vė-  
liau Jūsų telegramą, sekmandienio, rug-  
piūčio 4 dienos ryte, tuoj ėmėmės akci-  
jos:

- JOS.

  - 1) Tuoj pat telegramomis kreipėmėsi viso pasaulio kraštus bendruomenių valdybas ir prašėme imtis protesto akcijos. (skubiai!!!)
  - 2) Žinią pranešėme Vlik'ui (telefonom) ir diplomatijos šefui Stasiui Lozoraičiui (telegrama). Prašėme skubios protesto akcijos.
  - 3) Pirmadienio ryta as pats nuvykau į Australijos konsulatą Cikagoje, gavau oficialų užsienio reikalų ministerijos pranešimą, ten pat PLB vardu pareiškiau protestą. (Konsulate dirba viena lietuvių iš Australijos, kažkokia Liutkienė?)
  4. PLB valdybos vardu tuoj pat pasiunčiau telegramą (protestą) Australijos ministeriui pirmininkui E.C. Whitlam.
  5. Dar sekmadienį telefonais susirišau su Amerikos ir Kanados lietuvių Bendruomeninės Valdybos ir prašiau jų raginti visus Amerikos ir Kanados lietuvius protestuoti ir protesto veiksmus organizuoti.
  6. Kvietėme Vliką dirbtį kartu su PLB valdyba ir sudaryti bendra protestavimo akcijos planą, abiejų institucijų vardu skelbiant jį visuomenei.
  7. Visuomenę kvietėme užversti Australijos vyriausybę ir įvairių, lietuvių gyvenamų kraštų ambasadas, protesto telegramomis, laiskais, telefonais.
  8. Ruosiamė Australijos vyriausybę išsamū memorandumą – nota, reikalaudami savo sprendimą pakeisti.
  9. Ruosiamė raštą (išsiūsime rytoj VIII.6.1974) opozicijos lyderiui, dekodamai už palankią mums nuomonę ir prasidamai daryti spaudimą į vyriausybę nuo

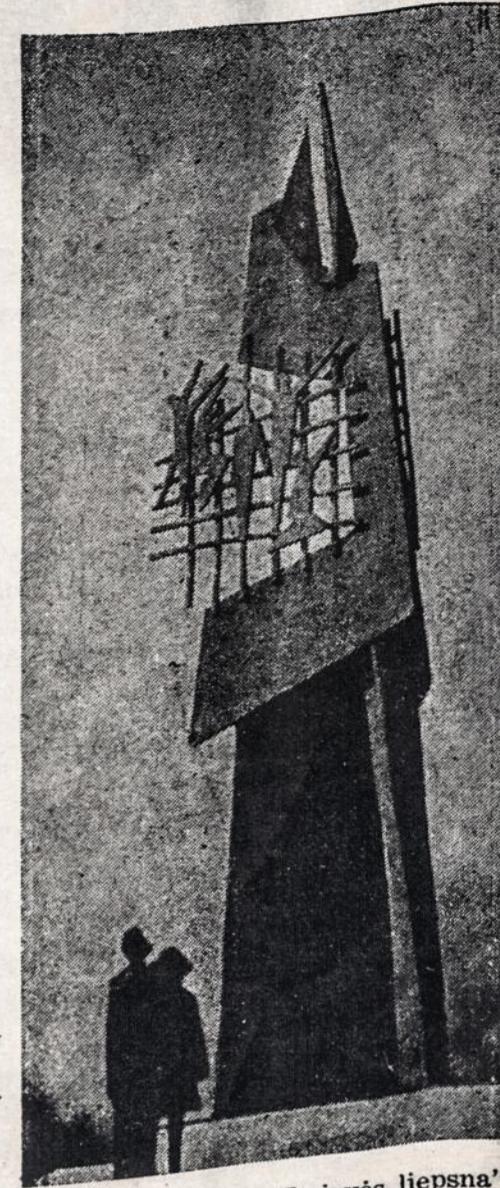
monę pakeisti.

10. Iš pokalbio su VLIKo vicepirmininku p. Jurgiu Valaičiu patyriaus, kad VLIKas rugpiūčio 17 dieną skelbs PROTESTO DIENA, su visame lietuviu išeivijos pasaulyje organizuojamais protestais, demonstracijoms, bado streikais ir t.t. PLB valdyba tam pritaria, jeigu susitarsim, ši akcijos būdą skelbsim bendru komunikatu. Tik PLB valdyba su savo protestais iki to laiko nelaiks, bet laiškų ir telegramų, bei kitų akcija organizuoja tuo pat, dabar.

11. Siandien renkamos posėdžio atarti tolimesnės akcijai.  
Ačiū už informacijos. Darom ką galim. Mano telegramą, turbūt, gavote. Protestuokite kiek galite. Cikagos kon sulatas pirmadienį zinojo apie Australijos lietuvių protestą.

PLB Valdyba Bronius Nainys, pirm.  
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Metalo skulptūra "Laisvės liepsna" — skulpt. R. Mozoliausko projekto. Ji numatyta pastatyti Marquette parke prie 71 ir California gatvių.



# NATIONAL MESSAGE

## AUSTRALIA AND YOU ARE IN DANGER



### AUST LEADS WAY

MOSCOW, Sat (AAP-Reuter). — Australia has become the first Western-oriented country to recognise formally the incorporation of the Baltic republics into the Soviet Union.

The Australian Ambassador, Sir James Plimsoll, this week made an official visit to Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, which like Latvia and Lithuania

was absorbed into the Soviet Union in 1940.

Australian sources say the visit was intended to set the seal on Canberra's recognition that the republics were legally part of the Soviet Union.

Spokesmen for the United States and British embassies in Moscow said their Governments had no immediate intention of following Australia's example.

### AUSTRALIA'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS VITAL TO NEW AND OLD AUSTRALIANS:

#### AUSTRALIA DOES NOT RECOGNIZE LATVIA'S OCCUPATION

The Hon. P.M.C. Hasluck, M.P.,  
The Minister for External Affairs,  
Parliament House,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Australian Latvian Federation I am appealing to the Government of Australia to intervene with the Government of Great Britain and to urge it not to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the Soviet Union, which would concern the holdings of the once free and independent state of Latvia.

According to press reports, negotiations have been entered into on financial claims by the Soviet Union of the holdings which were deposited by the Government of Latvia in London and were frozen by the British Government after the occupation and annexation of the country by the Soviet Union in 1940...

Yours faithfully, A. Dukats, Pres., Aust. Latvian Federation.

#### MINISTER ANSWERS

DEAR SIR,

Thank you for your letter of 17th March, 1965 which referred to press reports that negotiations have been entered into between the British Government and the Soviet Union over Latvian funds deposited in London.

Australia does not recognise the incorporation *de jure* or *de facto* of Latvia into the U.S.S.R. but I am unable to give you an immediate reply on the British Government's position. I am having enquiries made in London on the British Government attitude towards the negotiations and will inform you of the results in due course.

Yours sincerely Paul Hasluck  
Minister for External Affairs.

The Honourable  
Edward Gough Whitlam, C.C., M.P.  
Prime Minister of Australia.

Sir,

#### RESOLUTION

Adopted by the Baltic Action Group  
on the 9th August 1974 – Hyde Park, Sydney.  
(3000 people)

We Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Polish, Ukrainians, Czechs, Slovaks and Australians.

DEMAND THAT THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ADMITS THE BLATANT "FAUX PAS" IT HAS COMMITTED AGAINST THE BALTIC STATES, AND REVOKES ITS DECISION TO RECOGNIZE THE INCORPORATION OF LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA – BALTIC STATES INTO THE SOVIET UNION. ONLY RECOGNITION OF A FREE NATIONAL IDENTITY AND HERITAGE CAN BE OF BENEFIT TO HUMANITY, DEMOCRACY AND THE AUSTRALIAN WAY OF LIFE.

For the Baltic Action Group

V. Bukeyevicius,  
75 Kent St., Epping, N.S.W.

*Australia recognises*

### THE BALTIC STATES ESTONIA LATVIA LITHUANIA

*as Soviet colonies in Europe*

This was a news item which shocked many Australians. Such a deplorable action should be considered in the light of the following facts:

- "On August 23, 1939, the Soviet leaders concluded a 'non-aggression pact' with Hitler (Molotov-Ribbentrop pact). According to a secret protocol to this pact Estonia, Latvia and a part, later the whole, of Lithuania, Finland and some other areas of Eastern Europe were given over to the Soviet 'sphere of influence.' While World War II was absorbing the whole attention of the world, the Soviet Union thought it proper to collect its rewards." (Council of Europe Report on the Baltic States, Doc. 1173, August 23, 1960.)

- In June, 1940, large contingents of Soviet troops and tanks poured into Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Hard on their heels came Moscow emissaries, who hastily set up puppet governments. Mock elections to the so-called "People's Diets" were then staged. A single list, hand-picked by the Communists, was the only one permitted. To tighten the grip of terror upon the Baltic populations, thousands were arrested on the eve of the "elections". This is how the "People's Diet" was "elected" which later was to "ask for incorporation of the three Baltic States into the Soviet Union."

"The decisions of the 'Diet' were prepared in Moscow," the Council of Europe continues its Report, "and carried out by order of the occupying Power. Soviet acts were perpetrated in violation of the obligations of the USSR arising from its signing of the Charter of the United Nations and many other conventions and international agreements."

- Genocide, terror, ideological indoctrination and economic exploitation — these have been the main features of the Soviet rule in the Baltic countries. Over one half million Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians have perished in Soviet concentration camps. The Baltic people are today denied their basic human rights. Unfortunately this is still the case despite all the changes that may have occurred elsewhere in Eastern Europe since 1956. For instance, fundamental human rights — reaffirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted unanimously in 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly — are violated or denied outright. The people have no voice in the government. Freedom of speech and of the press is non-existent; freedom of worship and conscience severely restricted. Freedom of movement, especially travel abroad, is regulated by the state. Trade unions protect the regime's interest at the expense of the worker. Forced collectivisation has deprived the farmer of his dignity and individuality.

- "We have never recognised the 1941 frontiers of Russia . . . They were acquired by acts of aggression and shameful collusion with Hitler. The transfer of the people of the Baltic States to Soviet Russia against their will would be contrary to all the principles for which we are fighting this war and would dishonour our cause. The deadly combat ran back and forth, and back again, through Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. There were no doubts however where the right lay. The Baltic States should be sovereign independent peoples."

Winston S. Churchill

- "In the firm belief that the right of people to national self-determination cannot be suppressed, Australia has never recognised and does not now recognise the validity of the incorporation of Estonia by force into the Soviet Union. Our representatives at the United Nations have frequently expressed Australia's views on this matter and will continue to do so whenever the opportunity arises."

John G. Gorton

- The recent action of the Department of Foreign Affairs is to be questioned because the Department has seemingly succumbed to Soviet pressures to turn a blind eye on the Baltic situation without gaining any corresponding benefits for Australia. Furthermore, this endeavour to please the Soviet rulers was attempted at the expense of provoking the dismay of large sections of the Australian population whose kinsmen under Soviet control desperately hope that the free nations will give them at least their moral support.

- Regrettably the Australian Government's manoeuvre is completely out of step with the policies pursued by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada and other NATO countries surely more conversant with European politics. Indeed currently the 35-European-nation Security Conference at Geneva is deadlocked, and has been deadlocked for more than a year because European nations are not prepared to accept Soviet claims for hegemony in Eastern Europe, without at least achieving a freer movement of people and ideas across the Soviet sealed East-European boundaries.

- It must be registered that this deed cannot be reconciled with Mr E. G. Whitlam's assurances to the Baltic community in Australia, both as Leader of the Opposition and later as the Prime Minister. In fact the last such statement was made at a press conference in Melbourne on April 30, 1974.

#### PRIME MINISTER ANSWERS

Canberra 17th May, 1974.

Dear Mr. Bukeyevicius,

I refer to your letter of 28 April 1974 concerning the Government's attitude towards Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

The policy of the present Australian Government is that while not formally recognizing the incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia into the Soviet Union, it must be cognisant of the *de facto* situation and deal with the government which has effective control of the territory in question. This was also the attitude taken by all of our predecessors on this matter.

On a number of occasions the Government has made its views known on the question of civil liberties and on fundamental human rights, its own adherence to them and its wish that those rights embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights be extended everywhere.

In an address at the United Nations Association on the occasion of Australia's celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration, I said, inter alia, "..... the Declaration has come to be recognized as one of the enlightened events in modern history" and that "..... it is a fundamental objective of the Labor Government to ensure that Australia's policies are soundly based on respect for, and on the protection and enhancement of civil liberties and basic human rights". The Soviet Government is aware of the Australian Government's position in this matter, and we will continue to seek opportunities in the United Nations to promote respect for and observance of basic human rights by all members.

Yours sincerely,  
E.G. Whitlam

**WHY?**

Aghast, we ask WHY, at a time when the member States of NATO and the U.S.S.R. are meeting in Geneva to settle the eastern boundaries of Europe, Mr. Whitlam's government should find it necessary to take sides with the Soviet Union and give DE JURE recognition to the annexation to the Baltic Nations. ... WHY the Whitlam government should, by a political act, sentence the three Baltic Nations to Russian domination and exploitation, in fact to certain genocide.

We ask WHY, when Mr. Whitlam himself well knows that these Baltic States long for the return of their lost freedom ... WHY, when he knows so much about Russian imperialism and about the dictatorship, including the deportation to Siberia and mass murders. ... WHY, when he is so well acquainted with the facts of history: that on 23 August 1939, by an agreement signed by Ribbentrop for Hitler's Germany and by Molotov for Communist Russia, these three Nations - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania - were abandoned to Soviet domination.

We particularly must ask WHY since Mr. Whitlam has so often, when attending solemn occasions, declared that he does not recognize the 1939 Agreement, that he upholds the freedom of small nations, that he in fact believes in the Declaration of Human Rights.

WHY, Mr. Whitlam? The question must be asked publicly and ANSWERED publicly.

WHY did you, Mr. Whitlam, change your mind... WHY did the Australian government change its attitude... WHY was this shameful deed done in secret, withheld from the Australian electorate... WHY did the announcement leak from Moscow rather than be made openly in Canberra.

WHY? Mr. Whitlam leaves little doubt that his hand was forced by the Soviet Union. WHY else would a neutral Australia, having no apparent interest in that part of the world, pass judgment on the Baltic Nations and abandon them to Soviet rule. WHY when Australia has been a zealous defender of its independence and has spoken up for the independence and freedom of all other nations. WHY did Mr. Whitlam betray these principles?

This deed is against the wishes of the Australian people and may well be against the wishes of their government. If it was in fact done under pressure, whether valid or ULTRA VIRES, the question remains - can that same pressure force Mr. Whitlam into other actions more dangerous to Australia, with much wider implications than those associated with the Baltic Nations...

We ask the Australian government to review this deed and repeal it.

\*\*\* A. Mauragis

**WHY THE BALTIC PEOPLES PROTEST?**

Subsequent to the Baltic demonstration on Friday night, I wish to inform my fellow - Australians that the main reason for this spontaneous outburst of the Baltic people - Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians was provoked by the Australian Government's decision for the official recognition of the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. Our countries are occupied by the Soviet Union, and if Australian Government wants, as it claims, to be cognisant of the facto situation in our States then it should go directly to



**Signing of the Pact.**

## **THE FIRST SECRET PROTOCOL OF AUGUST 23, 1939**

### **Division of Loot Secret Additional Protocol**

On the occasion of the signature of the Non-Aggression Pact between the German Reich and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the undersigned plenipotentiaries of each of the two parties discussed in strictly confidential conversations the question of the boundary of their respective spheres of influence in Eastern Europe. These conversations led to the following conclusions:

1). In the event of a territorial and political rearrangement in the areas belonging to the Baltic States (Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), the northern boundary of Lithuania shall represent the boundary of the spheres of influence of Germany and the U.S.S.R. In this connection the interest of Lithuania in the Vilna area is recognized by each party.

2). In the event of a territorial and political rearrangement of the areas belonging to the Polish State the spheres of influence of Germany and the U.S.S.R. shall be bounded approximately by the line of the rivers Narew, Vistula and San.

The question of whether the interests of both parties make desirable the maintenance of an independent Polish State and how such a State should be bounded can only be definitely determined in the course of further political developments.

In any event both Governments will resolve this question by means of a friendly agreement.

3). With regard to South-Eastern Europe attention is called by the Soviet side to its interest in Bessarabia. The German side declares its complete political disinterestedness in these areas.

4). This protocol shall be treated by both parties as strictly secret.

Moscow, August 23, 1939

For the Government of  
the German Reich  
V. RIBBENTROP

Plenipotentiary of the  
Government of the U.S.S.R.  
V. MOLOTOV

the Usurper of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia - Moscow - but not to their current puppet Governments; these Governments are supported only by the presence of the Red Army in the Baltic States. The Spirit of Democracy is being eroded by this infamous act of the Australian Government.

I would like to know how would my fellow - Australians feel if Japan had occupied Australia 32 years ago and if today Great Britain, the United States and other Western Democracies would have recognized this occupation as a permanent state of affairs. I believe that my fellow - Australians would feel deeply hurt and betrayed by their allies - precisely as we feel today.

I sincerely hope that the Australian Government will regain its lost magnanimity in recognizing the blatant "faux pas" it has committed against the Baltic States, and will revoke its decision to recognize Baltic "incorporation". Only the recognition of a free national identity and heritage can be of benefit to humanity, democracy and the Australian way of life.

V. Bukevičius  
President of the Council of the Lithuanian Community in Australia.

On behalf of the Lithuanian Community in Australia we are appalled by the news that the Australian Government has officially recognized the incorporation of three Baltic states Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia into the Soviet Union. The United States, Great Britain and other western countries have no intention to recognize this act of injustice for the three small Baltic States.

Australian recognition is the most disturbing news for our community because Australia itself being a small state population wise instead of defending the right of small nations to be free and independent, hastens to recognize the forceful and unjust action of the incorporation of the Baltic States.

Such recognition of the Australian Government is considered by Lithuanians as a complete reversal of democratic principles and attitude toward the small nations.

We Lithuanians in Australia protest against this unjust action and regret that democracy is dead in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia with the approval of the Australian Government.

V. Bukevičius  
The President of the Council of the Lithuanian Community in Australia.

J. Maksvytis  
The President of the Lithuanian Community in Sydney.

## **SNEDDEN ON BALTIC**

### **RECOGNITION**

CANBERRA, August 4. - The Federal Opposition Leader, Mr. Bill Snedden, said today it appeared the Labour Government had taken surreptitious diplomatic action to give formal recognition to the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the Soviet Union.

The action had been withheld from the Australian public for some weeks. It had filtered through only as a result of a press agency report from Moscow.

Mr. Snedden said the public should be informed immediately whether the decision had been taken at Soviet insistence, and whether it carried implications relating to Australia's position on Sino - Soviet differences.

Mr. Snedden also announced he had today sent a telegram to the Prime Minister seeking urgent answers to questions raised by the reported Australian action.

The telegram reads as follows: "I refer to reports that the Australian Government has recognized Soviet Union jurisdiction over Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. If these reports are accurate I request answers to the following questions:

"When was this decision made? By whom was it made? Has it been approved by Cabinet and Caucus? Why was this decision considered necessary at this time? When was the Australian Ambassador in Moscow informed? When were the Soviet authorities informed?"

"Why were the Australian people and the National Parliament not informed of this change in foreign policy? Are people of Estonian, Latvian or Lithuanian nationality residing in Australia now regarded as Stateless by the Australian Government?"

"When was the Latvian Consul in Melbourne informed of this decision? Does he no longer have any formal standing? If so, since what date has this been the case?"

"In the interests of ensuring that the Australian people are properly informed of the government's foreign policy, I ask for an urgent response to these questions."

Mr. Snedden said that all Australians, but particularly members of the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian communities in Australia, would expect prompt and full public responses to these questions, as did the Opposition.

"This action represents a further move by the Labour Government away from our fundamental alignment with the western democracies, and closer to the non-aligned nations", he said.

"It is a further development of the diplomatic pattern which has emerged under this government, whereby essential security links and alliances are diminished in response to pressures for non-alignment, which will not serve to strengthen Australia's security."

"This pattern shows clearly through such decisions as the badly-timed recognition of North Korea, the government's ambivalent attitude to the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam, the government's opposition to the U.S. proposal to develop Diego Garcia to maintain balance of forces in the Indian Ocean, and the Prime Minister's announcement that agreements relating to U.S. facilities in Australia - such as the North-West Cape Station - will not be extended."

"The Labour Government should come clean with Australians about the full implications of these new directions in foreign policy".

# PM accused of betrayal over Baltic States

The Prime Minister, Mr Whitlam, has been accused of betraying an undertaking to the Lithuanian community in Australia by recognising the Soviet Union's claim to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

The three States were occupied in 1940 by Soviet forces with Hitler's consent, after a non-aggression pact between the USSR and Nazi Germany the previous year.

Australia has formalised its recognition of the Soviet claim to Estonia through the visit to the country last week by the Australian Ambassador to Moscow, Sir James Plimsoll, who is also scheduled to visit Latvia and Lithuania in the near future.

## Refugees from war

There are about 25,000 Latvians in Australia, 10,000 Lithuanians and 8,000 Estonians. Most came as refugees after World War II.

The Latvian Consul in Melbourne, Mr R. G. McComas, is to be advised by the Government that his credentials will no longer be recognised. Only the Soviet Union would be officially recognised to act on behalf of the people of the three States.

Members of the three communities have reacted angrily to the Government's action. Demonstrations are planned for Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and Canberra.

A spokesman for the Lithuanian Community in Melbourne, Mr Peter Aras, said that demonstrations were also being organised against Australian Embassies in Britain, Canada and the United States.



**ROMAS KALANTA** sacrificed himself by burning on 14.5.1972 in Kaunas, Lithuania as a political protest against Soviet suppression.

## SELF IMMOLATION IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM

At the time of President Nixon's visit to Moscow, on the 14th May 1972 a young Lithuanian Roman Catholic worker Romas Kalanta burned himself publicly to death as a sign of protest against the Soviet oppression of Lithuanian people. Thousands of people attending his funeral procession broke into mass riots against the occupants, before being suppressed by troops and KGB units brought in from outside Lithuania.

Since then another three persons burned themselves to death as a protest against Soviet oppressors.

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## Canberra meeting

Canberra's Lithuanian community is to discuss joint action at a meeting tonight at the Lithuanian-Australian Club, Lyneham.

"It appears to us that the ghosts of Hitler and Stalin walk again", the chairman of the Australian Lithuanian Community, Mr A. Neverauskas, said in a telephone interview from Adelaide.

"We have a letter from Mr Whitlam assuring us that the Australian Government does not formally recognise the incorporation of our countries into the USSR, but now he acts differently.

## Election letter

"The letter was written during the elections and it got a lot of support for the ALP. We have been betrayed".

The president of the Lithuanian community in Canberra, Mr A. V. Balsys, said the news had been unbelievable at first.

"No other government in the western world has recognised this theft of our country as part of a deal between the Nazis and the communists", he said. "No amount of time can make that theft legal".

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Snedden, expressed concern yesterday at the Government's decision to recognise the incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union.

In a statement issued in Canberra, he said the action represented a further move by the Government away from Australia's fundamental alignment with the western democracies and closer to the non-aligned nations.

## Telegram to PM

Mr Snedden sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr Whitlam, seeking an urgent response to questions surrounding the Government's action.

"It is a further development of the diplomatic pattern which has emerged under this Government, whereby essential security links and alliances are diminished in response to pressures for non-alignment which will not serve to strengthen Australia's security", Mr Snedden said.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the decision had been made late last month.

It was an acceptance of a reality of 30 years' standing, the spokesman said.

"Although the Australian Government made it clear that it opposes the way in which the corporation was made in 1940, it accepts the realities of the situation", he said.

It is understood that Australia is one of the first Western countries to recognise officially the incorporation of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

## Moscow report

Mr Snedden said it appeared the Australian Government had taken "sur-reptitious diplomatic action".

The action had been withheld from the Australian public for some weeks, he said.

It had filtered through only as a result of a press agency report from Moscow.

Mr Snedden said the public should be informed immediately whether the decision had been made at Soviet insistence and whether it carried implications relating to Australia's position on Sino-Soviet differences.

## No NATO moves

MOSCOW, Sunday (AAP-Reuters). — NATO countries have declined to take similar steps since they do not accept Soviet claims that Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia voluntarily joined the other 12 Soviet Republics.

A spokesman for the United States and British Embassies in Moscow said yesterday their Governments had no immediate intention of following Australia's example.

## BALTIC TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN SYDNEY

In the evening of 9th of August a torchlight procession of Baltic peoples took place in Sydney, as in other Australian Capitals. It was organized by Baltic Action Committee as a sign of protest against the Australian Government's formal recognition of the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into Soviet Union.

Some 3,000 people gathered in Martin Plaza with great many Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish and Ukrainian flags and hundreds of placards condemning the present Australian Government and in particular its Prime Minister E.G. Whitlam for the betrayal of the Baltic peoples. Some of the characteristic slogans were: "Gough, don't doublecross Balts", "Whitlam with love to Russia", "Hitler's Ghost at Work, Baltic States sold again" etc.

From Martin Plaza the procession with flags and torches proceeded to Hyde Park, where a protest meeting was held at the Memorial Shrine. The speakers were:

MR. G. BRACS, Federal President of the Australian and N. Zealand Latvian Community explained the meaning of this protest demonstration.

MR. C. CONNOLLY, M.P., representing the leader of the opposition Mr. W. Snedden strongly criticised the Government's action, as a betra-



HOW DOES THE PASSAGE OF TIME TRANSFORM AN INTERNATIONAL CRIME INTO A LEGALLY ACCEPTABLE SITUATION? BLACK OR WHITE, FREEDOM IS YOUR RIGHT — EXCEPT LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA.

yal not only of the Baltic peoples' but also of all Australians who died in the name of freedom. As Mr. Whitlam before the elections had promised not to recognize the Baltic Countries incorporation into Soviet Union, the present Government's action is particularly dishonourable.

MR. W.C. WENTWORTH, M.P.,

and a declared enemy of the Soviet imperialism, declared that the Soviet Union is a prison where all human rights are destroyed. He condemned the treacherous action of the Prime Minister, who signed the incorporation recognizing document on 3rd July when the Minister for Foreign Affairs was abroad. Nor was this action announced to the public. The first news of it came on the 3rd August, and then not from Canberra, but from Moscow. Then Mr. Wentworth read a letter to the Government signed by most Liberal and Country Party members of the Parliament and the Senate, demanding the reversal of this unjust action.

SENATOR DR. P. BAUME too, condemned Mr. Whitlam for breaking his promises and betraying the Baltic States.

PROF. A KABAILA stressed that Baltic communities in Australia are primarily culturally oriented and apolitical. However, if the present Government condones the injustice done to their countries of origin, their members will in future support only the parties which defend freedom and condemn slavery.

MR. V. BUKEVICIUS. President of the Council of Lithuanian Communities read a resolution of this meeting addressed to all Australian political party leaders, requesting them to take action to have the Australian Government's decision to recognize the incorporation of the Baltic States into Soviet Union revoked.

The meeting was completed by common prayer and the singing of national anthems Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the hymn "God Save the Queen".

The whole demonstration was well organized and was conducted in an atmosphere of great earnestness.

To the Prime Minister of Australia,  
R.H. G. Whitlam,  
Parliament House  
Canberra A.C.T.

Shocked and dismayed, I strongly protest against your decision to recognize the incorporation of the Baltic States into the U.S.S.R.

Your act already shows the lack or understanding of the Baltic countries, as well as a complete misinterpretation and lack of knowledge of the actual circumstances that have led to the forceful occupation of the Baltic states in 1940.

It appears to us, that the ghosts of Hitler and Stalin, stalk again this free world with their dirty agreements of August 1939.

We Australian citizens of Lithuanian descent who have witnessed the occupation of our country simply cannot accept that the head of a responsible government, which proclaims the freedom of all people could have acted in such a manner.

The consequences of your act will be shown by a definite fall of Australia's prestige in the free world, as well as a fall of our support for the A.L.P.

V. Neverauskas  
President

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## BUT WHY NO LONGER AUSTRALIA?

### NON-RECOGNITION

The attitude of the United States has been one of absolute and uncompromising non-recognition of the Soviet annexation of Lithuania. The automatic consequence of this refusal to recognize the illegal annexation is the continued full recognition of the legal continuity of the Lithuanian Republic and its diplomatic and consular representatives. Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, as well as other European and South American States follow, with a few exceptions, the same pattern of non-recognition of Lithuania's incorporation into the USSR.  
Mūsų Pastoge Nr. 33 1974.8.19 psl. 5

# ESTONIA

Estonia is a country on the shores of the Baltic Sea just south of Finland. It's about the size of Denmark and its bigger than Belgium, Netherlands or Switzerland.

Ethnically the Estonians belong to the Finno-ugrian group of nations with a language which is neither related to the Germanistic nor the Slovenic body of languages.

Estonia's major cities are: Tallinn – the capital and an important seaport, Tartu – an educational centre, and Kohtla-Järve – a mining and industrial complex.

The seat of learning, namely University Tartu, which was founded in 1632, is noted for its pioneers in medicine, astronomy and agriculture. Art and cultural activities e.g., the periodic singing festivals have always been part of the national inheritance and attracted great masses of participants and listeners alike.

There is ample historical proof, that Estonians have lived on the shores of the Baltic Sea thousands of years before the Christian era, but being a small nation their fortunes have fluctuated between absolute freedom, occupation and suppression.

On February 24th 1918, Estonia proclaimed herself independent as a democratic republic and was subsequently recognized de jure by most democratic countries, inter alia also Australia. Furthermore, its admittance to the League of Nations was granted on September 21st 1921.

On November 28th, 1918 Soviet Russia attacked Estonia despite the proclamation on 15.11.18 by the Soviet Government under Lenin, that all people of former Czarist Russia were free to secede from Russia.

Having gallantly repelled the communist invaders for fourteen months, Estonia signed on February 2nd 1920 a peace treaty by which Soviet Russia unreservedly recognized the independence of the Estonian Republic and renounced voluntarily and forever all rights of sovereignty over the Estonian people and territory.

After twenty years of progress and remarkable economic growth, on September 28th 1939, under threat of war, a "Mutual Assistance Pact" was forced upon Estonia, which granted Soviet military forces the right to establish naval and air force bases on Estonian soil.

On June 16th 1940 the Soviet Union presented an ultimatum demand-

ing not only the forming of a new government, "friendly" to the Soviet Union, but also free passage for additional troops. The day following the ultimatum, the Red Army marched into and occupied Estonia. On 21.6.40 a Soviet puppet government was imposed on the people of Estonia, which was followed on 6.8.40 by the incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union as a Soviet Republic.

Land, industries, banks, means of transport, stores etc., were nationalized without compensation. Bank savings together with securities and other valuables were confiscated. Political, ecclesiastical, scientific, cultural, sports etc., organizations were dissolved.

Sporadic arrests and summary execution of police, military personnel, politicians and other prominent Estonians commenced immediately after the Soviet occupation in June 1940 followed by mass deportations of civilians of both sexes and all ages in June 1941. It has been established, that at least 59,732 persons were either executed or deported from Estonia during the first year of Soviet occupation. Additional 80,000 people suffered a similar fate between 1945 – 1949.

According to the 1934 census, the last one in free Estonia, the country had 1,126,413 inhabitants of whom 88.1% were of Estonian ethnic origin, 8.2% of Russian and 3.7% of others. The corresponding figures for the 1.1.1973 are: 1,400,000 inhabitants were only 63% Estonians and 37% others, whereas military personnel stationed in Estonia and their dependents are not included for census purposes.

The systematic Russification presents a great threat to the preservation of Estonian national and ethnic identity and is a blatant violation of international conventions and treaties pertaining to genocide and crimes against humanity.

Estonians all over Australia are shocked, that the present day government has reversed its stand on a policy adopted for the last thirty years and most strongly protests against Australian recognition of the incorporation of the Baltic States in the Soviet Union, particularly since many western countries notably England, Canada and the United States have not recognized the annexations of Estonia by the Soviet Union.

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# LITHUANIA

## THE LAND OF AMBER AND ANTIQUITY

Lithuania is situated on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea. On stormy days the waves of the Baltic Sea cast up pieces of amber on the beaches. For this reason the Baltic Coast from the Lithuanian resort town of Palanga to the Polish port of Gdansk is known to geographers as the "Amber Coast". Lithuania is somewhat larger than Switzerland, Belgium or Denmark. Farming remains the main occupation of her inhabitants, despite industrializations efforts made during the last decade. Roman Catholicism claims 84.5 per cent of the population according to prewar data.

Lithuania is not a "New state", either politically or culturally. She is as old as most European nations, and her history abounds in drama. The Lithuanians of today are a survival of a separate and distinct branch of Aryan family, and are not members of the Slavonic or Germanic lineage. Their language differs as completely from those neighbouring tongues as,

for instance English differs from Greek. Profesoor Benjamin D. Dwight wrote:

— Lithuanian is a language of great value to the philologist. It is the most antique in its forms of all living languages of the world, and most akin in its substance and spirit to the primeval Sanskrit.

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## LITHUANIAN KINGDOM

Lithuanians lived on the Baltic shores long before the Christian era, and at the dawn of European history had attained a level of civilization equal to that of many other European nations. Lithuania already was a united

State under King Mindaugas. In 1251 Mindaugas embraced Christianity: Pope Innocent IV delegated Bishop Henry of Kulm to crown him as King of Lithuania.

Within two centuries the Lithuanian State became a powerful Eastern European empire which entertained broad political, cultural and trade relations with all her neighbours. Lithuania's political importance reached its climax under the rule of Vytautas (1392 – 1430). The country's

# The countries they left behind...

## FROM THE LITHUANIAN COMMUNITY CANBERRA

The Australian Government reported decision to recognize the incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia into the Soviet Union was made under a similar cloak of secrecy as the now infamous Ribbentrop - Molotov Pact of 1939 (copy attached).

The 1939 secret Pact allowed the Soviet Union to occupy the Baltic States with the consent, support and approval of Nazi Germany. The occupation was considered illegal by the rest of Europe, Great Britain and the U.S.A. at that time, and it still is.

The present decision to recognize the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union was signed by the Prime Minister, Mr. G. Whitlam, under the same cloak of secrecy a month ago, as was the Ribbentrop - Molotov Pact 35 years ago.

In return, Nazi Germany received from Russia the State of Poland. All Mr. Whitlam can hope to receive is a warmer welcome on his intended tour of U.S.S.R.

Although Mr. Whitlam signed this Pact a month ago, he did not inform the Australian People of it. The news of the existence of the pact as announced to world and to Australia, by the Russian Government, last week-end.

Canberra Lithuanian Community

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## THE PERSECUTION OF A NATION

In November 1971 "Chronicle" Nr. 22 reported that a group of Lithuanian intellectuals addressed a petition to the Fifth World Psychiatric Congress about the Soviet practice of interning dissidents in mental hospitals. The authors gave the names of seven Lithuanians subjected to compulsory psychiatric treatment.

The same letter complained of the "occupation of Lithuania by Soviet Union, claiming that from 1944 to 1953 some 100,000 Lithuanians purged them of existing and potential national leaders and forced them into submission. They were turned into colonies where the native populations were deprived of all basic freedoms, were exploited and subjected to campaigns of Sovietisation designed

frontiers extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Vytautas, called the Great, is the most outstanding personality in Lithuania's history.

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## LITHUANIAN – POLISH COMMONWEALTH

The growing power of Russia became an increasing menace to Lithuania and resulted in the establishment of the Lithuanian – Polish Commonwealth in 1569. A common king was to be elected by the nobility of both nations, which pledged to maintain a common foreign policy. In other respect, however the two nations were to remain separate and sovereign political entities.

But even the establishment of the Lithuanian – Polish Commonwealth could not halt Russian expansionism.

Since the period of Tsar Ivan III (1440 – 1505), Russia has fought 86 aggressive wars (12 under the Soviets) and perpetrated 89 annexations of territories (20 of them by the Soviets). On the other hand, the wars and the strife weakened the Commonwealth to such a degree that in the 18th century it was divided among Russia, Prussia and Austria. The greater part of Lithuania was acquired by Russia.

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to obliterate their ethnic and national characteristics.

The treatment of the population of the Baltic States exposes the hypocrisy of the USSR's declared concern for the rights of mankind. It also violates the principles outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and even those embodied in the Constitution of the Soviet Union itself.

These Baltic peoples, however, have once enjoyed freedom and are not content to be reduced to the status of Soviet colonies. They feel entitled to expect the support of all free nations.

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## RESOLUTION OF THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

September 29, 1960.

### TWELFTH ORDINARY SESSION

#### RESOLUTION 189 (1960)

on the situation in the Baltic States on the twentieth anniversary of their forcible incorporation into the Soviet Union.

1. The Assembly,
2. On the twentieth anniversary of the occupation and forcible incorporation of the three European States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania,
3. Notes that this illegal annexation took place without any genuine reference to the wishes of the people,
4. Expresses sympathy with the sufferings of the Baltic peoples and assures them that they are not forgotten by their fellow Europeans;
5. Is confident that Communist oppression will not succeed in crushing their spirit and faith in freedom and democracy;
6. Notes that the independent existence of the Baltic States is still recognized de jure by a great majority of the Governments of the nations of the free world;
7. Urges member Governments to support appropriate efforts of Baltic refugees to maintain their natural culture traditions and languages, in anticipation of the time when Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania will be able to play their part as free nations in our democratic international institutions.

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## NATIONAL RENAISSANCE

Lithuania's subjection to Russia lasted 120 years. Yet the Lithuanians never lost hope to regain their independence. The national and cultural awakening of Lithuania began with the publishing of the Lithuanian newspaper Aušra (The Dawn) in 1863. Aušra was printed in East Prussia, immediately beyond the border of Russian-occupied Lithuania because the Russian government had prohibited the printing of Lithuanian books and newspapers in Latin characters.

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## RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE

With the outbreak of World War I, many Lithuanian committees were organized in Europe and the USA to press Lithuania's demands for national independence. In September 1917, Lithuanian representatives gathered in Vilnius and elected a Lithuanian National Council of 20 prominent leaders representing all political trends. On February 16, 1918, the National Council unanimously proclaimed the restoration of Lithuania's independence. On November 11, 1918 the National Council formed the cabinet of the Independent Republic of Lithuania.

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## MELBOURNO LIETUVIŲ NAMUOSE

METINIS SUSIRINKIMAS. Melbourno Lietuviai Klubo metinis susirinkimas ivykis š.m. rugpjūčio mén. 25 d. 3 val. p.p. Lietuviai Namuose. Susirinkimo dienotvarke pasiusta laiskais visiems Klubo nariams. Susirinkimas svarbus, nes nuo jo priklausys Lietuviai Namu administravimo ir licenzijuoto klubo reikalai.

M.L.K. TARYBOS NARIŲ RINKIMAS. Išbuve M.L.K. Klubo Taryboje 2-jių metų kadenciją, pagal Klubo statutą, šiais metais pasitraukia 3 Tarybos narai: p.p. A. Klimas, V. Karazija ir A. Pocius. Pasitraukiančią vieton išrinkti Mandatų Komisija jau išsiuntinejo visiems pilnateisiams Klubo nariams balsavimo korteles su kandidatų sąrašu. Nariai prašomi užpildžius korteles nedelsiant grąžinti jums pasiustuose vokouse.

NAMU REMONTAS. Remontas jau visai prie pabaigos: idėti kilimai ir daromi paskutinieji pastebėti trūkumų pataisymai. Išvada - reikės mokėti didžiausių sąskaitos.

NEPAPRASTA L. NAMAMS PARAMA. p. Petras Vaitkus, gyvenantis St. Kilda'je suprasdamas Lietuviai Namų remonto dydi, remonto kaštus bei ju padengimo sunkumus, įteikė M.L. Klubui \$2000 čekį - beprocantine paskola 2-jių metų terminui. Sis gražus p. P. Vaitkaus Lietuviai Namų ir

atlanko darbo ivertinimas turėtų paskatinti visus vieningai jungtis ir sava dalimi prisidėti prie padengimo remonto išlaidų. Tikime, kad kiekvieno skirta parama ne vienam neapsunkins jo kasdieninio gyvenimo.

PAVYZDYS - KOKIU RETA. Gerai prisimename, kad didžiausiai ir nuoširdžiaus iais Lietuviai Namų remėjais ir amžinaisiais nariais buvo Teresė ir a.a. Alfonsas Bikulčiai. Šiais metais Teresė Bikulčienė minėdama savo vyro 3-įjų metų mirties sukaktį ir būdama ištikima jo darbų pritareja, atžymėjo jo atminimą įteikdama Melbourno Lietuviai Namams \$100 auką. Jautrus ir susimąstyti verčias pavyzdys.

PARAMA LIETUVIŲ NAMAMS: Pasta-ruoju metu paramą skyre: po \$50.00 p.p. S. ir A. Obeliūnai, Sporto Klubas "Varpas", po \$20.00 - p. Petras Balutis, p.p. A. ir V. Baltrušonai, p. S. Grybiene, p. J. Sasnauskas - Santas, Brolių Stankūnavičių Busines: Holiday Travel Consultants; \$12.00 p. T. Jurgelaitiene, po \$10.00 p. V. Augūnas, p.p. O. Gestartas ir E. Sezenis (vieton gėlių mirus a.a. A. Krasauskui). \$6.00 p. V. Stasiliunas.

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M.L.K. Taryba

\*\*\*

Mirus Lietuvoje Geniu Mamytei,  
Mielieems VYTUI ir ALGIUI GENIAMS ir ju šeimoms reiškiame  
nuoširdžia, užuojautą.  
Ir mes prisimenam Ją kaip brangią Lietuvę Motiną.  
V. ir A. Bladzevičiai

## PADEKA

Man po sunkios operacijos, Petersham ligoninėje, lankiusiems mane nuoširdžiai dėkoju: Dukrai Ramunei, Petrukui ir jos vyriui Karoliui, V.N. Sofkams, M. Ladienei, St. Bartkaitienei, V. Rinkienei, J.A. Dubautskams.

Taip pat ačiū, linkėjusiems laiskais, daug sveikatos ir greitai pasveikti, A.O. Leveriams, S.K. Pociams, B.B. Baxter.

Širdingai ačiū visiems

Br. Šidlauskas



Adolfas Mekas su savo žmona artiste Pola Chapelle rugpjūčio 1 d. atvyko į Australiją susuktis filmą apie aborigenų gyvenimą. Broliai Mekai Jonas ir Adolfas yra pasižymėję filmų menininkai, yra susukę keliolika pogrindžio filmų, kurios turi didelį pasisekimą. Nu 1954 m. jie leidžia Film Culture magaziną, nuo 1968 metų Adolfas yra Film at Bard College profesorium. Jo žmona yra menininkė dainininkė, filmų artistė.



Suomiai demonstruoja prieš sovietų persekiojimus tikinčiųjų. Užsienio reikalų ministeris buvo išsikvietęs demonstracijos organizatoriu Airi Vaga ir bandė ji per kalbėti, kad demonstracijų neruoštū, kad tai labai nepatiks sovietams, o suomų padėtis labai jautri. Demonstracijos vis vien ivyko.

## KIEK AŠ SUŽINOJAU!

Praeita penktadienį Sydneje įvyko didelės demonstracijos prieš Whitlamo pripažinimą Baltijos Kraštų Sovietų dominacijai. Tose demonstracijose buvo keletą linksmų akimirkų.

Martin aikštėje yra Valdžios ištaigos, ten rinkosi demonstrantai, žmonių jau buvo prisirinkę apie 3000. In cognito atvyko Whitlamas, apsirengęs megstiniu, viena dalyvė atpažino jį, pasakė savo vyrui: "Ziūrėk, Whitlamas". Šis daug nesvarstęs jam sako: "Ah Gough! Ziūrėk kas ten dedasi", ranka rodydamas į minią, "tavo vietoje būdamas susirūpinčiau dėl sekantių rinkimų". Whitlamas nieko nesakes ir kiek sumišęs greitai spruko pro duris į įstaiga.

\*\*\*

Paddingtone viename bare gurkšnojo alutį keletas lietuvių ir būrelis australų. Adomas Kubbo susirinkusius taip prabilo: "Ar jūs žinote, kad šiandiena įvyks 6 val. demonstracijos prieš Whitlam?" Klausėsi visi Adomo, o jis aiškino kaip Whitlamas pardavė Baltus ir kvietė į demonstracijas visus. Jam baigus kalbėti, klubo savininkas ir sako: "Gerokite alų veltui for a good cause".

\*\*\*

Teko pamatyti demonstracijoje Ramunę Zinkutę Cobb, kuri su savo vyrui atvažiavo 200 mylių, kad galėtų dalyvauti tose demonstracijose. Jos vyras iškilmingai nešė plakatą reikalaujanti atitaisyti Baltams skriaudą. Tai gražus pavyzdys visiems ypač tiems, kurie, čia pat Sydneje gyvendami, patingėjo atvykti į šias svarbias demonstracijas.

\*\*\*

Didelis Baltijos Tautų draugas Douglas Darby M.L.A. tą pačią dieną, kada Australijos Vyriausybė pripažino de jure Baltijos Kraštus Sovietų Sąjungai, pareiškė protestą dėl tokio vyriausybės žygio ir kvietė visas pavergtas tautas pareiškti nini gyvenimą.

\*\*\*

Teko patirti, kad Sydnejaus jaunieji australai liberalai renka po peticiją parasūs, kuri bus ištekta Parlamentui.

\*\*\*

Pranas Sakalauskas, kuris šiuo metu keliauja po Vakarų Europą, rašo, kad filmos kurias jis padarė Lietuvoje yra jau išaiškintos ir labai geros, parvažiavęs į Sydnejų turės ką parodysti apie Lietuvą. Daug linkėjimų sydnejiškiams.

\*\*\*

"Europos Lietuvis" rašo, kad vieną savaitę mirė du redaktorių. Liepos 10 d. mirė Latvijos atstovybės sekretorius ir latvių savaitraščio Britanijoje "Londonas Avize" redaktorius Peteris Prieditis. Liepos 15 d. mirė estų laikraščio "Esti Haal" redaktorius Britanijoje Gerts Helbemae. Taip senoji karta traukiasi iš darbo.

\*\*\*

"Europos Lietuvis" rašo, kad JAV imigracijos ir naturalizacijos tarnyba paskelbė sąrašą 37 asmenų, kurie buvo iškusti, kaip nacių karinai nusikaltėliai. Tarp tų iškustų, kurie bus apklausinėjami, yra šie lietuvių: V. Brizgys, K. Palčiauskas, J. Šlepetytė, J. Brazaitis, R. Levickas, A. Virkus, J. Jurkšaitis, P. Žilionis, M. Paškevičius, A. Maskoliūnas, V. Maskeliūnas, A. Bernotas ir A. Burkinėnas.

\*\*\*

Dar viena netikėta staigmena, liepos mén. 26 d. pradžiugino savo tévelius netikėtai atsiradės prie durų sunus Tyris Skrinska, kuris pries septynerius metus iškeliao į pasaulį, pasitrankytį po Europą ir Ameriką.

Iš trumpų pasikalbėjimų suzinota, kad Tyris gyveno Kanadoje dirbdamas fizinių darbų - buvo žvejys, miškokritėjas, prekybininkas ir t.t.

Siuo metu nori susipažinti su Kenguru žeme ir pradeti sėslu šeimyvisas pavergtas tautas pareiškti nini gyvenimą.

\*\*\*

## REIKALINGA MOTERIS VIRĖJA

Sydneyje rytiname priemiestyje reikalinga namuose virėja, vidutinio amžiaus, viengunė, kuri būtų gera virėja ir galėtų truputį padėti aplink namus. Atskiras geras kambarys ir kiti privatiniai patogumai.

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Prašoma kreiptis telefonu: 36 - 5546 nuo 8 ryto iki 10 val. ryto.

# LIETUVIAI AUSTRALIOJE

## BALTŲ PROTESTAI

CANBERRA, rugpiūčio 7 d. 4 val. pabaltiečiai ir prijaučiantieji rinkosi prie Parlamento Rūmu, protesto demonstracijoms, pareikšti nepasitikėjimą Whitlamui dėl Baltijos tautų aneksijos pripažinimo Sovietams.

800 žmonių minia išsirikiavo eisenai su vėliavomis, plakatais ir ženkėmis. Atidarymo kalbą pasakė Pabal tiečių vardu Estu pirm. Mr. Netlio, Canberros vyskupo atstovas kunigas perskaite specialiai maldą ir pareiškė gilią apgailestavimą dėl tokio Whitlamo žygio. Toliau žodi taré senatorius David Connolly, M.P., jis pažadėjo kreiptis į Gubernatorių, kad būtų šis reikalas iš naujo persvarstytais. Po jo kalbėjo senatorius W.C. Wentworth, M.P., dr. Peter Hughes ir kt.

Laike demonstraciją buvo surinkta po peticija 700 parašų jų tarpe Country Party lyderio Mr. Doug Anthony ir Peter Nixon M.P.

\*\*\*

MELBOURNE rugpiūčio 8 d. vakare protesto eisenenoje dalyvavo 5500 žmonių pagrindinę kalbą pasakė Andrius Peacock, jo kalba atspausdintas "Age", šeštadienio laidoje. Apie Melbourno protestą parašysime kitame "M.P." numeryje.

Inf.

\*\*\*

## PRANEŠIMAS

Ilgametis Melbourno Lietuvių Parapijos klebonas bei buvęs "Tėviškės Aidi" vyr. redaktorius kun. Pr. Vassilis Šiai metais išleido knygą "Girių Sargai".

Knygos išleidimas Australijos lie tuvių tarpe nėra kasdieninis dalykas ir todėl, kaip toks, norimas atžymeti su ruošiant šios knygos pristatymą rugpiūčio mén. 24 d., šeštadienį 6 val. vakare Melbourneo Lietuvių Klubo patalpose.

Knygos pristatymo pagrindinis kalbėtojas bus svečias iš Adelaidės p. Pr. Pusdešris. Po to seks trumpa mėhinė programa.

Visus malonai kviečiame dalyvau ti.

Australijos Lietuvių Katalikų Federacijos Valdyba

\*\*\*

## VILNIUS SAVAITGALIO MOKYKLOJE

Rugpiūčio mén. 11 d. Sydnejaus lietuvių savaitgalio mokykla turėjo malonų svečią, p. Č. Liutiką su turtiniu rinkiniu įvairiausios medžiagos, mokyklos mokiniams pravedė pokalbi apie Vilnių. Labai įdomiai savo pa snekėsi iliustravo: paveikslais, pinigais, knygomis, ženklais, nuotraukomis, medaliais ir t.t.

Ponas Liutikas supažindino ja nuosius su Vilniumi. I pašnekėsi buvo įtrauki ir vaikai - J. Stašionytė pasakė eilėraštį "Vilnius", R. Lašai tytė paskaitė rašinėli apie Vilnių.

Tiek vaikai, tiek ir mokytojai, su dideliu susidomėjimu klausė p. Liutiko kalbos ir gerėjosi jo rinkiniu.

P.P.

\*\*\*

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## PRANEŠIMAS

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