

GAR SAS

p. 4

April, 1989

Vol. 72

LITHUANIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA
395 West Broadway
South Boston, MA 02127

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Students from Lithuania Visit U.S.A.

The following information is from a story by Don Trison in the "AEGIS" newspaper published in Bel Air, MD. Fifteen students from the Saja Neris School, Vilnius, Lithuania along with their two chaperones are visiting in the U.S. After spending several days in New York and Washington, D.C. the 15 young Lithuanians, ages 17 and 18, came by bus to the John Carroll private school in Harford County, MD.

They will be in that community for 23 days, living with families of John Carroll students who have been chosen for the voluntary exchange.

Four days after they leave the U.S. the 15 local student hosts along with their Russian language teacher, Mr. Miller will return the month-long trip staying in the homes of the Lithuanians.



REALLY, IT'S EDIBLE—American parent host Eve Kolodner explains the fine points of an American dish to her Lithuanian student guest, Ieva Barakauskaitė during the welcoming banquet.

The John Carroll/Salomeja Neris exchange is one of 30 now in progress nationwide. The exchange marks the first of its kind in at least the last 64 years or since the communist revolution in Russia.

After being greeted at bus side by the John Carroll contingent, the two groups went inside for a welcoming banquet.

"I think their reaction to seeing the Lithuanian national flag was one of the most exciting things," said Mr. Miller, explaining that the yellow-green-red striped flag which had been the symbol of independent Lithuania before it was annexed into the Soviet Union in 1940 has just recently been allowed to be flown again as a part of Gorbachev's Glasnost program.

"There was some anxiety — we didn't know to what extent the nationalistic Lithuania movement had progressed," said Mr. Miller. "But, as soon as they walked in and saw that flag, there was no question — they were delighted."

The first order of business was to have guest and host meet. Mr. Miller, who has led area students on 12 trips to the Soviet Union since 1973, introduced each of the 15 Lithuanians to their American hosts touching off a series of how-do-you-dos that ranged from a polite handshake or peck on the cheek to a robust hug.

Then came animated conversations between guest and host as the Lithuanian students demonstrated their fluency in English while the American students, many of whom having taken three or four years of Russian with Mr. Miller, took a crack at responding in that tongue.

Next came the buffet meal



INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE—Lithuanian student Akvile Liberyte (second from right) was introduced to America partially through a buffet prepared by the John Carroll parents and served, in part, by school principal Don Sudbrink (left). John Carroll students Becky Klopick (second from left) and Bree Hancock (center) were interested observers.

which had been supplied by the school and John Carroll parents, served, in part, by school principal Don Sudbrink. The food line also brought the first bit of culture shock as the visiting students surveyed with some trepidation the trays of food being heaped on plates by American students and their parents.

"They are just delightful people — so easy to please and so happy to be here," said Mr. Miller who is hosting the school's headmaster Vladislovas Kulvietis Baltramejus. "I've been in the company of Soviets before and some of them are not always as open."

At least one of the parent hosts confirms that the visiting students have begun to become acclimated to the American lifestyle. "He really liked the White Marsh Mall," said the local mother. She added that the ex-

change student had expressed amazement over the abundance of goods Americans have.

"He said it took his father seven years to save enough money to buy a car and he couldn't get over how many of our families have several (cars)," she said.

Mr. Miller explained that the

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HAPPY TO BE HERE—A Soviet student greets her American student host with a hug during the welcome at John Carroll school.

FLORENCE ECKERT — *Night of Love*

The wind was whipping the snow against her face as she climbed the long steps, stamped her feet, shook the snow off her coat and took a deep breath. She appeared to be in her eighties, somewhat bent over, dressed warmly and smiling.

It was over, the cold uncomfortable trip to the church on the school bus. But now she was here — and she was so pleased.

The church was warm and quite crowded and she was greeted by some volunteers who passed out books and literature to be used for this very special occasion.

She stepped over to a table in the rear of the church where there were blank slips of paper, pencils and a small oak box with a slot in the top.

She wrote down her special request for this evening and then walked up the aisle to find a comfortable spot for the night.

What services had she come to attend? Was it a Holy Day Mass, Novena, Forty Hours or special Rosary Devotions? It was none of the aforementioned and then — maybe it was a little bit of all of them, for this woman in her eighties had come to spend the entire night in this church. Not just one hour as Christ had hoped his apostles would have shared with Him in the Garden on that first All-Night Vigil, but this woman wanted to spend the entire night with Jesus — present in the Most Blessed Sacrament here in this church.

You notice I used the word "wanted!!" Yes, the people in this church are all here because they "wanted" to be here. They "want" to spend this night

with their Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

Tonight is a "Night of Love." People came to this church because of "Love." They said "yes" to a very special invitation. Jesus has called each and every one of them to spend this night with Him in Reparation and each of them gave their "Fiat." How could they possibly refuse?

Mary's FIAT wiped out Eve's NO — the NO which introduced sin to this world. The Fiats of this night will be offered in reparation for the horrible sins of our times and will save so many souls for Christ, hopefully including our own.

This little scene is repeated by many of the faithful throughout the world who on the First Friday of each month come together in some church in their Diocese to offer reparation for sins committed against the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

If this woman in her eighties can stay awake and lovingly and willingly offer this night in reparation should we not be able to follow her example?

Why are people drawn to this very special devotion and where did it all begin?

In 1675, Our Lord appeared to St. Mary Alacoque revealing His Heart burning with love for men. He Made a *promise of final repentance to all those who shall receive Communion on the First Friday of 9 consecutive months.* A similar promise was made by the Mother of God when she appeared to Lucia, the sole survivor of the Fatima trio.

At Fatima, on July 13, 1917, Our Lady showed three little

children hell and then said, "You have seen hell where the souls of poor sinners go."

"To save poor sinners God wishes to establish in the world devotion to my Immaculate Heart. If what I say to you is done, many souls will be saved and there will be peace. The war (World War I) is going to end, but if people do not cease offending God, another and more terrible war (World War II) will break out during the pontificate of Pius XI. When you see a night lit up by an unknown light, know that this is the great sign given you by God that He is about to punish the world for its crimes, by means of war, famine, and persecutions of the Church and of the Holy Father.

"To prevent this, I shall come to ask for the consecration of Russia to my Immaculate Heart, and the Communion of Reparation on the First Saturdays. If my requests are heeded, Russia will be converted, and there will be peace; if not, she will spread her errors throughout the world, causing wars and persecutions of the Church. The good will have much to suffer; various entire nations will be annihilated. Finally my Immaculate Heart will triumph. The Holy Father will consecrate Russia to me, and it will be converted, and a time of peace will be granted to the world.

The promise of Our Lady to return later to ask for the First Saturday Devotions was fulfilled on December 10, 1925. Lucia, who had entered the Dorthean Order was in her cell in the convent at Pontevedra, Spain, when Our Lady appeared to her with the Child Jesus and said, "Look

my daughter, at my heart, surrounded with thorns with which ungrateful men pierce it at every moment by their blasphemies and ingratitude. You, at least, try to console me, and announce for me that I *promise to assist at the hour of death, with all the graces necessary for salvation, all those who, on the first Saturday of five consecutive months, shall confess, receive Holy Communion, recite five decades of the Rosary and keep me company for fifteen minutes while meditating on the mysteries of the Rosary, with the intention of making reparation to me.*"

The All-Night Vigil fulfills the request of Our Lord for First Friday devotions and Our Lady for First Saturdays. Starting at 9 p.m. on Friday, the night consists of 15 decades of the Rosary, Stations of the Cross, Confessions, Meditations, Crowning of the Pilgrim Virgin Statue, Procession with the statue, Hymn singing, Mass of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, procession with the Blessed Sacrament, followed by exposition, coffee break at midnight and closing with Mass of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the morning.

Watching the villagers leave in the morning fills one with awe because most appear refreshed instead of weary and our friend in her eighties wears the biggest smile of all. If you have never attended an All-Night Vigil you are in for a glorious experience. Better still — rather than just attending, why not sponsor one in your parish. Write to me at 22 Seminary Place in Forty Fort, PA 18704. I'll be happy to send you a copy of the program.

GARSAS

Publication No. (USPS 214-320)

Published Monthly Except July and August

Published by LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC ALLIANCE

71-73 S. Washington St., P.O. Box 32, Wilkes-Barre PA 18703-0032

Telephone 717/823-8876

Second Class Postage Paid at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and Additional Mailing Office

Postmaster: Send Change of Address Notice to: Garsas

71-73 S. Washington St., P.O. Box 32 Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18703-0032

Subscription \$5.00 per year

\$5.00 of insurance premium per year is applied to subscription of Garsas

OFFICE HOURS AND MAILING ADDRESS LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC ALLIANCE

Monday thru Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Second Class Postage Paid at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and Additional Mailing Office
For the benefit of people living in different time zones, our office operates on Eastern Standard or Daylight Saving Time, which ever is in effect.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Home Office at
71-73 S. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre PA 18701.

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Post Office Box 32, Wilkes-Barre PAA 18703-0032

3 More Alliance Members Outlive Table of Mortality

HAPPY BIRTHDAY — ILGIAUSIU METU

Congratulations are in order for three more members of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance who have attained the distinction of having outlived the Table of Mortality on which Whole Life insurance was computed.

As a result, the Alliance has paid them the amounts for which they were insured.

Alliance since March 23, 1928. Her husband, Michael also outlived the Table of Mortality and received his payment in April of 1983.

Mr. Drassuth served for many years as secretary and treasurer of Lodge 62 in Sheboygan.

Mr. and Mrs. Drassuth are shown in the photo taken on his



Agnes Drassuth, is a member of Lodge 62, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. She celebrated her birthday, August 25, 1988. Agnes has been a member of the

100th birthday in 1986. He was 103 years old March 3 1989. The couple had no children; they are in fairly good health and reside in a nursing home.

Marijona Krauzlis, pictured at right, member of Lodge 209, Kingston, PA, celebrated her 96th birthday on February 2, 1989. She enrolled in the Alliance on the 3rd of March, 1928.

Mrs. Krauzlis is a member of St. Mary's Annunciation Church in Kingston, PA. She formerly resided at 280 Wright Ave., Kingston, but is now a resident of the Leader Home, Wyoming Ave., Kingston PA 18704.

Her husband, Joseph, died in April of 1975. Mrs. Krauzlis has several nieces and nephews.



originally joined the Alliance on July 15, 1922.

Mr. Lukas served as Secretary of the Lodge for approximately nine or ten years; also President for a short time until the Lodge was disbanded. Mr. Lukas was a member of the Knights of Lithuania band while it was in existence. He resides at 3470 Bergan Ave. Toms River, NJ 08753 and is in fairly good health and still active.

According to our records, Mr. Lukas celebrated his 96th birthday on February 18, 1989.



Vincas Lukas is a member of Lodge 19, Newark, NJ. He

A PAL at the Post Office

At last — we've got a "PAL" at the Post Office. At least the people in the Brooklyn, NY area do.

The Postal Answer Line (PAL) is a brand new automated information service being offered by your Postal Service. It is available in Brooklyn, NY to anyone with a touch-tone telephone. Almost any question you can imagine about mail can be answered quickly and conveniently without leaving the comfort of your own home or office. no more trips to the Post Office to wait on line to get your questions answered. You don't even have to wait for a busy human to answer your telephone inquiries. Now a courteous, tone activated, computer voice is happy to answer your questions at any time of the day or night.

PAL provides information on an amazingly wide range of postal topics. PAL will promptly provide exactly what you want to know. The program includes information on postal rates, what to do when you move, all about Express Mail, how to mail valuables and information about stamp collecting. if you are satisfied/dissatisfied with any aspect of postal service, PAL will tell you how to voice your own opinion.

Give PAL a call. In the 718 area, the phone number is 522-7530, day or night. For those of you in other areas, give your Post Office a ring to find out if this service is going to be available to you and if so, how soon.

Museum dedicates 1989 to Lithuanian Programs

Mr. Chester Kulesa, curator of the Scranton Anthracite Museum, located in Scranton, Pennsylvania, has dedicated 1989 to Lithuanian activities in his area.

Mr. Kulesa is open to any suggestions and cooperation from Lithuanian organizations.

He can be reached by writing to:

Chester J. Kulesa
Curator of Collections
Pennsylvania Anthracite
Heritage Museum

RD 1, Bald Mountain Rd.
Scranton PA 18504

Mr. Kulesa's phone number is 717/963-4845.

The schedule of planned events for the year are as follows:

April 30, 2:30 to 4:30 p.m.

Presentation of a Lithuanian cultural program.

November (date and time to be announced)

A lecture by Vytautas Sliupas

December 3, 2:30 to 4:30 p.m.

A Christmas Program.

No pests, but no chemicals either

Did you know that beer attracts garden pests?

Instead of using dangerous chemicals in your garden, fill a shallow pan with beer and leave it overnight. Garden snails and

slugs will be attracted to the beer, crawl in the pan and drown.

If you have an ant problem this summer, place a few cucumber peelings where they enter and the unwelcome ants will leave.

LITHUANIA TODAY; A First-Hand Account

A continuation of the story, which appeared in the February issue of the GARSAS



Vytautas J. Sliupas, P.E., in Gediminas Square in Vilnius, Lithuania

What is Happening in Lithuania Today

Most of us already know, because we all read newspapers, that in Lithuania a tremendous cultural and national upheaving, a true re-birth of the nation, is taking place. Only by reading newspapers one does not get the full impact of the force of this dynamic movement. To feel it, one has to go there personally, to see it, to live it.

This rebirth of the nation is guided by the intellectuals and by other courageous countrymen who have gathered under the banner of the new organization called "Lietuvos Persitvarkymo Sajudis" (or briefly LPS, or just Sajudis henceforth). Sajudis is

the most popular organization in Lithuania today. On their lapels many people are openly wearing the national symbol of "Sajudis."

Another new organization, called "Lietuvos Laisves Lyga," (the Lithuanian Liberty League), briefly LLL, is also known and visible, which, however, does not have as popular a support as "Sajudis." People are somewhat afraid to join LLL because they advocate outright independence and the removal of all the Russians from Lithuania. This is not an unpopular idea, — in fact most of the Lithuanians secretly desire this, — but they think that pushing too far and too fast may bring the wrath of the Russians, and may eliminate all their re-

cent gains.

Young Lithuanians, especially those who were born after the era of Stalin's terror, are no longer afraid to openly demand their rights. There are almost daily demonstrations at the Gediminas Square in Vilnius and elsewhere. Along the walls of the Cathedral one can see posters and national flags, and groups of people gather around them daily. Publicly young people are collecting signatures for all kinds of demands: for the immediate stop of construction at the Ignalina Atomic Energy Plant; for bringing an international inspection Commission to check on the safety of Ignalina; against the pollution of Lithuania's Rivers and the Baltic Sea; for the release from prison of Sakalauskas, etc. There is a group in the Gediminas Square who are on a hunger strike. A strong demand is raised for the open admission of the wrongs done to Lithuanians in the past and for their publication. In other words, Lithuanians are openly and forcefully demanding broader freedoms.

Newspapers are already filled with articles about Stalin's terror, about deportations to Siberia or to the islands of Laptev Sea,

about the 1941 massacre of Lithuanian prisoners in the Rainiai Forest, etc. I saw with my own eyes on TV how reporters were aggressively and critically questioning a director of one collective farm; they wanted to know why he was failing on his job, why he was enjoying special privileges which other members of the farm did not have, why he was abusing some of the farm workers, etc. It is no wonder that government officials nowadays are afraid to meet with newspaper and TV reporters.

Sajudis has published some 40 issues of their newsletter, called "Sajudis Zinios," seven or eight issues of "Kauno Zinios," and presently has consolidated the two newsletters into one, called "Atgimimas" (Rebirth). Not only "Sajudis" prints open and critical articles, the type that a year earlier one would have definitely earned a one-way ticket to Siberia, but such articles are also found in government publications like "Gimtasis Krastas" (Native Country) "Komjaunimo Tiesa," (The Young Communist Truth), "Pergale," (Victory) "Mokslas ir Menas" (Science and Art), and others.

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Vanda L. Sliupas, R.Ph., and Vytautas J. Sliupas, P.E., (two guests of honor from USA) with some of the celebrating descendants of the old villagers of Rakandziai, September 17, 1988. In the background stands a monument, carved out of an old oak tree, honoring Ausrininkas Dr. Jonas Sliupas, who was born in this village in 1861.

Lithuania Today

(Continued from Page 4)

Feelings of the People

As I've mentioned before, the young are no longer afraid; the older people are still careful, but much less than before.

Everywhere and everyone spoke openly and courageously for Lithuania and for her rights. Even some Communist Party members, or members of the government, do the same. Whether they do so because they themselves believe in it, or they do so because it has become quite popular, it is difficult to tell. Sometimes it appears that in Lithuania the officials act as politicians before elections in Western countries — they tell you what pleases you, but what they do later may or may not be the same.

In Lithuania people told us there are two kinds of Communists — the tomato Communists and the radish Communists; when one cuts a tomato one finds red inside, but when one peels a radish the inside is quite white.

The national rebirth is strongest in Vilnius; after Vilnius I would say Kaunas is next, then Siauliai. In the Provinces, especially in smaller towns, the rebirth is yet in the very early stages. Before our visit to Lithuania, we were told that some young people there organized a so-called "Roko Marsas" (Rock Music March). With national flags and with bands playing, they traveled through towns and villages, sang patriotic songs and the once forbidden National Anthem, and made patriotic speeches, to show the people that times have changed and that new winds are in the air.

People do believe in Mikhail Gorbachev and in his "Perestroika." People do hope and pray that nothing would happen to him, because otherwise "old Stalinists" may come back to power. Near Siauliai there is a hill with thousands of crosses erected by devout Catholics. Someone had erected a cross for Gorbachev. Local Communist

Party members were shocked by it and did not know what to do. After a few days they removed the sign glorifying Gorbachev but left the cross in place.

In Vilnius I was invited to attend a celebration called "Lietuviu Kalbos Svente" (Lithuanian Language Festival) > This was a very tender, moving, and emotional festival devoted toward the extolling of the Lithuanian language, the language which was being replaced by the Russian. There were 800 seats in the hall which could not accommodate the 1200 people attending. I and another American professor from the University of Wisconsin had difficulty squeezing ourselves into the hall. We sang national songs, read poetry, sang the National Anthem. During intermission I had a chance to make an acquaintance with the poet Justinas Marcinkevicius, one of the principal leaders of Sajudis.

Automobiles are decorated with Lithuanian symbols similar to those Lithuanian-Americans use on their cars in Marquette Park, the strongest Lithuanian ethnic district of Chicago. There were shields with a Vytis (a knight), LT, and the Lithuanian national flags. We also saw a wedding party in Kaunas whose cars were decorated with Lithuanian and Estonian flags.

Many residents do listen to the "Voice of America" regularly which reaches Lithuania unobstructed. Several strangers called me at the hotel. When I asked who informed them of my visit, they answered, "We were told by 'Amerikos Balsas' (Voice of America, or VOA).

VOA provides Lithuanians with the most reliable international as well as their domestic news. Even though lately the Soviet and the local Lithuanian radio and TV started broadcasting news very openly, yet they do not inform their listeners of everything. That is why VOA is eagerly and regularly listened to by the majority.

It is interesting to note that several of the people we met who had invitations from their rela-



The reception of Vytautas and Vanda Sliupas, with traditional bread, salt and water, by the organizers of the village of Rakandziai, in 1861. Dedication on September 17, 1988.

tives to visit the United States decided to postpone such visits until the next spring. They did not want to leave Lithuania now, at a time when such historic events were taking place.

After our visit to Lithuania, when we were in Poland for a week, I was interviewed by a Polish correspondent. When I finished my discourse on the happenings in Lithuania, he exclaimed, "My God, they are freer than we are in Poland! It sounds like the 'Praha Spring' of twenty years ago!!!"

I would like to caution you

STUDENTS (Continued from Page 1)

Lithuanians have recently been extended freedoms of worship, travel and culture that had been largely denied since 1940. He added that he had specifically requested through the U.S. State Department that the exchange be with the Soviet republic located near the Baltic Sea.

Following an official school-wide welcoming ceremony in the school auditorium the Lithuanian students and their hosts are slated to visit the Naval Academy and tour Annapolis today. There will be a number of other special trips for the Soviet students while they are here, but they will also be allowed a great deal of free time with their host families and will be attending classes at John Carroll.

that what I am saying today is what I observed in Lithuania some time ago. We left Lithuania for Poland on the 5th of October, just two days before another occurrence in Vilnius, the raising of the Lithuanian national flag on the Castle of Gediminas, and two weeks prior to the Congress of Sajudis, October 22-23. What is happening there since our departure I can only judge from news reports; but it seems to me that the ardent spirit of Lithuanian rebirth still goes on.

"We're trying to give a good balance— let them see how we really are," said Mr. Miller who will accompany the 15 John Carroll exchange students next month to Vilnius.



FACE TO FACE—American (Dave Harvilicz (left) escorts Andrius Karmanovas from the bus where American and Lithuanian students met face to face for the first time.

Bush receives congratulations from Lithuania

The Council of Sajudis (Lithuanian Movement for Restructuring) have sent greetings to George Bush on his inauguration as a "president of a country of democratic traditions." The council expressed hope that the president's efforts to gain more peace and justice will have a positive impact on the fate of the Baltic countries.

In a November 10, 1988 message, the Lithuanian Freedom League congratulated George Bush on his election saying: "The United States of America have never recognized the incorporation of the three Baltic States into the Soviet Union. We are deeply convinced that your administration will maintain its traditional stand on the occupation of the Baltic states and will defend these nation's cause of freedom and independence in the international forums. This gives much hope to our enslaved nation. May God bless you." ELTA

Should West help prop up very ill dictatorship?

A 72-year-old system of government that has tyrannized its people, killing millions of them, and occupied a huge slice of Europe by force of arms may be on the verge of a total collapse as the result of a combination of economic bankruptcy and long-suppressed nationalism. Therefore, to use the resources gained by a free society to help the leader trying to prop up and save a desperately ill dictatorship would be immoral and self-destructive, and might delay real freedom for generations...

"George, Do It Yourself" by

A.M. Rosenthol, *The New York Times*

January 20, 1969

—ELTA

DeConcini Assumes Leadership of Helsinki Commission

Washington, D.C. — Senator Dennis DeConcini was named chairman of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, (CSCE) an independent government agency, which monitors the compliance of Canada, the United States and the other 33 East and West European signatories to the Helsinki Accords.

Outgoing Chairman, Representative Steny H. Hoyer now becomes CoChairman of the commission, in which he will work closely with the Senator to direct the Commission's activities.

Senator DeConcini, who served as the Commission's CoChairman during Representative Hoyer's Chairmanship, has been deeply involved in human rights causes during his 12 years in the Senate. He intends to maintain the Commission's long-standing position that humani-

tarian concerns should receive as much emphasis as military and security issues in the CSCE or the Helsinki process as it is commonly known.

In assuming his position, Senator DeConcini commended Representative Hoyer's stewardship of the Commission, noting that:

Steny Hoyer's chairmanship has been the embodiment of what the Commission is all about: It is bicameral, it is bipartisan and it extends to his example, the cause of human rights has blurred the distinction between the Houses of Congress and the politics which sometimes divide its two parties.

Senator DeConcini looks forward to continuing the Commission's mandate to foster greater respect for human rights and to build better East-West relations in the same spirit of Bipartisan cooperation. (CSCE)

Your Help Needed

The following members are lost and we are counting on you to help us find them. The Post Office has no forwarding address and without your help we are not able to locate them. They are listed by Lodge and their last known address.

Ramute M. Aides Lodge 222 Bethesda, Maryland	Anne Marcuss, Lodge 89 Lehigh Acres, Florida
Magdalene Arcicosky, Lodge 47, Kulpmont, Pa.	Marie E. Mason, Lodge 155 Bethel, Connecticut
Ona Dapkunaite, Lodge 61 Old Forge, Pennsylvania	Ona Pampis, Lodge 105 Braddock, Pennsylvania
Constance Encher, Lodge 160, San Clemente, California	Margarita Perrien, Lodge 300 Albany, Oregon
Stanley Kales, Lodge 270 Port Charlotte, Florida	Jonas and Sophia Puikunas Lodge 42, Los Angeles, Ca.
Vita Kevalaitis, Lodge 42 Santa Monica, California	Janice Schlerf Lodge 141 Ashby, Massachusetts
Loreta Kynas, Lodge 48 Downers Grove, Illinois	Levina and Victoria Stakys, Lodge 222 Downer's Grove, Illinois
Stella Malinosky, Lodge 61 Old Forge, Pennsylvania	Vytautas Ugenskas Lodge 44 St. Petersburg Beach, Fa.
Anne and Gerald Margis Lodge 42, Corona, California	Mary Zmuda, Lodge 222 Shenandoah, Pennsylvania
Nellie Marcin, Lodge 216 Manchester, Connecticut	

Postal Service Delivers World War II Letters

A 30-month effort to deliver 325 letters written during World War II but not mailed until 1986 ended successfully for the Postal Service. More than 200 postal employees played a role in the nationwide effort to find the senders or their families and deliver the letters discovered two and one half years ago in a Raleigh, North Carolina attic.

On June 15, 1942, the Post Office department officially inaugurated "V-Mail", a service for the transmission of letters to and from members of the Armed Forces overseas on microfilm. The name was derived from the popular symbol "V" used for "Victory" during World War II. This service developed and operated in conjunction with the War and Navy Departments was instituted to reduce the weight and bulk of military mail, create

more space for vital military material and to provide safer and faster dispatch/handling of mail for military personnel overseas.

The 235 letters were written during May, 1944, by 92 servicemen in transit from Newport News, VA to the port of Oran, Algeria, aboard a Liberty ship when the S.S. Caleb Strong reached port, the troops scattered to join different units. A GI from Raleigh, now deceased had promised to mail their letters home but apparently forgot. Instead, he had stuffed them, with some old socks, into an army duffel bag that he left in his aunt's attic. An exterminator, Michael Miguez found the letters while inspecting the attic in 1986. He persuaded the aunt to let him turn them over to Raleigh Postmaster Ross Garulski.

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Grandparents day — 1989

Editor's note:

The Kindergarten class of a Parochial School in Forty Fort, PA held a special day to honor Grandparents. The children put on a lovely program and the teacher read the following note to the guests who following the program were treated to a social hour.

The kindergarten teacher had collected these little gems of remarks from the youngsters during the school year and shared them with the grandmothers on this special day.

Special! That's the word we use for today and every day when we talk about our Grandparents. Grandparents are affectionately called: Nanny, Mom-Mom, Pop-Pop, No-Na, No-No, Grandma,

All I Really Need To Know I Learned in Kindergarten

Most of what I really need to know about how to live and what to do and how to be I learned in Kindergarten. Wisdom was not at the top of the graduate school mountain, but there at the Sand Pile at Sunday School. These are the things I learned:

Share everything.

Play Fair.

Don't hit people.

Put things back where you found them.

Clean up your own mess.

Don't take things that aren't yours.

Say you're sorry when you hurt somebody.

Wash your hands before you eat.

Flush.

Warm cookies and cold milk are good for you.

Live a balanced life — learn some and think some and draw and paint and sing and dance and play and work every day some.

Take a nap every afternoon.

When you go out into the world, watch out for traffic, hold hands and stick together.

Be aware of wonder.

CAMP AUSRA

Camp Ausra is a Lithuanian Ethnic Camp which is God-oriented, encouraging Patriotism and love of America, as well as developing an appreciation for the customs and traditions of the Lithuanian heritage.

Sponsored by the Congregation of Sisters of Jesus Crucified, St. Mary's Villa, Elmhurst, PA, the camp is directed by Sister M. Angela, C.J.C.

It is opened to students 8 years of age through 16.

July 9-22

The Lithuanian Catholic Alliance Foundation is offering free tuition to their members for Camp Ausra.

For Further Information contact

Sister M. Angela, C.J.C.

1404 N. Washington St.

Wilkes-Barre, PA 18705

Grand-ma-ma, Grandpa, Mam-Mam, Namie, Gran, Pop, Pops, Nana, Poppy, Grammie, Nannie and Big Grandma.

Grandparents don't usually look like us but some gradma's look like our mothers. Almost all grandparents wear glasses and have either curly or straight hair. Some look funny because they are too fat or too skinny. Some grandparents lose their glasses and look wrinkly, but they still look good. Some grandparents are extra special because they're up in heaven with God.

Some grandfathers are fat because they drink too much beer, eat too much food and like to eat a lot of candy. Then they're on a diet. Some Pops are short, like midgets, and always have to drive grandmas to work. A lot of grandpas have grey hair but some are part bald. Some grandpas work in a garden so they always wear the same clothes. Other grandfathers wear T-shirts, black shoes and plaid shirts. Some don't comb their hair because they don't have too much to comb.

Grandmothers usually have yellow, blonde, grey, black or white curly hair. A lot of grandmothers wear make-up and pretty clothes. Some take medicines and have crooked fingers. Grandmothers don't wear shawls and all are real, real, pretty. Some grandmothers are half and half — half fat and half skinny.

Grandparents do very special things for us. They take us to the park, buy us ice-cream, toys and presents, they babysit us at night, when our parents go out. Grandfathers tease us a lot. Grandmothers make lots of food like peanut butter and jelly sandwiches and soup. They even let us eat supper with them. They give us money, lots of it and play Barbies with us.

Grandmas let us stay up late, go on their bed and let us watch The Golden Girls, Grandparents went to school 70 or 100 years ago and are very very smart. They are smarter than our Moms and Dads because they know everything. Grandparents make us feel great, happy and nice!! They are super good to us and we know they feel good about us, too. We love them with our whole heart.

□ VILLAGE SQUARE

by Chuck Stiles



"PA WORKED ON THE TRANSMISSION,
BUT IT STILL SEEMS TO DRAG..."

SUGRĮŽIMAS Į VILNIAUS ARKIKATEDRĄ

(Roma, 1988 vasario 8 LIC) Sekmadienį vasario 5 d. Vilniaus Katedroj ir jos aikštėje susirinko keliasdešimt tūkstančių žmonių švęsti Katedros ir Vilniaus vyskupo galutinį sugrįžimą — praneša Lietuvos Informacijos Centras. Oras tą dieną atitiko susirinkusių nuotaikai: buvo saulėta ir šilta, minią žmonių džiaugėsi ir susikaupė šitam istoriniam momentui.

Jau nuo 10 val. ryto pradėjo susirinkti tikintieji Katedroje, 11:45 atvyko vyskupai, lydint vyskupui Julijonui Steponavičiui. Po maldos, žmonėms giedant Visų Šventųjų litaniją. Vilniaus vyskupas laimino žmones ir šlakstė juos ir Katedros sienas pašventintu vandeniu. Žmonėms šlakstant, buvo giedama "apšlakstyk mane". Kai Katedros sienos buvo šlakstomos iš vidaus, žmonės giedojo atgailos psalmę: "Pasigailėk mane Dieve". Vyskupas Steponavičius užbaigė Katedros atšventinimą su malda "Duok, Viešpatie, kad šios vietos šventumas niekad daugiau nebūtų pažeistas ir, kad visi, kurie čia ateina, patirtų gražiausių malonių."

Mišias koncelebravo vyskupai: Antanas Vaičius, Juozas Preikšas, prelati Algirdas Gutauskas, Kazimieras Dulksnys ir

seminarijos rektorius profesorius Butkus. (Dėl sveikatos priežasčių negalėjo dalyvauti arkiv. Liudvikas Povilonis ir vysk. Romualdas Krikščiūnas. Tuo metu dar Romoje buvo kardino-

las Vincentas Sladkevičius ir vysk. Vladas Michelevičius. Iš svečių dalyvavo stačiatikių arkivyskupas Viktorinas, liuteronų vyskupas Kalvanas ir iš Londono specialiai atvykęs Keston College steigėjas tėvas Michael Bourdeaux. Seminarijos klierikai skaitė skaitymus ir patarnavo, ir dar buvo daugybė jaunimo, ypač matėsi šimtai mergaičių, apsirengusių tautiniais drabužiais. Giesmėms vadovavo nesenai atkurtas Katedros choras, diriguojamas Prano Vižio, ir dar prie muzikos prisidėjo solistė Giedrė Kalkaitė ir jos dukra.

Sakydamas pamokslą iš naujai grąžintos sakyklos, vyskupas Steponavičius papasakojo apie Katedros istoriją: jos svarbų vaidmenį Lietuvos katalikams ir jos skandų išniekinimą ir atėmimą prieš 40 metų. Vyskupas priminė, kad mes patys turime būti Dievo šventovėmis, priminė reikalą žmonėms, ypač dabar pagilinti savo tikėjimo pagrindus.

Vienas iš įspūdingiausių momentų buvo altoriaus atidengimas, kuris įvyko po žodžio litur-



Vilniaus arkikatedros vidus jos atšventinimo iškilmėse
Klišė iš š. m. "Tiesos" vasario 7 d. nr. 32.

gijos. Altoriui atidengiant, jaunimas atnešė drobulę, žvakes ir kryžius ir pastatė prie vyskupoosto. Tiek žmonių ėjo prie komunijos, įskaitant ir visus aikštėje, kad komunija dar buvo dalinama ir po mišių. Mišios buvo garsinamos aikštėje per garsiakalbius.

Po mišių buvo giedamas padėkos himnas: "Tave Dieve garbinam" ir toliau buvo sveikinimai vyskupui. Kunigų vardu sveikino Vilniaus krašto lietuvių kunigų Kalvarijų dekanas Kazimieras Pukėnas. Po to, kun. Jo-

nas Kastytis Matulionis ir Nijolė Sadūnaitė pasveikino buvusių tremtinių vardu ir Jadvyga Biečiauskienė motinų vardu. Lietuvos Persitvarkymo Sąjūdis turėjo savo delegaciją; žodžius tarė prof. Juzeliūnas, architektas Algimantas Nasvytis ir kiti. Iš naujai atkurtos Ateitininkų organizacijos kalbėjo laikinas pirmininkas Vincas Rastenis bei viena moksleivė ir du studentai. Be to, buvo sveikinimai perduoti lietuviškai ir lenkiškai iš įvairių Vilniaus arkivyskupijos parapijų. Pabaigoje buvo giedama "Marija Marija" ir Lietuvos himnas.

Katedros atšventinimo mišios tęsėsi iki apie 3:30 popiet ir dauguma buvo transliuojama per Lietuvos televiziją. 6:30 buvo dar surengta religinės muzikos valandėlė su vargonų ir chorų muzika. 8:00 v.v. buvo dar mišios, kurias koncelebravo Katedrai skirtras klebonas Kazimieras Vasiliauskas, vikarai kun. Edvardas Rydzikas ir kun. Jonas Boruta bei penki kiti kunigai, dirbą Katedros gražinimo komitete. Net šioms mišioms Katedra buvo pilna: daugiau kaip tūkstantis.

Pasak vyskupo Steponavičiaus ir Katedros klebono, Katedra labai gražiai atremontuota, ji dabar geresniame stovyje, negu kai ji buvo atėmimo metu. Pvz., naujai įrengė šildymą ir ventiliacinę sistemą.

(nukelta į 9 psl.)



Žmonių minių minios prie Vilniaus katedros vasario 5, kai arkikatedra buvo atšventinta.
Klišė iš "Gimtojo krašto" š. m. Nr. 6, vasario 9-15 d.

SUGRĪŽIMAS I VILNIAUS ARKIKATEDRĀ

(atkelta iš 8 psl.)

Dabar yra ruošiamą Šv. Kazimiero koplyčia Šv. Kazimiero relikvijų pernešimui Šv. Kazimiero dienai kovo 4 d. Šitie remonto darbai buvo pramatomi dar prieš valdžios nutarimą grąžinti Katedrą, valdžia padengė visas išlaidas ir parūpino medžiagas. Valdžia dar įsipareigojus atstatyti virš katedros statulas kurios buvo ilgą laiką nuimtos.

Nors dabar vyskupas Steponavičius skaitosi oficialiai einęs savo pareigas Vilniuje, jis dar nepastoviai gyvena Vilniuje. Valdžia žada remontuoti ir grąžinti Arkivyskupijos rūmus skersai Katedros aikštės. Į tuos rūmus greičiausiai ir persikels Vilniaus arkivyskupijos kurija, kuri ilgus metus laikinai buvo prisiglaudžiusi prie Šv. Mikalojaus parapijos klebonijos.

Pasak *Katalikų pasaulio* redaktoriaus kun. Vaclovo Aliulio, "Tikrai buvo jaučiamas šventumas. Kažkaip kone fiziškai pajutom, kad Katedra po mišių nebeta, kuri buvo prieš mišias. Putino žodžiais tariant: 'Į savo šventovę Dievas grįžo'. Labai apčiuopame, kad tikrai dabar šventovė,



Iškilmingas koncertas Vilniuje Sporto rūmuose vasario 16, kai ten buvo paminėta valstybės atkūrimo diena. Kliše paimta iš *Tiesos* vasario 18 d.

PASIRODĖ KATALIKŲ PASAULIO PIRMASIS NUMERIS

(New Yorkas, 1989 vasario 10 LIC) Vasario 5 d., kaip ir buvo pramatyta, išėjo pirmasis numeris pirmo oficialaus pokarinio ka-

tikrai dabar bažnyčia, jau nebe galerija".

(LIC)

talikiško žurnalo *Katalikų pasaulis* praneša Lietuvos Informacijos Centras.

Dvisavaitinis leidinys yra 24 puslapių iliustruotas spalvotomis ir baltomis-juodomis nuotraukomis, grafikos darbais, dailės kūrinių reprodukcijomis. Pirmojo numerio viršelyje: spalvota kardinolo Vincento Sladkevičiaus nuotrauka su Šventuoju Tėvu.

Redakcija oficialiai turi leidimą spausdinti 200,000 egz., nors valdžia tik parūpina popieriaus 20,000 egzempliorių. Pirmame numeryje išėjusiam 100,000 tiražu, rašoma, kad, 1940-ųjų permainos atnešė ilgą tylą. Tik apie 1979-uosius pradėjo rodytis varginga savilaida. Nauji vėjai atsiradę Lietuvoje 1988-aisiais, nuvertė daug užtvartų ir katalikiškajai spaudai.

Pasak atsakingo leidėjo, Leidybinės grupės prie Lietuvos vyskupų konferencijos, žurnalo svarbiausi uždaviniai yra nušviesti katalikų tikėjimo ir dorovės mokslą; plėsti Švento Rašto ir liturginių apeigų, švenčių ir pan. pažinimą; teikti informacijos apie Bažnyčios istoriją, neapsiribojant tik Lietuva ir katalikybe; propaguoti dorą ir blai-

vų gyvenimo būdą, šeimų tvirtumą ir visuomenės santarvę; teikti religinės poezijos, beletristikos ir medžiagos iš šventųjų gyvenimo.

Žurnalo linija — šviečiamoji religinė moralinė, o taktika — pozityvi, remianti viešumą ir konstruktyvų dialogą.

Vyriausias leidinio redaktorius kun. Vaclovas Aliulis, Sąjūdžio seimo narys, einęs liturginės komisijos pirmininko pareigas. Laikinas redakcijos adresas: 232001 Vilnius 1, Kretingos 16. Telefonas 627098. trečiadienį ir penktadienį 15 - 18 val.

— Algis Butavičius dabar yra vienas iškiliausių teatrų režisierių Australijoje. Laimėjęs Australijos Winston Churchill stipendiją, Butavičius stebina teatro lankytojus savo naujoviška režisūra ir originalių veikalų parinkimu. Šalia australų dramaturgų veikalų, Algis Butavičius pastaruoju laiku yra pastatęs Čekovo Vyšnių sodą ir Mark Rozovskio veikalą pagal vieną Tolstojaus apysaką. Šiuo metu Butavičius su Adelaidės lietuvių teatru "Vaidila" tariasi dėl Mickevičiaus "Vėlinių" pastatymo. Nuo 1983 m. režisierius Algis Butavičius yra vieno teatro, netoli Adelaidės, direktorius. -



Vilniaus arkivyskupijos apaštalinis administratorius Julijonas Steponavičius sako pamokslą arkikatedros atšventinimo iškilmėse. Kliše iš š. m. "Tiesos" vasario 7, nr. 32.

PUSIAU AR PILNOS LAISVĖS? — KLAUSIA PETRAS GRAŽULIS

(New Yorkas, 1989 vasario 7. lic) Lietuvos Laisvės Lygos vasario 6 d. mitinge už Lietuvos nepriklausomybę buvęs sąžinės kalinys jaunuolis Petras Gražulis pasakė kalbą. Lietuvių Informacijos Centras pateikia tos kalbos, pasakytos Gedimino aikštėje, pilną tekstą.

Gerbiami tautiečiai,

Iš pažiūros š. m. sausio 3 d. nieko ypatingo neįvyko. P. Klimaitis gavęs ne lietuvių tautos, o tik Sąjūdžio įgaliojimus. Tačiau žvilgterėkime giliau, juk Strasbūre sėdi ponai, kurių dorumu niekas neabejoja, kaip ir vakariečių jų naivumu, nežino kas yra Sąjūdis, kokias politines jėgas jis atstovauja, kokios jėgos jam diriguoja. Be abejo yra finansiškai stiprių veiksmų, išverčiančių ne tik į anglų, į kitas kalbas tas tiradas, kurias Sąjūdžio adresu į Lie-

tuvą perduoda mūsų išeiviai masinės informacijos priemonėmis. Susidaro Vakaruose įspūdis, kad Klimaitis sausio 3 d. gavo visos lietuvių tautos įgaliojimus su maždaug tokia formuliuote (žinoma, vaizdžiai kalbant):

“Mes, lietuvių tauta, beveik per penkiasdešimt vergijos metų praradome valią būti laisvais. Mus lietuvius pilnai patenkina Sąjūdžio ir p. Klimaičio siūloma pusiau laisvė, pusiau vergija”.

Be galo sunku apie tai kalbėti. Juk Sąjūdyje yra tiek daug garbingų vyrų, tačiau tiesa turi būti aukščiau už viską. Sekmadienį prie Šv. Mikalojaus bažnyčios p. Klimaičio pažįstamas Tomas tikino mus: “Palaukau Klimaitį, jis išmintingas. Jeigu mes reikalausime okupacinės kariuomenės išsikraustymo, nieko negausime. Šiandien okupantai dar

nepasiruošę išeiti iš Lietuvos. Reikia Lietuvos laisvei eiti mažų reformų keliu, ką siūlo Klimaitis”.

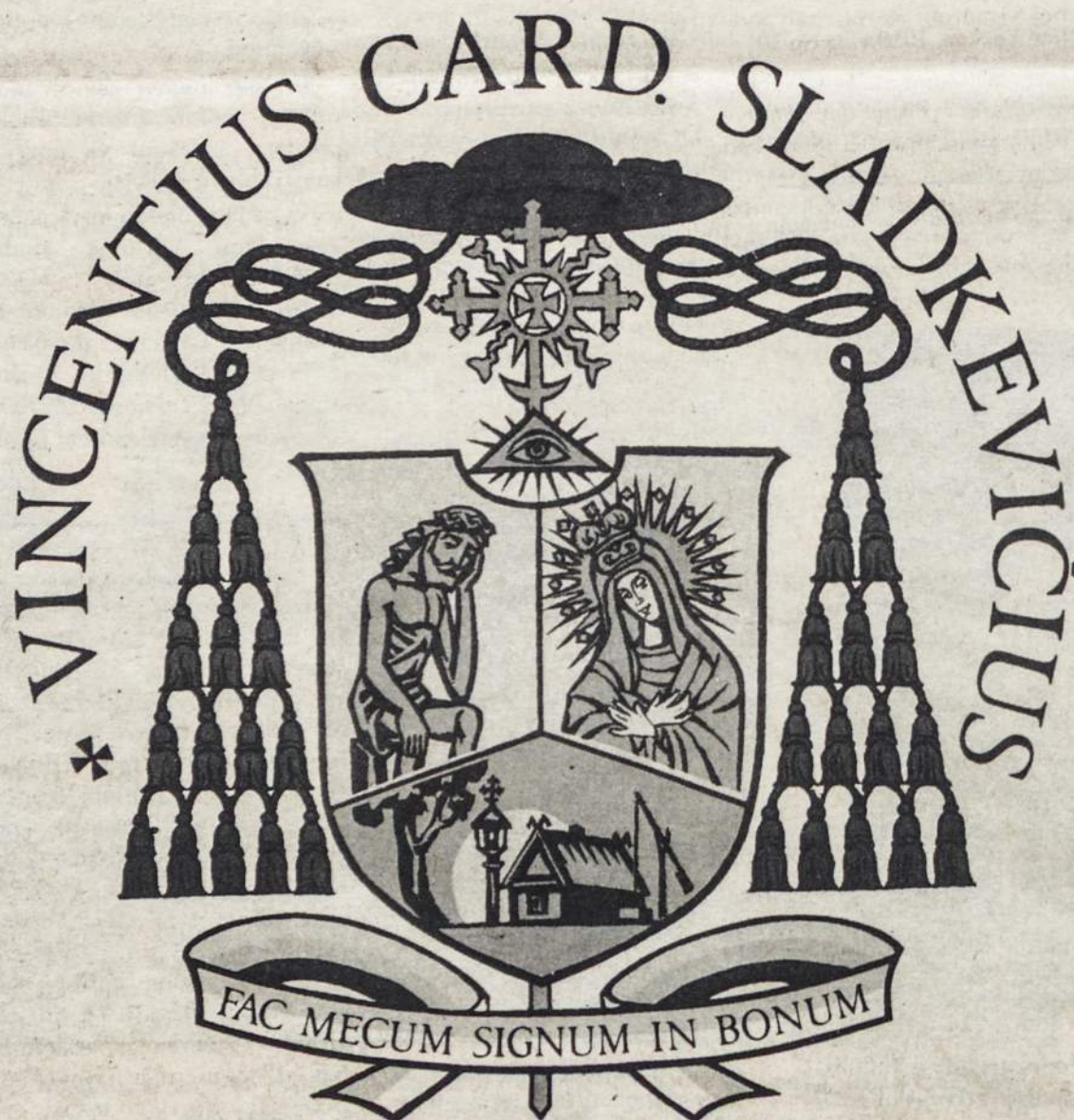
Tragiška, kad mes pasiduo- dam p. Klimaičio valiai. Kas toks Klimaitis? Juk prieš dvejus metus atėjo iš Europos įspėjimas šalintis Klimaičio, kurio praeitis ir politiniai tikslai gan įtartini. Praėjusių metų gruodžio 18 - 19 d. iš Klimaičio buvo atšaukti įgaliojimai atstovauti Baltų grupei Europos Parlamente. Tačiau Lietuvoje jis buvo sutiktas su gėlėmis, nors apie jį sąjūdiečius sausio 3 d. informavo Nijolė Sadūnaitė, Antanas Terleckas ir Viktoras Petkus. Sąjūdiečiai ir patys žinojo kas per ponas tas Klimaitis ir kieno interesus jis gina Lietuvoje. Tad kaip galėjo įvykti, kad jis išsivežė Sąjūdžio įgaliojimus? Greičiausia todėl, kad tokia Lietuvos Komunistų Partijos Centro Komiteto valia, o kieno valią vykdo Lietuvos KP CK kiekvienam aišku.

Begalo apmaudu, kad mūsų

emigrantai Vakaruose per 50 metų atrato politiškai samprotauti. Žodžiais jie prieš Klimaitį, bet dvasia labai panašūs. Vienas ponas per Vakarų radiją ragino tautą neskubėti į Lietuvos nepriklausomybę. Lietuvą jis lygino su valstiečiu pavasario sėjos metu. Valstietis žinojęs kada berti grūdus į dirvą, tai toks klimaitiškas raginimas eiti nežymių reformų keliu. Vakaruose gyvenantiems ir lietuviškai neužmiršusiems ar ten išmokusiems kaip Klimaitis ponams noriu pateikti tokį klausimą: Kas būtų įvykę su mūsų Lietuva, jeigu 1918 m. lietuvių valstietis nepradėjęs berti laisvės grūdo vasario 16-tąją, o laukęs iki Kapsuko su rusiškom kovos divizijom būtų užgrobęs visą Lietuvą? Arba Lietuvos okupacijos aktą įvykdęs toks pat lietuvis Pilsudskis tik lenkišką kariuomenę vedinas.

Tautiečiai, neleiskime politinės nuovokos stokojantiems kai kuriems inteligantams žaisti Lietuvos laisve. Jeigu šiandien mes nereikalausime okupantų išsikraustymo iš Lietuvos, pasaulis įvertins šį mūsų neryžtingumą kaip laisvės atsisakymą ir liksime tik su teisėta savivalda, kurią irgi dar reikės išsiprašyti iš Maskvos. Sakoma, kad tauta tegali būti laisva tik tiek, kiek pati nusipelno. Tad reikalaukime laisvės ir nepriklausomybės.

(LIC)



Kardinolo Vincento Sladkevičiaus herbas. Herbą sukūrė dailininkas Lietuvoje, jį išspausdino saleziečių spaustuvė Romoje.

Balys Gajauskas, vienas iš didžiausių disidentų Lietuvoje, iškalėjęs sovietiniuose kalėjimuose 35 metus, kovo 1 su žmona ir dukra atskrido į Ameriką. Trumpam buvo nusileidęs New Yorke, iš čia išskrido į Washingtoną, iš ten iškeliavo į Los Angeles, kur gyvena jo teta, jį pakvietusi į Ameriką.

— Europos Lietuvių Studijų Savaitė 1989 metais vyks rugpjūčio mėn. pirmą savaitę Gotlando saloje.

— Arvydas Jarašius, Algirdas Liepas ir Paulius Mikelevičius iš Denver, Colo., nuskrido į Afriką ir užkopė ant Kilimadžaro kalno, kuris yra 19,340 pėdų aukščio. Jie laimingai sugrįžo į Denver. Oficialiai spalio 7 ant Kilimadžaro įsteigė Lietuvių Kalnų klubą, į kurį kviečia įsijungti ir kitus.

KREIPIMASIS Į JUNGTTINES TAUTAS

(Chicaga, 1989.02.02.SI) 1989 sausio 30 prasidėjo Jungtinių Tautų Žmonių teisių komisijos eilinė metinė sesija Ženevoje. Žemiau pasirašiusios organizacijos susisieki su SąjūdžioInfo telefonu ir perdavė savo pareiškimą Žmonių teisių komisijai. Pareiškimą į Ženevą veš Judita Sedaitytė, atstovaujanti BATUN (Baltic Appeal to the United Nations) organizaciją.

Šiandien kuomet Michailas Gorbačiovas visam pasauliui iškilmingai skelbia:

— jog TSRS vidaus ir užsienio politikoje vyksta esminis persitvarkymas viešumo ir demokratizacijos principais:

—jog likviduojant praeities deformacijas visa TSRS vyriausybės ir partijos veikla dabar yra nukreipta į teisinės valstybės sukūrimą;

— jog visose TSRS valdžios, partijos ir visuomenės gyvenimo lygiuose ryžtingai atsisakoma Stalinistinių vidaus ir užsienio politikos įgyvendinimo metodų:

— kuomet iš aukštos Suvieny-

— Tautos Fondo tarybos vicepirmininkų Rimos Gudaitienės ir Algio Vedecko paruošta sutartis ir taisyklės Bendraudės (Unitrust) reikalu baigiamos spausdinti ir netrukus bus išsiuntinėtoms suinteresuotiems aukotojams. Pagal šią sutartį Tautos Fondas galės už įneštus pinigus stambesniems aukotojams mokėti palūkanas, net didesnes už bet kurį banką. (E)

— Australijos Lietuvių dienų metu gruodžio 28 Adelaidės lietuvių teatras "Vaidila" Adelaidės "Scott Theatre" salėje pastatė Justino Marcinkevičiaus dviejų dalių dramą *Mindaugas*. Spektaklį režisavo Vytautas Opulskis. Kiti pagrindiniai Australijos Lietuvių dienų renginiai buvo dainų šventė, jaunimo koncertas, literatūros vakaras ir pasaulio lietuvių sporto žaidynės.

— Valdui Adamkui JAV Gamtos apsaugos agentūrą įteikė pirmąją Fitzhugh Green premiją už puoselėjimą tarptautinių ryšių gamtos apsaugos reikaluose. Premija buvo įteikta gruodžio 15 Washington, D.C.

— tų nacijų organizacijos tribūnos 1988 m. gruodžio 7 d. jis pasauliui pareiškė, kad: "platūs, neretai audringi liaudies judėjimai — nors jie turi daug aspektų ir yra labai prieštaringi — rodo, kad tautos trokšta nepriklausomybės, demokratijos ir socialinio teisingumo. Idėja demokratiizuoti visą pasaulinę tvarką stato galinga socialinė, politinė jėga". (Tiesa, 1988 m. gruodžio 9 d.)

Tokiose sąlygose visa lietuvių tauta su iki šiol neregėtu nauju pakilimu vieningai reikalauja TSRS ir viso pasaulio valstybių vyriausybių, SNO ir visų Aukščiausiųjų pasaulio tarptautinių organizacijų pripažinti nusikaltimais žmonijai, paskelbti neturintiais jokios teisinės galios ir panaikinti 1939 - 1940 m. TSRS —Vokietijos sutartis ir protokolus, pagal kuriuos Lietuvos valstybė buvo priskirta TSRS "įtakos sferai", iš karto okupuota, neteko nepriklausomybės ir masinių suėmimų ir žudymų ir trėmimų bei visuotinio teroro sąlygomis buvo prijungta prie TSRS. Lietuvių tauta paminėtų sutarčių ir protokolų, o taip pat Lietuvos prijungimo prie TSRS niekada nepripažino. Ji gynėsi ginklu ir visomis kitomis priemonėmis. Per 49 metus toje kovoje ji neteko apie 30 procentų savo gyventojų. Ir šiandien, surinkusi virš 1,800,000 parašų, lietuvių tauta pareiškia vieningą protestą TSRS konstitucijai, siekdama, kad TSRS įstatymai Lietuvoje negaliojotų. Tačiau TSRS vyriausybė ir Komunistų partija Lietuvos užgrobimo ir jos inkorporavimo į TSRS sudėtį 1940 m. iki šiol nepasmerkia. TSRS Konstitucijoje ir visuose TSRS planuose Lietuva ir toliau laikoma TSRS sudėtyje.

Todėl kreipiamės į pasaulį, prašome ir reikalaujame, kad Lietuvos nepriklausomybės atkūrimo klausimas nedelsiant būtų apsvarstytas pasaulio valstybių vyriausybėse ir Aukščiausiose tarptautinėse organizacijose, dalyvaujant lietuvių tautos atstovams.

Vilnius, 1989 vasario 1

Lietuvos Laisvės Lyga
Lietuvos Demokratų Partija
Lietuvos Tautinio Jaunimo Sąjunga



Laisvės paminklo atidengimo iškilmės Kaune. Minių minios ir daugybė vėliavų tvindė aikštę prie statulos. Reuterio agentūros pranešimu, Kauno gatvėse liejosi 200,000 minia su vėliavom ir dainom. Kliše paimta iš "Kauno tiesos" vasario 17 dienos numerio.



Minių minios užtvindė Kauno gatves, kai ten vasario 16 minėjo Lietuvos nepriklausomybės atkūrimo dieną.

WE GET LETTERS

Dear Sir:

I'm getting two GARSAS. I wasn't getting any for some time because of the wrong address. I'd like to see it straightened out. Your notice said cross out the one you don't want.

I enjoy reading your paper very much especially about Lithuania. My mother and dad came from Lithuania and they talked a lot about it. Both are dead.

Thanking you,
Mary Kubilus, Hazleton, PA

Editor's Note:

(Mary included the two labels from her copies of the GARSAS and crossed out the one she didn't want.)

We thank Mary for taking the time to write us so we could correct our files. Extra copies cost us extra expense so we really appreciate it when our readers help us correct addresses.

To the Editor:

Thank you for sending me the reminder on my GARSAS subscription. I enjoy reading the paper very much.

Edward Tamosaitis
Scranton, PA

To the book editor:

Enclosed check for \$10.00 for which please send me the cookbook "Lithuanian Cookery" by Izabele Sinkeviciute. Thank you very much.

Anna Sokoloski
Elizabeth, NJ
Lodge 222

P.S. I enjoy the articles by Florence Eckert. Seeing pictures of people I knew way back where I lived in Nanticoke. Thank you for the English section.

Dear Mrs. Eckert:

Thank you for the reminder of my subscription to GARSAS. I enjoy reading your paper and have received much information on the many problems facing people in Lithuania from your paper but also it makes me a little sad to know that many people suffer mentally and physically in this day and age.

So, in closing, long life for Lithuania and keep up the good info in your paper.

Sincerely yours, Len Arbach-
eski Plains Twp., PA

Editor's note:

In a personal correspondence regarding his policy, John Vendal Lodge 151, Northville, Mich., added a little P.S. to his letter that we thought our readers might enjoy.

P.S. My dad, Andrew Vendelskas was secretary of

Lodge 151 in Westville, ILL. I did his secretarial work for him when he lost sight of one eye in the coal mines of the 1920s. I was sent to the Convention held in Chicago. I suggested at the convention that clubs should sponsor sports for young people. But in those days if you went to the bowling or pool room or played ball you were considered too lazy to work. (what a change).

PO DELIVERS

(Continued from Page 6)

Although the odds against completing delivery after 42 years seemed high, the Postal Service decided to try. Postmaster General Anthony M. Frank said, "Thanks to the efforts of many caring people — veterans, reporters, and postal employees at all levels — we were able to return these last letters from World War II.

New Members

We welcome the following new members to our Fraternal Family:

Brian Paul Bitsavage, State College, PA
Daniel John Bolsar, New Castle, Delaware
Bernard Jordan Rakauskas, Scranton, PA
Jamie Michele and Ryan Michael Burrier, Scranton, PA.

Togetherhness

Death is nothing at all.

I have only slipped away into the next room.

Whatever we were to each other, that we are still.

Call me by my old familiar name, speak to me in the easy way which you always used to.

Laugh as we always laughed at the little joke we enjoyed together.

Play, smile, think of me, pray for me.

Let my name be the household word that it always was.

Let it be spoken without effort.

Life means all that it ever meant.

It is the same as it ever was; there is absolutely unbroken continuity.

Why should I be out of your mind because I am out of your sight?

I am but waiting for you, for an interval, somewhere very near, just around the corner.

All is well.

Nothing is past; nothing is lost.

One brief moment and all will be as it was before—only better, infinitely happier and forever—we will be all one together with Christ.

OBITUARIES

PODMENIK, Anna ... Lodge 1
379 Osceola Avenue
Kinston, PA 18704
Died: 3/8/89
Buried: 3/11/89
St. Mary's Annunciation
Cemetery, Pringle, PA.

Died: 3/7/89
Buried: 3/9/89
St. Ann's Cemetery
Lehman, PA

LUGOSKI, Frank ... Lodge 17
818 Scott St.
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18705
Died: 3/8/1989
Buried: 3/11/89
Holy Trinity Cemetery
Bear Creek, PA

VAITKUS, Andrius ...
Lodge 179
208 S. 74th St.
Belleville, IL 62223
Died: 3/6/89
Buried: 3/10/89
St. Casimir's Cemetery
Chicago, IL

YAKAS, Charles ...
Lodge 28
134 Doran Drive
Trucksville, PA 18708

Scholarships to be Awarded

There is still time to submit your application for a scholarship award for the upcoming school year of September 1989.

At its September meeting last year the Board of Directors voted to award five scholarships at \$500 each to students preparing to enter a college upon graduating from high school.

The award will be a one-time gift and the applicant must be a member of the Alliance for at least one year.

The recipients of the awards will be named at the upcoming convention in Baltimore.