

GAR SAS

44
LITHUANIAN WORLD COMMUNITY
5620 S. Claremont Ave.
Chicago, IL 60636

p. 6

June, 1989

Vol. 72

N.A. Spiritual Advisor

Msgr. Yashkas Retires From Active Ministry

After 44 years of service as a priest in the Diocese of Scranton, Msgr. Frank Yashkas retired from active ministry on June 1, 1989.

He marked his retirement by celebrating a Mass of Thanksgiving in St. Ann's Church, Luzerne, PA on Sunday, May 28.

Msgr. Yashkas, the son of Louis and Agnes Laurinaitis Yashkas, was born in the Newtown section of Hanover Twp., PA on October 17, 1919. He received his elementary education in the local public schools and is a 1937 graduate of Hanover Memorial High School, Lee Park, PA.

Msgr. Yashkas studied for the priesthood at Marianapolis College, Thompson, Connecticut, and Christ the King Seminary at St. Bonaventure University, Olean, NY. He was ordained on

May 26, 1945, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Scranton PA, by the late Most Rev. William J. Hafey, D.D., Bishop of Scranton.

He served as an assistant pastor at St. Mary's Church, Lackawaxen; St. Mary of the Mount, Mt. Pocono; St. Anne's, Shohola, and St. Mary's, Old Forge. During the Korean War, he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force as a chaplain and was commissioned a First Lieutenant on November 10, 1952. He began his military career at the Army and Air Force Chaplain School at Fort Slocum, New York, in January 1953. He retired from active military service on June 30, 1973, with the rank of Colonel.

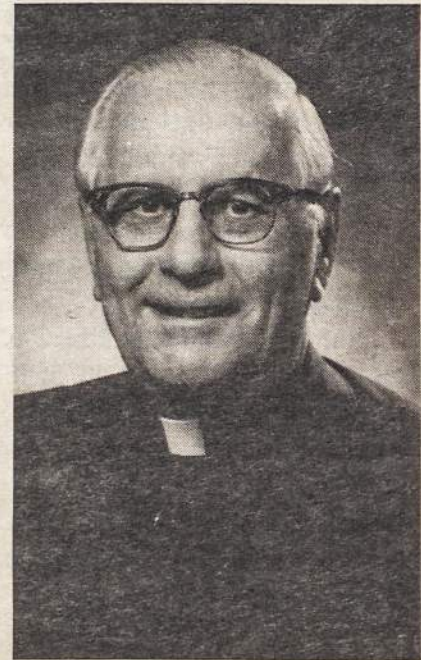
Msgr. Yashkas' military awards include the Air Force Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters; Air Force

Outstanding Unit Award; National Defense Service Medal; Korean Service Medal; Air Force Longevity Award Ribbon, and the United Nations Service Medal.

In 1970 His Holiness Pope Paul VI appointed him a Prelate of Honor with the title of Right Reverend Monsignor.

After retiring from active military service, Monsignor Yashkas returned to the Diocese of Scranton and was assigned by Bishop J. Carroll McCormick, D.D., as Pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes Church in Montoursville, PA. He served there until August 29, 1978, when he was appointed Pastor of St. Ann's Church, Luzerne, PA.

Msgr. Yashkas was honored with a social hour and retirement dinner at the Knights of Colum-



bus Home in Luzerne.

Msgr. Yashkas was elected Spiritual Advisor of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance on June 26, 1984, and is presently serving in that capacity.



Fraternal Help Soup Kitchen

A check from the Fraternal of N.E. PA was presented to the St. Vincent DePaul Soup Kitchen to be used in their work of feeding the needy.

Pictured at the presentation are some of the principals of the Fraternal. Left to right: Mr. Joseph A. Zak, 1st VP Polish Union of the U.S. of N.A.; Cecilia Wysocki Past Pres. NE Fraternal; Charlotte L. Androckitis, General Sec. Polish Union of the U.S. of N.A.; Charles A. Lisosky, Pres. N.E. Fraternal; Mrs. Anne Marie Hildebrandt, Coordinator St. Vincent DePaul Soup Kitchen; Bernard Golubiewski, Secretary Russian Orth. Catholic Mutual Aid Society; Rita Simalchik, Sec-Tres. Ladies PA Slovak Catholic Union; Milan J. Krupa, National Slovak Society.

FLORENCE ECKERT/Daddy's Little Girl

I had to smile... I just couldn't dare let a tear show in my eyes and I better not because my mascara would smear and make me look like a first baseman in the ballpark.

This was it! We had been preparing for this big day for almost a year now and it had finally arrived. May 13th, a date of two significant anniversaries. Seventy-two years ago on this day the Mother of God made Her appearance at Fatima and thirty nine years ago I walked down the aisle to be united to the man who would be my partner in life until death do us part.

But today someone else was taking that walk down the aisle and I was bursting with pride, sorrow and joy!! I was experiencing highs and lows at the same time!!!

I was bursting with pride because she looked like the picture in the BRIDE'S MAGAZINE and I was filled with joy because the Good Lord had given her a wonderful man to be her partner in life to love and protect her in these very difficult times.

And I was sad because her Dad didn't live to see this day and to proudly walk her down the aisle as he did her older sister before her.

But then joy returned to me again as I looked at the tall, good-looking young man whose arm she held on to as she came down that aisle. He was filling in for his Dad and was doing a very good job of it.

When they reached my pew, her brother lifted her veil, kissed her lovingly on the cheek and placed her arm in the arm of her soon-to-be husband. My heart skipped a beat for I sensed the presence of her father close by the little girl he loved so dearly.

He carried his little one in his arms so many times to see Santa and the Easter Bunny. He watched this spunky little one sing on the stage and TV when she was only a three-year-old toddler. He took her tomato picking and helped her climb the ladder to pick apples in the country.

He attended every school play and went door to door with her and her brother and sister on Halloween.

First Communion and Confirmation were big occasions and Graduation Day really marked the beginning of his real concerns.

He drove her to dances and was there to pick her up when they were over, and when she got

her first job he still acted as chauffeur.

As assistant manager of a store in the shopping center, she was often one of the last to leave after closing. This was hard on her Dad who would wait for long periods of time while she accomplished her closing chores. He wouldn't dream of subjecting her to the dangers of coming out in that lonely parking lot after most shoppers and workers had left. He was always there to pick her up and drive her home.

He loved his children so much that he'd sacrifice anything for their health and safety.

And because of his love and care she reached this milestone in her life. She had experienced some heartaches on the way but her faith and solid background saw her through some very trying times.

She knew her Dad was sharing this day with her and how happy he must be! The whole clan was here with her. Her brother gave her away and her sister was her maid-of-honor and all Daddy's grandchildren had an active part in the ceremony. She was radiant and my cup was running over even though my heart was experiencing some emptiness.

She won't be there any more to mess up the bathroom or leave clothes all over the bed and the chairs. No arguments over little things that always seemed to manage to get blown out of proportion and no more waiting up late nights until she's safely home.

It's going to be awfully lonely for a while, but I'm so happy for her that I know I'll make it O.K.

The reception is beautiful!! All her friends and relatives sharing this special day with her. She throws the bouquet, cuts the cake and then dances the first dance. When her brother Tom takes her in his arms for this very special number, we all see Tom but we know Daddy really has her in his arms and is smiling proudly and whispering these words of the song in her ear:

"You're the end of the rainbow, my pot of gold; You're daddy's little girl to have and to hold.

A precious gem is what you are. You're mommy's bright and shining star. You're the spirit of Christmas, lights on the tree. You're the Easter Bunny to Mommy and Me.

You're sugar and spice; you're everything nice, cause you're DADDY'S LITTLE GIRL.

Fraternal Week, June 8-15 — Flag Day, June 14

American history is rife with attempts to take our flag away from us, to tear it down and trample it in the dirt, and with it our morals and our values.

Though attempts were made, none succeeded. Our flag stood tall, continuing its majestic wave

for liberty and justice for all.

This proudly waving flag, "Old Glory," symbolizes all that America means to us. In 1989, the National Fraternal Congress of America again asks all who believe in what our flag stands for to honor her in a special way.

We ask that this special observance take place on Flag Day, June 14, 1989, which is the highlight of Fraternal Week. This last is a week-long celebration of the more than 100 fraternal organizations that make up the National Fraternal Congress of America. It takes place from June 8-14 and is a week our fraternal organizations set aside to put special emphasis on patriotic, charitable, educational and religious works for the good of all.

This very special day, Flag Day, is our way of celebrating the adoption of that first flag on June 14, 1777.

This celebration comes at a very timely moment in our his-

tory; the continuing commemoration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

Display our flag prominently and proudly. It has flown high for us since the beginning of our great nation, seeing us through wars, turmoil, threats to liberty and freedom.

And all through these times the good times and the hard times, our flag has continued to call out to all that this great country is the land of the free and the home of the brave. So long as she stands tall, we will remain the greatest country on earth.

On June 14, pay special tribute to Old Glory. Long may she wave!

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

*Interview with Arvydas Juozaitis***“Sajudis”—“Force of Morality”**

(The following conversation with Arvydas Juozaitis, one of the leaders of *Sajudis*, was excerpted from an article by Alicja Mann, “Lithuanians Lift Their Heads,” in the December 12, 1988 issue of *The New Leader*.)

An assertive, charismatic man in his 30's, Arvydas Juozaitis is a philosopher at the Lithuanian Academy of Science. He won a bronze medal in swimming at the Montreal Olympic Games.

Describing *Sajudis* and its objectives, he explained: “We are a very young movement, born this June after being encouraged by Estonia's creation of the Popular Front Movement. The main aspect of our program is economic sovereignty. We want to work with Estonia, and Latvia to create a sovereign region of Baltic republics. Of several possibilities considered we believe the regional approach will be most acceptable to Moscow.”

Asked how far that sovereignty could go, he said decisively, “Any idea of totally breaking away from the Soviet Union at this moment is impossible — in fact, it would be suicidal.”

“Would a movement like *Sajudis* have sprung up without glasnost and perestroika?”

“No that would have been impossible,” he responded. “People were sitting quietly here. They were angry yet completely silent because of fear.”

He added: “In Lithuania, there was strong resistance against inclusion into the Soviet Union.” The last opposition groups were in fact liquidated in 1956. That had a strong psychological impact until now. It is only because of perestroika that we started to move again, encouraged by Estonia's example.”

“Do you see this movement becoming another party?” I asked.

“No,” he answered, “We declared that we will not become another party. We hope too to be able to work from within the framework of a one-party system.”

I was curious about how that could be done without the leverage of a formal opposition.

“We are working now on the question of how to integrate our movement into the political system. It will remain a one-party system, but we will control every step of our Communist party.”

“But how?” I persisted.

“With the force of morality. We have moral strength, the force of morality of our people,” he said, pointing at the crowd. —ELTA

**First Birthday**

Michael Joseph Castrignano, son of Joe and Elena Castrignano of Hanover Twp., PA celebrated his first birthday Tuesday, May 23, 1989. He has a sister Janet Leigh, 2.

Both Michael and Janet are members of Lodge 222.

*Periodicals Censored, Funds Blocked***Communist Party Moves Against “Sajudis”**

The Lithuanian Communist Party has moved to restrict the activities of *Sajudis*, the Lithuanian Restructuring Movement. A representative of *Sajudis* has informed the Lithuanian Information Center in Brooklyn on January 9 that government inspectors have conducted searches in various places, where the movements periodicals are printed. They were looking for “impermissible” articles that are “harmful to society.” It was also

reported that in December the authorities have ordered that all printing equipment be put under strict control.

Sajudis is publishing eight periodicals, including the newsletter *Atgimimas* (Rebirth, circ. 100,000). Starting in December, government censors have been blue-penciling items allegedly containing “strategic information” or “even military secrets.”

Early in January, the Communist authorities froze more than a

million rubles of *Sajudis*' funds in one of the Vilnius banks. The official excuse was that *Sajudis* does not have an official status as an organization, as required by bank rules. (All banks belong to the state.) The real reason for this action is to prevent the members of *Sajudis* from conducting electoral propaganda and running as candidates in the March 26 elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

—ELTA

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



Governor's Office

PROCLAMATION

FRATERNAL WEEK
June 11 - 17, 1989

The Fraternal Benefit System, with its strong and valued membership, is a positive force for peace at home and abroad.

Chartered in October 1868 in Meadville as the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the organization paved the way for the founding of the fraternal movement throughout the country.

Pennsylvania, with 78 societies and more than 800,000 members, is proud to be the largest state organization within the National Fraternal Congress. Guided by the principle of brotherhood, fraternal members were first organized as mutual aid organizations by various ethnic groups as they emigrated to the United States. Out of necessity, these groups banded together and fraternal societies were formed to fill their insurance needs.

The Fraternal Benefit System's dedicated members exemplify Pennsylvania's proud work and humanitarian ethic. Fraternal members reach out to our young people and offer leadership and encouragement as they prepare for the future, as well as offering a means for sound financial planning.

During the month of June, Fraternal members set aside a time to celebrate their ethnic heritage, brotherhood and contributions to society.

Therefore, I, Robert P. Casey, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby proclaim June 11 - 17, 1989, as FRATERNAL WEEK in Pennsylvania. I urge all citizens to pay tribute to the loyal members of our fraternal organizations who display their concern for the needs of others, their devotion to this state and nation and their belief in the preservation of ethnic dignity.



GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Governor, at the City of Harrisburg, this eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the two hundred and thirteenth.

Robert P. Casey
Robert P. Casey
Governor

Lithuania Today — A First-Hand Account

(Continuation of a series begun in February Garsas on a trip to Lithuania by Jonas Sliupas and his wife Vanda.)

How Is the Soviet Government Reacting?

It is rather difficult to answer the question as to how the Soviet Government is reacting to this Lithuanian national rebirth, the demonstrations, their demands, and the establishment of Sajudis.

I don't believe the Soviets have relaxed the restrictions because of the kindness of their hearts. Gorbachev probably is the first really intelligent Politburo Secretary-General who fully understands that the economic situation in the USSR has reached an extremely critical point—the country is standing on the threshold of economic collapse. If the situation continues as before, the USSR may soon be forced to leave the ranks of the leading nations of the world and become only the leading nation of the "third world," were China and India are today. When Gorbachev realized this, and wishing to save the Soviet system, he then declared his "perestroika" and "Glasnost."

I believe that Gorbachev is sincere in trying to change the economic system, but there are many bureaucrats who are opposing him. Lithuanian leaders and "intelligentsia" realized that by supporting Gorbachev they can gain certain freedoms, thus they joined the ranks of the reformers rather early. But, of course, this they are doing for the benefit of Lithuania, and not for the entire Soviet Union.

When newspapers in Moscow started publishing more freely about Gorbachev's ideas and started criticizing government officials, the press in the Baltics joined in readily, and so did the people. Thus as a result of this suddenly found "freedom of expression," the "Sajudis" was organized, the Lithuanian perestroika.



Dedication ceremony of a monument, carved out of an old oak tree, for Ausrininkas Dr. Jonas Sliupas, who was born here at the village of Rakandziai, in 1861. Dedication took place September 17, 1988.

The support for "Sajudis" by the people was so great, so spontaneous, so rapid, so widespread, that it caught the Soviet government in Lithuania by surprise. They did not know how to react. According to the Communist belief, this could not have happened. After 45 years of very thorough suppression, indoctrination, and elimination of the old "bourgeoisie" the people were supposed to be internationalists rather than nationalists. But the Balts did not follow the Communist formula, they are very nationalistic. Because "Sajudis" everywhere proclaimed that they were supporting Gorbachev and his "perestroika," the government could not suppress this movement, even though they tried at first to discourage people from joining it.

After some time a Politburo member, Aleksander Jakovlev, came from Moscow to see for himself what was happening in Lithuania. On August 11th and 12th he met with Lithuanian scientists, with workers, and with government bureaucrats. The government was hoping that Jakovlev would have a free hand to suppress it. After listening to the government officials and to "Sajudis" representatives,

Jakovlev sided with Sajudis. This really shocked the government officials. As a result, Sajudis gained new respect and started growing in numbers and in boldness. Their slogan is taken from an old Lithuanian song: "One can no longer dam the flow of the river."

After that fateful meeting in Vilnius with Aleksander Jakovlev the local Soviet government began tolerating "Sajudis." In many instances some members of the government started joining the movement thus trying to create the impression that Sajudis is now a government organized and sanctioned movement. In reality it is not so: Sajudis is an independent, nationalistic movement.

The government is tolerating "Sajudis," but for how long? Let us hope that nothing evil will happen to Gorbachev, and that he will be permitted to continue his economic reforms. And when his economic reforms start taking hold then, let us hope, the time will come for political reform and freedom for the oppressed people.

But let us not expect miracles to happen in the immediate future, everything will take time.

As I mentioned before, the

local Soviet Government still does not know how to react. Presently they are permitting some demonstrations, gatherings, and collection of signatures for many kinds of petitions. But there are also some unpleasant incidents between the people and the militia. We were in Vilnius when on the 28th of September "Lietuvos Laisves Lyga" called an unauthorized (without a government permit) demonstration which brought strong reaction from the militia. As a result there was fighting and the use of brutal force by the militia in the Gedimas (or Cathedral) Square.

I myself did not see this happen, but the people were talking about it the next day. The TV made comments and the local government issued stern warnings. Several days after a delegation from "Sajudis" went to see the Communist Party Secretary, Songaila, demanding an apology and a promise that such brutalities will not be repeated. Allegedly Songaila stated that he did not know from where this special militia unit came, perhaps even from Minsk in Bielorrussia. (It is interesting to know that two weeks later Songaila was replaced by Algirdas Brazauskas

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued from Page 4)

who is much more acceptable to Sajudis.)

Expectations of the People

The Lithuanian Liberty League (LLL) demands full and immediate independence for Lithuania. Sajudis puts forth more moderate demands: they have seen how far the Soviets were willing to tolerate the Polish "Solidarity" before they put a stop to it. I believe that Sajudis has a good estimate as to how far they can go without incurring a complete crackdown.

The majority of Lithuanian trust Gorbachev and are hoping he will survive, as long as possible. Several examples of the demands of Sajudis are: Recognition of the Lithuanian language as the official language of the country; Economic independence so they can determine what is best for Lithuania, or what to manufacture or import without waiting for the dictates or approval of Moscow; Stop Russia and other Slavic people from immigrating into Lithuania.

In Lithuania there is a great concern for ecology. Last September there was a demonstration to save the Baltic Sea. People encircled the sea with a human chain. Holding hands were people from Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Poland. There is also concern with the pollution of the air and rivers. People are strongly protesting against the Ignalia Atomic Energy Complex and are demanding its closure.

People are demanding better relations with the West. In 1988, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued over 2,000 permits for Lithuanians to visit their relatives in the West.

Such are but a few examples of what Lithuanians are demanding and expecting to get. There are other demands much more unpalatable to the Russians; but unfortunately I think they will not be realized soon.

What will actually happen in Lithuania we will see very soon.



Vytautas and Vanda Sliupas on top of the legendary "Birute Mountain (Birutes Kalnas) in Palanga, Lithuania. September 20, 1988.

People have changed greatly; with Gorbachev they are no longer fearful to express their demands, and quite often to back them with demonstrations and open meetings.

Present Day Life in Lithuania

Lithuania's cities have been rebuilt and, of course, look much better now than when I saw them last in 1974. It was gratifying to see that many old buildings have not been demolished but restored to their former condition.

People in the cities as well as in smaller towns are dressed well, and many try to follow Western styles. Of course, there are poorer people as well, especially those from collective farms.

In Lithuania, compared with other Soviet Republics, one finds more privately owned automobiles. This is one of the indicators that Lithuania, and the Baltic Republics of Latvia and Estonia, are more prosperous than the other 12 Republics.

The network of surfaced roads and highways is quite excellent for their present requirements. There are even "Super highways" similar to the U.S. pre-war turnpikes, or to the old German Autobahns.

I was told that in the Soviet Union, if one has a breakdown

along the road, or some other trouble, the highway police will not help. They are there for writing tickets and for arresting traffic violators! It is interesting to observe that there are designated picnic areas along the highways (Saslikines) and there are toilets, but they are nothing like our standard restrooms found along our American highways. Public toilets there are unsanitary, unappealing, "outhouses" without flushing water or toilet paper. I was told that even these unappealing toilets found along Lithuanian highways are much better than those found in the rest of the Soviet Union.

There is still a tremendous shortage of apartments. People wait for years before they are assigned better units. This is especially a problem for newlyweds. Apartments are very small and cramped. The usually allowed living space is 50 square feet per person. Toilets, hallways, and kitchen are not considered in this living space allowance. Compared to our standards, the quality of construction is very poor. It is also quite normal to find a family of five living together in a small, two-bedroom apartment.

There is no starvation nor wide-spread rationing of food in Lithuania. Apparently the food situation elsewhere in the Soviet Union is worse because people from neighboring Bielorrussia come to Lithuania to shop for food and other supplies. People living in Poland do the same. When we traveled by train from Vilnius to Warsaw, the train was full of people with food bundles and with purchased Lithuanian made TV sets.

The cities are continually being improved and modernized. In Kaunas the main street, "Laisves Aleja" has been converted into a mall for pedestrian use only. Similar malls were seen in Palanga and Siauliai. The cities are quite "green," many parks and trees are left between the new subdivisions.

The names of streets are being changed. Russian street names

keep disappearing and are replaced with the old previous Lithuanian names. While we were there, the "Gorki" Street was changed into "Didzioji Gatve." In Siauliai, earlier this summer four Russian names were changed into Lithuanian, one of them being "Dr. Jonas Sliupas Street." (For many years Dr. J. Sliupas was a "persona non-grata" to the Communists. Only since 1977, but especially in the last several years, their attitude toward Lithuanian Patriots, not toward Sliupas alone, but also toward Kreve-Miskevicius, Prof. M. Birziska, Urbsys, Smetona, etc. has been changing.)

Whenever we traveled in the country, people kept asking us about life in America. They do not comprehend our life in the States. Many think we are all millionaires. They know we get



Vytautas J. Sliupas, P.E., and his wife Vanda Sliupas, R.P.H., planting a young oak tree in honor of his father, Ausrininkas Dr. Jonas Sliupas. Rakandziai, Lithuania, September 17, 1988.

high salaries but it is difficult to explain that our expenses are also high. However, they are right in one respect. When they compare our standard of living to theirs, so it is easy to see why they think we are all millionaires. All of them would like to be invited to visit the United States and to shop for items not available in the USSR.

Elmhurst Annual Picnic



Sister Bonaventure

The Sisters of Jesus Crucified, St. Mary's Villa, Elmhurst, PA., will hold their annual picnic on the grounds of the Villa, Sunday, June 25, 1989.

Games, Prizes Bake Sale, Trash, and Treasures are some of the enjoyable features of the day. Dinners will be served from noon to 6 pm.

Pictured is Sister Bonaventure with some of the beautifully dressed dolls that will be for sale and awarded for prizes.

This is your opportunity to help the good sisters in the wonderful work they accomplish while benefitting yourself with a special treat of a most enjoyable day.

Silver Anniversary



Rev. Simeon Rukstalis

A Mass of Thanksgiving commemorating the 25th anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Simeon Rukstalis, OFM Conv., was celebrated Sunday, May 28 at noon at St. John the

Evangelist Church, North Main St. Wilkes-Barre, PA.

Father Rukstalis was born September 25, 1933 in Wilkes-Barre, son of the late William and Nellie Sankus Rukstalis.

He took his religious vows in the Conventional Franciscan Order in 1958 and his solemn vows in 1961.

Father Rukstalis was ordained to the priesthood on May 23, 1964, by Bishop Scully in Immaculate Conception Cathedral Albany, New York.

A dinner was held May 28 at Genetti's Best Western.

Father Rukstalis is a cousin of Joan Baranosky, Secretary of Lodge 1.

New Members

We welcome the following new members:

David A Stranch, Wilkes-Barre, PA (2nd policy)

Colin Richard Hanley, Greenfield, Mass.

Added to our rapidly growing list of Single Premium Life members is 6 year old Michael Bolsar of Perkasio, PA.



Michael Bolsar



Dr. Lisa Ann Toole marries John DeMichele

Dr. Lisa Ann Toole, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Patrick J. Toole of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, became the bride of Edward John DeMichele, son of Mrs. Aldona DiMichele of Wilkes-Barre, and the late Edward A. DeMichele, on May 13, 1989 in St. Therese Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

The bride was given in marriage by her father.

A cocktail hour and reception were held at The Woodlands Inn. A rehearsal party was hosted at the home of the bridegroom's mother.

The bride, a graduate of Bishop Hoban High School,

completed her undergraduate work at Wilkes College and received bachelor of science and doctor of optometry degrees from Pennsylvania College of Optometry, Philadelphia. She is practicing at the Pugliese Eye Clinic, Kingston.

The bridegroom was graduated from GAR High School and received a bachelor of science degree in business administration from King's College and a master's degree in health service administration from Wilkes College.

Following a wedding trip to St. Thomas, the couple will reside in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Stankaitis Promoted



Joseph A. Stankaitis, M.D.
Medical Examiner

Dr. Joseph A. Stankaitis, 9 Chase Road, Orchard Park, NY 14127 has been appointed Medical Director of Blue Choice of Rochester, an HMO of 250,000 members.

Dr. Stankaitis and his wife Vickie will be taking up temporary residence at 202 East Squire Drive #6 Rochester, NY 14623, after May 15 while building a new home.

Dr. Stankaitis serves as Medical Director on the Board of Directors of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance.

Lithuanians Live Longer

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance, President Mack remarked that "Lithuanians Live Longer" and we see the truth of those words as each month passes and the Garsas has a picture of another member who has outlived the Table of Mortality on which Whole Life is computed.

This month it's Anna Junokas who celebrated her 96th birthday, December 10, 1988.

Her original enrollment with the LCA was December 12, 1918 but her re-rate date was May 1, 1928.

Her daughter Helen Ireton who resides in Cromwell, Connecticut writes "My mom has been a joy and inspiration to all of us. My brother and I thank God daily for giving us the blessing of her faith, wit and wisdom all these years".

Mrs. Junokas has 3 grand children and 7 great-grandchildren. Her husband died in 1918 and she raised her family alone. She is a member of St. John Church in Fromwell and is still quite active.

She likes gardening and is able to take care of most of her own needs.

"my friends and I adore her," says Helen, "and pray the Good Lord will permit her to



Photo of Mrs. Junokas holding a loaf of home-made bread was taken this past Christmas.

grace our lives for many more years."

NOTICE

Dividend checks will be mailed on our about July 19, 1989. Checks are good for 90 days from date. Cash immediately. Don't wait until the last minute. They must reach our bank for clearance before the deadline; otherwise, the check will not be honored. It will be returned to your bank and your account will be charged.

Save yourself inconvenience and possible embarrassment; also, avoid misplacement, loss or theft.

To save time, labor, materials and postage, all checks for same household address will be sent in one envelope.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

by Tamosis

How good is your Lithuanian/English? Test your skill and win a prize.

Answers and winners will be published in our next issue. Deadline for entries is July 5, 1989.

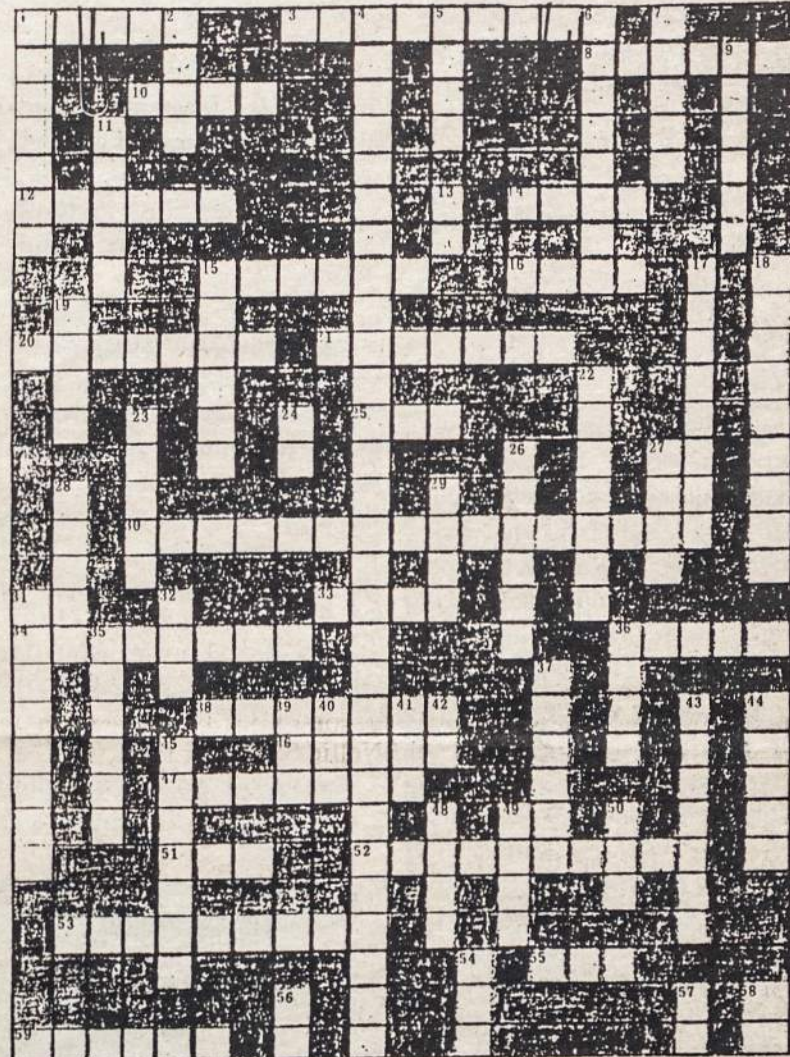
Include your name and address and mail to:

CROSSWORD PUZZLE CONTEST

c/o

GARSAS 71-73 S. Washington St.

Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701



ACROSS

- 1 - Scold
- 3 - Simutis or L.M.
- 8 - Some (people)
- 10 - After that
- 12 - Garden
- 14 - Which
- 15 - Era
- 19 - Fly
- 20 - Attic
- 21 - Whip
- 25 - But
- 30 - A thief will not get rich
- 31 - + bas = good
- 33 - Jerk
- 34 - Draw
- 36 - Burden
- 38 - Horse

- 46 - Love
- 47 - Doubt
- 49 - What drunks get
- 51 - Yet
- 52 - Greeting
- 53 - Unite, weld
- 55 - Perhaps
- 59 - Pres.

- 9 - Mutton
- 11 - Grindstone
- 13 - Office chief
- 15 - Cuckoo
- 17 - Bicycle
- 18 - Scram
- 19 - Dew
- 22 - Grampa's chair
- 23 - Crash
- 24 - Trustee
- 26 - Brave
- 27 - Boundary
- 28 - Body
- 29 - Balt. Nat.
- 31 - Gay
- 32 - Fly
- 35 - Bald
- 36 - At least

- 37 - Rake
- 39 - Zero M. Jonas
- 40 - Ignatz E. Orban
- 41 - S---le (country)
- 42 - + KME = Success
- 43 - Mud
- 44 - Sweet
- 45 - About
- 48 - Goes
- 49 - Blemish
- 50 - Indeed
- 54 - LEK
- 56 - Trustee (Pittston)
- 57 - Sec'y
- 58 - Ed. or Santa

DOWN

- 1 - Calf
- 2 - To jump
- 4 - Like father, like son
- 5 - Isn't
- 6 - Clear
- 7 - All

Convention Time Nears

Are you planning on attending the LCA Convention July 30-31 and August 1, in Baltimore Maryland?

If so, get those reservations in to the Holiday Inn Inner Harbor as soon as possible.

Conventions are always interesting and fun so don't miss this one because Baltimore's Inner Harbor has so much to enjoy.

If we can help you in any way, just write or call us at the Home Office in Wilkes-Barre, PA. We'll be glad to assist where we can.

ŠVENTOJO KAZIMIERO RELIKVIJOS GRAŽINAMOS Į VILNIAUS KATEDRĄ

(Roma, 1989 kovo 7, LIC) Šv. Kazimiero relikvijos kovo 4 buvo iškilmingai perneštos į naujai atrestauruotą Šv. Kazimiero koplyčią Vilniaus katedroje, praneša Lietuvių Informacijos Centras.

Anot Petro Kimbrijo, *Katalikų Pasaulio* bendradarbio, pranešimų, iškilmės tęsėsi daugiau nei tris dienas. Nuo ketvirtadienio vakaro iki sekmadienio vyko rekolekcijos, vadovaujamos Paberžės klebono kun. Stanislovo Dabrovolskio. Penktadienio vakare visose Vilniaus arkivyskupijos bažnyčiose vyko pasiruošimo pamaldos su Švč. Sakramento adoracija ir buvo giedamos Jėzaus Širdies bei Šv. Kazimiero litanijos.

Šeštadienio rytą Vilniaus vyskupas Julijonas Steponavičius aukojo mišias Šv. Petro ir Povilo bažnyčioje, kur 1953 m. vysk. Kazimieras Paltarokas slapta perkėlė šv. Kazimiero karstą apsaugai. Po mišių iškilminga procesija, lydima klierikų, nešančių šv. Kazimiero karstą, bei žmonių, nešančių visų Vilniaus arkivyskupijos bažnyčių vėliavas, žygiavo vingiuotomis gatvėmis

link katedros. Dalviai visos procesijos metu giedojo šv. Kazimiero mylimą giesmę "Omni die dic Mariae". Visų nuotaika buvo labai pakili, o švelnai mišglotas rytas suteikė net mistišką atmosferą. Katedroje visi negalėjo sutilpti ir teko pasinaudoti garsiakalbiais katedros aikštėje susirinkusiems.

Katedroje mišioms vadovavo kardinolas Vincentas Sladkevičius. Kartu su juo koncelebravo vyskupai, vyskupijų valdytojai bei kiti svečiai, jų tarpe ir kun. prof. dr. Antanas Liuima iš Romos.

Pamoksle kardinolas Sladkevičius, remdamasis vysk. Paltaroko prisiminimais, pasakojo kokiomis liūdnomis aplinkybėmis slaptai šv. Kazimiero karstas buvo išgabentas iš uždarytos katedros į Šv. Petro ir Povilo bažnyčią. Jis trumpai apžvelgė šv. Kazimiero gyvenimo kelią ir susiejo visa tai su dabartiniu Lietuvos tautiniu bei dvasiniu atbudimu.

Kardinolas aiškino, kad lietuvių tauta maža, ir vienintelė ga-



Sv. Kazimiero karstas iš jo koplyčios katedroje 1953 metų gegužės mėnesį su procesija buvo perkeltas į Šv. Petro ir Povilo bažnyčią Antakalnyje. Šiomet kovo 4 jis vėl gražinamas į senąją vietą. Kliše iš Zenono Ivinskio knygos "Šv. Kazimieras".

limybė papuošti ją ir iškelti pasaulio akyse, tai atgimimas dvasiniam gyvenimui. Jis lygino šią nepaprastą šventę ir lietuvių tautinį bei religinį atgimimą su paukščiu vyturėliu, kuris lyg tai skelbdamas "pavasari"! savo giesme pranašauja atsinaujinimo laikotarpį. Kardinolas ragino vi-

sus atverti savo širdis Eucharistinei pavasario saulei, Viešpaties malonei bei tikėjimo šviesai ir sekti šv. Kazimiero pavyzdžiu.

Apie 5 val. popiet buvo atidarytas šv. Kazimiero sarkofagas ir išimta auksinė dėžutė, iš kurios buvo išimta medinė skrynja su antspaudais, kurie parodė, kad nuo 1922 metų prie šių relikvijų niekas nebuvo prisilietęs. Sudarius atitinkamą aktą, šv. Kazimiero relikvijos buvo įdėtos atgal į sidabrinį karstą ir iki vėlyvo vakaro stovėjo prieš didįjį altorių viešai žmonių adoracijai. Naktį šv. Kazimiero karstas buvo įkeltas į naujai atremontuotą Šv. Kazimiero koplyčią, kuri yra toje pačioje vietoje jau nuo 1636 metų.

Sekmadienis buvo skirtas padėkai ir ta proga buvo gautas specialus leidimas iš Šv. Sosto atšvęsti vienerias mišias kiekvienoje parapijos bažnyčioje Lietuvoje šv. Kazimiero garbei.

Kaip pasakoja Kimbrys, šioje šventėje buvo ir neišvengiamų politinių šūkių bei plakatų. Vienas lenkiškai parašytas plakatas išreiškė solidarumą tarp Lenkijos ir Lietuvos, o kitame lietuviškai buvo parašyta: "Grįžta tremtinys šventas Kazimieras, grįš ir Lietuvos laisvė!"



Įžengiama į atgautą Taikos Karalienės bažnyčią. Pirma nešamas kryžius. Tai buvo 1988 lapkričio 25 d.

(LIC)

LIETUVOS PAVERGIMAS

L. KERULIS

Okupuotoje Lietuvoje 1961 m. buvo išleista knyga "Hitlerinė okupacija Lietuvoje". Tai kelių autorių kolektyvinis veikalas, anot Justo Paleckio atskleidžias... žvėrišką fašizmo, nacionalizmo veidą..." Tame veikale tilpo, užsidėjęs raudonus akinius, sulaužiusio laisvai Lietuvai kario ir savanorio duotą priesaiką ir nuėjusio rusams okupantams tarnauti gen. V. Karvelio str. "Tarybų Lietuvos išvadavimas" (psl. 349 - 426).

Apie tai kad raudonieji barbarai 1940 - 1941 m. rusų okupacijos metu tūkstančius lietuvių nužudė, tūkstančius kankino prigrūstuose kalėjimuose, daug tūkstančių prievarta išplėšė iš numylėtų tėviškių žiauriausiu būdu išgabeno į Sibiro taigas vergų darbams ir lėtai mirčiai, žinoma, to parsidavėlis genero-

las "nematė" ir ne apie tai rašė. Dėkingai pagarbinęs komunistų partiją, rašė apie savo tėvynę Sov. Rusiją.

Neliečiant aprašytos karo eigos, vis dėlto verta paminėti jo padlaižiavimo kelias mintis "... neišpasakytomis kanciomis ir žmonių krauju prisimintina audringa 1941 m. vasara..." — "...hitlerinė kariuomenė veržėsi į rytus mūsų tėvynės gilumon. (Pabraukta mano L.K.) (psl. 351) Fašistiniai grobikai "... sunaikino ir išvarė į vergovę šimtus tūkstančių Lietuvos gyventojų, padarė Lietuvai milžiniškų nuostolių" (psl. 426).

O toliau dar gražiau "Pirmą kartą po daugelio amžių visos Lietuvos žemės su Klaipėdos uostu, su sostine Vilnium

buvo sujungtos į vieningą Lietuvos Tarybų Socialistinę Respubliką. Toji istorinė pergalė taip pat įgalino lietuvių tautą su broliškųjų tarybinių tautų pagalba sukurti tikrąjį savo valstybingumą, tikrąją nepriklausomybę"...

"Lietuvių tauta yra kupina dėkingumo komunistų partijai, Tarybinei Vyriausybei, broliškoms tarybinėms tautoms, Tarybinei Armijai už išvadavimą, už suteiktas galimybes kurti naują gyvenimą" (psl. 426).

Taip rašė, buvęs savanoris, riebiai Lietuvos valstybės išdui kaštavęs generolas, tikrąjį Lietuvos valstybingumą ir tikrąją Lietuvos nepriklausomybę "radęs" imperialistinėje Sov. Rusijoje.

Prieš keturiasdešimt metų 1944 m. Sov. Rusija pakartotinai Lietuvą okupavo. Iš gen. V. Karvelio minėto straipsnio minimų vietovių, pridėtos sche-

mos bei patirtų žinių iš kitų šaltinių, žemiau spausdinamas sudarytas Lietuvos miestų, miestelių bei bažnytkaimių okupavimo alfabetinis, nors ir nepilnas, sąrašas.

- Alytus — 1944.VII.15
- Anykščiai — 1944.VII.15
- Babtai — 1944.VIII.1
- Bagotoji — 1944.VIII.1
- Baisogala — 1944.VII.27
- Biržai — 1944.VII.30
- Druskininkai — 1944.VII.14
- Dubingiai — 1944.VII.14
- Dūkštas (Viln.) — 1944.VII.12
- Eišiškės — 1944.VII.11.
- Eitkūnai — 1944.X.23.
- Jonava — 1944.VII.29.
- Joniškis — 1944.VII.28
- Jūra — 1944.VIII.1.
- Jurbarkas — 1944.X.9.
- Kaišiadorys — 1944.VII.15.
- Kalvarija — 1944.VIII.2
- Kaunas — 1944.VIII.1
- Kazlų Rūda — 1944.VII.31
- Kėdainiai — 1944.VIII.2
- Kernavė — 1944.VII.13.
- Kybartai — 1944.X.23.
- Klaipėda — 1945.I.28.
- Kretinga — 1944.X.10
- Kud. Naumiestis — 1944.X.23.
- Kupiškis — 1944.VII.22
- Kuršėnai — 1944.VIII.7.
- Kuršių Neringa — 1945.I.29
- Marijampolė — 1944.VII.31.
- Mažeikiai — 1944.X.8.
- Meškučiai — 1944.VII.27.
- Pagėgiai — 1944.X.25.
- Palanga — 1944.X.10.
- Panevėžys — 1944.VII.22
- Plungė — 1944.X.8.

- Priekulė — 1944.X.23.
- Radviliškis — 1944.VII.27.
- Raseiniai — 1944.VIII.10.
- Rokiškis — 1944.VIII.1.
- Seda — 1955.X.6.
- Skandinavė — 1944.X.8.
- Skirsnemunė — 1944.X.9.
- Skuodas — 1944.X.11.
- Smilgiai — 1944.VII.26.
- Surdegis — 1944.VII.21.
- Šakiai — 1944.X.10.
- Šeduva — 1944.VII.26.
- Šiauliai — 1944.VII.27.
- Šilalė — 1944.X.8.
- Šilutė — 1944.X.23.
- Švenčionys — 1944.VII.9.
- Tauragė — 1944.X.10.
- Telšiai — 1944.X.8.
- Tirkšliai — 1944.X.6.
- Trakai — 1944.VII.12.
- Tryškiai — 1944.X.6.
- Ukmergė — 1944.VII.24.
- Utena — 1944.VII.10.
- Vandžiogala — 1944.VIII.1.
- Varėna — 1944.VII.13.
- Varniai — 1944.X.8.
- Viekšniai — 1944.X.6.
- Vilkija — 1944.VIII.4.
- Vilnius — 1944.VII.13.
- Virbalis — 1944.X.21.
- Zarasai — 1944.VII.29.
- Žagarė — 1944.VII.29.



SAJŪDŽIO SEIMO REZOLIUCIJA DĖL EKONOMINIO SAVARANKIŠKUMO

Po ilgesnių ir karštų diskusijų ketvirtasis Lietuvos Persitvarkymo Sąjūdžio Seimas priėmė ekonominio savarankiškumo rezoliuciją, kurioje atmetami Maskvos parengti bendrieji principai dėl ekonominio pertvarkymo. Lietuvos Informacijos Centro žiniomis Seimas balandžio 1 išklaušęs ekonomisto Kazimiero Antanavičiaus pranešimo dėl ekonominio savarankiškumo įstatymų koncepcijos, pasisakė už savų Respublikos ekonominio savarankiškumo įstatymų parengimą ir pasiūlė Lietuvos vadovybei tam tikslui suvienyti jėgas programai parengti. Pateikiame rezoliucijos tekstą.

Ketvirtos LPS Seimo sesijos priimta rezoliucija

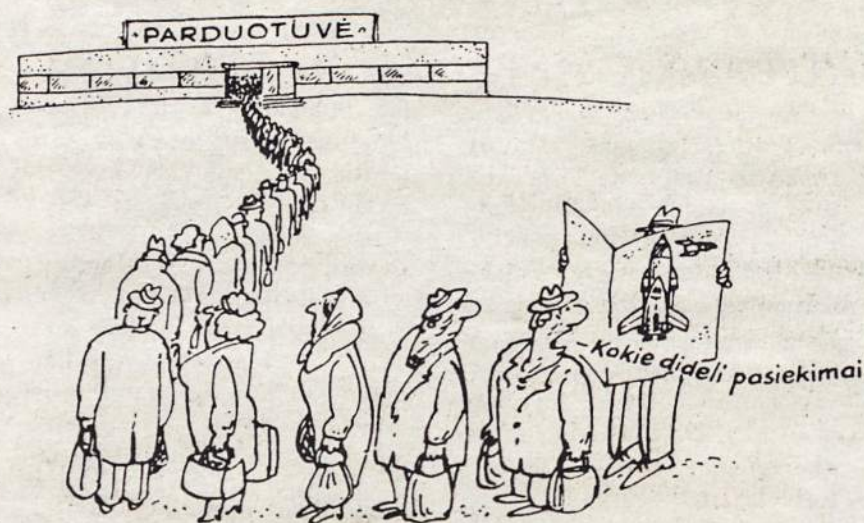
Lietuvos Persitvarkymo Sąjūdžio seimas, apsvaustęs vadovavimo ekonomikai ir socialiniai sferai sąjunginėse respublikose pertvarkymo, plėtojančio suverenias teises, savivaldą ir finansavimąsi bendruosius princi-

pus, parengtus TSRS centrinėse žinybose, atsižvelgdamas į parengtą, plačiai apsvaustytą ir tautos priimtą Respublikos ekonominio savarankiškumo koncepciją, atsižvelgdamas į galimas politines ir ekonomines pasekmes, konstatuoja:

1. Bendraisiais principais... numatomas tik eilinis ekonomikos valdymo pertvarkymas. Ekonominių santykių reforma, be kurios neįmanoma pagyvinti ekonomikos ir išspręsti mūsų gyvenimo ekonominių socialinių problemų atidedama neapibrėžiamam laikui.

2. Bendrieji principai neatmeta administracinių-komandinių valdymo metodų, nemažina centrinių ir Respublikos žinybų dikto, nesudaro sąlygų įmonėms, ūkiams ir organizacijoms tapti ekonomiškai savarankiškoms.

3. Centre parengtieji bendrieji principai yra daugiau respublikų ekonominio spaudimo nei ekonominio savarankiškumo plėtojimo įrankis.



Andrius DELTUVA

Taip vaizduoja sovietinį gyvenimą satyros laikraštis Šiuot a. Kokie dideli pasiekimai, raketos iškelia erdvėlaivius, o čia ilgiausios eilės.

4. Neišsprendus nuosavybės teisių klausimų, negalės veikti ūkiskaitinės, komercinės-akcinės, šeimyninės įmonės ir ūkiai.

5. Prekiniai pinigai, santykiai, didmeninė prekyba, rinka negalimi be likvidinės pinigų sistemos, o pinigų sistemos gydyti nenumatoma.

6. Respublikos įmonių organizacijų, ūkių, miestų ir rajonų ekonominis savarankiškumas be rinkos neįmanomas, o bendrieji

principai rinkos kūrimą tik deklaruoja.

7. Netikslinga nuo 1990 m. eiti Centro pasiliktuoju ekonominių pertvarkymų keliu. Privalome rengti savus Respublikos įmonių organizacijų ūkių miestų rajonų ekonominio savarankiškumo įstatymus. Lietuvos TSR Aukščiausios Tarybos pavasario sesijai pateikti Respublikos ekonominio savarankiškumo įstatymo projektą, kitų įstatymų ir dokumentų paketą parengti ir pateikti naujai išrinktai Respublikos Aukščiausiajai Tarybai.

8. Kreiptis į Respublikos vadovybę su pasiūlymu suvienyti jėgas Respublikos ekonominio savarankiškumo programai parengti ir įstatymų projektams sudaryti.

(LIC)

LIETUVOS KATALIKĖS MOTERYS VIENINGAI KREIPIASI Į TAUTĄ

Kaune balandžio 15 - 16 vyko Katalikių Moterų labdaros organizacijos "Caritas" steigiamasis suvažiavimas. Pagal gautą informaciją iš Lietuvos Informacijos Centro atspausdintame įvykių apžvalgos santrauką Darbininke balandžio 28 d., Nr. 17, psl. 1. Čia spausdiname iš kitų šaltinių gautą "Kreipimąsi į Lietuvos žmones".

-0-

Katalikiško Moterų Sambūrio "Caritas" Steigiamasis Suvažiavimas dvi dienas svarstė labai skaudžią moralinę tautos padėtį — stalinizmo stagnacijos metais viešpatavęs melas ir prievarta, kova prieš religiją ir Bažnyčią sužlugdė dorinį žmonių pagrindą.

Sukoncentravus dėmesį į ekonominį gerbūvį išsivystė egoizmas ir grobikiška žmogaus veik-

la, nuo kurios nukentėjo ir gamta ir pats žmogus. Religinių vertybių paneigimas žmonių dėmesį nukreipė į kūno kultą, o malonumų ieškojimas nugramzdino žmogų į moralinį liūną, sudarė šeimas, pagimdė armiją vienišų moterų ir našlaičių.

Baisiai išaugę alkoholizmas ir narkomanija suluošino daugelio žmonių šeimų gyvenimą, o labiausiai nuo jų nukentėjo vaikai. Šiandien mes visi susirūpinę tautos atgimimu. Mūsų giliu įsitikinimu neužtenka ekonominių, teisių ir politinių pertvarkymų — visų pirma reikia dvasinio atgimimo.

Brangūs Lietuvos Žmonės! Teisingai suvokime ir įvertinkime savo ir savosios tautos didžiąsias vertybes, o ypač meilę ir gailingumą. Labai branginkime žmogaus pradžios ir vystimosi

lopšį — šeimą, gražinkime į šeimą dorą, skaitumą ir blaivumą, rūpinkimės vaikais, netekusiais tėvų, siekime, kad kiekvienas negimęs kūdikis būtų saugus po motinos širdimi.

Šeimos atgaivinimui burkime visas materialines, intelektualines ir moralines jėgas, nes nuo šeimos, kaip nuo šaknų, priklauso tautos ateitis. Ypatingos mūsų meilės ir globos tesulaukia vaikai ir jaunimas. Padėkime jiems surasti tiesą, suvokti, kad dora yra ne tik tautos gyvenime pagrindas, bet ir jų pačių laimės šaltinis. Padėkime jaunimui suprasti savo pašaukimą ir tinkamai pasiruošti jį įvykdyti.

Visi vieningai pasakykime — gana svaigintis ir žengti į bedugnę. Tegul ant mūsų vaišių stalo nebūna alkoholinių gėrimų, o atlyginimą, padėką ar dovaną svaigalų forma visi laikykime įžeidimu.

— Jonas Tatarūnas, Brazilijos lietuvių visuomenininkas, balandžio 6 mirė Sao Paulo mieste. Velionis buvo gimęs Lietuvoje, mažas atvežtas į Pietų Ameriką, uoliai dalyvavo lietuviškame gyvenime. Buvo Lietuvos sąjungos Brazilijoje pirmininkas, III Pasaulio lietuvių jaunimo kongreso išdininkas, "Lituanikos" stovyklavietės iniciatorius, IX Pietų Amerikos lietuvių kongreso, įvyksiančio liepos mėn. San Pauloje, ruošimo pirmininkas. Rūpinosi Lietuvos aikštės ir Laisvės statulos pastatymu lietuvių apgyventoje Vila Zelinos srityje. Dalyvavo keliuose PLB seimuose Š. Amerikoje, bendradarbiavo lietuviškoje spaudoje.

LIŪDNA SOVIETINĖ TIKROVĖ

Leninas yra pasakęs, kad komunistam statistika tarnauja jų siekiamam tikslam, o ne mokslui, o sovietinės vyriausybės yra pasižadėjusios sukurti tokį gyvenimą, kurio negalės pasiekti jokia kita valstybė. Ir iš tikrųjų, 1970-ajam dešimtmety jos vyrų amžiaus ilgumas nukrito 4 m. Toks įvykis atsitiko tik vienoj industrinėj pasaulio valstybėj, taikos metu Sovietų Sąjungoje.

Prieš trisdešimt metų Vakarai galvojo, kad komunizmas gali labai paveikiai konkuruoti kuriant žmonių gerovę, o Eleonor Roosevelt didžiavosi laisvais žmonėm, kurie nebuvo gundomi "pasisavinti komunizmo teikiamą materialinę gerovę kaip laisvės pakaitalą". Sov. S-gos vadam labai nepatinka, kad Sov. S-ga yra laikoma trečiaja pasaulio valstybe, apsiginklavusia pirmos rūšies ginklais. Tačiau Harvardo Žmonijos studijų centro Nick Eberstadt ir American Enterprise institutas tvirtina, kad Europoj nėra nei vienos kitos valstybės, kur žmogaus gyvenimas yra toks trumpas ir kūdikių mirtingumas toks aukštas, net ir nuskurdusioj ir pusiau civilizuotoj Albanijoje. Pagal jos žmonių sveikatingumo duomenis Sov. S-ga negali būti laikoma išsivysčiusia valstybe.

1970-aisiais metais, kada Sov. S-ga dar drįso skelbti duomenis apie gyventojų sveikatos būklę, jos kūdikių mirtingumo duomenys prilygo Panamos, Dominikonų respublikos ir Čilės, o gyventojų amžiaus ilgumas — Ko-

sta Riko, Malazijos ir Sri Lankos, bet šių valstybių gyventojų sveikatingumas kyla, o Sov. S-gos — krenta. Jei ši linkmė nepakitės, Sov. S-gos gyventojų sveikatingumo duomenis netrukus praneks dauguma Pietų Amerikos ir Rytų Azijos valstybių.

Prieš 15 m. vidutinis sovietų gydytojų uždarbis buvo mažesnis už kvalifikuoto fabriko darbininko. Vakarų moterų teisių kovotojai džiaugėsi, kad Sov. S-goj daug gydytojų yra moterys, bet ten visa medicinos sritis yra laikoma moterų sritim. Sov. S-ga giriasi, kad joj nėra bedarbių, bet už tai ten labai dažnai naudojami neštuvai, kuriems pakelti reikia bent dviejų žmonių, o ne vežiamos kėdės. Sakoma, kad ir paskutiniaisiais metais pagrindinė Maskvos širdies klinika buvo 5-tam elevatorių neturinčiam aukšte.

Alkoholio naudojimas 1980 m. Sov. S-goj buvo aukščiausias pasauly ir tris kartus didesnis už Vakarų Europos. Sov. S-ga turi apie 1/10 Amerikos turimų automobilių, bet beveik tiek pat žmonių aukų dėl girtų vairavimo. Dar neseniai sovietų armijos medicinos žurnalas patarinėjo chirurgam negerti daug dieną prieš operacijas. Nuo apsinuodijimo alkoholiu Sov. S-goj miršta 80 - 90 kartų daugiau kaip JAV. 1970 m. studija parodė, kad Baltijos valstybių žmonės daugiau pinigų išleisdavo alkoholiui kaip drabužiam, nors drabužių kainos buvo laikomos aukštos dėlto, kad

drabužiai yra labai reikalingi. 1970 m. studija privilegijuoto Leningrado miesto vaikų parodė, kad 6 proc. visų iki 7 m. amžiaus vaikų turėjo nepakankamo maitinimo reiškinis, kaip

rachitą. Susirgimų lengvai kontroliuojamom ligom, kaip tymais yra 20 kartų daugiau kaip JAV. Kai kurių sovietų respublikų sveikatos būklė prilygsta Indiją.

MITINGAS DĖL LIETUVOS KAREIVIŲ PADĖTIES SOVIETINĖJE ARMIJOJE

Į Vilniaus Kalnų parką balandžio 3 susirinko apie 5000 žmonių atkreipti dėmesį į reikalavimą leisti lietuvių jaunuoliams atlikti karinę tarnybą Lietuvos teritorijoje, praneša Lietuvos Informacijos Centras. Mitingą organizavo Lietuvos moterų sąjungos iniciatyvinė grupė.

Dviejų valandų mitingui vadovavo moterų sąjungos iniciatyvinės grupės narė rašytoja Vidmantė Jesukaitytė. Vilniaus arkikatedros klebonas kun. Kazimieras Vasiliauskas pakvietė tylos minute pagerbti taikos metais žuvusiųjų Lietuvos kareivių atminimą ir kartu su minia sukalbėjo maldą už mirusius. Motinos, palaidojusios savo sūnus taikos metais ir viena moteris kurios sūnus tarnavo Afganistane, viena po kitos pritarė iškeltam lozungui "Už tėvynę tėvynėje". Tautinių mažumų atstovai — žydų, rusų ir ukrainiečių kalbėtojai — irgi pasisakė už tai, kad Lietuvos piliečiai turėtų tarnauti Lietuvoje arba Pabaltijo karinėje apygardoje.

Kalbėjo Lietuvos kultūros fondo pirmininkas prof. Česlovas Kudaba, atsargos pulkininkas Stasys Kairys — karininkų

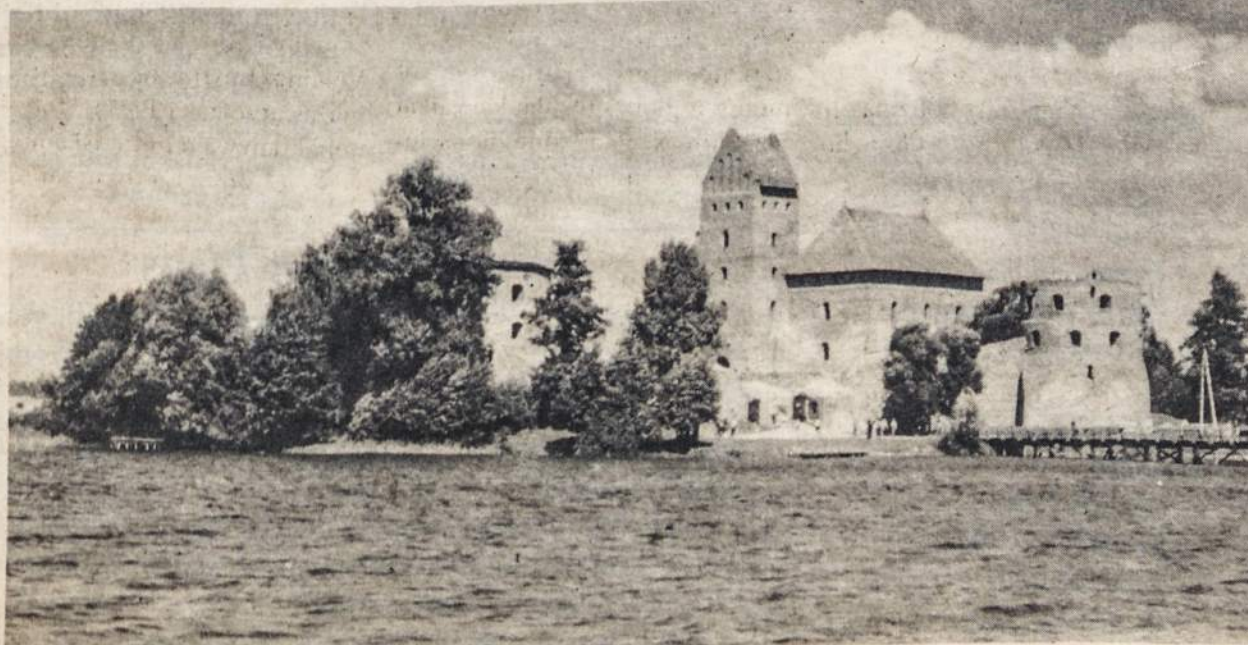
sąjūdžio atstovas, aktorė Nijolė Oželytė, paskaičiusi ištraukas iš kareivių ir motinų laišku. Jaunlietuvių atstovas Stasys Buškevičius paragino Lietuvos jaunimą jau šiemet netarnauti okupacinėje kariuomenėje, pasiremiant Vienos konvencija, o jeigu tarnauti, tai tik Lietuvos teritorijos ribose.

Į mitingą buvo pakviesti Lietuvos vyriausybė ir karinis komitetas. Nei vienas Lietuvos vyriausybės atstovas nedalyvavo. Dalyvavo oficialios įstaigos, Lietuvos taikos gynimo komiteto pirmininkas, poetas Vacys Reimeris, tačiau susirinkusieji jo žodį net du kartus nutraukė plojimais ir švilpimu, nes jis neatliepė mitingo nuotaikom.

Mitinge buvo priimta rezolucija, kurioje reikalavo paskelbti Molotovo-Ribbentropo Pakto dokumentus; įvesti civilinę tarnybą tiems, kurie dėl įsitikinimų negali imti ginklų į rankas; įkurti parlamentinę komisiją prie Lietuvos Aukščiausios Tarybos, kuri iširtų nestatutinių santykių, dezertyravimo, savižudybės bei mirties neaiškiomis aplinkybėmis atvejus, užsiimtų kareivių į dalinius Lietuvos teritorijos, ar tų, kurie nepakėlę sąlygų armijoje dezertyravo, tačiau nelykdė jokio kriminalinio nusikaltimo. Iki rugsėjo 1 d. siūloma paleisti studentus nuo karinės tarnybos, atleisti asmenis su įvairiais susirgimais, sveikatos negalavimais, pasikliaunant gydytojo patarimu.

Sąjungos iniciatyvinė grupė svarsto ar šį pavasarį ruošti "Motinų skausmo ir vilties eiseną" po Lietuvą, kurios metu būtų lankomi taikos metais žuvusių Lietuvos kareivių kapai, ruošiami mitingai. Moterų sąjunga mitingo rezoluciją atidavė oficialiajai spaudai ir paruošė kreipimąsi į valdžios įstaigas.

(LIC)



Atremontuota Trakų pilis, kuri matė ir pergyveno Vytauto galybės laikus. Čia ir mirė Vytautas 1430 spalio 27 d. Pradėtas pilies atstatymo darbas okupantų buvo sustabdytas.

LITHUANIAN HISTORY/HERITAGE BOOKS

Dainuokime

by Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Putnam, Ct.
140 pages of songs, no musical notes\$1.00

Lithuanian Self-Taught

by M. Variakojyte - Inkeniene (Essentials of
Lithuanian for travel and enjoyment).....\$4.50

Popular Lithuanian Recipes

by Josephine Dauszvardas\$6.50

Lithuanian/English Dictionary\$9.00

English/Lithuanian Dictionary\$9.00

(30,000 words in each) by V. Baravykas

Introduction to Modern Lithuanian

Forty lessons for the teacher or the self-teacher
by Dambriunas, Klimas and Schmalsteig\$12.00

Simas (The Story of Simas Kudirka)

by Jurgis Gliuda (Translated by Kestutis
Ciziunas and J. Zemkalnis)\$5.00

Lithuanians in America

by Dr. Antanas Kucas, translated by Joseph Boley\$7.95

The Brothers Domeika

by Liudas Dovydenas, translated by Milton Stark\$6.50

Vytautas the Great--Grand Duke of Lithuania

by Dr. Joseph B. Koncius. The life and times of
Lithuania's most famous ruler
plus a separate 14" by 14" color map
of Lithuania in the 14th Century. 211 pages\$6.00

Praise the Lord, All You Nations

A religious, social and cultural history of Lithuania
by Sister Virginia Marie Vytell\$9.00

Lithuanian Cookery

by Izabele Sinkeviciute (328 pages)\$10.00

Didysis Ramybes Saltinis

Lithuanian Prayer Book (Gold Bound) \$5.00
.....(Red Bound) \$4.00

**Make all checks payable to: Lithuanian Catholic Alliance
and mail to:**

L.C.A., 71-73 S. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701

We Get Letters

Dear Sir,

During my lifetime the Garsas has been received by my parents. Now that my mother Irene Snipas has entered into a new life I would like to continue hearing about the Lithuanian Community.

Enclosed is a check for \$5 for a year subscription. Please send this newspaper to:

S.Geraldine Snipas,OP
Elmhurst, NY

Thank you for giving me the

opportunity to continue learning about my Lithuanian heritage.

Sincerely,
S. Geraldine Snipas,OP

Dear Sir:

Enclosed check for a subscription to the Garsas.

I enjoy the paper and its recipes.

Thank you,
Anna Perluk
Glen Lyon, PA

**Prof. Bronis Voveris,
Prominent Musician, Dies**



Professor Bronis J. Voveris, 75, of 241 Harland St., Exeter PA Died April 29, 1989 shortly after being admitted to the General Hospital in Wilkes-Barre, PA.

He was a graduate of Mari-anapolis College, Connecticut, and studied at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts. He was the first American to receive a scholarship to the Kaunas Conservatory of Music in

Lithuania, where he received a performance degree.

Upon returning to the United States, he accepted an organist and choir director position at St. Casimir's church, Pittston.

Professor Voveris was the founder and director of the King's College Glee Club for 32 years during which time he concerted with his "Men in Red" through Zout the world.

As a director of the King's College Glee Club, he was a father image and loved by all, so much so that he was honored by the College with the dedication of a sculpture "American Song" on September 25, 1988.

He received special recognition from the House of Representatives, and State Senate.

A Mass of Christian Burial was celebrated in St. Casimir's Church, Pittston with burial in the parish cemetery.

OBITUARIES

SNIPAS, Irene Stulgaitis ...
Lodge 17

127 Pine St., Apt. 1-C
Freeport NY 11520

Died: 4/17/89

Buried: 4/20/89
St. Charles Cemetery
Pinelawn NY

GALENAS, Marie ... Lge. 171

18667 Waltham
Detroit MI 48205

Died: 5/4/89

Buried: 5/8/89
St. Catherine's Cemetery
Moscow PA

SAVA, Anthony ... Lodge 17

408 S. Sherman St.
Wilkes-Barre PA 18702

Died: 5/10/89

Buried: 5/15/89
Holy Trinity Cemetery
Bear Creek PA

SPOKAS, Louis ... Lodge 8

7610 Walnutwood Drive
Seven Hills OH 44131

Died: 4/3/89

Buried: 4/6/89
Holy Cross Cemetery
Cleveland OH

KIERTEKLES, Charles ...
Lge. 186

Box 28, Main St.
Seltzer PA 17974

Died: 4/13/89

Buried: 4/17/89
St. Francis Assisi Cemetery
Schuylkill City PA 71954

New Insurance Plans

PLAN	Without Waiver of Premium	With Waiver Of Premium
Life Paid Up at Age 80	Ages 0-70	Ages 16-55
Twenty Pmt. Life	Ages 0-60	Ages 16-55
Twenty Yr. Endowment	Ages 0-60	Ages 16-55
Single Premium Life	Ages 0-70	Not Available

A newborn child up to its first birthday can be insured for life with a coverage of \$2,000 for the small sum of \$106 payable in a lump sum with no future payments.

Just imagine — for the sum of \$106 this child is insured for his or her entire lifetime!