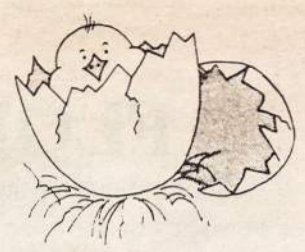


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Dr. Juozas KRIAUCIUNAS
31 Sayles Ave.
Putnam,
CT 06260



GARSAS



No. 3

March, 1990

Vol. 73

Lithuanians Vote To End Communist Control

In the first official multi-party election in 7 decades, voters in the Baltic nation of Lithuania marked their ballots behind curtained booths after which they deposited them into ballot boxes.

Voters were given the right to elect their own parliament consisting of 141 members.


According to reports out of Moscow, the candidates backed by the Sajudis movement captured 72 of the 90 seats of the new 141 seat parliament.

Sajudis is not a political party in itself but rather an umbrella organization consisting of pro-independence and grass-roots groups. Using their officially elected new parliamentary majority, members of Sajudis look to naming a new president and eventually calling an end to communist rule.

Christian Democratic Party

The Christian Democratic Party reestablished in 1989, called for the return of all church property, the legalization of Religious Orders, the reopening of Catholic Schools, the restoration of religious organizations, publishing houses and press, APPOINTMENTS OF CHAPLAINS FOR SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND PRISONS, and the end of all government interference in Church affairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



Governor's Office


PROCLAMATION
LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY
February 16, 1990

There are winds of change blowing across the Baltic. In the streets of Vilnius, the word on everyone's lips is "freedom." No longer is Lithuanian independence merely a whispered dream, discussed in secret. Now, Lithuanians wave the tricolor flag proudly: Yellow -- for the fields of ripening wheat, representing freedom from want; Green -- for the lush forests, symbolizing hope; and Red -- the color of flowers, standing for love of country.

Pennsylvania is proud of its many Lithuanian and Lithuanian-American men and women. Lithuanians have resided on these shores since the 17th century, and Pennsylvania was the first state in the nation to have a fully-established Lithuanian community, when four Lithuanian men settled in Danville, Montour County, in 1869. Over the past 130 years, Pennsylvania has been home to over a half-million people of Lithuanian descent.

This year, Lithuanians around the world will celebrate the 72nd anniversary of the restoration of Lithuanian independence. As we look over the history of our Commonwealth and country -- from Father Demetrius Gallitzin, the first Roman Catholic priest to take his vows in the United States and founder of the town of Loretto in Cambria County, to Victor Brenner, who designed the Lincoln-head penny -- we can see that Lithuanians have made significant contributions to our society.

Therefore, I, Robert P. Casey, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby proclaim February 16, 1990, as LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY in Pennsylvania. I urge all Pennsylvanians to reflect upon the spirit of the Lithuanian people as they strive to see their aspirations for freedom become a reality.



GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Governor, at the City of Harrisburg, this second day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ninety, and of the Commonwealth the two hundred and fourteenth.

Robert P. Casey
Robert P. Casey
Governor

Lithuanian Independence Remembered

Ceremonies took place in many cities, boroughs, and townships across the country on February 16, 1990 commemorating Lithuania's independence of 1918.

This year's celebration was one of great significance as Lithuanians look to their country regaining it's freedom which was lost in 1940 in the brutal takeover by the Soviets when they forcefully occupied Lithuania.

Proclamations were issued by Mayors and Governors across America proclaiming February 16 as Lithuanian Independence Day.

The governor of the State of Pennsylvania in which the Home office of the LCA is located issued the proclamation presented on this page.

Independence and Elections

On November 7, 1989, Messrs. Buracas, Mugevicius, Petkus Terleckas and Dr. C.K. Bobelis, Chairman of the Supreme Committee of Lithuania signed a joint Declaration on Independence and Elections. The signatories expressed their commitment to the Full Restoration of Lithuania's Independence.

*Franciscan Newsletter
Jan.-Feb., 1990*

FLORENCE ECKERT / *Easter Memories*

Sometime during the month of February or the early part of March, as the days begin to show a bright preview of spring, most young girls started Easter window shopping. Traditionally, Easter Sunday morning was second to a young girl's wedding day. This was the day that all eyes were focused on Mi-Lady. From the top of her head to the tip of her toes, all had to be "just so."

What color would be big this year? Were coats fashionable or would it be suits? These were the questions to be answered and the place to get the answers was downtown. Sunday afternoon found many window shoppers both young and old, for TV was just a dream, radio had no pictures and magazines were a bit of a luxury for the daughter of struggling immigrants. The only reading material in many of the middle class homes was the Sunday paper, which offered a limited amount of information on upcoming fashions.

Each piece of Easter finery was carefully selected and stored for that very special day. The most important part of the outfit of every woman from 1 to 101 was her Easter Bonnet. Le Chapeau was the "icing on the cake." For many years black patent leather shoes were a must. How elegant they felt after the dull looking winter overshoes and moccasins! No young lady would consider her outfit complete without gloves, and where would you carry your handkerchief and streetcar fare if you had no purse?

If you were single and over 16, you'd rather hide in the house

all day than be caught in public on Easter Sunday without a corsage. A Corsage meant someone cared. Oft times some of the meaner kids would accuse a mother of buying a corsage for one of her daughters. Florists worked around the clock on the eve of Easter. What a thrill to be awakened at 4 or 5 a.m. by a floral delivery serviceman! All deliveries were made during the night and early morning hours to insure freshness, and you never heard a girl complain over being awakened to accept her corsage.

Crossed fingers and special prayers went out that the weatherman would cooperate for Sunday morning. Usually, everything worked out fine. Palm Sunday was traditionally the day you wore last year's Easter outfit. Most everyone wore the palm cross on their suit or coat, something you rarely see today. Some talented individuals braided the palms and made different designs with them, which they proudly displayed on the lapel of their suit or coat.

The days between Palm Sunday and Easter morning were filled with activity. The early part of the week was for cleaning the house and shopping. Thursday began the visits to church to attend the special significant services. By this time all but the baking and enjoyable preparations were completed. The children gathered around on Saturday to observe the Lithuanian sausage making. Each of the little ones got a turn to hold the casing over the faucet and let the water run through cleaning out the

casing. Squeals of delight poured forth as the water-filled casings wriggled and twisted around in the kitchen sink while they were being flushed clean. No one complained of frozen fingers as they tried to catch the end of the squirming casings.

Coloring eggs was another bit of family fun. Since families were fairly large in those days, each child received a specified number of eggs to color, and much time was spent trying to come up with the most decorative egg out of the lot. In our house candy eggs were another exciting undertaking. Mom mashed the potatoes and got the ingredients mixed, then she let us take over. We were able to shape the eggs in any size we desired and add what we wished, fruit and nuts, coconut or peanut butter. She usually helped us dip them in the hot chocolate and also handled the paraffin wax coating. Once again we took over in decorating them and writing names on some for special friends.

Baking the snow-white traditional Easter cake covered with white icing and sprinkled with coconut was another part of the Saturday fun. By this time our will power was rapidly weakening and Easter morning could not come fast enough. It seems the most difficult part of fasting was the beginning of Lent and the last few days before Easter.

Good Friday services were held in the morning and were very solemn and full of meaning to all of us. Perhaps the customs brought over from the native lands of our parents helped to give the service more meaning. Church bells and organ music ceased and were not heard again until the Resurrection services on Easter Sunday morning. There was no communion distributed on Good Friday except to the dying, and I recall how deeply this affected me. It gave me such an empty feeling and an unexplainable sense of hurt, pity and

longing.

The three hours from 12 noon until 3 p.m. were observed as the time Christ spent on the cross, and business places, banks, theaters, etc., all closed in respect to the Christian community. It was traditional to visit as many churches as you were able to reach on Good Friday. Sometimes we would wander so far from home in search of churches to visit that the tired feet had difficulty reaching home. Friday evening was the final time of the Lenten season that we would walk the stations of the cross.

In churches celebrating old country customs, a full-size likeness of Christ carved from stone was placed in an open casket on the side altar surrounded by candles and flowers. People went from parish to parish paying respect as at a viewing. They first went on bended knee down the center aisle to kiss the crucifix which was laid on a pillow. Then they took the children to see Jesus in the tomb.

Many of the faithful who could not visit other churches spent three hours by the tomb on the altar just meditating the mysteries surrounding the crucifixion. The solemnity of the occasion moved some to tears, and even little ones seemed awed as they were held up to see the image of Christ whom they had learned about on their mother's knee.

Saturday evening the men of the parish formed an honor guard at the tomb and many of the older parishioners stayed all night, singing hymns and reciting prayers while the men stood guard two at a time, being relieved every hour for a change of guard.

As the sun shines through the stained glass windows, people begin arriving for the first Mass. The priest draws the cover over the image of Christ, the candles are put out and the organist intones the ALLELUIA!!! Church bells ring out the good news. HE IS RISEN!

GARSAS

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Lithuania Demands Freedom

Mr. Gorbachev's three days in Lithuania. A multitude of Moscow officials. Several hundred foreign journalists. 22 TV companies.

Lithuania did not ask for meat, for money, or for a pay raise. Lithuania asked for freedom.

"Freedom, Freedom, Freedom," — the Cathedral square was throbbing on Thursday. People have come here from all over Lithuania. A 15 Minute silence with lit candles.

At the same time, M. Gorbachev was saying that this was a "professors; conspiracy". He did not want to come to the square — as if only those gathered by the roadside were people.

M. Gorbachev wanted to persuade Lithuania that it does not need independence. A new federation would be enough (Sanikov land?). During those three days he made the right of national self-determination more perfect — from now on, a nation that wants to determine its destiny will be able to do so only if ... other nations allow it!

The visit did not and could not change anything. Lithuania desires what belonged to it up to June 15, 1940.

(Rimvydas Valtka, Editorial on Gorbachev's visit in Lithuania, Gimtasis Krastas, Vilnius, January 19-25, 1990.

Pope's Life Threatened

A group of Moslem extremists threatened to assassinate Pope John Paul II in mid-December. The written death threat was received by a Lebanese news agency December 14, 1989. It was signed by the "Organization of the Oppressed on Earth", a Moslem extremist group that previously threatened the Pope's life in August after he announced his desire to visit Lebanon.

Mayor Signs Independence Proclamation



Seated from left: Msgr. Anthony J. Norkunas Pastor Holy Trinity Church, Wilkes-Barre; Frances Shoppel, Knights of Lithuania - Lithuanian Affairs Chairman; Mayor Lee Namey, Wilkes-Barre; Nellie Bayoras Romanas President K of L Council 143 and Lithuanian Alliance of America District 7, Chairman of Flag raising; Msgr. Frank L. Yashkas, Spiritual Director Lithuanian Catholic Alliance.

Standing from left: Charles A. Liscosky, Executive Director Lithuanian Catholic Alliance; Edward Stankus, Flag-Bearer; Al Boris, Chairman Wilkes-Barre City Council; Ann Grimailia, President Lithuanian Women's Club of Wyoming Valley; John Timalonis Taurus Club of Luzerne County.

Gorbachev 'Reasons' with Lithuanian Worker

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev lost his temper yesterday during an exchange with a Lithuanian worker who was demonstrating for independence, warning him of hard times ahead for the Baltic republic.

The row came as the Soviet leader visited an engine factory at Vilnius on the first morning of his three-day visit intended to cool nationalist fervor in Lithuania.

Trailed by television cameras recording the encounter for the evening news bulletin, Mr. Gorbachev came upon an elderly worker who carried a banner demanding "total independence for Lithuania."

"Who told you to write that banner?: the Soviet leader asked. "Nobody. I wrote it myself," the worker replied.

"Who are you? Where do you work, and what do you mean by total independence?" Mr. Gorbachev asked.

"I mean what we had in the 1920's, when Lenin recognized Lithuania's sovereignty, because no nation is entitled to attack another nation," the worker said.

"I know that Lithuania was very provincial. Today, Russia sells it gold, metals and fuel at low prices. Within our large family, Lithuania has become a developed country..." Mr. Gorbachev countered.

The worker interrupted. "Do you know how many Lithuanians were sent to Siberia in the 1940's, and how many died?"

At this point the Soviet president lost his temper.

"I don't want to talk with this man any more. If people in Lithuania have attitudes and slogans like this, they can expect hard times. I don't want to talk to you anymore," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev thus broke off the conversation. When his wife, Raisa, attempted to calm him, he told her to "be quiet."

(Agence France Presse, quoted in Washington Times, January 12, 1990) ELTA

Cold Truth About Hypothermia

If you're exposed to cold weather without adequate protection, you can develop hypothermia, a condition that causes your body's temperature to drop more than 4 degrees from its normal 98.6. If you don't warm up within a few hours, you can freeze to death.

Symptoms include intense shivering loss of coordination, confusion, weak pulse, bluish skin, irregular heartbeat and enlarged pupils. Recovery depends on gentle, gradual warming.

If you suspect someone is hypothermic, get medical attention immediately. While waiting for help, gently move the victim to warm shelter, check breathing and heartbeat, and wrap him or her in a blanket or warm, dry clothing. If the victim is still conscious, a warm, non-alcoholic drink may help. Don't try this with an unconscious person.

New Members

Welcome new members:

Mrs. Rose Marie Stravinsky, Dallas, PA

Miss Frances Elizabeth Sites of Ephrata, PA

Sajudis and LCP Official Sums Up Gorbachev's Visit

To Moscow: Remove Troops; Grant Self-Determination

(Algimantas Cekuolis, member of the LCP Central Committee and of the Sajudis Council, deputy to the USSR People's Congress, has summed up Gorbachev's visit in Lithuania and outlined the prospects for the future in an editorial published in the January 19-25, 1990, issue of the Vilnius' weekly *Gimtasis Krastas*. A slightly abbreviated version of his article follows.)

Our distinguished guest saw Lithuania and our determination. He saw, almost everywhere, a correct behavior and no boot-licking. **He saw our firm resolve:** complete national independence and, of course, the LCP's independence. The workers, the young people, the kolkhoz workers, the intelligentsia, the functionaries — they were all talking this way. He saw (Yes!) the grandiose meeting in the center of Vilnius, he heard our silence and the bells ...

What did the distinguished guest offer to us? He mentioned a project to restructure the USSR into a federation and a draft law now being prepared to establish the procedure for secession of republics. Foreign journalists seized these items as if they were news of the greatest importance. We took a calmer view.

Both projects are very vague. We are familiar with one federation — the RSFSR (The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic). We are not interested. What do these projects have in mind? The British Commonwealth of Nations? The European Common Market? This warrants consideration.

As for the "divorce law," it does not affect us at all. To be able to divorce someone, one must first get married. We never married the USSR: we were forcibly incorporated by Hitler and Stalin. And there is something equally important. **Only the nation itself has the right to decide** by way of elections or through a referendum **how it wants to live, when and in which manner it should secede or join.** No neighbor, however, powerful it might be, can decide for another nation. Such is international law and such is the prin-

ciple, which our distinguished guest has acknowledged more than once. This most sacred right of any nation, this condition for its historic survival cannot be a subject for discussion.

Economic questions are a simple matter. Two commissions, with equal rights, empowered to negotiate by two countries, will sit down at a table. I think that we shall gladly go on producing whatever we used to produce for Russia; we will gladly continue buying whatever we are now importing from the USSR. It is very good that our guest mentioned the debt. Many enterprises have bought themselves out a long time ago. **But we also have another list of debts owed to Lithuania and it is a very long one. It starts in 1940.**

In return for these two rather vague projects, **the distinguished guest has asked that we renounce our demand for independence** and the independence of the LCP we have already achieved. To put it in polite terms, the offer leaves no grounds not only for an agreement, but also for a discussion ...

To start a serious discussion, it is necessary to admit **that there is a problem of trust.** It must be resolved before anything else. Our guest has a really phenomenal memory. But nations also have a good memory. We cannot forget the czarist occupation, Muravyov, the banning of the press. (As governor general of Russia's NW territory, Muravyov terrorized Lithuania and banned the publication of Lithuanian books in the Latin alphabet; the ban lasted from 1864 to 1904. ED) We cannot forget 1989-1940, 14 June 1941. Every sixth citizen of Lithuania suffered or perished from Stalinism

which at that time was also called Soviet power. Not even the name has changed. It was not we who did all that.

To generate trust, we need not pretty words or promises, not even personal sincerity is enough. **What we need is concrete actions** that are clear to everybody and unequivocal. They should be as follows:

1. **Declaring the Baltics a demilitarized zone with a concrete calendar for the withdrawal of troops.** Sweden or NATO do not plan to attack the USSR, and now it has become clear that they never had such plans. It is good that our guest mentioned the fact that the military installations in Lithuania are worth 35 billion rubles. Most of it, apparently, is movable.

This thinking is in the right direction. It will also be possible to save billions that are now being spent to maintain such huge forces. And what about the marvelous international impact of such a step?

2. **Transferring all of Lithuania's economic structure to Lithuania** right now, 100 per cent. It is not a gift, but a first step to justice. Sovereignty without banks, transport, communications, basic factories is only a fiction.

3. **A solemn statement by the USSR leadership that the right to self-determination belongs to every nation of the USSR** and that the mechanism of self-determination is determined by the nation's elected Supreme Council — and nobody else.

We are constantly being told that we cannot "demand too much," because that proves the wrath of Russia's conservatives, who will overthrow the leader or will "kick him downstairs" to some decorative post. Perhaps, but it also might be that the danger is being inflated.

However, the USSR cannot remain forever a hostage of reactionaries. An atmosphere of trust cannot be created that way and the restructuring will go on spinning in place.

Both questions can be resolved by declaring new direct democratic elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet according to the "one man — one vote" principle and by transferring all power to it. The people will decide if that affects Lithuania, but without a people's power the USSR will remain mired ...

If political will to make these four steps will be lacking — and only they can create an atmosphere of trust and truly destroy the partocracy dictatorship — then Lithuania has no other way than to take care of her own affairs. To declare and to realize its Independence. Such is our duty and we can no more escape it. They say: "You'll have a hard time." Perhaps. But is it easy now? We'll make our own errors, our search and our discoveries will belong to us. "You and your children will sink into poverty." Maybe. Just as the children of Finland, which has no raw materials, are suffering from poverty ... —ELTA

Did You Know

2628 JUNE 75 M.P. 43

To hide the fact that he was bald at the age of 30 ... Caesar wore a laurel wreath.



Lithuanian Folk Songs Reborn with Quartet

He wanted to learn Lithuanian so Joe Kasinskas joined a class at St. George's Hall in Philadelphia just a short drive from his home in New Jersey.

To make the class more interesting Lithuanian Folk Songs were also taught.

One of the instructors, Bronius Krokys was talking with Joe during a break and mentioned that he knew at least 150 Folk songs. He noted that he had the words and melodies in his head but nothing in the form of musical notes on paper.

The songs were beautiful and Joe thought if they could be put on sheet music they could be taught to other people and even composed into choir music with several voices.

Mr. Krokys said he learned the folksongs as a young boy in Lithuania in the little village of Mockava where he was born. The songs were sung by his brothers and sisters and the other young people of the village. Some of the songs go back to the 19th century and were taught to him by his mother who he says knew hundreds of Lithuanian songs.

Joe Krasinskas who was a composer became fascinated and asked Krokys to record the songs on tape and bring them in the following week. "I will write the notes", Joe said.

(Sometime later Joe con-



"Lithuanian Folksongs Quartet: Seated with guitar, Jouzas Kasinskas, composer; and violinist Brigita Kasinskiene. Standing Rasa Krokys and Bronius Krokys.

fessed that at that time he felt Krokys was just bragging). When they met the following week Krokys produced a tape of 25 Lithuanian melodies. Kasinskas wrote the notes and soon Bronius Krokys provided Joe the composer with another 30 songs.

To write notes from a tape can be difficult, however it wasn't long before these two collaborators were compiling a file of Lithuanian folksongs. Bronius did the singing and Joe provide the notes and arrangements.

After struggling for about a year and a half the two men had over 100 songs of both words and music. It was then that they heard of the Pennsylvania Governor's Heritage Affairs Commission and it's traditional Arts Master-Apprentice system. They filed for a grant while continuing their work which now resulted in over 150 songs.

Both men had good voices with Joe singing tenor and Bronius baritone and Joe accompanying on the guitar.

The songs were written — now they would be presented to the public.

Then came the hoped for answer from the Pennsylvania Council of the Arts; "Your petition for the grant has been granted!"

They joined the Pennsylvania Council of the Arts, and with their beautifully blended voices made their debut in the Governor's Dome during the employees lunch hour. They were well received and on October 19th they sang at the Sheraton Society Hall in Philadelphia joined at this time by violinist, Mrs. Brigita Kasinskas. Requests for performances began to come in and the trio soon joined by mezzo-soprano Rasa Krokys were beginning to be in great demand. The beautifully blended voices and instruments touch the hearts of their listeners with the tales of life in Lithuania bringing back memories to some and opening the eyes of others to this simple way of life.

The group, "Lithuanian Folksongs Quartet," are open for bookings in PA. For further information call: (215) 671-0397.

Rev. Bucmys Celebrates 25th Anniversary

Rev. Cornelius Bucmys, OFM, recently celebrated his 25th anniversary in the Franciscan Order. He was born in Kretinga, Lithuania, and later studied at Elchstatt Theological Seminary Germany from where he graduated. He continued his studies in theology at the Gregorian University in Rome and was ordained on October 30, 1949.

He then studied law at the

Lateran University and did post graduate work at the Congregation of S. Concill Sacra Romana Tribunal and Diplomatic Academy, gaining a doctorate in 1954. He also studied film making at the International Pro Deo University in Rome. After coming to the United States in 1955 he was assistant pastor of St. Casimir in Los Angeles, California.

On joining the Franciscans January 30, 1961 he became

assistant pastor to the Lithuanian parish of the Resurrection Toronto, Canada, which is administered by the order. Since 1966 he has been chief editor of the Franciscan managed semi-weekly, Darbininkas (The Worker), Brooklyn, NY. He also works for the National Catholic Office of Motion Pictures. He has written a religious book: Geguzes Menuo (The Month of May), 1961.

Graudus Verksmai Lenten Pilgrimage

The annual Graudus Verksmai Pilgrimage begun several years ago by Msgr. Frank L. Yashkas continues this year with stops at five Lithuanian parishes.

The first station will be at Holy Trinity Church, E. South St., Wilkes-Barre, PA, March 11, Msgr. Anthony J. Norkunas, pastor.

Msgr. Yashkas suggests you become a pilgrim and take this pilgrimage traveling from church to church as if from station to station with Our Lord. Only if you join in the spirit of Christ's passion can you truly appreciate and deserve to share in His resurrection on Easter morning.

People in outlying districts could charter buses or arrange for car pools to attend these services.

There is so much to be thankful for this year as we see the homeland of our ancestors slowly regaining the independence which was once rightfully theirs. We could make this pilgrimage in thanksgiving for all they have gained in the past year and in petition for continued evolution of all that was once theirs.

The second stop on our pilgrimage will be at St. Casimir's, Church St., Pittston, PA, March 18, Rev. Peter J. Alisauskas, pastor.

March 25 will find our pilgrimage stopping at St. Joseph's Church, Theodore St., Scranton, PA, Rev. Peter P. Madus, pastor.

From Scranton we travel to St. Ann's in Luzerne where the

pilgrimage idea was born with the Spiritual Director of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance, Msgr. Yashkas, who was pastor of St. Ann's up until his retirement last year. Rev. Paul F. Gerosky has taken over as pastor of St. Ann's and continues the pilgrimages hosting the April 1 service.

The closing stop during this Holy Season of Lent will be on Palm Sunday, April 8, at St. Casimir's Church, Delaney Street, in the Lynwood Section of Wilkes-Barre, PA. Msgr. William J. Pakutka is pastor.

Services will begin at 3 p.m. at each stop. Following services the pilgrims are invited by the host pastor to socialize in the church hall. You'll be surprised at the old friendships renewed at these gatherings.

A feeling of nostalgia sets in when you hear the choir begin the Graudus Verksmai hymns and you are suddenly swept back to the "good old days."

The combined choral group consists of choir members of several Lithuanian parishes in the Diocese and is under the direction of Mrs. Linda Hauck, St. Ann's parish, Luzerne. The accompanist is Bob Kelleher, St. Casimir's, Pittston.

These people are all volunteers who put in many hours of preparation and have entertained at other Lithuanian functions.

Mark your calendars now and prepare to attend. You'll be glad you did. March 11 - 18 - 25. April 1 - 8 - 3:00 p.m.

Let's Make Easter Eggs

Why pay high prices for your Easter eggs when they are so easy to make and you'll be sure they're pure and without all those horrible additives. Besides, if there are youngsters in the family, it gives them a chance to create their own personal gifts decorated in their own style.

Here are a few different recipes you can sample and after some practice, adjust to your own satisfaction.

Your editor recalls many happy Easters when she made those special eggs with her sisters on Saturday before Easter but just cannot locate the recipe. It was very simple, as I recall. You boiled and mashed some potatoes and when they cooled, you gradually added powdered (confectioners) sugar with a little butter, evaporated milk and a tsp. of vanilla until you got a consistency that was able to be handled and formed into shapes of eggs of varied or same sizes.

Refrigerate the eggs while you prepare the chocolate covering.

Melt a square of semi-sweet or bitter chocolate and about 1/4 block of paraffin wax. The amounts will depend on how many eggs you have made.

We used to divide the egg mixture and to one part we would add some peanut butter, to another some coconut and to still another some fruit and nuts.

With a cake decorator you

can put names and designs on the eggs. There is no limit to your artistic endeavors. Give it a try. Practice makes perfect and besides, you'll be saving money and having a lot of fun.

EASTER EGGS

1/4 lb. soft butter
2 boxes 10X sugar
4 T. Marshmallow Creme
4 slices white bread (dried and crusts removed)
2 tsp vanilla
Pinch salt
1/4 lb. semi-sweet chocolate
Crush dried bread with rolling pin, to make very fine crumbs. Mix all ingredients, except chocolate, into bread crumbs thoroughly. Put into freezer for about 15 minutes before starting to shape mixture into small eggs. Next, shape into eggs. Coat each egg with chocolate which has been melted over hot water in double boiler.

Chopped fruit and nuts may be added to mixture before shaping into eggs.

PEANUT BUTTER EASTER EGGS

1 lb. powdered sugar
1 lb. peanut butter
2 tsp vanilla
1 (9 oz.) jar Marshmallow Creme
1/2 lb. margarine
1 (12 oz.) pkg Nestle semi-sweet chocolate morsels
1/3 square paraffin or 1/4 c. Crisco

Mix together sugar, peanut butter, vanilla, marshmallow creme and margarine. Shape into eggs. Refrigerate two hours or until set. Dip eggs in chocolate coating and place on waxed paper to cool.

To make coating: Place chocolate and paraffin in top of double boiler. Melt, dip eggs, coating well. Placed on waxed paper to dry.

Peanut Butter Great Nutrition!

There's good reason peanut butter is the great American sandwich filler — it's low in cost and high in nutrition. One tablespoon of peanut butter (most of us use 2 or 3 tablespoons' worth in a typical sandwich) contains about 4 grams of protein, 3 grams of carbohydrates, 8

grams of fat and 100 calories. The calorie count should be noted as high; the fat is less of a concern because most of it is unsaturated.

The law requires a jar labeled peanut butter to contain at least 90 per cent peanuts and no artificial flavors or sweeteners. The other 10

per cent usually comes from sugar, salt and emulsifiers, which prevent the peanut oil from separating from the peanut butter.

By the way, peanuts are not nuts at all. They're legumes, like peas and beans.

Health Action
Blue Cross & Blue Shield

Lithuanian-Americans Reminisce

ANTHONY PUNZAVITZ of Levittown, PA is a first generation Lithuanian born in Great Neck, New York. He notes that not having reasons to use the Lithuanian language, he has lost most of it but admits that when alone he makes attempts at remembering the Lithuanian "DAINOS."

Anthony enjoys reading the GARSAS but admits he can only read the English and is lost when he reaches the Lithuanian pages.

He boasts that his daughter and grandsons are proud to say they have Lithuanian heritage and his grandson's favorite is Johnny Uinitas and the Lithuanian Olympic basketball stars who played for the Soviets.

At 78 Anthony has high hopes that he will see freedom returned to Lithuania and prays that Gorbachev will give this freedom to Lithuania.

MARY (SUTKUS) TRAYNHAM of Wilkes-Barre, PA, who was born in Lithuania and came to this country as a toddler recalls a time in Lithuania when two young girls took her on a potato-picking adventure. She remembers seeing a big hole in the ground which frightened her when the girls tugged her closer to the edge in order to fill their baskets with potatoes. The toddler feared she would lose her footing and sink down in the hole to be lost forever.

This was the method used in Lithuania to store crops. Mary says whenever she saw cobblestones this terrible fear manifested itself.

She remembers her father

speaking of the time he saw Czar Nicholas of Russia. As a Lithuanian he was compelled to do military service and received an honorable discharge. Following his military duty, he married and his first child, Mary, was born. He set his sights on America and, leaving his wife and new baby behind, he set out to see if he could find security for his family in the new world.

Working in a sugar mill in Brooklyn, NY, he earned enough to bring his family to America.

Mary used to like to listen to the many tales her grandma would tell her. One she remembers very well was regarding the crucifixion. Her grandma said the family allowed the Gypsies to camp on their fields, and they would come to the house to sing and tell stories. The story goes that when Christ was suffering the terrible act of crucifixion, there was a Gypsy present in the crowd and out of compassion for Our Lord he stole one of the nails to spare Christ some agony. That is why the two feet have only one nail in them. Jesus saw the deed and forgave him. To this day it is believed that due to this act it is no sin for a Gypsy to steal.

(Editor's note: Perhaps you have an interesting tale or vivid memory of an incident you would like to share with our readers. Send them to: Florence Eckert, GARSAS Editor, 71-73 S. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701. We reserve the right to edit all copy if used, and none will be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.)

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St. Casimir's Centennial Plans Pictorial Directory

The Centennial Committee of St. Casimir's Church, Pittston, PA met recently to further plans for the Church Anniversary. At a previous meeting, a representative of Olin Mills Photographic Studio was present to explain the merits and lasting remembrance of having a pictorial parish directory to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the church's founding. The consensus of parishioners present was to have a directory.

James McGill, co-ordinator of the project, explained in detail the procedure and paper work required to compile the parish directory.

Father Peter Alisauskas, pastor of St. Casimir's, explained the program at all Masses on the last Sunday in January. He noted that full cooperation and participation of all parishioners will be



James McGill, Project Coordinator required for the program to be a success.

A picture-taking schedule is being arranged by the committee, and photographing will be done during the month of March.

Mrs. Nellie Bayoras Romanas is general chairman, and Rev. Peter Alisauskas is honorary chairman.

ONE MAN'S LIFE

Here is a young man who was born in an obscure village, the child of a peasant woman. He grew up in another village. He worked in a carpenter shop until he was thirty, and then for three years he was an itinerant preacher. He never wrote a book. He never held an office. He never owned a home. He never had a family ...

He never went to college. He never put his foot inside a big city. He never traveled 200 miles from the place where he was born. He never did one of the things that usually accompany greatness. He had no credentials but himself ...

While he was still a young man, the tide of public opinion turned against him. His friends ran away. He was turned over to his enemies. He went through the mockery of a trial.

He was nailed to the cross between two thieves. While he was dying, his executioners gambled for the only piece of property he had on earth, and that was his coat.

When he was dead, he was laid in a borrowed grave through the pity of a friend. Nineteen centuries have come and gone, and today he is the central figure of the human race and the leader of the column of progress ...

All the armies that ever marched and all the navies that ever sailed, and all the parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of man upon this earth as has that one solitary life.

—Anonymous

ALGIRDO BRAZAUSKO PASISAKYMAI ERZINA GORBAČIOVAJ — Sovietų šefą jaudina atskilusi Lietuvos komunistų partija —

Pagal Lietuvos Persitvarkymo Sąjūdžio Informacijos Agentūros pranešimą čia perduodamos kai kurios mintys, išreikštos Lietuvos Komunistų partijos vado A. Brazausko Lietuvių Komunistų Partijos dvidešimtajame suvažiavime.

-o-

Kodėl iškilo būtinybė sukviesti šį XX-ąjį partijos suvažiavimą?

Pirmiausia, būtina principinai, visapusiškai įvertinti praeities įvykius, įtvirtinti LKP savarankiškumą, atnaujinti Centro Komitetą.

Pirmiausia — visapusiškas demokratijos plėtojimas. Antra — Lietuvos valstybingumo atkūrimas. Trečias — savarankiška LKP. Kartu akivaizdi ir nemaža politinė įtampa, kai kur pasiekusi net kritinę ribą. Atėjo laikas konkrečiais darbais įrodyti, ką galime padaryti. Tikslas — demokratinė visuomenė, socialinė lygybė. Tai ką iki šiol vadinome socialistine demokratija, nebuvo demokratija.

Kiekviena tauta trokšta turėti savo valstybę. Problema yra tokia: kaip šį tikslą realizuoti? Kečialinių reformų kelias, kuris užtikrintų Lietuvai savarankiškumą ir saugumą. Jis įgaliotų sukurti tokią sąjungą, iš kurios galima būtų ir išeiti.

Pasmerkti praeitį, tik kitaip dirbant galima, kitaip gyvenant, kitaip tarpusavyje bendraujant. Mūsų pagrindinis siekis — atstatyti žmogaus asmenybės vaidmenį ir svarbą, sutramdyti smurtą, užblokuoti masiškas vagystes, spekuliaciją, korupciją, įvesti tvarką prekyboje.

Mes, Lietuvos komunistai, formuluojame tokį požiūrį į socializmą: jį reikia sugrąžinti į tas ribas, kuriose jis yra ekonomiškai efektyvus, socialistiškai tikslingas ir prasmingas.

1939 m. rugpjūčio 23 d., ir rugsėjo 28 d., tarp stalininės TSRS ir hitlerinės Vokietijos pasirašytų sutarčių prie jų pridėtų slaptyųjų protokolų įgyvendinimas atvėrė kelius Lietuvos įjungimui į Tarybų Sąjungą. Lietuvos valstybingumo klausimus savai sprendė ir LKP. Ji padarė klaidų, kurias dabar reikia kritiš-

kai suvokti, 1940 m. spalio 5 d. VKP (b) vietinės (srities) organizacijos teisėmis. Tuo pačiu tapo tiesioginiu stalininio režimo

Dabar žinome: pokario aukų galėjo būti žymiai mažiau, jeigu šį kovą nebūtų buvusi dirbtinai kurstoma. Mes, dabartiniai Lietuvos komunistai, privalome sudaryti tokias sąlygas, kad tai niekada nepasikartotų.

Šiandien mes atėjome į paradoksišką iš pirmo žvilgsnio padėtį. Pertvarkos idėjų realizavimas atsimušė į per dešimtmečius sustabarėjusią partijos struktūrą. Posūkis negalėjo neįvykti ir jis įvyko praėjusių metų spalį. Pasikeitė LKP CK vadovybė, "Liaudies planai — partijos planai"!

Deklaravusi savarankiškumą LKP remsis individualia, laisvatoriška narystę. Politinė valdžia iškvojama tik per demokratinis rinkimus. Atmetę šeštojo Konstitucijos straipsnio įpareigojimą visiems neklystamai vadovauti, mes tampame politine organizacija, veikiančia visuomenėje per savo narius.

Išryškėjo trys pagrindiniai požiūriai dėl Respublikos partinės organizacijos ateities. Pirmasis požiūris. LKP įsivaizduojama, kaip savarankiška, turinti savo programą statusą, organizacinį ir ūkinį nepriklausomumą partija, savo santykius su TSKP CK respublikų Kompartijomis grindžiant ne tik sutartimis, bet ir kitomis, atitinkančiomis gyvenimo realijas ir pereinamąjį laikotarpį formomis.

Antras ir trečias požiūriai, mano nuomone, kraštutiniai. Vienas jų skelbia, kad partija visiškai turi atsiriboti nuo TSKP, kito požiūrio esmė — LKP sudėtinė TSKP dalis.

Ar naudingas mums būtų LKP skilimas? Esu giliai įsitikinęs kad — ne!

LKP pasisako už tai, kad Respublika aktyviai dalyvautų tarpautinių organizacijų bei jų padalinių darbe, atidarant įvairios paskirties atstovybes užsienio šalyse, ypač Baltijos regiono ir ten, kur gyvens nemažai išeivių iš Lietuvos. Neatskirama ir neda-

loma mūsų tautos dalimi yra išeivija.

Partijos dialoginio darbo nuostatų esmė — tiesa, istorinis objektyvumas, dogmatizmo ir apologetikos atsisakymas, skirtingų pasaulėžiūrų, pasaulėjautų tolerancija, kartu pasisakant prieš šovinizmą ir nacionalizmą, politinę demagogiją ir ekstremizmą.

Geriausias ekonomikos variantas bus bankroto grėsmė iš vienos pusės ir ekonominiai interesai — iš kitos, kuriems rinka skatina gamintojus orientuotis į geriausiai dirbančius ir maksimaliai tenkinti vartotojų poreikius. Apmąstydamą kaimo ateitį, par-

tija pasisako už visas nuosavybės formas. Žmonių valia patiems pasirinkti, kaip jiems dirbti ir gyventi. Eiti į savarankiškumą su vyžomis — mitinginis pareiškimas.

Mes kreipiamės į visas tautas, gyvenančias Lietuvoje: "Visos tautos vienykitės, kad laimėtų pertvarką"! Mūsų nuomone,

būtinai tam tikras ideologinis politinis visuomenės susitarimas, išskylantis virš partijų prieštaravimų, politinės kovos, atskirų sluoksnių interesų. Tokio susitarimo forma galėtų būti vieningas frontas, kuriame susivienytų įvairių politinių jėgų, tautinių grupių atstovai. Istorija pasiūlė mums dar vieną šansą...

ALG. BRAZAUSKAS IŠRINKTAS AT PREZIDIUMO PIRMININKU

Sausio 16 New Yorko spauda pranešė, kad Algirdas Brazauskas išrinktas Aukščiausios Tarybos pirmininku, vietoje pasitraukusio Vytauto Astrausko. Brazauskas, 57 metų, buvo išrinktas didele balsų dauguma — 228 už, 4 prieš ir 19 susilaikė.

Šie skaičiai rodo, kaip Brazauskas yra populiarus Lietuvoje. Atrodo, kad tą populiarumą pakėlė jo kieta laikysena, stojant už Lietuvos nepriklausomybę ir jo stipri parama, kai Lietuvos komunistų partija skyrėsi nuo Maskvos.

Oficialios žinių agentūros skelbia, kad Aukščiausios Tarybos buvęs pirmininkas Vytautas Astrauskas, 59 metų, atsistatydino dėl sveikatos. Tačiau tai nebūtina teisybė. Astrauskas praeituose rinkimuose į Tarybų Sąjungos deputatus, skaudžiai

pralaimėjo. Visai praradus pasitikėjimą, jam nebuvo kitos išeities, kaip atsistatydinti.

Politiniai stebėtojai mano, kad Maskva gali priversti Brazauską atsistatydinti iš komunistų partijos vado pareigų dėl jo kietos laikysenos Maskvos atžvilgiu. Tokiu atveju tačiau jis dar vistiek

galėtų vadovauti kaip Aukščiausios Tarybos pirmininkas, siekiant Lietuvos nepriklausomybės.

NUKELIAMA DAINŲ ŠVENTĖ

JAV ir Kanados Lietuvių Dainų šventė aturėjo įvykti šių metų liepos 4 d. Dėl tuo pačiu metu vykstančios dainų šventės Lietuvoje buvo nutarta tą šventę atidėti į Padėkos savaitgalį. Dabar pranešama, kad Dainų šventė vyks ateinančiais metais gegužės mėnesio gale.

— Nepriklausomybės nuotakos okupuotoje Lietuvoje yra stiprios. Net ir populiariausias laikraštis *Komjaunimo Tiesa* pakeitė vardą į *Lietuvos Rytas*. Šiuo metu dar okupuotoje Lietuvoje yra 15 politinių partijų. Tiek pat partijų yra ir Vliuke.

— Lietuvos liaudies meistrai šią vasarą pakvietė anykštėnus į didelę šventę — Jono Biliūno kelio atidarymą. Eidamas iš tėvų namų į Anykščius, mažasis mokinukas Jonukas praeidavo penkis upelius, pažymėtus penkiais koplų stulpiais su šventų Jonų skulptūrėlėmis.

KOMUNISTINĖ STATISTIKA OKUPUOTOJE LIETUVOJE

Vilniuje, Lietuvos Komunistų Partijos XX-ojo suvažiavimo metu, buvo leidžiamas "Ekspres informacijos" biuletenis. Pirmajame numeryje buvo pateiktos ir šios žinios.

Lietuvos respublikos 65.2 tūkst. kvadratinų kilometrų teritorijoje 1989 m. pradžioje gyveno 3,7 milijonai žmonių. Iš jų 79.6% yra lietuviai, 9.4% rusai, 7% lenkai, 1.7% gudai, 1.2% ukrainiečiai ir 0.3% žydai.

Prie Lietuvos partijos 1940 m. birželio 15 d. priklausė 1,690 narių, o 1941 m. birželio 22 d. buvo 4,739 nariai, 1942 m. okupuotoje Lietuvoje buvo 422 nariai, po to skaičius sparčiai didėjo ir 1989 m. sausio 1 d. buvo 209,510 narių, bet tų pačių metų gruodžio 1 d. buvo 199,917 narių komunistų. 1988 m. į Komunistų partiją Lietuvoje įstojo 4,825 asmenys, išstojo 836, o pašalinti buvo 910. 1989 m. įstojo 847, bet išstojo 6,771 narys, pašalinti 1,984 nariai. Tai įvyko per 11 pirmųjų mėnesių.

Komunistai Lietuvoje tautybėmis pasiskirsto — lietuviai sudaro 70.5%, rusai — 17.2%, lenkai — 4.4%, žydai — 0.9%, o visos kitos tautybės sudaro 7.0%.

INFORMACIJA APIE LIETUVĄ

JAV LB Krašto valdyba išleido lankstinuką "Lithuania-Lietuva". Tai trumpa informacija anglų kalba apie Lietuvą. Lankstinuką redagavo dr. T. Remeikis, meniškai apipavidalino dail. Petras Aleksa.

Pereitais metais minint Molotovo-Ribbentropo pakto sukaktį, JAV LB Krašto valdyba išleido informacinį lankstinuką anglų kalba "NAZI - SOVIET PACT August 23, 1939".

Taip pat šiai gėdingai sukaktį paminėti JAV LB Krašto valdyba išleido Sauliaus Sužiedėlio parašytą 128 puslapių knygelę *History and Commemoration IN THE BALTIC, The Nazi-Soviet Pact, 1939 - 1989.*



Juzė Daužvardienė-Rauktytė, Lietuvos gen. konsulė Chicagoje.
Nuotr. Mankaus

MIRĖ JUZĖ DAUŽVARDIENĖ

Chicagoje sausio 29, pirmadienį, 11:30 v.r. mirė buvusi Lietuvos gen. konsulė Chicagoje Juzė Daužvardienė-Rauktytė, buvusio Lietuvos konsulo Petro Daužvardžio našlė.

Ji buvo gimusi 1904 liepos 22 Worcester, Mass. Savo gyvenimą skyrė lietuviškai veiklai: vaidino lietuviškuose vakaruose, deklamavo, skambino pianinu, vadovavo chorui, mokytojavo vakarinėse lietuvių mokyklose, amerikiečiams kalbėjo Lietuvos reikalais, informavo amerikiečių spaudą Lietuvos klausimais. Pravedė lietuvių dieną, kai Chicagoje buvo pasaulinė paroda.

Šiuos leidinius galima gauti kreipiantis į JAV Lietuvių Bendruomenės Krašto valdybą, 2713 West 71st. St., Chicago, IL 60629. Lankstinukų kaina 15 centų, knygelės 5 doleriai.

Spauda yra pats svarbiausias ginklas kovoje dėl Lietuvos laisvės. Paremk ją savo auka!

Chicagos pramonės muziejuje kalėdinės eglutės iniciatorė ir kasmetinė rengėja, 1952 buvo išrinkta viena iš 10 Chicagos žymiausių moterų. 1955 išleido angliškai *Popularar Lithuanian Recipes*, bendradarbiavo spaudoje.

Jos vyras dr. Petras Daužvardis, mirė 1971 rugsėjo 27 Chicagoje. Po vyro mirties ji buvo pakviesta Lietuvos garbės konsule Chicagoje.

Velionė niekada nesilankė Lietuvoje, bet jai ištikimai tarnavo, visiems buvo paslaugi ir jau tri lietuviškuose reikaluose.

— "Vydūnistų" rūpesčiu, kaip praneša Klaipėdos "Persitvarkymo naujienos", Šilutėje buvo suorganizuotas Vydūno 120 gimimo metinių minėjimas, Kintuose atidėre vydūnistikos ekspozicijų parodą, pastatė paminklinį akmenį ten, kur gyveno didysis filosofas ir rašytojas Vydūnas.

VELIAUSIOS ŽINIOS IŠ LIETUVOS

Vilniaus radijas kai kada girdimas visai gerai, kai kada blogai, o kartais net visai negirdimas. Tai priklauso nuo oro sąlygų.

Spalio 3 dienos laidoje kalbėjo apie Los Angeles lietuvių teatro gastroles. Labai gerai įvertino teatro pasirodymą, jo suvaidintus spektaklius Vilniuje ir Kaune. Ir šiltai žodžiais palydėjo juos išvykstant.

Parodos rūmuose kur nuolat vyksta bent kelios parodos, buvo dviejų dienų tarnautojų streikas. Parodos rūmų administracija neri praplėsti patalpas ir miesto valdybos prašo prijungti prie muziejaus gretimą namą, kuris mažai naudojamas.

Reklamavo kredito uniją *Kasą*. Pasakė, kad tai bankas, kad ten jau esą atidarytų ir jų sąskaitų. Ir Vilniaus radijas jau turi savo sąskaitą.

Kadaise buvo gana painu ir sunku iškepti raguolį. Dabar Vilniuje yra toks fabrikas, kuriame dirba 500 darbininkų. Per dieną iškepa net 20 tonų raguolių. Jie labai greitai sklinda, nes galima ilgai išlaikyti. Tokius pyragus eksportuoja į Vakarų Vokietiją, net į Japoniją.

Lietuvoje jau gamina ir porcelianinius indus. Surado labai gero balto molio ir iš jo pagamina kuo geriausius porcelianinius indus. Visi indai eksportuojami, nes kraštui reikia pinigų.

Į Maskvą išveža labai daug kuo geriausių prekių. Išvežama labai daug mėsos ir pieno produktų, dėl to jų nėra vidaus rinkoje.

Cigarečių krautuvėse jau niekur negausi. Sakoma, kad nuo sausio 1 pakels cigarečių kainas. Tai krautuvės, kurios gavo cigarečių dabar, jau paslėpė, kol bus pakeltos kainos.

— Lietuvoje dabar gyvena 260,000 lenkų, apytikriai tai 7 nuošimčiai visų respublikos gyventojų. Veikia 92 lenkiškos mokyklos. Jau 36 metus leidžiamas Vilniuje laikraštis lenkų kalba. Kasdien per radiją informuojama apie lenkų gyvenimą, o sekmadieniais transliuojamos televizijos laidos lenkų kalba.

PABANDYKIT JŪS IŠTVERTI SOVIETŲ TERORĄ 50 METŲ

— VYTAUTO LANDSBERGIO pokalbis su italų spaudos atstovais —

Gorbačioviui lankantis Lietuvoje, italų spauda skyrė daug dėmesio Lietuvos klausimui, pateikdama Gorbačiovo pareiškimus ir lietuvių reakcijas į Kremliaus vadovo siūlymus.

Į šiuos siūlymus taikliai atsakė šio seimo tarybos pirmininkas Vytautas Landsbergis plačiausiai skaitomam Romos dienraščiui *La Repubblica* duotame interview.

Gorbačiovo siūlymai yra apgaulingi, pažymėjo Landsbergis, jais tiesiama išvengti greito ir aiškaus Lietuvos nepriklausomybės atstatymo klausimo sprendimo, o klausimas esmėje yra labai paprastas. Reikia išspręsti konfliktinę situaciją, kuri susidarė tarp didelės valstybės ir mažos valstybės, didelei valstybei okupavus mažąją.

Gorbačiovas, tęsė Landsbergis, nuolat kalba apie centrinės valdžios santykius su atskiromis respublikomis žadėdamas, kad tie santykiai ateityje pasikeis ir bus paremti naujais pagrindais. Taip kalbėdamas sovietų lyderis, matomai, pamiršta, kad Lietuva teisiniu atžvilgiu nėra sovietinė respublika, kaip kitos, bet yra laisva valstybė, kuri buvo ne-

teisėtai prijungta prie Sovietų Sąjungos.

Lietuvai visiškai nerūpi pagerinti santykius su centrine valdžia: Lietuva reikalauja, kad jos santykiai su Sovietų Sąjunga prilygtų dviejų laisvų ir suverenių valstybių santykiams. Taigi,

siekdami šio tikslo, pažymėjo Landsbergis, mes visų pirma reikalaujame, kad būtų panaikinta Lietuvos okupacija. Gorbačiovas turi pagaliau atsikratyti šio stalininio palikimo. Mes nesame Maskvos kolonija, kuriai sovietinė valdžia galinti suteikti platesnių teisių. Lietuva yra sena Europos valstybė, okupuota ir įjungta į kitą valstybę, bet reikalaujanti, kad jai būtų sugrąžintos suvereniteto teisės. Sovietų Sąjunga anksčiau ar vėliau turi tai suprasti, pažymėjo Landsbergis, pridurdamas, kad ir Vakarai privalo įsisąmoninti, jog Lietuvos valstybė turi būti atkurta. Tai yra moralinė Vakarų pareiga.

Į Romos dienraščio žurnalisto klausimą, ar Lietuvos valstybės atkūrimas nėra pavojingas tarptautinei politinei pusiausvyrai ir ar negali sukelti pavojingų pa-

sekmių visam pasauliui, Landsbergis atsakė, jog lietuviai nemato jokio reikalo pasiaukoti pasauliui.

Kodėl tikrai lietuviai turėtų aukotis pasauliui, klausė Landsbergis. Kodėl kuri nors kita laisva Vakarų valstybė nepabando pagyventi penkiasdešimt metų Sovietų Sąjungos apimtyje. Mes lietuviai, kalbėjo Landsbergis, aštuonierius metus vedėm bevil-

tišką partizaninę kovą už savo krašto laisvę. Taigi, kai man sakoma, kad Vakarai mūsų neparems, kad nesukėlus Sovietų Sąjungos ir, galbūt, pasaulio destabilizacijos, aš atsakau, kad mes, lietuviai niekada per daug nesitikėjome susilaukti Vakarų pasaulio pagalbos.

Sovietų Sąjunga, tiesa, dabar susiduria su didelėmis ir sudėtingomis problemomis, pastebėjo Landsbergis, bet kyla klausimas, kodėl manoma, kad tikrai Pabaltijo kraštai savo reikalavimais sukelia pavojų Gorbačioviui? Ar tokio pavojaus nesukelia pavyzdžiui, socializmo krizė Rytų Europoje? Kodėl Vakarai neragina berliniečių būti atsargesniais ir negriauti Berly-

no mūro sienos, kodėl Havelis Čekoslovakijoje nebuvo paragintas dar kiek lukterėti?

Vytautas Landsbergis, baigdamas pasikalbėjimą su Romos dienraščiu *La Repubblica*, išreiškė įsitikinimą, kad nepriklausomos Lietuvos atkūrimas gali būti naudingas ir pačiai Sovietų Sąjungai nes paliudytų pasauliui, kad sovietinis imperializmas yra tikrai visiems laikams pasibaigęs. O įvairios problemos tarp Lietuvos ir Sovietų Sąjungos gali būti sprendžiamos dvišalių derybų keliu.

— **Lietuvių Žurnalistų Sąjungos nariai ir spaudos skaitytojai** kviečiami siūlyti šių metų žurnalisto premijai kandidatą-tę. Premijos įteikimas įvyks Floridoje per Atvelyki. Esam paprašyti sudaryti komisiją ir nubalsuoti kandidatą per vieną mėnesį, taigi laiko nedaug. Pavardę siūsti pirm. R. K. Vidžiūnienės adresu, 23500 Via Galera, Valencia, CA 91355, arba telefonu (805) 259 - 7020.

— **37-oji Lietuvių studijų savaitė** įvyks rugpjūčio 5-12 pačioje Šveicarijos širdyje, garsiojo Einsiedeln barokinio stiliaus bažnyčios ir vienuolyno prieglobstyje. Rugpjūčio 19 yra kviečiamas Europos Lietuvių Bendruomenių pirmininkų ir valdybų metinis posėdis. Esant ribotam vietų skaičiui, bus remiamasi registravimosi pirmumu. Registracijos mokestis — 100 šveicarų frankų. Registruotis pas Šveicarijos LB valdybos sekretorę Ireną Kaestli-Augevičiūtę, 23 Buergerstr., 3006 Bern, Schweiz-Suisse.

— **Seattle, Wash.,** Lietuvių Bendruomenė Lietuvos nepriklausomybės šventę minės vasario 10, šeštadienį, 5 val. vak. Latvių salėje. Bus akademinė dalis ir "Lietučių" tautiniai šokiai. Po programos bus suneštinė vakarienė. Taip pat bus išpardavimas lietuviškų ir angliškų apie Lietuvą knygų. Programai vadovaus Neris Palūnienė.

— **Kun. Vito Mikolaitis**, kaip buvęs Šv. Kryžiaus parapijos klebonas, gauna tuo titulu emeritūrą, bet pasilieka ir toliau darbuotis ir gyventi Švč. M. Marijos Gimimo parapijoje Marquette Parke, Chicagoje.



Demonstracijos Vilniuje prie katedros, kai ten lankėsi Gorbačiovas. Šią nuotrauką padarytą Associated Press, įsidėjo daugel Amerikos laikraščių. The Palm Beach Post šią spalvotą nuotrauką įsidėjo pirmame puslapyje sausio 11 dienos laidoje.

LIETUVOS DEPUTATAI PROTESTUOJA PRIEŠ SOVIETINES MACHINACIJAS

(New Yorkas 1989 gruodžio 14, LIC) Lietuvos darbininkų sąjungos pirmininkas Kazimieras Uoka viešai konfrontavo Michailą Gorbačiovą TSRS liaudies deputatų suvažiavime, praneša Lietuvių Informacijos Centras. Kivirčis įvyko, kai Gorbačiovas nurodė neteisingą priežastį kodėl LTSR AT prezidiumo pirmininko Vytauto Astrausko vietą suvažiavimo prezidiume perėmęs Uoka. Pasak *The New York Times*, Gorbačioviui teigiant, kad Astrauskas sirguliuoja, Uoka tai pavadino melu, nurodydamas tikrąją priežastį, būtent, kad Astrauskas neturi Lietuvos deputatų pasitikėjimo.

Anot liaudies deputato Vaidoto Antanaičio, Gorbačioviui net tris sykius suvažiavimo išvakarėse buvo pasakyta, kad prezidiume gali sėdėti tik TSRS liaudies deputatai (Astrauskas š. m. kovo mėn. rinkimus į liaudies deputatus pralaimėjo) ir, kad Lietuvos deputatai nusprendę įteisinti Uoką už prezidiumo stalo. Todėl labai nustebome, kai prezidiumo pakeitimo priežastis buvo nurodyta kita", sakė Anta-

naitis.

Kai padėtį paaiškino Sąjūdžio pirmininkas Vytautas Landsbergis ir LKP pirmasis sekretorius Algirdas Brazauskas, paaiškėjo, kad už viso to slypi aparato intrigos.

Pateikiame teleksu gautą deputatų kreipimąsi šiuo reikalu.

TSRS liaudies deputatų kreipimasis į visuomenines organizacijas ir partijas

Kovojančios už nepriklausomą Lietuvą visuomeninės organizacijos ir partijos turi būti informuotos, kad visą laiką bandoma slapta veikti tarp Vilniaus ir Maskvos atstovaujimų organų, apeinant pavasarį demokratiškai išrinktą TSRS liaudies deputatų korpusą.

M. Gorbačiovo bandymas Lietuvos deputacijos nutarimą priimta dar š. m. lapkričio mėnesio antroje pusėje, kad K. Uoka deleguojamas į suvažiavimo prezidiumą, pakeisti atsitiktine priežastimi, turi principinę reikšmę. Tai eilinis bandymas ignoruoti teisėtai išrinktą respubli-

kos deputatų nuomonę.

V. Astrausko buvimą suvažiavimo prezidiume Lietuvos deputatai viešai užprotestavo suvažiavimo išvakarėse įvykusiame deputatų atstovų susirinkime. Ten buvo aiškiai pasakyta pirmininkaujančiam M. Gorbačioviui ir visiems buvusiems deputatams — ne TSRS liaudies deputatas negali būti suvažiavimo prezidiume.

Kiekviena administracinė-biurokratinė sistema bei biurok-

ratijos viršūnės atkakliai stengiasi įkurti TSRS konstitucinės priežiūros komitetą, kurio pagalba ketina blokuoti demokratinis procesus respublikose ir trukdyti tautoms žengti į tikrą nepriklausomybę. Lietuvos deputatai atkakliai kovoja prieš šio komiteto sudarymą, tačiau įvykusių balsavimų rezultatai leidžia prognozuoti, kad šis komitetas bus sudarytas. Šiuo metu kažkas Vilniuje, be deputatų žinios, jau atrinko respublikos atstovą į šį komitetą. Jis jau Maskvoje, dėl to kreipiamės į visus Lietuvos teisininkus: nė vienas doras Lietuvos teisininkas,

kuriam rūpi Lietuvos ateitis, visų jos piliečių gerovė, negali dalyvauti TSRS konstitucinės priežiūros komiteto darbe. Nebūkite įrankiu rankose tų, kurie siekia ir toliau engti ir eksploatuoti Lietuvą. Mūsų tikslas vienas — Lietuvos nepriklausomybė. Todėl būkime ištikimi šiai idėjai.

Mes TSRS liaudies deputatai, esame vieninteliai teisėti rinkti Lietuvos atstovai Maskvoje, todėl be mūsų žinios atliekami minėtieji veiksmai yra neteisėti, panašūs į suokalbį. Kviečiame respublikos nepriklausomybės siekiančias organizacijas ir partijas būti budriomis.

TSRS liaudies deputatai: K. Uoka, Z. Vaišvila, E. Klumbys, V. Čepkas, B. Genzells ir A. Čekuolis.

(LIC)

— Klaipėdoje "Baltijos" laivų statykloje pabaigtas statyti 4,500 tonų plaukiojantis dokas Kubai. Kubos diktatorius Fidel Castro jau gavo prieš tai tris tokius dokus.

Gausios demonstracijos, reikalaujant Lietuvai laisvės ir solidarizuojant su kovotojais už ją, dažnai surengiamos Vilniuje ir apylinkėse.



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Correction

In the February issue of the GARSAS we paid tribute to our late Vice President Frank J. Katilus who passed away on January 18, 1990. A typographical error had the date January 11, 1990. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused the family, relatives and friends.

Dr. Clement Potelunas Dies at Home

Dr. Clement Potelunas of Mt. Top, PA, died January 29, 1990, at home. He practiced dermatology in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre area, and was a member and past president of

the Lackawanna Medical Society.

He was buried February 1, 1990, in St. Mary's Cemetery, Dorrance, PA.

Nellie Kazlauskas Dies at 103

Mrs. Nellie T. Kazlauskas, 103, of Plymouth, PA, died January 24, 1990.

Born January 22, 1887, in Lithuania she came to this country as a young girl and settled in Plymouth, PA, where she lived 84 years.

Mrs. Kazlauskas was the oldest member of St. Casimir's Church, Lynwood, Hanover Twp. She was a former member of Lodge 111.

OBITUARIES***Lithuanian author, lecturer, lawyer, diplomat dead at 85***

Josephine J. Dauzvardis, 85, a Lithuanian nationalist and folklorist, died January 29, 1990. Her late husband, Petras, was appointed Lithuanian consul general in Chicago by his government in 1937. Following the occupation of Lithuania by the Soviets, she and her husband became part of a government in exile. From their Southwest Side home they operated a consulate while condemning Russian occupation of Lithuania. When her husband died in 1971, Mrs. Dauzvardis took over his duties.

Born in Worcester, Mass., she graduated from the University of Massachusetts. She worked in the business and editorial offices of the Lithuanian weekly, "Amerikos Lietuvs."

Following her arrival in Chicago Mrs. Dauzvardis earned a law degree from the Northeastern University. She was the official representative of the United Lithuanian Relief Fund during World War II and she also served as a volunteer with the Red Cross Speakers Bureau.

In 1952 she was named one of 10 outstanding women in Chicago. Popularly known as the "Lithuanian Lore Lady," Mrs. Dauzvardis lectured extensively and wrote numerous articles on



Josephine J. Dauzvardis

her country's customs and traditions. She is also one of the originators of the "Amber Ball," a presentation ball at which young ladies of Lithuanian ancestry are presented in traditional debut fashion.

She published the first Lithuanian cookbook in English and taught the Lithuanian language, singing and folk dancing to several children's groups.

Because she was not an accredited diplomat at the time of the takeover (as her husband was), she was an honorary consul and served in that capacity until she retired in 1986.

Mrs. Dauzvardis was buried in St. Casimir's Lithuanian Cemetery, Chicago.

RIMKUS, Florence K, Lge. 222

410 Ninth St.
Moline, IL or
co/o Peter Rimkus
1708 Sixteenth St.
Moline IL 61265
Died: 2/3/90
Buried: 2/6/90
St. Mary's Cemetery
East Moline, IL

BUKAS, John A., Lodge 7

1670 Berg Road
Buffalo, NY 14218
Died: 2/15/90
Buried: 2/17/90
Hillcrest Cemetery
Buffalo, NY

TISKEVICH, Marcelle, Lge. 163

6943 S. Washtenaw Ave.

Chicago, IL 60629

Died: 12/13/89
Buried: 12/18/89
St. Casimir's Cemetery
Chicago, IL

KERNAGIS, Mary, Lge. 222

17601 Roosevelt
Homewood, IL 60430
Died: 2/2/90
Buried: 2/5/90
Assumption Cemetery
Glenwood, IL

EWALD, Mary, Lge. 222

6880 Jackson
Taylor, MI 48180
Died: 1/24/90
Buried: 1/27/90
Our Lady of Hope Cemetery
Southgate, MI