

FLORENCE ECKERT / If You Were There

Holy Week is upon us. If you're an avowed atheist, it holds little meaning to you. Perhaps you might even be a bit bitter simply because your human nature longs to be a part of it and your self-made you rebels, causing turmoil within your whole being.

If you're a Christian, you'll attend some services this week, depending on the tradition of your particular religion. If you're a Jew, there'll be Passover with all its traditional ceremonies.

Let's look in on the Christian, the follower of Christ — perhaps YOU.

If you walked the earth at the time of Christ, what position would you have taken at Calvary?

Would you have been as brave and compassionate as Veronica? Would you have had the courage to step forward in front of all the angered mob and offer Him a cloth or your veil on which to wipe His blood-stained face? Would your love for Him and your belief in Him have been

strong enough to withstand the ridicule from the angry mob and the possible danger from the soldiers? Or would you, on the other hand, have been one of the regular complainers who verbally voices his opinion of the wrong being done to this Man but takes no positive steps of action?

Perhaps Simon fits you better. Would you feel special because they picked you out of the crowd to assist this weary, tormented Man whom was being spit upon and ridiculed but whom you felt truly was the Son of God? Would you carry the weight of the cross for Him because you wanted to, or simply out of fear of the soldiers who ordered you to take it? Would you utter words of comfort while walking beside Him or would you cower and pretend not to even know Him let alone believe in Him? Or would you perhaps like the Cyrenian refuse to help and have to be constrained to do so?..

Would you have been among the women who stepped forward to comfort Him while the angry

mob and the soldiers pressed anxiously toward the hill fearing He might expire before they reached it? Would you have had the courage to let your compassion show?

Would you, like Peter, have denied ever even knowing Him, or, like Judas, betrayed Him?

If you were in a position of authority, would you have washed your hands of the matter as Pilate did, or would you be brave enough to have the courage of your convictions and order Him to be set free? Would the possible loss of your position of importance sway your decision?

Would you have been able to stand in the crowd and watch this Man whom you firmly believed to be the Son of God stripped of His garments, nailed to a cross and hung up to die, without making one move to save Him?

Weren't there any of His followers present who believed strongly enough to step forward and defend Him? Where was their faith? Don't you think He was looking for consolation in the

form of love somewhere out there among His people? Where were they? Didn't they care?

Look deep inside yourself during Holy Week. Try to find within yourself the position you think you might have taken were you present at Calvary. The crucifixion is not a story about yesterday. It is a story of today, and whether you like it or not, you are one of the characters in that story. This story or play is unique in one way. We are not auditioned for parts. Each of us is free to choose his or her own part and act it out to the best of our ability.

The whole world is your stage. The play runs indefinitely; however, each character has a limited run and a final curtain call. Their performance will be judged only after their final curtain call. There will be no re-runs. Either you made it — or you lost out.

How did you cast yourself? Would you like to try another part? If you're reading this — there's still time before your final curtain call.

—HAPPY EASTER!

CRUCIAL TIMES FOR LITHUANIA

With the election of Mikhail Gorbachev to a "new presidency" in the Soviet Union tensions may be rising between Moscow and Lithuania.

The Soviet legislature in its meeting of March 15, declared Lithuania's declaration of independence illegal and Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the world

awaits the position of Moscow regarding Lithuania's move.

The new presidency which was achieved by an election gives more power to this office and according to a report in the Philadelphia Inquirer, Gorbachev pledged to use these new powers to re-ignite stalled economic reforms and to work out a treaty

between Moscow and the rebellious Soviet republics.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union respects the people of Lithuania and doesn't want to mix them up with those who are pushing them into an historic impasse and putting the fate of the Lithuanian people in jeopardy.

Following much debate and even mention of suppression by force, the legislature approved a resolution giving Gorbachev the right to guarantee the protection of the legal rights of each person living on Lithuanian territory.

Although Gorbachev is not expected to use force against Lithuania since such a move would mean an end to his per-

estroika he could make secession a very painful and very long drawn out process.

The commander of the Baltic fleet noted the Soviet Army and fleet are always ready to defend the country.

At his first press conference other than those he took part in with foreign leaders, Gorbachev noted he would be willing to talk with Lithuanian leaders. He also pointed out he hopes to hold regular meetings with the press.

Although commonly referred to as PRESIDENT Gorbachev, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet has now officially become PRESIDENT Gorbachev.

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Lithuania: Standing Alone Again

by Father Joseph A. Anderlonis

As a Catholic priest whose earliest religious memories are of hymns and prayers in the ancient tones of my Lithuanian ancestry, I find it increasingly difficult these days to keep up with the stream of information, primitively printed newspapers, and first-time visitors eagerly coming out of the Baltic to our shores. And with all of this, one experiences a distinct and uplifting confidence in regard to political independence, not just for Lithuania but for its sister Baltic republics of Latvia and Estonia.

Already, Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of perestroika and glasnost, designed to modernize the Soviet state, has opened up these closed societies economically and religiously to a degree that not even the most radical seer would have predicted just three short years ago. Last summer visiting the meticulously restored Baroque chapel of Lithuania's Patron, the princely St. Casimir, in Vilnius Cathedral (recently returned to the Church), I was impressed by the optimistic attitude of those I spoke with about the future course of events. Poignantly, a Lithuanian priest remarked to me, "The Lord Himself has come to rouse us, just as He did the daughter of Jarius." My confrere's choice of the example of the young girl, instead of the obvious figure of Lazarus, I thought rather intriguing.

All over the country, a visitor from outside, such as myself, could sense the air of dizzying excitement and the bursting forth of a proud national consciousness, so long suppressed and hidden, but never totally extinguished. Lithuania's tri-color flag and the Vytis Knight emblem, symbols of the nation's past, strictly banned with severe legal penalties, decorate everything from sweaters to stationery.

In Vilnius and Kaunas, the two chief cities, street signs once again display ancient Lithuanian names rather than the identity of

19th Century Russian poets and politicians. Archaeologists and architectural workers can be seen doing painstaking restoration in the old Vilnius ghetto and in the harbor quarters of Klaipeda, where the building style reveals the town's Germanic connection. And miracle of miracles — driving thorough a country village in Zemaitija, one notices the rather incredible sight of young mothers in a stone-walled church yard waiting expectantly for their children to finish Saturday morning catechism class.

"We have awoken from a terrible sleep," a pensioner farmer told me, "and it can't be real." The term Lithuanians use to describe this transforming revival is not the counterpart of Gorbachev's perestroika, but rather a phrase that conveys the human depth of what each Lithuanian feels within — *Lietuva atgimstancia*, Lithuania being born again. A new life, a new chance.

But of course, religious and economic freedom will not suffice for the Baltic lands, for memory itself intervenes. Steeped in long historical traditions, kept alive surreptitiously and with risks to one's job or career, the Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians desire nothing less than the full restoration of their independence, cruelly ripped from them in the diabolical division agreed to by Hitler and Stalin.

Certainly, the acute Mr. Gorbachev did not miss this sentiment which he encountered all over Lithuania in his recent three-day visit there. Such glasnost struck right at the core of the problematic relationship between Moscow and the Baltic states. And yet, we all must admire Gorbachev's perspicacity and courage in engaging in such an unprecedented display of Jeffersonian — better yet, Jacksonian — democracy, both in his official talks and in meeting the men and women on the streets.

Those of us who studiously

watch these doings daily are perplexed and quite concerned by the response of our own government to what is happening. This past May as I read the Sajudis public information billboard on "Freedom Allee" in Kaunas, my eye caught a headline which candidly proclaimed, "We can expect no more than sympathy from the U.S." Turning to walk away and attempting to disguise my natural embarrassment as an American, I felt myself pardoned by friendly and somewhat curious smiles. During the last few months, events in the Baltic have taken on an even headier pace. The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet has recognized a multi-party system, challenging the omnipotent domination of every aspect of daily activity by the Communists. And in December, the local Communist party declared its sovereignty from Moscow's rules and thus emerged as the driving force within Lithuania for a complete restoration of independence. All throughout these developments, the Bush Administration has remained, as predicted, distantly "sympathetic." Lithuania once again as in 1940 and 1945, finds itself very much alone.

What is so regrettable is that our present administration fails to grasp several important facts.

First, Gorbachev's perestroika cannot succeed without honesty and integrity.

His entire commendable enterprise aims at restructuring Soviet life on the basis of constitutional law and democracy. With what excuses can Gorbachev arbitrarily dismiss the conclusions of his own study commission which admitted the immorality of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact? Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have never been, neither historically nor psychologically, an integral part of the Union. As editor Algis Cekuolis, a leading Lithuanian Communist, forcefully declared, "We cannot speak

of a 'divorce' for there was no marriage; we were raped." Second, in light of the constitutional legalities involved, there exists overwhelming evidence to handle the Baltic question apart from the other ethnic and religious unrest within the Soviet Empire. Hence, the restoration of Baltic independence, in itself, need not mean that the whole structure would break up. Such a dissolution, if it occurs, has reasons and causes far beyond the Baltic problem. History teaches us the lesson that vast empires kept together without common consensus and the substantially cohesive bonding of language, culture and religion have almost no chance of survival. In post World-War II Eastern Europe, the hegemony of the Communist Party provided the principle of a tenuous control that masked the same endemic weaknesses that paved the way for the demise of the Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian and British empires. The non-Slavic Balts share neither linguistic nor cultural affinity with their eastern big neighbor. Instead, Baltic history embodies a centuries-old bitter resentment towards much that is Russian.

Third, all throughout Europe, the changes we have witnessed these past months signal the actual ending of World War II. What kind of final resolution can the world accept without repairing the moral and political damage of one of the principal first acts of that horrendous conflict, the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939? To ignore the Baltic question is to say to these peoples, "You do not matter."

Fourth, Mr. Bush and the United States government face a terrible credibility gap. They appear so obsessed about European security and Gorbachev's success — neither of which the United States can guarantee — that they are fearful to defend a

(Continued on Page 6)

ALONE AGAIN

URGENT MESSAGE

The Lithuanian Catholic Alliance has joined in a movement to send telegrams to President George Bush asking him to support Lithuania's move toward total independence. The United States has long held that the Soviet annexation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in 1940 was illegal. However, to date, the administration has not taken a stand to support this statement since Lithuania took some positive steps to enact that freedom.

There is a special operator 9654 assigned with Western Union to accept these telegrams. Dial 1-800-325-6000 and ask for this operator (9654). Make sure you tell the operator you are calling to send the prepared message in support of Lithuania's Independence. The call will cost you \$5.75 and will be charged to your phone bill.

If your budget will not allow for this \$5.75 cost, you can send the following message for a mere 25 cent stamp. Clip out the following letter and mail to President Bush. You can make copies of the letter or copy it in your own handwriting. The important thing is send your support. Your task is easy. For those who wait for your help — it is very difficult. Some have been waiting for a LIFETIME! For others a LIFETIME was ended very early and very abruptly.

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I direct this letter to you to indicate great disappointment in your Administration's hesitancy in supporting the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in their struggle for complete independence and human rights. These three sovereign nations were forcibly annexed to the Soviet Union by the immoral and unjust Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939. Our government has never recognized their illegal seizure. At this time when the winds of democracy are blowing all over Eastern Europe and we are witnessing the final resolution of World War II, your Administration's response to the settlement of the Baltic question has been weak and timid. Real perestroika is based on justice and courageous acceptance of what is true. Please do not abandon the people of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia for the sake of political expediency and "security." Let the entire world know that the United States stands by its commitments and is a true beacon of liberty for all people.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE & ZIP _____

U.S. — Don't Betray Your Highest Principles By Abandoning Balts

The people of Lithuania have taken a number of extraordinary steps toward freedom and independence — something U.S. policy has always called for — yet the Bush Administration seems hesitant to support such efforts ...

Although they will not say so publicly, administration officials appear to hope that Gorbachev can work out an accommodation, even if it means something short of independence, because President Bush has staked so much on his relationship with the Soviet leader. Just as this administration appears to have embraced the ruthless communist leadership in Beijing, so it now finds itself in the strange position of debating whether the United States should help to avoid the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Lithuanian independence, however, has little to do with "breaking up" the Soviet Union. The United States has long held that the Soviet annexation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia in 1940 was illegal. Indeed, even the new Soviet parliament has declared that the Hitler-Stalin pact which resulted in the annexation of the Baltic states was illegal.

Sadly, in the face of such stunning developments, the state department tells Americans — and the world — that the future status of the Baltic states is a "Soviet internal matter."

This formulation turns traditional U.S. policy on its head.

Ever since their forced annexation, the Baltic states have never been recognized by the United States as part of the Soviet Union.

U.S. diplomats have always been forbidden from holding formal meetings with communist officials of these Baltic "republics" — and are forbidden from doing so at the present time. In addition, the United States provides diplomatic recognition to independent legations from the three republics.

How ironic that, when their independence seemed highly unlikely, the United States for 50 years remained firm on this question but now when Baltic independence seems a real possibility, U.S. policy is in retreat. It is inappropriate to use the term "secession" when discussing independence for the Baltic states for these countries were never properly part of the Soviet Union in any legal manner.

Indeed, these states were occupied by the Red Army in fulfillment of the agreement between Hitler and Stalin in 1939 dividing the region into Nazi and communist spheres of influence. The Soviets themselves have repudiated this agreement. Why should Washington put itself into the position of enforcing its provisions?

Lithuanian claims for independence are just as valid, legally and morally, as the claims
(Continued from Page 4)

DON'T BETRAY



RALLY FOR LIFE '90
APRIL 28, 1990 WASHINGTON D.C.
"NOW IS THE TIME TO BE COUNTED."
national RIGHT TO LIFE committee inc. REP. HENRY HYDE



The Fraternal of Northeastern Pennsylvania recently presented a check to the St. Vincent de Paul Soup Kitchen in Wilkes-Barre, PA. This donation was made possible through the combined efforts of the Northeastern Fraternal Group and the Pennsylvania Fraternal Congress that held a fund-raising event at their last Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh in the fall of 1989.

Pictured at the presentation above, from left: Andrew Dennis, president, Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society; Stephen Kavulich, president, Pennsylvania Slovak Catholic Union; Charlotte L. Androckitis, secretary general, Polish Union of USA and second vice president, N.E. Fraternal; Ann Marie McCauley, director, St. Vincent de Paul Soup Kitchen; Rita Simalchick, secretary-treasurer, Ladies Pennsylvania Slovak Catholic Union; Bernard S. Golubiewski, secretary, Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society and secretary-treasurer, N.E. Fraternal; Milan Krupa, secretary, National Slovak Society.

Those Societies that are also members of the N.E. Fraternal Group but were not represented at the presentation are: Lithuanian Catholic Alliance, Polish National Union of America and the Ukranian Fraternal Association.

All of the above mentioned Societies are Fraternal Life Insurance Organizations with their national offices located in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties.

DON'T BETRAY *(Continued from Page 4)*

of Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the other East bloc states. Beyond this, independence for the Baltics would not necessarily mean a complete unraveling of the Soviet Union. "It's nonsense to say that everyone will want out," contends Paul Goble, deputy research director of the U.S.-sponsored Radio Liberty ...

U.S. policy, it seems, is based more upon the view that the United States needs Gorbachev in power than a commitment to our traditional belief in self-determination and independence for

the Baltic states. Such an assessment may misread political realities because Gorbachev needs the United States far more than we need him in power. It is Gorbachev who needs United States aid and assistance. In return, thus far, he has given few assurances about future Soviet behavior in the world—particularly in our hemisphere. And President Bush, it seems, has not pressed him on this question.

We betray our own highest principles if we abandon the Baltic states just at the moment when the long-held drama of

freedom and independence has become a real possibility.

If in the February election the people of Lithuania vote for complete independence from Moscow, the Bush administration can hardly reject the voice of the people in an effort to placate Mikhail Gorbachev. It is cause for concern that some in high positions in Washington would even think of doing so.

(Allan C. Brownfeld, Bush must be more supportive of Lithuania," New York City Tribune, February 7, 1990)

—ELTA

Recipes

George M. Norvilas of Roselle Park, New Jersey, sent us a recipe perfect for the Holidays

BEAUTIFUL BABKA

- 1/4 cup milk
- 1 pkg. active dry yeast
- 1/4 cup very warm water
- 1/4 cup (1/2 stick) softened margarine
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 3 eggs
- 2-1/3 cups flour
- 1/4 cup candied mixed fruit
- 1/4 cup raisins

Scald milk, cool to lukewarm. Sprinkle yeast into very warm water in large electric mixer bowl. Stir to dissolve. Add milk, margarine, sugar, eggs, and flour. Blend at low speed 1 minute; beat 2 minutes at medium speed. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until bubbly (about 1 hour).

Stir in fruits. Turn into greased and floured 2 quart tube pan. Let rise again for 30 minutes. Bake at 350 degrees for 40 minutes. Immediately prick surface with a fork. Pour on Rum Syrup. After syrup is absorbed, remove from pan.

RUM SYRUP

Combine 1/4 cup sugar, 1/3 cup water and 2 tsps. rum flavoring in a saucepan; bring to a boil. Toasted for breakfast makes a great treat.

Sympathies Extended

Sympathies are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Laukaitis on the death of their infant grandchild, Robert Scripkunas, on March 19, 1990.

Mr. Laukaitis is a member of Lodge 7.



Lithuania Votes For Independence

On Monday, March 12, newspapers all over America carried glaring headlines announcing Lithuania's declaration of Independence.

On Sunday evening, March 11, in a session of the new parliament that lasted until 11:30 p.m. by a vote of 124 - 0 the new parliament declared Lithuania an independent state.

Lithuania, a little nation of 3.8 million people was rarely mentioned in the news a few months ago, but today that little country dominates the headlines and all of the electronic news media.

Lithuania's hero, Vytautas the Great has replaced the hammer and sickle of communist Lithuania and in an important act approved by the parliament it

was noted that Lithuania had been encroached upon by an alien force in 1940 and that the republic is now whole and indivisible and the constitution of no other state is valid.

It was reported in the Philadelphia Inquirer that following the vote for independence, legislators pulled a curtain over the hammer and sickle (communist emblem) in the meeting chamber and raised the national flag in its place.

The new president, Vytautas Landsbergis must now negotiate with Moscow which claims the republic must pay back \$33 billion invested in Lithuania by Moscow. Lithuania's leaders feel the estimated 350,000 Lithuanians shipped to Siberia under Stalin's rule repays that debt.

Mr. President:

Baltic States Are Not An 'Internal' Soviet Problem

President Bush has continued the traditional U.S. policy of non-recognition of the forced Soviet annexation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. To deviate from that policy for the United States would mean to deny its innermost heritage, to flaunt international law, and to impair its credibility.

Some say that now President Bush has the dubious honor of being the first U.S. President to have referred to the issue of the Baltic states as an "internal" Soviet problem. Perhaps one should take a more charitable view. To use the word "internal," while reaffirming the U.S. policy of non-recognition is such a glaring factual and logical contradiction that the President either used it inadvertently or did not properly check his researchers' notes. It is simply beyond belief that the leader of the world's greatest democracy would say this consciously and deliberately.

We do not doubt that President Bush is fully aware of the distinction between temporary policy considerations and fundamental historic facts and permanent principles. Just because the U.S. at present highly approves of President Gorbachev's policies does not transform Baltic history or annul Moscow's crime of aggression and forcible annexation. The U.S. President may have the highest regard for Mr. Gorbachev, but that does not change international law, according to which occupied countries do not become internal components of the occupying imperial power.

And then, the "internal" gaffe may be a blessing in disguise. The U.S. President may take this opportunity to reassure the Baltic people that the United States respects history, international law, and the principle of self-determination.

—ELTA



Casimir V. Yanish, in front of flagpole, chairman of the Lithuanian Affairs Committee for Knights of Lithuania Council 74, reads a paper on the anniversary of Lithuania's 1918 declaration of independence.

This year, the flag was lowered to half-mast to eulogize the memory of Mr. Frank J. Katilus, who died January 18, 1990. Mr. Katilus was named co-chairman of this year's Lithuanian Independence rite. He was a distinguished Lithuanian Catholic and U.S. citizen. For 50 years he led the Knights of Council 74 in the flag-raising ceremonies and prayed with the group for Lithuania's freedom.

The observance took place at the Northeastern Bank Plaza, Spruce Street and Penn Avenue, Scranton, PA.

ALONE AGAIN

(Continued from Page 3)
visibly just cause. Can Mr. Bush ever again publicly impugn the motives of the Western Allies at Yalta when the very same mentality — and with far more reason — carried the day? An independent Baltic confederation, following a Scandinavian model, would guard its neutrality, be a good neighbor to Russia, and probably not easily forget the timidity of our government which chooses to defend liberty, not at all costs but at expediency.

Yes, these days give Lithuanians and all freedom loving Americans much to hope for and to pray for. Will we witness a declaration of formal independence from the Baltics? Will the United States provide increasing support for their cause, so rooted in truth and justice? Or shall it be, as told to me by an eager young university student, "We only are taking back day by day what is rightfully ours."?

My prayers, and I hope others as well, are offered for these courageous Baltic folk, people of my heritage, who stand alone again. And as I pray, my spirit hears those distant hymns of my youth once more, and now I understand their meaning far better than I ever did before.

Lithuanian Ethnic Camp Slated for July

The Sisters of Jesus Crucified are sponsoring a Lithuanian Ethnic Camp which is God oriented, encouraging patriotism and love of America, as well as developing an appreciation for the customs and traditions of the Lithuanian Heritage. This camp will be held at St. Mary's Villa, Elmhurst, PA from July 8, through the 21st., for boys and girls between the ages of 8 through 16.

A Bible Camp is being introduced this year. It will take place for one week, July 1-7.

The Lithuanian Catholic Alliance will sponsor children of parents or grandparents that belong to the Alliance. For further information contact Sister Ma. Angela, C.J.C., 1404 N. Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18705.

**Happy
Easter!**

Baker Supports Lithuania's Self-Determination in Moscow

The issue of Baltic independence came up at Secretary of State Baker's press conference on February 14 in Moscow. A question to Mr. Baker was posed by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Neyland from Latvia (A Moscow loyalist) who mentioned President Bush's recent reference to the Baltic question as an "internal" matter of the USSR. In his reply, Mr. Baker implicitly approved the Lithuanian call for negotiations with the Kremlin with a view of restoring Lithuania's independence:

"... The position of the United States with respect to the Baltic States is, and has been, that they were illegally occupied by Soviet troops in 1939 as a result of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact and it's our understanding that that pact has indeed been criticized by many here in the Soviet Union — acknowledged, in fact, by the Supreme Soviet last year. This forcible seizure, of course, led to the incorporation of the Baltics into the Soviet Union in 1940. We've never recognized that incorporation. We continue to fail to recognize that incorporation. We have always felt that the Baltic peoples should have the right to determine their future freely, peacefully and democratically, and we urged, and continue to urge, the Soviet Government and the Baltic peoples to seek a peaceful political settlement of this conflict. Now, that is the position of the United States with respect to the Baltics. It hasn't changed. It's been the same since 1940."

ELTA

Vatican and Soviet Union Establish Ties

March 15 marked the reopening of diplomatic ties between the Soviet Union and the Vatican which were banished 74 years ago when the communist state was formed.

Although incomplete, the ties are a significant advancement in relations between the center of the Roman Catholic Church and a state that in 1917 declared war on religion.

Couple Wed 65 Years Tells Secret of Marital Bliss

By LIBBY BRENNAN

"I was the last of the Flappers (the female precursor of the free souls of the 1960s who emerged at the beginning of the 1920s)," explained Mrs. George Ervin Traynham.

The former Mary Sutkus recalls the era with clarity because on February 23, 1925, the 17 year old Lithuanian beauty became the bride of George Ervin Traynham of Greenville, S.C.

"In those days we wore cloches, our stockings rolled at our knees and artics (high boots) with tops rolled down thus the term flappers.

"We met at the Betsy Ross, a restaurant on Public Square. We both worked there and soon after George came, we started to date. He was my first and only beau," she continued.

The couple was married in Holy Trinity Church, Wilkes-Barre, by the late Rev. P.B. Paurtis. Their attendants were Anthony Balcer and the late Mrs. Mary Burke.

"We didn't go on a honeymoon and spent the first few days of our vacation at the home of a friend on South Franklin St.," she continued. The couple has two children, Mrs. Victor Hay, Williamstown, N.J. and William D. Traynham of Glenwood, MD.

The years have just flown by for the couple who have weathered the ebb and flow of adversity and good times. Mrs. Traynham has reflected on her walk through life with her first and only love.

"First and foremost, we were a family unit. George and I have always been each other's best friend. Isn't that what a husband and a wife should be — sharers



in the worst and best of times?" Spritely and full of laughter, Mrs. Traynham said that she worked most of her married life. "My husband and I, like all married couples, have had disagreements but we have always been able to discuss things. I think they call it communicating today but we just talked things out."

How did the couple spend their 65th anniversary? "Quietly. My husband is 90 years old and has a wonderfully alert mind but he is delicate. I am 82 year old," she noted.

Both have been retired for a number of years and have managed to enjoy the freedom of doing things together. Until a year ago, they traveled.

"I still read, write and speak Lithuanian and all of the activi-

ties that are taking place in Central Europe these days have me glued to the television. I am sorry that my parents couldn't have lived to see what has happened in a few short months."

For husband and wife, every day is a bonus day but despite their ages they look forward to years of being together. "I just feel that we will live to mark our 75th anniversary," she stated.

When the mail arrived on the 23rd, Mr. and Mrs. Traynham had a congratulatory letter from President and Mrs. George W. Bush.

"That is something for a girl who was born in Lithuania and who came to this country steerage," she concluded.

Sunday Independent

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SVEIKINAME ATSIKŪRUSIĄ NEPRIKLAUSOMĄ LIETUVĄ

— Lietuvos Aukščiausia Taryba paskelbė atsiskyrimą nuo Sov. Sąjungos —

(Vilnius, 1990 kovo 11, LIC)
Šiandien Lietuvos Aukščiausioji Taryba (AT) paskelbė Lietuvos valstybės atsavimo aktą, bei išrinko Persitvarkymo Sąjūdžio Seimo tarybos (LPS ST) vadą Vytautą Landsbergį Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininku, praneša Lietuvos Informacijos Centras iš Vilniaus.

Už Landsbergį balsavo 91, prieš 42. Jo oponentas Algirdas Brazauskas gavo 38 balsus už, 95 prieš. Slaptame balsavime AT rūmuose dalyvavo visi 133 iki šiol išrinkti deputatai. Iš jų, 97 buvo Sąjūdžio remiami kandidatai.

Į šį postą, šalia Landsbergio ir Brazausko, taipogi buvo iškelti teisininkas Kazimieras Motieka ir filosofas Romualdas Ozolas, abu LPS ST nariai.

Sąjūdžio deputatų klubas, kuris iki sesijos rinkosi aptarti bendrą strategiją ir redaguoti dokumentus besiruošiant perimti valdžią, buvo nutaręs kelti tik Landsbergio kandidatūrą. Ozolą iškėlė rašytoja Vidmantė Jaskaitytė, o Motieką — Sąjūdžio ST narys ekonomistas Kazimieras Antanavičius, motyvuojant, kad Lietuvai reikia specialisto tom pareigom.

Landsbergio kandidatūrą iškėlė Ozolas, vėliau pats atsisakdamas kandidatuoti, o Motieka irgi nesutiko kandidatuoti, ragindamas visus balsuoti už Landsbergį.

Alfabetine tvarka kandidatai prabilo į deputatus, apibrėžiant savo programas. Brazauskas pabrėžė realaus kelio į nepriklausomybę svarbą, tvirtindamas, kad nepriklausomybė yra neabejotina visų — Lietuvos komunistų partijos, Sąjūdžio ir eilinių žmonių — siekis, tačiau, kelias į tą tikslą turi būti gerai apmąstytas.

Landsbergis sakė, kad jis stengsis liudyti ne vien Sąjūdžio programą, o tos programos esmę dvasinio politinio ir pilietinio atgimimo atžvilgiu. Tautos siekis ne vien Sąjūdžio dokumentuose,

o bendrame siekyje įvardiniam žodyje "Lietuva". Tame žodyje yra meilė, žmogiškas orumas, teisingumo siekis..." tęsė Landsbergis. Rūpi atkurti žmones, atkurti valstybę ir juos kurti toliau, aiškino Landsbergis. Jis pažadėjo siekti santarvės tarp įvairių politinių grupuočių, tautų kaimynų.

Sekė kandidatų apklausinėjimas. Po diskusijų deputatai turėjo progos pasakyti kalbas,

remiančias kandidatus. LKP deputatai pabrėžė, kad rinkėjai siunčia jiems telegramas raginant balsuoti už Brazauską. Vyriausybės spaudos skyriaus vadovas Česlovas Juršėnas agitavo, kad reikia suruošti referendumą atsiklausti visos Lietuvos kokių erškėčių keliu ji pasiruošusi eiti". Jis parėmė Brazauską, nes anot jo, jis labiau sutelks Lietuvos žmones.

Deputatas Stasys Malkevičius

iš Klaipėdos replikavo, atkreipdamas dėmesį į tai, kad lietuvių tauta aiškiai pasisakė už Sąjūdį, kad Sąjūdis laimėjo rinkimus. Yra visai natūralu, kad pralaimėjusieji "griebiasi už šiaudo" ir renka parašus už Brazauską. Be kita ko, pridūrė Malkevičius, LTSR valdžia nesiėmė vykdyti jokios anti-blokacinės politikos, tik gąsdino žmones "kranelių užsukimu". Pati vyriausybė kalta už ekonominę krizę, jis teigė.

Deputatams išrinkus Landsbergį AT pirmininku, visa salė pakilo ir jį šiltais aplodismentais sutiko. Užimdamas pirmininkavimo vietą tribūnoje, Landsbergis pareiškė, kad "išrinkote ne į garbės vietą, o į darbo vietą". Jis

(nukelta į 9 psl.)



Prof. Vytautas Landsbergis, kovo 10 Lietuvos Aukščiausios Tarybos išrinktas Lietuvos prezidentu. Nuotr. V. Maželio

SVEIKINAME ATSIKŪRUSIĄ NEPRIKLAUSOMĄ LIETUVĄ

(atkelta iš 8 psl.)

buvo apjuostas juosta su užrašu "Telydi jus sekmė ir saugoja Dievas", užsienio televizijai filmuojant ir spaudai fotografuojant.

Landsbergis tada siūlė parlamentui patvirtinti tris jo pavaduotojus. Pirmą kvietė Algirdą Brazauską, kuris padėkojo bet atsisakė, motyvuodamas, kad balsavimo rezultatai įrodo parlamento nepasitikėjimą juo, tad jam netinka būti vadovybėje. Savo vieton siūlė Bronių Genzelį. Landsbergis kvietė Brazauską pagalvoti, pridurdamas, kad tik AT pirmininkas turi teisę siūlyti kandidatus į pavaduotojus. Brazauskui vėl atsisakius, Landsbergis pasiūlė prof. Bronių Kuzmicką, teisininką Kazimierą Motieką ir inžinierių Česlovą Stankevičių (Kauno Sąjūdžio tarybos nari) į pavaduotojus. Visi sutiko ir buvo parlamento išrinkti. Liudvikas Sabutis buvo išrinktas prezidento sekretoriumi o prof. Aloyzas Sakalas jau einęs sekretoriato pirmininko pareigas, kartu su kitais AT prezidento nariais atsisėdo tribūnoje.

Sekė Kazimieros Prunskienės iškėlimas į Ministrų tarybos pirmininkės postą. Jinai sutiko ir buvo išrinkta.

Aukščiausioji Taryba svarstė ir priėmė dokumentus dėl deputatų įgaliojimų bei dėl valstybės pavadinimo ir herbo. Deklaracijoje dėl Lietuvos TSR AT deputatų įgaliojimų pažymėta, jog "Lietuvai primestų svetimos valstybės struktūrų panaudojimas neturi būti interpretuojamas kaip jas primetusios valstybės suvereniteto lietuvių tautai ir jos teritorijai arba tos valstybės įvykdytos aneksijos teisėtumo pripažinimas". Toliau pareiškime teigiama, kad vasario 24 d. rinkimuose Lietuvos gyventojai "savo valia suteikė išrinktiems Lietuvos TSR Aukščiausios Tarybos deputatams tautos atstovų mandatą ir prievolę atstatyti Lietuvos valstybę ir reikšti tautos suvereninę galią".

Antruoju dokumentu, Aukščiausioji Taryba nutarė valstybę vadinti tikrai "Lietuvos Respublika" ar "Lietuva", o Lietuvos TSR Aukščiausiąją Tarybą vadinti "Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausiąją Tarybą". Nutarta toliau vartoti oficialų Lietuvos Respublikos valstybės herbą bei ženklą — Vytį.

Priėmus įstatymą dėl valstybės pavadinimo bei herbo, užuolaida lėtai pakilo ir uždengė užpakalyje tribūnos kabančią LTSR kūjo ir pjautuvo emblemą, žmonėms jautriai plojant bei verkiant. Buvusi politkalinė Jadvyga Bieliauskienė buvo pakviesta į priekį, kur ji prezidentui įteikė nuo 1949 m. išsaugotą Vytį. Pasipuošusi tautiniais rūbais Bieliauskienė pasakojo kaip būdama lageryje ji susapnavo sapną apie Vytį, kurį jai atnešė aukštas riteringas vyras. Ji aiškino, kad jos sapnas šiandien išsipildė kai aukštas riteringas Sąjūdžio veikėjas Algirdas Kaušpėdas atsitiktinai, nežinodamas kas ji yra, jos paprašė įduoti Vytį. Minėtas vytis nuo valstybinio pastato Kaune buvo šaltkalvio išsaugotas.

V. Landsbergis padėkojo J. Bieliauskienei, pridurdamas, kad ji savo jautriu žodžiu prabilo į tautą kaip Lietuvos motina.

Lauke prie AT rūmų šiandien su trispalvėmis ir plakatais budėjo keli šimtai žmonių, kurie

sutiko per pertrauką išėjusį Landsbergį didžiausiomis ovacijomis.

Vėliau paskelbus, kad Vytis sugražinta kaip Lietuvos herbas, grupė budinčiųjų pribėgo prie AT durų ir žmonėms garsiai plojant, nuplėšė iš metalo dirbtą LTSR kūjo ir pjautuvo herbą kabančią virš durų.

10:46 val. vakare Lietuvos laiku buvo priimtas bene svarbiausias Aukščiausiosios Tarybos nutarimas, būtent aktas dėl Lietuvos valstybės atstatymo. Vardu balsavo 124 už, prieš — 0, susilaikė — 6, nedalyvavo — 3.

Akto priėmimas buvo sutiktas ovacijomis ir aplodismentais, sugiedotas Tautos himnas, keliant gigantišką trispalvę tribūnoje. Prezidiume stovintys sukibo rankomis, jas iškėlė į dangų ir pradėjo šūkauti "Lietuva, Lietuva", įsijungiant deputatams ir svečiams (viso apie 400).

Landsbergiui pasveikinus visus su nepriklausomos Lietuvos atkūrimu, žmonės spontaniškai pradėjo vieni kitus sveikinti, apkabinti, bučiuoti. Dar girdėjosi jungtiniai lozungai: "Latvija bus laisva! Estija bus laisva!"

(LIC)

— Vilniuje Komunistų partijos suvažiavimą stebėjo 90 užsienio kraštų korespondentų. Iš viso buvo akredituotų 150 žurnalistų sekti suvažiavimą iš Lietuvos, 60 buvo iš kitų sąjunginių respublikų. Suvažiavimo žinias perdavė "Associated Press", iš JAV, "Reuters" iš Anglijos,

"Kyoda Tsushin" iš Japonijos, "Prensa Latina" iš Kubos. PAP iš Lenkijos, ir "Tass" žinių agentūros. Pavieniai žurnalistai dalyvavo iš Prancūzijos, Švedijos, Suomijos, Olandijos, Airijos, Kanados, Čekoslovakijos, Vengrijos ir dar iš kitų valstybių.

— Panevėžio dramos teatras atliko vokiečių dramaturgo Hermano Zudermano gimusio netoli Šilutės scenos veikalą *Užkampio laimė*. Jo dramą iš vokiečių kalbos išvertė T. Četrauskas. Režisavo Julius Lozoraitis.

— Prisiminimų vakare spatio 21 Vilniaus mokytojų namuose dalyvavo nepriklausomos Lietuvos visuomenės veikėjai.

— Kaune Lietuvos kultūros fondo klubas "Aukuras" telkia lėšas Vytauto Didžiojo paminklui atstatyti, kuris buvo skulptoriaus Vinco Grybo sukurtas ir 1932 m. atidengtas, bet 1951 m. sunaikintas. Paminklui atstatyti reikia 500,000 rublių. Paminklą numato atidengti 1990 liepos 15, minint 580 m. Žalgirio mūšio sukaktį ir 560 metines nuo Vytauto Didžiojo mirties.



Stasys Lozoraitis, Jr., Lietuvos atstovas Washington

VASARIO 16-OJI KAUNE 1990 M.

(LIC) Vytauto Didžiojo karo muziejaus aikštėje ir gretimose gatvėse liūliuote liūliuoja neužmatoma minia. Plaikstosi daugiaspalvių ir daugiataučių vėliavų miškas. Karo muziejaus bokšte laikrodžiui išmušus 12-ką, nuskambėjus sveikinimo fanfara, kardinolas Vincentas Sladkevičius artinasi prie iš Lietuvos laukų suvežtų akmenų atstatyto paminklo Nežinomam Kariui.

Prasideda paminklo šventinio apeigos:

— Tepadededa mums Viešpatys, — tarti pirmieji žodžiai nutildo šurmuliuojančią minią. Tęsiama malda:

— Dieve, tikinčiųjų sielų viltie! Nuširdžiai meldžiame Tave: palaimink šį paminklą, pastatyta už mūsų tautos laivę žuvusiųjų atminimui. Per jų nuopelnus ir užtarimą išvesk mūsų tautą į tikrą laisvę ir atgimimą. To prašome per Kristų mūsų Viešpatį.

Iš tūkstančių krūtinių nubangavo — Amen.

Jo Eminencija artinasi prie mikrofono ir taria žodį.

Prisimenama pernykštė Vasario 16-ji, Laisvės statulos pašventinimas, iškilmė.

— Šiandien vėl susirinkome, — tęsė Jo Eminencija, — ir pašventinom paminklą, žuvusiems už mūsų laisvę.

— Šiandien mūsų tautos nepriklausomybės diena, bet mes

nedrįstame ir neturime teisės jus sveikinti su Nepriklausomybės švente, nes jos dar neturime, tik jos trokštame ir reikalaujame, kad ji būtų suteikta, nes jos mūsų tauta yra verta. Ją nupirko mūsų žmonių kraujas ir gyvybė.

— Šiandien šventiname paminklą. Jis nuostabus — surinktų iš viso mūsų krašto akmenų. Tai liudija meilė Tautai.

— Kodėl akmenys, — klausia Jo Eminencija. Ir aiškina toliau:

— Akmuo turi savybę — turi svorį. Akmens vėjas nenuneš, akmens vanduo nuplūkdys. Jis tuo įpatingas, kad nepasiduoda aplinkybėms, nepasiduoda gamtos sąlygų keitimuisi. Jis nesikeičia. Jis simbolizuoja mūsų tautą... bet akmuo pasiduoda žmogaus valiai. Žmogus gali akmenį pernešti iš vienos į kitą vietą, kaip čia sunešė ir pastatė, sukūrė paminklą.

— Kiekviena kūryba turi svorį, ji nepasiduoda gamtos įtakai. Ji atgula į mūsų širdžių vidų ir liudija kokie mes esame.

— Bet kiekviena kūryba pasiduoda žmonių valiai — štai, sukurtas paminklas. Tai ženklas mūsų tautos geranoriškumo ir meilės. Meilė sujungia, neapykanta išardo. Meilė Dievui, meilė žmonėms, padeda sukurti paminklą.

— Netik akmuo, bet ir žodis turi savo svorį. Visa žmogaus kūryba turti savo svorį, ne priklausomą nuo gamtos pasikeiti-

mų, bet priklausomą nuo to, kaip žmogus pasinaudos.

— Akmuo — jį gali sviesti į veidą, gali pastatyti paminklą, žiūrint, kokia žmogaus valia.

— Meilė tautai žmonių rankomis sunešė akmenis čia, juos sujungė į vieną paminklą. Neapykanta — išdraskė.

— Kokiai įtakai mes pasiduosime, — klausia Jo Eminencija, — nuo to priklausys mūsų tautos veidas. Kur pakryps mūsų kūrybinis svoris?

— Mes turime lietuvišką žodį, turime lietuvišką mintį, lietuvišką kūrybą. bet tas žodis gali pavirsti akmeniu. Nei akmuo, nei žodis pats nenueis, pats nenuskris — tai nuo mūsų priklauso: — statysime tautai paminklą, ar viską versime į griuvėsius.

— Šiandien stovėdami prie šio pašventinto paminklo visi pasirūpinkime dirbti, kad mūsų Tauta turėtų tikrą svorį. Tegul būna suvienyti mūsų darbai, mūsų žodžiai, mūsų mintys ir visa tarnauja mūsų Tautos garbingai ateičiai.

— Ir šviesa, ir tiesa mūsų žingsnius telydi. Tegū meilė Lietuvos dega mūsų širdyse, vardan tos Lietuvos vienybė težydi, — šiais V. Kudirkos žodžiais Jo Eminencija užbaigė kalbą.

Kun. A. Bitvinskas

Australija pirmoji kovo 11 pripažino Lietuvos valstybę.

ĮVYKIAI OKUPUOTOJE LIETUVOJE

— KGB centrinis pastatas Vilniuje prieš daugiau kaip metus stovėjo ant kampo Lenino prospekto ir Liepos 21 gatvės. Jis dar stovi toje pačioje vietoje, tik gatvių pavadinimai kiti. Jis dabar stovi ant kampo Gedimino ir Vasario 16 gatvių. Ir įdomiausia, kad ant jo jau kabo mūsų trispalvė, dėl kurios prieš porą metų ne vienas buvo areštuotas ir laikytas šio pastato rūsiuose. (kkm)

— Svėdasų apylinkėje, Savičiūnų vienkiemyje gyvena garsiausias Aukštaitijos kanklių meistras Juozas Lašas. Per savo gyvenimą jis padarė maždaug 700 kanklių. Pasakoja, kad anksčiau namuose, skambant kanklėms, lietuvis nedrįsdavo klumpėmis slenksčio peržengti — itipendavo pirštų galiukais. Ir gamindavo senovėje kankles tik ypatingais atvejais — mirus žmogui. Kol girioje nenukirsdavo kanklėms skirto medžio, tol žmogaus nelaidodavo.

— Vilniuje įsteigta Lietuvos, Latvijos ir Estijos teisininkų draugijų asociacija. Numatyta pasirašyti tarpusavio bendradarbiavimo sutartį. Pagrindinis šios asociacijos tikslas — suvienyti šių šalių teisininkų pastangas, siekiant konstitucinius ir tarptautinius - teisinius Baltijos respublikų Nepriklausomybės pagrindus.

— Lietuvos Komunistų partija skelbia gavusi laišku ir telegramų 1,737 ryšium su partijos atsisiskyrimu nuo Maskvos. Iš to skaičiaus 1,481 pritaria, kad būtų savarankiška Komunistų partija, ir tik 166 nepitaria. Buvo gauta 90 laišku kurie buvo adresuoti tiesiog Gorbačiovui, kurių du trečdaliai pasisakė už atskirą Lietuvos Komunistų partiją.

— Mažeikių rajono "Tarybinės Žemaitijos" kolūkio žemdirbiai viešu pareiškimu sako, kad žemę reikia sugrąžinti šeiminkui, nes žemė be šeiminko, kaip vaikai be motinos.



Washingtono lietuviai su vėliavomis ir plakatais pasitinka grįžtančius kongresmanus iš Lietuvos. Jie ten buvo nuvykę stebėti rinkimų. Nuotr. A. Pakštienės

JAV sekretoriaus pareiškimas

1990 m. vasario 5 d.

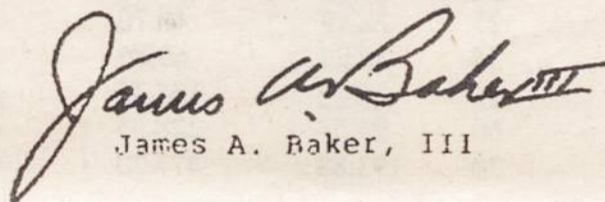
Brangus Pone Lozoraiti,

Man yra labai malonu siųsti Jums ir visiems Lietuvos žmonėms savo nuoširdžius geriausius linkėjimus bei kartu Jungtinių Amerikos Valstybių vyriausybės ir žmonių jūsų septyniasdešimt antrosios nepriklausomos valstybės metinėse.

Vieninga Lietuvos žmonių drąsi kova už laisvę stebina pasaulį. Taikingos, evoliucinės jūsų Pabaltijo tautų pastangos yra pavyzdžiu kitiems dar kovojantiems atgauti savo tautinę tėvoniją. Praėjusiais metais įvyko tikras laisvės renesansas Rytų Europoje. Lietuva ir kitos Pabaltijo kaimynės — Estija ir Latvija pradėjo dalyvauti toje didžioje istorinio pasikeitimo bangoje, nešančioje demokratiją buvusiems kraštams autoritarinėje kontrolėje. Aš tikiu, kad jūsų kraštas galės greitai džiaugtis pilniausia demokratinė laisve.

Jungtinės Amerikos Valstybės nepripažino ir nepripažins jėga Lietuvos inkorporavimo į Sovietų Sąjungą. Mes esame vieningi su Lietuvos žmonėmis jų taikingame pagrįstų teisių siekime. Tas progresas, kuris jau atliktas, padrasina mus žiūrėti toliau į tolimesnius įvykius ir į visišką pačių lietuvių apsisprendimo pareiškimą.

Nuoširdžiai Jūsų,



James A. Baker, III

Valstybės sekretoriaus James A. Baker III laiško vertimas į lietuvių kalbą. Laišką parašė Lietuvos nepriklausomybės šventės proga Stasiui Lozoraičiui, Jr., Lietuvos Charge d'Affaires Washingtone, DC.



Lietuvos vyčių 143 kuopa organizuoja Lietuvos nepriklausomybės atkūrimo minėjimo 72 metines. Jų delegacija gavo proklamaciją iš Pittstono burmistro. Lietuvos vėliava bus iškelta prie Pittstono rotušės vasario 15 ir prie Luzerne apskrities teismo rūmų Wilkes-Barre, Pa., vasario 16. Iš k.: Dorothy A. Banos — finansų sekr., Annamarie Sewatsky — vicepirm., burmistras Walsh, Nellie Bayoras-Romanas — pirm.. Stovi iš k.: Joseph Lakowski, John Argo, Chris Latona, Jim Kolmansberger, Marie Capolarella, Mary Ann Chiptola, Will. Toole ir Ken Scasz.

LIETUVOS PERSITVARKYMO SĄJŪDŽIO LAIŠKAS JAV VALSTYBĖS SEKRETORIUI JAMES BAKER

Sąjūdžio seimo tarybos nariai, einantys ir TSRS liaudies deputatų pareigas, Kremliuje įteikė laišką ir memorandumą besilankančiam JAV Valstybės sekretoriui James A. Baker III, praneša Lietuvių Informacijos Centras. Pateikiame vasario 9 d. datuoto laiško turinį.

Didžiai gerbiamas Valstybės sekretoriau James A. Baker, III

Mes, Lietuvos Persitvarkymo Sąjūdžio Seimo Tarybos nariai, taip pat vieninteliai demokratiškai išrinkti TSRS liaudies deputatai, naudojantys legalias politines ir parlamentines priemones Lietuvos valstybės nepriklausomybei atstatyti kreipiamės į Jus ir Jūsų asmenyje į JAV vyriausybę su mūsų troškimu ir pasitikėjimu, kad JAV tiek dešimtmečių nepripažinusi prievartinės aneksijos kurios auka tapo Lietuva, atsižvelgdamos į demokratinių permąnių siekį, taip stipriai pasireiškusį Lietuvoje ir kitur Rytų Europoje, paremtų lietuvių tautos laisvės ir valstybinės nepriklausomybės reikalavimą Valstybės sekretoriaus susitikimuose su TSRS vadovais konkrečiai paskatintų juos neatidėlioti Lietuvos siūlomų derybų su Tarybų Sąjunga, kurių

pasekmė būtų atstatyta Lietuvos Respublikos nepriklausomybė, vėl realizuojamas jos suverenitetas, agresijos būdu sustabdytas 1940 metais. Lietuvių tautai nepakenčiamai skaudi būtų perspektyva šių metų vasarą pradėti antrąjį nelaisvės penkiasdešimtmetį. Tik reali laisvės perspektyva, vykstant nurodytoms Lietuvos TSRS deryboms ir žinant sutartą nepriklausomybės atstatymo datą, gali padėti išlaikyti stabilų ir politiškai evoliuciuojančią padėtį šiame Europos regione. (LIC)

SOVIETAI RADO MOLOTOVO - RIBBENTROPO PROTOKOLUS

Vasario 27 Sovietų Užsienio reikalų ministerija pripažino, kad jie rado Sovietų-Nacių sutarties kopiją rusų kalba.

Užsienio reikalų ministerija leidžia žurnalą *Vestnik*. Ten ir įdėjo kopijos nuotraukas. Parašyta mašinėle rusų kalba. Nufotografuota kaip tik slaptas pridėdamasis protokolas.

Visą laiką Sovietai sakė, jog jis negali rasti jokių pėdsakų, kad tokie protokolai buvo pasirašyti. Ir dabar sako, kad savo archyvuose dar neranda originalų.

Sovietų-Nacių nepuolimo paktas buvo pasirašytas 1939 rugpjūčio 23 d. Slaptieji protokolai pasirašyti vėliau. Jie Pabaltijo kraštus atidavė Sovietų Sąjungos kontrolei. Sutartis įgalino Hitleriui pradėti karą.

Praeitą vasarą vokiečiai paskelbė vokiškas sutarties kopijas. Tai ir privertė Kremlį pripažinti, kad tokie dokumentai egzistuoja.

— Okupuotoje Lietuvoje lankėsi vyriausios politinės valdybos viršininkas generolas A. Lizičevs, kuris susitiko su Komunistų partijos centro komiteto vadais. Pasitarime dalyvavo ir Pabaltijo karinės apygardos kariuomenės vadas gen. F. Kuzminas ir politinės valdybos viršininkas gen. O. Zinčenka.

Your Free Gift Just Because We Care

We are living in what has been termed as "The Modern Society". A time of reaching heights that not too long ago were mere dreams in the minds of most Americans.

Unfortunately, with these rapidly changing times society has also seen many unwelcome changes which we read about on the front pages of our newspapers and witness on our TV newscasts most every day of the week.

We can't help you with all the day to day problems most of us encounter in our lives, but we are going to offer to eliminate at least one of those worries.

With an increase in the use of drugs and the need for money to supply the habit, many private citizens are falling victim to burglars entering their homes while they sleep at night.

The Lithuanian Catholic Alliance is offering a very special gift that has proven to keep would-be burglars away. A home security alarm.

This little security alarm is easy to install, or you can use it without any installation at all. When the would-be burglar attempts to open your door, a loud alarm goes off making him change his mind in a hurry and be on his way.

This very special gift is being offered to you, when you, give a very special gift to someone else. Your son, daughter, grandchild, spouse or even yourself. Your gift to them is a gift for a lifetime.

In this past year we have updated our insurance policies and



introduced the new "Single Payment Life" policy which is now one of our fastest moving Certificates. All of our standard policies have also been updated to fit in with the needs of the times.

The first 100 applications postmarked no later than April 27, 1990 will receive this security door alarm upon approval of the application.

This gift will be awarded for all certificates regardless of the amount of coverage.

The Lithuanian Catholic Alliance has shown concern for its members for over 100 years and continues that practice to this day.

Get your applications in so that we can reserve your security door alarm, if you are one of the first 100 applicants approved. We will be happy to know that we are providing you with excellent coverage and peace of mind now and in the future.

LCA Introduces New, Lower Rates

Our new insurance policies (certificates) are available in the following amounts: \$2000 - \$3000 - \$4000 - \$5000 - \$7500 and \$10,000.

The Lithuanian Catholic Alliance is proud to announce the new low insurance rates which should enable you to sign up every member of your household and all your grandchildren. Let your relatives, friends and neighbors in on the good news.

A savings account is a good investment for your child's education; however, a very important thing to remember is that when you make your monthly deposit in a savings account, you are not receiving that extra protection of coverage you receive with your policy with us. Below are but a few examples. For more information call or write the Home Office at 71-73 S. Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre PA 18701 (717) 823-8876.

Life Paid Up at 80 (Annual Premium)*

Age	\$2000	\$5000	\$10,000
0	13.38	25.95	46.90
5	14.28	28.20	51.40
15	17.60	36.50	68.00
25	22.48	48.70	92.40
35	30.94	69.85	134.70
50	56.78	134.45	263.90
60	94.58	228.95	452.90
70	193.88	477.20	949.40

Twenty Payment Life (Annual Premium)*

Age	\$2000	\$5000	\$10,000
.0	17.16	35.40	65.80
5	18.48	38.70	72.40
15	23.30	50.75	96.50
25	29.78	66.95	128.90
35	39.96	92.40	179.80
50	65.46	156.15	307.30
60	94.58	228.95	452.90

Twenty Year Endowment (Annual Premium)*

Age	\$2000	\$5000	\$10,000
0	74.22	178.05	351.10
10	74.50	178.75	352.50
20	75.08	180.20	355.40
40	78.86	189.65	374.30
50	85.68	206.70	408.40
60	102.50	248.73	492.50

Single Premium Life (One Payment Only)

Age	\$2000	\$5000	\$10,000
0	106	265	530
5	116	290	580
15	160	400	800
25	220	550	1,100
35	320	800	1,600
45	470	1,175	2,350
60	804	2,010	4,020
70	1,100	2,750	5,500

*All rates quoted are without waiver of premium.

OBITUARIES

Dargis, Constance Lge. 100
4141 W. 97th St., 2-W-c/o Prims
Oak Lawn, Il 60453
Died: 2/19/90
Buried: 2/21/90
St. Casimir's Cemetery
Worth, IL

Mankevich, Mildred ... Ldg. 87
2920 Mullins St.
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
Died: 3/8/90
Buried: 3/12/90
Northside Catholic Cemetery
Pittsburgh, PA