

Dr. Juozas Kriauciunas  
31 Sayles Ave.  
Putnam Ct 06260

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SAS

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# LEAP TO INDEPENDENCE

On March 11, 1990, Lithuania took a big step toward the restoration of its independence when its newly elected parliament voted to restore "the exercise of the sovereign powers of the Lithuanian state."

The vote was 124 to 0, with 9 abstentions and absentees. When the independence measure passed just before midnight, the public address system played the Lithuanian national anthem and the national tricolor was hoisted where the hammer and sickle had been.

Prior to the vote, the parliament elected the Sajudis chairman Vytautas Landsbergis as Lithuania's new president. He received 91

votes to 38 for Algirdis Brazauskas, the leader of the Lithuanian Communist Party. Subsequently, Mr. Brazauskas declined as offer to become vice-president.

"We are happy that Lithuania is already free in soul and in truth.

Next Latvia will be free, Estonia will be free," Mr. Landsbergis said. He urged the citizens of Lithuania to be calm and united as they enter a period of tough negotiations with

Moscow. "We cannot ignore the interests of our neighbors particularly our neighbors to the east," he said. "But we will not be asking for permission to take this or that step."

The Parliament

changed the name of the so-called "Lithuanian Soviet socialist Republic" to the Lithuanian Republic." The hammer and sickle were replaced by the historic Lithuanian coat of arms. The deputies revoked the central Soviet Constitution and passed a provisional one in its place.

They declared that only those Soviet laws not in conflict with Lithuanian laws would be followed.

The Lithuanian legislature also drafted an appeal to President Gorbachev, asking him to withdraw all Soviet Army troops and KGB security forces from the republic's territory. One legislator said

Lithuania would "no longer tolerate the rule of an empire."

One of the speakers at the meeting of the Lithuanian parliament on March 11 was Sergie Kovalyov, a noted human rights activist who had been imprisoned for helping the Lithuanian cause. Recently elected

to the parliament of the Russian Republic, he hailed the Lithuanian move. "A lot of Russians will say, 'We liberated you from the Germans, we helped you industrialize,'" Mr. Kovalyov said. "None of them will say that we deported half of the Lithuanian people to Siberia."

## Declaration of Restoration of Lithuania's Independence

Expressing the will of the people, the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Republic declares and solemnly proclaims the restoration of the exercise of sovereign powers of the Lithuanian state, which were annulled by an alien power in 1940. From now on, Lithuania is once again an independent state.

The Feb. 16, 1918 Act of Independence of the Supreme Council of Lithuania and the May 15, 1920 Constituent Assembly Resolution on the restoration of a democratic Lithuanian state have never lost their legal force and are the constitutional foundation of the Lithuanian state.

The territory of Lithuania is integral

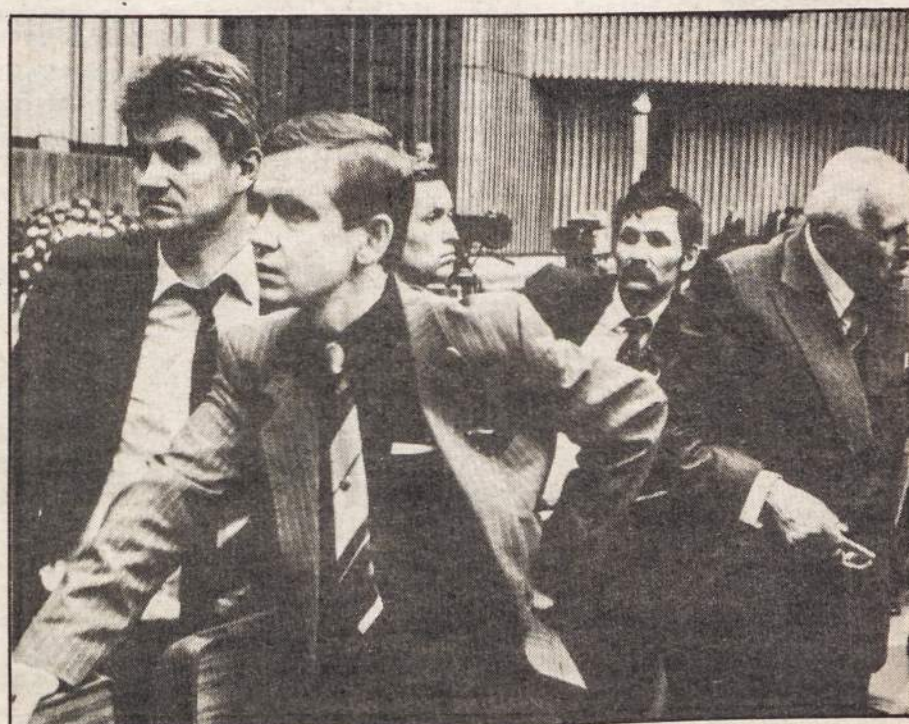
and indivisible and the constitution of any other state has no jurisdiction within.

The Lithuanian state emphasizes its adherence to universally recognized principles of international law, recognizes the principles of the inviolability of borders as formulated in Helsinki in 1975 in the Final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and guarantees rights of individuals, citizens and ethnic communities.

The Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania, expressing sovereign power, by this act begins to achieve the state's full sovereignty.

Vilnius,  
March 11, 1990  
ELTA

## Inside Gorbachev's U.S.S.R. Story on page 3



"Comfortable Lies, Bitter Truths" (#102) takes viewers behind the scenes of the glasnost pathbreakers in areas where government controls were once rigidly applied. Above, Soviet citizens queue up to buy a special issue of Moscow News dedicated to the memory of the victims of Stalin's political puges. Episode #102.



American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations



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March 30, 1990

The Honorable George Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the more than fourteen million members of the AFL-CIO, I urge you to move swiftly and surely to confer U.S. Government recognition on the legitimately elected government of the Republic of Lithuania. As part of this process, I urge you to exchange ambassadors and, with Congressional support, to extend MFN status to Lithuania.

Now, as never before, the brave Lithuanian people are looking for support from all nations that respect democracy and human rights. The AFL-CIO is proud of its fraternal association with the Lithuanian Workers' Union, a labor organization that is a part of the Sajudis movement. We are writing to you about our concerns in response to a direct appeal for help from the chairman of the Lithuanian Workers' Union, Kazimieras Uoka, and to an appeal from President Vytautas Landsbergis. In electing President Landsbergis, Deputy Uoka, and other Sajudis candidates to high office, the people of Lithuania have made a historic and fateful decision to proclaim their inalienable right of national sovereignty.

The people of Lithuania have spoken clearly and unequivocally for their national independence. This is why the AFL-CIO stands with President Landsbergis and all Lithuanian citizens and patriots. And this is why we condemn the tactics of intimidation and repression adopted by the Soviet Union against a democratically-elected sovereign state. Such violation of international law deserves to be criticized resolutely by the United States.

While the AFL-CIO welcomes the gradual opening up of the Soviet political system, we believe that Soviet progress in moving away from totalitarianism deserves to be encouraged further. The U.S., therefore, must not remain silent when significant Soviet abuses of human and national rights occur.

We are certain, as we were in our steadfast support for Solidarnosc in Poland, of the ultimate success of the peaceful struggle for national self-determination waged by the Lithuanians and other peoples forcibly absorbed into the USSR.

I hope that, in this compelling instance, the United States can speak out clearly and forcefully in behalf of liberty in a way that is consonant with our democratic tradition.

Respectfully,  
  
President

The following statistics shed some light on Lithuanian production rates during the last decade:

Rates of increase (%)	USSR	Lithuanian SSR	Lithuanian SSR over USSR
1. general industrial production (1980-1987)	131	138	7
2. agricultural production (1980-1987)	116	134	18
3. national income (1985-1987)	106.5	114.8	8.3
4. labour productivity (1985-1987)	106.3	114.9	8.6

Lithuania's Ethnic Make-up

	1923*	1959	1970	1979	1989	totals for 1989
	percentages					
Lithuanians	67.9	79.3	80.1	80.0	79.6	2,924,200
Russians	2.5	8.5	8.6	8.9	6.4	344,500
Poles	15.3	8.5	7.7	7.3	7.0	258,000
Byelorussians	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	63,200
Jews	8.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	12,400
						3,674,800

\*Includes Vilnius, which was part of Poland 1921-1939.

Source for 1989 data: "Tiesa" February 10, 1990; all other data from "Lietuvos Tarybine Enciklopedija".

Significant dates in Lithuanian history

- 13th cent.—Lithuanian duke Mindaugas establishes unified Lithuanian state
- 1386—Lithuanian duke Jogaila crowned king of Poland, beginning long association of Lithuania and Poland
- 1795—Third and final partition of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth leads to absorption of Lithuania into Russia
- 1918—Lithuanian national movement leaders declare Lithuanian independence on February 16
- 1920—Soviet Russia signs peace treaty with Lithuania on July 12 recognizing Lithuanian independence
- 1940—Soviet Union occupies Lithuania on June 15; Lithuania is annexed on August 3
- 1988—Lithuanian reform movement Sajudis established on June 3

February 24, 1990 Elections to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet

Number of seats in the Supreme Soviet	141
Number of candidates elected, first round	90
Number of candidates elected on Sajudis platform	72 (80%)

Other candidates elected, according to party affiliation:		Sajudis candidates
Lithuanian Communist Party	22	13
Communist Party, Soviet Union	7	0
Lithuanian Social Democratic Party	9	9
Lithuanian Democratic Party	0	0
Lithuanian Green Party	2	2
Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party	2	2
Lithuanian Communist Youth Association	0	0
No party affiliation	48	46

	districts
Run-off elections (March 4, 1990) to be held in:	45
Number of Sajudis candidates participating in run-offs:	38
Number of districts where run-offs will be between 2 Sajudis candidates:	5
New elections (scheduled for the end of April) to be held in:	6

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# INSIDE GORBACHEV'S USSR with Hedrick Smith



"Looking for Perestroika" (#103) explores the promise and pitfalls of perestroika where plans for economic reform are paralyzed by fear of taking risks or losing power. Above, striking coal miners in the Kuzbass region of the Soviet Union demand economic and political reforms - food and free speech. Episode #103.

No political leader today is more commanding or riveting than Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev. No political movement is creating more shock waves at home and abroad or has done more to transform the political map of the world than Gorbachev's daring bid to reform the Soviet Union.

American fascination with the struggle of Gorbachev and the Soviet people is understandable. What happens in Moscow affects all of us. The Soviet story is a political epic with the sweep of Tolstoy and enough emotional turmoil for Dostoyevsky.

We already have absorbed perestroika and glasnost into our vocabulary. Yet most Americans are not quite sure what those terms mean or how to judge their impact and their consequences.

INSIDE GORBACHEV'S USSR with Hedrick Smith, a four-part series premiering

in April and May 1990 on PBS (check your local listing for date and time) takes advantage of an historic opportunity to gain unprecedented access to the Soviet Union and its people. The series provides American viewers with the most complete, most intimate, most authentic portrait of events that literally are shaking the Soviet system to its foundations.

Series host Hedrick Smith is a Pulitzer Prize winning correspondent and author of the best-selling book, *The Russians*, based on his three-year assignment as New York Times bureau chief in Moscow in the 1970s. Series executive producer Martin Smith is an Emmy Award winning documentary producer whose work has appeared on public television's Frontline and NOVA documentary series. His "How Good is Soviet Science?" produced for NOVA in 1986, was shot on loca-

tion in Moscow and Siberia.

Each of the series one-hour programs tells the Soviet story through the eyes of its people, exposing the tensions that explode when pressures for modernization clash with the deeply conservative psychology rooted in centuries of Russian tradition and with an entrenched political apparatus struggling to cling to power.

The series' opening program, "The Taste of Democracy," captured the exhilaration of reform and renewal as Gorbachev and his generation face the formidable challenge of transforming a political system shaped by decades of terror under Josef Stalin and stagnation under Leonoid Brezhnev. From emotion-charged sessions at the newly-convened Congress of People's Deputies to defiant meetings of a neighborhood council, this program shows how ordinary citizens are confronting powerful institutions in ways that are novel for Soviet society.

Perhaps the most radical reform instrument in Gorbachev's USSR is glasnost, the open circulation of truthful in-

formation and unorthodox ideas.

"Comfortable Lies, Bitter Truths," the second program in the series, takes viewers behind the scenes of the glasnost pathbreakers in areas where government controls were once rigidly applied - in Soviet television, newspaper reporting, documentary cinema and even the high school classroom.

Gorbachev's mandate for perestroika, or restructuring, calls for the Soviet Union to move away from its inefficient tradition of centralized planning. In the third program, "Looking for Perestroika," INSIDE GORBACHEV'S USSR explores the promise and illusion of perestroika where plans for economic reform are paralyzed by an overwhelming fear of loss of political power. Conversations with state manager of agriculture and industry whose job it is to carry out government programs, Russian workers who consider themselves victims of the policies of the past and emerging Soviet capitalistic entrepreneurs reveal widely divergent attitudes toward economic reform.



"Coming Apart" (#104) documents the mounting nationalist unrest that threatens to derail Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms. Above, Lithuanian nationalists demand freedom from the Soviet Union on the anniversary of the Soviet-Nazi pact. Episode #104



# Interview with Hedrick Smith

Fifteen years ago, INSIDE GORBACHEV'S USSR series host and correspondent Hedrick Smith spent three years in the Soviet Union as a New York Times reporter. Recently he spoke with the press about his experience in the USSR, then and now. The following remarks are excerpted from that session.

**Q:** Time Magazine named Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev "Man of the Year." Do you agree?

**Smith:** There's no doubt that Gorbachev is an extraordinary man. Certainly he is one of the most remarkable leaders of the 20th century, but if it had been my choice, I would have put the people of the Soviet Union and of Eastern Europe on the cover as the heroes. And that's what we have done in this series. The people are the true force behind democratization.

**Q:** Were you allowed to film whatever you wanted?

**Smith:** People were extraordinarily open. In the big cities like Moscow and Leningrad this was especially true. You can go into the provincial areas (the Soviet equivalent of middle America), and you'll find intellectuals there who are happy to see you. You'll find other people who are outraged to see you - unless they figure they've now got a chance to tell people in the West how bad things are.

**Q:** Can you give an example?

**Smith:** Well, in Ivanovo, a city in central Russia, we got a tip that there was a group of women staging a hunger strike in front of a church that they wanted re-opened. When we told our state television and radio people we'd like to go, they said absolutely not. We insisted and

made plans to go there the following morning. In the old days, either the women would have been carted off in the middle of the night, or we would have been carted off and sent back to Moscow. Instead, we got our film which you will see in the series.

**Q:** To what degree are Western changes welcomed in the Soviet Union?

**Smith:** I think there is an understandable sensitivity on the part of the Russians - particularly those who are reformers - not to appear to be borrowing too openly from the West. You still have a very large body of conservative opinion in that country that will oppose reform just because it's Western. (There are still many Stalinists who say that the modern Gorbachev reformers are trying to blacken Soviet history.) But some reformers are extremely inventive in finding ways to locate democratic procedures and rights to gradually introduce into their system.

**Q:** What about by people other than politicians?

**Smith:** We did an interview with a couple of people at the Writer's Union who were absolutely violent about Western influence in their country. They are offended by rock music, cheap jeans, the whole culture of television. They will talk to you, but the language is about as tough as going to talk to the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi back in the 1960s.

**Q:** What do the ordinary Russians think of Gorbachev's changes?

**Smith:** When you ask what do the ordinary Russians think, you're going to get almost as many different viewpoints as you would from a variety of Americans reacting. There are now public

opinion polls being taken in Russia. It doesn't sound like much; we take it for granted. But to go from the psychology of being wary of saying a word to a stranger (because the last time that happened, the guy who knocked at your door might take you off to the Gulag) to being willing to be polled at the door of your apartment or over the telephone is an extraordinary change.

**Q:** You've said that Communism has stolen the initiative from people?

**Smith:** There's no question. They say it outright. Even the director of the state farm will say that people have lost their initiative under 70 years of Communism.

**Q:** Did you yourself notice this lack of initiative?

**Smith:** Oh, yes. In one of our programs we show a family which is hesitating about leasing land to farm on their own instead of working for the state farm. It's astonishing when you run up against the psychology of Russians who say, "No, we don't want the land because we don't want the risk - what if there's a bad harvest? What if we can't get the tractor or the seeds? What if they change the law in five years?" It's unbelievable. This is clearly a family which is quite capable of doing it, but they're afraid.

**Q:** You've said that Gorbachev uses television as skillfully as Ronald Reagan did.

**Smith:** Yes, Gorbachev is a phenomenal television politician. I remember once a Russian woman asked him if he wasn't exhausted from carrying the burdens of the country on his shoulder. He immediately came back with Ronald Reagan-style anecdotes about how his mother had said, "You should take some time



Hedrick Smith

off, Misha, and come back and see your mother in your home village." He is magnificent on any field - not just when he's dealing with the Western press.

And there are others who are learning the game.

**Q:** With the rise of nationalism and regionalism, some observers are predicting a rise in anti-Semitism in Russia and in Central Europe.

**Smith:** Anti-Semitism is clearly rising as the economic situation worsens and nationalist tensions increase. And in our series you will see an interview with a leader of one of the most outspoken Russian nationalist groups that's been accused of anti-Semitism. A leading Soviet television commentator also says explicitly that it is one of the problems when economics go bad that Russian particularly scapegoat Jews.

**Q:** If economic reform fails, does that mean that Gorbachev fails and the situation goes back to where it was a few years ago?

**Smith:** I don't think so. My impression is that too much has happened. There's an inherent momentum in the process that would be very tough to shut off even if you threw Gorbachev out at the top.



## Radiology Department Head



**DR. ROMAS DOVYDAITIS**

Sister William Joseph Lydon, R.S.M., president of Mercy Hospital in Scranton, PA has announced the appointment of Dr. Romas Dovydaitis as director of the department of radiology.

The department, under the chairmanship of Dr. Douglas W. Parillo, is comprised of 12 physicians and more than 75 employees who yearly perform more than 104,000 inpatient and outpatient imaging procedures.

A native of Kaunas, Lithuania, Dr. Dovydaitis earned his medical degree from the Free University of Brussels

Medical School, Brussels, Belgium. He also attended Los Angeles City Schools.

He served his internship at Berkshire Medical Center, Pittsfield, Mass. His residency in radiology was served at Lahey Clinic Foundation in Boston.

Prior to coming to Mercy Hospital in 1982, he was a staff radiologist at Geisinger Medical Center in Danville, PA.

Board certified in diagnostic radiology, he is a clinical instructor in his specialty at Temple Medical School. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, the American Medical Society, the Radiological Society of North America, the American College of Radiology and the Pennsylvania Radiological Society.

He serves as president of the Scranton Chapter of Lithuanian-American Community of USA. He is married to the former Gail Plisko and they reside in Dalton, PA

## Decree by The President of the USSR

On supplemental methods in order to guarantee the rights of Soviet citizens and protect the sovereignty of the USSR in the territory of the Lithuanian SSR.

Disregarding the March 15, 1990 resolutions of the Congress of Peoples' Deputies of the USSR, the Supreme Soviet and government of the Lithuanian SSR continue to adopt legal acts which violate the rights of Soviet citizens and the sovereignty of the USSR. Therefore, I resolve:

1. That the USSR Council of Ministers, local executive and branch affiliates of Peoples' Deputy Councils, and institutions of law and order must guarantee obedience to the Constitution of the USSR and those laws of the Constitution which defend the justified rights of USSR citizens living in the Lithuanian SSR.

2. The border army of internal affairs must take the necessary measures to safeguard those USSR borders which lie along the territory of Lithuania, blocking the way for illegal actions that violate USSR laws on state borders.

3. To temporarily suspend the July 23, 1975 Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 646 "On Standard Procedure for the Buying, Counting and Storage of Hunting Weapons". And for the time being, to forbid the sale of firearms in the republic. The citizens of Lithuania must turn in the weapons in their possession to institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for temporary storage within seven days. The Ministry of Internal Affairs will be responsible for the confiscation of weapons if citizens refuse to turn in their weapons. The USSR Ministry of Defense is to take the weapons from institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and guarantee their storage.

4. The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs is to tighten control on the issuing of visas and permission for foreign citizens to enter the LSSR. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs is to take necessary measures to prevent foreign citizens living in the LSSR from breaking the rules of staying in the USSR, even to the point of expelling them from the USSR according to the law "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR".

5. This decree is in effect from the moment of its signing.

President of the USSR  
M. Gorbachev

### Continued from page 3

The final episode, "Coming Apart," documents the mounting nationalist unrest that threatens to derail Gorbachev's reforms. Reawakened culturally by glasnost and provoked by economic and social hardships, national groups in the far-flung Soviet republics are challenging central control with the resurgence of religious movements, ethnic rivalries and even demands for independence.

INSIDE GORBACHEV'S USSR travels over 10,000 miles inside the Soviet Union to film the mounting tensions in five different republics. This program follows the political emergence of a young Armenian leader who is desperately trying to reduce the explosion of violence between Muslims and Christians, explores the Islamic revival in Uzbekistan, witnesses the rebirth of a 300-

year-old Russian Orthodox church and profiles the political leaders who are spearheading Lithuania's radical struggle for independence.

INSIDE GORBACHEV'S USSR with Hedrick Smith is a co-production of WGBH Radio and Martin Smith Productions, Inc. The series is made possible by grants from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, public television viewers, Ford Foundation, Carnegie Corporation of New York, Charles E. Culpeper Foundation, W. Alton Jones Foundation and The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Corporate funding is provided by the Chubb Group of Insurance Companies for 100 years providing business and personal insurance through independent agents and brokers in established and emerging global markets.

### PRIESTS ATTEND "GRAUDAS VERKSMAI"



Enjoying the social hour following the "Graudas Verksmai" services at the pilgrimage stop at St. Casimir's in Pittston are, from left, seated, Msgr. Anthony J. Norkunas, Holy Trinity, W-B; Msgr. William J. Pakutka, St. Casimir's, W-B; Rev. Peter J. Alisaukas, St. Casimir's Pittston, host parish; Very Rev. Mario Buttini, O.S.J., St. Rocco's, Pittston; Msgr. Frank L. Yashkas, Pastor Emeritus, St. Ann's, Luzerne and Spiritual Advisor, LCA; Rev. Paul F. Gerosky, St. Ann's, Luzerne; Rev. Peter P. Madus, St. Joseph's, Scranton.



## RECIPES

### MINESTRONE

Yield About 2 1/2 quarts

Approx. Cal/Serv: 1 cup = 135

2 tblsp. olive oil  
 2 tblsp. corn oil  
 1 onion chopped  
 3 garlic cloves, chopped  
 2 medium carrots, chopped  
 2 stalks celery, chopped  
 2 potatoes, cubed  
 4 tomatoes, cubed  
 1 small zucchini  
 1/2 lb. green beans  
 Freshly ground black pepper  
 8 cups water  
 1 cup white navy beans  
 1/2 cup whole wheat pasta (shells or elbow macaroni), cooked  
 1 tblsp. basil  
 2 tblsp. Parmesan cheese

Heat oil in large heavy pan. Add onion, 2 cloves garlic, carrots and celery. Saute the vegetables until the onion is transparent.

Add the potatoes, tomatoes, zucchini, green beans, black pepper and water. Simmer for 30 minutes. Add the white beans and pasta. Add more water if soup is too thick.

In a blender, blend the basil, 1 clove of garlic and 1 cup of soup from the pot. Return the mixture to the soup, mix in and serve. Garnish with Parmesan cheese if desired.



The Fraternals of Northeastern Pennsylvania recently presented a check to the Wyoming Valley Children's Association of Wilkes-Barre, PA. This donation was made possible through the combined efforts of the Northeastern Group and the Pennsylvania Fraternal Congress that had a fund raising event at its last Annual Meeting which was in Pittsburgh in the fall of 1989.

Pictured in the presentation above are, from left, Milan Krupa, Secretary National Slovak Society; Bernard S. Golubiewski, Secretary Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society and Secretary-Treasurer of the N.E. Fraternals; Bernard Kolodziej, Executive Director Wyoming Valley Children's Association; Charlotte L. Androckitis, Secretary General Polish Union USA and Second Vice-President N.E. Fraternals; Rob Coburn, Chairman 1990 Fund Raising Campaign; Rita Simalchick, Secretary-Treasurer Ladies Pennsylvania Slovak Catholic Union; Stephen J. Kavulich, President Pennsylvania Slovak Catholic Union and Andrew Dennis, President Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid 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 Ukranian Fraternal Association. All of the above-mentioned societies are Fraternal Life Insurance Organizations with their National Offices located in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties.

## "Caritas" - Charitable Love of Neighbor

We hear much these days about Lithuania's rebirth. Movements and parties are formed, elections are held, the concept of independence is promoted. These are exhilarating signs. Yet the coin has a reverse side. Fifty years of Soviet occupation have not only sapped the country's economy and environment, but have also crippled man's spirit. The generation raised under atheism has forfeited morality, dignity, true love and faith. Statistics give a shocking picture in Lithuania's moral decline. The country has thousands of alcoholics, drug addicts, physically and spiritually impaired persons, criminal inmates, orphans, neglected elderly and sick, handicapped children and, of course, nihilists and other moral deviates. Divorce, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases and crime are on the rise. It

is a sad irony that two processes are developing in parallel - national rebirth and moral degeneration.

The people and the authorities of Lithuania are now convinced that rebirth must be accompanied by spiritual resurrection. Churches are being rebuilt, religious instruction and ideological youth organizations are now permitted.

The recently founded Catholic women's alliance "Caritas" is the focus of great hope with its goal of reviving man's ailing spirit through love and charity. This thousand-fold army of Lithuanian women, working in tandem with the church, Sajudis and society as a whole, is striving to alleviate the lot of the suffering and waken among the fallen a

sense of trust, hope, moral courage, sacrifice and true, concrete love of neighbor. The organization cares for the sick, elderly, orphaned and handicapped who have been forsaken. It is also founding clinics for alcoholics and other spiritually and physically impaired men and women. It is setting up private schools, shelters and moral instruction classes.

It can be said that "Caritas" is God's helping hand for this type of concern and can only originate in divinely-inspired grace.

Given the dire need for this organization, our help is imperative. Cognizant of the dedication and capabilities of "Caritas," the Lithuanian episcopate has entrusted it, by special decree, with es-

tablishing a Catholic publishing house in Lithuania to print catechisms, religious newspapers, moral instruction books and other types of spiritual renewal literature. Equipping such a printing house will cost some \$750,000...

On behalf of the Lithuanian episcopate and my own, I ask you to give generously to this vital "Caritas" project and extend a neighborly helping hand to Lithuania as she strives for freedom and moral resurrection.

Contributions are coordinated by the Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid, 351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, Ny 11207.

Paul A. Baltakis, D.D., O.F.M., Bishop for the Spiritual Assistance of Lithuanian Catholics Living Outside of Lithuania.



# Lithuanians In The News

## Testimonial for Brazitis



**PETER BRAZITIS**

Pennsylvania State Council Knights of Columbus recently held a testimonial dinner honoring State Secretary Peter P. Brazitis of Plymouth, PA.

Brazitis has been an active member of the Knights of Columbus serving in numerous capacities on a local, district and state level.

Recently retired from the U.S. Treasury Department, Brazitis was employed as an Agent with the Internal Revenue Service. He is a graduate of the University of Scranton with a bachelor of science degree, majoring in accounting. A veteran of World War II, he saw action in the Mediterranean and European Theaters of Operation.

Brazitis resides in Plymouth, PA with his wife, the former Mary A. Trzcinski.

## Andrulonis Gets Fellowship



**DR. PAUL ANDRULONIS**

Dr. Paul A. Andrulonis, West Hartford, Conn., has been elected to Fellowship in the American Psychiatric Association, based in Washington, D.C. Andrulonis is the director of Training and Research in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry in the Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at The Institute of Living in Hartford, Conn. He is also an associate professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine. He also serves as director of Jaycees; Neuropsychiatric Center and as senior child and adolescent consultant at The Institute of Living.

Andrulonis graduated from Central Catholic

High School, Kingston, PA in 1964 and later graduated from Jennifer Medical School and the University of Pittsburgh Medical School's Child and Adolescent Psychiatry fellowship program.

He is married to the former Sylvia Phillips from Shavertown and the couple has three children, Tony, Kristin and David.

Andrulonis will present two papers on "The Borderline Personality Disorder in Children and Adolescents" at the American Psychiatric Association's annual meeting in New York City this May. He is widely published in the scientific literature and has made over 300 presentations locally, nationally and abroad.

Leonard Kozerski, West Chester, Ohio, has received an engineering award, being cited with the "Professional and Technical Societies Activities Award" for distinctively outstanding work.

Kozerski, a graduate of Plains High School in Plains, PA is standards engineering manager in design engineering at General Electric. He holds an

## Lithuanians Live Longer

### Samas Outlives Table of Mortality

Another member joins the club of Long-Living-Lithuanians.

Elizabeth Samas, the young lady pictured to the right, has outlived the Table of Mortality on which Whole Life Insurance was computed.

According to our records, Mrs. Samas was born January 4, 1894 and originally enrolled in the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance July 1, 1919. She is a member of Lodge 42 in Los Angeles, California.

Her husband, Justinas Samas, died March 15, 1982 at the age of 94. Mr. Samas was also a member of the alliance at the time of his death.

Her son Al tells us his mother's eyesight is failing so she no longer reads or writes. However, she is deeply concerned about all that is taking place in Lithuania and especially Lithuania's activity in securing total independence. Al said he reads the Garsas to his mother to keep her informed.

Mrs. Samas attends Mass every Sunday and is still able to get around by herself.

When she left Lithuania for America her mother was pregnant at the time and gave birth to a little girl whom Mrs. Samas has never seen. However her sister now has a son, age 42, who came to America last July and met his Aunt Elizabeth for the first time. When he returned to Lithuania, he brought with him a photo of his



**MRS. ELIZABETH SAMAS**

uncle to his mother (her sister).

Mrs. Samas has four sons and four daughters living. Two of her sons are deceased. Five of the boys were taken into the service during the war with four of them serving overseas. Al says it was through the prayers of his parents that all five boys returned home.

Mrs. Samas boasts of 16 grandchildren, 21 great-grandchildren and 11 great-great grandchildren.



**LEONARD KOZERSKI**

## Kozerski Gets Engineering Award

associate degree from Penn State and engineering degree from the University of Cincinnati.

Kozerski is married to the former Elaine Stachowski. The couple has two sons, Leonard and James. He is the son of John and Mary Kozerski, Plains, PA. An employee of GE for 30 years, he is the first member of his firm to be elected chairman of

Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), joint government-industry committee that creates a wide range of aerospace standards.

His parents are members of Lodge 212 and he and his wife Elaine are former members.





Italų dienraštis *La Repubblica* kovo pabaigoje išspausdino pokalbį su arkivyskupu Julijonu Steponavičiumi.

Laikraščio bendradarbio paklaustas, kaip vertina paskutinius įvykius Lietuvoje arkivyskupas pareiškė, kad nepriklausomybės paskelbimo akimirkos lietuvių tauta laukė net penkis dešimtmečius. Rinkimai ir po rinkimų paskelbta nepriklausomybės deklaracija yra visos tautos pasakyta valia.

Šie faktai, — pasakė J. Steponavičius — yra taip paprasti ir aiškūs, kaip paprasta ir aiški yra pati demoracija. Toliau arkivyskupas pažymėjo, kad Lietuvos Bažnyčia tiek praeityje, tiek šiuo metu visada yra su tauta. Bažnyčia džiaugiasi ir liūdi drauge su savo tauta, galvoje ta patį ką galvoja visa tauta.

Dėl to, — pridūrė arkivyskupas, — Bažnyčia, nors ir pasilikdama politikos nuošalyje, laimina nepriklausomybę. Paklaustas, kokie yra šiuo metu santykiai tarp Bažnyčios ir naujosios Lietuvos vyriausybės, J. Steponavičius atsakė, kad dauguma naujosios Aukščiausios Tarybos deputatų, eidami į lemtingą kovo 11-osios sesiją, pirmiausia užsuko į Vilniaus katedrą ir išklusė šv. Kazimiero koplyčioje aukojamas šv. mišias, kuriose dalyvavo ir dabartinis Aukščiausios Tarybos prezidento pirmininkas Vytautas Landsbergis. Aš pats aukojau šv. mišias, —

## SOVIETAI KLASTOJO ARK. J. STEPONAVIČIAUS PAREIŠKIMĄ

— Arkivyskupas pareiškė griežtą protestą Vilniaus "Tiesos" dienraštyje —

kalbėjo arkivyskupas — pats mišių dalyvis palaiminai.

Į žurnalisto klausimą, ar dabartiniai Lietuvos įvykiai negali pakenkti popiežiaus apsilankymui Lietuvoje, Vilniaus arkivyskupas atsakė, kad Šv. Tėvas anksčiau ar vėliau atvyks į Lietuvą. Esame įsitikinę, — kalbėjo arkivyskupas — kad visas šis Lietuvos laisvėjimo procesas be popiežiaus pastangų nebūtų buvęs įmanomas. Šv. Tėvo asmenyje matome mūsų užtarėją ir mūsų siekių rėmėją.

Šnekėdamas apie Maskvos griežtą reakciją į naujosios Lietuvos valdžios žygius įtvirtinti valstybingumą, arkivyskupas Julijonas Steponavičius pažymėjo, kad ateis laikas kai Gorbačiovas bus priverstas į Lietuvą žiūrėti kaip į kitus Rytų Europos kraštus. Reikia taip pat prisiminti, — pridūrė arkivyskupas, — kad ir 1918-ais metais paskelbus nepriklausomybę, normalus valstybinis Lietuvos gyvenimas prasidėjo tik po kiek laiko. Dabartinė Lietuvos valdžia nemąstanti keisti savo požiūrio — nepriklausomybė yra visos Lietuvos galutinis tikslas, kuris jei ne dabar, tai kiek vėliau bus galop pasiektas.

Pokalbio pabaigoje arkivyskupas J. Steponavičius taip pat

pažymėjo, kad jis jau penkisdešimt metų kasdien kartoja maldą: "Dieve, laimink lietuvių tautą ir jos troškimą būti laisva".

Šis italų dienraščio paskelbtas interview su arkivysk. J. Steponavičiumi buvo dviprasmiškai suprstas ir net iškraipytai paskelbtas sovietų spaudoje. TASS'o agentūra, perteikusi pokalbio turinį, mėgino įteigti, kad arkivyskupas ragina lietuvius būti kantriais, kad dabartinius Lietuvos vyriausybės žygius laiko skubotais.

Dėl tokių neteisingų komentarų arkivyskupas parašė protestą, kad jo žodžiai iškraipyti. Pro-

testo pareiškimą kovo 31 d. numeryje išspausdino vilniškė *Tiesa*. Štai to protesto turinys:

"Gerbiami Lietuvos žmonės! Užvakar centrinės televizijos laidoje "Laikas" buvo komentuotas mano interview Italijos laikraščiu *La Repubblica*. Šią informaciją taip pat paskelbė TASS'as. Nežinau, ką parašė *La Repubblica*, nes šio laikraščio neskaiciau, tačiau TASS'o komentarai — visiškai dezinformacija, mano minčių iškraipymas. Protestuoju prieš tokį tiesos neatitinkantį pareiškimą. Jo tikslas vienas — kiršinti Lietuvos žmones, abejoti kilniais tautos siekais".

## ŠV. TĖVAS PRIMINĖ LIETUVĄ

Kovo 25, sekmadienį, prieš sukalbėdamas vidudienio "Viešpaties Angelas" maldą popiežius Jonas Paulius II ypatingu būdu prisiminė Lietuvą. Štai Šv. Tėvo pasakytieji žodžiai:

Šv. Petro bazilikos požemyje yra lietuvių koplyčia — daugiametis lietuvių tautos ir Lietuvos Bažnyčios ryšio su Apaštalų Sostu ženklas. 1987-ais metais dėkojome Švč. Trejybei už šešis šimtus metų nuo Lietuvos krikšto, o trejus metus anksčiau globoti Lietuvą meldėme šv. Kazi-

mierą, minėdami jo mirties 500 metų sukaktį. Per šiuos abu jubiliejus prie Šv. Petro bazilikos altoriaus susibūrė visos Europos vyskupai. Deja — kalbėjo Šv. Tėvas, — man pačiam nebuvo leista Lietuvoje švęsti šias sukaktis.

Šiandien Lietuva yra Europos ir pasaulio dėmesio centre. Vardan daugiametis ryšio, kuris jungia Lietuvą su visuotine Bažnyčia, melskime Dievo Apvaizdą, kad kuo greičiausiai atsirastų teisingi ir taikingi būdai Lietuvos problemai išspręsti. Melskime, kad Lietuvos klausimas būtų išspręstas nuoširdžiu dialogu atsižvelgiant į visuotinai priimtus tarptautinės teisės principus.

Dievas teapšviečia ir tesuteikia jėgą visiems tiems, nuo kurių priklauso greitas šios opios problemos išsprendimas.

— "Lietuva — Baltijai", tai prieš kelis mėnesius įsteigta Klaipėdoje komisija ir fondas, kurie rūpinasi švaria Baltija, tinkama gyventi, ilsėtis ir žvejoti. Komisijos pirmininkas Algirdas Vaitiekūnas sako, kad Kuršių marios ir jūra "serga", joms reikalinga skubi pagalba. Fondas stengiasi palaikyti ryšius su žymiaisiais pasaulio ekologais, skelbiant jų darbus, pasisakymus ir patarimus.



Lietuvių demonstracijos Washingtone prie Sovietų Pasiuntinybės kovo 27. Nuotr. Vytauto Maželio



## DIDINGA DEMONSTRACIJA WASHINGTONĖ

Ankstyvą ir gana nešiltą kovą mėn. 27 dienos rytą rinkomės lietuvių kredito unijos Kasa patalpose, prie Kultūros Židinio ir prie M. Šalinskienės laidojimo įstaigos, kur laukėme Domeniko Tours autobusų, kurie mus vežė į Washingtoną, DC, demonstracijai. Nuotaika prisilėgta, nes tik ką išgirdome, kad sovietų kareiviai įsiveržė į ligoninę, suėmė ir sumušė ten buvusius, pasitraukusius iš Raudonosios armijos, lietuvius karius. 6-tą valandą sulipome į tris atvykusius autobusus ir palikę bemiegantį New Yorką pasileidome į 250 mylių kelionę.

Aušta rytas. Danguje nesimato nei vieno debesėlio. Atrodo, kad turėsime daug saulės žadančią dieną. Tolstant nuo New Yorko pietų link, vis daugiau ir daugiau pradeda rodytis ankstyvi pavasario ženklai. Pakelėse augantieji žilvyčių medžiai darosi žalsvi, o artėjant prie Washingtono jau matosi, baltais ir ružavais žiedais, pasipuošę medeliai. Pačiame Washingtone žydi tulpės, kurių čia matosi ištiesios lysvės.

Važiuojant Maryland greitkeliu "išgelbėjome" du jaunuolius. Jie į demonstracijas vyko su savo mašina. Pakelyje mašina užsidegė (ir sudegė)! Jie, iššokdami iš degančios mašinos, suspėjo pasiimti lietuvišką vėliavą. Su ja ir laukė mūsų autobusų, tikėdami, kad mes, pastebėję vėliavą, juos "išgelbėsime". Tai taip ir buvo. Palikę besmilkstančią mašiną, jau su "padegėliais", važiuojome toliau.

Pasiekus Washingtoną ir autobusam sustojus prie Sovietų ambasados, išlipę iš jų, išskelėme savo plakatus ir išskleidę mūsų vėliavas, prisijungėme prie ten jau esančių ir anksčiau už mus atvykusių iš New Jersey, sveikinome "svetingus" ambasados rūmų šeimininkus. Ambasados langai langinėmis uždaryti. Tik vienas kiek pravertas pro kurį, mūsų rytmetinį "sveikinimą" jiems kas nors filmavo.

Būnant Washingtonė būtų nepatogu, kad nepasveikintum ir Baltųjų Rūmų šeimininką. Vaidkštindami prie tų rūmų ir garsiai, įvairiai skanduodami, nešio-

jome plakatus su užrašais: "Lithuania is a Captive Nation", "Help Lithuania", "Lithuania needs US Recognition", "Braccolli — No. — Lithuania — Yes", "Laisvė Lietuvai" ir daugelį kitų, tikėdami pažadinti rūmų šeimininką, kad jis paskubėtų mums į talką. Praeinantieji mus sveikino ir vadino Brave Lithuanians! Pravažiuojantieji mojomums ir pirštais rodė V (Victory)!

Iš kaž kur staiga pasklido gandas, kad Vytautas Landsbergis tapo suareštuotas. Nusiminėme ir nuliūdome, bet bandėme raminti save, kad gal tai netiesa (tikrumoje taip ir buvo). Vėl sulipome į autobusus ir važiuojame prie Capitoliaus, Vaizdas neužmirštas! Capitoliaus laiptuose ir jo žemumoje demonstrantai su plakatais ir daugybe vėliavų, kurių tarpe matėsi ir pora estiškų. Čia senatorius Alfonse D'Amato kalbėdamas pasakė: "If the United States backs down now, we will betray our heritage", o senatorius Jesse Helms lietuviškai ištaręs "Tegyvuoja laisva Lietuva", pridūrė, kad "...brutal and bloody action prove that you can always trust a communist to be a communist".

Taip pat atsilankė ir trumpas

kalbas pasakė 6 kongresmanai. Ragino nenusileisti, spausti senatorius, kongresmanus ir visus kitus politikierius, reikalaujant, kad JAV pripažintų Lietuvos vyriausybę, nes dabar yra atėjęs pats aukščiausias laikas.

Vienas iš kongresmanų sakė, kad "... jeigu dabar Lietuvos laisvės šauksmas nebus išgirstas, tai ir Amerikos rankos bus kruvinos"! Už gražias ir padrašinančias senatorių ir kongresmanų kalbas jiems gausiai šaukėme "ačiū, ačiū, ačiū..." Teko apgalvestauti kad "bullhorn" neveikiant, ne visi tas šaunias kalbas galėjo girdėti.

Pagiedojus Lietuvos himną ir dar pora patriotiškų dainų, pasiskirstė į būrelius, lankėme N. Y. kongresmanus. Ten pareiškėme savo pageidavimus ir palikome peticijas, prašant paremti Lietuvą jai siekiant pilnos laisvės ir nepriklausomybės.

Ši demonstracija susilaukė nepaprasto TV filmuotojų, reporterių ir fotografų dėmesio, kurių buvo labai daug.

5:30 val. vak., jau sulipus į autobusus, grįžimui į namus, oficialiai buvo pranešta, kad Vyt. Landsbergio areštavimas buvo tik gandai. Pralinksmejome! Pralinksmejome taip, kad autobuse (kuriame ir aš važiuoju) dainos mėgėjai bandė ir dainą užtraukti.

p. palys

## ĮVYKIAI LIETUVOJE

— Lietuvos Persitvarkymo Sąjūdžio Klaipėdos tarybos iniciatyva yra sudarytas Piliečių komitetas, kurio tikslas — visokeriopai raginti piliečius, kad paremtų Lietuvos respublikos atsikūrimą. Komiteto krašto reikalų grupė pradėjo organizuoti Lietuvos respublikos apsaugos Klaipėdos savanorių rinktinę. Kovo 15 užsiregistravo pirmieji savanoriai — atsargos karininkai ir kareiviai, miesto ir rajono civiliai gyventojai. Pasienio apsaugos grupė jau ruošiasi muitinių įkūrimui. Į savanorių eiles įsijungia nemažai jaunuolių, sugrįžusių iš sovietinės armijos dalinių.

Vilniuj 300,000 žmonių minia demonstravo už Lietuvos nepriklausomybę, kurios metu prezidentas Landsbergis pareiškė, kad Lietuva niekada neatsisakys nepriklausomybės, ir minia jam pažadėjo iškęsti dėlto persekiojimus ir įvairius sunkumus.

— Lietuvos Mokslų Akademijos prezidiumas nutarė įsteigti keturioliktą institutą. Steigiamas institutas yra Teorinės fizikos ir astronomijos institutas. Jo laikinuoju direktoriumi skiriamas prof. Zenonas Rudzikas.



Lietuvių demonstracijos prie Baltųjų Rūmų Washingtonė kovo 27 d. antradienį. Nuotr. V. Maželio



## JAV KONGRESAS IR LIETUVOS ĮVYKIAI

JAV Kongresas užėmė stiprią poziciją remiančią Lietuvos Nepriklausomybės deklaraciją paskelbtą 1990 kovo 11.

Senatas 1990 kovo 22 d., 93 balsais prieš 0, o Atstovų Rūmai balandžio 4 d. — 416 balsais prieš 3 priėmė rezoliuciją, remiančią Lietuvos Nepriklausomybės atstatymo deklaraciją, lietuvių tautos išreikštą valią ir siūlančią JAV administracijai pripažinti Lietuvos Nepriklausomybės atstatymą ir sudarytą vyriausybę.

Š. m. kovo 29 senatorius Dole, Senato mažumos vadas, padėkojo už prezidento V. Landsbergio kvietimą atvykti į Lietuvą. Jis sveikina lietuvių tautą ir pasiryžimą kovoti už savo nepriklausomybę ir nepasidavimą provokacijai, siekiant laisvės taikiu derybų keliu. Išreiškiant savo pritarimą Lietuvos žmonėms "aš didžiuojuos principiniai priimti Jūsų kvietimą apsilankyti Lietuvoje. Aš mielai norėčiau su Jūsų valdžios atstovais aptarti kaip tai galėtų būti įvykdyta".

Š. m. balandžio 4 senatoriaus Don Riegle iniciatyva buvo pasiūstas laiškas prezidentui Bush, pabrėžiantis, kad JAV administracija turi pranešti prezidentui Gorbačiovui, kad JAV remia Lietuvos Nepriklausomybę ir kad Sovietų Sąjungos jėgos panaudojimas turės rimtas pasekmes JAV ir Sovietų Sąjungos santykiuose. Laišką pasirašė 30 senatorių.

(Elta)



Lietuvių demonstracija New Yorke kovo 31. Nuotr. Vytauto Maželio

## LIETUVOS VYRIAUSYBĖ KREIPIASI Į PASAULĮ

*Atsišaukime prašoma, kad būtų protestuojama prieš smurtą*

Vilnius, kovo 22 (LIC) — Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausioji taryba išleido šį vakarą atsišaukimą į pasaulio valstybes, prašydama padėti prieš Sovietų Sąjungos grasinimą panaudoti karinę jėgą Lietuvoje. New Yorke tekstas buvo gautas 6:06 val. vak.

### Atsišaukimas

**Pasaulio tautoms, vyriausybėms ir geros valios žmonėms.**

Nepriklausoma Lietuvos Respublika legaliai ir taikingai egzistuoja nuo kovo 11 dienos.

Nelaimei, bet paskutinių dienų metu vis daugiau ir daugiau yra įrodymų, kad kita valstybė ruošiasi panaudoti jėgą prieš

Lietuvos Respubliką ir jos piliečius.

Payojaus akivaizdoje, mes kreipiamės su viltim į pasaulio tautas, tautų valstybių vyriausybes ir į visus geros valios žmones, prašydami, kad būtų reiškiama protestai prieš galimą pa-

naudojimą betkokios formos prievartą ir smurtą prieš pasaulio bendruomenės taikingos valstybės narę — Lietuvą ir jos piliečius.

Po šiuo atsišaukimu į pasaulį pasirašė Lietuvos Aukščiausia Taryba.

— **Vilniaus Lukiškių kalėjimo** kaliniai po labai ilgos pertraukos kovo 18 vėl buvo aukojamos mėsos. Jas aukojo ir pamokslą pasakė Vilniaus Arkikatedros klebonas prel. Kazimieras Vasiliauskas.

— **"The Daily Telegraph"** 1990 vasario 24 paskelbė Gelapo instituto atliktos Lietuvos gyventojų apklausos rezultatus. 68% apklaustųjų pasitiki Bažnyčia, 52% — Lietuvos spauda, TV, radiju, 51% — Sąjūdžiu, 4% kooperatyvais, 72% lietuvių nori, kad būtų sukurta nepriklausoma demokratinė Lietuva. Tarptautinius santykius Respublikoje svarbiausia problema laiko 6% apklaustųjų gyventojų. Populiariausias politinis veikėjas — Algirdas Brazauskas, antroje vietoje — popiežius Jonas Paulius II, Vytautas Landsbergis — penktas, o Michailas Gorbačiovas — devintas.

— **Kaune sugrąžinti dar kaimo gatvių pavadinimai:** I. Laukaitytės gatvei grąžintas "A. Mapu" pavadinimas. Jaunosios Gvardijos — "Tvirtovės", M. Kalinino — "Utenos", Tarybų gatvės — "P. Vileišio", TSRS 50-čio — "V. Krėvės prospektas".

— **Lietuvos Kultūros Kongresas** Vilniuje rengiamas gegužės 19-20. Į jį pakviesta 200 su viršum užsienio lietuvių. Tokius kvietimus gavo ir *Darbininko* redaktoriai kun. dr. Kornelijus Bučmys, OFM, ir Paulius Jurkus. Kvietimus asmeniškai pasirašė LPS Seimo Tarybos pirmininkas Vytautas Landsbergis ir Lietuvos kultūros ministras Dainius Trinkūnas.

— **Lietuvos Laisvės Lyga** kovo 11 suorganizavo mitingą remiantį Lietuvos parlamento deputatus patriotus. Priimtas kreipimasis į lietuvių tautą, kuriame išreiškiamas visiškasis pasitikėjimas V. Landsbergiu.

## ĮVYKIAI LIETUVOJE

— **Vilniečių tautinės dainos ansamblis** — O. Bėčiuvienė, E. Bajoraitienė, S. Gudaitis, A. Stasytis, S. Šalkauskas — kovo 14 rašytojų klube surengė 100-ąjį per savo gyvenimą ir pirmąjį nepriklausomos Lietuvos dienomis muzikos bei literatūros vakarą "Mūsų skausmo ir džiaugsmo šalis".

— **Telšių apylinkėje** ant vieno gražiausių kalnelių prasidėjo Rainių koplyčios, skirtos Rainių kankinių atminimui statyba. Koplyčios statybai jau paaukota per 50,000 rublių. Įplaukų vis daugėja. Statybos darbams talkina čia žuvusiųjų giminės, o užsienio lietuvių pažadėjo įrengti koplyčios vidų.



## GRĖSMĖ LIETUVAI?

Vilnius. 1990 balandžio 5, (LIC) — TSRS veiksmai izoliuoti Lietuvą nuo pasaulio ir su kariuomenės pagalba remia Maskvos šalininkus respublikoje grasina Lietuvos valdžios ir vyriausybės išsilaukimui. Pateikiame Aukščiausios Tarybos pasisakymą šiuo klausimu.

### Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos PAREIŠKIMAS

Demokratiškai išrinkta Lietuvos Aukščiausioji Taryba 1990 metų kovo 11 dieną atstatė nepriklausomą Lietuvos valstybę, suformavo Lietuvos Respublikos vyriausybę ir kitas valstybės institucijas, kurios, visuomenei pritariant ir remiant, vykdo savo funkcijas.

Tačiau TSRS, panaudodama savo ginkluotąsias pajėgas taip pat kitais būdais mėgina sukelti Lietuvoje įtampą ir dezorganizuoti normalų Lietuvos valstybės organų darbą. Siekdama nulsėti nurodytus veiksmus nuo pasaulio visuomenės ir užkirsti kelią informacijai, TSRS blokuoja tarptautines komunikacijas, draudžia užsienio kraštų diplomatų ir žurnalistų veiklą Lietuvoje.

Šie ir kiti agresyvūs TSRS veiksmai šiurkščiai pažeidžia vi-

suotinai pripažintus tarptautinės teisės principus, kelia realią grėsmę Lietuvos Respublikos valstybiniam suverenitetui, žmonių gyvybei ir sveikatai.

TSRS savo kariuomenės pagalba remia negausią politinių šalininkų grupuotę, siekiančią, kad Lietuvos Respublikoje būtų vėl atstatytos senosios TSRS administracinio valdymo struktūros. Tokiu būdu iškyla teisėtai išrinktos valdžios ir suformuotos vyriausybės nuvertino Lietuvoje grėsmė.

Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausioji Taryba realios grėsmės Lietuvos nepriklausomybei akivaizdoje pareiškia:

Visa atsakomybė už žmonių nelaimes ir politines karinio perversmo pasekmes tektų TSRS aukščiausiajai vadovybei.

Pasirašė Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininkas V. Landsbergis.

— Kaune dr. Algis Paulius atliko traumatologines operacijas — šešiams ligoniams įstatė dirbtinius klubo sąnarius. Jis atsivežė ir sąnarių protezų. Ligoniams jie įstatyti nemokamai. Užsienio lietuviai medikai remia Lietuvos mediciną brangia aparatūra ir medikamentais.

## ŽINIOS IŠ LIETUVOS

— Nemuno Deltoje kovo mėn. pirmoje pusėje ties Rusnės sala vėl potvynis. Šiomet jau antras. Dėl kelias savaites siautusių vakario vėjo po vandeniu atsidūrė per 10,000 ha laukų. Vėl po 50 cm vandens patalu atsidūrė Šilutės-Rusnės kelias.

— Vilniaus evangelikų reformatų atsikūrusios bendruomenės pamaldos pirmą kartą įvyko sausio 28 evangelikų reformatų bažnyčioje (buv. "Kronikos" kino teatre).

— Pianists Antanas Smetona sėkmingai koncertavo didžiuosiuose Lietuvos miestuose. Vilniaus filharmonijos salėje kovo 4 įvyko jo paskutinis pasirodymas, kuriame pianistas kartu su filharmonijos orkestru atliko Beethoveno *Imperatoriaus* koncertą. A. Smetona du kartu kalbėjo Vilniaus radijo laidoje užsieniui. Čia jis pranešė, kad yra pakviestas dėstyti muzikos kursą Vilniaus ir Klaipėdos konservatorijose ir šių metų spalio mėnesį grįžtas į Lietuvą.

— Vilniaus operos rūmuose 1991 liepos mėnesį įvyks Kazimiero Viktoro Banaičio operos *Jūratė ir Kastytis* premjera. Pagrindinius vaidmenis dainuos Virgilijus Noreika ir Aldona

Stempuzienė. Iš viso vyks penki operos spektakliai.

— Ažuoliukas, vaikų choras iš Lietuvos, vadovaujamas Vytauto Miškinio, praeitais metais laimėjo Grand Prix International Nantes festivalyje, vasario 13 Paryžiuje St. Augustin bažnyčioje davė vienintelį koncertą, kuris kritikų labai gerai įvertintas.

— Kaune, Karo Muziejaus sodelyje, vasario 16 atidengtas Lietuvos Šaulių sąjungos įkūrėjo Vlado Pūtvio-Putvinskio biustas.

— Lietuvos Skautų sąjungos Vilniaus krašto pirmoji konferencija, kuriai pirmininkavo Žilvinas Skairys, įvyko vasario 17. Prof. Aloyzas Sakalas sutiko būti Lietuvos Skautų Sąjungos šefu.

— Panevėžio centrinėje bibliotekoje atidaryta buvusių po grindinių knygų paroda.

— Lietuvos Raudonojo Kryžiaus draugijos neeilinis suvažiavimas įvyko kovo 21. Draugijos pirmininku išrinktas Juozas Šapoka. Numatoma atnaujinti ryšius su Tarptautine Raudonojo Kryžiaus lyga Ženevoje, kurios nare Lietuva yra nuo 1923.

— Architektų sąjungos suvažiavimas įvyko kovo 16 Vilniuje. Nauju organizacijos pirmininku išrinktas architektas Juozas Vaškevičius.

— Lietuvos kultūros fondo pirmasis suvažiavimas įvyko Vilniuje. Priimtas naujas fondo statusas Lietuvos Kultūros fondo pirmininku suvažiavimas išrinko Vilniaus universiteto profesorius Česlovą Kudabą.

— Aukščiausios tarybos Prezidiumo posėdyje Kauno Politechnikos instituto rektorius V. Domarkas pasiūlė, kad Prezidiumo pirmininkas būtų renkamas tiesioginiu visų žmonių balsavimu. Mandatą Tarybos pirmininkui turinti duoti visa tauta. Tačiau R. Ozolas kalbėjo, kad galimos dvi respublikos valdymosi formos — prezidentinė ir premjerinė. Bet jos dar neišanalizuotos, todėl atidėtinis vėlesniam svarstymui. Sudaryta komisija tam klausimui išnagrinėti. Jos pirmininku yra V. Domarkas.



Lietuvių demonstracija prie Sovietų Sąjungos misijos Jungtinėse Tautose kovo 31 New Yorke. Nuotr. L. Tamošaičio



## LITHUANIAN HISTORY/HERITAGE BOOKS

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..... (Red Bound) \$4.00

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Lithuanian Catholic Alliance and mail to:

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



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 10, 1990

Mr. Thomas E. Mack  
President  
Lithuanian Catholic Alliance  
71-73 South Washington Street  
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701

Dear Mr. Mack:

Thank you for your mailgram of March 16, 1990 to President Bush concerning recent events in Lithuania, which was forwarded to me for response. I appreciate the depth of your concern and the initiative that prompted you to wire those concerns to the president.

As you know, on March 11 the White House issued a formal statement in support of the process of self-determination now underway in Lithuania and linked it to our longstanding Baltic policy. The statement laid out our general approach to what is a unique and quickly developing process in the Baltic States. It indicates our desire for a peaceful, negotiated solution to the injustices which are the legacy of Stalin's foreign policy.

We are reviewing the best means of keeping in touch with officials elected through an expression of the Lithuania popular will. We are also in regular contact with the Baltic diplomats representing the last free governments of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Our policy toward the Baltic States is firm and unequivocal and we have stated repeatedly our views on this matter both privately and publicly. Please let me assure you that the United States recognizes Lithuanian statehood and we have for nearly 70 years. We strongly support the Baltic people's choice to pursue a peaceful path toward restoration of their independence.

Sincerely,

John W. Zerolis  
Acting Director  
Office of Eastern European  
and Yugoslav Affairs

### U.S. Senate Unanimously Supports Independent Lithuania

By a vote of 93 to 0, the U.S. Senate adopted on March 22, 1990 a concurrent resolution concerning the right of self-determination of the Lithuanian people. The Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) commends the Lithuanian people for declaring an independent Republic and urges the U.S. President to actively demonstrate his commitment to an independent and democratic Lithuania and to consider the call of the elected Lithuanian Government for recognition.

KIMUTIS, Matthew  
...Lge. 179  
805 Madelina Ct.  
Manchester, MD 63011  
Died: 3/8/90

KAZLAUSKAS, Mary  
...Lge. 11  
148 Alder St.  
Waterbury, CT 06708  
Died: 2.18.90  
Buried: 2/21/90  
Calvary Cemetery  
Waterbury, CT.

### Posthumous Award for C. Barkauskas

Charles (Chick Burke) Barkauskas will be admitted posthumously to the Northeastern Chapter of the Pennsylvania Sports Hall of Fame on May 6, 1990.

An outstanding runningback, split end and basketball player at St. Thomas College (formerly the University of Scranton), he later played professional football with the Scranton Miners and professional basketball with the Utica Olympics of the New York Basketball League. Burke, a three-sport letterman at Scranton Tech, was a high school, college and professional football, baseball and basketball official for over 30 years. He was honored by the New York State Coaches Association for 33 years of distinguished service as an official. A veteran of World War II, he served with the U.S. Army in India.

## OBITUARIES

MONDEIKA, Antanina  
(Antoinette  
Lodge).....48  
141 E. Main St.,  
Bagota, NJ 07603 or  
1938 S. 50th CT.  
Cicero, IL 60650  
Died: 3/13/90  
Buried: (Entombed)  
3/17/90  
Queen of Heaven Ceme-  
tery  
Hillside, IL

SPOKAS, Stella  
.....Lge. 137  
1580 Orchard Lane  
Lake Geneva, WI 53147  
Died: 2/10/90  
Buried: 2/17/90  
St. Casimir's Cemetery  
Chicago, IL

MAZEIKA, Anthony  
J...Lge. 44  
11440 First St., E.  
Treasure Island, FL  
33706  
Died: 3/19/90  
Buried: (Entombed)  
Calvary Catholic Ceme-  
tery  
Clearwater, FL

DUOBA, Joseph ...Lge.  
81  
493 Pleasant St.  
Norwood, MA 02062  
Died: 3/14/90  
Buried: 3/17/90  
Highland Cemetery  
Norwood, MA