

# GARSAS

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## Exclusive from Lithuania: **Economic reforms in Lithuania**

The following excerpts were taken from a document by Prof. K. Antanavicius, Chairman of the Economic Committee of Lithuanian Government and received directly from Lithuania.

1. From the administrative command system towards the competitive market.

It has become evident to the world and the Soviet Union as well; the destructiveness and ineffectiveness of Marx-Lenin's economic principles of socialism. The Soviet type economic system based on centralized planning and partocratic management caused the crisis of economic structure in East European countries.

Beyond doubt, essential economic reform, reorganizing all economic relations is indispensable.

It is generally acknowledged that the deformation of commodity-money relations, not reckoning with the basic economic laws and paralysis of market functioning are the main reason why the so-called Soviet 'camp' states' economy is ineffective.

The basic direction of economic reform is evident and it is generally adopted by all the countries of the previously Soviet bloc:

To let function with a full strength commodity-money relations, to reject generally administrative commanding, to confide all the functions of economic regulation to the market, as a self-regulating organism.

To say it more simply, the reform is to create the conditions

for market economic relations' development. The world's experience show that only market controlled by a state can carry out sufficiently regulating functions of economy.

Market effectively reacts to the changes of demand and supply, technical and technological innovations, fluctuating prices in the world, and socio-political relations.

A man not finding his place in the market becomes a destitute. In such a situation, invalids, children, large families, and people of minor abilities might be avoided of the sources of subsistence.

It is to be marked, the proceeding planned command economy to the market economy is extremely difficult.

First, because of the lack of economic thinking in our consciousness, predomination of levelling and dependents tendency.

Second, our economic education is extremely low.

Third, most people believed in the Soviet demagogic - to wait, while a state or a "beautiful" society will solve all the problems - will create fine conditions of living to all. Most often, people lack apprehension that they are creators of their life, they lack swiftness and responsibility.

Fourth, the efficiency of our economy in comparison with other countries is rather low.

Fifth, our economic structure needs changing as well as technology, it is in great need of renovation.

Sixth, dishonesty and swindle are firmly established, prestige and trustworthiness are not minded. Without these qualities, the market economy cannot function. Certainly, it has in itself the levers, which make people to become honest, to hold their word, fulfill their obligations. Otherwise, bankruptcy, unemployment, poverty.

While we perceive the rules and laws of the market economy, many people will have to go through the experience of bankruptcy, unemployment, and poverty. But we have no choice.

We must all be ready to overcome the difficulties of that period. It is impossible to go to the market economy without serious shakes, very uncommon to those that a plane experiences passing through the sound barrier. With no doubt, the greatest difficulties might have to be dealing with the people having low income, large families, and the poor.

2. The essence of the market economy

In every economic system, there is a process of accepting decisions: What and how much to produce, how much work and capital to use for every product and how to allot the national product.

The decisions may be coordinated by means of the two alternative ways: the market principle and hierarchic principle (the Soviet economy). A definite combination of these principles exists in every concrete country. In all the effectively functioning

economics, the market principle is dominating - this is illustrated by the world's practice. The market economy in general is defined by such concepts as prices - the result of supply and demand, competition, motivation of the profit achievement, individual freedom of choice, variety of economic resources, and means of production. In the situation of market, both the buyers and the sellers participate in the exchange of commodities, services, and securities.

3. Political premises of the economic reform

The Lithuanian economy because of the blockade declined greatly, that's why we must be prepared to go resolutely into the market economy and try to use the profits of the new system to restore it.

Without a doubt, if Lithuanian policy with the Soviet Union remain in the same phase, as it is now - it'll be rather difficult to perform the economic reform. But we may not postpone it. It must be carried out more quickly, than in the situation of normal political relations between Lithuania and the Soviet Union.

In the latter case, we could conclude the contracts concerning barter and commodity circulation, though the market relations have not yet been generally established.

In the situation of the economic blockade, the more rapid development of the market relation in Lithuania would help to

(Continued on page 3)

A Christmas message from Paul A. Baltakis, D.D., O.F.M., Bishop for the Spiritual assistance of Lithuanian Catholics living outside of Lithuania.

### THE SPIRIT OF GOD IS LEADING US . . .

After long years of repression and spiritual bondage, the nations of East and Central Europe are beginning to crack open the door to faith and a meaningful life.

As Pope John Paul writes to the youth of the world, the Spirit of God has an active role in this political and social evolution. With astounding providence and grace, it leads mankind toward a brighter future.

In East European countries, all signs are pointing to a spiritual awakening. Ideological and charitable organizations are being revived, while the youth is showing an interest in religion which was banned for long decades and are responding to Christ's call to fill the sparse ranks of religious leaders. There is a feeling of joy and pride that atheism failed to defeat them.

Seeing these signs, church and lay groups in the Free West are developing plans to provide Eastern Europe with financial, technical and organizational help. Moreover, our Lithuanian expatriates are giving their homeland various forms of aid in attaining spiritual freedom and state independence.

May Christmas be a unique opportunity for us to reflect upon the mystery of the Incarnation. The Son of God shared in the life of mankind -- we became His brothers and sisters. Let us, therefore, trust and feel that the Holy Spirit is leading us together, as His family, into a more purposeful and brighter tomorrow.

Wishing you a joyful and worthwhile Birthday of our Brother and Savior Christ.

+ Paulus A. Baltakis

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**(Continued from page 1)**

enter into the direct contacts with partners, extend direct, mutually useful exchanges, successfully solve the social problems.

In any case, the main partner of Lithuania remains (at least for the next five years) the Republics of the Soviet Union. Simultaneously, we have to exert every effort and stimulate the cooperation with the West partners and the world's market.

The most possible relations with the U.S.S.R. are:

In any way the previous relations of the Soviet type planned economy will predominate for some period. The leading role in the Soviet type economy is executed by the economic relations, administered through the centre simultaneously extend the direct relations with the East partners.

Since 1991, when the economic treaty with the Soviet Union is signed, the relations between Lithuania and the U.S.S.R. will prevail similar to the mutual relations between Finland and the Soviet Union or Hungary and the Soviet Union.

The economic relations with the Soviet Union in that transitional period are to be regulated by permanent commercial agreements, based on the party background. The agreements

have to ensure further continuation of the economic relations with the Soviet Union. In the nearest future the problem of the enterprises, which are on the territory of Lithuania, but functioning in the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R. must be solved; their relations with Lithuanian budget and tax system must be established and the question concerning their denationalization, the character of production and reorganization of the technology must be solved.

It is necessary to take over all the enterprises and organizations being on the territory of Lithuania, except Ignalina Atom Station and the main oil-conduit and gas-jet systems.

The agreements with the Soviet Union have to reveal first of all central and principle questions. The concrete questions (i.e. customs, rates and privileges, cooperation in post and communication affairs, organization of transport, cooperation in the spheres of industry, agriculture and culture are regulated, according to the international traditions through special contracts. The question is the agreement between the partners on the subject of the talks and the rules of the proceedings.

The Baltic States' question should be included in the agenda

of a political conference, concerning security and cooperation in Europe.

**4. The means forming the market:**

It is impossible to realize the economic reform 'step by step', to carry out one measure, then another and so on.

If state's fixing of prices and price control are rejected, enterprises will raise their prices, inflation spontaneously spring up, the living standard (especially of pensioners, large families, office-workers) will be badly reduced. The wages of people employed in the sphere of material production will rapidly rise, disorder in the labor market will broaden up, monopolies will make capitals.

That's why new laws should be adopted, concerning the questions of market hire and specialists' retraining as well as many other laws, including social protection and social justice.

So, the whole complex of means, reorganizing economic relations should be realized simultaneously.

Having in mind the real state of Lithuanian economics and our readiness for the economic reform, estimating the experience of East European countries

(Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and East Germany) and their programs of economic reform, knowing the opinion of West European experts, it should be singled out the three stages of the reform in Lithuania.

**In the first stage**, the basic means of the market formation have to be realized.

**In the second stage**, the independent currency is created and the funds, securities currency and exchanges are in the process of development.

**In the third stage**, the market relations are generally established.

The duration of the first stage is one year. Bearing in mind our legal standard preparation, the essential step of reform should be made not later than September 1990.

The second stage of the economic reform should begin the second half of 1991.

This way or that, the course of the reform in Lithuania on a large scale will depend on the political and economic situation in the Soviet Union.



## 1970: Ford Speaks Out

President Gerald R. Ford, at the time he was a House Minority Leader, in his 1970 address in the House stated:

"Lithuania fell under the yoke of totalitarian dictatorship on June 15, 1940, and was annexed to the Soviet Union. This was an act of infamy which must never be acceded to by the Lithuanians themselves or by any of the freedom-loving people of the earth..."

"What many Americans do not know is that more than 400,000 Lithuanians were swallowed up in Russian and Siberian slave labor camps through mass deportations between 1941 and 1950, ripped from their homes by Soviet terrorists -- Soviet

murderers. What many Americans do not know is that about 30,000 Lithuanian freedom fighters were killed in guerrilla warfare, resisting the Soviet occupation ...

"My heart cries out when I think of how, with one stroke of the pen, Russian laws became immediately effective in all of Lithuania, how the Soviets substituted their entire way of life for that of the Lithuanians' and swept away all of their modes of living ...

"I do not despair for Lithuania. I shout with you, "Lithuania for the Lithuanians", and I believe the day will come when we will together toast a free Lithuania."

## 1980: Bush & Reagan

(The following release was issued October 25, 1980 by the Reagan-Bush Committee.)

"For 40 years, the peoples of the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have nurtured the belief and hope that they will someday regain their freedom and independence. This indomitable spirit of the Baltic peoples has earned the support and admiration of all Americans.

"Official diplomatic non-recognition of the forced incor-

poration in the U.S.S.R. of those three small nations has been a part of America's foreign policy since 1940. It will continue to be a policy of the Reagan administration.

"Illegal and brutal suppression of small states by larger and more powerful ones is something America has always condemned.

"Continuing to withhold diplomatic recognition of illegal international activity, like the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states, will ensure that America can retain its position of moral leadership in the world."

(From the address inserted in the Congressional Record, July 2, 1970, vol. 116, pt. 17, p. 22705-22709)

## Gorbachev - The Nobel Laureate -- Lithuania Perspectives

### To Oslo, via Vilnius

Few champagne corks popped in Lithuania at the news of Mikhail Gorbachev's Nobel Peace Prize.

Consider his record in the last six months: Lithuania declares a restoration of independence and the Soviet Army invades Vilnius with tanks and paratroops. The Russians seize printing presses and government offices and drag frightened boys back into the Red Army.

There are MIG overflights, helicopters scatter more pro-Soviet propaganda leaflets than Vermont has maple leaves. Western journalists are expelled and the press blackout begins.

These are hardly the things one would expect from Mother Teresa, Albert Schweitzer or Mohandas K. Gandhi.

When the Lithuanians still refuse to rescind their declaration of independence, Mr. Gorbachev orders a blockade that ruins the economy, and though he officially lifts it after his summit meeting with President Bush, he continues it in subtle but paralyzing ways.

Even conservative estimates put the damage to Lithuania's economy as a result of the blockade in the billions of dol-

lars and still counting. Simple good sportsmanship suggests that Mr. Gorbachev donate his \$700,000 prize to help offset what his embargo has created.

"If Moscow thinks that we owe them something for independence, our bill has already been paid in advance," said the Prime Minister, Kazimiera Prunskiene. Even today, Mr. Gorbachev keeps hacking away at Lithuania to join a federated Soviet Union.

A recent deal between Mr. Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, the President of the Russian Republic, has all the necessary ingredients to undermine trade agreements between Lithuania and the Federation - agreements that were intended to release Lithuania as Moscow's economic hostage.

Beginning in 1991, Moscow threatens hard currency payments from Lithuania for much commercial trade. The indispensable industrial triad of crude oil, natural gas and metals could be the first, and, coming in winter, would create conditions far worse than the spring blockade. Deliveries for the current quarter's goods, particularly medical supplies, are not guar-

anteed. These tactics are nothing short of blackmail.

Tanks still casually patrol downtown Vilnius each evening, and several key buildings seized by the Soviet Army in March have yet to be returned to Lithuania.

In Southeastern Lithuania, the Lithuanian Communist Party, funded by Moscow, continues to provoke ethnic unrest among Poles and Russians under Mr. Gorbachev's direction. Contrary to the Lithuanian Constitution, local councils still controlled by the Communist old guard recently declared two districts as autonomous regions.

These stunts, encouraged by Mr. Gorbachev, are inconsistent with the Nobel Prize. In a telegram of congratulations, in which he addressed Mr. Gorbachev as "Your Majesty", Lithuania's President, Vytautas Landsbergis, himself a nominee for the prize, expressed hope that the award would "widen neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Lithuania and help restore Baltic independence."

So it is still not too late for Mr. Gorbachev to deserve what he has already won.

Along with his power to dissolve republics' governments and install presidential rule comes great, if not exclusive, control over negotiations with Lithuania. Though it is the impression of the Western press that his power in the Soviet Union is slipping, his personal grip on Lithuania has not loosened.

The first round of talks between the Soviet Union and Lithuania ended with Moscow willing, in principle, to bargain. But, in private, Mr. Gorbachev's position is quite the opposite. He views Lithuania as his colony, scoffs at its confidence in the influence of the West to help it during the negotiations and will let it go only when compelled to do so.

Few opportunities have been missed to pamper Mr. Gorbachev, the world's darling, and the Nobel Prize is yet another example. Unless he reverses his position and releases Lithuania with no strings attached, and soon, this will be the year he rode a tank through Vilnius on his way to OSLO.

(John Budris, Vilnius, reporter for U.S. National Public Radio, The New York Times, October 17, 1990)

**ELTA**

### Soviet Blockade Results in Widespread Damage

## U.S. Senators Call for U.S. Medical and Humanitarian Assistance

The ravages of Soviet blockade, a flagrant breach of international laws, have prompted a series of U.S. Senators' appeals for U.S. assistance.

On September 28, six U.S. Senators (Armstrong, Coats, Dixon, Levin, Moynihan, Wilson) sent a letter to Sam Nunn, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and John W. Warner, ranking member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, urging them to lend strong support for action 1225 of the Defense Authorization Bill.

The Bill, as passed by the Senate, provides for medical and humanitarian assistance to Lithuania.

The letter reveals the disturbing fact that the House of Representatives "has been especially slow to consider the urgent needs of Lithuania, and reports indicate some House members are interested in either dropping the amendment altogether or in diluting it so assistance to Lithuania is entirely at the Administration's discretion." (This political and moral isolation-

ism is a direct outcome of Washington's pro-Gorbachev "neutrality" in Lithuania's struggle for its independence. Ed.)

In a letter dated September 17, Senators Daniel P. Moynihan and William Armstrong urged House Speaker Thomas Foley "to move to the most immediate consideration and passage" of Senate-adopted legislation (S.2757) to authorize \$10 million in aid to Lithuania. The two senators were sponsors of this Bill.

Senators Armstrong and Moynihan maintain that "although the blockade of Lithuania appears to have been lifted, supplies only flow on a sporadic basis and the Lithuanians face constant threat they will be discontinued." According to them, "not only will the bill begin to meet the physical needs of the Lithuanians, it also would send a strong signal of America's support for Lithuania in the ongoing negotiations with the Soviet Union."

**ELTA**

# Be An Angel -- Spread Glad Tidings

And while you are ----- let your family and friends in on the good news of the LCA

In the years that you have been a member, have you ever taken the time to give your relatives and friends the good news of the benefits and services offered to you and all members of the LCA?



Well we realize how busy you are so this will be our Christmas gift to you.

Just provide us with the names, addresses and ages of these people and we'll send the information to them.

Send to Lithuanian Catholic Alliance, 71-73 S. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701 or call (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	<u>17.60</u>	<u>36.50</u>	<u>68.00</u>
25	22.48	48.70	92.40
35	30.94	69.85	134.70
50	<u>56.78</u>	<u>134.45</u>	<u>263.90</u>
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	<u>23.30</u>	<u>50.75</u>	<u>96.50</u>
25	29.78	66.95	128.90
35	39.96	92.40	179.80
50	<u>65.46</u>	<u>156.15</u>	<u>307.30</u>
60	94.58	228.95	452.90



# Merry Christmas

## Single Premium Life (One Payment Only)

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

## 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	<u>75.08</u>	<u>180.20</u>	<u>355.40</u>
40	78.86	189.65	374.30
50	85.68	206.70	408.40
60	102.50	248.73	492.50



Happy New Year

# Lithuanian Christmas Traditions

Christmas, feast of the birth of Jesus Christ (Dec. 25), is known in Lithuania as **Kaledos**. This is the Slavic form of the word, **Kolady**, stemming from the Latin word **Calendac**.

In Lithuanian folklore, Christmas is portrayed as marking the return of the sun. A long-held belief was that forces that were harmful to man manifest themselves during the period of long nights and short days. However, with the returning sun, around Dec. 22, bringing light and warmth the evil forces were dispersed, therefore, the return of the sun was awaited with great joy. Allusions of this kind preserve pagan sun-worship which Christianity replaced with the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lord.

In earlier times, Christmas was celebrated for three days. The first day was looked upon as especially important with people staying in their own homes neither entertaining nor visiting their neighbors. The second day was the day of entertaining.

The third day was called "the day of the ice" (Ledine), in the belief that hail would destroy the summer crops of people who chose to work on that day.

It was on the fourth day that a new holiday period (tarpusventis "between the festivals") began and lasted until Epiphany. It was during this time that young people devoted their evenings, when heavy work was forbidden, to games and merrymaking.

In the first quarter of the 20th century, Christmas celebrations, like those of Easter and Pentecost, still lasted two days.

The Christmas tree didn't find its way into the Lithuanian home until the beginning of the 20th century.

Around 1908, Christmas trees were decorated on some Samogitian estates for the children of the laborers; in 1910, they showed up in a few elementary schools and in children's orphanages in Vilnius and Kaunas.

Following World War I, the custom spread to most schools and became popular in the cities,

but not in the villages.

Santa Claus (Kaledu senis "the old man of Christmas"), who shows up at children's performances handing out gifts is a relatively new invention. He is not to be confused with the old man called Kaleda, a figure who used to be known in Lithuanian but long since forgotten. He personified the Christmas festival

arriving from a far-off distance in the form of an old man, knocking on doors of homes and introducing himself as Kaleda and saying, "I bring happiness, a good harvest and well-being." These were the things most longed for during the Christmas festival.

Encyclopedia Lithuanica

## NATIONAL

### TRADITIONAL CHRISTMAS EVE DISHES (Kociu Stalas)

The Christmas Eve table is set as follows:

A layer of clean hay is placed on the table. This is followed by a white tablecloth and the best dishes. There are no other decorations, flowers or others.

The cold dishes are placed on the table. The hot ones are served later on in the meal. In the middle of the table on a white napkin stands a dish with the Christmas wafer.

The Christmas Eve dishes, as listed in the Lithuanian Cookery:

1. Wafer	
2. A Glass of Wine or other not too potent drink	
3. A Mixture of Pens and Wheat	
4. Oatmeal Pudding .....	190
5. Herring with Vegetables .....	51
6. Beet Soup with Little Ears .....	324
7. Pike in Aspic .....	142
8. Tomatoes stuffed with Mushrooms .....	44
9. Poppy Seed Milk .....	226
10. Cranberry Pudding .....	188
11. Dried Fruit Compote .....	186
12. Various fruit and nuts	

(From LITHUANIAN COOKERY compiled by Izabele Sinkeviciute)

## Desserts - Quick and Easy

Here are a few easy Christmas treats to have available for your holiday guests. Unlike most fancy treats, they require no fuss or mess.

### HOPSCOTCH COOKIES

Ingredients:

3 oz. can Chow Mein noodles  
6 oz. pkg. butterscotch morsels  
1/2 c. peanut butter  
2 cups miniature marshmallows  
Combine noodles with marshmallows in large mixing bowl. Melt peanut butter and morsels in top of double boiler. Pour mixture over dry ingredients and mix thoroughly. Drop by teaspoonful on wax-lined cookie sheet. Set aside to cool before serving.

### APPLE CRISP

Ingredients:

6 to 8 medium apples, sliced  
Dash salt and lemon  
3/4 c. brown sugar  
3/4 c. quick cooking oatmeal  
1/2 c. flour  
1 tsp. cinnamon  
1/2 c. butter

Arrange apples in greased pan (pies are good). Combine dry ingredients and cut in butter as for pie crust.

Sprinkle mixture over apples and bake at 350 degrees for 40 minutes.

Serve with cheese slices or whipped cream.

### PECAN SNOWBALLS

Ingredients:

1 c. shortening  
1 tsp. salt  
2 tsps. vanilla  
1/2 c. confectionary sugar  
2 cups flour  
2 cups finely chopped pecans

Blend shortening, salt and vanilla. Gradually add the confectioners sugar and cream well.

Sift in flour and add pecans. Shape dough into small balls and place on greased cookie sheet. Bake in 350 degree oven for 15 minutes, removing from sheet quickly into a paper bag filled with confectioners sugar to cover snowballs. Cool on a clean cookie sheet and store in air-tight container.

### CHOCOLATE DROP COOKIES

Ingredients:

2 cups sugar  
1/4 c. butter or oleo  
1/2 c. milk  
3 c. Mother's Oats  
6 tbsps. cocoa  
1 c. coconut  
1/4 tsp. salt  
1 tsp. vanilla

Mix sugar, butter and milk in a large saucepan and bring to a rolling boil. Add vanilla and remove from heat. Mix dry ingredients in a large bowl and cover with hot mixture, beating vigorously. Drop by teaspoonful on wax-lined cookie sheet. Allow to set before serving.

Happy New Year



## Scenarios for Baltic Independence

# The Wilson Test of Recognition for Lithuania

"..The U.S. committed a tactical mistake when it declared on March 12 that America's 'practice has been to establish formal relations with the lawful government of any state once that government is in effective control of its territory and capable of entering into and fulfilling international obligations. When we are satisfied that the Lithuanian government can meet these requirements, we will establish formal diplomatic relations with the new government.'

"This policy would make it easier to establish diplomatic relations with Communist Dictatorships -- like the present governments in Vietnam, Cambodia, North Korea and Cuba -- than with Lithuania and other nations trying to free themselves from Communist rule. The policy sets up skewed criteria for the unique circumstances

underpinning the Baltic republics. Mr. Gorbachev has the military power to prevent the Bush criteria from ever being satisfied.

"A better standard would be the old 'republican' test for recognition, which Woodrow Wilson applied. Under it, recognition was based on the existence of a 'just' government resting 'upon the consent of the governed,' and proof of an ability to fulfill international obligations.

"How can Mr. Bush act on these principles of recognition, advance the cause of Lithuania and protect close ties with Mr. Gorbachev?

"By a public announcement of these points:

"\* The U.S. continues to recognize the state of Lithuania and to regard its bilateral treaties with that state to be in force.

"\* The U.S. acknowledges the legitimacy of Lithuania's demo-

cratically elected government and looks forward to the day when it will formally recognize that government as the de facto and de jure government of the sovereign state of Lithuania. Peaceful and constructive discussions between Lithuanian and Soviet officials should commence in order to establish the procedures for Soviet disengagement from Lithuania.

"\* The U.S. will not recognize the Soviet government as exercising any legitimate authority in Lithuania if it uses armed force to subjugate Lithuanian self-determination.

"This would resurrect a legal principle known as the Stimson Doctrine. The doctrine forbids recognition of any government if its control has been achieved by the threat or use of armed force in violation of international law. Lawyers might debate whether the Soviet use of

force in Lithuania would violate the U.N. charter, but Washington should press Moscow to regard it as a violation.

"\* If Soviet armed force is used, the U.S. will immediately extend formal recognition to the government of Lithuania, even if it must govern in exile.

"Mr. Bush may have other ways of trying to prevent the use of armed force against the Lithuanians. But withholding diplomatic recognition in exchange for Soviet military restraint could accomplish two goals. It may be just what Mr. Gorbachev needs to counter pressures to get tough, and what Lithuania can use to achieve real independence."

**(David J. Scheffer,** senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, "A Way to Save Lithuania." **The New York Times**, March 28, 1990) **ELTA**

## Pope John Paul II With Lithuanians in Rome

On July 1, 1990, the Holy Father visited the Lithuanian St. Casimir's College. He was welcomed and greeted by college rector Msgr. Algimantas Bartkus as well as other priests and bishops.

The Mass and the Pope's address to the congregation was in both Lithuanian and Italian. Archbishop P. Marcinkus, Bishop P. Baltakis OFM, Bishop A. Deksnys and 12 other Lithuanian priests joined in the celebration. In his address, the Holy Father referred to the 600th anniversary of Lithuania's christening, the beatification of archbishop Jurgis Matulaitis, the astounding Hill of Crosses in Lithuania, the work done by the Temperance Movement and Lithuania's dedication to the Blessed Mother Mary.

After greeting each participant at the Mass and speaking for some time with Lithuanian envoy to the Vatican, Stasys Lozaraitis, the Pope and the priests retired to have breakfast at the college. During the meal, Bishop Baltakis addressed the Pope on behalf of all assembled, warmly thanking him for his visit, goodwill and paternal care of Lithuania. Bishop Baltakis also announced that the U.S. Bishops' Conference had formed a special committee to aid the Church in East Europe.

The three-hour Papal visit to St. Casimir's College gave Lithuanians throughout the world a moral boost and highlighted the college's vital role in training clergy to serve God and Nation. We hope that the Holy Father's next visit will be to St. Casimir's tomb at the Cathedral of Vilnius in a free Lithuania.

## Baltic Foreign Ministers on Germany, Kuwait and CSCE

Following is a statement by Janis Jurkans, Lennart Meri and Algirdas Saudargas, October 2, 1990, CSCE Conference, New York.

At this time of momentous change, as the Postwar division of Germany comes to an end and a unified, single sovereign German state is re-established, we Balts feel compelled to remind the world that this reunification by no means spells the definite end of World War II: We Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians are still the victims of that war. The Soviet-occupied Baltic states are still an unresolved consequence of that unnatural division in Europe.

As the world today demonstrates that aggression will no longer be tolerated, we join the international community in condemning Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. The people of Estonia,

Latvia and Lithuania can easily relate to the tragic plight of the Kuwaitis and cannot help but draw parallels to their own situation. While Kuwait has been forced to endure two months of brutal foreign subjugation, the occupation of our countries has lasted 50 years. Now, with a new day dawning in the USSR, we look forward to negotiating and securing the Soviet withdrawal of troops from our countries.

Our governments are heartened by the movement towards consensus on Baltic membership in the CSCE and urge the remaining, as of yet undecided, CSCE member states to have the courage and foresight to support the Baltic application for participation in the Helsinki process and to grant the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania observer status at the Paris Summit in November.

**ELTA**

## SAJŪDIS TEBETURI AUTORITETĄ IR DVASINGUMĄ

— *Tai vienintelė jėga, galinti priešintis destruktyviai veiklai —*

*Pasigirsta nusivylimo Sajūdžiu balsų. Nejaugi LKP visa galva ji pranoksta? Nejaugti atsisveikiname su Sajūdžiu, keliu siu tautą, šaukusiu žmones į šimtakrantinius, iki tol neregėtus mitingus ir raginusį griauti blogio imperiją, vaduotis iš nelaisvės ir priespaudos? Argi jau prarasta viltis, kad Sajūdis padės įtvirtinti nepriklausomybę ir sukurti demokratiškai besitvarkančią Lietuvos valstybę?*

-o-

Ivyko tai, kas turėjo ivykti: sajūdis iš pilietiškai aistringos opozicijos perėjo į poziciją. Dėl to daug kas keičiasi. Sajūdži turi me suvokti kaip penketą dešimtmečių trukusios rezistencijos gaivališką, tačiau dėsniną plūpsnį, akivaizdžiai parodžius visam pasaullui tautos potencijas ir siekimus.

Ryžtingi, aktyvūs, intelektualūs Sajūdžio žmonės perėjo į įstatymų leidžiamosios ir vykdamosios valdžios struktūras, iš esmės pasikeitė veiklos metodai ir principai. Jau nepakanka mušti būgną ir šurmulingai mitinguoti, prasidėjo kruopštus, varginančios kovos su destruktyviomis jėgomis kiekviename valstybės atkūrimo bare periodas. Tai viena.

Antra — atėjės į valdžią Sajūdis buvo priverstas perimti per penkiasdešimt okupacijos metų sukauptą palikimą. Jokie LKP ar KPSS pareiškimai apie atsiribojimą nuo sunkios, slogios, kruvinos, nusikaltelėliškos praeities negali pakeisti padėties. Tos praeities pasekmės jaučiame kas žingsnis, o ypač ekonomikoje, socialinėje srityje, kultūroje.

Tačiau dažnai matyti, kaip LKP tylomis labai noriai perleidžia Sajūdžiui atsakomybę už praradimus ir kraštą ištikusią suirutę. Atrodo, lyg ir nebuvotų penkiasdešimties metų "pergalingo" žygiavimo į "šviesų komunizmo rytojų". Jau lyg ir ne patogu prisiminti, kad į tas "pergales" vedė ne Sajūdis, o "tarybinės visuomenės vadovaujanti ir vairuojanti jėga, jos politinės

sistemos, visų valstybinių ir visuomeninių organizacijų branduolys". Apie ką kalbu ir iš kur citata — aiškinti nereikia.

Skleidžiami gandai, esą ekonominė suirutė ir pirmiausia prekių stygius, atsirado dėl Sajūdžio kaltės. Žmonės neretai tokiais gandais patiki visai nepagalvodami, kad per penkiasdešimt metų atsiradusias deformacijas pašalinti per penketą mėnesių — paika utopija. Leiskime dabartiniam Parlamentui ir Vyriausybei pasidarbuoti nors trejetą metų, o po to reikalaukime rezultatų.

Vienas svarbiausių Sajūdžio dabarties uždavinii — paremti Aukščiausiosios Tarybos ir Vyriausybės veiklą, kuria siekiama įtvirtinti Lietuvos nepriklausomybę. Kartu Sajūdis lieka ir visuomenės nuomonės reiškėju, taigi ir opozicija. Daugeliui Sajūdžio šalininkų ši situacija pašiódė tiek neįprasta, kad kai kurie ēmė manyti, jog Sajūdis silpsta ir nyksta, tuo tarpu ją derėtų vadinti brandos pradžia.

Kada nors ateis metas, kai politinių partijų "žaidimas" paninks Sajūdžio, kaip visuomeni-

nio judėjimo, poreikj. Galbūt tada, kai jau turėsime demokratiškais pagrindais sutvarkytą valstybę, pati efektyviausia sajūdžia veikla bus dorai dirbtai savo darbą, sažiningai eiti savo pareigas, mokėti mokesčius ir pan.

Sajūdininkui šiandien ne lengviau negu prieš dvejus metus, priešingai tenka imtis kasdieninio ir nuoseklaus darbo, kurio rezultatų sulauksime po metų ar dvejų. Vienas dalykas surengti didelį mitingą ir priversti vyriausybę padaryti kokį nuolaidą, ir visai kas kita — pavyzdžiu organizuoti mokesčių inspekcijos darbą arba skirstyti žemę naujiems ūkininkams.

Dabartinė LKP — galinga Lietuvos politinio gyvenimo jėga, ir jos reikia paisyti. Dar daugiau: LKP — vienintelė politinė partija, galinti realiai opnuoti Sajūdžiui. Kai kas mano kad dabartinė LKP — dar ne partija, o buvusios valdančiosios valstybinės organizacijos griuvėsiai. Partija dar tik formuoja, ir vienas iš rimčiausių jos rūpesčių, matyt, — paaškinči visuomenei, kodėl viešai jau

lyg ir nežadėdami "statyti" subankrutavusio komunizmo, jie garsinasi tebesą komunistais? Tačiau vidaus partinius reikalus jie išspręs patys. Ši jėga išsaugojo aparato struktūrą, ryšius ir veiklos metodus. Tai jau padėjo daugelyje rajonų laimeti rinkimus į vietines tarybas ir tokiu būdu išlaikyti valdžią savo rankose. Iš tikrųjų tai buvo greičiau ne Lietuvos komunistų, bet partokratijos arba nomenklatūros laimėjimas.

Nieko smerktino, jei į rajonų tarybas išrenkamas koks seniosios struktūros darbuotojas, priešingai, tai gali būti net labai naudinga, turint omenyje perimamumo problemą. Tačiau jeigu į tarybą išrenkami visi arba beveik visi kolūkių ir tarybinių ūkių vadovai, tai rodo anaiptol ne didelę mūsų rinkimų demokratiją, bet sėkmingas nomenklatūros pastangas išlaikyti valdžios vadžias ir apginti savo privilegijas. Suteikus valstybinei, ūkinę, administracinei, o senuoju žargonu kalbant, ir partinę, valdžią vienose rankose, paprastras kaimo žmogus atsiduria visiškoje nomenklatūrinės partijos valioje. Apylinkių tarybos daug kur dėl šios priežasties dar negali arba net ir nenori

(nukelta i 9 psl.)



Minia klauso Beethoveno devintosios simfonijos grojimo katedros aikštėje, Vilniuje.  
Dirigoja muz. Domarkas. Nuotr. V. Kapočiaus

(atkelta iš 8 psl.)

atliki savo funkciją.

Nenuostabu, kad kaime Sąjūdžio struktūrų beveik nėra — jos tuo pat išardomos. Kaimo žmogus visiškai priklauso nuo ūkio vadovo, jis neturi pasirinkimo. Padėtis iš esmės gali pasikeisti tiktais įgyvendinant žemės ūkio reformą. Taigi būtinybė su demokratinti rajonų ir apylinkių tarybas, teikti paramą sunkiai laisvėjančiam kaimo žmogui akivaizdžiai rodo, kad Sąjūdis dar labai reikalingas. Dėl išvardytų priežasčių LKP nėra ir negali būti aktyvi paprastų kaimo žmonių interesų gynėja.

Parlamente dominuoja jėgos, siekiančios atkurti Lietuvos nepriklausomybę *de facto*. Gali pasirodyti, kad vyriausybėje šis siekimas silpniau išreikštasis, mat Vyriausybė dirba visiškai konkrečiai valstybės atkūrimo darbą, kuris neišvengiamai nukrypsta nuo apytikslį, abstrakčių, idealizuotų rinkimų kampanijos metu propaguotų modelių. Be to, Vyriausybės aparate liko nemaža senųjų struktūrų darbuotojų, taigi išliko ankstesni darbo metodai bei tradicijos.

Destruktyvios jėgos išpučiai ir kursto gandus apie tikras ir tarimas AT ir Vyriausybės darbo klaidas. Tokiomis sąlygomis ypač pasigendama tvirtesnio ryšio su rajonų tarybomis. Sąjūdis čia turėtų būti pirmasis pagalbininkas ir ryšių su visuomenės palaikytojas. Taigi gal vertėtų laikytis tokios taisyklės. Sąjūdžio iškelti AT deputatai visada dalyvauja susirikimuose su rinkėjais kartu su Sąjūdžio rajonų tarybų atstovais? Matyt, tokie kontaktai iš tikrujų skatintų parlamentarų profesinį brendimą, kurio šiandien dažnai pasigenda, apsaugotu nuo blaškymosi, o kartais — ir nuo puikybės.

Iš principio jau susitarta dėl periodiškų AT deputatų ir Sąjūdžio seimo tarybos narių susitikimų. Nūnai Sąjūdis turi rimtų organizacinių problemų. Visuomenė jau seniai laukia, kada Seimo taryba išrinkis lyderį. Praktiškai Sąjūdis liko be spaudos. Šis liūdnas faktas liudija ankstesnės tarybos veiklos spragą. Pakvibus pinigais Sąjūdžio laikraščiams pasidarė naudinga tapti "nepriklausomais". Būta čia ir juridinės netvarkos. Lietu-

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vos televizija linkusi panaikinti "Atgimimo bangą", kurią iš tikrujų reikia atgaivinti keičiant turinį ir siekiant didesnio profesionalumo.

Sąjūdis, perkélęs savo aktyvą į įstatymų leidžiamosios ir vykdomosios valdžios struktūras, neprarado nei autoriteto, nei dvasingumo. Vis dar būdamas visuomenės sąžinė ir kol kas vienintelė jėga, galinti efektyviai priešintis senosios partokratinės nomenklatūros destruktyviai veiklai, Sąjūdis imasi paties svarbiausio darbo — remti Aukščiausios Tarybos ir Vyriausybės paštangas atkurti Lietuvos valsty-

bingumą.

Šiandien tiesiog nėra pasirinkimo. Svarbiausia — pasiekti realią nepriklausomybę. Grupės piliečių paskelbtas "Kreipimas" dėl atkuriamojo seimo rinkimų yra visiškai nepriimtinis ir laikytinas mėginimų skaldyti jėgas ir kelti sumaištį, kurios ir taip per akis.

Sąjūdis neturėtų besalygiškai ginti ir remti Vyriausybės. Naujokimės demokratijos sukurtai ar dar tik kuriamais mechanizmiais, bet neišleiskime iš akių svarbiausio tikslo. Sąjūdžiui ir visiems jų palaikiusiems verta semtis stiprybės ir mokyties kantrybės iš labiausiai nuskriaustų

mūsų brolių ir seserų.

Tremtiniai ir politiniai kaliniai nedejuoja ne dėl to, kad neturėtų dėl ko. Jie su didele viltimi ir kantriu pasitikėjimu sekā mūsų Parlamento ir Vyriausybės veiklą, remia ją. Kai tikslas aiškus, nepritekliai negasdina.

Užimti poziciją — tai netik siekti švento tikslo, bet ir nukreipti ugnį į save, kartais — net iš tos pusės, kur turėtum tikėtis esant draugų ir vienminčių.

**Edmundas Simanavičius**

*Sajudžio seimo tarybos narys*

(Straipsnis perspausdintas iš "Atgimimo", 1990.IX.12-19, Nr. 36.)



Malda, pasninkas ir asketika už nepriklausomą Lietuvą. Pastovios demonstracijos prie Vilniaus katedros. Nuotr. V. Kapočiaus

## IVYKIAI LIETUVOS

— IV-osios pasaulio lietuvių sporto žaidynės vyks Lietuvoje 1991 liepos 27 — rugpjūčio 4. Laukiama apie 4,000 svečių iš užsienio.

— Jaunoji Lietuva, Lietuvos Tautinio jaunimo sąjunga, priėmė nutarimą, kuriame siūloma panaikinti privalomą

rusų kalbos mokymą ir rusų kalbos grupes Lietuvos aukštosiose mokyklose.

— Vytautas Landsbergis, Lietuvos Aukščiausios Tarybos pirmininkas, pasveikino Gorbačiovą Nobelio taikos premijos gavimo proga. Telegramoje rašoma: "Tegu prisideda jūsų veikla, kad Pabaltijo valstybėms būtų grąžintas istorinis teisingumas ir plėtotusi taikangi geros

kaiminystės ryšiai tarp Tarybų Sąjungos ir Lietuvos".

— Vytautui Landsbergiui, Lietuvos prezidentui, spalio 18 suakio 58 metai.

— Rainių kankinius prisimeinant, 50-jų tragedijos metinių proga, statomas tautinės architektūros paminklas, iškilus arch. Jono Virako 1942 metų kūrinys. Tuo bus pagerbtai Rainių miškelio 74 žemaičių kankiniai.

## LIETUVOS PREZIDENTAS PAGERBTAS PARYŽIUJE

— Vytautas Landsbergis tarėsi su Prancūzijos prezidentu François Mitterand —

Vytautas Landsbergis, Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausios Tarybos pirmininkas, lydimas patarėjų S. Adomavičiaus, R. Bogdano ir sekretoriaus A. Graurogko, spalio 11-14 lankėsi Paryžiuje. Jo atvykimas buvo susijęs su Socialinės Istorijos Instituto organizuotu pokalbiu spalio 11 Europos Namuose Paryžiuje. Pakvietimuose buvo pažymėta, kad pokalbis vyks dalyvaujant Lietuvos Respublikos prezidentui Vytautui Landsbergiui.

Aerodrome V. Landsbergi spalio 11 sutiko Prancūzijos vyrainybės vardu Protokolo pariegūnas, o svečio dispozicijai jo vizito metu Paryžiuje buvo duoti du limuzinai su policijos palyda, kaip daroma lankantis svetimų valstybių galvoms ar ministriams pirmininkams.

Tiesiai iš aerodromo V. Landsbergis vyko į prezidentūrą, kur ji, lydimą Ričardo Bačkio, Lietuvos Respublikos atstovo Paryžiuje, priėmė prezidentas François Mitterrand. Prezidentas Mitterrand V. Landsbergi priėmė labai malonai, ir pasikalbėjimas vyko konkrečiai ir po-

zityvia prasme, užtrukęs apie 45 minutes.

Prezidentas V. Landsbergis, taip pat lydimas R. Bačkio, spalio 12 buvo priimtas Prancūzijos ministerio pirmininko Michel Rocard, Užsienių reikalų ministerio Roland Dumas ir Parlamento pirmininko Laurent Faibius. Pasikalbėjimai vyko konkrečiais klausimais ir buvo labai pozityvūs. Po to V. Landsbergis su R. Bačkiu tarėsi su įsikūrusiu Parlamente ir Senate Pabaltijo valstybių draugingumo grupių pirmūnais. Visi, priėmusieji Landsbergį, pokalbiuose pasirodė labai gerai susipažinę su

Lietuvos reikalais ir todėl pasikalbėjimai buvo labai pozityvūs.

Prezidento V. Landsbergio programa, parengta Ričardo Bačkio, buvo labai gausi. Šalia oficialių pasimatymų Lietuvos prezidentas pasirodė televizijoje, davė daugeliui dienraščių, žurnalų korespondentų interview, turėjo pokalbius su profesoriaus G. Matorė sukviestais profesoriais, Lietuvių Tautos Gynimo Komiteto nariais, dalyvavo prel. J. Petrošiaus, Lietuvių Katalikų Misijos direktoriaus, mišiose spalio 13 ir po to pobūvyje su Paryžiaus lietuviu.

Prezidentas V. Landsbergis su savo palydovais spalio 14 išvy-

ko Lietuvon.

Reikia tikėtis, kad ir kitos valstybės parodys panašią atodairą ir laikyseną Lietuvos atžvilgiu, kas palengvins Lietuvos nepriklausomybės realų pripažinimą.

A.T.B.

— Blokada, kurią Gorbačiovas vykdė prieš Lietuvą, tėsesi 73 dienas.

— „Periodikos“ susivienijimas nesenai išleido Panevėžio rajono Tėvynės laikraščio literatūrinį priedą „Po šiaurės pašvaiste“. Tiražas 10,000 egz. Tai buvusios gimnazistės, vėliau politinės kalinės Aldonas Brazdžionytės-Oškelionienės atsiminimai. Autorė pasakoja apie savo jaunystės akimirkas Vorkutos lageriuse. Knygelės fundatorius Eriškių kolūkis. Tai pirmoji „Auštantijos bibliotekos“ knyga.

— Lietuvai per devynis šiu metų mėnesius buvo skirti 7356 lengvieji automobiliai.

menės paradai Lietuvoje galės būti rengiami gavus Aukščiausiosios Tarybos prezidiumo leidimą. Leidimo paradam rengti turės prašyti miestų ir rajonų tarybos.

Pažymėtina, kad taip pat Estijos ir Latvijos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos nesenai panaikino lapkričio septintosios — bolševikinės revoliucijos šventę. Rygos miesto taryba pasiūlė Pabaltijo karinės apskrities vadovybei lapkričio septintąją numatyta kariuomenės paradą pravesti už sostinės ribų, karinei apskričiai priklausančiuose plotuose, tačiau, pagal turimas informacijas, karinė vadovybė pasiūlymą atmetusi.

Estijos Aukščiausioji Taryba pranešė, kad negalinti vykdyti Sovietų Sąjungos prezidento Gorbačiovo įsako lapkričio septintąją visose respublikose rengti kariuomenės paradus. Estijos Aukščiausioji Taryba pažymėjo, kad prieš Gorbačiovo įsako paskelbimą, bolševikinės revoliucijos šventę Estijoje buvo panaiinta, todėl lapkričio septintoji bus darbo diena ir kariuomenės paradas negalės būti rengiamos.

Estijoje, kaip ir Latvijoje, su šiuo sprendimu nesutinka sovietų kariuomenės vadovybė.



Europos Saugumo ir Bendradarbiavimo konferencijoje New Yorke iš k.: Lietuvos užsienių reikalų ministeri Algirdas Saudargas sveikina JAV Valstybės sekr. James Baker, tarp jų Estijos užs. reik. min. Lennart Meri, dešinėje Latvijos užs. reik. min. Janis Jurkans. Nuotr. Nastutės Umbrataitės

# SOVIETŲ IMPERIJA SLYSČIOJA PRIE PRARAJOS

— Ant imperijos griuvėsių turi atskurti laisvos ir suvereninės šalys —

Sovietinė imperija yra pa-smerkta neišvengiamai pražūčiai, jos susiskaldymo procesas jau prasidėjo, bet ant imperijos griuvėsių ir pelenų ateityje galėtų susikurti vakarietiško modelio ekonominė bendrija, į kurią laisvanoriškai išsijungtų totalistinės sistemos jau nebepergotos laisvos ir suvereninės šalys. Tai pažymi baigiamajame pareiškime grupė žymią Sovietų

Sajungos ir Italijos intelektualų, šiomių dienomis Romoje dalyvavusių studijų seminare "Tautybių problema Sovietų Sajungoje: atsinaujinimas ar civilinis karas".

Seminarą surengė italių Helsinkio komitetas, socialistų kultūros centras, laisvasis universitetas Washingtonas, Paryžius, Maskva. Tarp kitų dalyvavo žymūs buvę kitaminčiai

ir žmogaus teisių gynėjai — matematikas Pliušč ir rašytojas Vladimiras Bukovskis, italas sovietologas, istorikas profesorius Vittorio Strada, du Gorbačiovo artimi bendardarbiai ir patarėjai Aitmatovas ir Rasputinas, kurie taip pat pasiraše baigiamajį dokumentą ir sugrįžę į Maskvą painformuoja Gorbačiovą apie studijų seminare padarytas išvadas.

Seminare kalbėję asmenys vaizdžiai nušvietė dabartinę beveik dramatišką padėtį Sovietų Sajungoje. Jie teigė, kad sovietinė imperija yra ant prarajos slenksčio, gresia bado šmékla.

Imperijos žlugimo nebeįmanoma išvengti — pažymi seminaro dalyviai baigiamajame pareiškime. Tik kyla klausimas, kas išvys po imperijos žlugimo?

Tautybių klausimas gali būti išspręstas tik vienu nekravinu būdu, sako pareiškimo autorai: suteikiant dabartinėm respublikom laisvo apsisprendimo teisę per referendumus arba atsižvelgiant į atitinkamą respubliką laisvai išrinktą Aukščiausiuojį Tarybų sprendimą. Ant imperijos griuvėsių turi atskurti laisvos ir suvereninės šalys su lygiomis teisėmis. Jom turėtų būti duotas pasirinkimas — laisvanoriškai išsijungti į būsimą ekonominę, o gal ir politinę bendriją arba joje nedalyvauti. Toliau tai bus įmanoma tik tada, kai Sovietų Sajungoje bus galutinai likviduota totalistinė sistema, tautom ir tautinėm mažumom susidarys galimybė nevaržomai ugdyti tautines ir istorines kūrybines galias.

K.L.

## AR SKĘSIME SU DIDŽIUOJU KAIMYNU?

**Stasio Lozoraičio Lietuvos atstovo Vatikane ir Washingtone žodis, perduotas per Vatikano radiją 1990 spalio 10.**

Prieš du šimtai dešimt dienų demokratiškai išrinkta Lietuvos Aukščiausioji Taryba paskelbė, kad ji atstatė suvereninių galių vykdymą, sutrukdytą nelegalios sovietų karinės okupacijos.

Du šimtai dešimt dienų — tai labai trumpas laikotarpis, o 50 metų trukusios priverstinės sistemos padariniai mūsų krašte yra nepaprastai sunkūs. Svetimos okupacijos paliktos problemos yra labai sudėtingos, skaudžios ir pareikalaus iš visų mūsų daug pastangų, darbo, kantrybės, supratimo ir solidarumo.

Kai kas jau lyg skundžiasi, kad kas iki šiol padaryta — nepakan-kamai ir kad ekonominės sąlygos nepagerėjusios, gyvenimo lygis gal net blogesnis dabar, negu praeityje.

Tiems kritikams ir nekantraujantiems piliečiams norėčiau pasakyti, kad iki šiol jokia Europos valstybė, išsilaisvinusi iš sovietų jungo dar nesutarkė savo ekonominių, kultūrinių, ar socialinių reikalų ir neatstatė tikrai demokratinės valstybės. O juk tos valstybės dirbo tarptautiniai pri-pažintos ir net gaudamos nema-

žą Vakarų finansinę paramą. Jos nepasiekė savo tikslą, nes tik dabar išaiškėjo tas baisus visų sovietų kontrolėje buvusių tautų nuanlinimas, ne tikai medžiaginis, bet ir dvasinis.

Joms, kaip pagaliau ir mums lietuviams, teks atstatyti ne tik tai ekonomiją, atnaujinti fabrikus, jų produkciją, modernizuoti žemės ūkį. Mums visiems reikės taip pat rūpintis žmogumi, kurį sovietai visais būdais bandė tam tikra žodžio prasme sunai-kinti — atimti iš jo visa tai, ką Vakarų krikščioniškoji civilizaci-

ja yra pasiekusi per tūkstančius metų. Žmogaus atnaujinimas bus bene sunkiausias uždavinys, o jei mes to neišspręsime, neišspręsime ir kitų problemų.

Tiems kurie šiandien nekant-rauja ir kritikuoją, norėčiau dar priminti, kad mūsų didysis kaimynas skėsta. Jei mes nuo jo neatsiskirsime — paskėsime ir mes. Jis savo svoriu mus nu-trauks į bedugnę.

Taigi, jei tie kritikai nejaučia idealinių impulsų kovoti už laisvę ir nepriklausomybę, jei jie nenori aukotis, jei jie negali suprasti, kad perėjimas iš vienos sistemas į kitą nebus lengvas — tada jie bent jau turi prisiminti plačiosios sovietijos skurdą, atsilikimą ir pagalvoti kas yra geriau — kaip ligoniui truputį paken-tėti ir paskui pasveikti ir susi-prėti, ar nieko nedaryti ir nuslysti į tą padėtį, kurioje šiandien yra nelaimingos sovietų pavergtos tautos.

## VYTAUTAS LANDSBERGIS SOVIETŲ TELEVIZIJOJE

Lietuvos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininkas Vytautas Landsbergis kalbėjo per sovietinę televiziją programoje "Kas yra kas". Ta proga jis dar kartą vaizdžiai palygino Lietuvos aneksiją 1940-ais metais su Kuveito okupacija ir to krašto prie-vartinių įjungimui į Iraką. Lietuviai ne laisvanoriškai išsijungė į Sovietų Sajungą, panašiai kaip Kuveitas ne laisvanoriškai prisi-jungė prie Irako, pasakė Landsbergis.

Ir vienu ir kitu atveju svetimos valstybės prisijungė okupuotus kraštus. Šitai negalima kitaip pavadinti, kaip aneksija, prievertine aneksija. Vytautas Landsbergis toliau pažymėjo, kad Lietuva, šių metų kovo vie-nuoliktajų atkūrusi savo nepri-

klausomą valstybę, nenori vėl išsijungti į Sovietų Sajungą tokią, kokia ji dabar yra. Šiuo klausimu netenka laukti stebuklo. Lietuvos nusistatymas yra tvirtas ir aiškus.

Paklaustas, ar galima tikėtis, kad ateityje Lietuva išsijungs į naujają TSRS sąjungą, kurią yra numatęs prezidentas Gorbačiovas, Landsbergis teatsakė "pa-matysime".

Lietuvos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininkas taip pat griežtai pasisakė prieš sovietinių respublikų dabartinių sienų pakitimus. Galop, į klausimą, ką manas apie Nobelio Taikos premijos suteikimą Michailui Gorbačiovui, Vytautas Landsbergis atsakė, jog būtų buvę tikslingiau

paskirti premiją Gorbačiovui po-to, kai būtų pripažinės nepriklausomą Lietuvos valstybę. Pažymėtina, kad užsienio spauda dažnai sugretina Vytautą Landsbergį su kitais žymiaisiais Centro ir Rytų Europos kraštų lyde-riais, vedusiais savo tautas į de-mokratiją, laisvą ir nepriklausomą gyvenimą.

— "Jauna muzika", konservatorijos studentų ir absolventų choras, vadovaujamas R. Merkelio, iš Šveicarijos tarptautinio choro konkurso grįžo su apdova-nojimais ir dylikai dėžių medi-kamentų bei vienkartinės švirkštę, kuriuos Lietuvos Sveikatos ministerijai perdavė Šveicarijos-Lietuvos draugija.

## LITHUANIAN HISTORY/HERITAGE BOOKS (Available to Members Only)

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## OBITUARIES



**Rev. Viktoras Dabusis**

**DABUSIS**, Rev. Viktoras...Lge. 65

11202-90th Terr., N.  
Seminole, FL 34642

Died: 11/9/90

Buried: 11/15/90

Calvary Roman Catholic Cemetery, Paterson, NJ

**YUZULINAS**, Teofile...Lge. 83

536 N. Garfield Ave.  
Scranton, PA 18504

Died: 11/1/90

Buried: 11/13/90

St. Joseph's Cemetery, Throop,  
PA

**TIMINSKAS**, Peter...Lge. 155

1614 Swetland St.  
Scranton, Pa 18504

Died: 11/3/90

Buried: 11/6/90

Cathedral Cemetery, Scranton,  
PA

## "Pen Pals" for Members

I've been reading between the lines in much of the mail that reaches my desk and I've found there's a great NEED!!

A need for friendship. Just plain good old fashioned friendship; the kind you used to find in every neighborhood grocery store, over the backyard fence, and seated on the front porches.

There is a crying need for friendship among the young -- the old -- the middle-aged -- the single -- the widowed -- and the separated ---- whatever.

There are a lot of people out there who would like to share their thoughts and ideas but find everyone around them too busy to take the time to listen or to care.

Well, I've decided to do something about it. I'm going to at-

tempt to find you a better friend than the talking "idiot box" in your livingroom or wherever it is kept.

Just write a letter which really lets me get to know you. I'll try to match you up with a pen-pal who would brighten up your life. For those living alone with nothing but time on their hands, it could be the answer to a prayer. for the venturer whose pocketbook can't keep up with her travel-hungry desires, a new friend in a state you longed to visit could be the dream of a lifetime. to the introvert who just doesn't know how to make new friends this would open the door.

Whichever category you fit into or if you don't fit into any of those listed but would just like to try something different -- try it -- you might like it!

### OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM

### "FLOSSIE'S FRIENDS"

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ (street & number)

CITY & STATE \_\_\_\_\_ (ZIP)

NATIONALITY \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTRY OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_

AGE \_\_\_\_\_ 21-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 over 65

Under 21 state age and include parent's signature

Although it is not necessary, you may submit a recent photograph.

Enclosed is a letter listing my interests in a pen-pal along with some information about myself.

You have my permission to forward my name and address to any individual in your files that you feel would be a suitable pen-pal for me. I expect this to be an interesting pastime and assume full responsibility for all results.

I enter into this letter-writing venture of my own free will and free the Editor, the Garsas newspaper and the Publisher, Lithuanian Catholic Alliance from any liability resulting from this venture.

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Mail this entry along with your personal letter to:

"FLOSSIE'S FRIENDS"  
P.O.BOX 32  
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18703-0032