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GARSAS

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Cardinal Links War in Gulf to War on Abortion

EDITOR'S NOTE:

I had the good fortune to be present to hear the speech given in Scranton, January 19, by His Eminence John Cardinal O'Connor and was taken back to the days of Bishop Fulton J. Sheen.

I suggest you read his words which I felt were worthy of the space given them in Garsas this month.

I think you'll be glad you did, for within that message is the solution to world peace - - the sacredness of human life!!

"We have seemed to accept violence as a way of life."

This was one of the many poignant points made Saturday morning, January 19 by a very serious and saddened John Cardinal O'Connor to a crowd of 700 spellbound listeners at the Pennsylvanians for Human Life Ninth Annual Prayer Breakfast held in Scranton, PA.

Before he began his solemn and most serious speech a bit of the carefree, jovial and loving O'Connor who was known to his devoted flock in the Diocese of Scranton surfaced for a short moment and the audience was treated to some of his quick wit and light hearted humor.

His genuine longing for this area was evident when tired as he was and rushed as he was he seemed to try to hold on for a few more precious moments.



His Eminence John Cardinal O'Connor, in spite of his very pressing schedule, so graciously obliges GARSAS Editor Florence Eckert by taking the time for a photograph.

"I wish I could spend one hour or a day and reminisce and laugh," he said, "but laughs don't come easily these days."

Joking with the audience he managed a few light moments. After being loudly applauded as he entered, he said, "That's the first applause I've had in seven years." Later after coughing slightly he cleared his throat and said, "Excuse me, I'm not accustomed to fresh air."

There was a genuine sense of admiration between O'Connor and the people of the diocese of Scranton.

Noting that Bishop Timlin always says the Cardinal left "a piece of his heart in Scranton," O'Connor said, "That's not true, I left my heart here," which brought on a resounding applause.

In his opening remarks, toastmaster Rev. Joseph G. Quinn, pastor of St. Peter's Cathedral, referred to Scranton as a "corner of the world." Once again O'Connor made a correction noting, "this is the center of the world."

Although O'Connor had accepted the invitation some time ago to speak on the Right to Life

issue, his words now had even more meaning with the outbreak of war in the Persian Gulf.

"I was utterly stunned - - shocked for a moment into disbelief when it was announced war had begun," he said.

Then, recalling one of his days in Viet Nam, O'Connor said he stood on the edge of a swamp in the jungle and watched as divers were trying to retrieve bodies of five men drowned when the floor of the swamp gave way under the weight of their tank. His voice dropped to a whisper as he painfully recalled the scene.

"Each was put in a body-bag - - nameless - - faceless - -. I will see those body bags until the day I die," he said.

"It was the namelessness and the facelessness of those wasted lives that gave him a sense of the sacredness of human life at every point of existence," O'Connor said, beginning with the tiniest baby in its mothers womb.

He pointed out that since 1973 there have been 40 million babies annually "ripped out of their mother's wombs and so often thrown in bodybags, nameless, faceless.

The only sounds from the spellbound crowd of some 700 people was a snuffle now and then and the only motion, a hand wiping away a falling tear.

"I hear the words, 'surgical strikes' and 'search and destroy' as the madman of Iraq calls on terrorists the whole world over

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Florence Eckert: Why War?

Writing for a newspaper that reaches people outside of your immediate locale and at the same time writing for an international magazine can be a very rewarding experience. You receive letters from people all over the world.

When you write for a local publication, you occasionally hear from people most of whom grew up in the same area, lived under the same conditions, and experienced many of the same things.

Writing on a National and International level, you hear from people with entirely different backgrounds and varied occupational levels.

Some years ago, I wrote an article on the threat of nuclear war and my mail slot was filled with letters from my readers with the most common question being - - WHY?

Why must we have wars? Why don't our clergymen preach on how wars could be averted? What causes wars? Who is to blame? Why can't nations learn to live peacefully with each other? There are more "whys" being asked today.

Why do mother's murder their own babies in their wombs? Why do people destroy their own minds with drugs? Why are there child molesters and teenage suicides? Why so many homeless?

I wrote the best reply I could hoping at least some of the people who read it would better understand where the seed of war begins and how it germinates.

I related that in 1917, the Mother of God appeared to three little illiterate shepherd children in Fatima, Portugal, and gave them the formula to end wars and to bring "an era of peace" to the world.

Whether you personally believe in the miracle of Fatima or not won't alter the fact that the Mother of God did appear there. Popes have traveled to Fatima as pilgrims and the Church encourages the faithful to pray to Our Lady of Fatima.

Try as they may, scientists were unable to explain the miracle of the sun which took place on the 13th of October 1917 in Fatima and was predicted three months in advance.

Before we can find a solution to end wars, we must be able to define "war." What is war?

Webster's dictionary defines war as "open and declared hostile conflict between states or nations"; "a state of hostility, conflict, or antagonism."

Now that we know what war is, we're still left to answer the question of why war?

The answer is such a simple one that it was given to three illiterate children!

The beautiful lady from heaven whom the children later learned was the Mother of God, told them, "War is a punishment for sin."

How then are we to bring an end to war? By military might? By discussions with the United Nations? By peace treaties and promises? Of course not! If war is a punishment for sin, then it is quite obvious that as long as we have sin, we will have war.

Just look at our present world situation. Is not the Middle East Crisis over sin? Greed, avarice, power - - the seeds of war. The sins of America and other nations help that seed to grow and must therefore suffer the heartaches of the war until such time as they too are brought to their knees in reparation.

Achieving peace is not a responsibility of a government. It is the responsibility of the individual. In the quest for peace, the effectiveness of a government is derived from the virtue of the governed.

We must each search our own souls! Are we a part of the cause or the cure?

Until each individual or at least enough individuals clean out the evil in their own hearts and souls - - they should not expect to see this miracle performed in the hearts of evil world leaders!

Is a third World War inevitable? Can it be avoided?

At Fatima, we were given a Warning and a Promise. Millions of people all over the world have been heeding that warning by repenting for their sins and amending their lives. They are helping to balance the side of the scale which holds the cure for wars.

However, there are still millions out there who choose to remain on the side of the cause and until that scale is balanced -

- no matter how strong we are militarily - - no matter how great is our strategy - - until there are enough people willing to make a personal commitment to eliminate the evils in their own lives - - the war will continue.

Sodom and Gomorrah were warned and were destroyed because of much of the same sins which today are being practiced on a global scale with some areas of government giving approval and encouragement.

Just as the people of those two cities chose to ignore the heavenly warnings, too many in the world today are following that same path in regard to Fatima. If we continue in this manner, the fires of hell will be fanned by these sins and turn into an unthinkable ending.

But with God, nothing is impossible. There is still time.

We can begin by putting an end to the slaughter of the innocents in their mothers wombs and the return of the mother to her rightful place in the home.

Every home needs a head and a heart. No home should be a business corporation!

Before condemning the evil leaders you feel are causing all the terrors of this horrible war, ask yourself. Am I a part of the cause - - or the cure?

Remember, YOU DO COUNT and one day you may have to make an accounting.

We get letters

Anna Sokoloski wrote us from Elizabeth, N.J.

Anna says the Garsas is easier to read since more English is published and mentions that she sent a few copies to a cousin in Pottstown, PA.

Another Anna, Anna Riccardo of Dunmore, PA wrote us this past week expressing her appreciation for our subscription renewal reminder,

noting she enjoys the Garsas and wants to continue her subscription for another year.

Georgia Valez from the state of Washington recently saw a copy of the Garsas and sent a check for \$5 stating she has Lithuanian background and would like to receive the Garsas.

We appreciate these comments and thank those of you who take the time to let us know how well the Garsas is being received.

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to search and destroy and I think of the nameless and faceless who are seached out and destroyed in their mothers' wombs."

Then speaking of an upcoming trip he will be making to Rome, O'Connor noted the heavy security that will be protecting the airports from terrorism.

"Who is protecting the hundreds of thousands of babies in mothers' wombs, surgically torn, no protection. What kind of madness is this?" a very distressed O'Connor asked.

He went on to read off a list of names of people like Nancy Cruzan and Karen Quinlan noting that they were "all people at this moment in danger of having food or water taken from them or already have had and are dead."

O'Connor continued, "Call it what we will, mercy killing, euthanasia, assisted suicide. They are nameless, faceless people, their numbers will mount in the years ahead, court after court, state after state, will legislate that once it is determined that the 'quality of life' no longer meets some 'mystical standard,' once it has been determined that their lives are no longer persons, they can be put to death. Food and water are are not simply withheld; they are taken from them. They are starved to death, that's a form of killing people, because their quality of life does not qualify them to be human persons.

There's no gift more sacred than the gift of human life. There is no living being who is not a person. We derive our personhood from being made in the image and likeness of Almighty God, not from statutes, from legal codes, from laws, from Supreme Court interpretations. Who can say we are no longer persons?

Has the quality of life come to be judged quantitatively? Is a

one month old baby in its mother's womb less sacred than a three month old or a six month old? Is the healthy vigorous child who can run around in the streets, go to school, more sacred than the spastic, the crippled, the brain-damaged, and the one with cerebral palsy?

Is the grandmother in a wheelchair, a nursing home, in a hospital bed, any less a person than the one we always see on television calling her children and her grandchildren on Christmas Day, looking so beautiful with her hair coiffed and neatly dressed. It's hard not to be deeply saddened - - saddened to the marrow of the bone - - by what we have come to accept.

We will speak one day of victory in this war. We don't know when that day will be. And we'll pray that there will be no more wars. But we still accept the concept; we still deep within believe that peace can be achieved through violence. The poor woman, a young girl often, confused, wandering, lost, so often no one to help her, believes that if she has the little baby ripped out of her womb, that she will be at peace.

The mother or father are horrified that their young daughter's life is about to be destroyed instead urge her to destroy the life within her womb. And if she does, they will be at peace. What kind of peace is that?

How can we be walking our streets, how can we be eating our meals, watching our television sets, convincing ourselves that the deaths of more than a million and a half human persons every year through abortion is something over which we have no control, and therefore to which unless we are to lose our sanity, we must become insensitive.

The Pro-Life Movement is the loneliest movement in the world. Those who engage in any kind of public demonstrations are scorned and ridiculed. Those who wear a red rose or little



Scranton Bishop James C. Timlin, D.D., John Cardinal O'Connor and Father Joseph Quinn, toastmaster.

baby's feet raise eyebrows in polite circles. Those who call themselves pro-life are looked at quizzically as obviously having something wrong with them. If we fight against racism, if we fight against the extinction of whales or snails, we are socially acceptable. But if we fight for human life, we are ridiculed, rebuffed, rejected, and protested against.

And that's what has happened to our society. That's the deep friction - - that's the cancer!

We must call killing anything under the sun except killing. Please realize that - - you're dead or you're alive - - there's no in between."

Cardinal O'Connor closed on a very somber note: "I have to live in sorrow. I have to live with a heavy heart. But I have too - - to be a believer. I have to have hope. I have to know that God is still God, just as I believe that every human person is made in the image and likeness of God; so I have to believe that there is a God and that God cares. And that one day - - one day - - because of people like you, because of your prayer and your sacrifices, and your courage and caring - - because of you - - one day the scourge of war will be removed from the world and the scourge of the war against the innocent in their mothers' wombs will be ended forever."

What the Flag Means to Me

The band had started to play and all 70,000 people in the stadium rose to their feet except one. They stood reverently at attention while Old Glory was raised to the highest pole. The only one who wasn't standing was a young boy.

I heard a many with him say, "Why didn't you stand up when the flag was raised? Don't you know that when the flag is raised, you aren't supposed to slouch? Don't you know that thousands of brave men have fought and died for that bit of red, white and blue?"

The boy couldn't seem to come up with an answer. "Son, let me tell you something about our flag that I hope you will never forget. That flag flew proudly at Bunker

Hill. It flapped softly in the cold winter air at Valley Forge and on a dozen battlefields of the Revolution, the ragged continentals saluted it proudly as they paraded by it after the great victory at Yorktown," he said.

"It whipped sharply in the breeze from the topmasts of our frigates in 1812. Some years later dusty cavalymen men it proudly through Texas and into Mexico during the Mexican War."

"A hundred years ago it flew through all the bloody battles of the Civil War from Bull Run to Manassas, Chancellorsville to Vicksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg. At Appomatox, it was

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EDITORIAL

What a Difference a Year Makes

Some years ago there was a popular tune entitled, "What a Difference a Day Makes." Today, a new tune could be written entitled, "What a Difference a Year Makes."

On March 11, 1985, Mikail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Party. Five years later on that same date, Lithuania declared its independence and elected Vytautas Landsbergis, the leader of the independent movement, Sajudis, as its new president.

From that day on, the little Baltic Republic of Lithuania dominated the headlines of newspapers all over the world.

The New York Times and the Washington Post along with other large and small publications across the nation ran front page stories on the events taking place in Lithuania.

As the Baltic scene unfolded through the year 1990, history was in the making in Germany. The Berlin Wall dividing East from West separating families and relatives and which was the cause of much bloodshed was toppled. Families were reunited as was the city of Berlin and the German nation.

The year 1990 was beginning to bring hopes of peace to a troubled world.

Then, just as rapidly as the clouds of darkness lifted, once again they began to fall. This time in the Mideast, but the methods remain the same; a more powerful nation invades a smaller nation and the suffering begins.

Although the Presidents of America and the Soviet Union have had several meetings and McDonald's and other American businesses are operating in the Soviet Union, the Baltic question remains unsettled and the world wonders.

When will the nations of the world come together and live in peace? I'm quite sure not in my lifetime and I'm afraid not in the lifetime of my children.

WHY?

Simply because man's craving for wealth and power continues through the 20th century as it did 2,000 years ago.

At that time a king had all the innocent babies destroyed for fear of losing his power to a "newborn king."

Thirty three years later, a man who the powerful leader thought he had done away with, walked among his people preaching the Kingdom of God and performing miracles.

He cured lepers, gave the blind their sight and even raised the dead.

Instead of being filled with awe and turning to God, the greedy leaders thought only of the fear of losing their wealth and power and had the God-Man crucified.

That same greed for wealth and power is still with us today and is the cause of so much suffering and bloodshed.

Pope John Paul II puts it best when he constantly says: "Peace is possible! If men would not be gods! If we'll turn to Almighty God and believe, He can bring us peace if we let Him. Then there will be peace!"

EVANGELIZATION

The people of Communist countries for two generations have been imbued with ATHEISTIC INDOCTRINATION to practice religion was prohibited and the worshippers were reduced to elderly people. With religious freedom the people are awakening and GREAT HUNGER FOR GOD IS MANIFEST. However, their faith is weak because of lack of doctrine. The Evangelization of communist countries is very urgent.

In our January issue, we had an update of the work being done by the Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid and they were kind enough to send us a few photos

taken by Marian Skabelkis when she visited Lithuania.

If you still have your January issue you can find the story on page 3.



FRANCISCAN BROTHER EGIDIJUS SPEAKS WITH ELDERLY RESIDENTS AT A HOME IN KRETINGA, LITHUANIA



Pictured above are five handicapped babies in what may be termed a large play-pen in the Panevezys Babies' Home in Lithuania.

K of L to Assist World Medical Relief

During the 77th annual Knights of Lithuania convention held in Pittsburgh, a resolution to underwrite the cost of shipping medical supplies and equipment to missions and indigent nations all over the world was passed unanimously.

Anna Helen McDonald, PR person for Amber District K of L notes that medical personnel visiting Lithuania are shocked at the serious shortages in medicine, medical supplies and equipment. She says they are 50 years behind the U.S. in technology, and the need for medical supplies is monumental.

She points out that a visiting doctor and nurse were asked to participate in a surgical operation at one of the hospitals in Lithuania. Twenty five clamps were needed for the operation and only two were available.

She reports there is a high incidence of lung and breast cancer and leukemia is prevalent among children. There were 600 reported cases of Leukemia in 1990 which could probably be attributed to the fallout from the Chernobyl accident.

The 78th National Convention of the K of L will be held August 1-4 at the Trade Winds, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Sliupas Revisits Lithuania: Says Russia Suffered Much More Than Lithuania During Blockade

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Two years ago we gave a report of a visit to Lithuania by Vytautas J. Sliupas, son of Dr. Jonas Sliupas, physician, publicist, and nationalist liberal activist who passed away in 1944.

Mr. Sliupas visited Lithuania this past October and sent us some highlights of his visit.

Sliupas writes that after 50 years of Russian occupation he is most certain Lithuania will succeed in her quest for total freedom. He points out that this success will not come about because of a compassionate Russia, but rather because the Russian empire is rapidly crumbling.

He goes on to say that in spite of all the help they will receive from the West, he predicts their downfall in two years.

Sliupas says it is a very "uneven and brutal struggle" but notes Lithuanians have the "legal, moral, and spiritual advantage on their side."

He doesn't feel the West is giving support pointing out that for 50 years the West openly stated they recognized Lithuania's right to independence yet when the right moment came for helping Lithuania, "our politicians, especially our own president George Bush sided with the forces of the 'Evil Empire' with Gorbachev." It is Sliupas' opinion that one million Americans of Lithuanian origin will remember this should Mr. Bush seek another term.

Mr. Sliupas was invited to the Seventh Convention of the Lithuanian Medical Association in Lithuania of which his late father was an Honorary member. In Siauliai he was invited to the office of the Lord Mayor (of the third largest city of Lithuania) and while visiting there he was pleasantly surprised by a

delegation from the Siauliai Engineers Association who sang "Happy Birthday" noting his upcoming 60th birthday.

In Bitenai he visited the museum of Mr. M. Jankus. In 1983-84. Mr. Jankus and Vytautas' father published the clandestine newspaper "Auszra" (Dawn) and smuggled it into Lithuania. This was done at a time when the Czar had forbidden printing of all books and papers in the Lithuanian language. Sliupas notes that today Auszra is credited as being the first and most important paper of Lithuania's awakening some 100 years ago, during its early struggle for independence.

While in Palanga, Sliupas spent two nights in the family home which was confiscated in 1940 by the communists and is now a museum honoring his late father.

He points out his biggest surprise was to learn how well Lithuania survived the economic blockade imposed on them by "Nobel Peace Prize winner," Gorbachev.

Lithuania being a food producing nation, suffered no food shortages during the blockade. He notes Russia suffered more than Lithuania. "That's why Gorbachev lifted his blockade so quickly," Sliupas said.

He noted that relatives of his living in Moscow came to Lithuania to buy food to take back to Moscow during the blockade.

There was, however, a shortage of medicine which is also experienced in Russia, Sliupas noted, and heating gas was rationed only to soon reappear at inflated prices smuggled in from neighboring Byelorussia. "The Black Market in Russia thrives at all times," Sliupas said.

He notes that the enthusiasm

of people is not as euphoric today as it was a year ago. "At that time people believed the West would support them," he said, "but when President Bush refused, they realized that their struggle will be more difficult. However, no one is giving up."

Sliupas gives a first-hand report of what he saw and heard:

"There are 'dark forces' working secretly and openly, orchestrated from Moscow. They are spreading rumors, trying to create chaos and dissatisfactions. This was expected; Moscow will not release its grip easily and peacefully. KGB has infiltrated many sectors of the society, especially the doctors, clergy and teachers. Most of them were forced to do this dirty work."

"There is a Polish Movement in the Eastern part of Lithuania, trying to break away, not to Poland but to Byelorussia. Strangely, these 'Poles' do not speak to each other in Polish, but in Russian! What better proof is needed who they are. They are directed not from Warsaw but from Moscow. Of course, some Poles in Lithuania (eight percent of population is Polish) would like to recreate the old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth which existed 300 years ago, but they are not the main troublemakers. All roads of mischief making lead from Moscow."

"Lithuania is a beautiful country and could become a tourist attraction. What it needs is private initiative, outside capital and good cleanup of the environment, which is so fouled up in all Eastern Europe by 50 years of Communist mismanagement. Rivers are polluted, air heavy with smoke from coal and leaded gasoline. Baltic sea is dying, polluted all along the south-

ern coast. Swedes, Finns and Danes are extremely worried. So are the Balts. But as long as the industries are controlled from Moscow, no relief is in sight. People do protest strenuously. No one is afraid to speak out anymore."

Sliupas asks that we do whatever we can to help the Balts to become fully independent.

"They too would like to be free as we are," he said.

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fondly raised by the victorious soldiers of the Federal Army.

"In Cuba and at the Battle of Manila in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, our soldiers and sailors thrilled at its sight."

"Then, during the First World War, it saw a thousand battles in the muddy trenches in France."

"More recently, from 1941 to 1945, that flag was landed at Africa, Italy, Normandy and on a thousand sweating islands in the Pacific. You remember that great moment when the Marines planted it on Iwo-Jima?"

"Then came Korea and once again the sight of that flag brought tears to the eyes of many brave men."

"So whenever you see that flag, I just hope you remember the blood, sweat and tears that men have gone through to keep our beloved country free."

The boy looked up at the man. "You bet I'll remember next time," Dad," I said.

(This is the winning essay in a contest sponsored by the Darling Whitney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Port Washington, New York, in 1961. It was written by John Stewart Snibbe, 14 years old, who was killed in an auto accident in 1969.)

Visitors from Kaunas, Lithuania

It was the first airplane trip for Liuda and Algimantas Padelskas of Kaunas, Lithuania.

The couple arrived in the U.S., December 20, 1990 to visit their second cousins in Pennsylvania.

Betty Sherksnas of Harvey's Lake and her sister Victoria Przybylowski of Shickshinny welcomed their cousins who divided their month long visit between the two homes.

Victoria brought Mr. and Mrs. Padelskas to visit at the offices of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance on one of their downtown shopping days.

The Pakelskas' have two children back home in Kaunas a 19 year old daughter who is attending dental school and a 15 year

old son who is studying music.

Algimantas is a third grade teacher and puts in a schedule much the same as many of the teachers in America. Luida is employed as a consultant at a gynecology clinic.

Asked their most exciting moment since their arrival, Luida was quick to answer, "meeting our relatives!"

They enjoyed their visit and all the places their relatives showed them but after three weeks they were beginning to get that feeling of longing for home.

The Padelskas' left for Lithuania January 29, following a memorable visit and anxious to share some of those memories with their children back home.



Algimantas and Luida Padelskas look over some copies of Garsas during their visit to the Home Office of the LCA.

NEW MEMBERS

If we keep receiving children's photos as gorgeous as the two on this page today, we may be tempted to run a children's beauty contest here at the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance.

We welcome Stephen James William Leljedal as a member of

Lodge 222. His sister, Kelsey is also a member of Lodge 222. They are the children of Ben and Lorraine Leljedal of New Albany, PA.

Stephen is eight months old and Kelsey celebrated her third birthday, February 2, 1991.

Captain Mazaika is Serving in the Gulf



Captain Mazaika

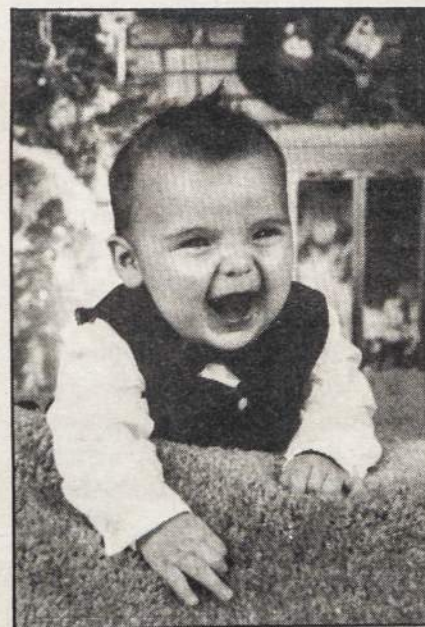
Captain Thomas Mazaika, son of Mrs. Marcella Mazaika, 734

Willard St., Luzerne, PA and the late Felix Mazalla, is serving with the Air Force as part of Operation Desert Storm.

Captain Mazaika is the nephew of Rev. Joseph Mazaika, a member of Lodge Seven.

We would like to publish the names of any members serving in the Gulf or the names of relatives serving. Photos are welcome also.

We ask that you give us the relationship and Lodge No. and any other information you feel we could use. All members are asked to pray for these and all others who are are defending us in the Gulf.



STEPHEN LELJEDAL



KELSEY LELJEDAL

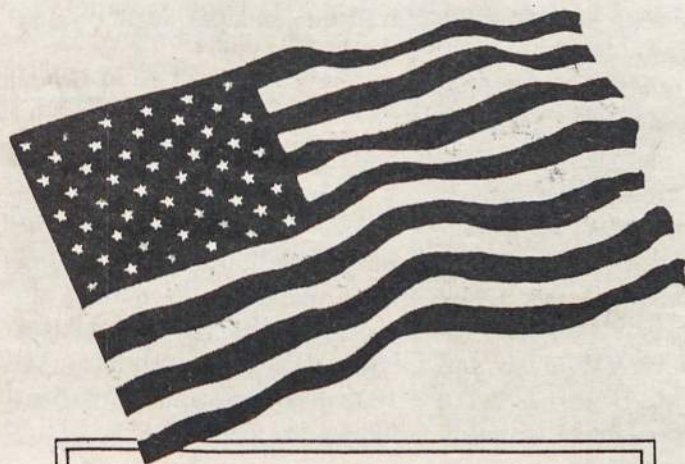
Rosalie Kizis is Injured in Accident

Trustee Rosalie Kizis was injured last month while shopping in the Midway Shopping Center, Wyoming, PA.

Mrs. Kizis had parked her car and was walking from the parking lot to a Card & Gift Shop

when she was struck by a car backing out of a parking space.

She spent two weeks at the hospital and is now recuperating at 134 Church Street, Pittston, PA 18640.



PREZIDENTAI LANDSBERGIS IR BUSH BALTUOSIUOSE RŪMUOSE



(New York, 1990 gruodžio 17. Gintė Damušytė — LIC). Lietuvos Aukščiausiosios tarybos pirmininkas Vytautas Landsbergis gruodžio 9 - 11 lankėsi Washingtono ir ten susitiko su JAV prezidentu Bush, viceprezidentu Quayle ir Valstybės departamento pareigūnais, praneša Lietuvos Informacijos Centras.

Antradienio vakarą Lufthanos lėktuvu V. Landsbergis išskrido į Maskvą, kur numatė dalyvauti gruodžio 14 įvyksiančiame Lietuvos Respublikos ir Tarybų Sąjungos valstybių delegacijų susitikime. Gauta žinia iš Lietuvos, kad TSRS delegacija atidėjo delegacijų pasitarimus dėl derybų.

-o-

Vytauto Landsbergio dviejų dienų vizitas Washingtono prasidėjo su darbo posėdžiais Valstybės departamente. Gruodžio 10 d. pirmoje pusdienio pusėje V. Landsbergis, lydint Stasiui Lozoraičiui, dalyvavo Valstybės departamente surengtame pasitarime, kurį globojo pirmasis vice sekretorius Lawrence Eagleburger. Ten pusantros valandos su Valstybės departamento pareigūnu Baltijos šalių ir sovietų tautybių reikalams Paul Goble

diskutavo JAV politiką ryšium su Baltijos šalimis, Amerikos nusistatymą dėl galimo Kremliaus smurto panaudojimo prieš baltiečius bei Sovietų Sąjungos ateitį. Po pasitarimo vicesekretorius Europos ir Kanados reikalams Raymond Seitz surengė iškilmingus pietus besilankančiai Lietuvos delegacijai.

Apie antrą valandą popiet lizinas su Lietuvos Respublikos vėliavėle privežė V. Landsbergi ir jį lydėjusius patarėjus Šarūną Adomavičių, Ramūną Bagdoną, deputatą Arūną Degutį ir vertėją Viktorą Naką prie Baltųjų Rūmų, kur juos sutiko protokolo šefas Ambasadorius Joseph Reed. Po keturiasdešimt minučių trukusio pokalbio su prezidentu G. Bush apvaliajame kabinete, V. Landsbergis išėjo į lauką kur Baltųjų Rūmų pievelėje atsakinėjo į spaudos korespondentų klausimus.

„Susitikimas su prezidentu G. Bush suteikė daugiau pasitikėjimo Jungt. inėmis Valstijomis, — pasakė jis. — Lietuvos Respublika šiuo metu yra atakuojama iš Kremliaus įvairiais grėsinimais. Mus baugina ekonominė katastrofa, kariniai veiksmai. Mano pagrindinis tikslas buvo paprašy-

ti kokios nors politinės apsaugos iš JAV pusės. Kadangi ši šalis niekada nepripažino ir nepripažins prievartins aneksijos, įvykdytos 1940 metais, tai aš turiu pagrindo tikėtis, kad JAV laikysis aktyvios pozicijos Lietuvai grėsiančio pavojaus atveju. Prezidentas G. Bush pažadėjo, jog apsvarstys paramos priemones su savo patarėjais.“

Atsakydamas į žurnalistų klausimus, Lietuvos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininkas pasakė pagėdaujantis, kad JAV aiškiau pasisakytų dėl kai kurių Kremliaus pretenzijų, pvz., kai jis skelbia suvereniteto teises į Lietuvą. Kaip žinoma, dar 1920 m. sovietai atsisakė bet kokių suvereniteto teisių, o prievartos veiksmai nesukuria teisės į suverenitetą. „Mes lyginame save 1940-ais metais su Kuveitu 1990-ais, nelinkėdami šiai mažai šaliai 50 metų kęsti okupaciją. Manau, kad sovietų imperija keičiasi, — baigdamas pasakė V. Landsbergis. — Ir tai nėra disintegracija, kaip kad bandoma teigti. Didesne dalimi tai yra dekolonizacija, kai vietoje Sovietų Sąjungos bus nauja valstybių bendrija, bet ją sudarys ne penkiolika respubli-

kų.“

Po šio susitikimo Baltieji Rūmai paskelbė pareiškimą, kad prez. G. Bush susitiko su Lietuvos prezidentu Vytautu Landsbergiu. anot pareiškimo, prez. Bush pabrėžė svarbą „asmeninių kontaktų su Pabaltijo lyderiais, kurie disciplinuotai ir su vizija liudija savo ryžtą taikingai spręsti problemas su TSRS valdžia...“ Prez. Bush toliau kartojė JAV administracijos liniją, kad remia Lietuvos ir kitų Pabaltijo valstybių teisę į tautos apsisprendimą bei nepripažįsta Pabaltijo tautų neteisėtą okupaciją. Pasak pareiškimo, prez. Bush ir kiti aukšto rango JAV administracijos pareigūnai ne kartą šį faktą yra pabrėžę sovietų pareigūnams.

Pareiškimas baigiasi šiuo teiginiu: „Prezidentas pabrėžė, kad JAV nori taikingo sprendimo Pabaltijo — TSRS klausimui ir išreiškė viltį, kad sovietų valdžia konstruktyviai dirbs su Pabaltijo lyderiais, išvengdama grasinimų, bauginimų ar jėgos panaudojimo.“

Tą vakarą į Lietuvos pasiuntinybę, Stasio ir Danielės Lozoraičių kvietimu, į diplomatinį priėmimą sugūžėjo apie pusantro šimto svečių, jų tarpe HUD (Housing and Urban Development) ministras Jack Kemp su žmona, Veteranų departamento sekretorius Edward Derwinski, kongresmenai Christopher Cox (R-CA) ir Jim Leach (R-LA), ambasadų, Valstybės departamento, JAV Kongreso ir įvairių fondų — visuomeninių organizacijų atstovai. Priėmimui užsibaigus, p. Landsbergiai pasiuntinybėje privačiai vakarieniavo su eile Amerikos lietuvių veikėjų. Tą vakarą *Christian Science Monitor World Radio* įrašė interviu su pirm. V. Landsbergiu. Tai sekančią dieną buvo pakartotinai transliuojama per tarptautinį radijo tinklą.

— Pasvalio rajono valdytojas V. Lalas pakvietė šio krašto aludarius, kurių čia daugiau nei šimtas, pasitarti, kaip „reabilituoti“ pasvalietišką naminių alų. Juo būtų galima prekiauti Pasvalyje. Valdytojas priminė, kad 1939 m. Lietuvai alus davė 5 milijonus litų pajamų.

ESAME VALSTYBĖ SU NEPRIKLAUSOMYBĖS TEISE

Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausios Tarybos pirmininko prof. Vytauto Landsbergio kalba, pasakyta per Lietuvos televiziją 1990 metų gruodžio 31 d., prieš pat sutinkant Naujuosius 1991-uosius metus

Naujų Metų išvakarės — tai diena ir proga pažvelgti į praeitį ir ateitį.

Praeitį — 1990 metai — liks mūsų visų atmintyje, turbūt, visam gyvenimui. Prasidėjo jie nuo tokio nepamiršamo įvykio, kaip Gorbačiovo atvykimas į Lietuvą. Atvyko kaimyninės šalies vadovas — kaip jau tada pasakėme — atvyko pamatyti ir sau naudingą atsakymą gauti. Pamokymas buvo su pagąsdinimais ir su pagraudenimais, o atsakymas — veikiau netikėtas, ne pagal tarnų informaciją. Tai Jūs, gerbiamieji, atsakėte ir aiškiau, ir įspūdingiau nei bet kurie tada esami ar būsimi deputatai. Po to išrinkote deputatus, pasiryžusius atkurti Lietuvos nepriklausomybę. Ir jie tą padarė.

Priėmėme Kovo 11-ąją keletą labai svarbių įstatyminių aktų, susijusių vienas su kitu iki pat laikinosios Konstitucijos, pagal kurią ir gyvename. Ir žinome, kad Lietuvoje neveikia jokia kita Konstitucija, jokie kiti įstatymai, tik Lietuvos įstatymai. Dabar rengiame naują Konstituciją. Galbūt jau pasavarij jos principus galėsime jums paskelbti.

Lietuvos Nepriklausomybė. Kas tai?

Kovo 11-oji iš tikrųjų paliko mūsų svarbiausioji 1990-ųjų metų diena, ir dar metų metams į priekį. Tada buvo peržengtas barjeras, peržengta riba su visokiais bauginimais ir perspėjimais. Riba, kai atkuriamą Lietuvos Nepriklausomybę. Ir labai didelėje erdvėje jau naudojamės Nepriklausomybe, nors gal ne kasdieną tą pastebime arba greit įpratome. Nuo tikėjimo iki tarptautinės politikos, nuo švietimo iki policijos veiklos lemia mūsų sprendimai, nutarimai — iš niekur neklausiant leidimo ar patarimo — ką ir kaip mes turime nuspręsti. Pagal juos gyvename ir gyvenime.

Einame į savus tarptautiškai veikiančius pašto ženklus, savus pinigus, įsivesime lietuviškus pasus, kuriame vienokias ar kito-

kas atstovybes pasaulyje, sudarinėjame sutartis. Ateis laikas ir sudarysime pagrindinę sąrykių sureguliuavimo sutartį su Sovietų Sąjunga.

Kovo 11-oji padarė labai aiškia padėtį, primirštus dalykus padėjo ant stalo ir mums, ir jiems, ir pasauliui. Mes esame valstybė su savo Nepriklausomybės teise ir teisėtu veržimusi ją įgyvendinti. O kas priešinasi tai teisei, kas trukdo ją įgyvendinti, nors būtų ir labai didelis ir galingas — tas yra neteisingas, tas yra galų gale, Stalino ir Hitlerio darbų tęsėjas.

Ne mes esame kažkokie atskyrėliai, keičiantys tvarką, o anie yra užgrobdėjai — tie, kurie mus užgrobė ir yra pakeitę, sugriovę tvarką, sukūrę neteisybę. Tai dabar visiškai ir visiems aišku. Ir todėl bet koks grasinamas prezidentinis valdymas būtų mums joks prezidentinis valdymas. Mes tą žinome ir pasakome taip pat labai aiškiai. Jeigu kas nors tokio įvyktų, tai būtų kitos valstybės prievarta, okupacija, atvira okupacinės valdžios forma ir nieko daugiau. Ir tas aiškumas varžo pakeltą ranką, jis yra mūsų

ginklas kovoje už teisybę.

Jūs matote, girdite: tvarkomės kaip valstybė, pamažu kurdami savo muitinių sistemą, priimdami atitinkamus įstatymus, netrukus priiminėsime savarankišką Lietuvos Valstybės biudžetą, turėsime išmokti gyventi pagal savo uždarius, susiplanuoti išlaidas, peržiūrėti ir skaičiuoti savo valstybės piniginę. Vargu, ar kas norėtų vėl prašyti į svetimą piniginę, kad ir daug didesnę, bet ten belieka tik sprendimų valią ir piliečių, ir valstybės atsakomybę. To nedarysime.

Pagrindinės ekonominės permainos, kurios ateina — tai ūkis, pirmiausia žemės ūkis, kuris daug kam rūpi. Nuo pat Aukščiausiosios Tarybos galvojame, kokia jo ateitis, ir, kaip juo bus grindžiama Lietuva. Ir rūpi kiekvienam su juo susijusiam žmogui. Kaip jis tvarkysis be dirbtinių dotacijų, kad būtų pelningas, be bizūno ir saldinių, o pagal gabumą, darbą ir pasirinkimą.

Artėja to apsisprendimo metas — žemės ūkio reformos me-

tas. Reikia ją daryti — su tuo sutinka visi, o kaip — be didelių sukrėtimų — tarkimės, kaip tai padaryti. Vėl gi nepanašu, kad kas nors siūlytų palikti, kaip buvę — šelpti tuos, kurie nesu-sitvarko, prageria, išsinešioja taip vadinamą "subendrintą" turtą ir stumia gyvenimą be atsakomybės.

Pramonėje pasigirdo bendrovės, akcijos. Ir čia turime išeiti iš priklausomybės nuo kaimyno, bent jau turėti ryšius ir atramą daugelyje šalių. Turime išeiti iš tos priklausomybės, kuri taip greit virsta ir politine priklausomybe.

Ką tik priėmėme investicijų įstatymą, kuris leis reguliuoti užsienio kapitalo atėjimą. Tai mūsų ekonominės reformos labai svarbi dalis, o užsienio kapitalas, kuris domisi Lietuva, tai ir naujos darbo vietos, ir tokia gamyba, kurią patys pasirinksi-me, ir kuri yra siūloma. Jai reikės daugiau rankų ir proto, mažiau išvežamų žaliavų ir ji neteš gamtos. Tai irgi mūsų ateities, gyvenimo būtinybė.

Matome sunkumus, matome problemas. Gali mums grėsti nedarbas net ir tyčia sukeliamas. Dar gali mums problemų sukelti kainų pasikeitimai, kainų padidėjimai. Šita antroji problema, kurią dabar visi svarstom — nuo

(nukelta į 10 psl.)



Saugojamas Lenino paminklas Klaipėdoje. Nuotr. V. Kapočiaus

ESAME VALSTYBĖ

(atkelta iš 9 psl.)

Aukščiausiosios Tarybos iki kiekvienos šeimos — ji turi būti sprendžiama tose ribose, kuriose neišvengiama keisti kainas, leisti joms kilti kartu reguliuojant užmokestį, pensiją, galimybę žmogui užsidirbti, arba apsaugant tą, kuris jau negali užsidirbti.

Aukščiausioji Taryba vakar paskutiniu nutarimu ir priėmė tokį dokumentą, kuriuo nutaria nustatyti, kad "neparuošus ir nepriėmus gyventojų nuostolių kompensavimo sistemos, kainų reforma atidėtina". Tą turėsime spręsti kartu su Vyriausybe, kuri ir vykdo kainų politiką, kad nebūtų kokios klaidos, kokio paskubėjimo.

Ko norėčiau Jums palinkėti Naujiems Metams?

Dvasios ramybės, sutarimo ir pasitikėjimo. Nesipešti, jeigu galima nesipešti tarpusavyje, ypač dėl naudos. Jeigu galima — atsižvelgti į tuos atvejus, kada vieno nauda susijusi su kito skriauda. Labai pagalvoti, kokios galimybės būtų susitarti, kad kuo darniau eitume į mūsų laisvą ateitį. Ir norėčiau palinkėti visiems, kurie tiek daug kalbam, ginčijamės, svarstome politiką — visokią, didelę ir mažą — nepamesti kelio dėl takelio. Kažkur yra labai teisingai pasiūles, neprisimenu, kuris iš bičiulių deputatų, kad, kai delegacija važiuos tikrų derybų į Maskvą, kiekvienas pasiimtų po saujelę smėlio nuo Stanislovo Žemaičio kapo. Kad nepamirštume, kokia yra Laisvės ir Nepriklausomybės kaina. Ir tą saujelę tikrą arba įsivaizduojamą, turėtume visi nešiotis prie širdies. Kad primintų, kur mūsų pagrindinis kelias į laisvę, ir apsaugotų nuo pelkių ir klystkelių.

— Kauno miesto valdžios nutarimu surinktos net 45 "memorialinės lentos", susijusios su "revoliuciniais" įvykiais ir sovietų valdžiai "nusipelnusiais" žmonėmis. Jos sukrautos Kelių ir tiltų eksploatacijos tresto kieme po pastogę.



Varniuose 1990 liepos 21 atidengtas paminklas vysk. Motiejui Valančiui.

— Lietuvos karaliaus Mindaugo atminimui Vilniaus rajono Medininkų apylinkėje, vienos aukščiausių Lietuvos kalvų — Juozapinės kalno — pakraštyje pastatytas paminklinis akmuo.

— Lietuvos architektų sąjungos iniciatyva Vilniuje, Parodų centre (Kosmonautų pr. 5), surengta Didžiosios Britanijos tarybos paroda "Restauracija šiandien". Greta vaizdinės medžiagos pateikiama ir teisinė dokumentacija. Ekspozicija parodo, kaip reikia restauruoti ne tik istorinius, bet ir industrinius objektus.

— Tarptautiniame medžio skulptūros simpoziume, kuris vyko Estijoje, Kydžio apylinkėje, vienintelis lietuvis K. Venclovas, dirbęs kartu su estais, lenkais, suomiais, kanadiečiais, karelais, vokiečiais, pelnė vienintelį Grand Prix.

— Vytauto — Lietuvos Didžiojo Kunigaikščio — mirties 560-osios metinės Lietuvoje iškilmingai paminėtos spalio 27. Vilniuje įvyko iškilmingas vakaras, kuriame pranešimą apie Vytautą Didįjį ir jo epochą padarė V. P. I. docentas Romas Batūra. Instituto choras atliko Juozo Žilevičiaus kantatą *Vytautas Didysis*.

KARDINOLAS SVEIKINA LIETUVIŠKĄ IŠEIVIJĄ

Po džiugaus mūsų tautinio bei dvasinio atgimimo pavasario šiandien mūsų Tautos gyvenime viešpatauja netikrumo tamsa ir ūkanos. Tautos ateities kelias kaip kam atrodo tamsus, beviltiškas. Tamsoje pradėjom neatpažinti vieni kituose tos pačios tautos brolių ir seserų.

Bet štai Kalėdų naktį staiga sušvito mums šviesa, "kuri apšviečia kiekvieną žmogų" (Jn I, 9).

Atsigręzkime visi į ją ir mums bus šviesu, ramu ir gera. Visokios ūkanos pranyks mūsų padangėje.

Tiesa, mūsų troškimai ir viltys dar neišsipildė, bet Kalėdų paslaptis duoda mums viltį visose neviltyse. Juk Išganytojo Gimimas mums skelbia, kad Dievas mus, o tuo pačiu ir mūsų Tautą,

myli, kad Jam ne vistiek kaip bus su mumis, jei Jis dėl mūsų išganyto atėjo iš Dangaus į žemę.

Broliai ir Seserys, brangūs mūsų tautiečiai išėivijoje, nuoširdžiai sveikinu jus Kristaus Užgimimo ir Naujųjų Metų švenčių proga.

Jūs mus stiprinote ir guodate per 50 lagerio gyvenimo metų, jūs išėjote sujungtomis rankomis į tautos atgimimo Baltijos kelią, jūs ir dabar, gyvendami Kalėdų šviesoje, atpažinsite mummyse savo brolius ir seseris, savo tautiečius ir visuomet pasiliksite su mumis sujungtomis širdimis mūsų tautos ateities kelyje.

Teišsipildo visi mūsų troškimai ir siekiai 1991 metais.

Su broliška pagarba ir meile

Vincentas Kard. Sladkevičius

Vincentas Kardinalas
Sladkevičius

Lietuve — lietuvi, drauskis Lietuvių Katalikų Susivienijime — turėsi saugią ir tikrą protekciją sau ir savo šeimai.

ĮVYKIAI LIETUVOJE

— Sheraton bendrovė, turinti gerų viešbučių daugelyje pasaulio didmiesčių, susidomėjo ir Vilniumi. Bendrovės atstovas lankydamasis Vilniuje R. Ozoliui pareiškė, kad Sheraton ten norėtų pastatyti 300 kambarių viešbutį.

— Naujos maisto normos Vilniuje paskelbtos sausio 2. Pagal maisto korteles dabar vienas asmuo galės įsigyti per mėnesį 400 gramų sviesto, (t.y., maždaug vieną svarą), 10 kiaušinių, 1 kg cukraus, 1 kg kruopų. Suaugusiems skiriama 6 pokeliai cigarečių ir 1 puslitrė degtinės arba butelis šampano ar vyno. Per ketvirtį metų vienam asmeniui skiriama 2 kg miltų, pusė litro saulėgražų aliejaus, pusė kilogramo makaronų ir vienas kilogramas druskos. Ir toliau normuojamos skalbimo priemonės bei muilas. Pagal korteles bus pardavinėjamos ir pramoninės prekės — kojinės, audiniai, rankšluosčiai...

— Telšių miestas yra labai padidėjęs, o dabar pradėta statyti dar Lygumų rajonas ir jau projektuojamas Paežerės gyvenamasis rajonas. Telšiuose yra keturi gyvenamieji rajonai. Čia maždaug pusė gyventojų gyvena privačiuose namuose.

— Lietuvos-Suomijos draugią gruodžio 5 Vilniuje paminėjo Suomijos nepriklausomybės dieną. Vilniaus universitete paminėta Helsinkio universiteto 350 metų sukaktis.

— Žemaitės premija už 1990 metus paskirta prozininkui Antanui Ramonui už apsakymų rinkinį *Lapkričio saulė*. Premiją Užnėnuose gruodžio 7 jam įteikė Kelmės rajono Žemaitės kolūkio pirmininkas P. Mockus. Laureatas, taip pat rašytojai E. Ignatavičius, V. Girdzijauskas, D. Mošinskas susitiko su šio kaimo gyventojais, paskaitė naujų kūrinių. Žemaitės premija įteikta jau dvidešimt penktą kartą.

— Lietuvių filmai buvo demonstruojami Rygos kino festivalyje, kurio organizatorius Augustas Sukutas papasakojo, kad buvo atrinkti įdomiausi paskuti-

nių dviejų metų filmai iš viso pasaulio: 24 pilnametražės ir tiek pat trumpo metražo juostų. Festivalis pavadintas "Arsenal" vardu. Pažymėtina jauno režisieriaus Šarūno Basto kūryba *Praėjusios dienos atminimas*, o taip pat dokumentinis filmas *Paprasta elegija*, skirtas Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausio Tarybos pirmininkui Vytautui Landsbergiui.

— Vilniaus katedros portalą pusantra šimtmečio puošė šventųjų Kazimiero, Elenos ir Stanislovo statulos. Jos buvo sukurtos skulpt. Karolio Jelskio, o 1950 m. sunaikintos. Dabar šios statulos baigiamos atstatyti dailininkų dirbtuvėse. Rekonstrukcijos darbus vykdo skulptorius Stanislovas Kuzma.

— Teisininkas Albinas Likas, neseniai lankęsis Anglijoje, atvežė į Vilnių šešius Petro Bugailišio (1908 - 1983) paveik-

slus, tapytus pokario dešimtmečiais Derby mieste, Anglijoje, kur velionis gyveno. Paveikslai padovanoti Lietuvos Kultūros fondui.

— Suomių firma "Morit-Lagomat" susitarė su Panevėžio "Auridos" gamykla pradėti sągų gamybą Lietuvoje. Numatoma per metus pagaminti 50 milijonų įvairių atspalvių sągų.

— Ateitininkų 80-ji jubiliejinė konferencija įvyko gruodžio 1.

— Telšiuose lankėsi grupė amerikiečių žydų bendruomenės rabinų. Kai kurie jų yramokėsi čia buvusioje aukštojoje žydų dvasininkų mokykloje. Svečius sujaudino, kad Telšiuose rūpestingai prižiūrimos žydų kapinės, saugojamos žydų kultūros vertybės. Kraštotyros muziejuje pamatę talmudų hebrajų kalba, pareiškė norą juos turėti, mainais pasiūlė dauginimo aparatūros.

UKRAINOS IR LIETUVOS DRAUGIŠKA TALKA

— Kijeve gruodžio 7 pasirašyta abipusė bendradarbiavimo sutartis —

Jungtinės Tautos. — Tarp daugelio delegacijų spaudos pranešimų, čia kasdien išdėliojamų spaudos skyriaus lentynose, gruodžio 12 atsirado vienas, kuris ypatingai patraukė korespon-

dentų akį. Tasai pranešimas pavadintas "Ukraine and Lithuania sign agreement on cooperation".

Gruodžio 11-ąją išleistajame savo pranešime Sovietinės Ukrainos misija prie Jungtinių Tau-

tų pranešė apie gruodžio 7-ąją Kijeve, Ukrainos sostinėje, įvykusį Lietuvos ir Ukrainos premjerų susitikimą ir pasirašytą sutartį dėl 1991 - 1995 ekonominio ir kultūrinio bendradarbiavimo.

Lietuvos Respublikai atstovavo premjerė Kazimiera Prunskienė, o Ukrainai — Vitold Fokin. Prieš pasirašydami sutartį, jie su savo patarėjais išdiskutavo visas apibusio bendradarbiavimo problemas santykių su TSRS šviesoje.

Lietuviai gaus iš Ukrainos anglies, geležies, valgomos druskos ir daržovių aliejaus. Ukraina nori iš Lietuvos gauti žuvies, šaldytuvų, televizorių, gatavų drabužių ir mezginių, medžio ir įvairių dalių savo elektros pramonei.

Spaudos konferencijoje, kuri įvyko po sutarties pasirašymo, Ukrainos ir Lietuvos delegacijos pareiškė pasitenkinimą, kad pavyko pradėti pirmuosius konkrečius žingsnius abiejų respublikų bendradarbiavime. (sn)

— Mažeikiuose naktį į gruodžio 6 nuverstas vienintelis Lietuvoje K. Markso biustas.



Kryžiaus žygis pradedamas prie Vilniaus katedros. Nuotr. V. Kapočiaus

LCA Introduces New, Lower Rates

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

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

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

Life Paid Up at 80 (Annual Premium)*

Age	\$2000	\$5000	\$10,000
0	13.38	25.95	46.90
5	14.28	28.20	51.40
<u>15</u>	<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
<u>50</u>	<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
<u>15</u>	<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
<u>50</u>	<u>65.46</u>	<u>156.15</u>	<u>307.30</u>
60	94.58	228.95	452.90

Twenty Year Endowment (Annual Premium)*

Age	\$2000	\$5000	\$10,000
0	74.22	178.05	351.10
10	74.50	178.75	352.50
<u>20</u>	<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

Single Premium Life (One Payment Only)

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

*All rates quoted are without waiver of premium.

APPLICATION REQUEST FORM

Name of Applicant _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Amount of Coverage _____ Age _____

(Please check policy requested)

Life Paid Up At Age 80 Twenty Year Endowment

Twenty Payment Life Single Premium

Return form to:

Lithuanian Catholic Alliance
71-73 S. Washington Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pa 18701

HIEROGRAM (#A-a) CLUE- NOR

Solution to Hierogram #A-1

TO BE OR NOT TO BE THAT IS THE QUESTION
(WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE)

OBITUARIES

Mary Bisczat - - - Lodge 75
475 S. Ashland Ave.
Lexington, KY 40502
Died: December 27, 1990

Barbara Meskunas - - -Lodge 270
29 Downs Ave.
Binghamton, NY 13905
Died: January 7, 1991

Alexander V. Dirks - - - Lodge 160
1220 117th St.
Lemont, IL 60430
Died: February 13, 1990

Buried: January 19, 1991
Calvary Cemetery
Johnson City, NY

Agnes Kalokitis - - - Lodge 12
1442 Hemlock St.
Shamokin, PA 17872
Died: January 4, 1991

Pranas Paulauskas - - - Lodge 163
11399 60th Terr., N.
Seminole, FL 34642
Died: December 19, 1990

Agnes Kolesinskis - - - Lodge 270
4 Belknap St.
Binghamton, NY 13905
Died: December 28, 1990
Buried: December 31, 1990

Elizabeth Varshelka - - - Lodge 222
28 Clarkson St.
Ansonia, CT 06401
Died: December 11, 1990
Buried: December 14, 1990
Mt. St. Peters Cemetery
Derby, CT

Calvary Cemetery
Johnson City, NY

Louise Yogmas - - - Lodge 87
2325 Whited St.
Pittsburgh, PA 15226
Died: May 22, 1990