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GAIRSAS

No. 3

March 1991

Vol. 74

Lithuania's Independence Remembered



Lithuanian Catholic Alliance Executive Director Charles A. Liscosky reads a proclamation from Robert Casey, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Celebrations were held in various parts of the country on February 15, marking the 73rd anniversary of the restoration of Lithuania's independence.

Nellie Bayoras Romanas chaired the celebration at the Luzerne County Courthouse in Wilkes-Barre and addressed the crowd of approximately 50 people.

Several notables were present, including U.S. Representative Paul Kanjorski, Wilkes-Barre Mayor Lee Namey, Representative Kevin Blaum and Commissioner Jim Phillips.

Opening and closing prayers along with Prayers for Peace were offered by Msgr. Anthony J. Norkunas, Pastor of Holy Trinity Lithuanian Church, Wilkes-Barre; and Reverend



Pictured at the table of "Lithuanian treats" are from left: Anna Walatkas, Mildred Stankus, Anne Marie Sewatsky, Ann Soha, Dorothy Banos and Mary Stanonis.



FLAG RAISING CEREMONY IN PITTSTON

The Lithuanian Affairs Committee, Pittston Council #143, Knights of Lithuania held their annual flag-raising ceremony February 14, 1991 at Pittston City Hall, Broad Street, Pittston, PA.

The occasion marked the 73rd Anniversary of the restoration of Lithuania's independence.

Pictured from left: Anna Soha, Lithuanian Affairs Committee Chairperson who read the proclamation from Governor Casey; Mayor Thomas Walsh read the Pittston City Proclamation; Charles Dajnowski; Nellie Bayoras Romanos, President of K of L Council #143, remarks; and Rev. Peter Alisaukas, Pastor of St. Casimir's Church, Pittston, who offered opening and closing prayers.

The rain didn't dampen the spirits of those in attendance. From left: Anna Walatkas, State Senator; Tom Tigue, Lt. Col., U.S.M.C. who was recalled to active duty February 15, 1991; and Anna Marie Sewatsky.



Msgr. Anthony Norkunas, left, and Rev. Joseph Lasky stop to exchange a few words before the start of the program. Both clergymen offered prayers for peace in Lithuania.

Joseph J. Lasky, Pastor, St. Mary's Annunciation Church, Kingston.

Charles A. Liscosky, Executive Director of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance read the proclamation from Governor Robert Casey, governor of Pennsylvania. Wilkes-Barre Mayor Lee Namey read the proclamation from the city of Wilkes-Barre.

Mrs. Romanas spoke of the day Soviet tanks rolled into Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania. "We have 12 people that are dead, run over by tanks," she said. She noted there were 200 wounded and 64 missing.

Russian Orthodox Archbishop Supports Lithuania's Freedom

Archbishop Chrizostom, "Lietuvos Aldas," Vilnius, October 24, 1990

"Some people are very eager to see me depart from Lithuania . . . they accuse me of denigrating and insulting the Orthodox believers and of groundlessly exalting the Catholics. . .

". . . Also, some Russians in Lithuania dislike my political views because I am a supporter of Lithuania's independence. I have always maintained that we, the people of various nationalities living in Lithuania, must realize that we live on Lithuania's land. The Lithuanians are masters of this country. That is

why I became an undesirable individual for Communists, platformists, and members of the "Yedinstvo" Association (Russian chauvinist associations. Ed.)

". . . Just read the Communist newspapers and you will see how much anger and venom they contain. They do not want to normalize the relations between Lithuania and Moscow. They are trying to raise problems and discord. Since I refuse to support these forces, they are trying to expel me from Lithuania and are hoping to replace me with an ally of theirs."

Elta

To All Freedom Loving People:

This is about the dead of January 13, 1991 in Vilnius, Lithuania. Two students in their twenties; a twenty-three year old seamstress crushed by a Soviet tank; two fathers in their forties, one a worker, the other a pharmacist; a twenty-four year old; a forty-seven year old craftsman; a twenty-two year old man who had just returned from serving in the Soviet Navy; a twenty-nine year old; a teenager; and five more . . .

They were all shot by Soviet soldiers, crushed by the tanks, mangled, trampled to death. This happened in Vilnius, the old Lithuanian capital, in the early morning hours of Sunday, January 13, 1991. That morning Soviet tanks crushed people. Soviet soldiers beat and shot the weaponless, who were asking that their demo-

cratically chosen government be respected. They only said to the invaders: "Please don't destroy what we have freely chosen and created in our country, in our city. We want to be able to continue to exert the freedom of self-determination. We want to be free." Those fifteen people gave what is the dearest - their lives. They are us.

They died, but their parents, wives, children, friends are suffering even more than we. And there are those who have been maimed, hurt by tank treads, beatings and shots . . . We have to take care of them. It's the least we can do.

I am inviting all who care about freedom, democracy, and human rights to make donations to aid the families of the murdered and all those who need medical treatment. I am suggesting that an account

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



Governor's Office

PROCLAMATION

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY
February 16, 1991

Freedom. It is the dream of all people across our globe. Sadly, the freedom that we sometimes take for granted here in America remains only a dream in the hearts and minds of millions elsewhere.

The Lithuanian people have shown, generation after generation, their willingness to risk everything to fulfill their own dream of freedom and democracy. The principles of independence, firmly planted in the souls of Lithuanians, are mirrored in their tri-color flag: Yellow -- for the fields of ripening wheat, representing freedom from want; Green -- for the lush forests, symbolizing hope; and Red -- the color of flowers, standing for love of country.

On March 11, 1990, the representatives of the Lithuanian Parliament made a declaration reestablishing Lithuanian independence, originally proclaimed 73 years ago. And on February 9, 1991, the Lithuanian people bravely and overwhelmingly voted to rededicate themselves to following the path of freedom.

Today's Lithuanians are much like their forefathers who carried on the struggle for the principles of liberty and democracy nearly three quarters of a century ago. They share a passion for independence and the determination to realize their dreams despite the threats and the force arrayed against them.

Therefore, I, Robert P. Casey, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby proclaim February 16, 1991, as LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY in Pennsylvania. I urge all Pennsylvanians to reflect upon the spirit of the Lithuanian people and to support their aspirations for freedom and independence.



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

Robert P. Casey
Robert P. Casey
Governor

be opened at the Lithuanian World Community Foundation. The name of the account is to be "Vilnius, January 13th." I am suggesting that this account be administered and the aid be organized by a committee of three: a member of the Lithuanian Parliament who was in Vilnius on January 13, 1991, a member of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian World Community and one contributor chosen with the approval of the contributors. It is being suggested that local committees be organized to contribute to "Vilnius, January 13th" account.

Vytautas J. Cernius, Ph.D.
Professor,
Temple University
Philadelphia

Senator
Vytautas
the Great University
Kaunas, Lithuania

Please make checks payable to:

Lithuanian World Community Foundation
1851 Skyview Drive
Sparta, MI 49345

All donations are tax deductible. (Tax ID # 36-309-7269)

GARSAS

Publication No. (USPS 214-320)

Published Monthly Except July and August

Published by LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC ALLIANCE

71-73 S. Washington St., P.O. Box 32, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18703-0032

Telephone 717/823-8876

Second Class Postage Paid at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Postmaster: Send Change of Address Notice to: Garsas

71-73 S. Washington St., P.O. Box 32, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18703-0032

Subscription \$5.00 per year

Derwinski Lauds Greek Heritage; Cautions Gorbachev

U.S. Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward J. Derwinski paid tribute to the roll of Greek heritage in helping establish America's role as world leader in a December 29 address at Ellis Island.

"The basis for current U.S. Leadership in the Persian Gulf can be traced to ideals established in ancient Greece more than 2,000 years ago," Derwinski said. His remarks came at a dinner sponsored by the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of New York commemorating the 20th Anniversary of Ionian Village, a program for young Greek Americans.

Derwinski broadened his emphasis on the roots of democracy by pointing to recent developments in Eastern Europe. He also voiced words of caution to Soviet leaders now contending with civil unrest. "If President Gorbachev is prodded by security and military leaders into crack-

ing down on the legitimate drives for independence that are being fueled by nationalistic elements, U.S.- Soviet relations could be plunged to a low point similar to the Cold War," Derwinski said.

"The process of democratization is irreversible," Derwinski said. "The resumption of a harsh dictatorship in the U.S.S.R. would not only be a tragedy for the Soviet people, but would also severely jeopardize the government's new status with the Western World."

Derwinski was appointed to the Cabinet by President Bush in March 1989 as the nation's first Secretary of Veterans Affairs. He directs VA's nationwide programs of medical and benefits services for America's 27 million veterans. A former 12-term Chicago-area Congressman, Derwinski held high posts at the State Department from 1983 to 1989.

(Continued from page 5)

bers of our family, letting it be known that they would be tortured in order to extract possible information about us. All this amounted to moral torture for us, far worse than the physical sort - enough to drive one mad.

Thanks be to God, the loyalty and heroism of the faithful comforted us. We prayed and hoped that the Lord would raise His powerful hand to save His Church and the Catholic people of Lithuania. Our prayers and our hope in God brought about the hour of liberation from the diabolical trials and persecutions to which we were subjected by the infernal regime of atheist communism. On 22nd June 1941, at dawn, the war between the Soviet Union and Germany broke out, long expected and hoped for by us. This terrible event led to a general insurrection by the Lithuanians against the retreating Soviets, in the hope of recovering the liberty

and conditions of life worthy of a civilized and Christian nation.

Deportation:

In one year of their cruel regime in Lithuania the Soviets inflicted deep wounds on the Church. True, we had relatively few victims among the clergy: 15 were killed and 20 or so imprisoned. But we had suffered grievous losses among the Catholic laity. The most important personalities of the Catholic laity had been arrested and had disappeared without trial and without trace. The rest were seized and deported to Siberia when the mass deportations began on 14th and 15th June. Well over 40,000 of our finest men, women, and children were taken away in the most inhuman conditions imaginable towards a slow and horrible death in the gulags of Siberia.

Next month: III Under German Military Occupation

New Prime Minister Appointed

Albertas Simenas was nominated on January 10 to succeed Kazimiera Prunskiene as Lithuania's Prime Minister. Elected to the Lithuanian Parliament (Supreme Council) last February on the pro-independence platform of Sajudis, the 40-year-old economist is a member of the Democratic Party.

Mrs. Prunskiene resigned on January 8, following a heated debate in the parliament over her government's decision to raise food rices. Her resignation, which was accepted by the parliament (72 for, eight against, 22 abstentions), was the culmination of a long-standing tension between the parliament

and the government. Her supporters praised her for her pragmatism, while her detractors (many of whom did not forgive her for her earlier membership in the Lithuanian Communist Party) criticized her as being too accommodating in her dealings with the Kremlin. According to the opinion polls, she is the most popular political leader in Lithuania.

A new cabinet was formed in Vilnius under the siege of Soviet assault units. Most of the members of the former government have joined the new cabinet, which has more members of Sajudis and fewer of the former Lithuanian Communist Party.

Elta

Statement from the White House Press Secretary Office of the Press Secretary The White House Washington, D.C. Monday, December 10, 1990

The President met for one-half hour today in the Oval Office with Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis and an accompanying delegation of officials from Lithuania. Landsbergis, who requested the meeting, is on a private visit to the United States.

The President noted the value of personal contacts with the Baltic leaders who have shown discipline and foresight in their commitment to a non-violent solution to their problems with the Soviet government.

The President re-affirmed United States policy pertaining to the Baltic States. He told President Landsbergis the U.S. supports the right of Lithuania and other Baltic states to self-determination. The President added that the U.S. has never

recognized the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the USSR and assured President Landsbergis that this policy would not change. The President indicated that he and other senior administration officials had made this point directly on more than one occasion to senior Soviet officials.

The President stressed that the U.S. wanted a peaceful solution to the problem between the Baltic States and the USSR and hoped the Soviet government would work constructively with Baltic leaders without resorting to threats, intimidation or the use of force.

White House Press Release: Meeting With President Landsbergis of Lithuania.

Transcript ID: 660612

Elta

**See pictures in
Lithuanian Section
page 9**

Persecution and Resistance of the Catholic Church in Lithuania

Around 200 co-workers from 14 countries in the West gathered in Schonstatt near Coblenz Germany from the 27th to 29th of March 1990 to discuss the new situation in the so-called "Eastern Bloc."

Speakers came from Eastern Europe, including three Bishops who, having witnessed a terrible past and now engaged in shaping the future, were able to give first hand reports.

The international relief agency "Aid to the Church in Need" sponsored the gathering.

The Lithuanian speaker was Ladas Tulaba who was born in Barcai, Lithuania April 28, 1912. From 1930 to 1934 he studied at the Vilkaviskis diocesan seminary, where he was ordained priest on September 16, 1934. From 1934 to 1938 he continued his theological studies in Kaunas, Rome and Jerusalem (at the Pontificio Instituto Biblico). From 1938 he was a professor in Vilkasviskis, Kaunas and at the seminary in Vilnius; from 1944 to 1945 he was rector for the Lithuanian students at the "Theological High School" in Eichstatt, (Germany) and from 1945 to 1985 he was rector of the Pontifical Lithuanian College of St. Casimir in Rome. In 1951 he was appointed prelate by Pope Pius II. Since 1960 he has been responsible for the pastoral care of ex-patriot Lithuanians and since 1985, a canon of St. Peter's Basilica. He has published many scholarly works, the original texts of the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles with detailed commentaries.

If you are not familiar with the history of the "Persecution and Resistance of the Catholic Church in Lithuania we suggest you read the text of the speech given by Ladas Tulaba which we will publish as space permits beginning with this issue and con-

tinuing in the next issues until we bring you the complete picture of the persecution and resistance of the Catholic Church in Lithuania as presented by this Lithuanian priest.

The persecution and resistance of the Catholic Church in Lithuania is divided into the following chapters:

1. History and Statistics
2. The First Soviet Occupation (1940-1944)
3. Under German Military Occupation (1941-1944)
4. The Second Soviet Occupation

I. History and Statistics

After 123 years of Russian domination, the Lithuanian people finally saw the dawn of independence proclaimed on the 16th February, 1918, at the end of the First World War. During a relatively brief period of independence, namely from 1918 to 1940, the Catholic Church in Lithuania experienced a remarkable development in all fields and dominated the religious, cultural and social life of the country.

Catholic Action coordinated the activity of numerous Catholic associations for men, women, young people and children. Various religious orders and two Catholic societies, "Ziburys" (The Beacon) and "Saule" (The Sun), founded a number of both primary and secondary private Catholic schools.

The bishops ensured that selected young people were sent abroad for academic studies so that, at the beginning of the Second World War, in both the universities, Vilnius and Kaunas, the majority of the lecturers were practicing Catholics and members of Catholic Action.

The Catholic press practically dominated the cultural life of the country. The best daily newspaper, "Dvidesimtas Amz-

ius" (The 20th Century), was Catholic in inspiration. Many other Catholic periodicals were published with great success. A number of Catholic publishing houses also grew up, producing important cultural and scientific publications with a religious influence.

There was a renaissance and rapid growth of many male and female religious orders engaging in intense pastoral and cultural activity, which contributed greatly to the flowering of a profoundly Christian life amongst the Lithuanian people.

In 1925, Pope Pius XI sent Mgr. George Matulaitis, the former Bishop of Vilnius, to Lithuania as Apostolic Visitor, with the task of undertaking the preparations for the setting up of an ecclesiastical province in Lithuania.

The following year, on April 4, 1926, with the Apostolic Constitution "Lithuanian Gentes," Pope Pius XI officially inaugurated the ecclesiastical province of Lithuania, with its Metropolitan See at Kaunas and four Suffragan Dioceses. At the same time, he appointed four new bishops: Msgr. Staugaitis for the new diocese of Telsiai; Msgr. Paltarokas as Ordinary of Panevezys; Msgr. Kukta as Ordinary of Kaisiadorys - also a new diocese. In addition to this, Msgr. Reinyas was nominated Auxiliary Bishop of Vilkaviskis. The ordinary of this last diocese was Msgr. Karosas, former Bishop of Selnai. The appointment of Archbishop and Metropolitan of Kaunas went to Msgr. Skvireckas, former Auxiliary of Samogizia.

There were three major seminaries: The inter-diocesan seminary at Kaunas, one in Telsiai and another in Vilkaviskis; this was in addition to the one in Vilnius, which was under Polish management until 1939.

Here is a summary of the Catholic Church in Lithuania at that time, in a country of about three million inhabitants, almost 90 percent of whom were Catholic.

Dioceses: Six: two archdioceses - Vilnius and Kaunas - and four dioceses - Kaisiadorys, Telsiai, Panevezys and Vilkaviskis.

Hierarchy: four archbishops and eight bishops.

Clergy: 1370 diocesan and 150 religious priests.

Seminaries: four

Seminarians: 605 (470 diocesan and 135 religious)

Parishes: 721

Filial Churches and chapels: 378

Nuns, both professed and novices: approx. 700

II. The First Soviet Occupation (1940 - 1941)

On 15th June, 1940 the Soviet Union took military control of Lithuania. The invasion had been decided upon in the Molotov/Ribbentrop pact between Hitler's Germany and the Soviet Union under Stalin and was carried out according to a carefully prepared plan.

First measures against the Church:

Predictably, the first measures were directed against the Catholic Church. This was no surprise at all, because Communism is essentially antireligious and its main aim is to liberate man from God and not from material misery.

Indeed, just a few days after the military occupation on the 25th June, the new Communist Government declared that the Church was to be separated from the State. On the following day the Concordat was revoked, the property of the Nunciature was confiscated and the Nuncio, Bishop Centoz, was ordered to leave the country.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

Other measures against the Church followed, both externally and internally. The first blow against the Church was of an economic nature. Thus, all the property and treasures of the Church were confiscated and, of course, all State subsidies were cut. With this move, it was hoped to cripple the clergy and all the pastoral activities of the Church.

In a circular of 2nd October, 1940 the chief of the Soviet secret services in Lithuania, Gladkov, wrote, "bear in mind that some of the priests are now in a critical position materially and are beginning to waver in their own ideological concepts." Gladkov and his henchman had, however, erred in their calculations. The faithful managed to support their pastors to such an extent that they lacked nothing.

Destruction of the Institutions:

Further measures against the Church ensued. All ecclesiastical institutes were ordered to close; seminaries, schools, hospitals, hospices, religious houses, etc. In addition, any charitable work which depended on ecclesiastical authority was stopped. Finally, the entire Catholic press was suppressed; publishing houses were nationalised, libraries were purged and thousands of volumes of religious books were burned.

It must be stressed, however, that at this stage, they did not yet dare to use methods involving direct persecution of the clergy. This was mainly for reasons of caution and convenience. They knew, in fact, just how much esteem and authority the priests enjoyed among the deeply Christian Lithuanian people. Thus, to strike against the hierarchy or the priests themselves could have been provoked a dangerous reaction from the people. Besides, they considered us dangerous wherever we were, even in prison or in a Siberian gulag.

No place for priests:

Pozdniakov, Moscow's plenipotentiary in Lithuania, let it be understood that he was available for discussions with the episcopate on Church-State relations. For the Church authorities there was no other choice. They agreed to the discussions, hoping to somehow salvage what they could. Two emissaries from the Kremlin arrived from Moscow for the discussions. For their part, the bishops had chosen the Rev. Krupavicius, former Member of Parliament and Minister of Agriculture, to represent the episcopate in the talks with the delegates from Moscow. During the discussions, the Kremlin's plans became clear. They wished to explore the possibility of creating a "National Church" in Lithuania, more or less independent of Rome and legally answerable to the Kremlin. The reply being a decisive "No," the talks came to an end.

In the meantime, the episcopate had instructed Msgr. Brizgys, the Auxiliary of Kaunas and Msgr. Borisevicius, the Auxiliary of Telsiai, to establish contracts with Pozdniakov and to request the opening of at least one seminary at Kaunas. The minister replied in a contemptuous fashion, saying, "From now on, neither the Pope, nor Germany, nor Roosevelt will liberate you from our hands. You priests will have to be loyal to our regime . . . Don't have any illusions. What the Communist Party succeeded in doing in 20 years in the Soviet Union can easily be achieved in Lithuania in two or three years. So what do you want a seminary for? To delude the young? By the time they become priests there will be nothing left for them to do. There is no place in the Soviet Union for priests."

Msgr. Brizgys replied, "Minister, as long as the Church exists, we will not be able to do without a seminary. If you do not permit us to work and to

prepare new priests under your control, we will do it secretly. Don't you think it would be better to have us constantly under your close supervision?" Pozdniakov, after thinking a moment said, "Perhaps you are right, it would be better to have you under our control here in Kaunas." Thus permission was granted - only verbally, however - to open in Kaunas one single seminary for the whole of Lithuania.

The seminary opened in September 1940 under the direction of Mgr. Brizgys. We were able to work - with not inconsiderable difficulties - up to 12th January 1941, the day of the elections to the Supreme Soviet. However, as we refused to vote for the single list, the seminary was closed the very same evening and we had to leave the premises within 24 hours. However, we continued our work in a semi-clandestine fashion. The seminarians and the professors found refuge in private homes and the teaching continued in churches, sacristies and in private rooms. Thus, we were able to finish the academic year on the very day of the mass deportation of Catholic Lithuania's best loved sons to the gulags in Siberia on 15th June 1941.

Hostile activities of the clergy:

Not daring to attack the clergy openly, they did so secretly and with a diabolical wickedness and cunning. On 2nd October 1940, Gladkov, chief of the KGB Secret Service, gave instructions to the district sections to organise the struggle against "the hostile activities of the clergy and the laity and to watch all priests closely." They were to infiltrate ecclesiastical circles to obtain information, to seek out those who had the closest contact with the people and study their personalities in order to recruit spies amongst them, to furnish proofs of the anti-Soviet tendencies of the clergy and to send the material gathered to the

superior organs of the Secret Service. As a result, over 50% of the priests and almost all of the seminarians were secretly arrested and subjected for days on end to exhausting interrogation and tortures of every kind. They attempted to extort promises of collaboration with the Secret Police, in other words, to make them into spies. In the end, they were made to sign a statement in which, in the space left between the text and the signature, the Secret Police would insert promises and compromising statements which could later be used. After the interrogation each one, under pain of the severest penalties, was ordered not to tell anybody what had happened.

The overwhelming majority of the priests interrogated succeeded in resisting and in not compromising themselves in any fashion. Of the hundreds of victims of this procedure, only three priests collaborated as informers to the KGB.

It must be said, however, that those interrogated, even though they rejected the proposals to become spies, generally maintained strict silence on the interrogation itself. This generated a climate of suspicion among us which became even more unbearable because no one knew whom he could trust. Thus the cunning Soviet Secret Service succeeded in making the atmosphere, which was already very oppressive among the ranks of the clergy, almost suffocating, by resorting at the same time to intimidation of various kinds. We were constantly under surveillance, both indoors and out, day and night. Inside there were microphones, outside secret agents who followed us everywhere - even into the Church. They used well meaning ladies to give us, unwittingly, false information concerning possible arrests. Thus we lived in a sort of nightmare of tension and terror. They resorted to arresting mem-

(Continued on page 3)

Marguciai --- Lithuanian Easter Eggs

According to the Encyclopedia Lituanica the word marguciai (singular margutis) comes from marginti, to variegate. The old custom of variegating or coloring eggs is a Lithuanian custom dating back to the 16th century.

There are many publications with many varied versions of the coloring of Easter Eggs in Lithuania.

The two most common methods are: the eggs are hard-boiled, dunked into a colored liquid and the design is engraved with a sharp tool (a pocket knife or a piece of glass), or the figures are designed by the application of wax followed by soaking the egg in color.

The following wax method is taken from the book, "Lithuanian Customs and Traditions" which we highly recommend for anyone interested in old-country customs and traditions, many of which have been long forgotten.

When using the wax method, you will need a metal container holding pieces of candle (preferably white); the container is placed on a stand over a lighted candle. The wax melts from the candle flame and must be heated to the point of almost smoking. The hotter the wax, the easier it is to draw the design on the egg. Certain tools are also needed to draw the pattern. They are easy to make: take several pencils and insert pins with different size heads into the erasers. The larger heads are good for bigger patterns, thicker lines, while the smaller ones are used for fine lines and detailed designs.

Hard boiled eggs must be thoroughly cooled. The dyes must also be cold. The pin head is dipped into the hot wax (keep it a little longer the first time, as the pin has to heat up) and used to draw part of the design on the egg. It is necessary to work rather quickly because the wax on the pinhead cools and hardens very rapidly. It then becomes impossible to transfer it evenly onto the egg surface. With a little practice, this task is easily accomplished. A beginner should make short strokes, dots and simple designs. As the hand becomes accustomed to the work more intricate designs can be made. Working is more convenient if the hot wax container is positioned very near the dyer, making it easier to reach and prevent the wax from cooling as quickly as it was brought to the egg.

After the desired pattern has been applied, the egg is lowered into the dye. The wax-covered areas remain white thus producing a design.

The scratch method is described as being "more detailed, angular, sharper and rather intricate." The book points out that no prior practice is necessary, the process being the same as drawing on paper with a pencil, only in this case the pencil is the knife tip and the paper is the colored egg.

If the Easter eggs are not intended for consumption but only as decorations or gifts, fabric dyes may be used. They produce very vivid colors and thoroughly cover the shell.

American recipes

PEANUT BUTTER EGGS

1 lb. powdered sugar
1 lb. peanut butter
2 tsp. vanilla
one (9.oz.) jar marshmallow creme
1/2 lb. margarine
one (12 oz.) pkg. Nestle semi-sweet chocolate morsels
1/3 square paraffin

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

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

EASTER EGGS

1/4 lb. soft butter
2 boxes powdered sugar
4 T. marshmallow creme
4 slices white bread dried and crusts removed
2 tsp. vanilla
Pinch salt
1/4 lb. semi-sweet chocolate.

Crush dried bread with rolling pin, to make very fine crumbs. Mix all ingredients, except chocolate, into bread crumbs very thoroughly. Put into the freezer for about 15 minutes before starting to shape mixture into small eggs. Coat each egg with chocolate, which has been melted over hot water in double boiler. Chopped fruit and nuts may be added to mixture before shaping into eggs.

COCONUT EASTER EGGS

1 large baked potato
1 large package shredded coconut
2 to 3 lb. confectioners sugar
1 tsp. vanilla
1 (12 oz.) package semi-sweet chocolate bits

Remove potato from jacket and mash; stir in coconut and vanilla. Keep adding confectioner's sugar until mixture is dry and pulls away from bowl to form solid ball (mix with wooden spoon or hands until stiff). Shape into eggs. Coat with melted chocolate. Set on wax paper to cool.

1991 "Graudus Verksmai" Lenten Pilgrimage

The Annual Graudus Verksmai Lenten Pilgrimage which began on February 17 at St. Ann's Church in Luzerne continues Sunday, March 17 at Holy Trinity Church, Wilkes-Barre, beginning at 3 p.m.

Lithuanians in the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton area look forward each year to this pilgrimage which brings back memories of Lenten Seasons gone by.

Services were held in most Lithuanian parishes on Sunday afternoons, Wednesday evenings and Fridays.

This practice has been dropped in most areas with Friday evening Stations of the Cross being one of the few services conducted during Lent in parishes of the Diocese.

Following the services at Holy

Trinity, there will be a social hour in the church hall where old friends gather.

The final stop on the pilgrimage will be on Sunday, March 24 at St. Casimir's Church, in the Lyndwood section of Wilkes-Barre.

If you missed the first three stops on this year's pilgrimage, mark your calendar and set aside at least one of the last two stops. Msgr. Anthony Norkunas of Holy Trinity and Msgr. William Pakutka of St. Casimir's welcome you to their parishes.

Rev. Paul Gerosky, Pastor of St. Ann's Church, Luzerne, is continuing the pilgrimage begun by Msgr. Frank Yashkus, former Pastor of St. Ann's and now retired.

On page 9 in the Lithuanian section are pictures of the victims in the assault on Jan. 13, 1991 in Vilnius

10-Year-Old Receives A+ for Lithuanian Project

We receive requests at the office from students working on school projects or term papers seeking information regarding Lithuania. Since we have a very limited staff at the Home Office we aren't able to be of too much help but rather give them leads as to where they could find the answers to their particular individual questions.

The students we hear from are usually in high school or college, but last week the caller was a bit younger.

She identified herself and said she was visiting at her Dad's store in Scranton and had contacted a member of our Board of Directors there seeking a connection with a Lithuanian organization.

Trustee George Sadauckas had advised her to call the Home Office, assuring her we would be able to help.

This young lady of 10 needed no assistance to get her point across. She explained that she was doing a project in school that called for her to get involved in an ethnic experience. Our young friend chose the Baltic country of Lithuania and wanted to select a Lithuanian recipe, test it and enter it in her school project.

I was very impressed with the way she was going about this strictly on her own. After a very enjoyable and interesting conversation I offered to send her a few recipes and some other information about Lithuania.

Today I received a lovely letter in the mail from my 10-year-old friend thanking me for the information I sent and informing me that she made the "Little Ears" (Ausukes) and they were "wonderful."

She also told me she received an A+ for her project, not taking all the credit but sharing that credit with me.



Besides chalking up marks of A+, Kris holds the position of goalie on the soccer team.

The letter was handwritten and decorated with her selected designs and her photograph, which I am sharing with our readers.

The letter didn't come as a total surprise nor did the thanks sent my way because I felt from our original conversation that I was dealing with the "Young America" we don't hear about often enough.

The Lithuanian Catholic Alliance salutes you, Kris Kurlancheek of Dallas, PA, and I personally thank you for your sweet letter.

Florence Eckert
Garsas Editor

Happy Birthday



Destiny Kotsur

Once again we are pleased to announce the name of another member of the Alliance who has outlived the Table of Mortality on which whole life is computed.

Walter Winkis (Vladas Viskauskas) celebrated his 96th birthday, January 26, 1991.

Mr. Winkis retired 31 years ago at age 65 and he and his wife did some traveling and spent some time in Florida and Arizona.

He also visited Lithuania with a tour group and was able to meet with some of his family members and relatives at his hotel in Lithuania. Another stop on the tour was Rome, Italy.

Mr. Winkis was active, politically in his hometown of Ansonia, Connecticut and was a member of the Lithuanian Political Club and past member of the Board of Health for the city of Ansonia. He is a member of St. Anthony's R.C. Church, Ansonia, CT. His wife, Anna, is deceased.

Mr. Winkis has three children, nine grandchildren, two great-



Walter Winkis

grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

At present, he is a resident of the Matulaitis Nursing Home, 10 Thurber Road, Putnam, CT 06260. He is able to get around with a cane or a walker and is able to participate in the various activities of the home and especially enjoys playing cards.

Pallis Retires

Having served as National Service Officer of the AmVets for over 20 years, Leonard Pallis chose to retire.

Following his graduation from Hanover High School, he attended Bloomsburg State Teachers College and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II as an officer aboard the USS Megara, ARV 6, which saw action in the Pacific Theater of War.

Having returned to civilian life after World War II, Pallis enrolled in the Eckels College of Mortuary where he received

his degree in mortuary science. He has been a licensed funeral director for over 40 years.

Mr. Pallis has been active in several organizations, such as serving as president and vice-president of the Advisory Council at the Pennsylvania Veterans Home in Erie, PA and at present is a member of the Selective Service Board in Wyoming County. He is also Wyoming County Director of Veterans Affairs and served from 1981 to 1984 as Director in the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance. He is a member of Lodge 222.

Pallis is married to the former Mary Dugan, and they are the parents of two sons and grandparents to five grandchildren. He and his wife reside in Mehoopany, PA.

Destiny Kotsur, the daughter of David and Deborah Kotsur, Hanover Township, PA celebrated her eighth birthday, February 13, 1991.

Destiny is a member of Lodge 212.

LIETUVA LAIDOJA SAVO LAISVĖS KANKINIUS

— Gorbačiovas ruošia apinasrius masinems informacijos priemonems —

Šimtatūkstantinės minios išsiliesio Vilniaus gatvėmis, palydint Juodąjį Sekmadienį Gorbačiovo smogikų nužudytuosius Lietuvos laisvės gynėjus. Sausio 13-osios rytą prie TV stoties bokšto žuvusiųjų palaikai, prieš tai buvę pašarvoti Sporto rūmuose, pernešti į Vilniaus arkikatedrą. Gedulingas mišias celebravo Vilniaus arkivyskupas Julijonas Steponavičius. Kreipdamasis į minią, kuri buvo pripildžiusi katedrą ir toli išsiplėtusi į aikštę ir aplinkines gatves, jis pareiškė: "Dabar mūsų nepriklausomybė pakrikštyta kankinių krauju".

Iškilmingose pamaldose dalyvavo ir kitų tautybių atstovai. Lietuvos rusų ortodoksų Bažnyčios galva arkivyskupas Chrisostom viešai apgailestavo, kad šis nusikaltimas padarytas rusų tautos vardu ir kaltino Maskvą.

Po pamaldų procesija, besitęsianti daugiau kaip mylią, po aštuonis į gretą, skambant bažnyčių varpams ir aidint gedulingai muzikai pasuko Antakalnio kapinių link. Eisenos priešakyje žygiavo jauni vyrai, nešdami 25-

ejų metų amžiaus Loretos Apnavičiūtės karstą. Loreta buvo sutraiškyta po tanko vikšrais, kai ji stovėjo prie TV bokšto. Toliau nešė karstą studento, kuris buvo nužudytas Gorbačiovo smogikų kulka į veidą. Viso buvo devyni karstai.

Lydėjusiųjų tarpe, Vilniaus policijos apskaičiavimu, buvę per 200,000. Jų tarpe lietuviai iš Vilniaus ir kitų Lietuvos miestų. Taip pat buvo vietinių rusų, lenkų ir gudų.

Amerikiečių spauda praneša, kad lydėjusiųjų tarpe buvę ir parlamentų atstovai iš Latvijos, Estijos, Gruzijos, Armėnijos, Azerbaidžano ir Ukrainos. Užsienio diplomatų tarpe buvo aukšto rango atstovai iš D. Britanijos ir Švedijos ir vienas žemo rango atstovas iš Amerikos ambasados. Gedulingai muzikai aidint, pirmieji Lietuvos laisvės kankiniai atgulė Antakalnio kapinių miškelyje.

Prie visuotinio skausmo dar prisidėjo ir tai, kad tuo metu,

kai vyko laidotuvių iškilmės, per Maskvos centrinę TV programą

populiarus žurnalistas Aleksandr Nevzorov aiškino oficialią įvykių versiją. Jis adoravo raudonarmiečius, "išgelbėjusius Lietuvos tautines mažumas nuo pogromo" ir siūlė, kad prie TV bokšto būtų įrengta bronzinė plokštė su pavardėmis tų 160 "herojų". Pagal jo versiją, jie minios buvo apspjaudyti ir koliojami.

Ne tik jis vienas, bet prieš tai ir didieji Sovietų Sąjungos laikraščiai, kaip *Literaturnaja gazeta*, *Izvestija*, *Komsomolskaja pravda* ir kt., negaudami tikrų informacijų, skelbė oficialiąją versiją. Tik jau vėliau parašė visą teisybę ir kaltę suvertė Gorbačioviui.

Dėl to, kas kaltas už civilių žmonių nužudymą ir kitus įvykius Vilniuje, Maskva imasi visokių aiškinimų. Pats svarbiausias kaltininkas Gorbačiovas ginasi, tardamas, kad jis tuo metu miegojęs ir nieko apie tai nežinojęs. Jis net nepareiškė apgailestavimo, bet ir toliau kaltino Lietuvą.

Vienoje vėliausiųjų spaudos konferencijų, kurioje dalyvavę sovietiniai, Lietuvos ir užsienio

spaudos korespondentai, Maskvos atstovas iš gynybos ministerijos aiškino, kad tai lietuviai užpuolę armiją. O kai korespondentai, kurie savo akimis matė įvykius ir rodė sužeistųjų ir žuvusiųjų nuotraukas, tai generalas išsisukinėjo. Jis net nesidrovėjo tokį melą pareikšti, kad, girdi, jam vienas paratruperis sakęs, jog "vienas civilis tyčia pakišęs savo koją po jo tanko vikšrais, o kitas jį nufotografavęs". Korespondentai, kaip rašo *New York Times* atstovas Vilniuje, tokį pareiškimą palydėję garsiais ironijos balsais.

(nukelta į 10 psl.)

DR. HENRY KISSINGER APIE DABARTIES ĮVYKIUS PABALTIJY IR SOVIETIJOJE

Dr. Henry Kissinger, buvęs JAV Valstybės sekretorius ir nuolatinis JAV prezidentų patarėjas, *New York Post* sausio 24 laidoje rašo, kad "tai, kas nūdien vyksta Rusijoje, galima palyginti ne su stalinizmu, bet su sena imperialistine Rusija". Jis tvirtina, kad įvykiai Lietuvoje, jei jie taps sukonsoliduoti, ilgainiui gali būti reikšmingesni tarptautinės tvarkos planams, negu Persijos įlankos krizė, kuri juos nustelbė.

Jis išveda, kad tuo atveju, jeigu dabartinis grįžimas į autokratiją Sovietų Sąjungoje laimės, tai pasaulis atsistos prieš rusišką imperiją, kuri nebus nei demokratinė, nei stalinistinė, bet ji bus panaši į caristinę Rusiją.

Kalbėdamas apie JAV politiką, jis nurodo eilę principų, kurių joms reikėtų laikytis. Jų tarpe yra ir tautinio apsisprendimo klausimas. Kai dėl Pabaltijo nepriklausomybės, tai dr. Kissinger tvirtina, kad JAV privalo laikytis savo istorinės pozicijos. Skirtingas klausimas esąs kitose Sovietų Sąjungos respublikose, ypač Kaukaze, kur etninės grupės esančios susimaišiusios ir kur graso šimtmečiais trukusios nesantaikos.



Žuvusiųjų už Lietuvos laisvę laidotuvės Vilniuje sausio 16. Nuotr. Vaidoto Patecko

KRUVINOJO SEKMADIENIO AUKOS



Darius Garbutavičius



Alvydas Kanapinskas



Alvydas Matuika



Vidas Maciulevičius



Apolinaras Povilaitis



Loreta Asanavičiūtė



Rolandas Jankauskas



Ignas Šimulionis



Titas Masiulis



Vytautas Vaitkus



Virginijus Druskis



Algimantas Kavoliukas



Rimantas Juknevičius

VILNIUJE ŽUVUSIŲJŲ MEDICININĖ ERKSPERTIZĖ

New Yorkas, 1991 sausio 16. (LIC) — Gauta daugiau detalių apie prie televizijos bokšto nuo žaizdų žuvusiuosius ir vėliau mirusiuosius. Pateikiame gydytojo A. Garmaus teisminę ekspertizę.

1. Kanapinskas, Alvydas, gim. 1952 m. Sužeistas sprogimo: sužalota dešinė krūtinės ląsta ir suplėšyti plaučiai.

2. Maciulevičius, Vidas, gim.

1966 m. Kulka pataikė į veidą, kaklą, pažeidė nugaros smegenis.

3. Kavaliukas, Algimantas, gim. 1939 m. Suspausta krūtinės ląsta, sulaužyti šonkauliai ir stuburas, pažeisti plaučiai ir nugaros smegenys (pervažiuotas).

4. Masiulis, Titas, gim. 1962 m. Dvi kulkos pataikė į ląstą, pažeidė širdį ir plaučius. Jo draugas guli ligoninėje. Pagal jo

pasakojimą, Titas įbėgo į bokšto pastatą, kai pradėjo ant jų važiuoti tankai. Ten jį pasitiko automatų ugnis.

5. Asanavičiūtė, Loreta, gim. 1967 m. Sutrinti klubai ir apatinės galūnės, sulaužyti klubų kaulai ir pažeisti minkštieji audiniai (suvąžinėta vikšrais, mirė ligoninėje tą pačią dieną).

6. Šimulionis, Ignas, gim. 1973 m. Kulka pažeidusi galvą, sutraiškyti kaukolės kaulai, smegenys.

7. Vaitkus, Vytautas, gim. 1943 m. Du kartus sužeistas į

krūtinę, šautinė žaizda. Pažeista širdis ir plaučiai.

8. Makulka, Alvydas, apie 60 m. amžiaus. Infarktas.

9. Cerbutavičius Darius, gim. 1973 m. Kulkos pataikiosios į dešinę krūtinės ląstos pusę, dešinį klubą ir dešinę šlaunį.

10. Druskis, Virginijus, gim. 1969 m. Kulka pataikė į krūtinės ląstą, pažeisti ir plaučiai.

11. Povilaitis, Apolinaras, gim. 1937 m. Kulka pataikė į dešinę krūtinės ląstos pusę, pažeista dešinė ląstos pusė, klubas ir pe-tvs.

(nukelta į 10 psl.)

ISLANDIJA UŽ PABALTIO RESPUBLIKAS

The New York Times specialiame pranešime iš Jungtinių Tautų sausio 25 rašo, kad Islandija tapo pirmoji iš valstybių, pasiūliusi atnaujinti diplomatinis ryšius su trimis Pabaltijo respublikomis, šiuo metu kovojančiomis už savo nepriklausomybę Sovietų karinės jėgos panaudojimo grėsmėje.

Islandijos užsienio reikalų ministras Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson sausio 24-ąją pasiuntė laišką Lietuvos užsienio reikalų ministrui, kuriame tą savo pasiūlymą išdėstė.

Žinios autorius dar prideda, kad Lietuva savo nepriklausomybę nuo Maskvos paskelbė per treisdešimt metų pavasarį, o Maskva, kuri Pabaltijo valstybes aneksavo 1940 m., dabar stengiasi nuslopinti nepriklausomybės judėjimą Lietuvoje, Latvijoje ir Estijoje.

Ta proga reikėtų pridėti, kad kaip Lietuvos spauda praneša, sausio viduryje Vilniuje lankėsi Islandijos užsienio reikalų ministras J. B. Hannibalsson. Ryšiuma su tuo *Vakarinis Vilniaus laikraštis* rašė: "Pirmą kartą toks aukštas užsienio valstybės veikėjas atvyko į Lietuvą su oficialiu vizitu".

Tuo metu Lietuvoje taip pat lankėsi apie 70 įvairių šalių par-

— Valstybinė komisija sudaryta tirti Sovietų ginkluotųjų pajėgų nusikaltimams. Jos pirmininku yra Gediminas Vagnorius, o jo pavaduotoju Kazimieras Motieka. Nariais yra Pranas Kūris, Juozas Olekas, Artūras Paulauskas, Jonas Prapiestis ir Zigmas Vaišvila.

— Vilniuje įvyko atkuriamasis Lietuvos mokytojų ir dėstytojų

lamentarų, valstybės ir visuomenės veikėjų, norėjusių susipažinti su padėtimi, pagerbti žuvusių už Lietuvos laisvę. Svečių tarpe buvo Rusijos Aukščiausios Tarybos, Leningrado miesto, Lenkijos seimo ir senato deputatų, Vengrijos, Čekijos ir Slovakijos Aukščiausios Tarybos atstovai, Prancūzijos Nacionalinės asamblėjos narys A. Madelin.

profesinės sąjungos suvažiavimas. Neseniai susiorganizavusios miestų ir rajonų organizacijos delegavo 285 savo atstovus. Atkuriamą 1905 - 1940 metais veikusi Lietuvos Mokytojų Profesinė Sąjunga. Pirmininku išrinktas docentas Juozas Uzdila, o valdyba iš 15 narių. Koordinacinėje taryboje dalyvauja visų miestų bei rajonų atstovai.

KRUVINOJO SEKMADIENIO AUKOS

(atkelta iš 9 psl.)

12. Jankauskas, Rolandas, gim. 1969 m. Sutraiškyta galva ir krūtinės ląsta, šonkauliai ir kaukolės kaulai, pažeistos galvos smegenys ir krūtinės ląstos vidaus organai. Pervaziuotas vikrais.

13. Šackich, Viktor, gim. 1969 m. Kulkos žaizda nugaros pusėje ir pažeisti plaučiai. Kaip ir kitų jaunuolių, taip ir kareivio sužeidimai yra 5.45 mm kulkos. Yra liudininkų, kurie matė, kaip karininkas nušovė Šackich į nugarą, nes jis stabdė tanką.

14. Juknevičius, Rimantas, gim. 1966 m. Kulka pataikė į viršutinę dešiniojo klubo dalį, pažeidė stambiuosius indus (vidurius). Mirė ligoninėje tą pačią dieną.

15. Yra ir karininko ar kareivio lavonas. Turima mažai žinių, tačiau televizijos žurnalistė pati lavoną lieté rankomis. Jos tvirtinimu jis buvo šaltas (tai įvyko praėjus pusvalandžiui nuo puolimo). Ji sakė, kad ant lavono matėsi seni bintai su seniai sukrešėjusiu krauju.

LIETUVA LAIDOJA

(atkelta iš 8 psl.)

Užsienio spauda pabrėžia, kad netolimoje ateityje reikia tikėtis, jog Sovietų Sąjungos masinės informacijos priemonėms, taigi spaudai ir TV, bus uždėtas apinasris. Ir tai daro pats Gorbačiovas, kuris pats neseniai kaip tik rėmė glasnostj (atvirumą). Jis supyko, kad, Vilniaus įvykius aprašinėdama, spauda rašo teisybę ir jį kaltina. Už tai Gorbačiovas TSRS Aukščiausiojoje Taryboje sausio 16 pasiūlė, kad būtų pakeistas neseniai priimtas spaudos įstatymas, pagal kurį buvo nuimta spaudos cenzūra.

Dabar Aukščiausioji Taryba sudarė komitetą, kuris kartu su Gorbačiovu parengs įstatymo projektą spaudai, kad ji vėl būtų kontroliuojama, norint užtikrinti objektyvumą taip, kaip jį mato vyriausybė.



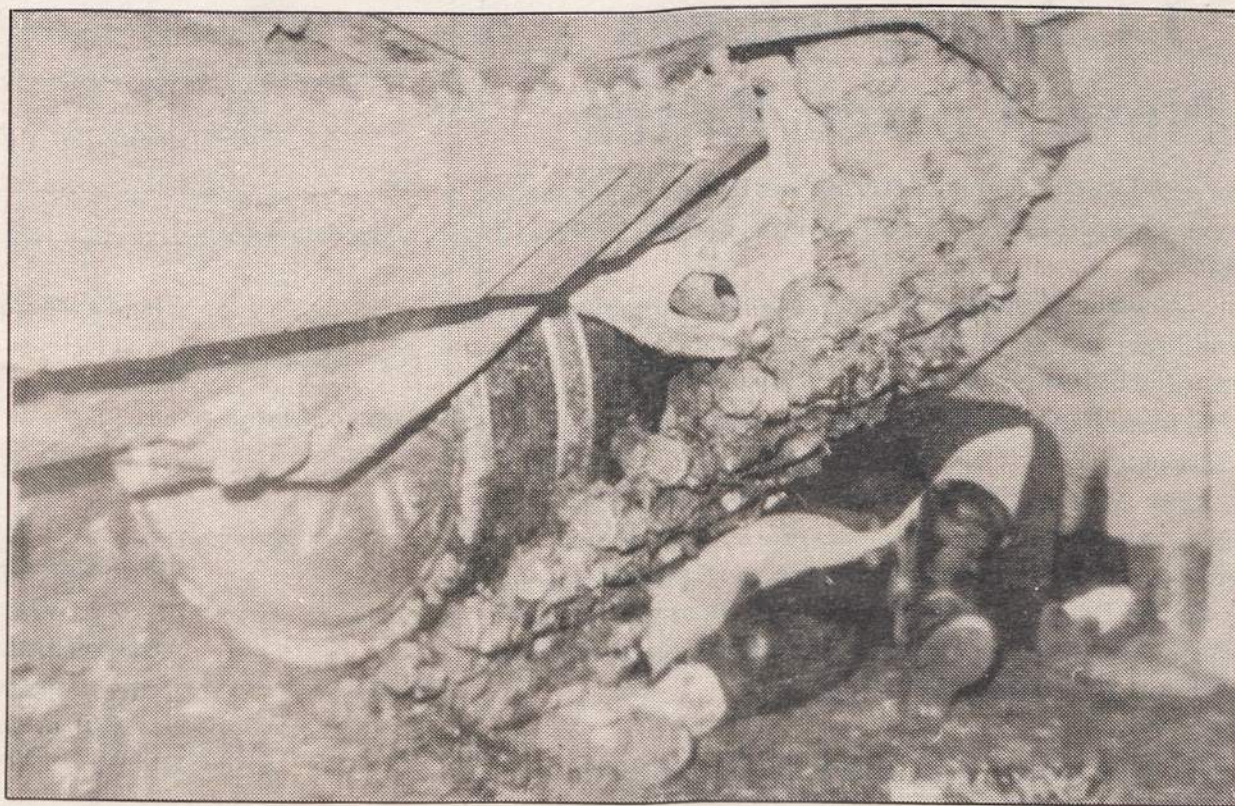
Laidotuvių eisenoje Vilniuje, laidojant sovietų brutalumo aukas.

IVYKIAI LIETUVOJE

— Lietuvoje nuo 1991 sausio įvestos naujos kainos energetikos sistemoje. Naftos produktų didmeninės kainos vidutiniškai padidintos 2,3 karto. Taip pat padidintos akmens anglies, elektros energijos, dujų ir malkų kainos. Miestų autobusų ir troleibusų bilietai kainos padidintos kelis kartus. Priemiestinių ir tarp miestinių autobusų bilietai kainos pakeltos daugiau kaip dvigubai.

— Abejojama dėl Sovietų prezidento M. Gorbačiovo, Nobelio Taikos premijos laureato, galių. Ar jis įsakė tankams riedėti Vilniaus gatvėse ir savo kareiviams šaudyti į beginklius žmones? Jei jis to nepadarė, tai prezidentas nebegali sukontroliuoti savo kariuomenės dalinių. O jei jis tai įsakė, tai jis prarado pasitikimą demokratizacija, kurią jis pats pradėjo.

— Vilniuje įkurta nauja Lietuvos — JAV matavimo staklių gamybos įmonė. Tai Brown & Sharp-Precizika. Sudėtingų matavimo staklių mechaninę dalį gamina vilniečiai, o elektroninę — JAV firma. Pusantra milijono



Loretą Asanavičiūtę traiško sovietinis tankas sausio 13 Vilniuje. Nuotr. Henriko Gaičevskio

dolerių — toks pradinis amerikiečių indėlis į bendrą įmonę.

— Jono Petruičio, buvusio Lietuvos kariuomenės pulkininko, knyga *Kaip jie mus sušaudė* išspausdinta 50,000 egzempliorių tiražu. Pulkininkas 1941 m. bolševikų areštuotas, kalintas, karui prasidėjus išvežtas į Minską, prie Červenės enkavedistų šaudytas, bet likęs gyvas. Jo atsi-

minimai išleisti 1942, o dabartinis leidinys — fotografuotinis. Knygos pabaigoje pateikiama žinių apie prie Červenės žuvusius ir išsigelbėjusius. Pridėtas ir B. Juršės straipsnis "Červenės dangum užsiklojė".

— Prieš pat Naujuosius Metus pasirodė ir kitos Červenės aukos atsiminimai — J. Tumo *Kelias į Červnę*.

— Alytuje prieš pat Kalėdų šventes atšventinta Šv. Kazimiero bažnyčia, iki tol buvusi mašinių gamyklos kultūros klubo. Nepaėjus nė savaitei, bažnyčia buvo apiplėšta. Pagrobta liturginių indų, kilimų ir kitko už 10,000 rublių.

— Lietuvos rašytojų Sąjungos suvažiavimas įvyko gruodžio 14 - 15 Vilniuj. Sąjungos pirmininku yra rašytojas Vytautas Martinkus.

— Lietuvoje sausio 2 d. pradėtas maisto gaminių pardavimo normavimas. Maisto suvaržymas įvestas ir Sovietų Sąjungoje.

— Karaliaučiuje (Kaliningrade) sausio 6 įvyko lietuvių kultūros draugijos susirinkimas. Draugijos pirmininku išrinktas Eugenijus Čejauskas.

— Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausioji Taryba nutarė atsteigti Lietuvos Respublikos Vyčio Kryžiaus ordiną, kuriuo bus apdovanojami asmenys, pasižymėję gindami Lietuvos laisvę ir nepriklausomybę.

— Vilniuje, prie Sporto rūmų, kur buvo pašarvoti už Lietuvos laisvę nužudytųjų kūnai, lankytojų eilės buvo nusitęsusios apie du kilometrus. Žuvusiuosius pagerbti žmonės buvo atvykę iš visos Lietuvos.



New Yorko lietuviai demonstruoja už Lietuvos laisvę sausio 19 prie Sovietų misijos prie Jungtinių Tautų. Nuotr. Vytauto Maželio

