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COALSAS

No. 4

April 1991

Vol. 74

L.C.A. Member Nominated for County Judgeship

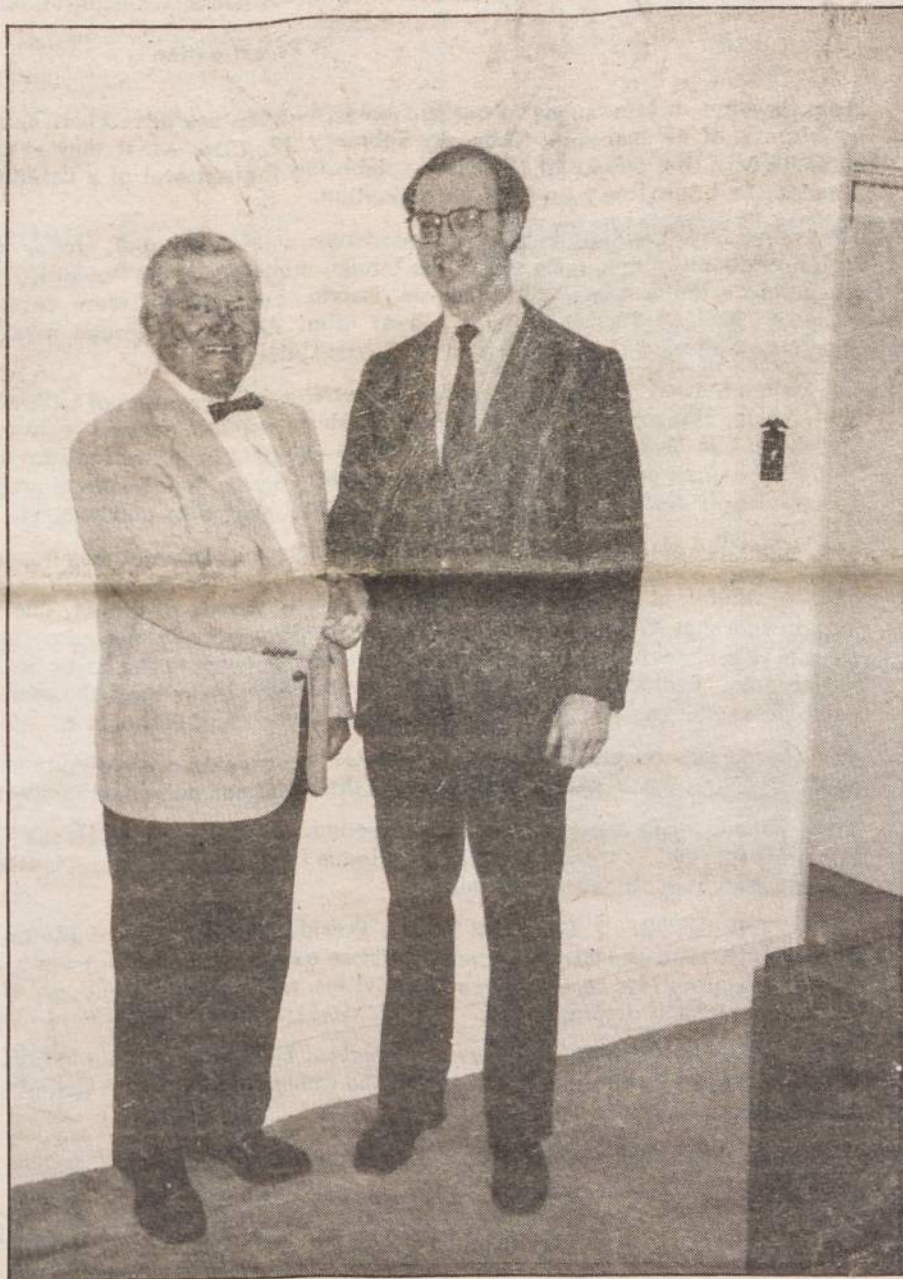
For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, one of our alliance members was appointed a judge.

Recently Pennsylvania Governor Robert Casey nominated our member, Atty. James P. Blaum, to the Luzerne County Court of Common Pleas bench. Atty. Blaum is a close friend of our president, Atty. Thomas E. Mack, with whom he has been associated in the practice of law since his graduation from Duquesne Law School some 16 years ago. This association was at the Mack Law Offices at 11 West Union Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Having Atty. Mack as a mentor, Atty. Blaum has become conscious of the difficulties suffered by the people of Lithuania and is sympathetic and supportive of their causes.

Atty. Blaum is married and the father of five children. His wife, Mary, is a mother and professional artist. His children include Katie, Mary, James Jr., Ann Marie and, the newest addition, Kelsey, who is seven months old. When Dad has to take over for Mary, he says without hesitation, "I double as Mr. Mom, and I love it!"

His children are one of the reasons for his running for judge. "I have a deep concern for my children and those in the community, and I feel my experience in the community, in my law business, and as a family man have taught me the real meaning of the word, 'justice.'



L.C.A. President Thomas E. Mack, Esq., congratulates Atty. James P. Blaum on his nomination to be seated as judge.

"I am also concerned for the elderly and want them to feel secure in their homes and when they walk the streets of their neighborhoods, as well as of the downtown area."

Jim is the son of Dr. Louis C. Blaum, a noted surgeon, and Kathleen Blaum.

He says, "At 41 I have the energy and the willingness to work hard to put in long hours. This is not a 9 to 5 job," Jim says. "There is so much to be done in the office - studying the law, writing opinions, etc."

He has been involved in the United Cerebral Palsy of

Wyoming Valley, where he served on the board and also as solicitor; Knights of Columbus; Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce; and the East Side Land-fill Authority, where he was a board member for four years.

As a youngster, he was attracted to sports and still manages to find time to actively participate. He has been a member of the PA Interscholastic Athletic Association since 1981, where he serves as a football official. He is also a member of the Wyoming Valley Mickey Noonan Football Officials Chapter.

From Coughlin High School, he went on to Notre Dame University, graduating in 1972, and then went on to the Duquesne University of Law.

On petition of Atty. Mack, he was admitted to the Luzerne County Courts and also to the U.S. District Court and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Since 1981 he has fulfilled the position of solicitor to the Luzerne County Prison Board and for the past 10 years has served as an instructor in the legal assistant program at King's College, Wilkes-Barre.

His education, experience, community service and family ties have prepared him well for the position of judge.

Surrounded by his family at the end of the day, Blaum says, "When I look at Kelsey, the baby of my brood, I think of another young family man, the late John

Continued on page 2

(Continued from page 1)

F. Kennedy, whose son was born one month before election day. I'm sure he felt then as I do now - children are one of the best reasons to get involved in government!"

Atty. Mack stated to the editor that he "recommends him to the voting public without reservation." He said, "Everything I know about him is to his credit. He is a man free from impropriety, both in his personal and professional life, and his reputation is beyond reproach.

"He has earned and deserves our vote and support on Election Day, May 21.

"Elect him. He deserves it."

High blood pressure?

Your doctor has diagnosed you as having "borderline" high blood pressure. No big deal, right?

Wrong. Even borderline high blood pressure should be a real concern. Not only can it progress to high blood pressure (hypertension) but a recent study at the University of Michigan has indicated that borderline hypertension may itself cause early damage to the heart and blood vessels.

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute defines borderline high blood pressure as a reading a 140-159 on the systolic (upper) measurement, or 90--105 on the diastolic (lower). A 120/80 measurement is generally considered a normal, healthy blood pressure reading. A reading high in either the upper or lower category is enough to be considered borderline.



Lithuanian Independence Day, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

From the days of Mindaugas to modern times, Lithuanians have cherished the freedom that is the common inheritance of all mankind. Thus, on February 16, 1918, when they realized their long-denied dream of independence, the people of Lithuania celebrated the renewal of a centuries-old national tradition and the promise of a future free from foreign domination.

Tragically, however, Lithuania's independence was short-lived. Under secret protocols to the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, signed by the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany in 1939, the independent Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia were consigned to foreign occupation and conquest. In June 1940, less than 1 year later, Red Army troops invaded Lithuania and its neighbors, effectively annexing those nations to the Soviet Union.

The United States has never recognized the forcible incorporation of Lithuania and the other Baltic States into the U.S.S.R., and we have consistently supported the Baltic peoples' right to determine and control their own future. On this 73rd anniversary of Lithuanian independence, we reaffirm our support for the just aspirations of the Lithuanian people. Their current struggle to assert their legitimate rights through the peaceful efforts of democratically elected representatives compels our sympathy and support.

The Lithuanian people have used the democratic process in what they hoped would be a peaceful, disciplined effort to gain recognition of their right to independence. Soviet authorities responded in January with the use of force, killing at least 20 people and injuring hundreds of others. The United States has condemned as inexcusable that action against a peaceful and democratically elected government, and we have called on the Soviets to eschew further use of intimidation and violence in the Baltic States. We urge the Soviets to pursue constructive negotiations with the elected representatives of the Lithuanian people who have expressed their will overwhelmingly through the nationwide referendum of February 9.

The courageous peoples of the Baltic States have acted with dignity and restraint in the face of grave challenges, and the thoughts and prayers of the American people remain with them.

To demonstrate our common cause with freedom, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 606, has designated February 16, 1991, as "Lithuanian Independence Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 16, 1991, as Lithuanian Independence Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, reaffirming our support of the just aspirations of all peoples for liberty and self-determination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

GARSAS

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The above proclamation from the President of the United States was received at our offices on February 28, 1991. The March issue of Garsas was gone to press and the celebrations held at the Luzerne County Courthouse had been held two weeks prior.

The Lithuanian Community would have been pleased to have had the above read at their celebration at the Luzerne County Courthouse had it been received sooner.

LCA Introduces New, Lower Rates

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

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

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

Life Paid Up at 80 (Annual Premium)*

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

Twenty Payment Life (Annual Premium)*

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

Twenty Year Endowment (Annual Premium)*

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

Single Premium Life (One Payment Only)

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

*All rates quoted are without waiver of premium.

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



Pictured at the flag-raising ceremonies at the Luzerne County Courthouse are, from left: Richard Laske, John Ramoska, Ann Lisowski, Marie Laske and George F. Sadauckas, Trustee Lithuanian Catholic Alliance.

We received several photos from flag-raising ceremonies for our March issue, however, limited space did not allow for all to be printed. The caption from one of the photos from the Pittston flag-raising found its way into print even though the picture did not appear. For this, we apologize and are printing the picture in this issue.

From left: Anna Walatkas; State Representative Tom Tigie, Lt. Col. USMC who was recalled to active duty on February 15, 1991; and Anna Marie Sewatsky.

**American
doctors
will kill
4,100
unborn babies
today.**

State Rep. Thomas Tigie
has since returned home
from active duty

Persecution and Resistance of the Catholic Church in Lithuania

In the March issue of Garsas, we began the account of the history of the Persecution and Resistance of the Catholic Church in Lithuania as told by Ladas Tulaaba who was born in Lithuania in 1912 and ordained a priest in 1934.

We suggest you save these issues for your children and grandchildren who so often are called upon for this type of information for school projects.

III. Under German Military Occupation: (1941-1944)

The lesser of two evils:

Knowing the Nazi ideology as we did, we did not hope to find any favours for the Church among the German occupying authorities. Nonetheless, we did hope that there would be a difference in attitude towards the Church between the Armed Forces of the Wehrmacht and the Party. Consequently, the episcopate endeavoured as far to renew ecclesiastical life as it was before the Soviet invasion in 1940, while the country was still under the control of the Wehrmacht and of the provisional Lithuanian Government, in other words, before the Berlin Government succeeded in creating a civilian German Government led by the Nazis. However, God permitted that even the civilian German Government in Lithuania showed itself less hostile towards the Church than in Germany itself.

As it happened, in fact, many of the civilian government officials were of Catholic origin (The Austrians and Bavarians). They had probably been clever enough to volunteer to serve in a profoundly Catholic country. Obviously these were only minor officials, but these were able to give us useful hints on how to obtain certain advantages or how to avoid the worst. That

does not mean, however, that we did not have serious difficulties in ecclesiastical life under the civilian German Nazi Government.

In vain the bishops requested the Nazi Government to restore their ecclesiastical property which had been confiscated by the Soviets, to reopen Catholic schools, to allow the Catholic press to function again and to receive greater freedom to carry out pastoral activities.

Resistance:

The episcopate protested against certain injustices committed by the Nazis, particularly against the Jews. Among the population, too, resistance began to grow against various measures taken by the Nazi Government - another reason why reprisals were not slow to follow. As a result, many people - intellectuals, politicians, and Church leaders - finished up in various concentration camps, mainly at Stuthoff and Dachau.

In 1944 as the front approached, many Lithuanians having already had one experience of a Soviet regime, sought and found refuge in Germany. Amongst them were more than a hundred priests and about eighty seminarians. On the 24th October Lithuania was once again occupied by the Soviets and the Iron Curtain fell once more on this martyred land of ours.

IV. The second Soviet occupation (1944 to today)

The true Calvary of the Church in Lithuania really began with this second Soviet occupation. In the ruthless battle against God in Lithuania from 1944 onwards, three distinct periods can be seen: that of Stalin, that of Khrushchev and his successors and, finally, that of Gorbachev's Perestroika.

The Stalinist period (1944-1954)

If, during their first occupa-

tion, the Soviets avoided hitting out directly at the clergy, Stalin now decided to attack and annihilate the Church by all means available, both from within and without. Therefore, a Commission for Religious Affairs was set up under the direct control of the Kremlin whose task it was to deal the Church a mortal blow.

Economic pressures, abuse of churches

As during the first invasion, the Stalinist regime tried first to reduce the clergy to material poverty in order to deprive them of the time and the strength necessary for their pastoral work. All ecclesiastical possessions, including this time churches and presbyteries, were nationalised. As a result, the priests had to pay exorbitant rents. Other taxes were imposed for various pastoral and liturgical services: for marriages, baptisms, funerals, etc.

Neither did they delay in destroying monuments and religious works of art, as symbols of the Faith. Then they proceeded to close down many of the churches, decreeing that only one church could function within a radius of seven kilometers. The result was that in the towns many churches were closed and taken over for secular use. In Vilnius some 16 churches were closed, including the cathedral, which was turned into an art gallery; St. John's, a jewel of the baroque style, was for many years used as a sports centre. St. Casimir's, a shrine particularly dear to the people, was turned into a museum of atheism; St. Michael's, an historic shrine of the Sapiega princes, was used as an exhibition centre; St. Catherine's as a warehouse and such like. In Kaunas the following churches were closed: the Church of the Resurrection, a national monument, was used as a factory; the monumental

church of the Armed Forces, the Jesuit church, the church built by Vytautas the Great - an historic monument - and many others. At the same time, no permission was granted either to build new churches or to repair the dilapidated ones.

Partisans and Priests

Having already had one terrible experience of life in the "Soviet Paradise," young Lithuanians were not willing to surrender and put up a desperate resistance, especially when a general mobilization of the Armed Forces was announced. The young people called up to the army preferred instead to swell the ranks of the partisans in the forests, taking up arms, hoping against hope, preferring to die rather than to serve the enemy of their homeland. This bloody partisan war lasted for more than ten years and kept huge Soviet forces engaged, inflicting but also suffering terrible losses. Only history will be able to judge the heroism of the Lithuanian resistance, costing as it did the sacrifice of so many young men, the flower of Lithuania's youth.

However, the partisan war provided the Soviet oppressors with a pretext to attack the clergy, accusing them of collaborating with the combatants in the forest. Indeed, it was inevitable that the priests should have some contact with the partisans. These were faithful and practicing Catholics and they were in constant danger of losing their lives. Therefore, they frequently sought out a priest under cover of darkness for help and spiritual comfort. Obviously, the priests could not refuse spiritual guidance to the partisans, even at the price of being arrested and deported to Siberia, as indeed, frequently occurred. Soviet agents kept

(Continued on page 5)

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watch night and day on the movements and houses of priests. The slightest suspicious was enough to justify arrest, blackmail and torture, and if they refused to "collaborate," that is to become spies, they were condemned to endure 10 to 25 years in a Siberian gulag. Unfortunately, this was the fate of about 50% of all the clergy. But the hands of God could have been seen even in this suffering, for some hundred priests were able to reach more than two hundred thousand of their compatriots, deported without any trial and sentenced to hard labour, i.e. practically to extermination in the vast plains of Siberia. The presence of the priests in the camps was of great spiritual and moral support to both Lithuanian and other prisoners. Indeed, among the Lithuanians in the death camps there were neither traitors nor suicides, but rather true martyrs to the Faith.

Martyr Bishops

This same tragic fate was also the lot of the bishops. On 17th February 1946, Msgr. Borisevicius, Bishop of Telsiai, was arrested, accused of collusion with the partisans, condemned to death and secretly shot in Vilnius. Msgr. Ramanauskas, the Auxiliary of Telsiai, was arrested and deported to Siberia towards the end of 1946. There, he served 10 years of a 25 year sentence. In December of the same year, Msgr. Matulionis, bishop of Kalsiadorys, was arrested and held in the infamous Vladimir prison. This saintly prelate had already done 17 years hard labour immediately following the First World War. He had returned to Lithuania in 1936. In 1947, the Apostolic Administrator of Vilnius, Msgr. Reinyis, was arrested for having made a protest from the pulpit denying a proclamation published in his name, which appealed to the partisans to give themselves up in return for a promise of amnesty. This denial cost the prelate untold suffering

and death in the prison at Vladimir. He died on 18th November 1953. Thus, at the end of 1947, there remained just one bishop in Lithuania, Msgr. Paltarokas, Ordinary of Panevezys and he was closely watched by the KGB.

It should be noted that those priests who escaped deportation were subjected to pressure and blackmail to force them to collaborate with the communist regime and to support the attempt to create a national Lithuanian Church. Thanks be to God, this attempt to undermine the solidarity and fidelity of the clergy to the Apostolic See also failed completely.

Spies in the Seminaries

The Soviet Government, having failed to undermine the loyalty of the clergy and the faithful to Christ's Church, decided to authorize the existence of a seminary at Kaunas with the aim of infiltrating the pupils with spies and collaborators, in order to produce priests in league with the State and, though them, to control and attack the Church from within. For the same reason, a purge was carried out of the management and teaching staff, which was then continuously under observation. In just a few years, four principals were arrested and deported. In the end they imposed a "numerous clauses" for the seminarians, reducing numbers to a mere 25 students.

The Stalinist period was horrible and cruel, but it was also a glorious moment for the Church and the Lithuanian people. Not for nothing is it said: "The blood of the martyrs is the wealth of the Church." And Lithuanians today can boast that they have the blood of martyrs running through their veins.

The transition period (1954-1956)

Between two "Via Crucis"

In the Soviet Union, following the death of Stalin, there was a period of slight disorientation amongst the Kremlin leadership

during which attacks against religions slackened off somewhat.

On 10th November 1954, the new head of the Kremlin, Khrushchev, made public the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in which the terrorist methods used by Stalin in the fight against religion were condemned, adding that, from then on, the struggle against "religious prejudices" would continue on a purely ideological level, respecting personal convictions. Unfortunately, this was nothing but an empty promise. If any change in the attitude of the regime towards the church in Lithuania could be felt, then it was only in the tactics and methods and not in the substance. Above all they tried to avoid creating any more martyrs.

As a result, the ailing bishops Msgr. Matulionis and Msgr. Ramanauskas were returned to their homeland. However the two bishops were not allowed to resume control of their dioceses. Both died in exile, Msgr. Ramanauskas on 15th October 1959 and Msgr. Matulionis on 20th August 1962.

On 15th November 1957, as soon as he had returned to Lithuania, Msgr. Matulionis consecrated Msgr. Sladkevicius as his auxiliary. However, Msgr. Sladkevicius was immediately arrested and was exiled to a tiny village for more than 26 years.

It is important that, in 1955, Msgr. Paltarokas, the only remaining bishop in Lithuania at that time, and by now very ill, was given permission to consecrate two bishops, Msgr. Steponavicius and Msgr. Mazelis. The authorities were probably hoping to be able to use them to control Church activities on their behalf.

During this period, a good number of priests returned after having spent two years in the gulags. Alas, all this was just an interlude between the two "Via Crucis." (Continued next month)

Baltics and Ukraine Receive Direct U.S. Aid

The White House announced it is bypassing the Soviet Union's Central Committee and shipping substantial quantities of medical supplies directly to the Ukraine Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

In making the announcement, Whitehouse Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater noted this move was intended to show U.S. support for the citizens of the Baltics. White House officials stressed this assistance wasn't intended to undercut President Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the crisis set forth by the secessionist movement.

Fitzwater said the medical aid would be a "sizeable" shipment of such items as insulin for diabetics, syringes for infants, and drugs for victims suffering from the Chernobyl disaster. The medicines are being donated by private U.S. firms and the distribution is being financed by U.S. funds. Distribution costs are expected to run as high as \$5 million.

Fitzwater said the United States has a special concern about the future of the Baltic Republics. He noted the United States has never recognized their incorporation historically and intends to be as responsible as we can to these kinds of needs.

The Press Secretary said additional assistance will be sent to other areas in the Soviet Union experiencing acute immediate shortages of basic medical supplies. This assistance will be sent over the next year.



An Open Letter to President Bush



Sister Virginia M. Vytell

Mr. President, the Lithuanian nobleman of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth of long years past, Thaddeus Kosciusko, came to the assistance of American colonists in their struggle for independence from the British. He received international renown as a hero of two worlds and as a defender of the rights of mankind. Now you, Mr. President, have the opportunity to return the favor to the land of Kosciusko's birth. You can help Lithuanians, in your own way, in their struggle for independence from Soviet Communist domination.

The Lithuanian, Thaddeus Kosciusko, had been instrumental in helping to establish liberty and freedom to Americans. Jefferson referred to Kosciusko as "a pure son of liberty, which is for all and not to the few or to the rich alone." Although known as a "Pole" Kosciusko was not representing Poland but himself as a person with his own high ideals which he inherited from his Lithuanian father.

As an idealist from a country which was under Russian domination during his time, Kosciusko possessed the same liberal principles as his close friend, Thomas Jefferson. Both men promoted the inherent

rights of nations to remedy political injustice and to seek personal fulfillment in freedom. In the American Revolution, Kosciusko's training and skill as an engineer slowed the British advance which contributed to the ultimate success of the American cause.

We who love justice and freedom, Mr. President, are not asking you to go to Lithuania to join in person the struggle for Lithuania's independence. No, we do not ask for this, but we do expect you to speak out firmly against Gorbachev's actions to stifle Lithuania's declaration of independence. Doing this you will prove to all the world your commitment to every country's inalienable rights to self government in freedom.

When Mr. Gorbachev understands your commitment to Lithuania's independence as the basis for future plans to assist the Soviet economy, he will have no choice but to agree to your terms if for no other reason than self-interest and the preservation of the Soviet Empire. Acting in this way, Mr. President, you will not be compromising your own dedication to freedom and democracy and your correlation with the people of the free world. In fact, you will be known as a man of strength who would not compromise America's high ideals: "Human rights and freedom for every nation, be it large or small, strong or weak."

Mr. President, extend economic aid to Mikhail Gorbachev, but only on condition that he allow Lithuanians to live in peace and freedom, to pursue their inalienable rights as human beings.

Sister Virginia Marie Vytell,
CJC Lithuanian historian
and author



A meeting of the Executive Board was held at the Home Office on Friday, March 15, 1991 with all members in attendance. Among items discussed was the site for the upcoming 1992 convention and the consideration of computerizing the Home Office. Seated above during the work session are, from left, Msgr. Frank L. Yashkas, Spiritual Advisor; Charles A. Liscosky, Secretary; Atty. Thomas E. Mack, President; and Leocadia Donarovich, Treasurer.

U.S. Congress Reacts Swiftly & Strongly

The reaction of the U.S. Congress to the Soviet aggression in Lithuania was swift, strong and principled - in stark contrast to the official White House policy.

"It would be a sad irony if the price of Soviet support for freeing Kuwait was American acquiescence in Soviet aggression against another illegally annexed country," Senator **Bill Bradley** said on January 15.

The Senate minority leader, **Robert Dole**, issued a statement on January 14, calling on the U.S. to suspend all remaining agricultural export credits for the Soviets because of the events in Lithuania.

"I believe that unless Gorbachev puts an immediate end to the threats, blackmail and aggression, the United States should not deal with him in a business-as-usual manner," Mr. Dole said. "Gorbachev is trying to use our grain credits to blackmail Moldavia, the Baltic republics and any other republic that doesn't agree to sign the union treaty. Gorbachev has of-

fered the people of these republics two options: sign or starve.

On January 23, the U.S. House of Representatives unanimously (417-0) adopted a Resolution condemning the Soviet Union for its terror in Lithuania and Latvia and demanding that President **Gorbachev** immediately stop the excesses of the Soviet military forces in the Baltic republics.

The U.S. Senate, also unanimously, adopted a similar resolution.

(Continued from page 12)

Elizabeth V. Puzemis ... Lge. 11
61 Phyllis Ave.
Waterbury, Ct 06708
Died: March 15, 1991
Buried: March 19, 1991
Mt. Olivet Cemetery
Watertown, Ct

(Mrs. Puzemis took over the secretarial duties for Lodges 11 and 91 following the death of her mother, Elizabeth Veturis in 1987.)

L.C.A. Juvenile Members Protest at Soviet Embassy



Deanna and John Howes

Two juvenile members of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance took part in a demonstration in front of the Soviet embassy in Washington, D.C. the Sunday after tanks rolled into Vilnius.

Five-year-old Deanna and 3-year-old John are the children of Mr. and Mrs. John Howes, Rockville, MD. The Howes joined in with a large representation of Lithuanian Americans who filled the street in front of the embassy in protest over the violence that took place in Vilnius.

Children from both the Washington and Baltimore Lithuanian Saturday schools waved flags and chanted, "Nyet, Nyet, Soviet."

School was cancelled for a few weekends to allow families to participate in the demonstra-

tions.

Mrs. Howes said the children are very aware of the hardships in Lithuania. She noted that following President Bush's announcement of cease fire and freedom for Kuwait, Deanna remarked, "That's very nice that Kuwait is free but what about Lithuania?"

Deanna and John are the grandchildren of Mr. Joseph Laucka, co-founder of Lodge 35 who also served as its president. He was a delegate at several Alliance conventions and served as a member of the Board of Directors from 1964 to 1967. In 1978 he was elected Vice-president of the Alliance and held that post until 1984.

Mrs. Howes and the children are members of Lodge 222/36.

New Member Welcomed



Pictured above is Sarah the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pocius. Mr. Pocius and the Bomrads are members of Lodge 155 also. She is also

Wake Up! And Go to Sleep

One of the most frustrating things about insomnia is to lie awake in the middle of the night thinking about it. Unfortunately, you can't force yourself to go to sleep and fretting just makes the situation worse.

If you've been tossing and turning, stay up until you feel sleepy, the National Institute of Mental Health advises. If you

turn in too early, you may experience a restless night, even in you fall asleep easily.

If you go to bed feeling sleepy and still can't fall asleep, don't lie there and worry about it. Get up, leave the bedroom and try a relaxing activity, such as reading, watching TV or taking a warm bath, before returning to action.

"HEALTH ACTION"

100th Birthday

John J. Sauciunas, a resident at the Meadows Nursing Center, Dallas, celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary on March 11, 1991.

He and his wife, Tekle, who is 91 years of age, celebrated their 75th wedding anniversary in November 1990.

Mr. Sauciunas was a church organist for 62 years, serving at St. Mary's Annunciation Church, Kingston; Holy Cross Church, Buttonwood; and SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Sugar Notch.

Mr. and Mrs. Sauciunas have

two children, Mrs. Sesto (Irene) Santarelli of Wyoming, PA and John A. of Kingston, PA. They also have two grandchildren, Phillip J. Santarelli, of Dallas, PA; and Mrs. Jack (Sylvia) Kropp, Kingston Twp., PA. They also have five great-grandchildren, Gianna and Paul Santarelli and Alexis, Madeline and Caroline Kropp.

Mr. Sauciunas was a member of Lodge 109, having received payment of his policy at age 96, the age used for Insurance Tables of Mortality.

We Get Letters

"Worth its weight is gold"

We were pleasantly surprised this past week when we opened our daily mail to find a check in the amount of \$20.00 with a note attached.

The note was from a member who wished to remain anonymous. He stated he enjoys "every issue" of the GARSAS and added "It's worth its weight in gold."

The note was signed J.A.W.

We wish to thank J.A.W. for the generous donation and for

those very kind words.

Received a lovely letter from former Board member Albina Poska who recently celebrated a birthday.

Mrs. Poska fondly remembers her years on the Board and notes how much she enjoyed her tenure. She regrets that so great a distance separates her from the Home Office and thanks all for remembering her on her birthday.

VYSK. PAULIUS A. BALTAKIS SVEIKINA KRISTAUS PRISIKĖLIMO ŠVENTĖJE

Mieli Broliai ir Sesės Kristuje!

Džiaugsmo, santūraus pasididžiavimo, nuogaštavimo ir viltingo tikėjimo į šviesesnę tautos ateitį nuotaikoje švenčiame šių metų Velykas.

Džiaugiamės, kad tauta ir okupacinėse sąlygose tiek daug atsiekė politinėje, kultūrinėje, socialinėje ir religinėje srityse.

Džiaugiamės, kad tauta nesu-svyravo ir nepasimetė grasinimų bei blokadų akivaizdoje. Su da-na ji sausio 13 sutiko automatus ir tankus, o vasario 9 plebiscitu visam pasauliui pareiškė: mes norime būti laisva, demokratinė nepriklausoma respublika.

Mes nuogaštaujame dėl Krem-liaus užsispyrimo visomis priemonėmis išlaikyti Lietuvą sovietiniame lageryje, tačiau, su visa tauta, pasitikėdami Dievo Apvaizda ir tiesos pergale, viltingai žvelgiame į ateitį. "Ar gali būti kitaip, jei mus gina didžiosios pasaulio galybės — Tikėjimas, Meilė, Viltis ir Tiesa?" — rašo Kruvinajo Sekmadienio liudininkė Marytė Kontrimaitė sausio mėnesio *Dienovidyje*.

Šioje nuotaikoje švenčiamos Velykos mus dar labiau suartina su Kristumi, kurio gyvenimo kelyje, nuo gimimo iki prisikėlimo,

įžvelgiame asmeninio gyvenimo ir tautos istorijos raidą.

Protu ir tikėjimui žinome, kad, kaip ir Kristus, kiekvienas esame Dievo pašaukti atlikti mums skirtą misiją šiame pasaulyje. "Dievas mane sutvėrė, kad atlikčiau jam specifinį patarnavimą," sakė kardinolas Neuman. "Jis man pavedė darbą, kurio niekam kitam nepatikėjo... jei aš sergu, jei aš esu nuliūdime, mano liga, mano sielvartas tarnauja Jam. Jis nieko nedaro vel-tui."

Skirtinguose luomuose ir profesijose atliekame savo gyvenimo misiją, bet mūsų gyvenimas, kaip ir Kristus, nors atžymėtas kančia, skausmu, apsvylimais ir mirtimi, bus apvainikuotas garbingu prisikėlimu.

"Gyvenimo vargai, kančios ir neišvengiama mirtis krikščionio nesužlugdo, bet padaro daug kilnesniu ir viltingai ruošia jam amžiną garbę" (plg. Rom. 4, 16 - 17), nes jis žino, kad, "jei kenčiame su Kristumi, su juo ir karaliausime" (2 Tim. 2,12) ir "kaip Adome visi mirštame, taip Kristuje visi būsim atgaivinti" (1 Kor. 15, 20).

Verkusio dėl savo tautos Kristaus kančia ir prisikėlimas yra ir

mūsų tautai stiprybės, paguodos ir tikėjimo į tiesos pergalę šaltinis. Rūpintojėliai, koplytstulpiai ir pakelės kryžiai lietuviui visada priminė, kad Kristus gyvenimo kelias yra ir jo kelias. Sovietinio siautėjimo metais nugriauti kryžiai šiandien vėl atstatomi ir vėl tautai teikia stiprybę jos dorovinio atsinaujinimo ir laisvės siekime.

Kai Kruvinąjį Sekmadienį kun. A. Kleina, apgultuose parlamento rūmuose pabaigęs maldas, pasiėmė kryžių su palmės šakele ir ruošėsi išeiti, apsaugos vyrai prašė: "Kunige, palik mums kryžių — su juo mes būsim stipresni" (*Katalikų Pasaulis*, sausio mėn.).

Šventų Velykų proga sveikinu visus — išeivijoje ir tėvynėje, linkėdamas Kryžiaus ženkle likti stipriais ir ištvermingais. su prasminga viltimi linkiu visiems atšvęsti Kristaus istorinį ir mūsų asmeninį bei tautos būsimąjį prisikėlimą.

Vyskupas Paulius A. Baltakis, OFM

— Vilniuje nuo 1988 metų pakeisti ir grąžinti senieji devyniasdešimties gatvių pavadinimai.

NORVEGŲ TAUTOS TAIKOS PREMIJA V. LANDSBERGIUI

Norvegų tauta, kaip praneša Lietuvos Informacijos Centras, protesto ženklan prieš Nobelio taikos premijos paskyrimą M. Gorbačioviui, suorganizavo savo taikos premiją, kurią kartu su stambia stipendija paskyrė prof. Vytautui Landsbergiui už jo taikingą veiklą, atstatant Lietuvos valstybę.

Norvegijoje, vadovaujant Jungtiniam Komitetui, nuo 1991 sausio 13 surinkta beveik trys milijonai norvegiškų markių (\$475,000). Vajuje dalyvavo Norvegijos Helsinkio grupė, Norvegijos Jaunimo Sąjunga, Norvegijos užsieniečių Bažnyčių grupė ir organizacija "Ateitis jūsų rankose".

Premijos Jungtiniam Komitetui vadovavo Norvegijos parlamento pirmininkas Jo Benkow.

Premiją prof. Vytautui Landsbergiui, Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininkui, įteikė Oslo universiteto rektorius Inge Loenning kovo 11 Vilniuje, Aukščiausiosios Tarybos iškilmingame posėdyje, minint Lietuvos nepriklausomybės atkūrimo pirmąsias metines.

— Krito septyniolika auka. Lietuvos Informacijos Centras praneša, kad vasario 18 ligoninėje nuo žaizdų, gautų šaudymo metu prie Televizijos bokšto sausio 13, mirė jaunuolis Vytautas Kancevičius. Iš daugiau negu 300 sužeistų, kiti du jaunuoliai, ilgą laiką buvę kritiškoje padėtyje, palengva gyja ir stiprėja.

— Vyčio Kryžiaus ordinas, kurį specialiam posėdyje atstėigė Lietuvos Parlamentas, nepriklausomos Lietuvos metais buvo duodamas tik už didelį narsumą Tėvynės labui. Dabar ordino aukščiausiu laipsniu apdovantoti visi Sovietų desantininkų nužudyti, gynusieji Parlamento, televizijos ir radijo rūmus.

— Lietuvos Mokslininkų Sąjunga neseniai įsteigta Vilniuje. Sąjungos pirmininku yra Bronius Kuzmickas. Sąjunga leidžia žurnalą *Mokslo Lietuva*. Jo redaktoriumi yra Kazys Sadauskas.



Vilniuje, prie Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pastato, iškeltas plakatas "Jėzau, Marija, myliu Jus, gelbėkite sielas". Plakatas naudotas Žemaičių Kalvarijoje, Šiluvoje ir kituose atlatduose. Nuotr. Henriko Gaičevskio

AR TIK VIDAUS REIKALAI?

Paryžiaus dienraštis *Le Figaro* išspausdino savo bendradarbės Laure Mandeville pokalbį su Lietuvos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininku Vytautu Landsbergiu.

Corbačiovas tvirtina, kad sovietai privalo patys tvarkyti savo vidaus reikalus ir kad Vakarai neturi teisės į juos kištis. Ką jūs, prezidente, apie tai manote? — paklausė prancūzų žurnalistė.

Visiškai sutinku, — atsakė Landsbergis, — sovietai tesitvarko patys ir savo ruožtu tenešikiša į lietuvių tautos reikalus.

Paklaustas ar dar turi vilčių dabartinę krizę išspręsti politinėmis priemonėmis, Vytautas Landsbergis atsakė: Kitos išeities mes nematome. Iš šios aklaivietės norime išeiti politinių priemonių keliu, norime atstatyti teisę ir teisingumą. Kaip tik

dėl to reikalaujame išaiškinti ir nubausti sausio 13-osios įvykių kaltininkus, grąžinti užimtus pastatus, leisti nevaržomai dirbti informacijos priemonėms. Taip pat reikalaujame, kad sovietai iš Lietuvos atitrauktų pastarosiomis dienomis atsiųstus papildomus kariuomenės dalinius. Lietuvos žmonės nesupranta, už kokius nusikaltimus buvo taip žiauriai nubausti.

Į klausimą, kokiais būdais Lietuvos vyriausybė dabar ketins įtvirtinti valstybės nepriklausomybę, Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininkas atsakė: Naudosime tas pačias politines priemones kaip iki šiol. Stengsimės išlaikyti sukurtas valstybines institucijas, toliau kursime teisingą valstybę, kurioje visiems piliečiams bus užtikrintos lygios teisės. Aišku, sunku visa tai įgyvendinti, ypač

šios įtampos dienomis. Lietuviai yra taiki ir kantri tauta, tačiau ir jos kantrybė turi ribas. Tauta nori jau dabar gyventi laisvėje, viduje ji jau dabar laisva ir būtų tiesiog neįmanoma ją vėl paversiti vergais.

Ar kiek nors pasikeitė padėtis po sausio 13-sios, — toliau klausė žurnalistė. Taip, — atsakė Landsbergis — į žmones jau nebešaudoma, tačiau niekas negali numatyti kas vėl ateis į galvą mūsų priešams.

Į klausimą, ko Lietuva tikisi iš Vakarų, Vytautas Landsbergis atsakė: Vakarai dabar privalo aiškiai pasisakyti: už ką jie — už sovietų imperiją ar už demokratiją. Galbūt Vakarų kraštams naudingiau palaikyti santykius su centralizuota sovietų valdžia, galbūt taip patogiau, nes juk dėl visko tariamasi tik su vienu žmogumi. Tačiau tokia vakariečių laikysena gali turėti dideles politines ir net moralines pasekmes.

Man atrodo, — kalbėjo Landsbergis, — kad ši laikysena palaipsniui keičiasi, pagaliau pradama įsitikinti, kad tai kelias į džiungles.

Maskva nuolatos reikalauja, kad būtų pravestas referendumas dėl nepriklausomybės. Ar ketinate patenkinti šį reikalavimą?

Vytautas Landsbergis atsakė: Maskva te sau reikalauja ko tik nori. Mes rūpinamės savo reikalais. Tiesa, vasario mėnesi ketiname praveisti plačią visuomenės apklausą dėl nepriklausomybės, tačiau tai nebus toks referendumas, kokio norėtų Kremlius.

Ir galop, — klausė prancūzė žurnalistė, — ar galite, prezidente, ką nors tiksliau pasakyti, kas gi yra tas paslaptinis "Tautos gelbėjimo komitetas"? Nieko tikslaus negaliu pasakyti, — pareiškė Landsbergis, — galbūt ateityje paaiškės, kad tokios organizacijos išvis niekad nebuvo.

LIETUVOS PADĖKA ISLANDIJAI

(New York, 1991 vasario 15, LIC) Islandijos parlamentas pavedė Reykjaviko vyriausybei atstatyti diplomatinis santykius su Lietuva. Ryšium su tuo TSRS atšaukė savo ambasadorių Islandijai. "Lietuva tebėra viena iš TSRS respublikų", tvirtino TSRS Užsienio reikalų ministerijos atstovas Vitaly Churkin Maskvoj. "Tai šio esminio fakto ignoravimas yra bandymas kištis į TSRS vidaus reikalus", Churkin pridūrė, kad TSRS netoleruos "diplomatinės ir tarptautinių ryšių pažeidimo" ir kad Islandijos veiksmas gali turėti labai "liūdnas pasekmes".

Pateikiame Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pareiškimą Islandijai.

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Š. m. vasario 11 d. Islandijos Altingas priėmė nutarimą, kuriuo patvirtino ankstesnį, 1922 metų, Lietuvos Respublikos nepriklausomybės pripažinimą ir

pavedė Islandijos vyriausybei kuo greičiau užmegzti diplomatinis santykius su Lietuvos Respublika.

Lietuvos Respublikos Aukš-

čiausioji Taryba sveikina šį Islandijos parlamento žingsnį, atitinkantį Paryžiaus Chartijos dvasią, kaip moralios politikos pergalę valstybių tarpusavio santykiuose. Šis aktas atvers geresnes per-

spektyvas būsimai demokratinei Europai. Tebūnie tai bendrija, savo ateitį nusprendusi grįsti aukščiausiomis žmonijos vertybėmis. Islandija jau žengia ryžtingą žingsnį, nepaisydama šiurkštaus politinio spaudimo grėsmės.

Lietuva priima ištiestą Islan-

dijos ranką su giliausia pagarba ir brolišku dėkingumu.

Lietuvos Respublikos
Aukščiausiosios Tarybos
Pimininkas
V. Landsbergis

Vilnius, 1991 m. vasario 15 d.

(LIC)



Vaizdas iš Lietuvių Jaunimo Sąjungos surengtų demonstracijų Chicagos Daley Plazoje vasario 16. Nepaisant labai šalto oro, susirinko apie 1000 asmenų. Nuotr. Ed. Šulaičio

FILMŲ ŽVAIGŽDĖ LIETUVIŲ DIENŲ ŠVENTĖJE

Artėjame prie šių metų pačio didžiausio kultūrinio įvykio — Lietuvos Muzikos šventės, kuri įvyksta Chicagoje gegužės 15 - 28 dienomis.

Taigi laiko beliko maža, o darbų begalės. Lietuvos muzikos šventės komitetas ir atskirų renginių komitetai dirba intensyviai, sprendami gausybę išskylančių problemų, jų tarpe ir lėšų telkimą.

Šventę ruošia JAV ir Kanados Lietuvos Bendruomenės. Joms ir atsakomybė tenka už šį nuostabią didelį, bet prasmingą renginį. Šis įvykis liudys Lietuvai ir išeivijai mūsų tautinį gyvastinumą, rūpestį savąja kultūra, jos ugdymu ir puoselėjimu.

Tai visi, viso laisvojo pasaulio lietuviai, junkimės į šį didįjį darbą. Tai nėra tik tų dviejų kraštų Lietuvos Bendruomenės reikalas, bet visos išeivijos, gyvenančios laisvojo pasaulio kraštuose, bendras reikalas.

Lietuvių Muzikos šventėje, be abejo, patys didžiausi renginiai bus Septintoji Dainų šventė ir Lietuvos Operos spektakliai (operos *Lietuviai*). Tiedu renginiai komitetams labiausiai ir kelia rūpestį. Tad jiems ir ruošiamasi kruopščiai ir viliamasi, kad sėkmingai bus įveiktos visos kliūtys, ir renginiai pavyks.

Labai svarbu, kad Lietuvos Dainų šventei chorai gerai pasiruoštų. Komiteto paraginti, jau užsiregistravo šventėje dalyvauti 22 JAV ir Kanados lietuvių chorai su 715 choristų. Tai palyginti gražus skaičius. Toje šventėje dalyvauja ir jaunių chorai, ir jau užsiregistravo 214 choristų.

Bet taip pat Dainų šventės iškilmingumą papuos šventės programos vadovė filmų žvaigždė, lietuvaitė Ann Jillian — Jūratė Nausėdaitė. Ji jau davė savo sutikimą dalyvauti šventėje. Šią filmų žvaigždę gerai pažįstame iš įvairių filmų. Ji aukštai vertinama filmų pasaulyje, gi savo asmenybe ji nepaprastai miela, maloni, savo kilme besididžiuojanti, neretai net ir filmuose tai pabrėžianti.

Šventės komitetas, vadovaujamas Vaclovo Momkaus, rūpinasi, kad šventė būtų iškili, kad joje dalyvautų ir garbingų svečių. Jau sutiko dalyvauti Chicago burmistras Richard Daley, senatorius — lietuvių draugas Alan Dixon ir dar numatomi kiti garbės svečiai.

Dainų šventei parinktas prasmingas šūkis: "Kad liktum Tu gyva". Taigi šios šventės dainos aidės už savo laisvę ir nepriklausomybę kovojančiosios Lietuvos garbei.



Ann Jillian — Jūratė Nausėdaitė, TV ir filmų aktorė.

somybę kovojančiosios Lietuvos garbei.

Šventę pajvairins ir ansamblių tautiniai šokiai. Jų paruošimu ir atlikimu rūpinasi Nijolė Pupienė. Numatoma, kad ansambliai, apie 150 šokėjų, pašoks tris šokius, kuriems akomponuos orkestras ir dainų palyda.

Repertuaro komisijos pirmininkė Dalia Viskontienė informuoja, kad šventėje diriguoti chorams sutinka šie muzikai-dirigentai: Petras Armonas, Viktoras Ralys, Jonas Govėdas, Faustas Strolia, Rita Kliorienė, Dalia Viskontienė, Darius Polikaitis ir Gediminas Purlys.

Komitetas nutarė, kad programoje dalyvaujantys 4 - 8 skyrių vaikai rengsis: mergaitės trumpais tautiniais drabužiais — sijonais — kikiškėliais ir baltom bliuskutėm, baltom kojine, ir su karūnelėmis. Berniukai — šviesiom kelnėm, baltais marškiniais, su juostom. Tai būtina vienoda apranga.

Dainų šventės komiteto ir chorų dirigentų-vadovų prašymas: uoliai lankyti chorų repetitijas, skirti visą dėmesį dainoms išmokti. Laiko maža, tad choriškai, dalyvaujantieji šventėje, turi suprasti pilną atsakomybę už dainų išmokimą.

Apie Lietuvos Operos pastatymą, apie atvykstančius iš Lietuvos solistus, orkestrą, chorą ir kt. turėsime progos plačiau painformuoti skaitančią lietuvių visu-

(nukelta į 11 psl.)



Lietuvių Muzikos Šventės rengimo komitetas. Sėdi iš k.: B. Jasaitienė, V. Radžius, D. Kučėnienė, St. Baras, pirm. M Remienė, V. Momkus, D. Bindokienė, S. Kučėnaitė-Foti. Antroje eilėje iš k.: A. Juodvalkis, A. Steponavičienė, R. Vaitys, A. Vaitienė, V. Aukštuolis, R. Juškienė, J. Žygas, E. Kėželiėnė, V. Stropus, S. Daulienė. Nuotr. Jono Tamulaičio

ĮVYKIAI LIETUVOJE

— Vilniuje su maŃonumu priimta ųinia, kad Prahoje, Œekoslovakijos sostinėje, viena gatvė pavadinta Lietuvos gatve. Œekoslovakijos Raudonasis Kryųius nutarė pasiųsti Lietuvos Raudonajam Kryųiui medicinos personalo savanorių grupę ir sunkveųimį įvairių vaistų.

— Klaipėdos miesto taryba nusprendė įpareigoti miesto valdybą nukelti Lenino paminklą to paties pavadinimo aikštėje ir patranką Pergalės aikštėje. Tuoj atsirado du ginkluoti jūrų pėstininkų būriai, kurie saugoja tą paminklą dieną ir naktį.

— Mažeikiuose prie II vidurinės mokyklos, švenčiant jos dvidešimtmetį, atidengta marmurinė J. Basanavičiaus portretinė kompozicija. Paminklas pastatytas mokyklos direktoriaus P. Barvyko iniciatyva. Paminklo autorius — skulptorius Alfonsas Ambraziūnas, o sumanymą finansavo Mažeikių kompresorių gamykla.

— Eilei Lietuvos kunigų suteikti monsinjorų — Popiežiaus rūmų kapelionų — titulai. Tokius titulus gavo Telšių kunigų seminarijos dvasios tėvas Steponas Brazdeikis, Telšių kunigų seminarijos rektorius Kazimieras Gasčiūnas, Mažeikių klebonas Jonas Gedvila, Kauno Prisikėlimo parapijos klebonas Vincentas Jalinskas, Šiluvos kun. Eduardas Simaška ir Kauno arkivyskupijos kancleris Alfonsas Svarinskas. Apie tai pranešė Lietuvos vyskupijose lankęsis specialus Šv. Tėvo legatas monsinjoras Antonijus Franco.

— Tuščios avalynės parduvų lentynos tiesiogiai atsiliepė Marijampolės batų taisymo ateljė. Kasdien priimama taisyti per 400 porų. Brangiausi tarp jų buvo moteriški bateliai, kurių kaina — 1000 rublių. Ateljė darbuotojai juos buvo pasidėję į seifą.

— Rašytojas Juozas Baltušis (Albertas Juozėnas), eidamas 82-ruosius metus, vasario 4 mirė Lietuvoje. Velionis buvo gimęs 1909 balandžio 14 Rygoje, gyvenęs įvairiuose Rusijos miestuose, paskui Puponių kaime,

Kupiškio rajone. 1929 persikėlė į Kauną. Dirbo spaustuvėje ir savarankiškai mokėsi. 1932 periodikoje pradėjo spausdinti apsakymus. Pirmoji jo apsakymų knyga — *Savaitė prasideda gerai*, išleista 1940. Paskutinis romanas *Sakmė apie Juzą* — 1979 metais. Yra parašęs pjesių bei kino scenarijų.

— Profesinis Šiaulių Dramos teatras pastatė Anatolijaus Kairio 3 v. dramą *Mūsų Vaikai*. Premjera įvyko 1990 gruodžio 13. Reųisavo Audronė Bagatyrūtė, dailininkas Darius Linkevičius, kostiumų dail. — Ilona Vrubliauskaitė, kompozitorius — Algirdas Martinaitis, judesio kompozicijas paruošė rež. padėjęjas Rimantas Pumputis, muzikinės dalies vedėjas — Romualdas Lukošius, pastatyminės dalies vedėjas — Rimantas Šiaučiulis, garso režisierius — Virginijus Jasiūnas, apšvietėjas — Romualdas Kildušis. Teatro vyr. režisierius — Gytis Padegimas, Teatro direktorius — Vytautas Juškus. Numatomos gastrolės įvairiuose Lietuvos miestuose. Vaidina: Audrė Budrytė, Rasuolė Laurinaitytė, Virginija Jakštaitė, Silvija Povilaitytė,

Kęstutis Jankūnas, Gražvydas Udrėnas ir Edmundas Leonaivičius.

— Žibartonių kolūkis nuo 1988 metų pavedė Sąjūdžiui 10,000 rb, Palangos Juzės muziejui 10,000 rb, Vaikų fondui 10,000 rb, ekologijos klubui "Žemyna" 5,000 rb, Lietuvos invalidų draugijai 2,000 rb, TV "Atgimimo" bangai 10,000 rb.

— Lietuvos tautinių literatūros, meno ir architektūros premijų komiteto posėdyje paskirstytos premijos. Komp. Julijui Juzeliūnui paskirta tautinė premija už simfoniją Nr. 5 *Lygumų giesmės*, mergaičių chorui ir kameriniam orkestrui, Kaziui Napoleonui Kitkauskui už monografiją *Vilniaus pilys (statyba ir architektūra)*, Romualdui Požerskui už fotografijų kolekcijas *Atlaidai* (1974 - 1989), *Atminties sodai* (1976 - 1989) ir *Paskutinieji namai* (1983 - 1987), Algirdui Steponavičiui už iliustracijas P. Cvirkos knygai *Namuni šalies pasakos* ir Zitai Žemaitytei paskirta tautinė premija už monografijas *Lionginas Šepka* ir *Paulius Galaunė*.

— Lechas Wałęsa, Lenkijos prezidentas, dėkodamas Vytautui Landsbergiui už kalėdinius sveikinimus, pasiuntė telegra-

mą. Joje sakoma: "Esu įsitikinęs, kad per dešimtį metų mūsų sukauptoji patirtis kovos, kurią kovojo "Solidarumas", padės mums rasti tarp mūsų tautų bendrą kelią tokiam santykių susiklostymui, kuris visas komplikacijas paliks praeičiai ir atitiks naujusius laikus".

— "Spindulio" valstybinės spaustuvės (Kaune) administracija kiekvienam savo darbuotojui kaip naujametę dovaną įteikė fotografuotiniu būdu baigtą spausdinti Bostone (JAV) išleistas *Lietuvių Enciklopedijos* XV tomą (apie Lietuvą).

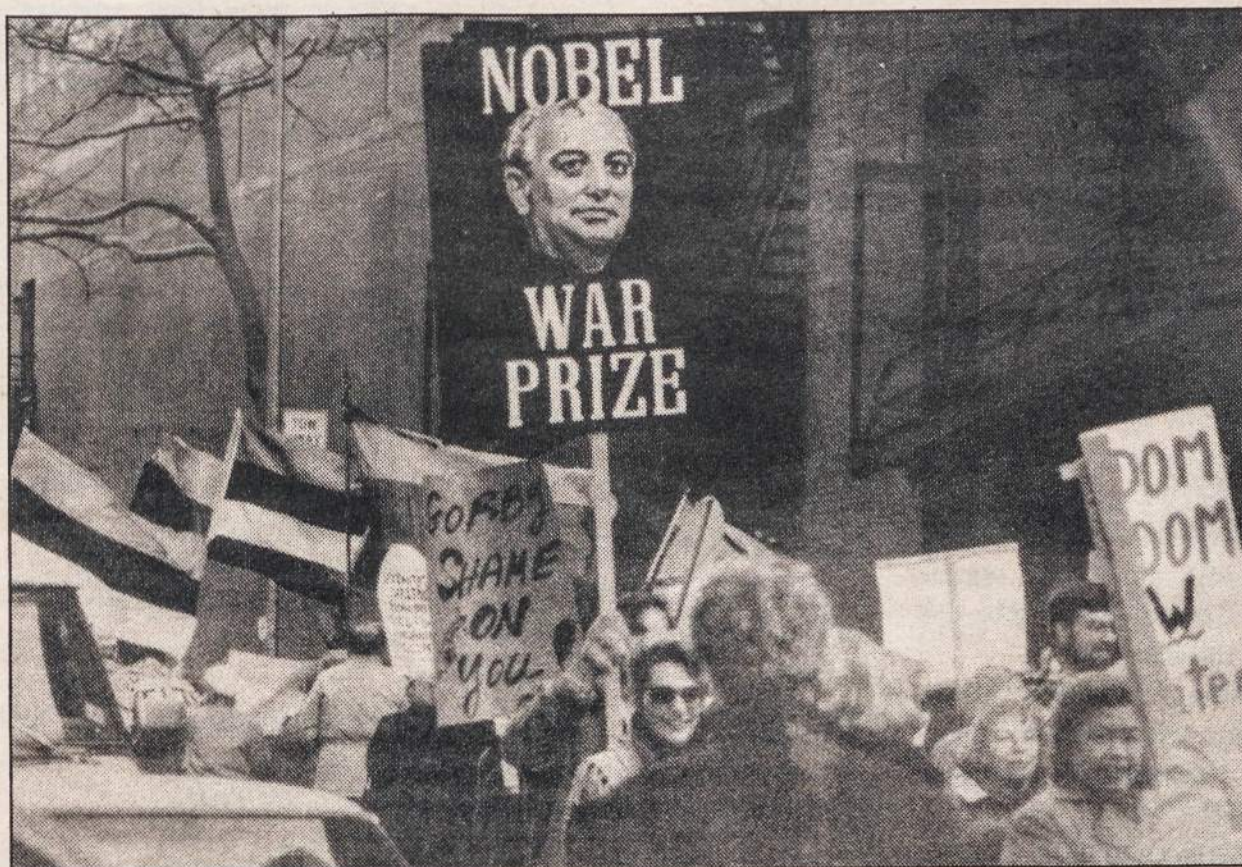
FILMŲ ŽVAIGŽDĖ

(atkelta iš 10 psl.)

menę. Dabar Operos planai dar nėra galutinai išspręsti, tuo labiau, kad ir Lietuvoje dabar vyksta labai sunkūs išgyvenimai, kurie dalinai gali lemti ir svečių keliones.

Tad jau dabar planuokime savo atostogas, kad galėtume visais keliais sulėkti į Lietuvos Muzikos šventę gegužės 15 - 28 dienomis.

Jurgis Janušaitis



New Yorko lietuviai demonstruoja už Lietuvos laisvę prie Jungtinių Tautų. Nuotr. Vytauto Maželio

