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# FREE AT LAST!

## US Extends Recognition to Baltics

"When history is written, nobody is going to remember that we took 48 hours more than Ireland or whoever it is. But what's going to be remembered is what happens, how does it work out. And that's what we're interested in, in seeing the Baltic states quickly get their independence and the freedom that they've long aspired to."

These were the words of President George Bush on September 2 at a morning news conference on the lawn of his vacation home in Kennebunkport, ME, following his announcement granting US recognition to the Baltics, which had been granted recognition by several other nations the preceding week. The question remains, Will the people of Lithuania remember?

"I think history will write this month down as one of the most important turning points toward a genuine new world order, and certainly a turning point toward freedom and democracy," Bush said.

Bush had continued to postpone the move while seeking to persuade Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to move first.

However, when the Soviet president suggested in a CNN televison interview on Sunday, September 1, that he wouldn't oppose Baltic independence, but no official word came from Moscow on Monday, President Bush made the announcement extending US diplomatic recognition to the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia

and Estonia.

"This morning I talked with the president of Estonia, and of Latvia, as I did to Mr. Landsbergis of Lithuania a couple of days ago to tell him of this official position now being taken by the US of America," Bush said.

President Landsbergis was on a one-day trip to Budapest and was unavailable for comment. The New York Times reported Lithuanian journalists speculated his absence was a signal of displeasure with American policy. However, before departing for Hungary, it was reported that Landsbergis noted American recognition would be the greatest possible protection against any new aggression.

Lithuanian officials were pleased with Mr. Bush's announcement but irritated that it didn't come sooner.

Before the announcement came from the US, more than 30 nations had already recognized Lithuania, with some having chosen their ambassadors.

President Bush sent Curtis Kamen, deputy assistant Secretary of State to Lithuania, to begin discussions about embassies in the Baltics.

The US never recognized the incorporation of the three Baltic states into the Soviet Union. However, the US closed its legations and embassies weren't established after the Soviet takeover.

During the "cold war" years, American ambassadors were given instructions never to visit Lithuania, Latvia or Estonia.

### Soviets Recognize Baltic Independence

Lithuania was finally freed from Soviet domination on Friday, September 6, 1991.

The Soviet Union recognized the independence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, marking the end to 70 years of communist domination. Little remains of the marks of communism as still another change is made. Lawmakers of the Russian republic voted to restore the old name of St. Petersburg to the nation's largest city, presently called Leningrad and named after the Soviet founder, Vladimir Lenin.

By FLORENCE ECKERT

**GARSAS Editor** 

# The End of the Soviet Union

"Today literally was the end of the Soviet Union," said legislator Arkadi Murashev at the close of the Congressional session in Moscow on Monday, September 2.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and leaders from 10 of the nation's 15 republics presented the national Congress with a plan to replace the old union with a loose confederation of independent states. Each of the 15 republics would be free to secede. Those remaining would be independent states, joined in an economic union

and a defense alliance.

The three Baltic states plus the republics of Moldavia and Georgia chose not to join the 10 republics forming a new union.

The new plan is labeled "10 plus 1" and calls for direct national presidential elections to be held in the near future.

Greeting the legislators in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses was a large sign behind the dais that read, "EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS OF PEOPLES DEPUTIES OF THE USSR." The new sign replaced the traditional picture of Lenin.

#### Who Controls Soviets' Nuclear Arms?

"The US would prefer that the Soviet Union's arsenal of 28,000 nuclear weapons remain under a central command authority rather than falling under the control of the different republics," stated US Secretary of State James A. Baker III during a news conference at the US State Department on September 5.

Baker noted the US doesn't want to see the transformation taking place in the Soviet Union to either create or add to the problems of nuclear weapons proliferation. He feels it best if they ended up under one central command authority but not necessarily all in one republic.

# Florence Eckert/'Russia Will Be Converted'

"In the end, my Immaculate Father will consecrate Russia to and an era of peace will be con- promise. ceded to mankind."

These words were spoken by the Mother of God to three little swing. Communism had reared children in Fatima. Portugal in its ugly head and was becoming a the year 1917. The children were illiterate shepherds who knew nothing of communism or the the children the war would end, threat it posed to the world.

The Mother of God first appeared to them on the 13th of May while they were tending sheep on the hilly slopes of their parents' property. The frightened children had no idea who the lovely lady was, but were comforted by Her and told to return on the 13th day of the next five months and that in the last month She would let them know who She was.

In July She gave them a "great secret" and instructed them to tell it to no one.

Some time following the apparitions, She appeared to Lucia, the oldest of the visionaries, and told her she could reveal the first two parts of the secret. Lucia was then instructed to write down the third part, put it in an envelope and seal it. It was to be given to the Bishop of Fatima, who in turn would have it delivered to the Holy Father, to be opened in 1960.

This part of the secret has been widely misunderstood. At no time did Lucia say it was to be made public. This was a message for the Holy Father to handle as he saw fit. He chose to share it with a few close associates only.

The message for all humanity Heart will triumph. The Holy was revealed in the first two parts, and that message contains me, and she will be converted, a very clear warning and a

> The apparitions took place in 1917. World War I was in full threat to mankind.

The Blessed Virgin Mary told but if men continued to ignore Her requests a more terrible war would break out during the reign of the next Pontiff. scoffed at the message because World War I was supposed to be "the war to end all wars."

Evidently, though, people did not heed the message, because World War II materialized. Russia began spreading her errors, and nations were being occupied by Soviet troops. The three little Baltic republics became victims of a "secret pact," losing their freedom and civil rights.

They never gave up and neither did many devout Christians the world over. They heeded the Fatima message, which called for reparation. They attended First Saturday devotions and wrote the Holy Father requesting that he make the collegial consecra-

I visited the hallowed spot at Fatima in 1969 and again was present with the Holy Father when he made this act of consecration in 1982.

I was one of those who was dedicated to the Fatima message for the greatest part of my life.

I was born on the Blessed Virgin's name day, gave birth to a son on Her birthday, and was matried on the anniversary of Her first apparition at Fatima.

Since I was a little child, Mary has been the center of my life. Her image, along with that of Her.Son, is in every room of my home.

When I learned of Fatima, I read all I could about this hallowed spot and began spreading the message. I first spoke on a one-to-one basis to anyone who would listen. Then I began speaking to church groups, parochial school children and public gatherings.

I had a 15 minute radio show, appeared on national television and traveled to different states speaking and assisting groups in joining the Fatima apostolate and spreading the message. I was overseer of a film on the story of Fatima, starring Martin Sheen, produced in Paris and in part on location at Fatima.

I traveled with the Pilgrim Virgin statue from church to church, bringing the message to thousands of people, and gave out scapulars and pledge blanks to all who attended, requesting they heed the message. In signing the pledge they promised to recite the morning offering of daily duty, pray the Rosary each day, and wear a small replica of Her garment of Carmel, the brown scapular.

With the help of my late husband, I continued these presentations throughout my pregnancies and the years of motherhood. I believed so strongly and wanted everyone to at least be aware of the message and then,

## BVM - 1917

hopefully, fulfill it.

I have seen literally thousands of pilgrims from all over the world gather together for allnight Vigils of Prayer. I have witnessed humble, devout Christians gather around the image of the Blessed Virgin in the privacy of neighborhood homes to pray Her Rosary. I have seen little prayer cells of three and four people meet weekly in the privacy of their homes to honor Our Lady's requests.

I pray that I live to see the day of the triumph of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

That day is dawning! The ugly monster that reared its head in 1917 is being crushed by the Queen of Peace who appeared in 1917 with a warning and a promise.

Evidently enough good souls heeded that warning to bring about these changes, but we have not as yet reached the goal of "an era of peace for humanity."

There are "hot spots" all over the world and America, who helps all nations, slaughters her own innocents and has reached the pits in morality.

The newly freed nations will look to America to see how a free nation behaves.

What will we offer them?

Drugs? Slaughter of the unborn? Teen-age pregnancies? Murder in the streets? Fragmented families?

RUSSIA IS BEING CON-VERTED!

LET'S NOW PRAY FOR AMER-

#### GARSAS

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### Baltic Republics Apply for UN Membership

The three Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia applied for membership in the United Nations on Tuesday, September 3, 1991.

French ambassador Jean-Bernard Merimee and British ambassador Sir David Hannay submitted the formal applications to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

To become a member of the United Nations, a country's application must be approved by the 15-member Security Council and endorsed by two-thirds of the General Assembly.

# Lithuanian Official Responds to New York Times Article

In a September 5, 1991 New York Times article dated Vilnius, Lithuania, it was reported Lithuania's new government had begun to exonerate thousands of people in that country who had been condemned by Soviet courts as Nazi war criminals.

The article noted the chief Lithuanian prosecutor stated these people were not convicted by courts of law but simply by special commissions established in Moscow, and were forced to make confessions. Since they had no right to legal defense, the verdicts had no legal standing.

According to the Times article, this action has provoked alarm among Jewish organizations in Israel and the United States. The dean of the Simon Weisenthal Center is calling it an insult to history and an extreme miscarriage of justice.

The Weisenthal Center, based in California, is devoted to tracking Nazi war criminals.

In response to the New York Times article, the Lithuanian Information Center (LIC) has received the following data from Vilnius, compiled by the Lithuanian Supreme Court, the General Procurator's Office, and the Internal Affairs Ministry:

By a law adopted by the Lithuania Supreme Council (Parliament) on May 2, 1990, requests for rehabilitation of Lithuanians repressed by Nazi

and Soviet regimes are to be handled by one of three Lithuanian institutions, according to the manner of repression - the Supreme Court deals with people convicted in judicial proceedings, the Procuracy with individuals repressed through extrajudicial proceedings (e.g., three-member commissions composed of Soviet government representatives), and the Internal Affairs Ministry with deportees.

Over the past 2 1/2 years, some 176,800 citizens were rehabilitated, 130,000 of whom were political exiles forcibly deported from Lithuania to Siberia by the Soviets from 1941 to 1952. The Supreme Court and General Procuracy have rehabilitated 21,799 and some 25,000 persons, respectively, and rejected 367 and 50 petitions, respectively, for rehabilitation. There are still 1,500 petitions pending before the Lithuanian Supreme Court and some 6,000 before the Procuracy.

The data from Lithuania provided below begins with a summary of responses to LIC's questions from A. Pestininkas, assistant to the Chairman of the Supreme Court, and S. Adomavicius, President Landspergis's legal advisor. This is followed by verbatim translations of statements of G. Norkunas, assistant to the General Procurator, and P. Liubertas, acting Minister of the Internal Affairs

Ministry. All three documents were dated September 7, 1991.

#### SUPREME COURT

A total of 24,500 requests for rehabilitation have been submitted to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Lithuania. The Court has issued 21,799 Restoration of Rights certificates.

We began the rehabilitation process in August 1989. After May 1990, 16,090 certificates were issued.

Certificates were refused to 357 individuals. In an additional 834 cases, we received requests for rehabilitation but have been unable to find any evidence that these individuals were ever convicted and thus in need of rehabilitation.

At this time we have 1,500 requests for rehabilitation that need to be investigated.

#### GENERAL PROCURACY

Since July 28, 1989, on which date the Presidium of the Lithuanian Republic's Supreme Soviet issued a decree on the rehabilitation of individuals convicted through extrajudicial proceedings, the General Procuracy of the Republic of Lithuania has received approximately 35,000 citizens' applications.

During this period the General Procuracy has issued in total approximately 25,000 certificates of rehabilitation.

Since the adoption of the May 2, 1990 law, 13,580 certificates of rehabilitation have been issued.

At this time there are approximately 5,000 applications in progress. Since May 2, 1990, the General Procuracy has refused to rehabilitate 50 individuals.

In accordance with the law, individuals who participated in crimes of genocide or in the murder of civilians are not to be rehabilitated.

# INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY

We hereby state that as a result of the adoption of the September 20, 1988 Lithuanian SSR (LSSR) Council of Ministers Resolution No. 274, the October 21, 1988 promulgation of LSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Rehabilitaiton of Individuals Expelled from LSSR Territory indicating the places from which and to which they were deported. To this date, certificates of rehabilitation have been issued to approximately 110,000 citizens. At this time we are unable to provide an exact figure of rehabilitated citizens who recieved certificates of rehabilitation because such statistics were not recorded. Among those citizens who were deported and later rehabilitated by the Internal Affairs Ministry, there were no individuals who murdered unarmed people and participated in crimes of genocide.

# Suicide

Within months of the catastrophic accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in 1986, a massive concrete structure was built around the smoldering remains of the reactor. Grimly the known as "sarcophagus," the structure was designed to protect the outside world from over 100 tons of deadly radioactive fuel hidden somewhere inside - no one knew exactly where.

# Mission

It was the inconceivable job of a small team of Soviet scientists to enter the sarcophagus, over and over, in an attempt to find the fuel.

NOVA covers the chilling mission of this doomed but dedicated squad on "Suicide Mission to Chernobyl," airing Tuesday, October 22, 1991 at 8 p.m. ET on PBS (check local listings).

NOVA camera crews accompanied the scientists on one of

# to Chernobyl

their missions - the first time the Soviets have allowed foreigners to film inside the sarcophagus. NOVA also was granted unprecedented access to the scientists' own videotapes of their activities.

During the initial explosion at Chernobyl (caused by an ill-advised safety test), the bottom of the reactor had apparently dropped, allowing nuclear fuel to mix with sand surrounding the core. The mixture melted and flowed into rooms below, where it solidified. Luckily, the new substance, dubbed "Chernobylite," was a relatively safe form in which to hold the fuel. More than half of the missing fuel appears to be in this glassified form. It will not explode, but will have to be shielded from humans for 100,000 years or more.

# We Keep Going and 1991:

Dear Officers and Members of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance:
During their last meeting in July, the Board of Directors announced
a new Membership Drive to begin immediately to insure that we continue to enroll new members. We were very pleased with our recent
count of new applications which we believe is the result of our new
revised plans of insurance.

The most successful plan is the Single Premium Insurance Certificate. This is a one-payment-per-life plan.

The Alliance, a Fraternal society, is presently in its 105th year and was established by our ancestors, who, with their outstanding love for all, joined together to help each other as needed. It should be noted that there are members of the society still dependent on this togetherness and who need the assistance they are able to receive as members of the Alliance.

In 1992, the GARSAS will celebrate its 75th anniversary, and this membership program will continue until the scheduled Alliance convention.

The following membership drive will be effect immediately and anyone can participate.

#### MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

3 New Members with \$2,000 certificate receive a gift of . . . \$ 75.00

4 New Members with \$2,000 certificate receive a gift of . . . \$ 100.00 5 New Members with \$2,000 certificate receive a gift of . . . \$ 125.00

6 New Members with \$2,000 certificate receive a gift of . . . \$ 125.00

7 New Members with \$2,000 certificate receive a gift of . . . \$ 175.00

Current certificates range from \$2,000 to \$10,000. Gifts will be

issued in accordance to the total amount of insurance issued.

For further information, call or write the Home Office.

LET"S HAVE ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR!

Fraternally,

	Membership Committee
APPLICATION Name of Applicant	REQUESTFORM
Address:	
As the Mouth was proper and the first	
City	StateZip
Amount of Coverage	Date of Birth
(Please che	ck policy requested)
Life Paid Up At Age 80	Twenty Year Endowment
Twenty Payment Life	Single Premium
	Catholic Alliance Vashington Street

Wilkes-Barre, Pa 18701

Below are but a few examples of our new insurance policies (certificates) available in the following amounts: \$2000 - \$3000 - \$4000 - \$5000 - \$7500 - and \$10,000.

Simply fill in the information requested in the form to the right of this chart and we will send you an application for the certificate of your choice.

If more information is needed, call or write the Home Office at 71-73 S. Washington St., P.O. Box 32, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18703-0032.

#### Life Paid Up at 80 (Monthly Premium)\*

Age	\$2000	\$5000	\$10,000
0	1.20	2.34	4.22
5	1.29	2.54	4.63
15	1.58	3.29	6.12
25	2.02	4.38	8.32
35	2.78	6.29	12.12
50	5.11	12.10	23.75
60	8.51	20.61	40.76
70	17 45	42.95	85 45

#### Twenty Payment Life (Monthly Premium)\*

Age	\$2000	\$5000	\$10,000
0	1.54	3.19	5.92
5	1.66	3.48	6.52
15	2.10	4.57	8.69
25	2.68	6.03	11.60
35	3.60	8.32	16.18
50	5.89	14.05	27.66
60	8.51	20.61	40.76

#### Twenty Year Endowment (Monthly Premium)\*

Age	\$2000	\$5000	\$10,000
0	6.68	16.02	31.60
10	6.71	16.09	31.73
20	6.76	16.22	31.99
40	7.10	17.07	33.69
50	7.71	18.60	36.76
60	9.23	22.39	44.33

#### 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.

#### The Postmaster Explains:

The owner of a small crossroads store wsa appointed Postmaster. Six months went by and not one piece of mail had left town. Deeply concerned, postal authorities in Washington wrote to the Postmaster to inquire.

"It's simple," he wrote back, "the bag ain't full yet."

# Going and Going

1886 to 1991

"Family Of The Month"



Anna Stranch's family is pictured at the wedding of her daughter Melanie. From left, Charles Dieso Sr., brother-in-law; sister Betty Ann Dieso; Judith Strangh, daughter-in-law; son William Stranch Jr.; Mrs. Anna C. Stranch; Melanie Stranch Erroude (bride); George Erroude (groom); Ann Marie

Just as soon as there is a new addition to her family, either by birth or marriage, you can be sure Anna Stranch will be in for an application for membership.

For what reason would Anna be so anxious to have her family

"During hard times, the Alliance was there to offer help," she says, "and I know my family has full protection now and financial help will be there when

enrolled in the Alliance?

it is needed."

# County Folk Festival

The Luzerne County Folk Festival is Northeastern Pennsylvania's only full-scale multiethnic festival. Planned to be a joyous celebration of the region's ethnic diversity, the festival presents a gathering of customs, culture, heritage, foods, music and dance of 30 nationalities, with accent on authentic folk culture of the

participants.

The festival will be held at the 109th Field Artillery Armory, Market Street, Kingston, PA, beginning on Thursday, October 17 at 6 p.m.

Festival hours will be Thursday and Friday, October 17 and 18, 6 to 10 p.m.; Saturday, October 19, 1 to 10 p.m.; and Sunday, October 20, noon to 7 p.m.

Stranch, daughter; Jeanne Stranch, daughter (bridesmaid); Karen Chabala, daughter-in-law (behind Jeanne); Marianne, daughter; Vincent Stranch, son; David Schapiro, son-in-law; Charles Dieso Jr., nephew. In front is grandson, David.

> Anna became a member in 1964 when offered a policy by her cousin Mary's husband, John Kozerski, who is secretary of Lodge 212. Little did John know of the tremendous growth that one little seed he planted



would bring to the membership of the Alliance!

Presently, the Stranch family holds close to \$40,000 in insurance with the Alliance. Anna's husband William, who was also a member of the Alliance, passed away in May 1988.

Anna recently visited her daughter Melanie and son-inlaw George in Seattle, Washington, and came home with two more applications for Single Premium policies for both.

With the exception of one daughter who is uninsurable due to a heart defect she was born with, all the other members of the Stranch family are enrolled in the Alliance.

The Stranch family consists of four girls, two boys and one grandson.

This month we salute Anna Stranch and her wonderful family and challenge you to top her number in memberships.



## K of C Imparts Special Meaning to the Familiar Letters 'R.S.V.P.'

R.S.V.P is simple courtesy for most people, but for the Knights of Columbus it's courtesy and a lot else besides.

In the past year 1,000 Knights of Columbus councils and assemblies in the U.S. and Canada gave financial aid and personal encouragement under the Knights own R.S.V.P. - the Refund Support Vocations Program.- to 1,780 men and women. Council in New Haven, CT.....

preparing for the priesthood and religious life. The Knights' contribution under R.S.V.P. in 1988-89 came to \$1,078,000.

The Refund Support Vocations Program takes its name from the fact that for every \$500 contributed by a local council or assembly to the education of a seminarian or postulant, it receives a \$100 incentive "refund" from the Knights' Supreme

# Heather Mack Earns Veterinary License



## Heather and her jumper horse Donatello

Following 20 long years of schooling, Heather Mack has fulfilled her lifetime dream of becoming a licensed veterinarian.

The daughter of Atty. Thomas E. Mack and Patricia Mack of Bear Creek, PA says she can't remember ever not having the desire to become a vet.

"I've been involved with horses since I was nine years old," she said, and credits several Wyoming Valley friends with helping her get started.

She began to ride and learn general principles of horse care across the street from her home at the stable of Dr. and Mrs. Van Dran.

"They and their daughter Billi were very patient and encouraging during my early days on the saddle," Heather said. formed a 4-H Club and I was the youngest member."

From there the young veterinarian spent two summers in Middleburg, VA training at the Dresden Equestrian Center with Olympic three-day event riders. Once back in the area she turned from three-day eventing to horse showing and rode through the Junior Hunter and Equitation ranks with the training and friendship of Cindy Weaver in White Haven, PA.

"After that I got my first taste of my true love, jumper riding, at Double A Farm in Olyphant, PA." she said. "It was at this farm that I found Donatello, my amatuer/owner jumper who is still carrying me over fences at top competitions."

Heather graduated from Columbia University and the University School of Veterinary Medicine and says she plans to combine this conventional training with alternative methods of diagnosis and treatment.

"I've used acupuncture to diagnose lameness and internal diseases and then treated them homeopathically, conventionally and/or using whatever combination is viable," she explained.

Heather noted that homeopathy is an ancient method of healing all curable diseases using small doses of medicines which are derived from plant, animal and/or mineral products. The disease process is treated by recognizing the symptoms which arise from it. These symptoms are regarded as efforts of nature to exterminate the disease and restore balance to the body. The homeopathic approval is to give a remedy that helps the doctor call into action the same class of portions that nature is already employing to cure a disease.

In giving an example, Heather cites the simple cold. If a person

Dude and Junior Allegrucci's is exposed to extremes of weather, he gets a cold. That is the disease. The symptom that results is a fever. The homeopath would not advise aspirin to stop the fever. Instead, aconitum, the weed from the plant monkshood, would be an appropriate medicine. Aconitum given to a person in health would produce feverish symptoms. Therefore, it acts upon the vital functions that the body employs to rid itself of the disease. Some may have heard the principle of homeopathy expressed as such similia similitus coranthur that is cured by time.

> "I'm only just beginning to discover the extent to which I can use homeopathic medicines, and so far have only used them on mild cases," Heather said. "If a horse persists with a severe laceration of a limb, for example, I would flush it sterilly, debrice it, clean it, suture it with drain and immediately put the horse on antibiotics. That's what I call conventional medicine, and it works. I might put the horse on a homeopathic remedy two weeks down the road to help enhance the body's healing process."

> Heather said she has two goals: First, to be a top-notch equine veterinarian, particularly for performance horses, be it standard breds or grand prix jumpers; second, she wants to continue to be a competitive amateur jumper rider.

# Lithuania Among Seven New Members Seated at UN

When the 46th session of the General Assembly met at the United Nations on Tuesday, September 17, 1991, Lithuania President Vytautas Landsbergis and members of the Lithuania delegation proudly took their seats along with representatives of Latvia, Estonia, North and South Korea, the Marshal! Islands and Micronesia.

In welcoming the seven new member nations, US Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering called the admission of the Baltics "a momentous occasion in the history of the United Na-

All seven nations were seated by acclamation and the Baltic nations, all having been members of the old League of Nations, born envoy, Samir S. Shihabi,

were applauded when seated, signifying they were simply rejoining this family of nations after having been separated for some 50 years by forceful occupation by the Soviet Union.

The seven new member nations bring the size of the General Assembly to 166 members.

Saudi Arabia's Palestinian-

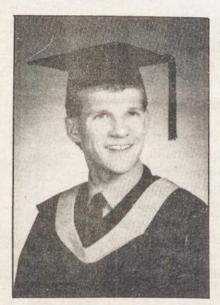
66, was elected as the body's new president.

A few hours before they took their seats at the UN, President Bush welcomed the three Baltic leaders to the White House.

All three leaders said afterwards that their main concern was enlisting support of the US for a rapid Soviet pull-out.

(Continued on page 7)

# Brian MacDonald Graduates With Honors from Lehigh University



BRIAN J. MacDONALD

Brian J. MacDonald, son of Neil J. and Dorothy Grudis MacDonald, 128 North Filmore Avenue, Scranton, PA, recently graduated with honors from Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA, with a bachelor of science degree in materials science and engineering.

A dean's list member, he was awarded the Allen S. Quier Prize in metallurgy, representing progressive and academic achievement. He also was awarded an

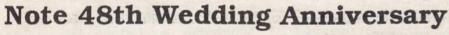
assistantship from North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, to further his studies. As part of the assistantship, MacDonald has done research this summer on a project funded by NASA at North Carolina State University.

While at Lehigh, he was a member of the cross-country and indoor track teams.

MacDonald was a National Honor Society graduate of Scranton Preparatory School where he participated in both cross-country and track, serving as co-captain. He received the Cavalier Award in his senior year and the Presidential Academic Award and was listed in "Who's Who Among High School Students."

In June 1987, MacDonald received the Eagle Scout Award of the Boy Scouts of America. He served as an altar boy at St. Michael's Church, West Scranton, for over 10 years.

MacDonald is a member of Lodge 155.





MR. AND MRS. FRANK GEROSKY

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gerosky, 58 Tenth Street, Wyoming, PA, marked their wedding anniversary September 1.

They were married by the late Rev. Victor A. Simkonis, brother of Mrs. Gerosky, in St. Mary's Church, Wanamie, PA, September 1, 1943.

A Mass of Thanksgiving was celebrated by their son, the Rev. Paul F. Gerosky, pastor of St. Ann's Church, Luzerne. They also have a daughter, Rita Skechus, Duryea, PA, and two grandsons, Teddy and Thomas Skechus.

Mrs. Gerosky is the former Anne Sinkonis. She is a member of Lodge 7.

Mr. Gerosky was the supervisor of guidance in the Pittston Area School District before his retirement.

#### (Continued from page 6)

The Baltic leaders were assured by US press secretary Marlin Fitzwater that Mr. Bush said he would use America's influence wherever possible and would talk to Russian authorities about that objective.



Priest feted

Rev. Peter J. Alisauskas celebrated his last Mass as pastor of St. Casimir's Lithuanian Church, Pittston, PA recently. The parishioners honored him with a farewell brunch immediately after the Mass in the church hall. Mary Sites was general chairman of the affair which was sponsored by the Christian Mothers Altar and Rosary Society. Shown seated from left, Father Julio Serra, Msgr. Gerald Burns, Father Peter Alisauskas, Father Mark Rossetti, Father John Savakynus. Standing, Edwin Sites, Robert Kelleher, Mrs. Robert Kelleher, Mary Timek, Ann Challan, Sr., Marie Vitcavage, Mary Sites.

## Pumpkin Bars For Trick or Treat

Mix:

6 large eggs

3 c. sugar

1 c. plus 1 tbsp. melted butter or margarine

Add:

3 c. pumpkin

Mix together and add to pumpkin mixture:

3 c. flour

1 tbsp. baking powder

1 1/2 tsp. baking soda

1 tsp. cinnamon

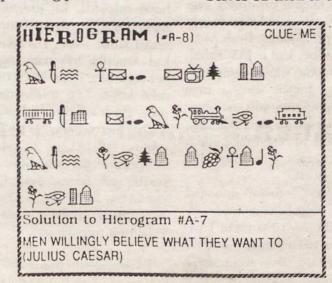
Mix all ingredients together until well blended, but do not overbeat.

Add:

1 1/2 c. chopped nuts

Bake in a 16 1/2x12-inch pan in a 350 degree oven for 35 to 40 min.

Serves 32 trick or treaters.



Hierograms are a combination of hieroglyphic type symbols and cryptograms. Each symbol stands for a letter. Find the correct letter for each symbol and solve the Hierogram. The answer will be given in the next Hierogram. GOOD LUCK!

# TEGYVUOJA NEPRIKLAUSOMA LIETUVA!



Pabaltijo respublikų ilgai puoselėtos laisvės ir nepriklausomybės viltys jau pildosi. Pasaulio valstybės pripažinėja Lietuvos, Latvijos ir Estijos vyriausybes ir steigia savo diplomatines atstovybes jų sostinėse.

Darbo Dienos priešpietį, rugsėjo 2, 10 val. spaudos konferencijoje ir prezidentas Bush pagaliau paskelbė, kad ir JAV Pabaltijui suteikia diplomatinį pripažinimą, tuojau siunčia savo Valstybės sekretoriaus pavaduotoją pasitarimams dėl ambasadų kiekvienoje tų respublikų atidarymo ir žemės ūkio ekspertus padėčiai ištirti.

Amerikos lietuviai nuo pat Lietuvos nepriklausomybės atkūrimo dienos 1990 metų kovo 11-ąją, kartu su latviais, estais ir kitais Sovietų pavergtųjų atstovais visuose didesniuose JAV miestuose ir visomis galimomis progomis demonstravo ir kitaip darbavosi, norėdami paveikti prezidentą Bush suteikti diplomatinį pripažinimą. Lietuvos žmonės taip pat dėjo daug vilčių į Ameriką. Tačiau ir vieniems ir kitiems teko patirti daug nusivylimų.

Vis tiek džiaugsmo negalima buvo sulaikyti, kai prezidentas Bush paskelbė, ko pabaltiečiai seniai laukė. Nors visi tikėjosi, kad Amerika bus pati pirmoji, bet praktiškai išėjo, kad ji tik pasekė kitus. Lyg teisindamasis, prez. Bush aiškino, kad esą, kai istorija bus rašoma, kas ten beatsimins, kad JAV po 40 valandų tai padarė po Islandijos. Esą svarbu pats faktas. Bet taip pat yra faktas, kad JAV yra 37-oji, o ne pirmoji valstybė, suteikusi Pabaltijui pripažinimą.

To prezidento pranešimo metu dar nebuvo aišku, kodėl iš tikrųjų prezidentas delsė, bet vėliau, kai laikraščių korespondentai pradėjo rašyti, o TV atstovai skelbti įvykusį faktą, viskas paaiškėjo. Esą jis nenorėjęs pakenkti Gorbačiovo pozicijai ir vis su juo taręsis, ką daryti, o anas vis prašęs daugiau laiko. Pasirodė, kad "green light" prezidentui Bush iš Gorbačiovo atėjusi tik už savaitės po to, kai JAV norėjo pripažinimą skelbti. Taigi, vietoje pirmadienio rugpjūčio 26-ąją, šitai įvyko pirmadienį — rugsėjo 2-ąją.

Prezidento delsimu nepatenkinti ir Lietuvos, Latvijos bei Estijos žmonės ir vyriausybės, bet vistiek reiškia dėkingumą, kad pagaliau tai įvyko.

Paskelbus pripažinimą, tuojau pat prasidėjo diskusijos dėl ekonominių problemų, kurios atsiras kelyje į nepriklausomybę. Bet dar yra ir daugiau problemų — kaip pasibaigs išėjimas iš sovietinės sistemos, kurioje Pabaltijo kraštai išvergavo daugiau pusę šimto metų, kaip išeis kariuomenė, kaip išsispręs tūkstančiai klausimų, atsiradusių su politine nepriklausomybe, einant prie ekonominės laisvės.

Girdėti balsų lietuvių tarpe, kad dabar labiau nei kada reikalinga ir savitarpė vienybė, susiklausymas bei rimtis, nors opozicija Lietuvoje jau nerimsta.

Štai Amerikos laikraščiai jau rašo apie buvusios premierės Kazimieros Prunskienės pesimistiškus spėliojimus dėl Lietuvos ekonominės padėties. Ši, pasitraukusi iš premjerės posto ir nuėjusi į opoziciją, ir toliau tvirtina, kad Lietuva pati nieko negali, turi orientuotis į buvusią Sovietų Sąjungą ir skaitytis su Rusijos ir kitomis respublikomis. Ji jau kaltina, kad Lietuvos vyriausybės narių didžiuma yra tos nuomonės, kad geriau kurį laiką pagyventi pusbadžiu ir pavažinėti arkliais ar dviračiais, negu turėti ka nors bendra su buvusia Sovietų Sąjunga. Bet kiti jai nurodo, kad jos baiminimasis bereikalingas, nes Lietuva jau vra užmezgusi ekonominio bendradarbiavimo ryšius su Rusijos respublika ir tikisi susilaukti užsienio pagalbos.

# ŽINIOS IŠ ATSIKURIANČIOS LIETUVOS

- Vilnius susigiminiavo su dar vienu miestu — Ukrainos sostine Kijevu. Susitarta dėl įvairių bendradarbiavimo formų, ekonominių ryšių ir lengvatų.
- Eltos agentūra praneša, kad Kaune išleistas Lietuvos esperantininkų sąjungos žurnalo Litova Stelo — Lietuvos Žvaigždė, pirmasis numeris. Jame daug idomios medžiagos, išsami studija apie esperanto kalbos sumanytoją daktarą Ludviką Samenhofą, kuris yra gyvenęs Lietuvoje ir parašė pirmąją Varšuvoje 1887 m. išspausdintą knygą lenkų kalba. Skaitytojai taip pat supažindinami su esperanto kalbos pradininku Lietuvoje prel. Adomu Jakštu-Dambrausku, kuris 1840 m. paskelbė tos kalbos vadovėlį Lingvo internacio par Litovoj, esperantiškai išvertė
- tovoj, esperantiškai išvertė nemažai lietuvių literatūros kūrinių. Lietuvos esperantininkų sąjungos žurnalas bus platinamas 70-yje pasaulio kraštų.
- S. Labutis, Susisiekimo ministerijos geležinkelio skyriaus viršininkas, nusiskundė sunkia Lietuvos geležinkelių padėtimi. Lietuvoje geležinkelio avarijos vyksta beveik kiekvieną savaitę, nes geležinkelio išlaikyti praktiškai neįmanoma. Medinių pabėgių gaunama dešimt kartų mažiau nei reikia, o betoninių pasigaminti nesugebama. Per pastaruosius 50 metu Lietuvos geležinkelis sutrumpėjo 410 km, o judėjimo intensyvumas padidėjo 75 kartus. Prekinių traukinių greitis dabar, kaip ir prieš 50 metų, o keleiviniai traukiniai važiuoja net lėčiau.
- Algirdas Vapšys paskirtas Lietuvos Respublikos statybos ir urbanistikos ministro pirmuoju pavaduotoju.
- Nauji lietuviški pašto ženklai išleisti tragiškųjų 1941 metų birželio įvykių atminimui. Seriją sudaro trys skirtingos vertės, trikampės formos ženklai. Projektus sukūrė dail. Jokūbas Zovė.

## Kad Lietuva gyvuotų

Lietuvos respublikos nepriklausomybės pripažinimas pasauliniu mastu giliai sujudino lietuvių visuomenę. Ir Lietuvoje ir išeivijoje buvo džiaugsmo šventė, palydėta didelių masinių sueigų, dainų, šokių. Spontaniškai visi suėjo ir džiaugėsi, kad po tiek sunkių ir tamsių metų atėjo nepriklausomybė!

Mūsų ligšiolinė veikla buvo taip suorganizuota, kad viskas tarnautų vienam tikslui - atgauti nepriklausomybei. Dabar tenka prisiderinti prie naujų reikalavimų ir uždavinių.

Iki šiol galėjom vadintis: tremtiniais, tremtinių organizacijos, nes Lietuva buvo okupuota, mes prievarta turėjom iš jos pasitraukti, bet kiti prievarta buvo išvežti į tolimus Rytus, taigi, jie tremtiniai. Dabar tremtinio terminas mums jau nebetinka. Šauliai bene pirmieji pataisė savo pavadinimą — Lietuvių Šaulių Sąjunga Išeivijoje. Anksčiau rašė - Tremtyje.

Vyriausias Lietuvos Išlaisvinimo Komitetas — Vlikas buvo įkurtas vaduoti Lietuvai — organizuoti ir vadovauti veiklai, kurios rezultate tauta atgautų laisvę ir nepriklausomybę. Dabar Vlikas jau jungiasi su Lietuva į pilną, tobulą demokratinės valstybės atkūrimą (kaip matyti iš telegramos Lietuvos premjerui). Reikia manyti, kad Tautos Fondas, telkęs lėšas Lietuvos vada-

vimui, atsieit Vliko veiklai remti, taip pat atitinkamai persitvarkys. Naujuose dirvonuose taip pat bus daug darbo. Vlikas savo telegramoje Lietuvos premjerui pabrėžia, kad dabar "čia reikalinga kiekvieno lietuvio bei lietuvės ranka ir pagalba ir visų mūsų bendras, koordinuotas ir nuoširdus darbas". Taigi, naujas darbas, bet jau dabar koordinuotas su Lietuva.

Girdėti, kad ir Altas (Amerikos Lietuvių Taryba), įsikūręs tuojau pat, kai tik Sovietai okupavo Lietuvą, ir lig šiol atkakliai kovojes Washingtone už nepriklausomybės atgavimą, dabar pasiekęs aukščiausiojo tikslo, galvoja savo jėgas nukreipti tolimesniam Lietuvos valstybės nepriklausomybės stiprinimui. Suprantama, tai vykdys ir toliau iš savo pozicijų Washingtone. Gal ir Altui prisieis veiklą labiau koordinuoti, bet, kaip veiksnio, ir jo darbas nesibaiges.

Tik Balfas nepasiekė savo tikslo, nes materialinė pagalba dar ilgai bus reikalinga lietuviams tėvynėje ir pasaulyje. O dabar tai atsiveria jam nauji horizontai - šelpti žmones Lietuvoje.

Prisiminkime tik laikus po Pirmojo pasaulinio karo, kai Lietuva organizavo savo nepriklausomą gyvenimą. Amerikoje lietuvių organizacijos rinko aukas Lietuvai. Buvo įkurtos net ir specialios organizacijos.

Nors Lietuva dabar atsikuria kur kas geresnėse sąlygose nei anuomet, bet jai ir dabar reikia milžiniškų sumų, didžiulės paramos, kad galėtų sukurti savo valdžios aparatūrą, išvystyti žemės ūkį, sukurti tvirtą ekonominj bei kultūrinį gyvenimą. Visa tai pareikalaus daug lėšų ir daug jėgų, sugebančių organizuoti ir planingai veikti.

Lietuva tiek metų buvo pavergta, prispausta. Ji neturėjo sąlygų siekti vakarietiško išsilavinimo, demokratinio išsivystymo. Visa tai reikės patiems suorganizuoti.

Čia vpač daug galėtų padėti Amerikos lietuviai. Jau ir dabar yra daug išvykusių savanorių, kurie dirba mokyklose, įstaigose. Daug jaunuolių sėkmingai dėsto anglų kalbą.

tų skatinti ir įvairios organizacijos, Lietuvių Bendruomenė. Ypač patartina vykti jaunimui jauniems profesionalams.

Lietuvių spauda rašo, kad Lietuva dabar yra misijų kraštas. Pirmiausia jai reikia dvasinių vertybių, kurios buvo išplėštos, naikinamos, persekiojamos. Ten reikia naujų krikščionių, kurie parodys tiesos kelią, grąžins Kristų į lietuvių gyvenimą.

Dar anksčiau jie sakė, kad jiems reikia knygų ir vaistų, o tos knygos turi būti Vakaru kultūros ir krikščioniškos. Jie yra užduse nuo ateizmo, nuo jo propagandos. Jie visi yra išsiilgę krikščioniškos meilės. Tai todėl

ir sako, kad Lietuva misijų kraštas, kad jai reikia šviesos — Evangelijos šviesos.

Pirma galėjom šūkauti, demonstruoti, o dabar reikės aukotis, melstis ir veikti, kad Vakarų krikščioniškoji kultūra ir krikščionybė sutvirtėtų ir iš naujo prikeltų tautą kūrybiniam gyve-

# ZINIOS **IŠ LIETUVOS**

—Veliuonoje liepos 6 paminėta šio miesto 700 metų sukaktis. Miesto centre stovi paminklas Vytautui Didžiajam. Tai vienas iš nedaugelio paminklų, kuriuos pavyko apginti nuo vandalų stalinizmo metais.

Lietuvos Respublikos kultūros paveldo inspekcija su-Savanorių organizavimą turė- stabdė negailestingą niokojimą Tomo Manno namelio Nidoje, kuris pagal vokiečių "Lamperto" ir Odesos "Dom" firmų užgaidas buvo paverstas kino filmo Vasaros albumas filmavimo aikštele.

> atkuriama Lietuvoje Užsienio lietuviams remti draugija. Tą draugiją okupantai buvo uždarę, nes užsienio lietuviai dėl Lietuvos okupacijos reiškė įvairius protestus.

 Švedijos susisiekimo specialistai lankėsi Lietuvoje. Svečiams rūpėjo ką jie ateityje galėtų Lietuvai parduoti, nes jie gamina daug įvairių, geram susisiekimui reikalingų, priemonių. Pasitarimams juos priėmė ministro pirmininko pavaduotojas Z. Vaišvila.

- Joseph Kaganas, Didžiosios Britanijos Lordų rūmų narys, kviečiamas Lietuvos Respublikos Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininko V. Landsbergio, viešėjo Lietuvoje. Lordo Kagano tėvas turėjo tekstilės fabrikus Kaune ir Klaipėdoje. Jaunasis Kaganas studijavo Anglijoje, bet prieš karą grįžo į Lietuvą ir užsibuvo. Vokiečių okupacijos metais jis kalėjo Kauno gete, o 1944 pabaigoje grjžo į Angliją. Netrukus jis tapo vienu žymiųjų D. Britanijos verslininkų. Už nuopelnus užsienio prekyboje J. Kaganui buvo suteiktas Lordo titulas. Viešėdamas Vilniuje lordas J. Kaganas pasakė, kad jis norėtų prisidėti prie nepriklausomos Lietuvos ūkio kūrimo.



Lenino statula rugpjūčio 23 Vilniuje nukeliama nuo pjedestalo. Nuotr. Viktoro Kapočiaus



Šiluvos Marijos koplyčia Nekaltai Pradėtosios Marijos bazilikoje Washingtone, DC. Altoriaus statula — dail. Vytauto Kašubos kūrinys. Čia spalio 12 - 13 vyks Maldos diena už Lietuvą, o taip pat bus paminėta šios koplyčios šventinimo 25 metų sukaktis.

# PASKUTINIAI ĮVYKIAI LIETUVOJE

— Liškiavos bažnyčią — architektūros paminklą — restauruoti padės Varėnos rajono žmonės. Matuizų statybinių medžiagų gamykla šiems reikalams jau pervedė 10,000 rublių, agrochemijos — susivienijimas 5,000, maisto pramonės kombinatas — 1,000 rublių.

— Ariana Rastauskaitė, VII Pasaulio Lietuvių Jaunimo kongreso pirmininkė, lankėsi Vilniuje ir buvo priimta Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininko prof. Vytauto Landsbergio. Kongreso, kuris įvyks 1991 - 1992 metų sąvartoje Argentinoje, Urugvajuje ir Brazilijoje, rengėjai labai pageidavo, kad atvyktų Lietuvos

vyriausybės ar parlamento atstovai.

— Lietuvos vyriausybė įsteigė tris naujas tarybas, kurios turės rūpintis, kad būtų pagerinti ryšiai ir susipratimas tarp visų Lietuvos piliečių. Pagal Lietuvos ministerio pirmininko Gedimino Vagnoriaus pranešimą, sudaryti tokie nauji komitetai: Tautinės harmonijos ir kultūros komitetas, Ekonominių ir socialinių reformų komitetas ir Komitetas kovai prieš organizuotus nusikaltimus ir apsaugai iš užsie nio.

— Darius Kuolys, Kultūros ir švietimo ministeris, pranešė MALDOS DIENA UŽ LIETUVĄ

Mieli Broliai, Sesės!

Šiemet sueina 25 metai nuo Šiluvos Marijos koplyčios dedikacijos Amerikos tautinėje šventovėje Washingtone. Šią šventovę kasmet aplanko šimtai tūkstančių maldininkų ir turistų.

Šia sukaktį švesime š.m. spalio 12 - 13 dienomis su religinėm iškilmėm ir kultūrine programa. Simpoziume, kuriam vadovaus prof. dr. S. Sužiedėlis, prisiminsime Lietuvos dvidešimtojo amžiaus kankinius. "Dainavos" ansamblio, vadovaujamo Dariaus Polikaičio, ir garsiojo Lietuvos pianisto Povilo Stravinsko koncerte turésime progos atsigaivinti dvasiniai. Iškilmingomis mišiomis, kurias koncelebruos Washingtono kardinolas James Hickey, Šv. Sosto pronuncijus Amerikai arkivysk. Agostino Cociavillan su lietuviais vyskupais ir kunigais, išreikšime padėką Dievui už Jo globą mūsų tautai. Iškilmingu pasiaukojimo atnaujinimu prašysime, kad Marija ir toliau globotų mūsų tautą, kaip ji globojo per šimtmečius nuo apsireiškimo Šiluvoje 1608 metais iki mūsų dienų. Kartu su mumis, lietuviška išeivija, tą dieną melsis ir visa Lietuva. Kardinolas Vincentas Sladkevičius rašo: "Čia Lietuvoje vienysimės su jumis dvasioje bendra malda ir pasiaukojimo atnaujinimu".

Šv. Tėvas Jonas Paulius II laiške pasaulio jaunimui teigia, kad šių dienų dramatiškiems pasikeitimams vadovauja Dievo Dvasia, o buvusio Amerikos vyskupų konferencijos pirmininko arkiv. John May įsitikinimu, ši taiki revoliucija yra dangaus atsakymas į mūsų ilgametes maldas. Pilnos laisvės ir nepriklausomybės bei dvasinio atsinaujinimo ryžtingai siekianti mūsų tauta yra reikalinga visokeriopos pagalbos, bet ypač maldų — Dievo palaimos.

Todėl spalio 13 skelbiu maldos diena už Lietuvą ir maloniai prašau šia proga atnaujinti lietuvių tautos pasiaukojimą Nekaltajai Marijos Širdžiai.

Kuriems sąlygos leis, atvykime į Washingtoną. Gausiu dalyvavimu šiose iškilmėse viešai paliudysime savo tikėjimą ir išreikšime krikščionišką solidarumą su Dievo ir mūsų pagalbos prašančia tauta. Tikiuosi, kad, jei politinės sąlygos ir sveikata leis, šventėje dalyvaus ir jai vadovaus J. Em. kardinolas V. Sladkevičius.

Nuoširdžiai Jūsų Kristuje, Vysk. Paulius A. Baltakis, OFM

spaudai, kad planuojama 1993 m. Vilniuje surengti tarptautinį teatro festivalį. Tame festivalyje dalyvautų aukščiausio lygio teatro grupės iš Anglijos, Prancūzijos, Vokietijos, JAV, Kanados, Skandinavijos ir Rytų šalių. Festivalį žada remti Šiaurės tarybos Pabaltijo fondas. Konsulantu sutiko būti Chicagos tarptautinių teatrų festivalio menedžeris B. Sahlins. Festivalio tarybai vadovauja pats ministeris. Kol kas festivalio štabe dirbs 4 žmonės, o vėliau manoma turėti apie šimtą etatinių tarnautojų.

— Lietuvos rytas skelbia , jog. Lietuvos socialinio migracijos skyriaus vadovas Vladimiras Gražulis pranešė, kad 1990 metais į Lietuvą imigravo 13,000 žmonių iš Sovietų įvairių respublikų, o apie 20,000 išemigravo. 1991 metų pirmoje pusėje,

maždaug 10,000 žmonių imigravo, o apie 15,000 emigravo. Ši migracija daugiausia pasireiškia rusų tautybės žmonių tarpe.

— Prof. Vilius Grabauskas, dirbęs centrinės mokslinio tyrimo laboratorijos direktoriumi, o prieš tai septynerius metus vadovavęs tarptautiniam infekcinių ligų departamentui Šveicarijoje, išrinktas Lietuvos medicinos akademijos rektoriumi.

— Vilniuje liepos 12 pirmą kartą vyko palaimintojo Jurgio Matulaičio atlaidai. Tą dieną vysk. Juozas Tunaitis pašventino naują palaimintojo Jurgio Matulaičio parapijos namų koplyčią Viršuliškėse ir joje aukojo mišias. Kolbus pastatyta bažnyčia, ten vyks pamaldos. Parapijos namuose numatyta įrengti katalikiška biblioteka. Tuose namuose bursis katalikiškos organizacijos.

# PAMINKLAS RAINIŲ KANKINIAMS PRISIMINTI

Birželio 23 Telšiuose buvo sukaktuvinės iškilmės — suėjo 50 metų, kai bolševikai žiauriausiai nužudė 73 politinius kalinius. Rainių miškelis yra toji istorinė scena, kuria kiekvienas lietuvis amžiais atsimins - nekaltos aukos ten atidavė gyvybę, kad Lietuva būtų amžiais gyva, kad kiekvienas žinotų ir suprastų, koks baisus bolševizmas, kaip jis naikina dorus žmones.

Tą sukaktuvių minėjimo dieną į Telšius suvažiavo autobusais, mašinomis žmonės iš visos Lietuvos, iš užsienio, nukentėjusių giminės ir artimieji, dvasininkai, Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininko pavaduotojai K. Motieka ir Č. Stankevičius, vicepremjeras Z. Vaišvila, AT deputatai. Iš užsienio dalyvavo rašytojas iš Belgijos Eduardas Cinzas, kurio brolis Antanas taip pat buvo šios šiurpios tragedijos auka.

buvusio kalėjimo, iš kurio 1941 kas. Pasinaudodamas lietuvių metų birželio 24-25 kaliniai buvo laudies architektūros motyvais, išvežti į Rainių miškelį ir nukan- jis išvystė nedidelę koplytėlę, kinti. O paskui minia patraukė į kuri primintų pakelės koplytėmiesto kapines, kur palaidoti les. Kiek šis projektas vėliau kankiniu duobėje. Tylos minute dabar pa- bet dabartinės koplytėlės bokšgerbtas jų atminimas, sugiedo- tas visai primena arch. Muloko tos giesmės, padėti vainikai ir gėlės.

Po to žmonių minia nukeliavo į Rainių miškelį, į kankinimo vietą. Čia Telšių vyskupas A. Vaičius pašventino Kančios koplyčia, aukojo mišias. Jauni krašto apsaugos vyrai ta proga davė priesaiką Lietuvos Respublikai.

Tokios pagarbos ir prisiminimo iškilmės vykdavo kasmet. Šiemet baigta Kančios koplyčia. Ji turi savo istoriją. Dar vokiečių okupacijos metais ją pradėjo pro-

Pirma žmonės susirinko prie jektuoti architektas Jonas Mulopalaikai bendroje buvo pakeistas, sunku pasakyti, pastatyta Kristaus Kančios paminkla Kennebunkporte.

Bet štai tautos pastatytas paminklas ir pagarba aukoms dėl savo laisvės! Šia proga menasi ir tas kalėjimas, kuriame kaliniai buvo uždaryti, kur į aluminijaus puodelius surašė savo paskutinius laiškus, išsakė meilę savo artimiesiems. Iš ten jie buvo nuvežti į kančios vietą ir barbariškai nužudyti.

Iš to paties kalėjimo 1863 metais rugpjūčio 3 d. buvo išvežtas gios kraujo relikvijos!

kunigas Izidorius Noreika ir sušaudytas miesto ganyklose. Spalio mėnesį buvo išvežtas ir sušaudytas kunigas Gargasas. Per jų kapus perjojo kazokai, kad niekas jų nesurastų, bet nekaltos aukos visada kyla iš kapų. Ir tų 1863 metu sukilėliai buvo surasti ir jų palaikai iškilmingai palaidoti Telšių katedros šventoriuje.

Bolševikai norėjo pridengti savo baisius darbus. Jie panaikino Telšių kalėjimą ir pavertė muzikos mokykla. Tai pasijuokimas iš kalinių aimanų, iš lietuvių praeities! Kaliniai visada kėlėsi ir dabar kelsis, ir jų kalėjimo neuždengs jokios konservatorijos ar mokyklos. Tauta nori gyventi laisvai ir per aukas kopia į laisvę. Ta veliavų daugybė Rainių miškelyje, tos žmonių minios ir jų giesmės, jų himnai ir liudija — tauta gyvens laisva, ir visada bus gerbiamos tos bran-

## ŽINIOS IŠ ATSIKURIANČIOS LIETUVOS

- Lietuvos Didžiojo kunigaikščio Gedimino 650 mirties metinių sukaktuvinio komiteto pirmininku yra Aukščiausiosios Tarybos pirmininko pavaduotojas Bronius Kuzmickas. Vilniuje bus pastatytas konkurso būdu atrinktas Gedimino paminklas prie buvusių kunigaikščių rūmų, Arkikatedros aikštės rytinėje da lyje.

- Diplomatas Kestutis Stankevičius, Lietuvos Respublikos Užsienio reikalų ministerijos tarnautojas ir dabartinis Lietuvos Respublikos informacijos biuro Londone vadovas, Britu užsienio ministerijos pastangomis, buvo paskirtas akredituotu spaudos atstovu. Jis dalyvavo Londone vykusioje septynių didžiujų pramonės valstybių vadų konferencijoje.

 Kauno radijas pirmą kartą prabilo prieš 65 metus. 1926 m. birželio 12 d. 7 val. vakaro pranešėjas 1961 m banga pasakė: "Alio, alio — Kauno radijas – Lietuva! Labą vakarą!" Šaukinys buvo pakartotas esperanto, vokiečių, prancūzų ir anglų kalbomis ir paraginta "kas girdite mus - atsiliepkite, parašykite". Lietuvišką žodį eteryje girdėjo ne tik Lietuvos, bet ir daug užsienio gyventojų. Tai byloja išlikę archyve radijo klausytojų laiškai.

Berlyno tarptautinėje mugėje didelio dėmesio susilaukė Lietuvos liaudies kūrybos gaminių įmonės "Minija" eksponuoti mediniai baldai ir "Ūlos" gaminiai iš gintaro.

- Pirmosios lietuviškos knygos 450 metų sukakties paminėjimui sudaryta valstybinė komisija Aukščiausiosios Tarybos prezidiumo nutarimu. Komisijai pirmininkauja Bronislovas Kuzmickas, o Darius Kuolys — jo pavaduotojas. Komisijoje yra 35 nariai.

 Gargždų naftos įmonės direktorius R. Vaitiekūnas pareiškė, kad dabar Lietuvoje nafta gaunama iš keturių gręžinių, kurie yra Kretingos, Klaipėdos ir Šilutės rajonuose. Lietuviška nafta autocisternomis vežama į Mažeikių naftos perdirbimo gamyklą. Lietuviška nafta yra daug geresnė už sovietinę, nes joje yra mažiau kenksmingų sieros junginių. Sieringas kuras labai teršia aplinką.



Rainių miškelyje prie Telšių pastatyta ir birželio 23 pašventinta koplyčia Rainių kankiniams atminti ir pagerbti. Pašventino Telšių vysk. A. Vaičius. Nuotr. Viktoro Kapočiaus

## Rev. Anthony S. Dranginis Dies



A priest for 35 years and a wonderful friend to his parishioners and many visitors to St. Alphonsus Church, Baltimore, MD, Father Anthony Dranginis died August 27 from complications due to cancer.

Delegates to the 71st National Convention of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance will long remember Father Dranginis for the hospitality extended when they visited his parish of St. Alphonsus.

Father Dranginis went out of his way to see to it that the delegates were able to have special services, and he joined the delegation at the closing banquet of the convention.

Father Dranginis entered Mount St. Mary's Seminary at the age of 33 and was ordained May 26, 1956. His first assignment was at St. Alphonsus where he served as assistant until 1982 when he was named pastor, continuing a tradition of the church known as "The Powerhouse of Prayer."

At a time when many parishes were cutting down on the number of services available, Father Dranginis offered at least seven masses for those who wished to attend on Holy Days and six masses on First Fridays. Mirac-

ulous Medal Novena Devotions were offered every Monday and Tuesday, with scheduling suitable for people in all walks of life. You could attend in the morning, afternoon or evening. He tried to accommodate the people regardless of the inconvenience to himself.

Although he was a parish priest, he also was a missionary by heart. The response from his friends and parishioners to his mission appeals was most gratifying. This loving partnership of pastor and people sent over \$100,000 to the missions in one year. Father Dranginis had a special love for the lepers, and much of the contributions were sent to the Damien-Dutton Society for Leprosy Aid.

Before entering the priesthood, Father Dranginis joined the Marine Corps and served in Hawaii, Japan and California. After World War II he returned to Baltimore and became active in Lithuanian social clubs and also assisted many of the displaced Lithuanians.

Father Dranginis will long be remembered for his love of humanity and his great devotion to the Mother of God and to his fellow Lithuanians.

# **OBITUARIES**

We extend sympathy to Valerian Vitkus, secretary of Lodge 103, on the death of his wife Victoria.

VITKUS, Victoria - Lodge 103 313 Wilkins Street Rochester, NY 14621 Died: 8/19/91 Buried: 8/22/91 Holy Sepulchre Cemetery Rochester, NY

CHASE (Cukauskas) Stanley -Lodge 7 334 Adams Street Duryea, PA 18642 Died: 9/10/91 Buried: 9/12/91 St. Joseph's Cemetery Duryea, PA

GESAITIS, Veronica - Lodge 95
4411 South St. Louis Street
Chicago, IL 60632
Died: 9/11/91
Buried: 9/14/91
St. Casimir's Cemetery
Chicago, IL

MOGOLIS, Anthony - Lodge 222

27634 Parkview Blvd.
Warren, MI 48092
Died: 8/21/91
Buried: Oakview Cemetery
Royal Oak, MI

JAKAITIS, Viola - Lodge 222 101 Prospect Avenue, #6-H Hackensack, NJ 07601 Died: 7/7/91 Buried: 7/9/91 St. Joseph's Cemetery Hackensack, NJ

MATULIS, Ann - Lodge 48 915 South Hillcrest Avenue Elmhurst, IL 60126 Died: 8/1/91

POVILAS, Zibuda - Lodge 183 29 Deer Ridge Road Stonington, CT 06378 Died: 6/13/91

YOCKACHONIS, Helen Jekucioniene - Lodge 13 Formerly: 9136 Panda Lane Port Richey, FL 34668
Current: 1125 Heatherfield
Avenue
Rosamond, CA 93560
Died: 8/23/91
Buried: 8/30/91
Meadowlawn Memorial Gardens
Elfers, FL

We extend sympathy to the families of Veronica Radzavich and Mary Lockett. We reported the death of Verna (8/1/91) in our September issue and are reporting the death of her sister, Mary Lockett, in this issue. Verna was secretary of Lodge 111, of which Mary was a member.

LOCKETT, Mary M. - Lodge 111 319 RR Courtdale Avenue Courtdale, PA 18704 Died: 8/20/91 Buried: 8/23/91

Buried: 8/23/91 St. Casimir's Cemetery Muhlenberg Township, PA

TONKUNAS, Mykolas - Lodge 163 7119 South Campbell Avenue

Chicago, IL 60629
Died: 5/8/91
Buried: 5/11/91
St. Casimir's Cemetery
Chicago, IL

NEVEROSKI, Anna - Lodge 30 624 Philo Street Scranton, PA 18508 Died: 6/26/91 Buried: 6/29/91 Cathedral Cemetery Scranton, PA

BOGUSLAW, Casimir - Lodge 100 3854 West 71st Street Chicago, IL 60629 Died: 7/16/91 Buried: 7/19/91 St. Casimir's Cemetery Chicago, IL

VENTURA, Nellie - Lodge 183/222 RD #1 Waymart, PA 18472 Died: 7/16/91