

Nutarimas.

Lietuvos Taryba savo posėdyje vasario 16 d. 1918 m. vienu balsu nutarė kreiptis: į Rusijos, Vokietijos ir kitų valstybių vyriausybės šiuo pareiškimu:

Lietuvos Taryba, ^{kaip} vienintelė lietuvių tautos atstovybė, remdama pripažintą tautų apsisprendimo teisę ir lietuvių Vilniaus konferencijos nutarimu rugsėjo mėn. 18-23 d. 1917 metais, skelbia atstatanti nepriklausomą demokratiniiais pamatais sutvarkytą Lietuvos valstybę su sostine Vilniuje ir tą valstybę atskirianti nuo visų valstybinių ryšių, kurie yra buvę su kitomis tautomis.

Drauge Lietuvos Taryba pareiškia, kad Lietuvos valstybės pamtus ir jos santykius su kitomis valstybėmis privalo galutinai nustatyti kiek galima graičiau pašauktas steigiamasis seimas, demokratiniu budu visų jos gyventojų išrinktas.

Lietuvos Taryba pranešdama apie tai
vyriausybei, prašo pripažinti nepriklausomą Lietuvos valstybę.

Vilniuje, vasario 16 d. 1918 m.

	<i>D. J. Basanavičius</i>
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<i>J. Štanga</i>	<i>Alfonsas Petulis</i>
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<i>J. Vaitkevičius</i>	
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Comments From the Editor

Mieli Vyčiai,

The month of February is special to all Lithuanian. On February 16, 1918 Lithuania declared herself independent. For a brief period of 22 years Lithuania prospered in freedom until 1940 when the Red Army once again invaded her borders.

Let's make this Vasario 16 a special one since it will be our 70th commemoration. Invite guest speakers to council meetings. Arrange a special cultural program. Bring up special gifts during the Offertory part of the Mass.

Once again we repeat: Send in your articles and photos for our April issue — our 75th Birthday issue. Deadline is March 1. If we do not hear from you soon, you will see an issue filled with C-12, C-109 and C-144 items. So please hurry!

A Mini Lithuanian Lesson: We thank you all most sincerely for all your holiday greetings. We appreciate it when you include a few words in Lithuanian in them. Please remember: not SU MIELE (yeast) but SU Meile. Very few words in Lithuanian end with Ū. One of them is AČIŪ!

Vytiškai,

Dalia Bulvičius
Mary R. Kober

February 16, 1918 — Lithuania's Independence Day

Dr. Konnie J. Savickus

This is the 70th year of Lithuania's Independence Day. It is being celebrated wherever free Lithuanians live - in the United States, Europe, So. America and Australia. Russia signed a treaty with Lithuania on July 20, 1920 declaring "Russia without any reservation whatsoever renounces all sovereignty rights concerning the Lithuanian nation and Lithuanian territory". Twenty years later on June 15, 1940, in spite of that treaty, Russian Communists pounced on Lithuania and crushed its people and government. Today an enslaved Lithuanian nation is prohibited from celebrating its freedom and independence.

A short history of Lithuania - it is a small country of 3½ million people and it is situated on the Baltic Sea, directly across from Sweden. Its people are descended from Indo-Europeans and settled there in 3000 B.C. Their language is neither Slavic or Germanic - it is the oldest living language, akin to Sanskrit. Lithuania's first Christian King was Mindaugas, whose army stopped the Mongols and Tartars in their drive to conquer Western Europe. Under Vytautas the Great in 1430, Lithuania was the second largest nation in Europe. In 1569 a union of tension with Poland followed, and lasted for 200 years.

In 1795 Lithuania was subjugated by Russia and for 123 years endured the grim life of a conquered country, with religious restraints and loss of freedom. On February 16, 1918 the Lithuanian National Council in Vilnius, proclaimed the country's Independence to the World. On Sept. 1, 1921 it was admitted as a free state to membership in the League of Nations ... thus securing its independence.

When the Communist Russians invaded Lithuania in 1940, Lithuanian leaders in government, education and religion, were rounded up and driven to Siberia in boxcars to labor and die there. Very few survived this Holocaust of 3,000,000 Lithuanian patriots. Their cries for help - like those of Jews in Nazi Germany, went unheeded by the World. Only a few survivors have since been released from Siberia to relate their hardships and suffering to relatives, stating also that other captives still alive in Siberia are suffering and pray to God for help. Their only crime was a love for freedom.

Lithuania and other satellite countries have lost their freedom to the Communists, an organized group of 6 million selected members, who control 270 million Soviet people by instilling fear, anxiety and frustration in them. Together

with their hated KGB enforcers this rule continues. This control is an exact copy of the 35 million German people being ruled by 5 million Nazis and the SS Storm Troops as enforcers in 1938. Unlike the Nazis who used force to conquer nations, the Communist resort to using agents to create havoc or unrest in a country then force a Communistic government on those unsuspecting people Cuba, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and the Philipines are examples of this activity and subterfuge. Their aim is to conquer the World.

From experience we know that Communism is synonymous with loss of freedom - so what are you doing to protect your country's and your own freedom? We urge you to help all organizations such as the American Lithuanian Council which are striving today for the freedom of all subjugated nations and people. Help them personally or financially.

Lithuanians are being persecuted at present in their country. Anyone there who has possession of a pamphlet which adversely criticizes the government or communists will be arrested, have his home searched by KGB, and he will be fined or imprisoned. The same results will follow if you make a public statement of dissatisfaction with the government. Religious functions are restricted or repressed, and many churches have been closed or confiscated. A priest can be fined or imprisoned if he leads a group of his parishoners from the Church to the cemetery to remember the dead. Even the Pope was denied a visit to Lithuania to celebrate the 600th Anniversary of Lithuania accepting Christianity. The importance of being free was summed up by the American patriot Nathan Hale years ago. When his freedom was being threatened, he declared - "Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death!". Repeat that to yourself - for a man without freedom for himself and his country is a slave.



Two K of L members who seek to obtain freedom as found in the United States - for Lithuania. Msgr. Dr. Joseph Prunskis of C-5; and Konnie J. Savickus, President of C-5 and Commander of Don Varnas Post in 1987.

A WAY OF LIFE...

DALIA BULVIČIUS

February 16-th — Lithuania's Independence Day — has always been somewhat of a paradoxical day for me — between the celebration that I knew in free Lithuania and now the commemoration here in the free world. To me, it is not a day when I merely attend a function and do lip-service to the history*or ideals of Lithuania. To me, it is a way of life.

Only bits and pieces of the celebration in Lithuania come to mind: a row of identical flags waving in the breeze, pupils freshly-scrubbed and adorned in their Sunday finery parading on the street, a kiddie celebration ceremony in my kindergarten class where I first learned why this day was so special. It was a beautiful holiday, strictly observed, and any break of this observation was punishable by a fine.

Born during the twilight of Lithuania's independence and just before the outbreak of World War II, the celebration part of February 16 was short lived. From 1944 the commemoration part began. We were not celebrating joyfully our greatest treasure — independence — we were commemorating its loss.

For a few years, February 16 was out of mind, but never out of heart. We had to catch our breath and let the dust settle, having just arrived in Germany.

My widowed mother, sister and I settled in München, Germany, in a one room apartment with a pot-bellied stove. Many other Lithuanians also came and we grew into a large active community. Soon a Lithuanian center was established (in a private house) and a school (where I received my first formal training (very similar to the little red schoolhouse of yore with many grades taught in one room).

During our stay in Germany, the Lithuanian community never abandoned hope of soon returning to our homeland. We commemorated all the holidays and not one lesson went by without a reference to love of our country by the teacher. At Christmas-time, the children had an *Eglutė* (fir tree) party, where patriotic poetry was recited and songs of longing for Lithuania were sung, recalling to mind our loved ones so far away. Even now, I remember having to memorize poems for these commemorations. I spent hours reading and rereading (my memory is not one of my best assets), while my German friends played outside. At home, Lithuanian was the official language and woe to us if my mother heard a German word.

Since my sister and I had some musical talent, mother enrolled us in the München Conservatory, which at that time was arising from the ruins. Thus we were expected to perform at the commemorations — four hands no less. Even now I recall how I struggled with

the piano version of *Kur bakūžė samanota* (Where is the moss-covered hut?) while my friends were calling me to come play.

When our Lithuanian school closed due to lack of teachers, mother became my mentor. Each day I had to copy a page of Lithuanian text from a book. For each error — an additional page was required. When I complained mother used to say, "How will you communicate with your relatives when we return home?" or else, "Your Father, who died for his country, would be proud that we remembered our native tongue." My mother's prophecy came true. A few years ago, when I visited Lithuania, my relatives were surprised: "You don't even have an accent!" I told them mother was a strict teacher.

Nor was my religious education neglected. There were Lithuanian Masses which were especially impressive on February 16th, our Holy Communion and Confirmation were strictly Lithuanian. In fact, when I came to the United States, I really had to buckle down in order to manage the Sacrament of Penance in English.

But what I mostly enjoyed in München during this post war period filled with turmoil and strife was the *gegužinės pamaldos* (May devotions). Our school chaplain Rev. Jurgis Prancevičius (an ex Dachau inmate) led us through a beautiful park on the way to church, on a beautiful May evening. We sang hymns to our Lady and ended with *Apsaugok Aukščiausias* (Protect, O Almighty), a hymn asking God to protect our homeland to which we hoped to return very soon.

Our hopes were not fulfilled. We arrived in the States (New York) and we had to sweat to survive. My days were filled with high school and at night, with work to help my mother. But even here Lithuania was always in our hearts. We never missed listening to the Lithuanian radio programs of Jokūbas Stukas and Joe Ginkus. Lithuanian holidays were commemorated in Grand Paradise and Webster Halls with the usual poetry, speeches and music.

It was here in the States that I really got immersed in Lithuania's struggle for freedom. Due to my knowledge of Lithuanian I applied for a position with Lithuanian Franciscan Press in Brooklyn. I am dating myself when I say that next year it will be 30 years working for Lithuania. At times the work is difficult and the hours long but I keep remembering what a great friend of Lithuania, the Swiss professor Dr. Juozas Ehretas once told me on his visit here in 1964: "We must work for those in the homeland who have no freedom and those in their freedom who have no homeland". Therefore I don't celebrate nor commemorate Lithuania's independence, I live it — to make my Father proud.

Msgr. Joseph Prunskis

Catholics Under Gorbachev

The new economic and political line of the Secretary of the Communist Party, Mr. Michail Gorbachev, brought some hope for Catholics. Some Lithuanian Catholics, incarcerated as a result of the struggle for human rights and rights of believers, were released from slave labor camps, for example Vldas Lapienis, Vytautas Skuodis, an American citizen born in Chicago also Liudas Dambrauskas, Antanas Terleckas, and Algirdas Patackas. Under Gorbachev, the Supreme Soviet Committee has proclaimed amnesty, therefore this might bring freedom to some others. Still in jails are three Lithuanian priests and several other Catholics, like Petkus, Gajauskas, Iešmantas, Peceliūnas.

However, oppression for the Church has not ended. We received, in Chicago a recent issue of the underground paper *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania* (No. 73). It informed us that in many Catholic homes, police are making searches and confiscating religious literature. Many Catholics are being interrogated. Several priests were fined for teaching religion to children. Defenders of the rights of believers such as Rev. Alfonsas Svarinskas, Rev. Sigitas Tamkevičius, and Rev. Jonas Matulionis are being kept in jails or labor camps. Students may lose the possibility of continuing their education if they are caught attending church. Teachers may be dismissed for the same "crime". Such cases are known. One woman that sweeps sidewalks in Gargždai was taking her children to church. The KGB threatened her, saying that she may lose her job. She was so terrorized that she ceased taking her children to Church.

The parishes are not permitted to own buses for transporting old or sick people to Church. Bishops cannot appoint priests to parishes without first obtaining consent of the official in charge of ecclesiastical affairs. Priests are not allowed to examine two children concurrently in preparation for their first communion. This is interpreted as teaching religion.

Priests cannot go to another parish church to provide spiritual assistance without special permission by the local administration. In some instances spies are sent to churches to check on the sermons being given during Mass. The pastor of the Zarenai-Latveliai parish, Rev. Algirdas Pakamanis, was fined 50 rubles for going to another parish and preaching without special permission. Rev. Pakamanis refuse to pay the fine considering it unjust. The red officials came, confiscated his clock and the front glass from his car. Maria Gudaitis, a student at a nursing school, was dismissed from school because she sent Christmas greetings to two incarcerated priests.

The cathedral of the capital of Lithuania, Vilnius, still remains, however in the form of a converted art museum and concert hall. The church of St. Casimir in Vilnius has been confiscated and converted into a Museum of Atheism. In Klaipėda, Lithuanians with the permission of the red administration, constructed a new church. When it was finished, the administration confiscated the Church and converted it into a concert hall.

So, under Gorbachev, the Catholics have some new hope, however, at present they are very oppressed.



**Jonas Basanavičius
Father of Lithuania's
Independence**

CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNIST IMPERIALISM

The First Five Years

- 1917 - Soviet Communist State created in Russia on November 8, 1917, following the Bolshevik coup d'etat which overthrew the Provisional Government headed by Anatole Kerensky.
 1919-21 - Armenia, Azerbaidzhan, Bielarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Ukraine,.....Occupied by Soviet Russia
 1922- Russia renamed Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in December

At the Beginning of World War II

- 1939 - eastern PolandAnnexed by U.S.S.R.
 1940 - eastern Romania & northern East Prussia...Annexed by U.S.S.R.
 1940 - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuanian.....Annexed by U.S.S.R

World War II and Its Aftermath

- 1944 - Poland, Bulgaria and Romania.....Colonized by U.S.S.R.
 1944 - eastern Finland and Tannu-Tuva.....Annexed by U.S.S.R.
 1944 - Hungary.....Colonized by U.S.S.R.
 1945 - Yugoslavia, Albania and East Germany...Colonized by U.S.S.R.
 1945 - North Korea.....Puppet State of U.S.S.R.
 1945 - Kurile Islands and Sakhalin Island.....Annexed by U.S.S.R.
 1948 - Czechoslovakia.....Colonized by U.S.S.R.
 1948 - East Berlin.....Colonized by East Germany & U.S.S.R.
 1949 - (Yugoslavia).....Left Soviet Bloc; still Communist
 1948-1949 - China.....Client State of U.S.S.R.

Decades of the Fifties and Sixties

- 1950-52 - North Korea invaded South Korea.....(Invasion Failed)
 1951 - Tibet.....Annexed by China
 1954 - North Vietnam.....Client State of U.S.S.R. & China
 1956 - Hungary.....Freedom Fighters Crushed, Recolonized by U.S.S.R.
 1959 - Cuba.....Puppet State of U.S.S.R.
 1960-62 - (China).....Left Soviet Bloc; still Communist
 1962 - (Albania).....Left Soviet Bloc; still Communist
 1968 - Czechoslovakia.....Reformers ousted, Recolonized by U.S.S.R.

Decades of the Seventies and Eighties

- 1975 - South Vietnam.....Annexed by North Vietnam
 1975 - Laos.....Colonized by Vietnam
 1975 - Cambodia.....Puppet State of China
 1975-76 - Angola and Mozambique.....Colonized by Cuba & U.S.S.R.
 1977-78 - Ethiopia.....Colonized by Cuba & U.S.S.R.
 1977-78 - South Yemen.....Puppet State of U.S.S.R.
 1978 - Afghanistan.....Puppet State of U.S.S.R.
 1979 - Cambodia.....Colonized by Vietnam
 1979 - Grenada.....Colonized by Cuba & U.S.S.R.
 1979-80 - Nicaragua.....Puppet State of Cuba & U.S.S.R.
 1979-80 - Afghanistan.....Invaded and Colonized by U.S.S.R.
 1980 - Poland...Solidarity Movement crushed, Recolonized by U.S.S.R.
 1980 - Suriname.....Puppet State of Cuba
 1983 - GRENADA.....LIBERATED

The following articles were submitted as Immediate Releases by the Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid, an organization helping the persecuted Catholics of Soviet-occupied Lithuania. As a direct outgrowth of its relief work, LCRA now operates the highly respected Lithuanian Information Center with branch offices in Rome and Washington, DC. Its Washington Office helped to organize Lithuanian Catholic Religious Liberties Group in the House of Representatives and Senate. Both houses recently passed resolutions for freedom of religion in Lithuania.

64 CONGRESSMEN ASK SOVIETS TO END IMPRISONMENT, PERSECUTION OF CATHOLIC PRIEST

Sixty four members of the U. S. House of Representatives have written to the Soviet official who oversees religious affairs in Lithuania to ask that a "wrongfully imprisoned" Roman Catholic priest now in labor camp be released and allowed to practice his vocation without interference.

In a letter to Religious Affairs Commissioner Petras Anilionis dated October 1, the Congressmen express their concern that Father Jonas Kastytis Matulionis may not be allowed to go free in November, though that is when his three-year sentence in a general regime labor camp officially ends. They note that Matulionis, whose conviction on charges of "disturbing the public order" was covered under the terms of a 1986 Soviet amnesty, was released on June 19, 1985, but rearrested 7 days later and returned to labor camp. The Congressmen term the circumstances surrounding Matulionis' second arrest "mysterious."

The letter also raises the issue of Matulionis' poor health, stating that at one point his weight in labor camp had gone as low as 40 kilograms (90 pounds).

In addition, the Congressmen ask that Matulionis not be persecuted after he is released from labor camp. They say the motive behind Matulionis' arrest in November 1984 was to punish him for graduating from the underground seminary after he had been denied admission to the only state-controlled seminary in Lithuania. The specific charge for which he was convicted under Article 199-3 of the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code was leading a religious procession from a church to a cemetery.

The Congressmen remind Anilionis of remarks made by his superior, Konstantin Kharchev, the top official in the USSR for religious matters while the latter was visiting the United States in late August. They quote him as admitting that in the past the Soviet government made mistakes in its policy toward religious believers, which it was now attempting to reverse. According to the signers of the letter, the punishment of Fr. Matulionis for graduating from a seminary not sanctioned by the Soviet government was just such a mistake.

Father Matulionis is one of a dozen priests who have graduated from the underground seminary in Lithuania. Though the Soviet government refuses to recognize the legitimacy of these theological courses and harasses its graduates, the seminarians are ordained by members of the official Catholic hierarchy and, in the Church's eyes, enjoy all the rights and powers of their counterparts who graduate from the state-sanctioned seminary.

The Congressional letter on behalf of Rev. Matulionis was circulated on Capitol Hill under the auspices of the Lithuanian Catholic Religious Liberty Group, which is co-chaired by Representatives Edward Feighan (D-Ohio) and John Miller (R-Wash.). Miller and Feighan have sponsored three other letters to Soviet officials on behalf of jailed or exiled Roman Catholics from Lithuania.

108 CONGRESSMEN ASK GORBACHEV TO FREE LITHUANIAN HELD IN GULAG 35 YEARS

One hundred and eight Congressmen have appealed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to release from internal exile a Lithuanian prisoner of conscience who had spent 35 years in Soviet prisons and labor camps. In a November 24 letter, the legislators also urge Mr. Gorbachev to allow 61-year old Balys Gajauskas to emigrate with his wife and daughter to the United States, where he has relatives.

The letter says that Gajauskas, jailed by both the Nazis and, later, the Soviets for resisting their occupations of his country, is currently serving the eleventh year of a 15-year sentence for disseminating anti-Soviet literature and providing material assistance to the families of political prisoners. Charging that Gajauskas is being punished "for providing humanitarian aid and exercising his right to free speech," the Congressmen call the Soviet treatment of him "incomprehensible".

Among the anti-Soviet literature in Gajauskas' possession, for which he was sentenced in 1978 to 10 years special regimen camp and 5 years internal exile, was a Lithuanian translation of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's Gulag Archipelago.

The signers of the letter note that Balys Gajauskas suffers from various medical ailments, including high blood pressure and ulcers, and that he spent two months in a hospital last year after being stabbed by a criminal prisoner.

Even while in prison, Gajauskas has resisted efforts to silence him, in 1977, before his trial, he joined the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Group. The Soviets revoked his visiting rights because he spoke out against efforts by labor camp officials to block religious observances and promoted the idea of unity among prisoners of diverse ethnic backgrounds.

In addition, he has smuggled political writings out of labor camp, which have found their way to the West. In 1981, the U.S.-based Rothko Foundation presented an award to him in absentia for his defense of truth and freedom.

The letter on behalf of Mr. Gajauskas was circulated by Reps. John Miller (R-WA) and Edward Feighan (D-OH), co-chairmen of the Lithuanian Catholic Religious Liberty Group in the U.S. House of Representatives.

SOVIETS TO PUNISH LITHUANIAN PARTICIPANTS IN LATVIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY RALLY

Two Lithuanian participants in a November demonstration marking the anniversary of Latvian Independence have been subjected to intimidation by Soviet officials and face reprisals for their actions, reports the Brooklyn-based Lithuanian Information Center.

According to a reliable source in Lithuania, 29-year old Petras Grazulis was informed November 20 by the Office of the Military Commissar in Kapsukas, Lithuania, that he was being called up for mandatory military training on Nov. 27. Grazulis had been ordered to appear at the commissar's office on Nov. 18, but instead chose to be in the Latvian capital of Riga, where he placed flowers at the Freedom Monument.

The same source reports that another Lithuanian who traveled to Riga for the commemoration of the 69th anniversary of Latvian independence was interrogated Nov. 20 at the KGB offices in Vilnius. Petras Cidzikas, a 33-year old dissident briefly committed to a psychiatric hospital in 1981 for his "anti-Soviet" views, was upbraided by KGB Colonel Cesnavicius for inviting Western correspondents to come to Lithuania in mid-February to observe the commemoration of Lithuania's Independence Day. Cesnavicius told Cidzikas no demonstration would be tolerated in Vilnius on Feb. 16, and threatened to have him committed to psychiatric hospital again.

Rev. Antanas Grazulis, vicar of Alytus parish and brother of Petras Grazulis, was also subjected to harrassment by Soviet officials, who apparently believed he, too, intended to travel to Riga on Nov. 18. Rev. Grazulis was ordered to appear at the Office of the Military Commissar in Alytus on Nov. 18 and forced to undergo a physical examination, after which the 35-year old priest was declared fit for military service and told he could be called up for military training at any time.

Petras Grazulis and Petras Cidzikas have been outspoken in their defense of religious and national rights for Lithuanians. Cidzikas was one of the organizers of the August 23 demonstration in Vilnius, commemorating the Nazi-Soviet Pact which led to the Soviet invasion of Lithuania and its two Baltic sister states in 1940. He was committed to psychiatric hospital in 1981 for defending the credibility of the *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania*, a leading samizdat journal clandestinely published in predominately Catholic Lithuania.

Petras Grazulis has issued an open letter dated Nov. 23 in conjunction with his imminent military training, repudiating his military oath to protest the continued Soviet occupation of Lithuania. In the letter he declares that he will refuse to serve in Afghanistan or at Chernobyl. Grazulis insists that, in keeping with his religious beliefs, he be allowed to worship on Sundays and religious holidays and to make use of religious literature.

DEMONSTRATOR THREATENED WITH PSYCHIATRIC DETENTION

Miss Dalia Tamutyte, a 30 year old resident of the Baltic seaport of Klaipeda, has been fired from her job and is being threatened with psychiatric interment for attending a peaceful rally last Aug. 23 in Vilnius. The rally held on the 48th anniversary of the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, which ceded the Baltic states to the Soviet Union, commemorated the Lithuanian victims of Stalin and Hitler.

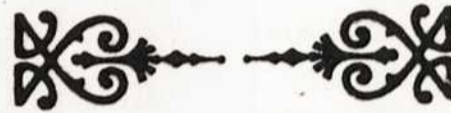
As told to Lithuanian Information Center by reliable sources, an ambulance pulled up in front of Tamutis apartment a few weeks ago to take Dalia away, but she managed to escape. Dalia's mother, Mrs. Stase Tamutiene, confirmed that her daughter has left home to avoid forcible psychiatric detention. Mrs. Tamutiene said a militiaman by the name of Kazlov came to their home at Taikos g. 6-33 in Klaipeda with a KGB agent to inquire why Dalia was refusing psychiatric care.

For attending the Aug. 23 rally, Dalia Tamutyte was publicly reprimanded on the job at the Klaipeda Committee of Trade on Sept. 10. After taking some vacation time and sick leave for kidney trouble, Tamutyte was officially fired from her job on Nov. 18. Miss Tamutyte is by profession a music teacher, but has been blocked from working in her field on account of her religious beliefs. She is a practicing Catholic.

Both she and her mother were attacked in a local Soviet newspaper, Tarybine Klaipeda (The Soviet Klaipeda) on Sept. 18. The article questioned Dalia's motives for learning the English language, for meeting with foreign correspondents

and applying to emigrate to Canada. A protest Dalia filed through her trade union against her continued persecution received no response. Miss Tamutyte has been reportedly denied permission to leave the USSR for 10 years. She has an uncle in Montreal.

When Mrs. Tamutiene recently tried to process visa papers which had arrived in her daughter's absence, she was told by the local militia that Dalia would not be allowed to emigrate to Canada because her uncle was only a distant relative and she was a psychiatric patient. Mrs. Tamutiene checked with the local psychiatric hospital, which denied that Dalia was being held there.



C-12 MEMBER JOE THOMAS PRODUCES A LITHUANIAN DANCE CASSETTE

Joseph Thomas has played and entertained Lithuanians for many years with his accordion and orchestra performing for many K of L conventions, dances, weddings and anniversaries. He has produced a stereo cassette of the favorite and most popular Lithuanian dances and sing-alongs.

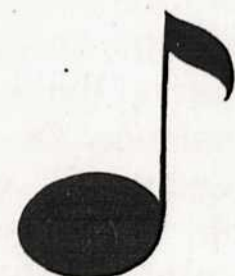
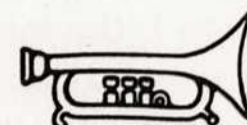
Once you hear the exhilarating polkas "Joe Joe Don't Get Married", "I Don't Want to go Home", and "The Original Lithuanian Polka", your feet and hands cannot resist tapping.

Joe has also recorded Lithuanian songs on the Continental label. The deep feeling that Joe Thomas has for his parents birthplace has prompted him to a recent visit to Lithuania. It was a joyous and traumatic feeling to be there. After returning from Lithuania, he brought back Lithuanian juostas and neckties for the orchestra and some very popular Lithuanian music.

Amerlith Productions is providing nostalgia and futuristic modern Lithuanian dance music. The cost of the cassette is \$9.95 each, or a package of 25 cassettes at a 25% discount, or \$186.56. This would be a good fund raising project for all councils.

Contact:

*Joe Thomas Amerlith Productions
11 Olive St.
Rockville Centre, NY 11570*



WHY WE LEFT FLORIDA TO COME HOME TO LONG ISLAND

Jay Paul

Thirty months ago my wife and I retired and moved — permanently, we thought — to Florida. Twelve months ago we returned to Long Island.

Here are some of the reasons the Sun Belt turned us off.

The Heat

If you don't go to heaven when you die, Florida will remind you constantly of what you can expect at the other destination. It's hot. And humid. The intolerable heat begins as early as May and continues unabated sometimes until the end of November. Without air conditioning a woman's makeup runs, her clothing clings and her hairdo disassembles. With or without it, her ankles, legs and fingers swell and remain swollen.

Bugs and Other Pests

Red fire ants do not simply ruin picnics and harmlessly explore your skin; they sting on contact, causing a long-lasting itchy welt.

"Mud daubers" are wasps that build mud nests under the eaves. From time to time, the nests must be removed — cautiously. Painting is required to hide the mud stains.

"Invisible bugs" are small gnats that can fly through screens. They are difficult to see and swat and just one buzzing around your ears will drive you to distraction. Each morning hundreds of pinhead-sized black dots decorate our counter tops. Each was a dead "invisible bug" that had been attracted to the bug lights during the night.

On Long Island we took kindly to spiders. In Florida we abided the small to medium varieties. But the big black ones, an inch or more in length, furry, ugly and lightning fast . . . The thought of a big black one descending to the bed after dark could not be ignored.

There are frogs with suction-cup feet effortlessly squatting on window panes. Small sand rattle snakes - stinging caterpillars - menacingly large, though harmless, blacksnakes - alligators, protected by law and regularly found in residential lakes and canals - all unafraid of man as the gulls at Jones Beach.

And cockroaches. Floridians almost never call a cockroach a cockroach — they call them palmetto bugs. And their palmetto bugs are larger than the types found here. There is another difference. Even if you had never had cockroaches on Long Island, you will certainly have them in Florida if you aren't careful. It was a war we won but the battle was endless.

Random Observations

All of us, over a long period of time — and at considerable expense and much disappointment — have found on Long Island our favorite physicians, dentists, lawyers, accountants and even hospitals. Unless one is willing and able to commute to New York for checkups and planned hospitalization, the search must begin anew in Florida.

We missed our family and friends, felt guilty at having left them and depressed at not seeing them. We began to regret that we no longer had — and might never again meet — the compatible golf, fishing, bridge, tennis, K of L members from our Council, or whatever, partners whom we once had and which took us so long to acquire.

Our water smelled of sulfur, deposited black streaks on machine washed clothing and produced no suds. An addition to the purification system solved our problem — but it cost \$950.

We missed the possibility of snow at Christmas, the changing colors of fall, hills to climb, the birds and flowers of spring, raking leaves, watching the grandchildren grow and dining at our favorite restaurants.

What We Liked

Enjoying, day after day, beautiful sunrises, clouds and sunsets.

Never having to replace a battered snow shovel during a major storm.

Swimming in the winter.

Never being required to wear a suit and tie.

And though initially we were annoyed by sales clerks preferring chatting to ringing up sales and slower motorists stubbornly driving in the fast lane, we were able gradually to ignore such blood-pressure-increasing encounters. Perhaps we could eventually have yielded to the slower pace, a pace that might have contributed to lengthening our life spans.

Conclusion

We don't blame Florida for our disappointment — the fault was ours. Before moving there we should have lived there during July, August and September. We should have inquired more of friends and relatives already living there and — probably — could have relied on their opinions if they had admitted to the intolerable summer heat and humidity — and to the mere existence of cockroaches.



Kalbėkime lietuviškai!

Let's speak Lithuanian!

AR ŽINOTE UOGŲ PAVADINIMUS?

APOLONIJA (POLLY) ŽIAUŽYS

Blackberry — geruogė, (bramble)
 Blackcurrant — juodasis serbentas
 Bog whortelberry (great bilberry) — girtuoklė
 Blueberry (huckleberry) — mėlynė
 Cherry — vyšnia
 Cranberry — spanguolė
 Garden strawberry — braškė
 Goosberry — agrasta
 Raspberry — avietė
 Red wortelberry, cowberry — bruknė
 Wild strawberry — žemuogė.

AR ŽINOTE GRYBŲ PAVADINIMUS?

Baravykas — Cep (King boletus)
 Kiauliabūdė — lepiota
 Kazlėkas — butter mushroom
 Lepšis — bolet
 Musmirės — fly agaric
 Nemunė, kelmutė — brown hypholoma
 Paliėpė — trichaloma
 Pievagrybis, šampijonas-field agaric,
 champignon
 Raudonikis — red head boletus
 Rudmėse, ruduokė — loctar (orange agaric)
 Umedė — russulus
 Voveruška — yellow chantharelle
 Žaliukė — verdeta

Daugelio Lietuvoje augančių grybų pavadinimų daryba ir motivacija yra gana aiški. Pav.: Kelmučiai — auga ant kelmų, paliėpės — po liepomis, pievagrybiai — pievose, žaliuokės — žalios, baltikai — balti, rudmėsės — mesa rusa, musmirės — musės miršta ir t.t.

Gražiausias grybas yra raudonikis, Grybautojai ji vadina dar ir kitais vardais kaip: raudonviršis, raudonlepšis, raudongalvis, raudongrybis. Mokslininkai tyrinėjantys grybus raudonikiui turi kitus vardus. Jiems raudonikis-baravykas raudonviršis. Baravyko raudonviršio giminė yra karališka. Pirmoje gretoje grybų karalius — baravykas, šalia raudonviršis,lepšė (paberžė), kazlėkas, geltonasis baravykas, rudakepuris, žalsvasis (samaninis) baravykas, šilbaravykis, baravykas pažuolis. Toliau eina — tamprūsis, smiltyninis, paalksninis, aitrūsis baravykas. Koks miškas tokia raudoniškio kepurė.

Gražiausias yra drebulynų raudonikis, ant aukšto koto pasistiebęs ryškiai raudona ar oranžinę kepurę užsidėjęs iš toli matysi jo raudoną galvą. Pušyno raudonikis — storutėlis, su saulės pablukinta skrybėle, beržyno raudonikis — grybas riteris su kietu vario šalmu, dažniausiai savo jaunesnių brolių karių lydimas. Ažuolyno raudonokis daug kuklesnės spalvos — pilkos arba rusvos, kai ir po ažuolais augančio baravyko. Gražiausias eglynėlio baravykas — sveikas, drūtas, raudonas kaip ir burys. Čia drėgmės daugiau, saulė nesvilina. Eglučių šakos grybą uždengia. Kartais randama net virš 10 raudonikių šeimynėlę, suaugusia į vieną kupetą.

PATARLĖS – PROVERBS

Kepurę nusiimk ne raudongrybis, o žmogus esi!
 (Take off your cap, you are a man, not a mushroom).

Išsirėdė, kaip raudonikis. (Dressed up as if you were a raudonikis — Dressed to kill.)

Tėvas raudonikis, močia — raudonikė, vaikai — raudonikiukai — taip kalbama apie sveiką, gražiai augančią šeimą. (Father — raudonikis, mother — raudonikė, children — raudonikiukai. (A healthy (in mind and spirit) family.)

Ištyžęs kaip lepšė. (A lazy good-for-nothing individual).

A diplomat these days is nothing but a head-waiter who's allowed to sit down occasionally.

Peter Ustinov

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
 That flattery's the food of fools;
 Yet now and then your men of wit
 Will condescend to take a bit.

Jonathan Swift



IN MEMORIAM

Mary L. Lucas, HM
C-96 - Dayton, OH
Died: December 31, 1987

Isabelle M. Pelinsky
C-144 - Anthracite
Died: November 5, 1987

Kazimieras Rubinas, Sr.
Chicago Seniors
Died: February 13, 1987

Aleksandra Kivenas
Chicago Seniors
Died: April 7, 1987

Charles J. Taronis
C-144 - Anthracite
Died: November 10, 1987

Joseph Mackalonis
C-144 - Anthracite
Died: October 1, 1987

John Kass
Chicago Seniors
Died: April 10, 1987

John Petrauskas
C-133 - Los Angeles, CA

Edward Bartkus
C-133 - Los Angeles, CA

LITHUANIAN FLAGS FOR SALE

Our heritage is precious - let us display our colors.

	Use For			
Fundraisers	Dances	Festivals	Home Use	
Conventions	Picnics	Cemetery	Use, etc.	

4" x 6" Flags with black staff and black wood stand:

	Order Quantity			
	<u>48</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>200</u>
Flag	\$.70	\$.65	\$.60	\$.55
Wood Stand	.25	.25	.25	.25
	\$.95	\$.90	\$.85	\$.80

12" x 18" Flags with natural 30" staff

	<u>48</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>200</u>
Flag	\$1.25	\$1.20	\$1.15	\$1.10

Beautiful Nylon 3' x 5' Lithuanian Flag with fringe, Pole Hem, Oak finish Pole with Catholic Cross and Gold Anodized Aluminum Floor Stand.

\$100.00

Postage paid for all orders.
Please allow 4 - 5 weeks for delivery.
Please send your check to:

The Flag Center
954 Beechwood Drive
Lansdale, PA 19446

John Ambrose - C-63 - Lehigh Valley

A Matter of Delivery

A man, in the Soviet Union goes to the official agency, puts down his money and asks when he can pick up his new car.

He is told that he can take delivery of his automobile in exactly 10 years.

"Morning or afternoon?" the purchaser asks.

"Ten years from now what difference does it make?" asks the clerk.

"Well," says the car-buyer. "The plumber has promised me to come

Only 4 things wrong

What are the four things wrong with the Soviet agriculture?

Summer, fall, winter, spring.

Freedom of speech

An American tells a Russian that the United States there is such freedom that, he can stand in front of the White House and yell: "The hell with Ronald Reagan!"

The Russian is not surprised: "That's nothing! I can stand in front of the Kremlin and yell: "The hell with Ronald Reagan!"

One potato, two potato...three?

A commissioner is visiting a Soviet potato farm. He asks a farmer how things are going. The farmer replies: "The harvest is so bountiful that the potatoes would reach the foot of God if piled on top of one another."

The commissioner is aghast: "But this is the Soviet Union, there is no God!"

"There is no potatoes either!" replies the farmer.

JACKIES ROBINSONAS MOKĖJO LIETUVIŠKAI!

Tikrai! Jackies Robinsonas mokėjo lietuviškai!

Mama said it was so, and she proved to me one summer night in the early 50's that she could converse with Jackie, even from our seats high in the upper deck bleachers of Brooklyn's Ebbets Field.

It was our secret — well, I told Pop, but that doesn't count — that Jackie took the steal sign from Mama instead of Dodger manager Chuck Dressen. She just yelled it out and Jackie went, and the other team, the fools, could never figure it out.

Mama confided in me that Jackie had learned her language from Dodger first-baseman Gil Hodges, who really was Lithuanian, or so she said. Maybe she got that idea from the time the priest in our Brooklyn parish, St. Francis Xavier, made the famous statement that was in all the newspapers. He said it was too hot for a sermon that day and that we should all go home and pray for Gil Hodges, who was in a miserable slump.

This Gil Hodges, then, had to be a good man, and Mama had elaborate explanations for what "Hodges" may have been shortened from when his people came from the other side.

Naturally, I couldn't wait to tell the other kids on the block. Whenever we inevitably got around to the "What are you?" stuff, and they would say Italian, or Irish, or whatever, I would feel bad because nobody had ever heard of Lithuania. But if Gil was Lithuanian, then it was okay. Funny how much smarter your mama keeps getting when you look back.

Anyway, if Gil wasn't Lithuanian maybe he was Polish, which was okay too. Other than that, she knew little about the game, except that I loved the Brooklyn Dodgers almost as much as I loved her.

I don't know that she ever thought about the heavy stuff, the social significance and all that of Jackie playing then. She just knew that he played for the Dodgers, and her kid was nuts about the team. It was enough. I think it must have been enough for Jackie, too.

Pop was a big Dodger fan. he took me to a lot of games, but he worked nights and sometimes he couldn't go. I would badger Mama to take me to a game, any game.

JACKIE ROBINSON KNEW LITHUANIAN

Yankee Stadium was out — there might be Protestants there wearing hats and suits — and the Polo Grounds was where the Giants played. Mama had heard that the Giants had a pitcher, Sal Maglie, who reveled in humiliating Gil Hodges with an unholy contrivance called a curveball. She could not conceive that there were people who could root for such an evil man. Her kid certainly was not to be allowed among them. She would more readily consider leaving me in the midst of Cossacks.

So it was that occasionally, when she wasn't working the split shift for the telephone company, we would go to see the Dodgers. We'd walk from 1st Street and Sixth Avenue across Prospect Park to Ebbets Field to save the bus fare and take bleacher seats. If I remember correctly a ticket was 60 cents.

And then it would be time for the Jackie Robinson show.

Jackie took the steal sign from Mama. the other team could never figure it out.

Looking at the cold numbers now, it is astounding to see that he never stole more than 37 bases in any of his 10 seasons, for there was never a more thrilling base runner.

There he would be dancing and jiggling off first base daring the pitcher to throw, waiting for the moment to set off in his strange, pigeontoed glide for second. You could feel the pitcher and catcher sweating.

The pitcher would try to pick him off, and always Jackie would hurtle back safely. Then he'd be off the base again, inching out further, and further still dancing, dancing, dancing.

And this night it was too much for Mama. She spoke perfect English, but when she was exited Lithuanian sometimes would mix in. She was on her feet, shouting: "Klausyk manes Jackie, listen, listen, klausyk manes! run, run, bėk dabar bėk bėk bėk, run, run! Go now! Go now! Eik! Eik! Eik!

There followed a burst of incantations summoning all the Baltic saints to be of aid to Jackie in this

his hour of need, all of it coming too fast for me to follow in the few words and phrases that I understood.

I tugged at her sleeve, Mama, please sit down, but the huge black man sitting behind us reached over and grabbed my shoulder.

"Son," he said, "you leave your Mama alone. I don't know what she's saying, but she's saying it for Jackie."

Jackie was off on the very pitch that Mama told him to run on, and with a thundering slide was...safe!

Mama sat down calmly. "You see Richard," she said. "Jackie Robinson listens to me."

I never doubted her again. I never doubted Jackie either, even when he became a Republican.

It's something I've always wondered: how many other first or second generation kids, whose parents spoke who knows what language, were told little tales about ballplayers playing a strange game to teach the lesson that they should never be ashamed of what they are?

And I wonder if Jackie ever knew there were so many people up there pulling for him in so many languages.

I like to think now that he did. I like to think he spoke them all.

Richard Sisk

(Courtesy of New York Daily News)



MISLĖS – RIDDLES

1. Vidury dvaro senis šypsosi (mėnulis).
2. Vasarą nesušyla, žiema nesušala (akmuo).
3. Po paklode dig dig dig. (vanduo po ledu).
4. Juodas jautis dangų raižo. (debesis).

JUOKELIAI – JOKES

Inflation - Inflacija

- Tėte, duok man pusę dolerio.
- Kai aš buvau tavo metu, prašydavau tik centų.
- Tai gerai, tėte, — duok man penkiasdešimt centų.

Good Morning — Labas Rytas!

- Kiekvieną rytą žadintuvo skambutis mane pažadina tarsi šūvis.
- Ir tu tą pačią akimirką pašoki?
- Ne. Guliu it nušautas.

Only Fear Itself — Tik Pačią Baime

Motina pelė aiškina mažom peliukėm:

- Kai jūs būsite didelės, tai patirsite, jog mes bijomės vyrų, o vyrai bijosi moterų, moterys gi bijosi pelių.



"ŠVENTUOLIAMS"

*Retai žmogus, kuris pamato
Klaidų daugybę savyje;
Save teisingu visad stato,
Nors velnias sukas širdyje.*

*Akyje jojo didis rastas,
Bet jo nemato jis, oi ne!
"Atleisk jiems Dieve," jisai mąsto,
Biaurybių skęsta jis tvane!*

*Bet kito tik aky krislelį
Pamatęs stebisi — baisu!
Kad ir mažiausiąją klaidelę
Iškels aukštai lig debesų!*

*Pamokslą rėš tada graudinga.
Šventu laikys tiktai save.
Jo asmenybė tik garbinga;
Nors ir nereikia keiks tave!*

*O mokslo vyrai, pirma rąstą
Išlupkit iš savų akių,
Paskui krislelį tąjį mažą
Akyse rodykit kitų!*

1919 m.

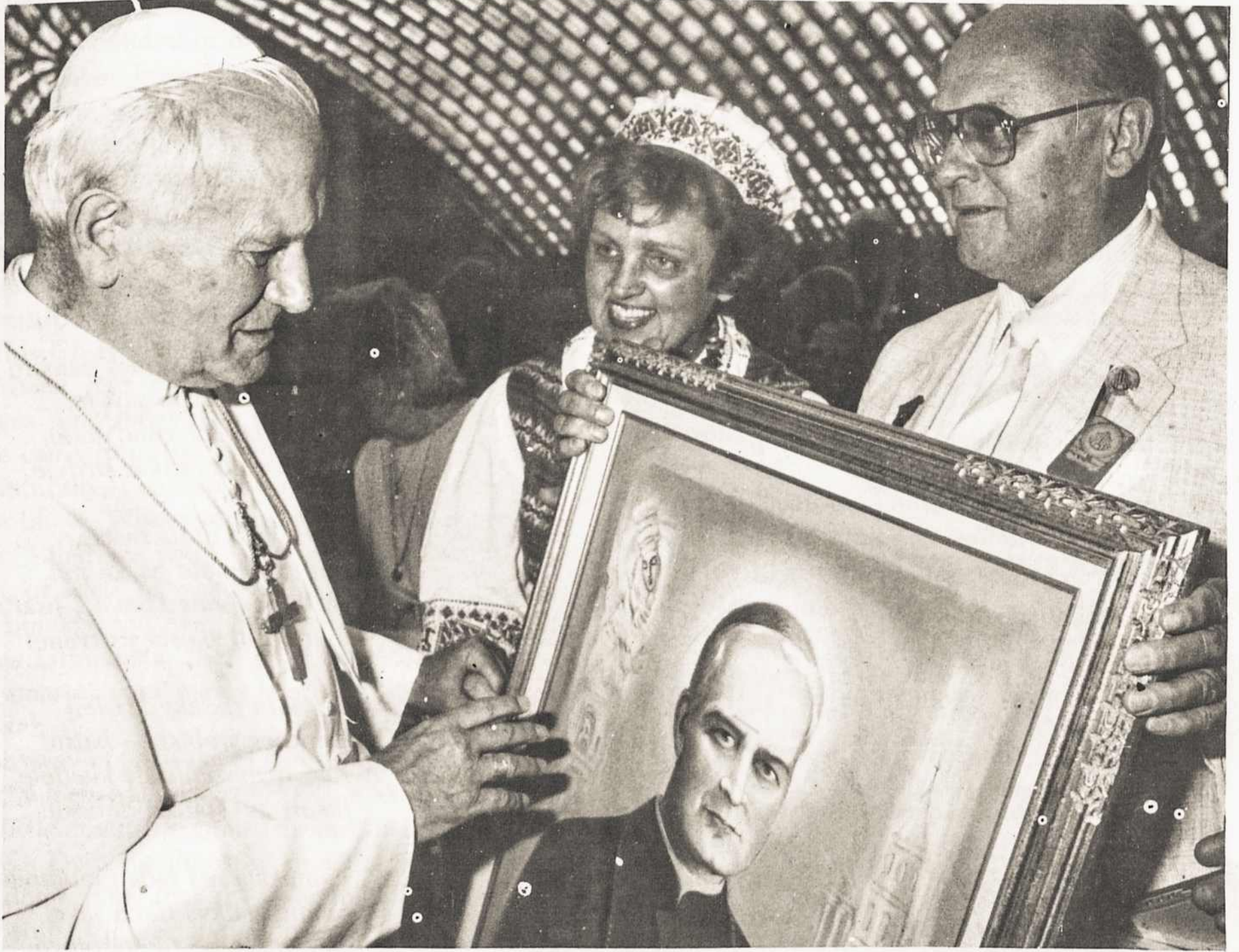
LEONARDAS ŠIMUTIS
(L. ŠILELIS)

LITHUANIAN INFORMATION
CENTER
5620 S CLAREMONT
CHICAGO, IL 60636

VYTIS

5112 S. Mayfield
Chicago, IL 60638

Return Requested
Address Correction Requested



Loretta & Jack Stukas present gift of Knights of Lithuania to Holy Father - a painting by Sister Mercedes, SSC of Archbishop Matulaitis in Rome on June 27, 1987.

*Nebūsi tikras Vytis, jei prie savo
kuopos neprirašysi draugų, su
kuriais nuolatos draugauji.*



*You are not a true K of L'er if you
do not ask your friends to join your
Council.*