

"GARSAS"

Published monthly by LITHUANIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC ALLIANCE OF AMERICA 910 Willsoughby Avenue, Brooklyn 21, N. Y. Tel. GLenmore 5-7281

VELYKŲ ŠVENTEI PRAEJUS

Velykos yra didžiausia bažnytinė šventė, nors čia, Amerikoje ji praėina beveik nepastebėta.

le, tais technikos ir medžiagos laimėjimais...

Medžiaginė gerovė visų pirma turinti patenkinti praktinio gyvenimo kasdieninius reikavimus, bet tuo neturėtų baigtis mūsų gyvenimas.

Laisvame ir demokratiame pasaulyje dvasiškos vertybės yra priverstos kukliai slėptis paprųjų bažnyčiose ir už storių vienuolių sienų ir, dalinai — bibliotekose.

Zmonija suskilo į komunistinį — marksistinį, pavergtų žmonių, ir demokratinį laisvų žmonių pasaulį.



Velykai Nuotr. R. Kistellius

VELYKŲ MALDA

Dieve, kura esi neįveikiama meilė, patalauk mums iš dangaus parodyti mums keisio karalystę. Jėzus, amžinojo laimės pakvirtė visus sąstangius, visus geros valov, visus trokščiančius ir ieškančius amžinybę.

(Iš Sibiro lietuvių maldaknygės)

meilė — žmonės gyvena laimėse.

Sovietai net po 45 metų sunkios savo valdomų žmonių priešpaučės nesugebėjo duoti paprasčiausių ir būtinų žmogaus gerovei reikmenų: maisto, drabužių, pastogės, įsigalėjus materializmas, bedievybė, smarkiai atkeršijo žmonijai.

Kas eina su Dievu, tam pakanka ir medžiaginių gėrybių ir, be to, turima vilčių metafiziniame pasaulyje regėti Dievą ir gyventi amžiną džiaugsmingą ir palaimintą gyvenimą.

Bažnyčia yra pasiėjusi kūnų uždavinį nuolat raginti ir priminti žmonėms, kad regimasis pasaulis nėra kažkoks galutinis ir baigiamasis žmogaus gyvenimo tikslas.

Dvasia labiau negu kūnas trokšta ir ilgisi poilsio; kasdieniniai rūpesčiai ir skubus tempas, nuolatinis bėgimas, ir vis dėl to duonos kasdieninės, suvargina ne tik kūną, bet ir dvasią.

Velykų idėja — tai prisikėlimo ir žmogaus amžinybės idėja. Velykose glūdi didinga žmogaus prisikėlimo idėja — mirties nugalėjimo turinis ir triumfas.

Didžiosios šventės pažadina žmogų iš miego. Dievas klausia tavęs: "ar tu norėtum susilyginti su akmeniu ar metalo gabalu? Argi norėtum atvesti dieviškojo prado principą ir nenorėtum pakilti į amžinojo gyvenimo aukštį?"

Ypač mum, lietuviams svarbu žinoti jog tautos savo gyvybę išlaiko ne medžiaginės civilizacijos dėka, bet jos gyvena ir išsilaiko tik dvasinės kultūros palaikomas.

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LIETUVOS BAŽNYTINEI PROVINCIJAI 40 METŲ

Lietuvių tautos istorija pilna įdomių įvykių. Tuo pačiu ir Katalikų bažnyčios istorija Lietuvoje turi išties eilę reikšmingų įvykių kaip tikybinių taip ir tautinių požiūriais, pro kuriuos patyromis praėti neįmanoma.

1926 m. gegužio mėn. 13 d., Viešpaties Dangun Zengimo šventėje, įvyko Kauno Bazilikoje nepaprastą iškilmę. Kadangi Kauno katedra savo didumu ir struktūra skiriasi nuo kitų bažnyčių Lietuvoje, tai 1921 m. popiežius jai suteikė Bazilikos vardą, kuri turi tam tikrų bažnytinių privilegijų ir ženklų.

Tą dieną Popiežiaus paskirtas Lietuvos Bažnytinės Provincijos arkivyskupas Juozapas Skvircekas iškilmingai įžengė į Baziliką ir užėmė arkivyskupo sostą.

Ta diena yra ir Lietuvos Bažnytinės Provincijos įkūrimo diena. Iktol Lietuva neturėjo atskiros Bažnytinės Provincijos. Sv. Tėvo atstovo Lietuvai, arkivyskupo Matulalčio-Matulevičiaus dėka toji provincija buvo įkurta, kuri iki šiol egzistuoja.

Zemaičių vyskupija buvo padalinta į 3 vyskupijas: Kauno, Telšių ir Panevėžio. Iš Vilniaus vyskupijos dalies buvo sudaryta Kaišiadorių vyskupija. Vilkaiviškio vyskupija liko neliesta. Tuo būdu Lietuvos Bažnytinę Provinciją sudarė Kauno arkivysk., Telšių, Panevėžio, Vilkaiviškio ir Kaišiadorių vyskupijos.

Tai įdomi ir reikšminga su-kaktis, kurią verta paminėti.

Pov. Dirkis

LIETUVOS STATUTUI 40 METŲ

Tokia antraštė kovo 26 d. Vilniaus Tiesoj paskelbtas straipsnis apie didįjį Lietuvos teišės dokumentą (autorius V. Raude-liūnas).

Iš tikrųjų 400 metų suėję (kovo 11 d.) nuo Antrojo Lietovos Statuto patvirtinimo. Pirmoji Lietuvos Statuto redakcija buvo priimta 1529 metais, antroji 1566, o trečioji — 1588 metais.

Straipsnio autorius kalba apie Lietuvos statutą be šio metu politinės propagandos nuspalvinimo, tad ir pradeda tokiu pareiškimu: "Istatymų kodifikacija feodalinėje Lietuvoje yra vienas iš reikšmingiausių mūsų praėities kultūros reiškinijų ir juridinės minties brandos faktų".

Nors mūsų visų vyriausias tikslas — įvairi aprauda, bet tu būčiu mes neturime užmiršti ir dvasinių dalykų — lietuviškumo pradų. Mirs mūsų Susivienijime lietuviškoji dvasia ir tikėjimas Lietuvos prisikėlimu, imsim naudoti tik svetimą kalbą, tuo pačiu mirtį ir mūsų Susivienijimas.

Mūsų idėja: tarnauti ir dirbti Dievui ir Tėvynei — Lietuvai — lietuviybės išlaikymui Amerikoje. O kas kitaip galvoja, tas nori, kad mūsų Susivienijimas greičiau numirtų. Tokie žmonės būtų mūsų Susivienijimo priešais. Turime taip pat žinoti, jog dvasia, kaip ir kūnas, reikalauja nuolatinio maisto, nes ji gali pavargti ir susirgti.

Jeigu taip galvosime visi LRKSA nariai, tai tikrai tas galin-gasis dvasios antpludis atneš mūsų organizacijai daugybę naujų narių ir šviesios lietuviybės dvasios palaikomas. Mes viso to esame labai reikalingi besišėsančioji kovoj dėl mūsų tautos laisvės ir laimingos ir tvirtos ateities.

V. Šaurimas

25 METAI VYSKUPO SOSTE



J. E. VYSKUPAS VINCENTAS BRIZGYS

Vyskupas Vincentas Brizgys, dabar gyvenąs Chicagoje, šiemet atšventė 25 metų sukaktį nuo jo įšventinimo į vyskupus.

Daugumai Lietuvos vyskupų teko dirbti savame krašte, tačiau vyskupui Brizgiui nelauk-tai ir netikėtai atiteko visai skirtingi plotai — išblaškyta lietuvių išeivija po visą laisvąjį pasaulį. Jis yra vienintelis Lietuvos vyskupas, apkeļiavęs beveik visą žemės rutulį. Jau tas vienas faktas rodo jo nepaprastą judrumą ir rūpestį savo išblaškytais tautiečiais.

Sidabrinio vyskupavimo jubiliejaus proga vyskupas V. Brizgys gavo specialią popiežiaus Pauliaus VI-jo breve, kurioje yra pažymėta, kad Ekscelencija yra didįjį nuopelnų žmogus, pasižymėjęs ne tik Kauno arkivyskupijoje, bet taip pat tremties metu Europoje, o dabar Amerikoje.

Kovo 13 d. Chicagoje suplaukė į Marijos Aukštesniąją mokyklą pilna auditorija žmonių su iš Washingtono atvykusiu Lietuvos valstybės atstovu J. Kajecku, gausiu dvasiškojo skaičiumi iš toli ir iš arti, bei įvairių Amerikos lietuvių organizacijų atstovais priešaky, J.E. vysk. V. Brizgio vyskupavimo sidabrinio jubiliejaus minėjimui vainikuoti.

Tampai, Florida. Balandžio 4 didelės audros nusiaubė centrinę Floridą. 11 gyventojų žuvo, virš trijų šimtų sužeistų, materialiniai nuostoliai apskaičiuojami milijonais dolerių.

hinnus sugiedojo solistas Algirdas Brazys.

Jubilatą J.E. vysk. V. Brizgi sveikino: inž. Ant. Rudis — Alto pirmininkas, Lietuvos atstovas J. Kajeckas, jo kalba tel-pa atskirai šiame numery. Rodakcija; Amerik. Lietuvių Romos Katalikų Federacijos pirmininkas K. Kleiva ir L.B. pirmininkas J. Jasaitis. Pagrindinę kalbą pasakė dr. Domas Jasaitis. Be to, atvykęs Chicagos arkivyskupas J. Cody tarė ilgoką pasveikinimo žodį, išklauš koncertinę dalį, kurioje gražiai pasireiškė solistai D. Stankaitytė, S. Baranauskas ir akomponatorius muz. A. Kučiūnas. Dainininkai su savo arjomis tiesiog sužavėjo ne tik arkivyskupą Cody, bet ir visą auditoriją.

Akademija buvo baigta p. Rudienės padėkos žodžiais.

Pov. Dirkis.

Paminės St. Barzduko sukaktis

Cleveland, Ohio. Seštadienį, balandžio 23, Clevelandiečiai rengia pagerbimą Stasiui Barzdukui jo 60 metų amžiaus ir 40 metų kultūrinės darbuotės proga. Pobūvis įvyks 7 v. vakaro Euclid Lounge, 1361 E. 260 Str., Clevelande.

Suñčiant sveikinimus raštu, adresuokite Mildai Lenkauskenei, 14145 Washington Blvd. Cleveland, Ohio 44118.

St. Barzdukas yra LRKSA 307 kuopos narys, Pasaulio Lietuvių Bendruomenės vykdomasis vicepirmininkas, įžymus kultūrininkas, spaudos darbuotojas — šiomis dienomis išleistas jo puikiai suredaguotas "Jaunimo metų kalendorius".

Lietuvių Studentų Sąjunga jau įvykdė savo pažadą: jau įmokėjo tūkstantį dolerių, skirtą paremti paties tolimiausio — Naujosios Zelandijos — krašto lietuvių jaunimo atstovo atvykimui į kongresą. (Elta)



Tautos Fondo valdyba posėdiuoja. Iš k. į d. dr. Br. Nemickas, V. Alksnis, A. Osip, prei. J. Balkūnas — pirmininkas, P. Minkūnas, J. Pažemėnas. Nuotr. V. Maletio

English Section

THE ANNUAL COMMUNION AND BREAKFAST

Philadelphia, Pa.: The annual Communion and Breakfast of the N.Y. and N.J. District Knights of Lithuania took place here on Sunday March 13. The event also marked the commemoration of the feast day of the patron saint of the organization — St. Casimir. Led by a color guard of Catholic War Veterans Post membership marched from parish hall to St. Casimir's Church where a High Mass was offered by Rev. A. Neverauskas, spiritual director of Council 3, hosts for the day. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Rev. Neverauskas. There was a prayer to St. Casimir after sermon, followed by a hymn to the saint and at close of the Mass the singing of the K. of L. hymn.

Breakfast followed in the parish hall where Joseph Yanulaitis was toastmaster. Must be said he handled his task in a very capable manner. Invocation was offered by Rev. Neverauskas. Greetings were extended by host council president John Mickunas. Talks which were very interesting, both dealing with present Church Liturgy, were given in English by Rev. B. Shimkus and Monsignor A. Martusevicius, both were former spiritual directors of Council 3. Both speakers in their discourses urged their listeners to adjust themselves to the present day changes.

A presentation was made to Joseph Yanulaitis in recognition of his many years of endeavor on behalf of Council 3.

We wish at this time to offer our congratulations to Council 3 which this year is celebrating its 25th Anniversary. The breakfast was the first of a series of events to mark their silver anniversary. First and second degree ritual degrees were given to several council 3 members. Third degree certificates were presented to candidates in said phase of ritual by president Alexander Wesley on behalf of the district.

Morning activities brought to a close with prayer by Rev. Neverauskas.

MEETING

Afternoon in the parish hall there was a meeting, which was called to order by the president Alex. Wesley; opening prayer was offered by Rev. Neverauskas; greetings on behalf of host council were extended by president John Mickunas.

Report of meeting held at Great Neck, N.Y., in December was given by Nancy Kober and minutes were accepted.

Reports of executive board officers and various committees were given. It was announced that the annual Junior Knights of Lithuania rally would take place this year at Bayonne, N. J., on Sunday April 17th. District voted to give 25 dol. donations towards said gathering.

District also voted to give 25 dol. to the Memories of Lithuania radio program which this year is commemorating its silver anniversary in the broadcasting field.

President Wesley gave a report on the coming Lithuanian Youth Congress which will take place this year in July at Chicago.

President also gave a talk on the Lithuanian press and urged membership to send articles to papers.

A talk was also given on Lithuanian affairs work by president Wesley who urged membership to put their shoulders to the wheel and push this work harder, since it is a outstanding phase of work on and all are doing towards eventual liberation of Lithuania.

Due to unforeseen developments the annual district picnic will not be held this year. There was a rather warm discussion regarding resolutions to be presented at the annual convention of our organization which this year will take place at Worcester, Mass., August 25-28.

A bit of time was given over in sort of a round table discussion on ways and means by which we could strengthen our district and councils as well.

The annual district bulletin was distributed at session, the others were mailed out to the membership. We must commend the editorial staff of Josephine Zukas and Mary R. Kober both members of Council 109 Great Neck, N.Y., for a very excellent issue; the bulletin is issued quarterly, all councils are urged to send items to the staff — the more material the more interesting will the bulletin be.

Meeting brought to a close with the singing of the K. of L. Hymn and prayer by district spiritual director Rev. Peter Zemeikis.

A social hour followed at which pictures were shown of the Mummies parade which is

held in Philadelphia every year on New Years Day. A special treat at the social was the appearance in costume of the Aqua String Band dressed in yellow, red and green which they wore in parade, and marched as Lithuanian Fantasy; they rendered several Lithuanian numbers, and stran-

gest part of all when one considers it not one member of the band is Lithuanian.

We at this time on behalf of district wish to offer our sincere thanks to Council 3 for a most enjoyable stay of it while in their midst.

The next meeting of district will take place in Lithuanian Liberty Hall Linden, N. J., with council 113 acting as host.

F. V.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN AMERICAN COLLEGES

Every year thousands of foreign students come to the United States to study. Today there are more than 80,000 attending American colleges and universities. Many of the 2000 places of higher learning in the United States have at least a few students from foreign countries enrolled with a large numbers attending the better known and larger schools here.

In New York City, for example, about 5000 are entered in Columbia and New York University. More than 4,000 are registered at the University of California. Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts has more than 1,000 as have the state universities of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Howard University in Washington, D.C. serves as host to about the same number.

What are the qualifications for entering American colleges? First, of course, is a sufficient knowledge of the English language. To be able to read, write and speak it is the prerequisite without which no education here would be possible. Next in importance, is an educational background equal to a completed secondary or high school graduation. Educational rules may be waived, however, depending upon what subject the student plans to specialize in and the value to his homeland of the education he will receive here.

Most important, of course is the matter of financing oneself while attending an American college. Nearly 40 percent of the foreign students attending colleges in the United States enter with full expenses on hand, that is they are completely self-supporting. Since the cost for tuition and maintenance while in attendance at a college here runs to between \$1,500 and \$2,500 for a college

year, not counting books and travel, the student from abroad must have more than a small sum. Also he may be prepared to meet the currency regulations of his country.

A number of different types of scholarships are available to foreign students. These may cover the basic cost of studying at the American university. Some are given by the specific college. Others come from American organizations, while some are made available by the United States Government.

Practically all American colleges will furnish a copy of their catalog to the foreign student writing for it. If the letter requesting it asks for information about scholarships, the college may send specific information on what is available to the foreign student.

Offices abroad of the United States Information Service, or the cultural affairs officer at an American Embassy or Consulate may have literature that will guide the student on the problem of financing an American education. Some scholarships are supported by the United States government itself. The steadily increasing number of foreign students in the United States indicates that the problems involved in attending American colleges are being successfully solved.

A.C.N.S.

Blind to the light

Cynicism is one of the more serious ailments that haunts and harasses the human mind. It is not found in any medical dictionary but it could well be listed as an affliction whose tentacles reach out to clutch and grasp the unwary.

A cynic is never a happy person. He is a fault-finding critic who believes that human conduct is always motivated by self-interest. He suspects everyone and everything that comes his way. His greatest weapon is the firm belief that he is right and so he becomes a persuasive person who can quickly align others to his side.

Only a real firm believer in the goodness of human nature can withstand his jibes. Those who are on the fence are quickly pushed to the side of the cynic. He trusts no one as he indulges in the downgrading of all that is good.

This does not mean that we must agree with everything we meet. Criticism is often good as it opens the eyes of those who believe they are perfect. But a cynic is not necessarily a fair-minded critic as he condemns before he has given any deep thought to the subject matter.

The first performance of Shakespeare's *Anthony and Cleopatra* in Lithuania was given in Kaunas last February.



Amerikos Legijono Stepono Dariaus Posto atstovai įteikia šimto dolerių dovaną senatoriui Edward M. Kennedy kad Bostone būtų įkurta jo brolio a. a. John Kennedy biblioteka. Iš kairės į dešinę: Wilfred Bilodeau, Edward Strazdes, Jr., inž. Aleksandras J. Chaplikas, sen. Edward M. Kennedy ir Petras Pechuis.

THE TRIALS OF LITHUANIA RECOUNTED BY A RECENT TOURIST THERE

(Excerpts)

To the Editor:

On Feb. 16, 1918, Lithuania proclaimed herself a free nation to the entire world. Her freedom was short-lived because in June 1940, the Russian armies moved in, and against all principles of justice and human decency enslaved her people, this slavery remains to the present day!

This past summer I had the opportunity to spend 21 days in occupied Lithuania and visit the land of my parents and meet and talk to my aunts and numerous cousins whom I had never met, even though I have been in contact with them for the past 10 years. It is worthy to say we cannot send packages directly to Lithuania, but must do so through an agent and pay enormous duties and fees to the Soviet Union for each article, even if it is only a common pin.

The general picture is not good. The wages are meager, prices high, and most of the necessities of life are hard to get or non-existent. Nowhere was I able to find flour for sale, and saw breadlines in Vilna.

After the occupation in 1940 all storekeepers, policemen, the national guard, teachers, politicians, people of influence and all government civil workers were slaughtered or sent to Siberia. Many thousands were sent just for spite and to make room for new Russian immigrants.

Tourists are restricted in their travel. We were placed in an Intourist Hotel and were not allowed outside the city limits of Vilna unescorted. I tried! I boarded a bus for Trakus, an historical town about 20 kilometers from Vilna. On arrival a local policeman was waiting. I never felt I was being watched! I was interrogated in the presence of three bus passengers who all signed a police document. I refused to sign, but was sent directly back to Vilna. The next day I was interrogated at the hotel by another officer who told me I faced immediate expulsion if I did not sign. I did! Nothing else became of it.

Lithuania is a Catholic country, religion was tough in all her schools prior to the annexation. Under the Russians,

all religious instructions are forbidden. In my father's village, a 16-year old, devout boy was tried and given a three-year jail sentence for preparing a small group for their First Holy Communion. Included among the pupils was my cousin's daughter. All Catholic organizations, Catholic publications and religious orders are forbidden.

Heavy restrictions are placed on all churches and those that do remain open are taxed greatly. In my parent's town of Kedainis the ancient Church of St. Joseph was closed in 1961, and the rumor is that the ancient Church of St. George, built by the Crusaders in 1405 is to be converted into an historical monument.

Vilna had 36 Catholic Churches, 12 now remain open. Others are boarded up and used as warehouses. The cathedral that housed the remains of our patron, St. Casimir, is now an art gallery. His remains were transferred to the suburb Church of SS Peter and Paul in Antakalnis. Our guide told us that a recent decree from the Vatican announced that St. Casimir was dethroned, as it were, and was not worthy of sainthood and that the cult to him must stop. She further remarked that the silver coffin in the main altar was empty. Kaunas has 12 churches open.

Atheism is a required subject in all schools. Students discovered attending church services are forced to leave school. At every Sunday Mass I attended, I saw several children making their first Communion without any fuss as it were: sort of camouflaged! No Mass classes. The bodies of the dead are not allowed church services. A priest can attend graveside services. He is not allowed to administer to the sick and dying without permis-

sion which is not given on many occasions. Church bells can be rung only on New Year's Eve. The church in Druskininkai, a resort town where we spent four days, had a huge bell tower with four huge clocks that were not allowed to run.

I visited a woman in our group who was taken sick and placed in a hospital. I saw many anti-religious posters on the hospital walls. I was told this was commonplace. They are found in school and all other public places.

The Voice of America "can be heard, but it is jammed constantly."

Pray God Lithuania's day of liberation comes soon.

William Wisnauskas

Gardner
(The Catholic Free Press,
March 4, 1966, Worcester,
Mass.)

Communist Youths in church wedding

"At the 'Red October' kolhoz komsomol Aleksas Margevicius was preparing for a wedding. He was not able to withstand his parents pressure and went to the altar. His sister, secretary of the primary Komsomol organization in Smilgiai was standing next to them.

"What are you gabbing that God does not exist," village women tell the (atheist) lecturer. "Komsomol or not, everybody hurries to church when a need comes." (Komjaunimo Tiesa).

"Despite these long years of Communist rule, the Lithuanian people have not lost their strong sense of what liberty means. Their struggle still stands as a symbol to other nations yearning to be free. The Lithuanian people should never abandon hope for a truly independent state ..."

(Sen. Javits, R., N. Y.)



Lietuvos vyčių šventėje Philadelphiaje, 18 d. | k. kun. A. Neverauskas, N. Armata — šv. Kazimiero 652 vėfaranu pastoriai, A. Vasy-Vasiliuskas — centro pirm., pret. dr. Vyta. Martusevicius, J. Janulaitis — rinkėjimo pirm., kun. B. Šimkus, J. Mickūnas — Philadelphiaus kuopos pirm., Alb. Ozelis — ritualo vad., F. Rupsinis — Kazimiero moterų draugijos pirm., Pr. Vasakas — garbės narys, Nuotr. V. Grigolis.

DIEVAS SU MUMIS

MAŽIESIEMS KATEKIZMAS

Anglų ir lietuvių kalbose

Anglų kalba parašė kun. Richard Felix, O.S.B. Lietuvių kalbon išvertė kun. dr. A. Deksnis, Išeido šv. Kazimiero Seecrya, 73 pusl., paveiksluotas. Kaina 30 egzempliorių.

Užsiskaitant kreipkitės į

"GARSO" ADMINISTRACIJA

P.O. Box 32 (71-73 S. Washington St.), Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

