

“ G A R S A S ”

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Editor — M A T A S Z U J U S

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Raštas (straipnias ir korespondencijas) redakcija taisy savo nuofūra
Nespaudintus raštus grąžina tik patiems autoriams prašant**GENOCIDO METINĖ**

1940 m. birželio 14-15 Sovietų Rusija begėdiškai laužydama padarytas sutartis ir iškilingus pasizadėjimus, brutalia jėga okupavo Lietuvą, Latviją ir Estiją.

Netrukus pagal Maskvos planą buvo pravesi neva seimo rinkimai; buvo sudarytas vienas Maskvai patikimų kandidatų sąrašas, už kurį Lietuvos piliečiai turėjo po prievartą balsuoti. Taip išrinktas neva seimas pasiuntė Maskvon delegaciją su prašymu, kad Kremlius priimtų Lietuvai Sovietų unijon. Pačioje Lietuvoje prasidėjo negirdėtas tautos išprievartavimas, žudymai, įkalinimai ir masiniai trėmimai į tolimesius Sovietų Rusijos užkampius. Daug šeimų buvo išdraskytų, nes tėvai buvo siųsti viena kryptimi, o jų vaikais kita.

Pažymėtina, kad Kremlius po šiai dienai vartoja tuos pačius begėdiškus argumentus, būk lietuvių tauta savanoriai pasirikusi įsijungimai Sovietų unijon ir kad ji džiaugiasi tokiu įsijungimu ir atsietais neva laimėjimais primetus jai sovietinę tvarką.

Genocidas ir išprievartavimai tęsiasi po šiai dienai. Religija ir tikintieji persekiojami žiauriausiais būdais. Tikintieji neradami jokios teisybės Sovietų viršinėse, rezikuodami savo laisve, apeliuoja į laisvą pasaulį ir jo institucijas, kad užtarti ir darytų žygius palengvinti tikinčiųjų padėtį. Tokie jų skundai ir apeliacijos su tuksantais parašų jau pasiekė Jungtines Tautas ir apie tai plačiai rašė ir teberašo pasaulio spauda, perteikia radijas ir televizija.

Jeį kas mano, kad komunistų prigimtis keičiasi ir švelnėja, tie daro apgailėtiną klaidą. Sovietai stengiasi apdumti laisvą pasauliui akis, kad jis neįžiūrėtų tikrųjų jų planų ir kėslių. Kas su dėmesiu seka pasaulinę politiką, tas lengvai pastebi, kaip sovietai susidūrė su stipresniu pasipriešinimu vienoje ar kitoje vietoje, ieško naujų plyšių plėsti savo agresiją ir užgrobti naujas teritorijas ir pavergti kitas tautas. Paskutiniausiais laikais sovietai labai rūpėstingai darbuojasi, kad kaip nors susilpnint šiaurinio Atlanto Sutarties Organizaciją (Nato). Po priedanga neva taikingų intencijų, jie siekia, kad amerikiečių militarinės jėgos kaip

galint greičiau apleistų Europos kontinentą ir tuo sumažintų atsparumą sovietų užmacioms. Sovietai dideliu uolumu stengiasi įsistiprint Viduržemio jūroje ir Indijos vandenynne. Intensyviai gamindami atominius ir nuklinius ginklus, tuo pačiu laiku dalyvauja nusiginklavimo konferencijose ir stengiasi nukreipti nuo tokio ginklavimosi vakariečių dėmesį.

Minint 42-rają Lietuvos pavergimo metinę, laisvojo pasaulio lietuviams reikia ir toliau būdėti, kelti pavergtai tautai daromas skriaudas ir visomis išgalėmis remti Lietuvos išlaisvinimo akciją.

Ateis galas ir kruvinam komunizmui.

Lietuva anksčiau ar vėliau bus laisva.

Jaunimo žygis už tikėjimo laisvę

Balandžio 29 Clevelande liet. jaunimas suruošė maldos vyenybės manifestaciją su tikslu atkreipti visuomenės dėmesį į religijos persekiojimą už geležinės uždangos ir paremti 17 tikintančių lietuvių pasirašytą peticiją į Jungtines Tautas.

Didžiulėje Šv. Jono katedroje mišias celebravo ir pamokslą pasakė lietuvių jėzuitų provincionalas kun. Gediminas Kijauskas, asistuojant keturiems kitų tautybių kunigams. Į pamaldas atsilankė virš 700 žmonių, kurie su plakatais ir vėliavomis vėliau dalyvavo eisenoje į miesto centrą.

Liet. jaunimo organizacija Jaunimo žygis už tikėjimo laisvę, ragina visus kauptis į Jungtines Tautas, laiškus ir telegramas siunčiant: His Excellency Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, United Nations Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10017

Ponios William P. Rogers ir The Hospitality and Information Service kvietimu — Lietuvos atstovas ir p. O. Kajeckienė dalyvavo 1972 m. bal. 29 d. rengtame priėmime minint dešimties metų THIS institucijos gyvavimo sukaktį.

— Komp. prof. Juozas Žilevičius š. m. kovo 16 sulaukė 80 metų amžiaus. Sukaktuvinkas gyvena Chicagoje.

Jaunimo darbas ir širdis — lietuvių tautos ateitis!

**II Pasaulio****Lietuvių Jaunimo Kongreso PROGRAMA**

— PARODOS — birželio 24 - liepos 4 d. d. Jaunimo centre, Chicagoje

— ATIDARYMAS — birželio 30 - liepos 4 d. d. Conrad Hilton viešbutyje ir Jaunimo centre, Chicagoje

— STUDIŲ DIENOS — liepos 4 - 9 d. d. Kent Valstybiniam Universitetui, Ohio

— STOVYKLA — liepos 9 - 15 d. d. Romuvoje, Kanadoje

— UŽDARYMAS — liepos 15 - 16 d. d. Toronte, Kanadoje.

Apie smulkesnę programą prašom sekti spaudoje.

II PLJK Komitetas

LIETUVIŲ R. K. SUSIVIENIJIMO VEIDAS IR DARBAI

Kaip šiandien prisimenu 1949 metų liepos 2 d., kai išlipus iš laivo J.A.V. žemėje ir susiradus pastogę Brockton, Massachusetts, Farrington gatvėje, gavau karštoj skalbyklėj darbą.

Ir štai 1950 m. vasario 18 d. pasibeldžia į duris agronomas Antanas Vasiliauskas. Kokiu reikalu — tuoj pasisakė: supažindinti tik ką atvykusius Amerikon su Lietuvių R. Katalikų Susivienijimu. Paaiškino labai įtikinančiai, kad mums čia su vienu dolerių atvykusiems reikalinga apdrauda. Nurodė nuostatus, kurių laikydami si galime apsidrausti. Abudu su vyru įstojome į Lietuvių R. Katalikų Susivienijimą. Aš paėmiau 500 dol. apdraudą dvidešimčiai metų mokėti — po 2.39 mėnesiui. Įstojau į 141 kuopą, Brockton, Mass., ir tu pačių metų balandžio 2 d. išduotas dokumentas.

Netruko, kaip audra, praslinko tie 20 metų ir 1970 metais vasario 24 gau nu laišką iš Lithuanian R. C. Alliance of America, 71-73 So. Washington St., Wilkes Barre, Pa. 18703. Atplėsiu. Ir štai prieš akis viršelis apvedžiotas tautine juostele; viršuje centre, Aušros Vartų Marijos paveikslas ir mažas kryžutis lyg einas iš rankų. Paveikslas lyg iš debesų kylas, o debesys apšviesti saule ir jame angliškai įrašytas mūsų Susivienijimo vardas. Vadinasi, Dievo Motinos Marijos šešėly sušvito kaip saulė, mūsų prasmingas susivienijimas.

Kairėje to vaizdo — JAV simboliai: sukryžiuotos dvi vėliavos, žemiau erelis, apačioje — Baltieji rūmai. O dešinėje pusėje — Lietuvos vėtytis, tolumoje Vilniaus Gedimino pilis su išskelta mūsų trispalve, apačioje Lietuvos laukų vaizdas. Mane tiek žavi taip idealiai sukomponuota tik išorinė nario pažymėjimo pusė. Daro įspūdžio visi tie simboliai, kurie atimi kiekvieno lietuvių kataliko patrioto, Amerikoj gyvenančio širdy.

Apacioje to prasmingo vaizdo surašyti mano apdraudinės sumos paveldėtojai, iš eilės mano vyras, abu sūnūs ir duktė. Toliau seka du puslapiai įvairių nuostatų privalomų apdraustajam. Vykdam tuos nuostatus mano sudėta penkių šimtu suma per dvidešimt metų, dabar guli saugioje Susivienijimo priežiūroje, o apdraudos mokesčių aš jau nemoku, nes juos moka mano per tą laiką iš lengvo, nuosekliai sudėta suma. O mano apdrauda, man mirus, bus išmokėta vienam ar kitam iš ei-

A. L. Tarybos pareiškimas

Cicero, Illinois, lietuvių kolonijoj organizuojama vaikų kelionė ir stovyklavimas komunistų okupuotoje Lietuvoje yra aiškus pasitaravimas komunistinio okupanto tikslam.

Nesubrendę, nepilnamečiai vaikai atvežti į okupuotą Lietuvą bus apgyvendinti komunistų pionierių stovykloje.

Nereikia būti naiviais, kad nesusprastume, jog stovykla parengta taip, kad paliktų išeivijų lietuvių vaikams gily įspūdį. Stovyklų personalas bus sudarytas iš asmenų, kurie savo ideologiniu nusistatymu pilnai patikimi okupacinei valdžiai ir komunistų partijos vadovybei. Jų tikslas vienas — vaikams ir jaunimui įskiepyti komunistams palankią ideologiją, nuslopinti juose bet kokius tautinius, religinius be rezistencinius jausmus ir išjungti priaugancias kartas iš kovos už Lietuvos laisvę.

Nesijuokim iš savęs, galvodami, kad komunistai leidžia atvežti vaikus į pionierių stovyklą tam, kad iš jų paruošti patriotus nepriklausomos Lietuvos atstatymui. Kelionėje dalyvavusių vai-

lės mano sudėtos sumos paveldėtojai. Būtų buvus, mirties atveju, ta suma išmokėta ir prieš 20 metų, kada šeima neturėjo jokių sutaupų palaidojimui. Štai tam ir yra apdraudos organizuojamos. Mano apdraudos pažymėjimą yra pasirašęs Leonardas Šimutis — pirmininkas šio susivienijimo. Reikia, organizavimas narių jau ir prieš 21 metus buvo gerai su tvarkytas dabartinio ir anuo kartinio pirmininko. Tada pradėjus Amerikon važiuoti naujiems atėjimams, kaip tik laiku buvo susigriebta tiesiog butus lankyti ir raginti apsidrausti. Garai padaryta, nes daugelis iš tų narių, tada prirašytų, tapo Susivienijimo veikėjais, organizatoriais. Žinau, kad ir ta pati 141 kuopa buvo; vėliau sustiprinta dešimtimis naujų narių, naujoms jėgoms įsijungus.

Iš aukščiau pasakyto aišku, kad reikalingi gabus sąžiningi naujų narių verbuotojai — nuolatiniai. Antra — reikia lietuvių visuomenę nutiekti, kad Susivienijimas remia lietuvių kultūrinis darbus.

Man patiko spaudoj siūlyta Juozo Laučkos sugestija, kad susivienijimo finansai būtų taip tvarkomi, kad sudėto turto paveldėtojai būtų gyvi nariai net ir dividendą gauna, o mirusių narių sutaupų per viršis būtų sunaudotas lietuvių kultūriniam ir jaunimo švietimo reikalams. Juozo Laučkos nuomonę šimtu nuošimčių remiu.

Aš gi patenkinta labai, kad buvome paraginti drausti Susivienijime ir džiaugiuosi, kad mano sūnūs su žmona pasekė mus apsidraudami net po tuksantų. Ir kiekvienam susipratusiam lietuviui siūlau įstoti į susivienijimą.

Priduriu: tai yra kiekvieno lietuvi tautinė pareiga priklaustyti šiam susivienijimui, nežiūrint kokias apdraudas turėtų darbuotoje ar kitur. Skaitau, kad to nepasiekšime be taktinių, išmintingų gabijų prirašinėtojų. Čia jau turi būti Seimo nutarimas, Centro Valdybos vykdomas. Iš tų skelbiama, mažai apmokamų, vaju, mažai naudos turime. Nors naujų narių verbuotojai būtų ir apmokami, bet reikia juos ir seimuose prisiminti, kaip daug pasidaravusiem, net atgaiviant bemiršančius kuopas.

O jei norime kuopas atgaivinti, sustiprinti, remkime jaunų lietuvių darbus!

K. Keblinskienė

LRKSA DIREKTORIŲ TARYBOS PASIŪLYMAI 65-JAM SEIMUI

Proposed Changes of Constitution and By-Laws

The Board of Directors by the authority given the Board in Article 6, Section 2 of the Constitution on motions made and properly seconded and passed at its annual meeting held April 27, 1972, submit and offer the following proposals for changes in the By-Laws and Constitution for consideration at the 1972 Convention at Chicago, Illinois.

1. Article 7 of the By-Laws to be changed to read as follows:

SECRETARY: The Secretary of the Alliance shall regularly attend to the duties of his office. He shall record minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors, and at the Convention until the regularly elected Convention Officers assume their duties. He shall carry out all directives approved by the Board of Directors and shall be under supervision of hte President and Board of Directors.

Pritariu — Petras Jokubka; seime svarstyt — Vytautas Paulauskas; seime svarstyt — Petras J. Montvila.

2. Article 8, Section 1 of the By-Laws to be amended as follows:

MANAGEMENT: The Board of Directors shall manage the affairs of the Alliance in the interim between Conventions with full power and authority to administer the same as permitted by the Insurance Law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and subject to control of the Supreme Legislative Body or Convention.

(a) It may appoint an executive secretary, and direct and control his duties toward efficient management of the Home Office and Alliance affairs generally.

Pritariu — P. Jokubka; seime svarstyt — V. Paulauskas; seime svartyt — P.J. Montvila.

3. Article 2, section 2, (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f):

Section 3, Section 4, Section 5, Section 6, Section 7, Section 8 to be changed as follows:

(a) The Board of Directors of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America is hereby authorized to make such transfers between funds as are required to meet current needs, and to continue this practice thereafter except that the 1973 annual reports and every year thereafter shall be reported on the consolidated fund basis and, commencing January 1, 1973, all records and funds shall be maintained on a consolidated fund basis all in accordance with Article 2, Section 1 of the By-Laws of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America and, particularly, in accordance with the statutes of the various states and based on the recommendation of the Actuary.

Pritariu — P. Jokubka; seime svarstyti — V. Paulauskas svarstyt seime — P.J. Montvila

(b) CONSOLIDATED FUND ACCOUNTING

The proper Officers shall make such changes in the wording of the By-Laws and Constitution which are not substantive in nature, which are required to secure departmental approval and which are required to eliminate references to the word "Funds" where such appears, substituting therefor the word "Monies" or "Accounts", where appropriate, for the purpose of properly describing the one fund or consolidated fund accounting method.

Pritariu — P. Jokubka; svarstyt seime — V. Paulauskas svarstyt seime — P.J. Montvila.

Tautos kultūros ugdytojų pagerbimas Chicagoje

Nuo senų senovės lietuviai nutautėjimą, o Lietuvai beat-sikuriant pirkto paskolas bonus, investavo kapitalus į Lietuvoje besikūriancią pramonę, važiavo ir savo sūnus siuntė savanoriais kovoti dėl Lietuvos išlaisvinimo, jos laisvės ir nepriklausomybės...

Šių metų birželio mėnesio 17 dieną, Chicagoje, Jaunimo Centre, ruošiamas viešas ir iškilmingas tų tautos darbuotojų — senelių pagerbimas.

Nuosirdaus įvertinimo jausmui pabrėžti, pagerbiamiesiems bus įteikta kuklūs "diplomai".

Į minėtąjį pagerbimo pobūvį bilietai gaunami Balzeko Lietuvių kultūros muziejuje: 4012 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill., 60632. Telef. (312) — 847-2441.

Muziejus atdaras kasdien nuo 1 iki 4:30 val. p.p.

Konstantinas Petrauskas



Balzeko Lietuvių Kultūros Muziejų aplankė kunigai — lietuviai; iš kairės: kun. Fabijonas Kereilis, K. Petrauskas, kun. d-ras Ignas Urbonas, kun. d-ras P. Celiešius, kan. V. Zakaraskas.

A. L. Taryba

GARSAS • Lithuanian U.S. Alliance of America

English Section

Edited by P. P. CINIKAS, M.I.C.

THE PLEASURES OF MUSHROOMING

ANTONIA M. WACKELL

You must be an expert, or else an expert must be with you, in order to distinguish the edible from inedible fungi. To take the slightest chance in picking an unknown specimen of mushroom will lead to serious trouble.

There are more than 1,000 known species. We concentrate on just a few; although we are familiar with others, we ignore them because of taste or texture. Standard equipment on these mushroom strolls into the woods and fields are: Feet that enjoy walking, a back that will bend willingly, a pocket knife, a long stick or cane, a light roomy basket, and something repulsive for the assaulting mosquitoes.

Not From Seeds

According to general belief, mushrooms spring from the ground overnight. Actually it takes two or three days for them to appear. They do not grow from seeds, nor do they have leaves, but they are considered plants nevertheless, and have plant producing spores on their gills.

The common mushroom is umbrella shaped. The top is called the cap, or pileus. The handle is the stem, or stipe. Under the cap there are rows of thin fragile ribs called the gills, or lamellae (we call it 'the pulp' — easier to remember.) Some species like the boletus have tubes instead of gills. On the gills there are thousands of spores.

A single meadow mushroom, *Agaric campestris*, may produce as many as 1.8 billion spores. A giant puffball may produce as many as seven tril-

lion spores, according to Professor Buller of the University of Manitoba. Fortunately, all spores never do find suitable organic quarters or leaf mold in which to reside, germinate and produce other little fungi.

Spore Is Light

A spore is too small to be seen by the eye. It is very light, very powdery. It can float upon the air for a long time, or may be carried by the wind for many miles. When it falls upon the moist and warm ground or leaves, it germinates, causing a long thread-like filament to grow from one side of the spore and down under the cover of leaves. There it continues to grow and branch and then forms the plant-body.

Sometimes the plant-body will grow quickly and at other times very slowly; sometimes it takes years for it to mature enough to produce a knot or knob. This knob is very small, but becomes large enough to project itself from under the leaves or soil developing into a button mushroom — they are all button mushrooms, before they open, wide.

Dangerous Stage

While in the button stage a mushroom is gravely dangerous, because an edible button closely resembles a poisonous one. That is why it requires two to three days for a mushroom to develop and be recognized.

During a dry season, one rain does not produce a mushroom crop. It must be followed by another shower and still another — on alternate days, in order to complete the develop-



JURATE IR KASTYTIS

Costumes for the Lithuanian opera, "Juratė ir Kastytis" were designed by Adolph Valeska. The above is the design for the principals of the opera. Mr. Valeska, who also designed the scenery and lighting effects, conducts a studio that has designed the redecoration of many churches and chapels in the Chicago area.

ment of the fruit-bodies that were started by the first rain.

We find a broad thick covering of last summer's fallen leaves and glimpse a bit of color under a small mound. Uncovering the leafy blanket with the stick, we find several edible species, not in the button stage, but fully developed. The cap and gills show no signs of tiny flies or insects so the fungi are dropped into the basket. If there are signs of insects, the cap is certain to be burrowed with tunnels which make it unfit for the table.

We continue our quest for those that we like and discover beautiful fungi in many colors and fantastic shapes. Along with the commonplace parasols, there are inverted cups and right-side-up cups, saucers, nests, shells, coral forms, stalagmitical forms, oysters, bears' heads, Judas' ears, funnels and many other fungi formations.

Tasty Morsels

Judas' ear is hard and brittle when dry, but when wet the tasty morsels are as slippery as jelly. It is prized by the Chinese as an article of food. In China it is cultivated on decaying wood, but most

of it is imported from the South Sea Islands. It also grows in the United States on the alder tree, but generally we find it on the ground. It is so called because of the belief that Judas Iscariot hanged himself on the alder tree. Its resemblance to human ear is unmistakable.

Although some poets in the past despised mushrooms, there were others who admired them. The Greeks and the Romans regarded them highly. In fact, one ancient Roman preferred the mushroom to his corn and cows. The *Boletus cervi* is the "Colonel of mushrooms" according to another European poet. In Europe it grows in abundance, sun-dried or oven-dried it is exported to this country where it is sold in stores, especially before the Christmas holidays, at a considerable price. It is not too common here, and if one is found, the finder is jubilant.

For Winter Use

When cool weather approaches and into frost time, the small red-brown mushroom will predominate. It grows singly and in clusters, so that one can harvest a large bushel basket full. These keep well and

TEENAGER IS PUNISHED FOR ASTRONAUT'S PHOTO

The family of Leonas Navickas ir Medeikiai liked to listen to the radio. Sometimes they would even invite their neighbors. A harmless hobby? Not if one reads the rest of the story in an article entitled "Reply to the Prophets from Beyond the Seas" in the monthly *Komunistas* (Vilnius, No. 5, 1971):

"Voice of America speaking from Washington!" This alien voice would not only still the room but gradually penetrated the consciousness of the listeners. The voice did not leave out Navickases' young daughter Regina, now in the eleventh grade. (Last year of high school. Ed.) It even began to seem to her that things in our country were untrue, miserable, while there, beyond the seas, there was quite a life. The only thing missing was, perhaps, swan's milk.

"American propaganda used even personal photographs of astronauts for its purposes. So Regina heard that the American astronauts, after their sojourn on the moon, agreed to donate

their autographed photos. All you need is to ask and to indicate your address."

And so the high school girl wrote a letter to the Voice and asked for an astronaut's picture. "Who is this Regina Navickas? Her parents are simple working people, school cleaners. And when one talks with the girl, what emerges is not some evil design but the simplest naivety and confusion. She admits that the 'Voice of America' has helped to form her views... she praises America."

(The article does not indicate how Regina was punished, but the prominence given her in the party theoretical monthly is proof of the seriousness with which the Communist authorities view the case. Neither does the article reveal how the magazine obtained Miss Navickas' letter addressed to an American astronaut. Obviously, the letter did not reach its destination. Instead, it was intercepted by the mail censors and reached the NKVD.)

(Elta)

are an excellent edible species. They are always preserved for winter use when mushrooms are not pickable. They grow in woods, in open fields and on stumps. Squirrels collect these dried little mushrooms and store them away for future use.

Both summer and autumn edible caps may be canned, although the summer's yield is better for oven drying. Dried in this manner they have an aroma that challenges any description. Each species has its individual scent, taste and flesh texture. They may be mild, sweet, peppery, spicy, bitter, smooth, crisp, slippery, crunchy, or solid.

Amazing Shrinkage

We return with a full basket. After sorting, checking and cutting them into halves or quarters, the mushrooms are fully washed in several cold waters to remove leafy particles and tiny insects (if any) and the many colored spores from the bills and tubes.

Your profit — sad to say — from a three-quart sauce pan full of cut-up mushrooms, when cooked, will be about a quart and a half. Shrinkage in mushrooms is amazing.

There are many ways in which to prepare mushrooms. The family favorites are mushroom and potato soup. Mushroom sautéed in butter and onions, or in fried-out chopped salt pork and onions, are a perfect companion for steak, hamburger, chicken and other meats. Dried mushrooms with shredded beets, onions and sour cream are delicious. A spread made of finely ground mushrooms mixed well with butter is favored in Europe, and is used as a spread or in sauces and gravies over meats.

The mushroom is not considered valuable as a food, but it is esteemed for its flavor. Its food value is just about the same as that of cabbage, less than one half that of potatoes, or about one twelfth that of wheat flour. There is little solid matter in the mushroom in proportion to the water it contains, and that is from 70 to 90 per cent.

However inviting the mushroom may look, it is worth remembering that, unless you are very certain of the wild fungi in the woods and fields, it is far safer to purchase your *Agaric campestris* in the market.

LITHUANIANS IN AMERICA

(HISTORICAL SKETCH)

ROBERTAS SELENIS

Lithuanians make up a large but often unnoticed part of the American population. The United States census has reported that in many major cities Lithuanians constitute the eleventh largest immigrant group and in a few areas, even the largest. Lithuanians have been coming to the United States since 1868 for a large variety of reasons ranging from a search for economic gains to a search for freedom. Between the years 1899 and 1914 alone, a reported 252,594 Lithuanians came to the United States.

The first Lithuanians settled in the Pennsylvania hard coal regions. Those who followed them, tended to settle in neighborhoods that already contained Lithuanians and thus, they soon formed their own subcommunities.

Sociologists claim that there are three main reasons why ethnic subcommunities form. First, since immigrants were all in the same economic condition, they bought houses of approximately the same worth, which because of the physical

make-up of cities will usually be found grouped together. Second, cultural likenesses, especially a common language, brought each immigrant group together. Finally, the antagonism found among native Americans forced them to band together.

The first two reasons appear to be the main ones which tended towards the creation of the Lithuanian subcommunities. There does not seem to have been any strong antagonism against the Lithuanian immigrants existing among native Americans. Actually, if there was an antagonism strong enough to bring about a banding together of Lithuanians, it existed between the Lithuanians and members of another immigrant group, the Polish. Conflicts arose when Polish organizations attempted to completely assimilate the Lithuanian immigrants into their own subculture. In those early years, there were as yet no Lithuanian organizations but a number of operating Polish ones. As soon as the rift

between Lithuanians and Poles appeared, the Lithuanian immigrants began to form their own groups. These organizations were an integral part of the life of the immigrants and served several important functions. Mary Treudley has described these functions in the following way:

"these organizations cushion the shock of the transition... by creating a semblance of the earlier social setting. They provide a time and place of seeing familiar faces and hearing the language of one's childhood... Still another cushioning effect comes from the fact that the organization itself is undergoing Americanization..."

The first Lithuanian organizations were exactly that, places to see familiar faces. In 1885, Lithuanian fraternal societies appeared almost simultaneously in Pittston and Plymouth, both in Pennsylvania. These were quickly followed by similar groups in Waterbury, Connecticut; Chicago, Illinois; Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania; and Brooklyn, New York. These groups provided meeting places but did little else, except march in parades.

The Lithuanian Alliance of America was founded in 1886. Initially, it was established to unify all the Lithuanian orga-

nizations in existence. The major problems it tried to deal with were economic ones. It supported its poorer members and worked to improve the educational level of its members. During that same year, the Alliance split into two different factions. The more liberal group continued to function under the old name while the more conservative and religious side formed the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America. Both organizations continue to function. They are about equal in members and assets.

The first Lithuanian newspaper was started by Mykolas Tvaranuskas, who had participated in the 1863 uprising against the Tsarist regime in Lithuania. He published his newspaper in 1897 in New York. It lasted only six months before it folded because of financial difficulties. He then tried his hand at publishing American books translated into Lithuanian. In this, he was more successful.

Between 1892 and 1899, twelve Lithuanian newspapers appeared in America. Following a pattern that was emerging in the Lithuanian subculture, six of the twelve newspapers were edited and published by priests. The number of Lithuanian books in the United States also began to increase

at this time. Between 1885 and 1900, there were 193 Lithuanian books published: 59 were fiction; 22, history; 14, religious; 12, political; 11, educational; 11, drama. There were 14 almanacs and 7 textbooks, while the remainder dealt with a variety of subjects.

Much of this early organizational work was performed by priests. This, perhaps, can be explained by two factors. First of all, priests had more time to devote to such activities. Since a twelve hour workday was still the rule, laymen simply lacked the time to establish and manage such organizations. The second factor takes into account the fact that priests were usually the best educated of the Lithuanian immigrants. In Lithuania in the nineteenth century, a seminary was the only institution of higher education available to many persons. This education may have made priests more aware of their heritage and culture and, therefore, more willing to continue the Lithuanian traditions in America.

The first concern of the clergy was to establish parishes. They realized that "the church subsystem is the repository of the sacred values as well as of the national attitudes of the original society". The first Lithuanian church was built

in 1885 in Pittston, Pa., and was named after the Lithuanian saint, Kazimieras. It was followed by parishes in Mahanoy City, Pa., Hazleton, Pa., Brooklyn, N.Y., Plymouth, Pa., Baltimore, Md. All these were founded between 1886 and 1889. In 1906 the American Lithuanian Roman Catholic Federation was founded with the purpose of uniting all Catholic organizations. It emphasized education and encouraged the establishment of Lithuanian schools. A convention of priests established the Lithuanian Priests' League which began to publish the newspaper, *Draugas (The Friend)*, which today still enjoys an extensive circulation. Between 1915 and 1925, three orders of nuns were founded. The first of these were the Sisters of St. Casimir. They were followed by the Sisters of Jesus Crucified in 1924, and by the Franciscan Sisters in the following year. An order of priests, the Marian Fathers, was also established during the same period.

The early organizations had few goals besides that of friendship. This was drastically altered in 1906 when, in Philadelphia, the first politically oriented meeting was held. Some 169 delegates from the various Lithuanian colonies met

(to be continued on next page)

World premiere of a new opera . . .

"JURATĖ IR KASTYTIS"

The Lithuanian community of the United States has been expecting this world premiere for many years and this year, on April 29th, it happened. The Lithuanian Opera Company, based in Chicago, finally staged the new opera composed by Casimir Banaitis with libretto by Brone Buividaite.

Many of the most prominent people of the Lithuanian community in the United States and Canada gathered in Chicago's Maria High auditorium to witness the premiere performance of the opera.

The World Lithuanian Community arranged the date of its triennial meeting to fit the date of the opening. More than a hundred of these leaders streamed into Chicago for the four day meeting. They came accompanied by wives and children. They came with their finest clothing and attire. This was the gala event of the Lithuanian community in the United States.

Other important events are happening in Chicago this year: The World Congress of Lithuanian Youth and the Fifth Folk Dance Festival of the Americas. These will happen during the Fourth of July week-end. The staging of these two events will cost the Lithuanian community about \$225,000.

The four performances over two week-ends caused quite a stir in Chicago. All four showings were sold out. This could not have happened twenty five years ago, but the new Lithuanian community brought much more enthusiasm to the cultural life in the United States.

The Legend of the Opera

The story of the opera is taken from an ancient legend that is found in the mythology of the Lithuanian people.

The opera opens with a scene of an ancient fishing village on the Baltic Sea. The fishermen are readying their nets and preparing to leave on a fishing trip. As they do so, they sing of the beauties of the sea. They hope to catch a mermaid from the deep blue sea. They also dream of netting black pearls of amber and golden fish for their wives and sweethearts. Just before they march off to their boats, they send up a

prayer to the god Perkunas asking him to forestall the wicked winds.

As the boats sail off, Kastytis strolls along the shore and looks wistfully out to sea. Suddenly, Jurate, a mermaid, rises from the sea and listens intently to the singing of Kastytis. He becomes bewitched by her beauty and is almost speechless. As he looks intently upon her, she begins to woo him to her amber castle in the sea. He tries to resist because he loves Rutele. He becomes enraptured with her beauty and her song. Nevertheless, he hurries off to his boat. As it disappears toward the horizon, Ruta, his sweetheart, appears in search of him and sits by the sea awaiting his return.

Singing Maidens and Amber Palaces

The second act begins on the seashore with the women mending nets and longing for their men. Ruta still grieves for her sweetheart while his mother is searching for him. She consoles Ruta. The others go off to their homes. In a vision Ruta sees Kastytis sailing on the high seas. As the vision disappears, Jurate is heard in the distance with a chorus of mermaids.

The site of the last scene is an amber palace at the bottom of the sea. Mermaids dance and sing joyously of the wonders of the sea. Suddenly Jurate and Kastytis descend and enter the palace as they sing of their love for one another. The mermaids begin a wedding dance for their queen and new king, when suddenly distant peals of thunder are heard. Jurate commands the waves to greet Perkunas, the god of Thunder, who has begun to show his anger because the Sea Goddess dared to wed a human. Soon the entire scene becomes a raging storm caused by Perkunas' anger. There is one last tremendous clap of lightning and the amber palace is shattered. There is darkness as the storm subsides and Kastytis is left desolate and barely alive, chained to a huge rock on the shore. His last song is one of sorrow and longing for his sweetheart, his mother and the softly murmuring fir trees of his native land.

LITHUANIANS IN AMERICA

(Cont. from previous page)

and after lengthy discussions adopted the following resolutions:

1. that Lithuania should receive a constitution which guaranteed freedom of speech, press, and the right of peaceful assembly;
2. that Lithuania should become autonomous with Vilnius as her capital;
3. that all Lithuanian cultural and historical treasures should be returned to Lithuania from Russia;
4. that all Lithuanian political prisoners should be granted amnesty.

In 1914, another Lithuanian conference was called. Every group with 5,000 or more members was entitled to send two delegates, while those with fewer — but more than a thousand — were entitled to one. The some 300 delegates adopted a petition demanding autonomy for Lithuania. Eventually, this petition was signed by more than 500,000 persons. After Lithuania regained her independence in 1918, a delegation of Lithuanians presented President Harding with a petition in 1921 containing a million signatures asking that the United States recognize Lithuania *de jure*. Recogni-

tion was granted in 1922. To further assist an independent Lithuania, Lithuanians in America bought 1.8 million dollars worth of Lithuanian bonds in the course of just three years.

While Lithuanians in America watched with great pride developments in their homeland, it appears that these developments tended to weaken their own organizational life. There was no longer a single unifying factor which could bring all of them together. If he missed his native language and culture, he could easily solve this problem by returning to Lithuania. As a matter of fact, 46,000 persons did just that. After 1918, fewer Lithuanians entered the United States than left it to return to Lithuania. The obvious result of this emigration and absence of unifying goals was a weakening of all Lithuanian organizations.

This dormant period ended abruptly when the Soviet Union annexed Lithuania in 1940. The White House was immediately flooded with telegrams and letters. President Roosevelt responded with the promise that "Lithuania's independence has only temporarily been put aside. Time will come and Lithuania will be free again."

Lithuanian organizations in America resumed their work with renewed fervor. In 1941,



A scene from the opera "Juratė ir Kastytis", which shows the entire chorus in the first scene.

Beautiful Music

The entire opera is staged in grand style: 30 man orchestra led by Alexander Kuciunas; a 65 voice chorus directed by Alphonse Gecas and Alice Stephens; 14 dancers under the direction of Aldona Valeišaitis; 4 make-up artists; beautiful scenery by Adolph Valeska, who designed the lighting effects, and also costumes which were executed by Monica Kripiuskas; the stage manager was Ceslovas Rukuiza.

The outstanding feature was the music. Mr. Kuciunas was a masterful conductor as he wove the melodious music that seemed to enthrall the audience. Considering the newness of the music, the orchestra was well drilled, composed of accomplished musicians. The ovation they received was tremendous.

The composer, Casimir Banaitis, passed away three years ago. His orchestration was excellent, and what pleased us most was the varied number of instruments in the ensemble.

The choruses were well prepared and their songs melodious. What grieved us most was that too often the singers were back stage and it was hard to appreciate some of the singing. It was hard for us to fully appreciate the dancing some of which did not always seem appropriate.

An Appreciative Audience

The opera's cast had but five persons: four soloists and one balletist, Jaunutis Puodziunas.

Jurate's role was sung by Dana Stankaitis; Kastytis' part by Stasys Baras; Kastytis' mother was Aldona Stempuzis; Rutele was played by Margaret Momkus. All are established artists and singers in the Lithuanian community. All have made their marks amongst our people on four continents. Since we cannot competently judge about the singing, we will state that we thought they were good and acted their parts well. They are the most experienced singers that our Lithuanian community can present.

The audience called them back for numerous curtain calls and the stage was a sea of flowers. There were bouquets for the stars and at least a single flower for everyone of the participants.

This premiere was certainly a great musical and cultural triumph for the Lithuanian community.

representatives of various organizations decided to form a common organization which would support the United States in the war and, after the war, work for Lithuania's independence. This was the American Lithuanian Council which is still very active. It maintains an information center in New York where it publishes a bulletin. The council emphasizes relations with members of congress. It supports the work of the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania and the Lithuanian broadcasts over the Voice of America.

(To Be Cont. Next Issue)
Courtesy "Lithuanus"

17,000 PROTEST RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN LITHUANIA

In what has been called "the largest collective protest against Soviet authority in recent memory" (*The New York Times*, March 28, 1972), 17,000 Lithuanians affixed their signatures to a collective protest against the continuous violation of the rights of religious believers in Soviet-occupied Lithuania. The 17,000 as the authors of the protest maintain are only a small portion of the potential protesters, who were stopped by a massive intervention by the KGB and the secret police.

The protests are contained

in two letters, one addressed to Leonid Brezhnev, head of the Soviet Communist Party (December 1971-January, 1972), and the other to Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations Organization (February 1972). The signers were appealing to Mr. Waldheim to transmit their petition to Mr. Brezhnev, because three previous collective letters had been ignored by Soviet authorities.

The charges contained in the two letters are well-documented and familiar to anyone closely following the events in Lithuania. They include imprisonment or exile of priests who teach religion to children. Catholic children are compelled to study atheism and forced "to act against their consciences". The critical shortage of priests in Lithuania is a direct outcome of the Party's control of the theological seminary in Kaunas and its arbitrary restriction of enrollment to 10 students annually. Catholics are continually dismissed from jobs because of their faith. The authorities deny permission for construction or repair of churches.

The letters speak of "bitter disillusionment" with the Soviet Constitution and laws.

An expression of deep-seated discontent, the petitions of Lithuania's Catholics also bear witness to the strength and intensity of nationalist feeling in Lithuania.

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PRISONER IN SOVIET LABOR CAMP ISSUES PROTEST

An outcry from the depths of a Soviet labor camp has recently reached the West. Its author is Liudvikas Simutis, a 36-year old Lithuanian, whose last 17 years were spent in Soviet penal colonies.

Mr. Simutis is one of seven political prisoners in the Mordovian labor camps, described in the Russian underground periodical *Chronicle of Current Events* (March 1971). In July 1970, after 15 years of imprisonment, Simutis wrote an appeal to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, asking to be released. He frankly stated that he had no sympathies for the Soviet system, but with his health rapidly deteriorating, he would abstain from any struggle, since for him it would be meaningless. According to the *Chronicle*: "The General Prosecutor's Office of the USSR has informed Simutis that it has found no reasons for the reviewing of his case."

The full text of Simutis' appeal is now available in the West. It is a rare and valuable piece of historic information as well as a heart-rending human document. Simutis graphically describes the roots of his anti-Sovietism. When he was only five years old his fa-

ther was arrested without trial and tortured to death by the KGB. Simutis later joined the Lithuanian Freedom Fight Movement, which had waged a struggle against the Soviet occupation regime into the 1950's. He was arrested in 1955 and sentenced to death by the Soviet Baltic Military Tribunal. The sentence was subsequently commuted to 25 years of correctional labor camp imprisonment.

Books and Articles On Lithuanian Subjects

Comments on the Protest of 17,000 Lithuanians against Religious Persecution: *The New York Times* (March 28, 1972), *Chicago Sun-Times* (March 28, 1972), *Le Monde* (Paris, March 29, 1972) *Washington Post* (March 28, 1972), *Dagens Nyheter* (Stockholm, March 28, 1972), *The Sunday Australian* (March 29, 1972), *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (March 28, 1972).

"Revelations of the Lithuanian Defector, Episode of November 23, 1970" by John Nelson Washburn, in *The International Lawyer* (1972, JANUARY, Vol. 6).

"Tendencies of Russification in the Baltic Sea Area", in *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Feb. 1, 1972).

Articles on three recently tried and imprisoned Lithuanian priests — Seskevicius, Zdebskis, Bubnys — in: *La Croix* (Paris, Dec. 21, 1971); *Catacombes* (Paris, Jan. 15, 1972); *La Stampa* (Torino, Feb. 3, 1972); (Stockholm, Jan. 29, 1972).

"New Testimony", an article on the mass-murder of Lithuanian officers in Siberia, in *La Manana* (Montevideo, Feb. 20, 1972).

Reviews of books by Vladas Dautartas, Birute Pukeleviciute, Kazys Saja, and Rimvydas Silbajoris, in *Books Abroad* (Winter 1972).

Bulletin of Baltic Studies (Winter 1971, Number 8). A Publication of the Association of Baltic Studies, Inc. Correspondence: Arvids Ziedonis, Jr., Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. 18104. Inquiries on membership, subscription & advertising: Janis Gaigulis, 366-86th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11209.

"Nationalism in the Baltic States", in *The Christian Science Monitor* (April 1, 1972).

"Tragedy of Kudirka — Soviets still Determined to Destroy Minorities" in *Human Events* (Washington, April 1, 1972).

Alfonaas Sesplaukis: *Der Katechismus des Martin Mazvydas 1547*. Sonderdruck Gutenberg Jahrbuch 1971, Mainz. Reprint of a German-language article on the first Lithuanian-language book.

Major A.A. Prushinski of Wilkes Barre, Pa., pilots Air Force 2 which flies Vice-President Spiro Agnew around the world.

P. Paul Gabris

LRKSA 5-TŪS APSKRITIS SUSIRINKIMAS

Sekmadienį, balandžio 30, Susivienijimo centro įstaigos patalpose, Wilkes Barre, įvyko pusmetinis LRKSA 5-tos apskrities kuopų atstovų susirinkimas.

Susirinkimą pirmininkas St. Zemačkaitis atidarė 2:35 P.M. Po to pakvietė Elena Karauskiene sukalbėti maldą už buvusio ilgamečio apskrities pirmininko Adolfo Norvaišos vėl, kurs mirė šių metų vasario 26.

Mandatų komisijon išrinkti Vytautas Paulauskas ir Petras Talkevičius.

Pranas Katilius, pavaduodamas sekretorę Elena Mensiskaitę, perskaitė metinio susirinkimo protokolą, kuris priimtas kaip surašytas.

Mandatų komisija raportavo, kad 11 kuopų prisuntė šiuos delegatus: 1 kp., Kingston — V. Paulauskas; 6 kp., Plymouth — Elena Karauskiene, 17 kp., Wilkes Barre — Ona Magdalinskienė; 30 kp., Scranton — Klemėta Zemačkaitė; 46 kp., Sugar Notch — Saliamonas Bekampas; 57 kp., Exeter — Della Stepulienė; 111 kp., Plymouth — Ona Riskevičiūtė; 155 kp., Scranton — Stasys Mickevičius ir Petras Talkevičius; 183 kp., Pittston — Ona Marozienė; 212 kp., Plains — Marijona Kozerskiene ir Jonas Kozerskis; apskrities valdybos nariai: pirmininkas St. Zemačkaitis, sekretorė Elena Mensiskaitė; išdininkė Veronika Radzevičiūtė; izdo globėjai Pr. Katilius ir S. Bekampas; korespondentas Matas Zujus; taipgi dalyvavo Susiv. viceprezidentas ir veikiantysis sekretorius adv. T. E. Mack.

Kun. LEONARDO M. BUTKEVIČIAUS PRIMICIJA

Šeštadienį, gegužės 13 d., Scrantų vyskupas J. Carroll McCormick Šv. Petro katedroje tarp kitų klierikų įšventė kunigo Leonardą Butkevičių iš Kingstono.

Naujojo kunigo iškilmingos primicijos įvyko sekmadienį, gegužės 14 d., Šv. Marijos parapijos bažnyčioje, Kingstone. Vietos klebonas kun. A. J. Norkūnas pasirūpino, kad iškilmės būtų kuograziosios.

Per mišias vargonais grojo vargonininkė Ona Mras ir gražiai giedėjo jos vadovaujamas choras.

Naujasis kunigas yra sūnus Onos Margevičiūtės ir jau mirusio Antano Butkevičių, gyv. 218 Zerby Ave., Kingston. Gimė 1939 m. balandžio 26 d. Kingstone. Užbaigęs Kingstone aukštesniąją mokyklą ir King's kolegiją, Wilkes Barre, lankė Šv. Pijaus X seminariją, Dalton, Pa., ir užbaigė Popiežiaus Jono XXIII kunigų seminariją, West-on, Mass.

Naujiam kunigui linkime geriausių sėkmių.

LANKESI

Gegužės 17, prelato J. A. Karaliaus lydimi, iš Shendoah, Pa., atvyko ir Susivienijimo centro įstaiga aplankė Lietuvos Filmų ir Foto Archyvo direktorius kun. Algimantas Kezis, S. J., rašytojas Vladas Būtenas ir studentė Elena Bradūnaitė.

Išklusius izdininkės V. Radzevičiūtės smulkmeniško finansinio raporto, sekė senų ir naujų reikalų svarstymai. Plačiausia pasitarta 65-tojo seimo reikalais, kuris įvyks liepos 30 ir 31, rugpjūčio 1 ir 2 Chicagoje. Plačiai išdiskusavus transportacijos reikalą, nutarta iš apskrities išdo paskirti 500 dol. prie apskrities priklausančių ir seiman išrinktų atstovų kelionės išlaidų padengimo.

Raginta, kad visos kuopos pasistengtų, atstovus išrinkti, nes seimui yra paruoštų labai svarbių pasiūlymų, kurie priimti seime virs privalomais nutarimais.

Direktorių tarybos ir kuopų paruošti pasiūlymai bus plačiau diskutuojami apskrities kuopų atstovų ir seiman išrinktų atstovų specialiam susirinkime, kurį nutarta laikyti sekmadienį, birželio 18 d., centro įstaigos patalpose.

Susirinkimas užbaigtas maldą, kurią sukalbėjo pirmininkas St. Zemačkaitis.

NAUJALIŲ SUKAKTIS

Jonas ir Birutė Naujaliai, gyv. 25 S. Meade str., Wilkes Barre, Pa., savo 25 vedybinę sukaktį paminėjo šeštadienį, balandžio 29 d. Iškilmingomis padėkos mišiomis Šv. Trejybės parapijos bažnyčioje, Wilkes Barre, Pa. Mišias atlaikė kl. prelatas J. F. Baltusevičius.

Jonas Naujalis ir Birutė Kuprytė buvo sutuokti 1947 m. balandžio 26 minėtoji Šv. Trejybės bažnyčioje. Sutukė tuolaikinis parapijos asistentas, jaunavedė giminaitis kun. Albertas Brogus. Palydovais buvo Mrs. Edward De Michele, Ann Kupris, Altavilla, Walter Noyalis ir John Cooper.

Sukaktuvininkė B. Naujalienė yra duklė žinomos Wyoming Klonio lietuvių veikėjos, LRKSA 14 kuopos pirmininkės Marijonos ir mirusio Antano Kupryų. Sukaktuvininkas yra sūnus jau mirusio Jono ir Jievos Naujalių.

Sukaktuvininkai turi keturis sūnus — Ronaldą ir Joną, kuriuodu lanko Wilkes kolegiją; Antanas lanko GAR aukštesniąją mokyklą ir Mykolas lanko Šv. Trejybės parapijos mokyklą. B. Naujalienė dirba United Penn banke o jos vyras Jonas — Veteranų administracijos ligininėjė.

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MIRĖ ANT. KIELA

Kovo 3 dėl širdies smūgio mirė Antanas J. Kiela-Kelly, gyv. R. D. 3, Moscow, Pa.

Palaidotas kovo 6 iš St. Catherine's bažnyčios parapijos kapinėse.

Velionis buvo gimęs De Kalb, Ill., sūnus jau mirusio Antano ir Marijonos Kieleų. Šeimai persikėlus į Scranton, Pa., Antanas čia išėjo Central aukštesniąją mokyklą ir Lackawanna biznio kolegiją. 1947 m. geg. 16 vedė Genovaitę Kupstaitę iš Kingston, Pa., 19 metų dirbusią Kat. Susivienijimo centro įstaigoje. Kielai gyvendami Scrantone užlaikę valgomų daiktų krautuvę. 18 metų atgal persikėlė į Moscow, Pa., užlaikę Weeping Willow motelį.

Velionis buvo 4-jo laipsnio Knight of Columbus narys, Šv. Vardo: drjos ir kitų organizacijų ir draugijų narys.

Liūdesy paliko žmoną; sūnus Tamą ir Jeronimą; brolių Joną Arlauską ir kitus artimuosius.

Amžiną atilsį!

CVV KOMANDIERIUS



Vincas F. Aboyas

Vincas F. Aboyas išrinktas Katalikų Karo Veteranų (Catholic War Veterans) Queens chapter, New York, komandierium. Jis vadovauja 22 boro postams.

V. F. Aboyas yra kilęs iš Scranton, Pa., čia išėjęs mokyklą. 21 metai atgal jis užėmė užvaždos vietą Elmhurst, N. Y., general ligininėje.

Tarnavo 108 pėstininkų nacionalinės gvardijos daliny, o 1941 metais balandžio mėn. jis įstojo reguliaren armijon ir penkis metus tarnavo antrojo pasaulinio karo laiku. Sunkiai sužeistas (troko) pratimų laiku Fort Jackson, So. Caroline, jis buvo paskirtas instruktorium paruošti kareivius užsienio tarnybai.

Už savo ištikimą tarnybą jis yra apdovanotas dviem aukštesniais metais.

30 metų atgal V. F. Aboyas vedė Frances Rachalis iš Maspeeth, N. Y., kuri suorganizavo Ladies Auxiliari Maspetho Viešpaties Atsimaitymo parapijos ribose. Aboyai turi dvi ištekėjusias dukteras ir dvi anūkes.

Scrantone gyvena Aboyas sesuo Elena Meškauskienė su savo vyru Antanu, abu yra veikūs LRKSA 83 kp. ir kitų organizacijų ir draugijų nariai.

Komandierium Aboyai geriausių sėkmių ateity!

Suprato

Ankštų rytą vyras žmonai: — Lakštute, brangioli! Aukšeli tu mano! Kaip aš tave myliu!

— Na, gerai jau, gerai, nevaidink! Imk porą dolerių ir atisineš pagirioms.

Plepi Marytė

Mokytojas paėmė mergaitės pažyminį knygelę ir įrašė pastabą:

"Marytė labai plepi. Per pamokas be paliovos kalba."

Rytojaus dieną mergaitė padavė mokytojui savo knygelę. Ten tėvo ranka buvo parašyta: "Pastabą skaičiau. Marytė — pusė bėdos. Bet paklaustytumėte jos motinos!"

DĖKOJA UŽ PARAMĄ RELIGINEI ŠALPAI



Nuotrauka vaizduoja Scrantų diecezijos vyskupą J. Carroll McCormick, vyskupą Vincentą Brizgį ir prelata J. F. Baltusevičių

Scrantų vyskupas J. Carroll McCormick pasiuntė laišką visiems vyskupijoms lietuvių parapijų klebonams ragindamas remti "tylos bažnyčią" komunistų okupuotoje Lietuvoje ir praversti rinkliavas lietuvių religinei šalpai. Laiške pavaizduota dabartinė Lietuvos katalikų bažnyčios ir tikinčiųjų padėtis.

Rinkliavos izdininku vyskupas vėl paskyrė Wilkes Barre Šv. Trejybės parapijos kleboną, Susiv. dvasios vadą prel. J.F. Baltusevičių.

Sąryšį su rinkliava buvo atvykęs Lietuvos Katalikų Religinės Šalpos pirmininkas vyskupas

Vincentas Brizgys ir turėjo pasiūlymus su vietinių liet. parapijų klebonais, taipgi aplankė vyskupą McCormick pareikšti padėką už jo palankumą lietuvių religinei šalpai ir lietuvių tautai.

Izdininko prel. J. F. Baltusevičiaus pranešimu, lietuvių parapijų bažnyčiose surinktos tokios sumos religinei šalpai:

Šv. Juozapo, Scranton — 472 dol.
Šv. Trejybės, Wilkes Barre — 451 dol.
Šv. Marijos, Kingston — 310 dol.

Šv. Petro ir Povilo, Hazleton—

303 dol.
Šv. Kazimiero, Lyndwood — 250 dol
Šv. Onos, Luzerne — 225 dol.
Šv. Kazimiero, Pittston — 217 dol.
Šv. Antano, Forest City — 200 dol.
Šv. Pranciškaus, Miners Mills — 121 dol.
Šv. Juozapo, Duryea — 115 dol.
Šv. Marijos, Wanamie ir misijoj — 101 dol.
Šv. Marijos, Eynon — 63.60 dol.
Šv. Petro ir Povilo, Sugar Notch — 35 dol.

PETITION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE WORLD

— Pittstono Šv. Kazimiero parapijos festivalis įvyks liepos pabaigoj ir rugpjūčio pradžioj. Šioje parapijoje klebonauja kun. Petras J. Ališauskas.

— Marijona Kuprienė, gyv. 25 So. Meade str., Wilkes Barre, Pa., LRKSA 14 kp. pirmininkė ir kitų liet. organizacijų bei draugijų veikėja, pergyveno sunkią operaciją Wyoming Valley ligininėje.

MIRUSIEJI

Gegužės 19 ryte mirė Nelė Jejunas, gyv. 12 Phillips St., Buttonwood sekcijoj, Hanover Township. Palaidota gegužės 22 d. iš Lyndwood'o Šv. Kazimiero bažnyčios parapijos kapinėse, Muhlenburg.

Velionė buvo gimusi Plymouth, duklė jau mirusio Jono ir Pranciškos Jejunų. Buvo užbaigus Hanover aukštesniąją mokyklą, o Wharton mokykloj studijavo finansų mokslus.

Velionė turėjo atsakingą darbą prie Martz Bus kompanijos nuo pat 1934 metų, eidama viceprezidento ir sekretoriaus pareigas, taipgi buvo kompanijos patarėja. Priklausė prie Wyoming. Kl. Liet. Moterų klubo. Dėl malonaus būdo buvo visų mėgiama.

Liūdesy paliko motiną, brolių Joną ir seserį Mrs. A. Malitoris. Teilsis jos vėlė Viešpaty!

A. a. Petras Tuinylas, LRKSA 7 kuopos narys, gyv. 35 Center St., Pittston, Pa., mirė gegužės 17; pašarvotas buvo direktorių Kižių įstaigoje; palaidotas gegužės 19 d. iš Šv. Kazimiero bažnyčios parapijos kapinėse. Velionis buvo gimęs Pittstone. Paliko žmoną, sūnų, dukterį, du anūkus, dvi seseris.

A. a. Salomėja Remeikienė, gyv. 255 Bennett Str., Luzerne, mirė kovo 31, palaidota balandžio 3 iš Šv. Onos bažnyčios parapijos kapinėse, Lehman. Paliko vyrą Antaną, dukteris Mrs. Marion Hardik, Mrs. Dorothy Griffith ir Leoną; 3 anūkus, 1 proanuką, brolių ir 2 seseris.

—Pittstono Šv. Kazimiero parapijos Šv. Vardo draugijos bendra tėvų ir sūnų metinė komunija ir pusryčiai įvyks sekmadienį, birželio 18.

We, gathered at Chicago's Civic Center Plaza, SATURDAY April 1, 1972, protest the systematic violation of religious rights in Soviet occupied Lithuania.

We protest the Soviet disregard of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

We protest the unjust exile of Lithuanian Bishops, Vincentas Sladkevičius and Julijonas Steponavičius.

We protest the jailing of Lithuanian priests, Prosperas Bubnyš, Antanas Šeškevičius and Juozas Zdebskis and others for exercise of their priestly duty, at the request of parents, in preparing children for their first Communion.

We protest the restriction placed on the training of youths for the ministry and the prohibition on rebuilding war-damaged churches.

We support the petitions signed by 17,000 Lithuanian Catholics protesting religious persecution in Soviet occupied Lithuania which was gathered despite Soviet police harassment and sent to Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations.

Balandžio 23 mirė žurnalistė, buvusi Balfo direktorė Pranė Lapienė, gyv. Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y. Palaidota balandžio 25.

(Wyoming Klonio Žinios)
Dr. J. S. Butkauskas perrinktas Wyoming Valley Tuberculosis ir Health Society pirmininku, jis taipgi yra šios organizacijos direktorius.

"AM. LIETUVIŲ TARYBA"

(Lithuanian American Council)

Parašė buvęs ilgametis A.L.T. pirmininkas, ilgametis LRKSA prezidentas, buvęs dienraščio "Draugo" redaktorius LEONARDAS ŠIMUTIS.

Knygoje rašoma apie organizuotas Amerikos lietuvių visuomenės 30 metų (1940-1970) veiklą Lietuvai išlaisvinti. Knyga gausiai iliustruota veiksnų nuotraukomis. 500 puslapių, kietais viršeliais.

Kaina 10 dol. Peinas tarybos izdūi tolesnei laisvinimo akcijai remti.

Norintys knygą įsigyti, kreipkitės į "GARSO" ADMINISTRACIJĄ
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