

## Į TALKĄ MŪSŲ SUSIVIENIJIMUI!

### DIDELĮ DARBĄ PRADEDANT

Nauja LRKSA vadovybė poseiminiam ir pusmetiniam susirinkime, įvykusiame 1972 m. spalio 26, 27 ir 28 d.d., tarp kitų reikalų, nutarė paskelbti generalinį naujų narių vąj, kurs prasidės 1973 m. sausio 1 d. ir tęsis ištisus metus.

Susivienijimo valdyba tuo pačiu kartu skelbia du naujus apdraudos planus jaunamečiams. Šie planai su paaiškinimais, su apdraudos sumomis ir mokesčių lentelėmis telpa čia pat pirmame puslapyje.

Norintys pasidaruoti Susivienijimo narystės dinimui, dėl platesnių informacijų, dėl aplikacinių blankų ir dėl atlyginimo už kilnų darbą, kreipkitės į centro įstaigą adresuojant: Lithuanian R.C. Alliance, P.O. Box 32 (71-73 So. Washington St.), Wilkes Barre, Pa. 18703. Tel. 823-8877 (Šaukiant Long Distance — 1 — 717-823-8877).

Atgaivinkim pionierių dvasią — visi stokime Susivienijimui į talką didintį narystę ir tuo pačiu didinti veiklą mūsų narių, jų pašalpgavių ir bendrai mūsų visuomenės ir tautos naudai.

### SPECIALŪS TAUPYMO PLANAI MŪSŲ JAUNIMUI

#### KAŽKAS NAUJO — KAŽKAS SKIRTINGO

Paskiausiam LRKSA Direktorių Tarybos susirinkime priimti du nauji apdraudos planai dėl jaunamečių nuo 0 iki 17 metų amžiaus. Abu yra taupymo (endowment) planai iki 65-kių metų amžiaus. Šie planai teikia

klausimų ir diskusijų, išrinkta šio sąstato nauja vadovybė: dr. J.K. Valiūnas vienbalsiai perrinktas pirmininku; Juozas Audėnas, Stasys Dzikas, Vytautas Radzivas, Antanas Razgaitis, Jurgis Valaitis ir Aleksandras Vakselis (Plačiau apie seimą ir jo nutarimus kitam numery).

#### PABĖGO LIETUVIS MOKSLININKAS

Genoa, Italija, Associated Zinių agentūros pranešimu, š. m. spalio 16 lietuvis mokslininkas, raketų ekspertas Jonas Morkūnas Lenghinas, atvykęs Italijos su Sovietų turistų grupe, pasitraukęs iš jos tapo, paprašė italų autoritetų politinio pabėgėlio globos. Jis pareiškė norą vykti į Jungtines Amerikos Valstijas ir čia susirasti darbą. Policija ištyrė, kad jis iš profesijos yra inžinierius ir Vilniuje buvęs sovietų dirbtuvės vedėjas. Autoritetai jį patalpino pabėgėlių stovykloje Pardičiano, netoli Trieste miesto ir čia jis lauks autoritetų nuosprendžio.

Pranešimas baigiamas priminimu, kad Italija tokių pabėgėlių prašymus patenkina.

#### MIRĖ CH. J. KERSTEN

Š. m. spalio 31 d. Milwaukee, Wis., mirė buvęs J.A. Vytbių kongresmanas Charles J. Kersten, kurio vadovaujamas komitetas 1953-54 metais tyrinėjo Lietuvos ir kitų tautų pavergimus ir bolševikų genocidinius darbus nukreiptus prieš pavergtas tautas. Lietuvos, Latvijos ir Estijos tyrinėjimų daviniai yra išspausdinti Kongreso išleistam 537 puslapių leidiny, be to, daug tyrinėjimų medžiagos yra Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos centro įstaigoje Chicagoje. Velionies C. Kersten asmenyje lietuvių ir kitos pavergtos tautos neteko nuostabių bičiulių.

Chicago. — Spalio 30 dėl Illinois Central Gulf geležinkelio traukinių susitrenkimo žuvo 44 asmenys, virš 300 sužeisti.

gyvybės apdraudos protekcija, taipgi jie yra taupymo planai. Mirties beneficijos vertė yra tokia pat, kaip ir pribrendusio taupymo vertė. Vieno plano mėnesinė premija — mokesčiai yra \$5.00; kito plano metiniai mokesčiai \$25.00, tai yra tik virš dviejų dolerių į mėnesį. Šie planai turi pasirinkimus grynais su palūkanom, taipgi patikrina bilė išmokamus dividendus.

Dėl platesnių informacijų kreipkitės į Susivienijimo centro įstaigą.

### SPECIAL SAVING PLANS FOR OUR YOUTH

#### SPECIAL SAVING PLAN FOR OUR YOUTH SOMETHING NEW — SOMETHING DIFFERENT

At its recent meeting, the Board of Directors approved two new plans of insurance for Juveniles ages 0 to 17. Both plans are Endowment at Age 65, which provide life insurance protection as well as a savings plan. The death benefit value is the same as the matured endowment value. The premium of one plan is \$5.00 monthly; the other is \$25.00 annually, or just a little over \$2,00 a month. These plans carry cash surrender option with interest, and will also be eligible for any dividends declared.

For further information, call the Alliance office.

#### JUVENILE ENDOWMENT AT 65

Amount of Insurance Purchased by a Premium of:

Issue Age	\$5 a month	\$25 a year
0	4,231	1,812
1	4,222	1,805
2	4,186	1,783
3	4,117	1,756
4	4,049	1,727
5	3,968	1,687
6	3,897	1,647
7	3,820	1,606
8	3,725	1,565
9	3,634	1,521
10	3,547	1,478
11	3,457	1,434
12	3,364	1,383
13	3,274	1,333
14	3,173	1,285
15	3,078	1,237
16	2,962	1,169

## SVEIKI, SULAUKĘ ŠV. KALĖDŲ!

Visiems Lietuvių R. K. Susivienijimo nariams, kuopų pareigūnams, organizatoriams, "Garso" skaitytojams ir visiems tauriems lietuviams linkime linkmų Šv. Kalėdų ir laimingų Naujųjų Metų!

DIREKTORIŲ TARYBA  
"GARSO" REDAKCIJA

### PRIE KŪČIŲ STALO

*Tu neverk, motule, kad prie Kačių stalo  
Viena kedė šimet jau stovės tuščia,  
Kad nelauš iš rankos tau baltos plotkelės  
Tas, kurs pernai lauzė su tavim slapčia.*

*Mano vieton šimet padėk eglės šaką  
Lietuvos eglyno, kuris globė mus,  
O prie jo uždeki Kačių stalo žvakę,  
Ir sūnaus artumas atgaivins namus.*

*Kai prie Kačių stalo maldos žodžiai liestis  
Ir vaikus minėsi stelvarde, tyliat,  
Mane atsiminus, ašara riedės tau,  
Skausmo kalavijai smigs širdin gliat.*

*Bet neverk, motule, mano sengalvėle,  
Laisvė ir tėvynė įkvėpė taip mus,  
Daug sūny ir dukrų Kačių paplotėlio  
Jau nelaušys niekad motinų namuos.*

*Nelaidėk, motule, mes tėvų šalelei  
Laisvės ryto aušra skelbiam ir iš čia.  
Tik uždeki žvakę tu prie Kačių stalo,  
Kad vieta manoji nebebūt tuščia...*

Sibiras

(Iš "Roda ir Rauda")

### Danguis palaiminta Naktis

*Danguis palaimintos nakties  
Kas šventą tylą suardyti drįstų?  
Kai motina ant stalo šieną drobule užties,  
Seima maldoj sutiks užgimstant Kristų.*

*Kai baltą duoną lauzo grubas tėvo prštai  
Ir kiekvienam palinki dieviškos palaimos,  
Kai šuliny vanduo vidurnaktį į vyną virsta  
Ir tvartuose galvijai, lyg žmonės, žodžiais kalbas.*

*Kai po Kačių ant stalo lieka dubenys ir šaukštai,  
Kad čia atei galėtų vėlės mirusių namšikty;  
Kai gieda chorai angelų žvaigždynų aukšty  
Ir spinduliai naujos žvaigždės fontanais tyška...*

*Danguis palaiminta žiemos naktis!  
Kas tavo šventą tylą suardyti drįstų?  
Kai jis per didį stelvartą švieson kelius nuties —  
Štąnakt širdy užgimęs Kristus?*

Zigmas Gavėlis

### A. L. R. KATALIKŲ FEDERACIJOS 41-MASIS SEIMAS

Lapkričio 25-26 Chicagoje įvyko Amerikos Liet. Romos Katalikų Federacijos 41-masis seimas.

Seime turiningą paskaitą apie "Federacijos veiklos gaires ateičiai" davė dr. Z. Danilevičius.

Dalyvavo 47 atstovai iš 26 organizacijų ir apie šimtas svečių.

Išklausius buvusios valdybos raportų ir pranešimų, paskaitų ir diskusijų, išrinkta šio sąstato naujoji vadovybė: S. Balčiūnas, prof. Ad. Damušis, dr. Z. Danilevičius, A. Gabalienė, J. Jasaitytė, J. Jerome, kun. J. Kardauskas, J. Kulyš, P. Povilaitis, J. Paškus; kandidatai — Dumbrienė, Janula, Meiluvienė, Ig. Sakalas, Vilimaitė, Vilušis.

Seimines Mišias Švč. Marijos Gimimo parapijos bažnyčioje atlikė vyskupas V. Brizgys; kun. dr. V. Bagdanavičiaus, MIC, paruoštą pamokslą, jam susirgus, perskaitė kun. J. Kardauskas.

Po Mišų parapijos salėj įvyko seiminis banketas.

KLAIDOS ATITAIŠYMAS  
"Garso" Nr. 5 (1972 m. spalio mėn.) 65-jo seimo protokole, per redakcijos neapsižiūrėjimą, praleistas išdininkės išrinkimas. Turėjo būt taip išspausdinta:

Išdininko rinkimas: Valerijonas Vitkus pristatė Leokadiją Donarovich, Vytautas Paulauskas parėmė. Išrinkta aklamacijos būdu.



DIREKTORIŲ TARYBA PUSMETINIO SUSIRINKIMO PROGA

Sėdi, žiūrint iš kairės dešinėn: išdininkė Mrs. Leokadija Donarovich; dvasios vadav ir egzekutivis direktorius prelatas Jonas F. Baltusevičius; prezidentas adv. Thomas E. Mack; viceprezidentė Mrs. Alvera Baland; sekretorius Pranas J. Katilius; direktorė Mrs. Albina Poška; stovi: išdo globėjas dr. Vladas Šimaitis; direktorius Bronius Bobelis; išdo globėjas Vito A. Juocius; daktaras kvotėjas dr. Albertas J. Valibus; "Garso" redaktorius Matas Zujus; direktorius Vytautas Paulauskas.

AR JŪS ŽINOTE, kad Lietuvių Katalikų Susivienijimo nariai turi pirmenybę prašant mortgage'ų paskolų.







GARSAS • Lithuanian U.S. Alliance of America

# English Section

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

## THAT WAS A CHRISTMAS TO BE REMEMBERED

ANTONIA WACKELL

One of our best remembered Christmases was spent in our grandparents' cottage, in a quiet village northwest of Vilna, Lithuania.

Christmas in Lithuania was always a time for a happy get-together of families and neighbors. All necessary farm chores and work were attended to in the daytime, while the evenings were associated with songs, friendly gatherings and prayers.

The beginning of the festivities was (and still is) the day before Christmas, when everyone arose at 3 o'clock to be greeted by a dark, snow-silent morning. Preparations for the Christmas Eve supper and the Christmas Day dinner started immediately. Enthusiastic hands shared familiar tasks in the warm kitchen and in a short while the cottage was filled with the teasing odors of baking, stewing and roasting foods.

### The Kitchen

Grandmother's kitchen was lucky; it had an oven and a separate stove. The oven was a clay affair with a cavernous mouth that baked four enormous loaves of bread at one sitting, each 20 inches in diameter.

While the elders were busy, the young ones beautified the shrine in the kitchen corner, containing the statue of the Blessed Virgin, with branches of yew, linden and cut out paper stars. The candles, (grandmother's special hand-made with beeswax, melted down from the honeycomb) were placed at each side of the statue.

There were no Christmas trees, in fact, they were unheard of; but garlands and swags of winter greenery, laurel, juniper berries and mistletoe were suspended from the rafters and festooned along the walls.

### Work Completed

When the moon shone down on the straw-covered homes, and all work was completed, everyone, young and old, gathered around the table in memory of a Little Child's birthday. Clean, fresh hay covered the long table, and over the dried grass and clover a heavy linen cloth was spread. A finer linen table cloth was the background for all the food. The hay, we were reminded, symbolized the hay-filled manger prepared by Mary for her infant, and the coarse linen cover was His spread. The Christmas wafers, on the prettiest dish, held the center of the table.

Seated in silence grandfather blessed himself, and asked God to bless the food on the table, his house and all who are in it. Then he broke the wafers into as many fragments as there were people around the table, removed a portion for himself, then passed the dish to the right. Each one blessed himself, then passed the dish to the right. Each one blessed himself before he received the wafer.

### Beet Soup

First from God's bounty were bowls of beet soup with plump, flavorful mushrooms; an assortment of fish, and herring; a "gruce" made from barley, cooked to a thick substance



Lauryna Kentras, Karolina Kasarskis and Suzana Radavicius are shown decorating the Lithuanian Christmas tree for the "Christmas Around the World" exhibit in Museum of Science and Industry of Chicago. This is the 31st year a Lithuanian tree has been exhibited. Four hundred ornaments were used.

that went so well with poppy-seed milk. To make the milk required many pairs of strong, young muscles. This pleasant task was conferred upon the younger generation, because pulverizing the seed was a long process. They took turns in rolling the wooden pestle in the crock of poppy seeds. And when the white milk appeared from the ground and crushed seeds, the result when mixed with honey and cool boiled water was delicious.

Hard, square bite-sized biscuits (an oyster cracker size and thickness) were dropped into the milk and left to soften before eating. Stewed prunes, and a jellied pudding made from whole cooked oats was served with syrup.

No one hurried. Everyone ate as much as he could. The day's fast had been long. Finally, all were pleasantly content. Then blades of grass were drawn from underneath the linen cloth, and as each one extracted a stalk, the others waited quietly to see its length for its size signified the height his or her crop of flax would reach the following year. Families took pride in the yield of the tall-stemmed, blue-flowered plant which means a long linen thread for weaving garments,

bed linen, towels, tablecloths and sacks.

### After Supper

Supper over, all bowls and spoons were replaced on the linen cloth and left to remain on the table overnight, because the little souls would come to earth and would be very hungry, indeed, if nothing remained for them. A large cloth was spread over bowls, spoons and food. The little souls, when they finished their earthly food of poppy-seed milk and biscuits, washed and returned everything so that their hosts would find all in perfect order.

Later on the countryside rang with vigorous voices. The young were all out, supplied with braided bands of softened straw to bind the new slips of fruit that had been grafted into the trees a few months before. No one knew why that was done. No one could remember; and yet the old custom was persevered in without question, simply because there was so much joy in doing it in the tranquil night.

Shortly afterward, murmurs and good-natured grumbles were heard. Counting and pairing off all the fence pickets had begun. If one's count ended with a pair, that meant that

the counter would wed an unmarried individual. If an odd number was the result, then groans howled through the laughter in the night, because the luckless one was certain to marry a widow or widower. The boys complained...not too much; but the girls...much!

Christmas morning the household arose at 3 o'clock again; dressed warmly in their fur jackets and coats, climbed into sleighs piled with hay and thick woolen blankets, and set out for church for the six o'clock Mass. Church was ten miles away which meant fast riding on speedy sleighs.

### Wolves Prowled

The sleighs filled with families, crunched over the snow in a convoy, and as they sped along the harness bells jingled and the runners sang a musical monotone. Wolves prowled about but disappeared when they heard the jangling bells. Sometimes deep drifts had to be broken through, but drivers and strong horses managed skillfully, and all reached the churchyard in time.

In the church, candle-flame and lamp-glow revealed the traditional Christmas colors: Red headkerchiefs worn by the girls, the greenery and firs around the altar, and the white candles made by the housewives donated for the Christmas holy days. Gay colors were never worn during Advent. Christmas morning brought out the cherished red kerchiefs, corals and amber beads; for the traditions of the day merited gladdened hearts and colorful dress.

After Mass, lines were formed in an orderly fashion in the aisles. On the corner of the altar a miniature Holy Family, animals and shepherds were waiting for the people. From the small crib, ribbons were tied and hung in streamers. Each one waited to rock the Christ Child in His bed, so very gently, and to leave a gift of coin beside it.

The return trip was cold. Mother was weatherwise; she had prepared a large pot of fragrant tea made from mint, and camomile tea blended with various aromatic leaves, and left it on the stove's edge ready-made, to thaw the pilgrims at journey's end.

The Christmas table, a symposium of good cheer and good country living, dispensed a rising bouquet of culinary fragrances that made all mouths feel like water-troughs. The ap-

pearance of a golden-roasted suckling pig was oh! so welcome to the excited hungry appetites. There was duck, lamb and sausage; chopped cabbage slaw, pickled beets and spiced cucumbers; chopped red beets mixed with small pieces of fried out salt pork; dried yellow peas, cooked drained and served with gobs of rich butter; and red-tinted horse-radish — what tears were wasted in its making! Also sour milk, golden-speckled cheeses, and the favorite Lithuanian Christmas breads filled with raisins and topped with sugar and poppy seeds.

Beverages were milk, coffee, tea, and a sweet drink made from rye. Grandfather's hand-carved wooden bowls contained fruits and nuts for all who still felt hollows in their stomachs.

Gifts were never exchanged. Grandfather asked each young person: "Will you stay with me next year?" He quickly smiled when the anticipated promise came and placed a silver piece in each palm. The boys tied their silver coins onto their shirts for safe-keeping, and thereafter sported their precious pieces on every shirt they wore.

### Singing Hymns

Then the beloved Christmas song, hymns and carols were sung. When the family singing ended, visits were made to the neighbors' cottages where the youths sang the songs again. No home was overlooked. The children equipped with all types of sleds and skates went to sample the hill or skate on the river, while the older folk rested and prayed.

When the sun had disappeared, the young people gathered in a neighbor's house to play Christmas games and dance to the music of the accordion and violins. At midnight tired but very happy, they separated; and as they went their ways, strains of Christmas melodies floated gently over the peaceful countryside, while the sky beamed with sparkling stars and regarded them in smiling silence. "Linksmos Kalėdos" had been a very Merry Christmas.

*A blessed Christmas  
for you and yours.  
May the Infant and His  
Mother shower choicest  
blessings upon you  
during the  
NEW YEAR 1973*  
Editor

## LITHUANIANS IN AMERICA

(HISTORICAL SKETCH)

ROBERTAS SELENIS

Part II

(Cont. from June, 1972 Issue)

Other groups collected funds to help war stricken Lithuanians. Of the three organizations most active in collecting funds the best work was done by the Catholic organization which collected \$590,136.91. In 1944, a single relief organization was formed, the United American Lithuanian Relief Fund. The other agencies agreed to stop their work and were replaced by the common fund, with the Rev. Juozas Končius as president. According to its by-laws, adopted in April of that year, this organization was to be non-political and non-religious. Its aims were to help the people of Lithuania, especially refugees and deportees.

The first step the Fund had to take was to register with the President's War Relief Control Board. This was opposed by the director of the Board, Joseph Davies, who had served as ambassador to Moscow and felt that the United States should cater to the demands

of the Soviet regime. His opposition was overcome and the Fund was finally registered. The next step was to register with the National War Fund which could be expected to supply many of the supplies needed for the work of relief. This registration was vehemently opposed by the Russian Relief Fund. This time, the American Catholic Episcopate assisted not only by expressing their support, but also with a donation of \$5,000. Once again, the Fund was registered. But this was not the final difficulty and even greater obstacles were still to be faced. The Soviet government, which then controlled Lithuania, refused the offers of help. When the Fund turned to the United States government, it merely suggested that the Lithuanians distribute their relief through the Russian Relief Fund. Food, clothing, medicine, to the value of \$100,000, were given for transmission to Lithuania,

but it is not known whether this shipment ever reached its destination. Again, the Fund tried to send \$20,000 worth of medicine to four Lithuanian orphanages, through the American Red Cross in Moscow. It was then given to the Soviet Red Cross, but this shipment too disappeared.

At the same time, the Fund was successful in helping Lithuanian refugees in Germany and other countries. During the ten years following the war, it supplied them with \$760,000 in money and with 2.7 million dollars worth of goods. The work still continues and in 1968, the Fund was supporting almost 6,000 Lithuanian families throughout the world, many of them in Siberia. Probably the best evidence for the success of this organization is provided by the Communists themselves. They have never ceased to attack it.

The main beneficiaries of the Fund were refugees in Germany. Most of them were to end up in the United States. A survey conducted in 1947 found that 55% of the refugees were males. Significantly, 24% were 18 years old and under, while those 45 and over amounted to only 14%. Thus, 62% were between 18 and 44 years of age, which explains the high birth rate and the low

death rate, in spite of a poor diet. The youth of the average refugee would also help him to adjust to his new life in America.

The first group of displaced persons, containing 138 Lithuanians, arrived in New York on October 30, 1948, on the ship *General Black*. In the following two years, 27,087 Lithuanian refugees entered the country. Most of the arrivals were met by representatives of the United American Lithuanian Relief Fund. Many of the newcomers were given shelter and jobs by the earlier Lithuanian immigrants.

When the Lithuanian refugees came to the United States, they joined many of the existing organizations, especially churches. They also made use of schools and printing presses. Unfortunately, the older immigrants soon began to harbor a certain hostility toward the recent arrivals. They thought the refugees were not appreciative enough of the institutions built with dollars earned with so much difficulty. They were further offended when the new immigrants began to form new organizations and continued those established in refugee camps. It took a number of years before the two became better acquainted

and early friendships were resumed.

Assimilation for these refugees would take much more time than it did for the early immigrants, that is, assuming that it will occur at all. A number of conditions are necessary for assimilation to take place. These are: acquiring a facility in the use of English, making friends with native Americans, becoming a citizen, earning a living, utilizing abilities and talents, participating in community affairs, and contributing to the cultural and social life of American society.

One Lithuanian journal boldly claimed that the refugees "whether they are actively involved in Lithuanian activities or not, would never become assimilated into the American culture." Is this a safe assertion to make? Perhaps this question might be answered if we examine the recent immigrants and how they have fared in their new environment.

A major factor in the process of assimilation is the making of friendships with native Americans. Sociologists give six basic reasons why immigrants do not form American friendships: 1. They have different cultural interests; 2. Often there is some antipathy for foreigners; 3. A lack of

money prevents entertaining and socializing; 4. There is a lack of time; 5. A language difficulty exists; 6. Persons find it difficult to meet people. Of the six, there are two factors which, it seems, have prevented Lithuanians in particular from forming American friendships. These are differences in cultural interests and the language difficulty which still exists to some degree. Lithuanians regularly attend Lithuanian plays, concerts, and dinners. There is little need to attend American events since there are more than enough Lithuanian ones. Lithuanians generally have an adequate facility in the use of English, however, many still feel more at home in Lithuanian. Of course, those who came to America as children and the second generation Lithuanians find English the easier of the two.

Another important factor governing assimilation is employment. In a study done after World War II, a control group of 721 refugees was interviewed. The study found that 520 of this number returned to their former occupations or professions after reaching their new home. This study need not be accurate, but even so, it is clear that many professionals did not return to their previous occupations.

Meeting and influencing people and...

## SELLING LITH COOK BOOKS

Our profession is not book selling, but we so often do meet people from many walks of life and professions and (it just so happens because of our family name) we do influence people about the cause of Lithuania and from there on even sell the very popular Lithuanian cook book "Popular Lithuanian Recipes", now in its 5th printing, compiled by Mrs. Josephine Dauzvardis.

We are always amazed at the amount of interest people have in the countries behind the iron curtain. This is especially so, now, since the case of Simas Kudirka hit the headlines of American press.

Our name is not that unusual, but it inevitably evokes the question: What nationality is that name? When they are informed that the name is Lithuanian, the question that follows is: "Where is Lithuania?" If time and circumstances allow, much informational talk is volunteered and thus we go about influencing people for the cause of Lithuania.

When we strike up an acquaintance with a person of Lithuanian descent, in part or in full parentage, the conversation often touches on the neighborhoods where early years were spent. In such cases, a book sale is much easier, because, as they say, we have been looking for such a book for a long time.

### The Best Sales Woman

Selling this book has become a hobby with us and it is amazing where a sale can be made.

We must admit that the number one sales lady for the Lithuanian cook book is the compiler of the recipes, Mrs. Josephine Dauzvardis, the present Consul General of Lithuania in Chicago. Over the years she has been able to place the book in such advantageous circumstances that numerous sales have resulted.

### LITHUANIANS IN AMERICA

(Cont. from previous page)

One of the factors which prevents some from returning to their previous occupation is age. Though they may have been highly educated, different professional regulations in the United States forced many to seek more menial jobs because the time and money needed for retraining was lacking. Some emotional factors may have been involved as well. Physical hardships had left many refugees in a poor physical and mental condition. The added burdens of initial adjustment, economic uncertainty, anxiety over their future in America, and concern about the future of friends and relatives abroad all worked against the refugees.

The highest percentage of those returning to their original professions was found among physicians, as 98.6% were soon practicing medicine again. The next highest percentage is among academicians, with 89% returning to the same profession, then come artists at 78%, engineers and musicians both at 67%, followed by journalists at 48.9%, but only because many found jobs on ethnic newspapers. Suffering the most were lawyers, who found the entire legal system different, allowing only 16.7% to return to law.

As can be seen, the majority of the new refugees were able to return to their previous professions. This is most likely due to the fine personal qualities and rich backgrounds of many of the refugees. According to Donald Kent, "In the entire history of immigration it is doubtful if there was ever so large a proportion of well-educated and talented persons among any other large group of immigrants."

Even though it is only a cook book, its impact on matters Lithuanian has been tremendous. It has often been a conversation starter. It has introduced the cause of Lithuania to many thousands of homes where it would never have come up in any other way.

It has been our happy task to make presentations of the book to mayors and high public officials. Many letters of gratitude have been received from the wives of officials to whom the book was presented.

In smaller cities, clubs, interested in the cause of Lithuania or even for some publicity for themselves can make headlines in the local newspapers by presenting a copy of the book to the food editors. Ethnic causes and groups are getting to be very popular, and even cooking editors like to get on the band wagon if they have the proper research matter on hand.

### Exotic Backgrounds

One of our favorite sales promotions is the presentation of the book as a part of a wedding present to couples that are part Lithuanian. Of course a check is to be included to cover the cost of the sack of potatoes for the first experiment of kugelis, the famous potato pudding that is so enjoyed by those who have tasted it in their youth or have dared to try it at a friend's home, or have ordered it in place of regular potatoes at one of Sharko's restaurants in Chicago or suburban Villa Park.

The most exotic place where we made a sale of the cook book was on Los Hornos beach of Acapulco Bay, Mexico. We were sitting in a rented beach chair, taking in the late afternoon sun and shooing off the steady stream of little salesmen, peddling beads and stuffed seahorses, when a young lady plopped down in a chair next to ours. As it often happens, she was from Chicago our home town, and she had a few relatives of Lithuanian descent by marriages that her brother and sister had entered. After a steady stream of conversation that could not be broken off so that we could continue reading a Morris L. West book, we sold two Lithuanian cook books that she would immediately present to her brother and sister who would in turn give them to their Lithuanian spouses.

Then there was the time when we were sunning ourselves on the shore of Lake Michigan, or was it Miami Beach, when a stoutish couple came down to enjoy the same sun. The conversation drifted to many things and countries... the couple asked me to send them a cook book.

### Best Selling Books

It has been our fate to spend well over twenty years in an active position of publisher of Lithuanian books and newspapers. This is over a period of some thirty three years. During the off years we took intense interest in what was being published in Lithuanian and English by Lithuanian publishers. We must admit that the basic books of the Lithuanian publisher are: prayerbooks, dictionaries and grammars, and cook books, in both languages. The prayerbook sales have fallen off tremendously because of the recent liturgical changes and the lack of authoritative Lithuanian translations of the missal texts.

Dictionaries, Lithuanian-English and English-Lithuanian, are in constant demand. They are not selling by the thousands each year but they warrant reprinting as the editions exhaust themselves. A small \$1.25 book, entitled "Lithuanian Self Taught", was a good buy for all who wanted a small vocabulary and some rules of grammar. Now a new



Vitas Gerulaitis winner of the U.S. Lawn Tennis National Clay Courts championship and the Western Junior Titles was defeated for the U.S.I. T.A. Junior Boys'16 tournament at Kalamazoo, Mich., last summer. The loss upset the predictions of the lawn tennis association officials, but they expect many more titles for him during the coming seasons. Vitas Gerulaitis hails from Howard Beach, N.Y. and has the reputation of being a fast-talking Illie Nastase of Junior tennis a result of his showmanship on and off the courts.

## RED BOOK REVEALS LITHUANIAN RESISTANCE

A book recently published in Lithuania provides useful background information on the present resurgence of protest against the persecution of religion in the Soviet-occupied country. *Socialinis politinis katalikų bažnyčios vaidmuo Lietuvoje 1945-1952 metais* (The social-political Role of the Catholic Church in Lithuania During 1945-1952) by Jonas Anicas is more than an ordinary propaganda volume, since it quotes from a number of Soviet classified documents and from NKVD interrogation records. The author, b. 1928, is a graduate of a Leningrad academy for anti-religious "historians" and has published a dozen of virulently anti-Catholic tracts.

and more extensive "Modern Lithuanian" grammar is selling well because some universities are offering Lithuanian as a second language in their language courses with full credits.

Several cook books in Lithuanian have been printed and sold out during the past 30 years. Very few English editions of Lithuanian recipes have been published. The best selling one is "Popular Lithuanian Recipes", compiled by Mrs. Josephine Dauzvardis and printed by the Lithuanian Catholic Press Society (4545 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60629; \$3.50, including postage and handling). This book is in its fifth edition and it certainly is a very popular give away book for those looking for an inexpensive gift which is also unique. Two customers have purchased twenty five or more copies of the book for gift purposes and not for re-sale.

It has often been said that the best way to a man's heart is by way of his stomach. It has occurred to us on various occasions, that one of the easier ways of arousing interest in the cause of Lithuania is by way of these "Popular Lithuanian Recipes".

F. Paul Gabris

### Bishops Refuse to Condemn Freedom Fighters

The period covered in Mr. Anicas' book coincides with the anti-Soviet guerilla war in Lithuania. Some of the author's most heated attacks are directed against the Lithuanian bishops for their failure to condemn the Lithuanian freedom fighters. Bishop Reinsys, for instance, under NKVD pressure to denounce the guerillas, "expressed himself very abstractedly, in the most general phrases" (p. 82). Bishop Matulionis "categorically refused to urge the members of the bands (i.e., guerillas. Ed.) to leave the forests and to legitimize themselves." For that "a court case was initiated against him for virulent anti-Soviet activity" late in 1946.

Of great interest are quotations from the statements of the bishops during the mock-trials to which they were subjected. Thus, Bishop Reinsys is quoted as having said: "I regard Bolshevism with its materialist worldview as unacceptable for the Lithuanian nation". Bishop Borisevičius: "In my political convictions I am a Lithuanian nationalist and fully agree with the program of the Christian Democratic Party." (p. 86)

### Prime Minister to Guerillas

The ordinary priests have shown an equal courage. According to Anicas, a large number of them "used to perform services of a different kind, too, for the members of the nationalist underground: they celebrated masses and gave other religious services, performed marriages, buried those who were killed."

Rev. J. Urbonavicius, parish priest of Pavandenis, is said to have distributed leaflets, which contained the following phrases: "Brother Lithuanians! Our fatherland weeps bloody tears, on her knees in her difficult road to Golgotha, while her body, cared for with our calloused hands, while her earth soaked with ample sweat, is being torn to pieces by those who have forgotten the Lord and his commandments" (p. 92-93).

The parish priest of Keturvalakiai, Rev. V. Pestininkas, is described as having failed to

condemn the Lithuanian guerillas in a sermon he delivered during a funeral of Bolshevik activists, killed by the former. The moral of his sermon was: "God makes man, God takes him away". Meanwhile, Rev. B. Sveikauskas, parish priest of Silalė, is quoted as having said in his sermon, in 1948: "Let us pray for those who are forgotten in the forest. Although some condemn them, they are holy." (p. 115)

"I am a free citizen, not a communist, and I will not vote for the communists" (p. 120). This defiant statement, according to the author, was made by Rev. A. Kazdus, parish priest of Gruziai, during a Soviet election.

The circulation of the book is only 500 copies — an indication that the Soviet authorities consider its materials too explosive to entrust them to the masses.

## Eight Sentenced by Soviet Courts

The Soviet court of occupied Lithuania sentenced on October 3 eight demonstrators demanding freedom for Lithuania. Seven were sentenced to terms ranging from 18 months to three years, while the eighth defendant, an 18-year old girl, Virginia Urbonaviciute, was given a year of corrective labor at part pay without loss of freedom.

TASS, the Soviet press agency, in reporting the results of the trial from Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, said that the eight were found guilty of being "organizers and active participants in a street incident May 18, as a result of which public order was disturbed and traffic disrupted."

On that day, according to unofficial reports circulating among Moscow's foreign correspondents, several thousand youths shouting "Freedom for Lithuania" demonstrated in the streets of Kaunas following the funeral of Romas Kalanta, a 20-year old student, who had set himself on fire in a park on May 14. However, no mention of that was made in the TASS dispatch.

Among the sentenced ones, the name of Vytautas Kaladė, a 25-year old stagehand in a Kaunas theater was mentioned (The New York Times, October 4, 1972), as well as the names of students Antanas Kačinskas and Kazys Grinkevičius (The Sun, September 26, 1972).

## PEOPLE EVENTS PLACES

Ed Gogel, one of 25 winemakers in the United States, presented a full page in the "Southtown Economist" of Chicago on enology and viticulture. He began his career as a lab technician for the Mogen David company, which manufactures wines. From that position he worked his way up to winemaker and is now responsible for the production of all the company's wines, beginning with vine planting to wine fermentation.

Zigmas Butkus, his wife and three children, escaped from Communist-controlled Lithuania and will settle in Chicago. Zigmas was chief judge of the City of Kaunas and president of the Lithuanian Jurists' Association. Mrs. Butkus was a physician in a Kaunas hospital. The defection was planned for three years. In a press conference sponsored by the Lithuanian American Council of Chicago, Butkus called the Soviet system a failure when compared with the American way of life.

Al Rudis, brother of Mrs. Josephine Dauzvardis, Consul General of Lithuania in Chicago, and R. Denzil Lee of San Francisco, Cal., designed and constructed the stage setting for the Monterey (Cal.) Jazz Festival. The festival was a huge

success in attendance and dollars for the producers.

Paul Saliner, formerly the director and producer of the Paul Saltimeras Lithuanian Radio Hour, has been named director of merchandising for WGN radio and television of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Saliner's radio hour, in its day, was one of the more popular ones.

When visiting the Chicago Museum of Art, please note these staff names: Alfred J. Jakstas, conservator; Ellen Giedraitis, clerk in membership records and information departments; Peggy Legeckis, telephone operator; James Sidlauskas, guard; Joanne Benushis, secretary of the teachers' education and young artists department; Mildred Paulauskas, educational placement secretary; Joyce Neimanas, visiting assistant professor; John Neimanas, director of young artists' studio.

Ted Rakstis, a Michigan freelance writer, made his latest appearance in the Midwest Magazine of Oct. 8th, which featured the life story of Galen (Harris), well-known jazz pianist.

Ed. Yonkus, twice named Southern Illinois Coach of the Year at Alton high, has been appointed football coach at Proviso West High School, in suburban Hillside, a West Suburban Conference school. Yonkus attended Southern Illinois University and Illinois University.

Rev. Casimir Barauskas (Baras), editor of the monthly "Kristaus Karaliaus Laivas", published by the Marian Fathers of Chicago, and formerly a member of the editorial staff of the Lithuanian daily "Draugas", published by the Lithuanian Catholic Press Society, died at the altar Sunday Nov. 5th, at Sts. Peter and Paul parish church, where he had been assisting. Fr. Casimir arrived in the U.S. soon after the Soviets occupied Lithuania for the first time. He was editor of "Mūsų Laikraštis", which had a weekly circulation of 100,000. All of his years in the United States were connected with Catholic Press.

Senator Frank Savickas (Dem.) from the 27th Illinois district, was reelected to the state legislature. This is his second term.

Raymond Kudukis, Cleveland, Ohio, was appointed director of public works for the City of Cleveland. On Dec. 3, he was honored by the Lithuanian community at the Hofbrau House. Kudukis managed the election campaign for Mayor Perk during the recent elections.

Leonard Simutis, formerly editor of the Lithuanian daily "Draugas" and past president of the Lithuanian R.C. Alliance of America, commemorated his 80th birthday at an open house reception arranged by his son, Leonard. Mr. Simutis, who was also president of the Lithuanian American Council for twenty five years, has just finished writing the history of the Council. He played an active part during the past fifty years in many of the national organizations that worked for the cause of Lithuania.

Robert Shvegza of Cicero, Ill., a professional magician, is also editor of a magazine for his trade, entitled "Big Bob Magic Club News". Recently he returned from Europe where he was specially honored by the French government for his work.

Lioginas Morkunas, an engineer with "Aeroflot", Soviet Russia's national airlines, defected to the Italian government while he was visiting in Genoa with a group of engineers. He was employed in Vilnius as director of an electronics plant.



