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KIEK NAUJŲ NARIŲ JAU SURADOTE MŪSŲ SUSIVIENIJIMUI?

Laikas bėga nesulaikomai. Nė nepajusim, kaip ateis visų laukiamas 1981 metų Lietuviai Katalikų Susivienijimo seimas. Ten bus malonu klausytis pranešimą apie pasiekus laimėjimus ir pasidarbavimus mūsų Susivienijimo naudai, didinant jo narystę.

Apsidraudimas Lietuviai Katalikų Susivienijime yra saugus ir tvirtas. Susivienijimo apdraudos planai modernūs, turi parankius pasirinkimus. Mokesčiai prieinami. Organizacija moka savo nariams dividendus, teikia nariams ir jų pašalpgaviams diides lengvatas ir privilegijas. Visi tai turėtų patraukti visokio amžiaus lietuvius draustus mūsų Susivienijime. Tik stipriai organizuoti ir vieninti turėsime didesnį prestižą ir įtaką šio krašto gyvenime. Su neorganizuotais žmonėmis, nors jų būtybė labai daug, niekas nesiskaito.

Mūsų Susivienijimą isteigė mūsų pirmiajai atveivai veteranai, gerai supratę Susivienijimo reikalingumą padėti savo tautiečiams išlaikyti savo tikėjimą, tautybę, papročius ir padėti

jiems sunkiose gyvenimo valandose. Šis veteranų palikimas yra labai brangintinas.

Generalinis naujų narių vajus eis iki 1981 liepos 12 dienos. Naujų narių prirašytojai turi gerą progą įvykdinti nustatytas naujų narių kvotas ir gauti taip pat ir asmeniškos naudos. Už pasidarbavimą — naujų narių prirašymą — išmokami reguliarūs komisai, o surinkiusiems bent penkis naujus narius nemaešnei kaip 5,000 dol. bendrai apdraudos sumai bus skirti premijos. Tokie sumanūs nariai 1981 metų seimo proga Holiday Inn, Rochester, N.Y., viešbuty 'gaus nakvynes nemojamai trim naktim, gaus dovanai bilietą į banketą ir bus specialiai pagerbtū už jų tribūs Lietuviai Katalikų Susivienijimo bendram labui. Iraše bent penkis naujus narius (po 1,000 dol. apdraudos kiekvienas) galės pasiūlyti savo kandidatus stipendijoms kolegijose.

Kur surasti naujus narius? — Pirmiausia pradėkime nuo savo šeimų, toliau eikime į kaimynus, draugus ir pažystamus. Ap-

drauda visiems reikalinga — jauniems ir suaugusiemis.

Laba svarbu apdrausti valkus. Juo jaunesni, juo mažesni mokesčiai. Ypač taupymo (endowment) apdrauda gali būti labai pravartai, jai pribrendus po 20 metų mokesčiu mokėjimo, siekiant aukštessnio mokslo, arba einant į biznjų.

Kiekvieno Susivienijimo veikėjo, kiekvieno nario pareiga daugiau kalbėti, daugiau reklamuoti savo organizaciją, aškinti jos gerus darbus ir nuopelnus savo narių, ju pašalpgavių, mūsų visuomenės ir tautos naudai.

Narystės didinimas yra labai svarbus reikalas. Skirkime šiam reikalui geriausias savo pastangas. Ir tai darykime tuoju pati Nelaukime, kol priartės 1981 metų mūsų Susivienijimo seimas!

been important symbols to the Baltic peoples.

Up until now, we have accepted as diplomatic representatives of the 'Baltic' countries only individuals who were in 1940 commissioned officers of the diplomatic services of the last independent governments. With the passage of time, the number of individuals accredited under this standard has dwindled to a handful.

In view of the important symbolic role of Baltic diplomatic representation, we adm. (W.H.) & State Dep. are prepared, in response to their request, to coordinate closely with the three present Baltic Charge d' Affaires on designation of their successors in order to provide for continued representation when the present corps of Baltic diplomats is no longer able to function.

Tokiu būdu buvo apvainikuotas JAV LB visuomeninių reikalų tarybos pastangos.

— Vlako seimas šiai metais ikyks Toronte, Kanadoje, gruodžio 13-14. Sudarytas regimino komitetas, kuriam vadovauja dr. A. Pacevičius.

— JAV Valstybės departamento Sovietų skyriuje išskylantiesi Pabaltijo reikalams vesti vieton iki šiol buvusio Shauna Byrnes, kuris siunčiamas į JAV ambasadą Belgrade, paskirtas Oscar Clyatt.



Prel. J. Balkūnas, L.K. Susivienijimo dvios vadas, daro pranešimą apie Susivienijimą Amerikos Lietuvių Katalikų Federacijos 45-tame kongrese, įvykusiam spalio 17-19 Detroite. Sėdi prezidiumo nariai dr. Saulius Kuprys ir Kristina V Nuot. J. Urbono

L.K. SUSIVIENIJIMO DVASIOS VADO PREL. J. BALKŪNO PRANEŠIMAS LIETUVIŲ K. FEDERACIJOS KONGRESE

1979 gruodžio 14 Lietuviai Katalikų Susivienijimo Centras pasirinko mane dvios vado pareigom. 1980 liepos 24 dalyvaujančiuose Centro posėdžiuose. Tad dabar pateikiu suvažiavimui savo pranešimą.

Amerikos Lietuvių Katalikų Susivienijimas gimė 1886 lapkričio 22, Plymouth, Pa. Inkorporuota Pennsylvanijos valstijoje kaip fraternale organizacija 1906. Tarp steigėjų buvo žymieji lietuvių, kaip dr. Kasparuskas, kun. Valentinas Čiauskauskas, kun. dr. A. Varnagiris, Andrius Tepliūšis, Juozas Paukštis, Antanas Pajaujis, Juozas Danisevičius ir Špakevičius.

Katalikų Federacijos pranokėjai kone visi buvo Katalikų Susivienijimo nariai. Katalikų Susivienijimas nuo 1886 metų vadovavo katalikiškam veikimui. Sakysim, kad visus dvi-dešimt metų prieš Katalikų Federacijos suorganizavimą, Susivienijimas jungė pasauliečius ir gelbėjo parapijų stiegiame ir katalikiškuos draugijus jungime. Jis jungė daugelį smulkų šventujų vardais pasivadinusių savišalpos draugijų, kad gelbēti nuo išnykimo. Ir dabar, minėdamas inkorporacijos septyniadesmetį penktosius metus, Susivienijimas gali didžiutinis savo jvairiaspalve ir daugiašakia veikla: labdaros, švietimo, kultūrinės ir politinės vágos yra gilios ir ilgos. Ligi šiol išmokėjés arti penkis milijonus dolerių apdraudos, tris milijonus sveikatos beneficijų ir penkiadesmetį tūkstančių su viršum dolių parenti tautinių tikslam. Dar ir šiandien nuo 1914 m. leidžia laikraštį — Garsą. Aktingai déjosi į Lietuvos Laisvės Akciją prieš 1918 m. ir visą laiką Lietuvos nepriskiriamos dienomis. Okupuotai Lietuvai iš pirmų dienų stojo į gelbėjimo frontą. Tieki ALTAT, tiek BALFUI talkina darbu ir finansais. Katalikų Federacijai Susivienijimas bendradarbiavaujantis 75 metus.

Katalikų Susivienijimas dabar turi arti keturis tūkstančius narių. Turtas padengia narių apdraudą 136 nuosimčiais. Finansiniai visiškai saugus ir stiprus. Susivienijimas turi jvairius skyrius, kaip 20 metų mokėjimo planas, 20 metų taupymo planas, taupymas iki 65 metų, mokėjimas iki 85 metų. Šios keturių pagrindinės apdraudos rūlys turi keletą variacijų. Apie

jas bei apie apsidraudimą ligos ir sužeidimų atvejų, galima gauti žinių pas narius ar atstovus. Speciali draudimo rūšis yra jaunimui nuo gimimo iki 16 metų amžiaus.

Kat. Susivienijimas nuo pernai metų turi gryna socialinį bei kultūrinį fondą. Kadangi resursai yra griežtais vyriausybės kontroliuojami, tad šis fondas bus socialinis kanalas remti kultūrinius uždavinius. Centras paskyrė fondui stambią sumą ir prasys narių paramos.

Kaip Centro dvios vadas

as liudiju, kad organizacija yra religiškai, tautiškai ir socialiniai sveika ir stipri. Kiekvienam lietuviui katalikui dera ją remti ir įrašyti save į šeimos narius. Laiksime ir šio Kongreso priartimo.

Katalikų Susivienijimas nurodžiai sveikina Lietuvių Katalikų Federacijos Kongresą ir linki jam Dievo palaimos, sekėmės ir gausių vaisių. Mes pavadame savo pagalbą ir paramą. Pirmyn į darbą Dievui ir Tėvynėi.

Prel. Jonas Balkūnas, PA

ALRKS dvios vadas

VLADAS ŠAKALYS AMERIKOJE

ELTA anksčiau pranešė apie Lietuvos pogrindžio darbuotojų ir penkiolika metų Sovietų kalinimo vardo Vlado Šakalo pabégimą į Švediją (VII.19 d.), jo atvykimą į JAV (VIII.28 d.) ir pasirodymą Washingtone (IX.2 d.). Šiuo papildomas žinios apie jo poreikius Washingtone, Los Angeles, New Yorke, Chicagoje, Ottawoje, Toronte ir Hamiltone.

Pasirodymai

Washingtone V. Šakalys, VLIKo vicepirmininko L. Griniaus rūpesčiu, padarė pranešimą lietuvių spaudos, Lietuvos Bendruomenės, Amerikos Balsos atstovams, aplankė Valstybės Departamento pareigūnus, Lieuvos atstovą dr. Stasį Bačkį; kalbėjo per p. Lapo radijo programą Chicagai, pasimatė su latvių atstovais. Kalbėjo Baltimorės organizacijų tarybos sušauktame susirinkime, ir pradėjo ruoštis issamių atsiminimų ir pasirodymų — liudijimų medžiagą. Būdamas Washingtone jis taip pat padavė pareiškimą Imitacijos įstaigai siekdamas teisės pastoviai pasilikti JAV. Ši byla tebéra eigoje.

Rugsėjo 6-13 dienomis V. Šakalys, lydimas VLIKo vicepirmininko L. Griniaus, lankėsi Los Angeles ir aplyinkės, kur buvo globojamas BALFO skyriaus pirmininko V. Pažiūros ir A. Pažiūriens. Los Angeles jis susitiko su daugeliu lietuvių, dalyvavo trijose viešose susirinkimuose, pasimatė su Lietuvos generaliniu garbės konciliu V. Čekanauskui, Šv. Kazimiero pa-

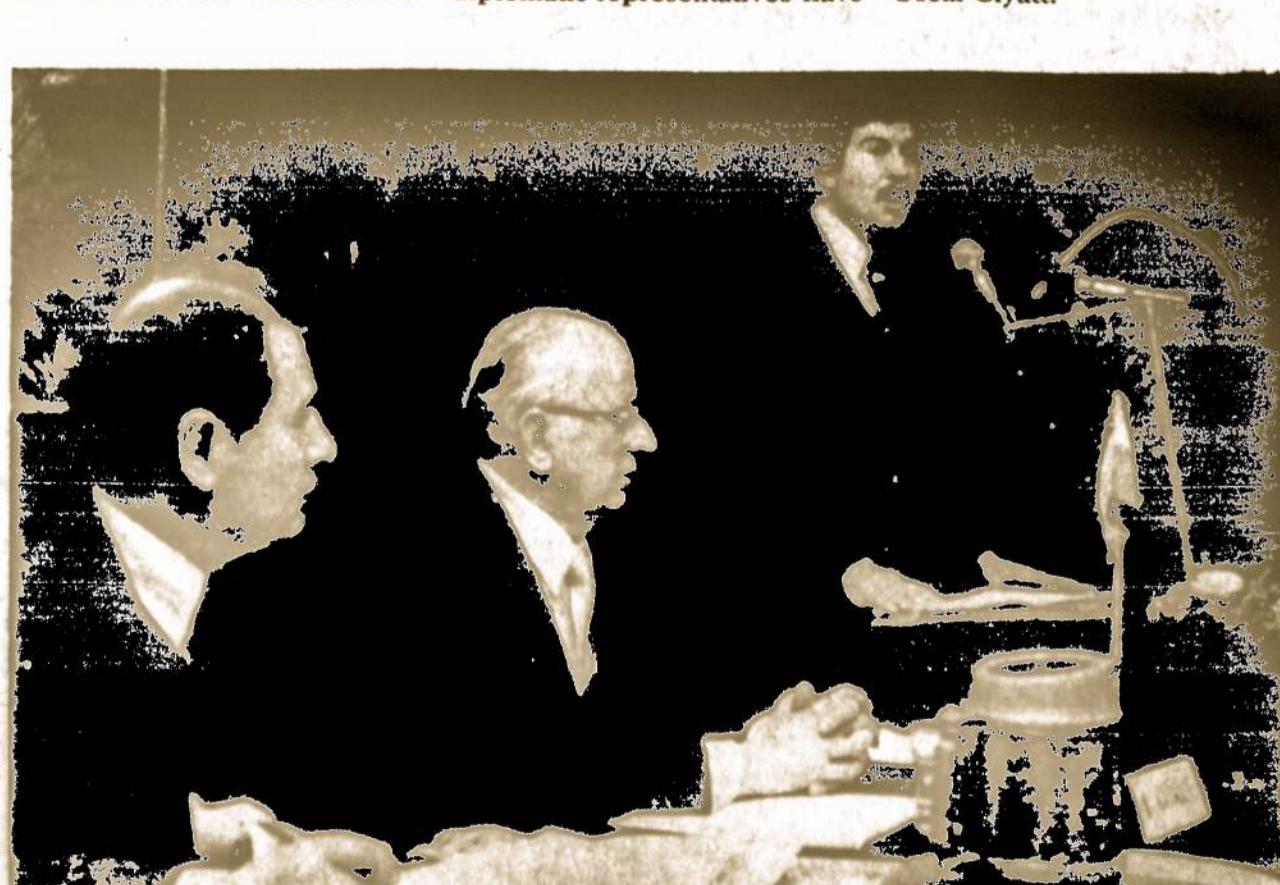
rapijos klebonu prelatu A. Kučingiu, buvusiu įkalinimo bendru Romu Giedra ir jo žmona ir kitais asmenimis.

Po reikšmingo ir darbingo lankymosi Washingtone ir Los Angeles, Vladas Šakalys buvo rugpjūčio 20 d. inž. L. Griniaus nuvežtas į New Yorką - New Jersey, kur jis dalyvavo "Kario" žurnalo 60-ties metų sukakties pobūvyje, matėsi su Simu Kudirką, Aušra Jurašiene, kun. K. Pugevičium, A. Vakseliu, J. Giedraičiu; kalbėjo "Laisvės Žiburio" radio programe ir pasirodė New Yorko protesto eisenoe.

Šeštadienį, rugsėjo 27 d., V. Šakalys dalyvavo BALFO pirmininkės M. Rudienės specialiai sušauktame pristatyme Chicagoje visuomenei. Kitomis progomis jis kalbėjo skautams akademikams, o spalio 5 d. Cicero BALFO skyriaus aukų tinkle vajaus atidaryme. Chicagoje V. Šakalio viešnagė rūpinosi Marija ir inž. A. Rudžiai.

Spalio 6-12 dienais V. Šakalys, paleido Kanadoje, kur buvo globojamas Kanados Lietuvos Bendruomenės pirmininko J. Simonavičiaus ir narių J. Kuraitės ir A. Juzikonio. Spalio 7-8 d. jis lankėsi Ottawa, kur inž. J. Danio rūpesčiu buvo priimtas ir liudijos keliems Parlamento nariams, Kanados užsienio reikalų ministerio pavaduotojui, Amnesty International skyriaus atstovams ir kalbėjo su spaudos atstovais. Spalio 9-10 d. jis lankėsi Toronto ir buvo priimtas Ontario

(nuvelta į 2 ps.)



JAV LB tarybos sesijoje, įvykusioje spalio 25-26 Chicagoje, kalba JAV prezidento Carterio specialus asistentas etniniam reikalams dr. Stephen R. Aiello. Sėdi PLB valdybos pirm. Vytautas Kamantas ir JAV LB karo valdybos pirm. Vytautas Kukkus. Nuot. Jonu Kupriu



ALRK Federacijos 45-tasis kongresas vyko spalio 17-19 Detroite. Kongreso banketo metu dalj meninės programos atliko Detroito tautinių šokių grupė Audinys. Nuot. Jono Urbono

KATALIKŲ FEDERACIJOS KONGRESAS

Amerikos lietuviai katalikai savo visuomeninę veiklą organizuoja pradėjo prieš septyniasdešimt penkerius metus. Šis 45-as Amerikos Lietuvių Romos Katalikų kongresas buvo jubiliejinis. Jis vyko spalio 17-19, Southfield, Mich., Dievo Apvaizdos parapijos gražios Kultūros Centro patalpose, su pasirinktu šokiu – Dievui ir Lietuvių. Tokie kongresai, laikanties 1966 priimtos konstitucijos, vyksta kas dvejų metai.

Kongresas pradėtas penktadienį, spalio 17, tautinių drabužių paroda ir jaunimo simpoziumu. Parodą organizavo Viktoras Veselka. Jai tautinius drabužius parūpino Kristina Pikiūnienė. Ji kruopščiai paruoštoj

paskaitoj aptarė tautinių drabužių formas ir metė žvilgsnį į jų ateitį. Jaunimo simpoziumas, negalint dėl jvairių priežasčių atvykti į pagrindiniams kalbėjams (Gintei Damušytei, Petru Kisieliu ir Arvydu Žygui), turių pasitenkinti neseniai iš Lietuvos atvykusio Galinaičio pranešimu apie jaunimą ir jo problemas Lietuvo.

Šeštadienį, po mišių, kurių pagrindiniu koncelebrantu ir pamokslininku buvo prel. J. Balkūnas, kongresą pradėjo pirm. prof. dr. J. Pikiūnas. Ateitininkų Federacijos vadas Juozas B. Laučka savo programinėj paskaitoj "Katalikų veiklos idėjos ateities perspektyvoj" pateikė labai konkretius ir kon-



Altos suvažiavime į garbės narius pakeltas kun. A. Stašys su pirm. dr. K. Sidlauskui ir Gr. Lazauski. Nuot. M. Nagio

ALTOS 40-TAS SUVAŽIAVIMAS

(atkelta iš 3 psl.)

St. Petersburgo skyriaus informacijas perteikė kun. A. Stašys.

Skyriai, kurie dabar aukų neiteikė, jas buvo persiuntę anksčiau po minėjimų, parengimų. Iš viso šiame suvažiavime aukų gauta per 11,000 dol.

Skyriai ruošia Vasario 16, trėmimų minėjimus. Stengiasi kelti Lietuvos reikalų amerikiečių spaudoje, radijuje. Palaiko ryšius su kitų paverptų tautų veikėjais, j minėjimus kviečia paverptų tautų atstovus, pasirūpina, kad bažnyčiose būtų primenamos paverptos tautos, dalyvauja paverptų tautų parengimuose. Prie rotušės Vasario 16 kai kur iškeliamos lietuviškos trispalvės. Vietomis rengiama seimo sukakties minėjimus. Rengiami pabaltiečių vakarai. Rašė laiškus kongresmanams.

Statuto pakeitimas

Suvažiavimas priėmė statuto pakeitimus: skyriams leidžiamą turėti po 1 atstovą ALT. Ne galis posėdy dalyvauti ALTos narys gali igalioti kita, kur néra skyrių, ten gali būti skirti įgalioinai. Garbės nariams ir garbės pirminkankams 2/3 balsų dauguma gali būti suteikta teisė dalyvauti ALTos suvažiavimuisse ir valdyboje su sprendžiamuoju balsu.

Nauja ALTos sudėtis

Iš Amerikos Lietuvų Romos Katalikų Federacijos į valdybą jeis: dr. J. Jerome, V. Naudžius, i tarybą: S. Kuprys, kun. K. Pugevičius, dr. J. Stukas, inž. J. Mikaila.

Iš Amerikos Socialdemokratų Sajungos į valdybą jeis: J. Skorubskas, dr. J. Valaitis, i tarybą: M. Gudelis, A. Mačionis, M. Pranevičius, Br. Spudienė, A. Sukauskas; i iždo globėjus A. Sukauskas.

Iš Amerikos Lietuvų Tautinės Sajungos į valdybą jeis Teodoras Blinstrubas ir Petras Bučas, i tarybą: Vytautas Abratis, Eugenijus Bartkus, Ona Biežienė, Pranas Kašuba, Aleksas Laikūnas; i iždo globėjus Vytautas Abratis.

Iš Amerikos Lietuvų Tautinės Sandaros į valdybą jeis Grožydas Lazauskas, dr. Kazys Sidlauskas, i tarybą: Antanas Andriulionis, dr. Vytautas Darginis, Alena Devenienė, Julius R. Kuzas, Jr., Teodora Kuzie-

nė; i iždo globėjus Aleksandras Chaplikas.

Iš Susivienijimo Lietuvui Amerikoje į valdybą jeis Povilas Dargis, i tarybą: Eufrozina Mikužiutė, Aleksandras Chaplikas.

Iš Liet. Katalikų Susivienijimo Amerikoje į valdybą jeis dr. Vladas Šimaitis, i tarybą: Thomas E. Mack, Vytautas A. Yucius.

Iš Amerikos Lietuvų Romos Katalikų Moterų Sajungos į valdybą jeis Em. Vilimaitė, i tarybą: Juliana Rotsko, dr. Altona Rugienė.

Lietuvos Atgimimo Sajūdis į valdybą skiria Kasperą Radvilą, i tarybą: Kęstutį P. Dirkį ir Vytautą P. Jokūbaitį.

Iš Vilniaus Krašto Lietuvų Sajungos į valdybą jeis Juozas Lekas, i tarybą: Vanda Gasperienė, Julius Pakalka.

Amerikos Lietuvų Respublikos Federacija skiria i tarybą Anatolių Milūną, Joną Talandą, Aleksą Jankūną, i valdybą skiria viliū.

Šiaurės Amerikos Lietuvų Studentų Sajunga ir Amerikos Lietuvų Demokratų Lyga savo atstovus pristatys viliū.

Suvažiavimas pavedė valdybai galutinai priimti rezoliucijų komisijos sudarytas rezoliucijas.

Suvažiavimas praėjo draugiškai, darbingo nuotaiko. Daugiau diskusijų buvo dėl statuto keitimo punkto, pagal kurį i ALTą jeity "po 7 astrovus nuo ALT įsteigusių centrinių ideologinių organizacijų". Pataisa nepraejo, nesusidarančiai reikiamais balsus daugumai už jėdėm nuostato, kad po 7 astrovus turės tik ALT įsteigusių organizacijos.

Visi suvažiavimo dalyviai buvo pavaisinti pietumis. Suvažiavimas baigtas Lietuvos himnu.

ALT INFORMACIJA

Australijos Lietuvų Fondas paskyrė 500 dol. premijuoti veikliausiem lietuvių jaunuoliams. Vertinimo komisija sudarė Australijos LB garbės pirm. E. Reisonienė, ALB valdybos įgalioinės A. Zamoiskis ir LF įgalioinės B. Straukas. Dvi premijos po 250 dol. paskirtos Melbortei Prašmutaitei Melbourne.

IVYKIŲ IR SUKAKČIŲ APŽVALGA

(atkelta iš 2 psl.)

"DIRVAI" 65 METAI

Rugsėjo 27 d. Clevelande pažinėta ten leidžiamuo "Dirvos" savaitraščio 65 metų sukaktis. Mening programą atliko dainininkė Vanda Stankienė iš Chicago.

Ši tautinės minties savaitraštį ilgiausiai redagavo velionis Kazys Karpis – nuo 1918 iki 1948 metų. Jis buvo laikraščio savininkas, leidėjas ir redaktorius. Jam pasitraukus iš laikraščio vadovės, "Dirva" redagavo Vincas Rastenis. Velionė laikraštį redagavo Balthas Gaidžiūnas (dešimt metų), Jonas Čiuberis, o nuo 1968 metų – Vytautas Gedgaudas, pries tai dešimt metų buvęs "Dirvos" redaktorius pavaduotoju. Keletą metų "Dirva" buvo leidžiama tris kartus per savaitę, bet jau keleri metai, kai ji reguliariai išeina kas savaitę, 12 ar daugiau puslapiai.

Laikraštį leidžia "Viltis" draugija, kurią vadovauja dr. Danielius Degesys. Laikraštį stipriai remia Amerikos lietuvių tautinė sajunga ir jai artimi žmonės. "Dirva" gyvai reaguoja į svarbiausius tautos ir išeivijos rūpesčius.

10 METŲ BE KRUPAVIČIAUS

Gruodžio 4 dieną sukanka dešimt metų, kai mirė Mykolas Krupavičius, kunigas, politikas, valstybininkas, socialinio teisingumo idėjų skelbėjas ir vykdymas Lietuvoje. Krupavičius vardas nepriklausomoje Lietuvos daugiausia buvo siejamas su Lietuvos žemės reforma, kurios įstatymu priėmė Steigiamasis seimas, o jo svarbus vykdymas gyvenime buvo Mykolas Krupavičius. Krupavičių būnant žemės ūkio ministeriu 1923-26 metais, Lietuvos žemės išdalinti 423,000 hektarų žemės. Anksčiau šią žemę valdė stambūs dvarininkai, daugiausia ne lietuvių. Dėl žemės nusavinimo ir išdalinimo būta jaučių nuomonę. Mykolas Krupavičius, nepajudinamas kovotojas siaurės socialinio teisingumo, būdamas krikščionių demokratų frakcijos Steigiamajame seime vienos pagrindinių vadovų, energingai gynė savo idėjas ir tarp save bendraminčių, ir visoje salyje.

Krupavičius gimė 1885 m. spalio 1 d., nepasiturinčių Lietuvos gyventojų šeimoje. Tai buvusi baudžiauninkų vaikaitis. Jis gerai pažino miestelių darbininkų ir valstiečių gyvenimo sąlygas. Siekdamas nepriklausomybę atgavusias Lietuvai sveiko ekonominio pagrindu, Krupavičius norėjo surinkti tvirtą mažesnių ir vidutinių žemės savininkų sluoksnį, kuris galėtų būti savarankiškas visos šalies pastovaus ūkinio gyvenimo veiklys. Jam tai sekėsi. Seime ir masiniuose susirinkimuose savo tvirtus nusistatymus jis išdėstyda logiškai ir labai iškalbingai. Krupavičius buvo vienas ižymiausių kalbotygoratorių. Iškalbingumu vargu ar kas kitas tais laikais jam prikylo.

Nuo 1927 m. balandžio mėn. šalies vidaus politinė padėtis pakito. Prezidentui Smetonai paleidus III-jį seimą ir naujų rinkimų nepaskyrus, Krupavičius vadovaujami krikščionys

demokratai išėjo opozicijon.

Kiek vėliau Krupavičius išvyko užsieninį pagilinti studijų, pakieisti gyvenimo aplinką, išsamiai susipažinti su demokratiniu gyvenimui vakaruose. Gržės Lietuvon 1930 m. vasarą, Krupavičius pradėjo grynaus sielovados darbą. Iš pradžių buvo viikeri Garliavoje, po to – Vilnius, kuriu kunių seminarijos profesorių, vėliau Veiverių ir Kalvarijos klebonu.

Sovietų Sąjungos daliniams užemus Lietuvą 1940 m. birželio 15, Krupavičius gyveno Kalvarijoje. Netrukus jam reikėjo slapstytis, stengiantis išvengti suėmimo. Atėjus nacių okupacijai, Krupavičius neliko neveiklus. Ėmėsi Lietuvos gyventojų teisių gynimo. Drauge su buvusių prezidentu Kaziu Griniu ir buvusių žemės ūkio ministeriu Jonu Aleksu parašė bendrą raštą nacių okupaciniams režimui, protestuodam prie kolonizavimą Lietuvos vokiečiais ir prieš Lietuvos žydų žudymą. Už šį protestą Grinius buvo išstremtas į tėviškę, o Krupavičius ir Aleksas išgabentai į Vokietiją. Teko Krupavičiui ir kai kurėjai pasėdėti, kol jam laisvės atėmimas buvo pakeistas į namų areštą.

Atėjus amerikiečiams į Vakarų Vokietiją, 1945 m. pavasarį išsilaisvino iš Krupavičių. Jis tuoju išsijungė į Vyriausijos Lietuvos išsilaisvinimo Komitetą darbą. Per visą dešimtmetį vadovavo Vlikui. Daug pastangų jėdo, kad susiorganizuotų Pasaulio Lietuvius Bendruomenę. Gyvendamas Amerikoje sielos išsilaisvino į Vokietiją. Krupavičius ir Aleksas išgabentai į Vokietiją. Teko Krupavičiui ir kai kurėjai pasėdėti, kol jam laisvės atėmimas buvo išsilaisvintas.

Prie paskutinius kelerius gyvenimo metus Krupavičius buvo varginamas skaudžią ligą. Tačiau liko optimistas. Palaidotas Chicago S. Kazimiero kapinėse. Paliko daug raštų – kelionės knygų, nemažai rankraščių ir gausybę straipsnių, pasirodžiusių periodinėje spaudoje. Savo testamente Krupavičius

L.K. Susilv. Direktorų Taryba ir Konstitucinės Komisijos

Direktorų Taryba

Dvados Vadas: Msgr. Jonas Balkūnas, P.A., 556 - 68th Avenue, St. Petersburg Beach, Fla. 33706. Tel. 813 367-2523 (367-2408).

Prezidentas: adv. Thomas E. Mack, 11 West Union St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18702. Tel. 1-717-822-1145; Home – 1-717-472-3880.

Viceprezidentas: Juozas B. Laučka, 9610 Singleton Dr., Bethesda, Md. 20034. Tel. 1-301-530-5631.

Sekretorius: Pranas J. Katilius, 1059 Blair Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18508. Tel., Office – 1-717-823-8876; Home – 1-717-342-3619.

Iždininkė: Leokadija Donarovich, 37 Eldon Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. 19050. Tel. 1-215-626-2409.

Iždo Globėjai: Dr. Vladas Šimaitis, 2951 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60629. Tel. 1-312-436-7878.

Vito A. Yucius, 52 Shady Dr., W. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15228. Tel. 1-412-563-2754.

Dr. Kotvėjas: Dr. Albert J. Valibus, 136 E. Bennet St., Kingston, Pa. 18704. Tel. 1-717-288-1212.

Direktorai: Bronius Bobelis, 212 Elderts Lane, Woodhaven, N.Y. 11421. Tel. 1-212-647-6637.

Albina Poškienė, 6606 So. Washtenaw Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60629. Tel. 1-312-434-2374.

Saulius Kuprys, 1806 So. 49th Ct., Cicero, Ill. 60650. Charles A. Liscosky, 71-73 S. Washington St., P.O. Box 32, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701. Tel. 717 823-8876.

Konstitucinės Komisijos

Labdarybės komisija: Patricia Mack, Heatherhill, Bear Creek, Pa. 18602; Joan Baranovsky, 106 W. Brady St., W. Wyoming, Pa. 18644.

Spaudos-Informacijos: Stasys Garliauskas, 1949 Hubbard, Detroit, Mich. 48209; Jurgis Sadaukas, 119 S. Rebecca, Scranton, Pa. 18504; Alena Miškinyte, 62 Wilfred, Pittston, Pa. 18640.

Statutų komisija: Pranciška Katiliene, 1059 Blair Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18508; St. Lukoševičius, 1935 W. 7th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11223; Michael Baranovsky, 106 W. Brady St., W. Wyoming, Pa. 18644.

Teismo komisija: Juozas Giedraitis, 10 Barry Dr., E. Northport, N.Y. 11721; Dr. Petras J. Jokubka, 3528 So. Archer, Chicago, Ill. 60609; Marijona Kozerkienė, 35 Hilldale Ave., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18705.

Jauimino komisija: Thomas E. Mack, Jr., Heatherhill, Bear Creek, Pa. 18602; David Donar, 37 Elton Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. 19050; Romas Mancevičius, 77 Douglas Str., Hartford, Conn. 06106.

ir tokius žodžius: "Prie karsto turi būti tik kryžius ir lietuviškoji trispalvė vėliava. Mano akis ir krūtinė prašau užpilti lietuvišką žemele, kuriu esu gavęs iš savo tėvynės Lietuvos."

(Apie Krupavičių yra išleistas stambus P. Maldeikio veikalas "Mykolas Krupavičius").

Paruošė j.b.l.

ZINIOS IŠ JAV LB VEIKLOS

JAV LB-nės intensyvi veikla kongrese, valstybės departamento ir Baltuosiuose Rūmuose Lietuvos diplomatinės tarnybos tėstimuose klausimui buvo pastebėta Maskvos. Tass rugsėjo 10 pateikė Literaturnaja Gazeta straipsnio pagrindines mintis. Jame Pabaltojo valstybų atstovų projektai su mintimi, kad ateityje bus išleistos veikalo lėidinys pažymėtina, kad minimas leidinys pasiekia iet Naujajā Zelandijā. Ji užsišakė Amnesty International darbuotojas James J. Reed, su tikslu padovanoti vietas universiteto bibliotekai.

Patvirtintas susitarimas, JAV LB krašto valdyba savo posėdy spalio 5 patvirtino Altos ir JAV LB krašto valdybų atstovų 1980 rugsėjo 13 susitarimo projektai su mintimi, kad ateityje bus galima susiarti ir kitais esminiais mūsų bendrą veikla trukdančiais klausimais ir išvystyti glaudesnį bendradarbiavimą. Pagal susitarimą nutarimai įsigalioja abiem valdybom patvirtintus visus punktus. JAV LB krašto valdyba juos jau patvirtino.

Lietuvos istorija anglų kalba rašo net 24 atskiri autoriai, žinomi akademikai specialistai, kurių net 10 yra nelietuviai. Jų leidžia specialiai tam re

GARSAS • Lithuanian U.C. Alliance of America

English Section

LITHUANIAN ACTIVIST ESCAPES TO FREEDOM

Vladas Šakalys Signs Baltic Memorandum Against Hitler-Stalin Pact

Vladas Šakalys, one of the prominent members of the Lithuanian patriotic movement, escaped and reached Sweden on July 19. The daring flight against almost impossible odds was first reported by the Agence France Presse. The Parisian daily *France Soir* declared that Šakalys' feat was worthy of an olympic gold medal. (Earlier reports spoke of Šakalys' arrest on June 1 or 2. It appears now that his friends might have interpreted his disappearance as an arrest.) His wife Gené, five year old daughter Indra, and nine-month old son remain in Vilnius (232007), Užupio g.v. 19, but. 33, teleph. 61 42 76. (Disconnected in June, 1980, by KGB).

Šakalys, born in 1942, was sentenced the first time for "anti-Soviet activity" back in 1961, and spent six years in prisons and camps where he participated in various protest activities. Subsequently, Šakalys was arrested a few times again for so-called "criminal trespasses", which are often fabricated to harass oppositionists. On his return from the labor camps late in 1978, he lived in Vilnius where he was kept under surveillance. He immediately joined the Lithuanian patriotic movement and signed several protest statements: against the invasion of Afghanistan as well as against the persecution and the arrests of Terleckas, Skuodis, Pečeliūnas, and others. Šakalys was one of the 45 (or 50) signatories of the Baltic Memorandum, condemning the Stalin-Hitler Pact and demanding the right of self-determination for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. His protest statement dated October 26, 1979, and addressed to the Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian CP, was published in the underground journal *Aušra* (No 20, January, 1980).

STATE DEPARTMENT PROTESTS SOVIET PROPAGANDA ON BALTIC STATES

The following statement was issued by the State Department on October 15:

"In early October, the State Department lodged a protest with the Soviet embassy about the August, 1980 issue of 'Soviet Life' magazine. That issue was dedicated to the subject of 40 years of the Baltic republics under Soviet rule.

The Department informed the embassy of the impropriety of using the supposedly non-political 'Soviet Life' medium for the dissemination of distinctly political views. The Department reminded the embassy that the United States position with regard to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania remains unchanged".

The August, 1980 issue of "Soviet Life" was exclusively devoted to the Baltic States, with an abundance of political commentary on the "benefits" of Soviet rule, the standard castigations of the 1918-1940 Baltic independence period and

Šakalys described his escape in some detail to a correspondent of the Swedish daily, *Ekspressen* (August 2, 1980). He said that eight of his friends were arrested shortly before his escape for signing a protest against the staging of certain Olympic events in the occupied Baltic states. Šakalys did not want to wait for his own arrest. He estimated that he would have been sentenced to at least ten years; if he was caught while trying to escape, he might have received 15 years. "Not much difference," he said, "I had nothing to lose by attempting to escape, except my life."

Šakalys' odyssey from the Soviet Union to Sweden took 20 days. After enormous hardships he managed to swim, climb and crawl across the very strictly guarded Soviet-Finnish frontier. Realizing that he was already in Finland, he looked at his pocket mirror and saw a bearded, dirty, bloodied face, covered with insect bites. However, Šakalys knew that he could not yet feel free in Finland because the Finnish authorities routinely extradite political refugees to the Soviet

Union. He was at the edge of starvation, but was afraid to approach people and did not want to steal. He finally found a helpful old Finnish citizen in a sparsely populated area. "This man saved my life," Šakalys relates. Realizing that the stranger had fled from the Soviet Union, he fed and sheltered Šakalys, provided him with a map, and gave him food for the rest of the journey. The food lasted ten days — until Šakalys reached the Finnish-Swedish border. He did not dare to cross the bridge at a border town, but walked 12 kilometers north and then swam across the turbulent mouth of the border river, setting foot on Swedish soil.

Once in Sweden, Šakalys continues, the authorities briefly imprisoned him. He was released on August 1st. "I still cannot believe that this is true," he says. "If only I had my family with me, my happiness would be complete." The correspondent of *Ekspressen* says in conclusion, that Šakalys is entitled to stay in Sweden for the time being, but must register with the local authorities until the immigration authorities make a final decision about his fate.

Vladas Šakalys arrived in New York on August 28, 1980.



From left: Escapee Vladas Šakalys, Simas Kudirka, Daiva Kezienė. Photo by V. Maželis

RECENT ESCAPEE FROM LITHUANIA ISSUES DECLARATION

To the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania — Declaration by a citizen of Lithuania — Vladas Šakalys

Referring to the universally recognized right of self-determination for all nations, a group of citizens in the Soviet occupied Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania issued a statement on August 23, 1979, addressed to a number of governments in which it stated that a pact signed on August 23, 1979, between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, followed by secret protocols between these two contracting parties, assigned the spheres of influence in Eastern Europe thus infringing on the rights of the sovereign countries of Poland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. This predatory action greatly hastened the realization of the second World War.

The above mentioned document witnessed by the signatures of 45 citizens from the

occupied Baltic States demanded that such accords, as they pertain to the occupied Baltic States, be declared null and void since they were illegal acts contradicting principles of the right to self-determination. In addition, the same statement demanded the withdrawal of foreign military forces from their soil, i.e., forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a step in the direction of the restoration of the sovereign rights of said countries.

In support of said declaration and its demands, a group of eleven Soviet dissidents affixed their signatures to said document; among them world renowned academician — Šakalys.

At this time a number of citizens from the group of 45 have been arrested by the Soviet authorities (KGB). Among those are: Mart Miklus, an Estonian; Antanas Terleckas, Julius Sasnauskas, Algirdas Statkevičius — all Lithuanians, and a few others.

All arrested individuals during their initial interrogations were intimidated to retract their signatures from said document or to show proof that they never did sign such a document. The purpose of such intimidation by KGB, according to the witnesses was to declare this document a work of imagination, and thus prevent the raising of these facts at the forthcoming Madrid conference.

Sincerely,

Bulgarian National Front in the U.S.A., Czechoslovak National Council of America, Estonian American National Council, Coordinating Committee of Hungarian Organizations in North America, American Latvian Association in the U.S.A., Inc., Lithuanian American Council, Inc., Polish American Congress, Inc., Congress of Russian Americans, Inc., Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.

These concerns are not only ours, others such as the Pope, the Primate of Poland and the AFL-CIO have also expressed themselves in varying ways and we are exceedingly grateful for their support.

NIJOLĖ SADŪNAITĖ RETURNS FROM SIBERIA

Nijolė Sadūnaitė, one of the best known Lithuanian prisoners of conscience, returned from her Siberian exile to Vilnius on July 9, 1980. This news was widely reported by the Western press, including the West German Catholic news agency, KNA. The press emphasized the fact that Sadūnaitė spent three years in the camps and three years in exile for supporting the unofficial journal, the *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania*.

The daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote that Sadūnaitė was well-known in the West, especially in Austria and Germany. The liberal daily *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* reminded its readers about Sadūnaitė's "unusually courageous" stand in the court. *Deutsche Tages-*

post, a Catholic newspaper, commented on her great popularity in the West — many people sent her letters and parcels, and some youth groups in Germany and Austria adopted her name.

Sadūnaitė was arrested on

August 24, 1974, and charged

with so-called "anti-Soviet

propaganda and agitation". She

was tried in Vilnius on June

16-17, 1975. The "incriminating

materials" were all seized during

the search? a typewriter,

a partly transcribed issue No.

11 of the *Chronicle of the*

Catholic Church, and several

other issues of the *Chronicle*.

The court issued a draconic

verdict: three years in "strict

regime" camps and three years

in exile. During the trial, she

assumed her own defense and

delivered an eloquent speech, rejecting any notion of guilt and demanding freedom of religion in Lithuania. World-wide protests and appeals to the Soviet authorities, asking for clemency or reduction of sentence, were ignored. In camps and exile Sadūnaitė was subjected to constant harassment; most letters were withheld from her.

it to be a figment of someone's imagination.

Some arguments by KGB were repeated to other arrested comrades who did go through the same process of interrogation.

Thus, first of all, I declare in the name of all 45 signatories from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania that the document of August 23, 1979, is real and does exist, and that it agrees with the will and demands of the majority of the people in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Secondly, there can be no question, notwithstanding any and all explanations by the Soviet authorities, about Baltic peoples determination to be own masters of their destiny which can be fulfilled only after the Soviet armed forces leave their countries, forces which entered Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania illegally as a result of a conspiracy between the Soviet government and Hitler's Germany.

As long as Lithuania is occupied, her citizens cannot truly and freely express their will. Thus each individual yearning for the freedom of his country and fighting for the restoration of Lithuania's sovereign rights, has a right to speak in the name of Lithuanian nation, because freedom and liberty are integral parts of every nation and these just rights could and should not be denied anyone.

Because Lithuanian Diplomatic Service is the continuation of a free institution of the Republic of Lithuania, and the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania is an organization seeking to restore the independence to Lithuania, together they represent the true interests of the Republic of Lithuania, and as such their existence should be unquestionable.

Addressing myself to the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania, I declare that the Lithuanian nation is fighting for the restoration of its independence, and your support in this struggle is not only necessary but all your efforts are in accord with the best interests of the Lithuanian nation.

I express my sincere thank you to the Supreme Committee for Liberation of Lithuania for all efforts in this behalf and plead with you to continue this fight by all possible means, fight which ultimately will lead to the restoration of Lithuania's sovereign rights.

As a person only recently forced to leave my homeland — Lithuania, I am well aware of the feelings of Lithuanian people. Therefore, I firmly believe that your efforts fully agree with the interests of the Lithuanian nation and her people.

(signed) VLADAS ŠAKALYS

August 28, 1980

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LITHUANIA NO. 40

(Continued from Previous Issue)

THE TRIAL OF ANGELÉ RAMANAUSKAITÉ

The trial of Angelé Ramanauskaité in Astravas (Ostrov), Belorussia, on September 18, 1979, attracted very many people, most of them from Lithuania. Only eight individuals were sent by the Communist Party and the KGB. However, the trial was held in a tiny room, jammed with some sixty people.

The Chronicle presents a detailed verbatim report of the trial. Miss Ramanauskaité refused the services of a local defense attorney. Prior to the trial, a KGB agent from Kaunas tried unsuccessfully to convince her that she was "mislead" by the "hawks", i.e., priests who are disliked by the Communist authorities.

"People's judge" Chalko presided over the trial. In his indictment, he said that Miss Ramanauskaité was being tried for "religious instructions of minors, in violation of the law." The defendant "refused to admit her guilt." She maintained that she came to Belorussia to collect Lithuanian folklore "and did not teach the children any religion." Her culpability, however, was "fully proven" by at least ten witnesses.

Ramanauskaité insisted that in her view "it is not a crime to talk about God and religion, and to teach children how to pray." The children were called to the stand as witnesses.

ses and confirmed that she taught them "about God."

In his speech, Procurator Abramovič emphasized "freedom of conscience" under Soviet law. He said that Angelé Ramanauskaité "crudely violated" the law on the "Separation of the Church from the State, and of school from the Church." Regulations governing religious associations limit the teaching of religion in religious schools only. Since Ramanauskaité sought to teach religion to children, her actions are punishable under Article 39 (part 1) of the Penal Code.

The public prosecutor Klimšienė, a teacher, said that Ramanauskaité was "dragging the children's souls into darkness, since religion paralyzes the child's spiritual development".

In her final statement, Ramanauskaité said: "After all the accusations and the trial proceedings, it is still not clear to me what I am being charged with. I don't feel that I have committed any crime. The criminals are those who have initiated these proceedings. I have no cause for regrets. In my view, it is not a crime to talk to children about God, and I will never consider this a crime. In Lithuania as in Belorussia teaching children catechism must be legalized. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as Lenin's decrees allow the teaching of religion to adults as well as to children. Not only

I, but others as well will go on teaching religion to children, not only in Lithuania but also in Belorussia; and so the children will know that religion is not old wives' tales but the foundation of the entire human life."

In its final verdict, the court confirmed that Ramanauskaité had broken the law and fined her 50 rubles. She was also told to pay 30 rubles to the defense attorney whose services she had refused.

"Outside, some people were congratulating Ramanauskaité, others were offering money for the payment of the fine... The participants gathered by the church door, next to the court building, and sang "Marija, Marija". KGB agents were milling around the churchyard, afraid of a potential demonstration. Back on the street, the participants at the trial sang "Dear Lithuania, my Fatherland" (a patriotic song that has become the unofficial Lithuanian anthem today. Ed.)

"The trial of Angelé Ramanauskaité was an attempt to prevent religious ideas and the Lithuanian spirit from reaching Lithuanians in Belorussia".

STRUGGLE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM - TYPICAL OBSTRUCTIONS

An extensive account of typical obstructionism directed against religious believers in the Lithuanian countryside. The Rev. Petras Baltuška, rector of Daugailiai, was told by the local Communist authorities that he could not be a candidate for the church committee, because he was a servant of the cult". The Rev. Baltuška rejected this title and said that he was a priest.

The church committee of Daugailiai met on May 6, 1979 and elected the Rev. Baltuška as its chairman. On May 29, the Rev. Baltuška was summoned to the office of the Utēna executive committee. One of the communist officials present was the raion procurator F. Levulis who accused the rector of having "violated Soviet laws". The Rev. Baltuška refused to sign the typewritten text of the warning and said that he was elected in accordance with regulations. He asked for a postponement of the conversation, since he wanted to bring a tape-recorder. He further stated, that he did not violate any laws, since according to the Soviet Constitution the Church was separated from the State, and the Communist authorities, therefore, had "no right to meddle in the church affairs."

The rector also referred to the canon law, the books of the Vatican synod, the USSR and the LSSR Constitutions, and the regulations governing religious associations.

In a long and heated exchange, the officials told the Rev. Baltuška that the Soviet Government "never confirmed" the canon laws or the synod decisions. The rector retorted by saying that following this logic he would reject the Soviet Constitution and other regulations, since the Vatican had not confirmed them either.

Against the wishes of the rector and the believers, the communist officials posted announcements of a meeting of "all believers" to be held on June 3, to discuss "economic" and "financial matters". While delivering this sermon, the Rev. Baltuška told his flock that the finances of the church were in perfect order. Only one old woman appeared at the meeting, which was cancelled. Another meeting was scheduled for June 7, but again only three people were in attendance.

NEW DOCUMENT OF COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF BELIEVERS

Document No. 20 of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Believers is dated August 15, 1980, but was received in the West only recently.

- o -

The Catholics of Poland have recently celebrated the Millennial anniversary of Christianity, for which they prepared for ten years... The Catholics of the Ukraine are preparing to mark in 1988 the 1000-year anniversary since Christianity was introduced in the Kievian Rus'. We, Lithuanians, also live on the eve of two great festive anniversaries.

1984 will mark the 50th anniversary since the death of St. Casimir. In 1987 we will celebrate the 600th anniversary since the final Christianization of Lithuania. Therefore, we, the Catholics of Lithuania, must begin preparations for an appropriate celebration of these great anniversaries. We ask the ordinaries, the clergy, the intelligentsia and all our brethren in the homeland and in the emigration to fight for abstinence from alcohol in our nation. Our brethren in the emigration can make an invaluable service to Lithuania, because they avail themselves of many means of social communication. We propose that 1980 be declared the Year of Temperance in Lithuania and in the emigration.

On the occasion of the approaching great anniversary, we should appeal to the government for the return of the churches that have been taken away from us: the Cathedral of Vilnius, St. Casimir's church, the Garrison church in Kaunas, and the Queen of Peace church in Klaipėda.

We must demand that the Bishop of Vilnius, Julijonas Steponavičius and the Bishop of Kaštaičiūnas, Vincentas Sladkevičius, who have been suffering in exile without trial for 20 years, be allowed to resume their duties. We ask for support for any good initiative that would promote in any manner the spiritual renaissance of our country. As we observe the present rebirth of religion in Lithuania, we face the future with hope. "God is our refuge and strength."

Signed: Members of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Believers, The Revs. Jonas Kauneckas, Alfonsas Svarinskas, Sigitas Tamkevičius, Vincas Vėlavicius, Juozas Zdebskis.



Baltic youths on September 27 near United Nations asking freedom for their countries.
Photo by V. Maželis

"The rector told the faithful that he would publicly inform them each Sunday on any attacks against the church and its committee".

THE PROCESSIONS TO ŠILUVA

More than one thousand young people flooded into the small town of Tytuvėnai on August 25, 1979. They were warmly received by the townspeople. The youths attended the evening Mass; a choir from Latvia sang Latin hymns. After the morning Mass, the youths started their procession to the Shrine of Šiluva to pray "for the forgiveness of sins, for a nation-wide temperance action, for the resurrection of the young." The townspeople watched this unusual procession with amazement. The chairman of the town's executive committee appeared with a megaphone in his hands and called on the marchers to disperse, but the words of prayer drowned him out and he had to step aside. Motorists stopped their cars, offered their help, or joined the marchers. "Amazement mingled with joy and apprehension in their faces: could Lithuania be rising again?" High government officials and KGB agents were seen in other cars.

The young marchers attended another service in the Šiluva chapel. Representatives of the Friends of the Eucharist organization handed over their rosary beads to young people representing other cities. (According to a recent tradition, Friends of the Eucharist organize month-long rosary reciting sessions; at the end of the month, they convene in Šiluva to transfer their rosaries in a "relay" fashion, to other cities.) On the way home, some individual participants were seized by the KGB agents who questioned them about the organizers of the procession.

MORE SEARCHES AND ARRESTS IN LITHUANIA

UNDERGROUND "CHRONICLE" & SIGNATORIES OF BALTIĆ MEMORANDUM ARE TARGETS

Searches by the KGB were conducted at the homes of 3 priests and 15 women in Lithuania, according to reliable sources cited by the Lithuanian Information Service (Brooklyn). Two of the fifteen women were arrested: Gené Navickaité was seized on April 17, in Kybartai, and accused of duplicating issue No. 42 of the *Chronicle* of the Catholic Church in Lithuania, and Ona Vilkauskaité on April 18 was also accused of doing the same in the Bagota parish rectory. Povilas Buzas was arrested earlier, at the end of February, for possession of a duplicating machine and 100 copies of issue No. 41 of the *Chronicle*.

Anastazas Janulis was ar-

SCHOOL — A FACTORY OF ATHEISTIC Indoctrination

The following excerpts are taken from an article "The materialistic Conditioning of Students" by Dr. B. Bitinas, published in the Communist Party's journal *Komunistas* (Vilnius, January, 1980). They confirm the assertions of the Lithuanian underground press that education in Lithuania has been reduced to crude indoctrination and that religious believers have been transformed into second-grade citizens. They also show that the individual (or the family) have no right to their own "reality" or "truth", but must accept the Communist Party's version of it.

- o -

"Even under the conditions of socialist society, some children of school age may for various reasons form erroneous conceptions of the phenomena of reality... Religion is one of the obstacles obstructing the formation of the communist worldview among the students of our republic... The influence of religious ideas is still discernible, especially in the countryside.

"Duty of School" — "Propagation of Atheism"

"The fundamental principles of materialistic education emphasize above all that the duty of the school, as a state institution, is to actively propagate the ideas of atheism, to form the students' materialistic worldview. Atheistic education in school must be conducted in such a manner as to make all students conscious that the goals of communist society are incomparable with the religious ideal.

"The atheists fight not only against religious ideology, but also for the religious students, to make them renounce the misleading religious ideal that de-

cives man and inculcates submission to exploiters and exploitation. Therefore atheistic education is incompatible with disrespect for the believer's personality or with insults... (The Lithuanian underground press, especially the *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania*, cite many examples of students who are humiliated and denigrated for their religious beliefs. Ed.)

"Religious students must be reeducated"

"... Some students form their religious position in school and remain under the influence of religious education. Such students must be reeducated, their views concerning atheism and religion must be essentially changed.

"The tasks of atheist education are as follows: 1) Reeducation of religious students; 2) Atheistic training and toughening of all students; 3) Rearing of militant atheists.

"Religion must be eradicated in childhood"

"... Social-political and moral education always include the atheistic education as well. It is especially important that the schools educate as many as possible active atheists... Research and pedagogical practice indicate that children's religiosity is most easily overcome in the first grades, by no means later as during young adulthood (up to 10-12 years). The religiosity of an older adolescent acquires the character of religious convictions and is much more difficult to overcome.

"Religious ideas socially unacceptable"

"... In our opinion, the main means of raising active atheists is by engaging older students to do atheistic work in the lower grades... Atheistic conditioning is the psychological and practical preparation of a personality to resist socially unacceptable religious ideas... The family, preschool institutions, study in the first grades are of great significance for atheist conditioning.

"Practically, all atheistic ideas must acquire the form of regulations, and subsequently — of convictions... Where can a student get atheistic practice? They can by working with the young students as well as with religious families.

"... The main instrument of (atheistic) education is the teaching process. The contents of all the subjects in the curriculum provides good opportunities to contrast the assertions of materialism and idealism, atheism and religion... The teachers must be well acquainted with the position of contemporary religions... The most important figure of atheist education is the individual teacher..."



Vladas Šakalys speaks to Baltic rally near United Nations on September 27. Photo by V. Maželis

PROTEST STATEMENT BY ŠAKALYS

TO: N.K. DYBENKO, SE.—
COND SECRETARY OF THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE LSSR CP.

"On October 3, 1979, a group of KGB agents, led by chief interrogator capt. Daugalas, stormed into my house to conduct a search. Among the participants were majors Stakevičius and Adomaitis, first lieutenant Matiukė, and "juror" Glušakovas . . . who is actually a provocateur, employed by the KGB . . .

"The protocol of the search describes its purpose as 'discovering and seizing publications and documents of anti-Soviet contents as well as the technical means for their production, also other objects and documents that might serve as evidence'. A search with such a purpose, just as the case itself, is illegal, unlawful, immoral and, therefore, can be considered only as a reprisal.

"Since freedom of expression is a very non-ambiguous and clear concept . . . article 68 of the LSSR Penal Code which

provides criminal penalties for 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda' is not only illegal, but also . . . juridically and logically non-sensical."

"All the international agreements the USSR has entered — the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Final Act of the Helsinki Agreements, and the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights which was adopted on December 16, 1966, and came into force on March 23, 1976 — impose definite obligations on the Soviet government. These agreements do not classify the freedom of expression and other freedoms as 'anti-Soviet' or 'pro-Soviet'. Freedom of expression and other basic freedoms are also guaranteed by article 48 of the LSSR Constitution.

"Why is the illegal article 68 of the LSSR Penal Code still in force? The history of Lithuania provides a partial answer. During the Tsarist Russian occupation of Lithuania, popular resistance was automatically met by reprisals. Today

even the most zealous loyalists do not dare to assert that the 'crimes' of the Lithuanian nation against the laws of the Russian Tsarist government were illegal. Thanks to the struggle against these laws, our nation preserved its written heritage, created own literature and withstood the denationalization efforts. At that time the policy of the Russian government in Lithuania was undisputedly chauvinistic. The great enemy of each chauvinism is the nationalism of the enslaved nations . . . In his book *The Discovery of India*, J. Nehru proudly calls himself a nationalist . . . Russian chauvinism is clearly visible today.

"The history of Lithuania is no less estimable than that of Russia and may lag behind only in the number of predatory wars. And yet, today children in Lithuanian schools are taught the history of the USSR which, despite its name, is a history of Russian imperialism. Russia's conquests are treated in a positive manner. Whenever Russia seizes a territory, the word 'occupation' is changed to 'joining' or 'annexation'. This is a chauvinistic way of teaching history. Historical facts are distorted, passed over in silence, or even invented. Thus all the text-books evaluate the Russian occupation and annexation of Lithuania in 1795 as a positive phenomenon . . .

"The declaration on Lithuania's independence in 1918 is treated by Soviet historians as a negative event, although for our nation it is a positive development and a source of national pride . . . The establishment of the Soviet Order of Suvorov is an insult to Lithuanian national feelings because Suvorov suppressed the 1794 revolt of Theddeus Kosciuszko and brutally murdered Lithuanian insurgents as well as peaceful inhabitants. Yet Suvorov's example is something precious for the Russian chauvinists because he was a successful leader in Russia's predatory wars. Even from Marxist point of view, Suvorov is a plain reactionary and a plunderer.

"At present, any agitation and propaganda directed against Russian chauvinism is considered anti-Soviet, and people charged with such activity are persecuted and punished in accordance with article 68 of the LSSR Penal Code. Statements in favor of the establishment of independent Lithuania, any revelation of the violations of human rights, or condemnation or reprisals are treated as anti-Soviet. Yet, in my view, such an attitude is anti-Soviet and weakens the Soviet government itself because it seeks to show that the Soviet government is an enemy of Lithuania's independence, a power that violates human rights and then justifies

TWO NEWLY RECEIVED DOCUMENTS OF THE LITHUANIAN HELSINKI GROUP

Two hitherto unrevealed documents by the Lithuanian Helsinki Group are described in the 54th issue of the Russian-language *Chronicle of the Current Events*. Although dated November 15, 1979, the *Chronicle* has reached the West only recently.

On the occasion of 40th anniversary of the Hitler-Stalin Pact on August 23, 1979, Ona Lukauskaitė-Poškiėnė, a member of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, sent a letter to the U.N. Secretary General, the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly, and the special U.N. Committee on Decolonization. Writing in the name of the Group, she asks the United Nations Organization to take immediate steps for the final liquidation of colonialism in Lithuania and in the other enslaved Baltic countries. "We also ask all member states of the United Nations to grant us their moral, political and material support in our just struggle," she writes.

Also included in the Russian *Chronicle* is Document No. 17 of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, dated October 15, 1979, and dedicated to the International Year of the Child. The document states, among others:

"We consider alcoholism as the greatest enemy of the child in our Lithuanian republic. Alcoholism increases as the cultural level of the population declines . . . Despite that, the present government of Lithuania tries to sell the people as much alcohol as it can . . . Anti-alcohol activity is consi-

dered here almost anti-Soviet . . . That is why the Lithuanian nation, which has been bearing a foreign yoke since June 15, 1940, not only has no possibility of raising the level of its . . . culture, but cannot even arrest its decline."

The document goes on to say that the children's rights are violated in many areas. The educational system is based on atheism. Of late, the Russian language is being imposed from above with increasing intensity in the universities, high schools, and even in kindergartens. The document states:

"Two months ago, fifty Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians, together with a group from Moscow, have addressed themselves to the government of the Soviet Union, asking it to condemn the shameful Hitler-Stalin bargain. However, the USSR government has so far not replied to it. Instead of granting these legitimate requests, it has begun to persecute the individuals who have signed this appeal. Therefore, we urge you to spare no effort to achieve this year the realization of the most important and essential condition for the development of the nation and its children — i.e., the granting of full independence to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia."

The document was signed by 4 members of the Group: Ona Lukauskaitė-Poškiėnė, Algirdas Statkevičius and Mečislovas Jurevičius. (The last two have since been arrested.)

THE 8TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITHUANIAN "CHRONICLE"

"Unbelievable Creation — "Deutsche Tagespost"

Excerpts from an article by Diethild Treffert in the West German daily *Deutsche Tagespost* (March 19, 1980).

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"Today . . . marks the eighth anniversary since the first appearance of the *Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania*. It is a truly historic date for Catholic Lithuania and those countries that are interested in that small but courageous Baltic land. It has been only thanks to the *Chronicle*, which until recently reached the West with such regularity and punctuality, that it was possible to find out about the critical situation of our brethren of faith there. The few tourists, who pay occasional brief visits to Vilnius or, occasionally, to Kaunas, have little new to report, since they are completely barred from the provinces.

"Only thanks to the *Chronicle*, can the West be informed about the ways in which the Catholic community and the faithful are persecuted in this only Soviet-occupied Catholic country. It is eight

years now that this underground newspaper has been fighting in the battlefield of the word with a spirit of self-sacrifice that is beyond imagination. Anybody who draws the faintest suspicion of collaborating with the *Chronicle* is instantly placed under observation and shadowed. Discovery of a single issue of the *Chronicle* or evidence that someone contributes to this journal, or prints it, means immediate criminal proceedings and the most cruel penalties. Nijolė Sadūnaitė was sentenced to three years of hard labor in the camps and two years of exile in Siberia for such activity.

"The authorities in Lithuania fear nothing as much as those typewritten pages that circulate in secret and form the intangible verbal weapon of the guerrilla war for the freedom of religion! The Catholic community, with its head in Rome, is in itself the biggest splinter in the body of the Sovietland. The Orthodox community is something else because Moscow can order around its Patriarch at will. But in the eyes of the government,

the Catholic Community constitutes a direct danger to the Communist system. The *Chronicle* reflects that uncontrollable power which manifests itself not only in Lithuania but also in the other Soviet republics."

"The *Chronicle* is an unbelievable creation of devoted men and women! They secretly collect all the materials about the violations of religious freedom in all of Lithuania and even in the other Soviet republics. All of this is classified, edited, printed and disseminated in secret — in the underground! The *Chronicle* reaches the outside world, too. For eight years they have been working and fighting with the word as their weapon! Without a moan or lament they supplement the ranks of the arrested and the condemned; they live every day in extreme danger. But they are fighting for what the Soviet Constitution guarantees — religious freedom . . . But religious freedom would allow religious faith to flourish in the country again, and that would prove to everybody that the so-called Lenin ideology has gone bankrupt!"

RHODES CANDIDATE



Thomas Mack

Thomas E. Mack Jr., son of Atty. and Mrs. Thomas E. Mack of Bear Creek Village, has recently returned to Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., to complete his senior year in the College of Arts and Science. Mack will earn a BA in English Literature with a minor in Classical Studies.

Mack's academic performance and various extracurricular accomplishments have qualified him to be selected as one of Georgetown University's candidates in the 1980 Rhodes Scholarship Competition. Should he be successful in the selection process, he would be one of 32 American Students privileged to pursue any chosen field of study for two years at Oxford University, England.

Interested in government and politics, Thomas spent this summer as an intern in the office of Lt. Governor William W. Scranton, Ill.

Thomas is the son of LCA President Thomas E. Mack and Mrs. Patricia Mack. He is a member of LCA Lodge 183, and a member of the Youth Committee.

its actions, and an apologist for reprisals. If Russian chauvinism is equated with sovietism, than the Soviet government in its own interest should dissociate itself from Russian chauvinism.

"In protesting against the search of my home, I also demand that the shameful Case No. 58 which served as a pretext for the wave of searches, be discontinued . . .

Vladas Šakalys
Vilnius, October 26, 1979
(Published in Aušra (The Dawn), No. 20, January, 1980).

FRENCH CP URGES PARIS TO RECOGNIZE INCORPORATION OF LITHUANIA INTO USSR

The French Communist Party is urging the recognition by Paris of the Soviet incorporation of the Baltic States. Late in May, a French delegation visited Lithuania as part of the "Day of France" celebration in the Soviet Union. The delegation was headed by Rolad Leroi, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, political director of the Communist daily *L'Humanité*, and a member of the presidential council of the French-Soviet Association. On June 2, Vilnius Radio quoted Leroi as saying:

"Today we are going to Moscow. I am preparing for a serious conversation in the French Embassy about an anomaly in the relations between our two countries. For 40 years the French Government has refused to recognize Soviet Lithuania. This is an absurdity."

The French Communist Party's initiative is obviously

done at Moscow's bidding. Despite its pretensions of "Euro-communist" independence, the French CP's Politbureau remains an obedient apologist for Soviet imperialism, as it was in the days of Maurice Thorez.

"Peculiar is the word for the announcement of the U.S. Foreign Ministry that the U.S. still recognizes the Baltic states and grants extra-territorial rights to their diplomatic representatives. Such U.S. report is impossible to understand. The political aspect of war seems almost crazy" (March 5, 1945).

From the diary of Hitler's propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels *Tagebücher*, 1945. *Die letzten Aufzeichnungen*. On this question, Goebbels is in agreement with Moscow and the French Communist Party: an excellent example of the identical patterns of totalitarian mentality.

BOOK SURVEYS OPPOSITION TO SOVIET RULE IN LITHUANIA

The Institute of Lithuanian Studies Press, Chicago, Ill., has published a most timely volume, *Opposition to Soviet Rule in Lithuania, 1945 - 1980* (680 p.) by Dr. Tomas Remeikis. The author, a professor at St. Joseph's College in E. Chicago, Ind. has written numerous essays on Lithuanian and Soviet affairs.

The book is divided into three parts: 1. Analytical and historical perspectives; 2. Documents on National and Political Op-

position; 3. Documents on Religious Dissent. The epilogue, titled "The Demand for Freedom and Independence", contains the text of the Baltic Memorandum against the Hitler-Stalin Pact. There are four tables, maps and numerous photographs.

"What is significant today," Dr. Remeikis writes, "as the scope and intensity of opposition in Lithuania indicates, is that the demands for self-determination and independent statehood have not decreased over 35 years of Soviet rule, but, on the contrary, have been sustained and even intensified lately."

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WYOMING KLOKIO ŽINIOS

THE ED KRAUSE STORY

by TONY YUKNIS

Ed (Moose) Krause majored in journalism at the University of Notre Dame, but his chosen vocation was delayed for half a century. Instead he became the subject of hundreds of articles and news items written by sportswriters throughout the country.

He was born in Chicago's Holy Cross parish (Town of Lake) on February 2, 1913 as Edward Walter Kraucin. The two brothers, Ed and the late Phil, participated in and excelled in all types of sports.

The 135 lb. youth matriculated at De La Salle High School with a desire to become a running back on the football team. It was here that he learned the Notre Dame system from Coach Norman Barry, the former blocking halfback for the legendary George Gipp. However, after a long summer vacation, Krause returned to school weighing 175 lbs. The flabbergasted coach asked, "What have you been doing during the summer you big moose?" Thereafter everybody called him "Moose". Barry shifted the Moose into the line.

Moose won All-City honors in football, baseball, basketball and track. He won national recognition for three years in basketball, leading the De La Salle teams to two national Catholic prep titles.

Coach Barry introduced Krause to the magnetic Knute Rockne and the youth was drawn to an athletic career at Notre Dame. Later Ed recalled, "Rockne was a great psychologist and one of the most inspirational men I've ever known."

Freshman Moose (6-3 tall and weighing 195 lbs.) scrimmaged against the Notre Dame national champions football team and looked impressive. As a sophomore he replaced an injured player in the Northwestern University game, played out the season, was named on the All-Western team. The next two years Krause became an All-American tackle.

Then Ed played center on the basketball team and dis-

played great skill. He broke all of the schools scoring records, Krause was named All-American in 1931-32-33. A "Chicago Tribune" sport page article read: "In basketball he may be safely called the most colorful, most popular and greatest all around star Notre Dame has ever had." The student body admired the performances of this brilliant athlete that they presented him with a trophy. It has never been done again.

In 1934, when Krause was 21 years of age, he was elected to play in the first All-Star game in Chicago's Soldier Field. Then he received the highest member of votes of any player in the polls conducted by the "Chicago Tribune" and cooperating newspapers throughout the country.

The All-Stars elected the 240 lb. Moose and George Sauer of Nebraska as co-captains. Krause vividly recalls he was assigned to block the mighty Bronko Nagurski of the Champion Chicago Bears. Every time Nagurski carried the ball through Moose's position it was devastating. Krause thought he was trampled by a wild bull. However, the collegians put up a great battle and held the Bears to a scoreless tie.

Krause accepted the job of athletic director and coach of all sports at St. Mary's College in Minnesota. Five years later he transferred to Holy Cross College and became line football coach under Joe Sheeketski, a former N.D. teammate.

In 1935, Ed and brother Phil, joined a Lithuanian-American athletes' group on a trip to the then independent Republic of Lithuania. Their Olympic competition was in basketball, boxing, water polo, track, swimming and volleyball. The Americans were welcomed with great enthusiasm. Phil Krause remained in Kaunas for two more years. He coached Lithuania's team to the basketball championship of Europe in 1939. Phil was rated the greatest all-around athlete at De Paul University.

Ed Krause returned to N.D. in 1942, he accepted the positions of assistant football coach

to Frak Leahy and assistant basketball coach to George Keegan.

Our protagonist went to war in 1944. He was a lieutenant in the Pacific war theater serving as an Air Combat intelligence officer. Two years later he returned to Chicago and joined the Darius-Girėnas Post 271 of the American Legion.

Krause became the head basketball coach of the "Irish" in the 1946-47 season. That season the team compiled a 20-4 as record crowds came out. He coached the teams for eight winning years.

In 1948, Krause was named athletic director. He supervised intercollegiate sports, scheduled games, made speeches, was TV commentator of football game reruns for Sunday viewers. His department established football policies and administered them. Under his administration the university gained in national prestige. In 1972, Terrence Cardinal Cooke, in a ceremony in New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral, inducted Krause into "The Knights of Malta". This is the highest honor a Catholic layman can receive.

In 1976, Krause was inducted into the National Basketball Hall of Fame. Former sports writer Jim Enright commented, "Krause was completely awesome as a muscular pivot man. He was the first of the power players, made up for lack of speed with strength and agility."

Grandfather Krause had three children: The Rev. Edward, Phillip, and Mrs. Mary Cargan. He resides with his wife, the former Elizabeth Linden of Chicago, in South Bend, Indiana.

MSGR. PATUTKA GREETS ED KUNI AFTER "WALK"

Shown is Monsignor William J. Pakutka, Pastor of St. Casimir's Church in the Lyndwood section of Hanover Twp. welcoming home his newspaper's Outdoors Writer Ed Kuni after he successfully backpacked the 2600-mile long Pacific Crest Trail. Also shown in the vestibule of the church is the Monsignor's bulletin board holding the series of picture post cards Kuni sent to the Monsignor while hiking through Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, Canada.

The board also displays some of Mt. St. Helens fallout of ash and pumice. Charles Edunk a layman assistant to the Monsignor also has a hand in setting up the board this year as well as the one displayed last year when Kuni hiked from the Mexican border thru California to the Oregon border.

Monsgr. Pakutka, although not a backpacker enthusiast, first became interested in Kuni's backpacking endeavors when he received a card from Ed in October of 1978 stating that he was hiking a 132 mile long New York trail in the Adirondack Mountains in celebration of his 65th birthday. In a subsequent sermon to his parishioners the Monsignor 5 years younger than Ed Kuni, said the Lord has guided Ed well by still giving him the strength and health to still go hiking alone for weeks at the age of 65.

The couple has a son, Carey Thomas, Exeter, a graduate of Scranton University. He is vice president and operations manager of Holiday Rent-a-Car and National and National U Sell Systems, Kingston. Mrs. Piragus serves as treasurer and finance officer for Piragus Enterprises Inc., Kingston.

Mr. Piragus for many years associated with Wilson & Company, Wilkes-Barre, is president and general manager of Piragus Enterprises Inc., Kingston.

The occasion was celebrated with a trip to the West Coast and Las Vegas.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY

MR. AND MRS. J. KOZERSKI

Mr. and Mrs. John Kozerski, Sr., 35 Hilldale Avenue, Hilldale, celebrated their 47th wedding anniversary on October 2nd. The couple was married in St. Francis Church, Miners Mills, by the late Rev. Anthony Ezerski.

Mrs. Kozerski is the former Mary Volingavage, and retired recently from General Cigar Company, Kingston. Mr. Kozerski is also retired, was last employed by Marvel Kitchens, Wyoming.

The couple has three children, William of Hilldale; Leonard, West Chester, Ohio, and John Jr., of Plains. They also have 11 grandchildren, Susan Matthews, Virginia, William, Bruce, Thomas, Michael, Brenda, John, Kelly, Leonard and James Kozerski. They also have two great-grandchildren, Lisa and Barry Matthews.

A family get-together marked the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Kozerski are Secretary and President of Lodge 212, Plains.

MR. AND MRS. JACK PIRAGUS

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Piragus, 6 Colonial Acres, Wyoming, celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary on Oct. 13.

They were married Oct. 13, 1945, in St. Casimir's RC Church, Pittston, by Rev. George Tribindas. Joseph Matonis, Wyoming, brother of Mrs. Piragus, was best man and Frances Brozonis Para, Pittston, maid of honor.

Mrs. Piragus is the former Helen Matonis, daughter of the late Frances and Charles Matonis of Pittston.

The couple has a son, Carey Thomas, Exeter, a graduate of Scranton University. He is vice president and operations manager of Holiday Rent-a-Car and National and National U Sell Systems, Kingston. Mrs. Piragus serves as treasurer and finance officer for Piragus Enterprises Inc., Kingston.

Mr. Piragus for many years associated with Wilson & Company, Wilkes-Barre, is president and general manager of Piragus Enterprises Inc., Kingston.

The occasion was celebrated with a trip to the West Coast and Las Vegas.

LIONS CLUB HONORS YOUTH WHO SAVED DROWNING BOY



The Luzerne-Pringle-Courtale Lions Club honored 19-year-old David Repshas, of 568 Charles Street, Luzerne, for "dedicated and unselfish service" in saving the life of an eight-year-old Maryland boy who nearly drowned in a swimming pool at a New Jersey resort.

The Lions Club presented Repshas with a plaque in recognition of his deed.

Pictured at the ceremony, seated from the left are: Mrs. Anthony Repshas, David's mother and Anthony Repshas, his father. Standing from the left are Stanley Zamerowski, Lions Club president and David Repshas.

Repshas was vacationing at Wildwood, New Jersey, when he noticed the boy submerged at the deep end of the resort swimming pool. He dove in, pulled the boy out and ad-

Krause will belatedly retire at the end of June, 1981. There is a strong possibility he might, after a long, long intermission, enter his chosen field of journalism. He might write a book. The memories of Ed (Moose) Krause at Notre Dame would certainly become a best seller.

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Helen Miller

Mrs. Helen (Ella) Miller, 298 Hillside Ave., Edwardsville, died October 14 morning in Nesbit Memorial Hospital.

The former Helen Tamalis, she was born in Olyphant and resided most of her life in Ed-

wardsville. Mrs. Miller was a member of St. Mary's Annunciation Church, Kinston. Her husband, Stanley R. Miller, died June 7, 1955.

Surviving are daughters, Mrs. Irene Vroblefski, Edwardsville; Rita, at home; one grandson.

Buried with a Mass of Christian Burial in St. Mary's Annunciation Church. Interment in the parish cemetery, Pringle.

George Stuscavage

George F. Stuscavage, 42, of 4 Luzerne St., Lee Park, Hanover Township, died early morning October 14 in his home.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, he was the son of Peter and Victoria Natitus Stuscavage, Hanover Township. He was a 1955 graduate of Hanover High School and resided all his life in the township. Mr. Stuscavage was an Air Force veteran and was employed at Veterans Administration Medical Center as an electrician the last eight years, retiring in September. He was a member of Wilkes-Barre DAV and Hanover Township Amvets. He also was a member of St. Aloysius Church.

Surviving besides his parents are a son, George Jr., and daughter, Dodie Lynn, both of Exeter; sisters, Mrs. Mary Ann Conavage, Wilkes-Barre; Mrs. Patricia Mulherin, Palatine, Ill.

Buried October 17 with a Mass of Christian Burial in St. Aloysius Church. Interment in St. Casimir's Cemetery, Muhlenburg.

The deceased was the son of Victoria Stuscavage, Secretary of LCA Lodge 153.

"Garse" galima įsigyti šias knygas (Lietuvių ir anglų kalbomis)

Lithuanian Cookery, paruošė Izabelė Sinkevičiūtė. 316 puslapių, didelio formato. Kaina \$8.00

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Anglių — Lietuvių Kalbų Žodynas, paruošė V. Baravykas. Apie 30,000 žodžių ir posakių. Kaina \$8.00

Lietuvių kalbos vadovas (Introduction to Modern Lithuanian) Paruošė kalbininkai Leonidas Dambrūnas, Antanas Klimas ir William R. Schmalsteig. Kaina \$10.00

Popular Lithuanian Recipes, lietuvišku valgių mėgėjams Juzės Daužvardienės anglų kalba paruošta knyga. Kaina \$4.00

Vytautas The Great, kan J.B. Končiaus angliskai parašyta istorinė knyga. Kaina \$2.00

Lithuanian Self-Taught, M. Variakojytė - Inkenienės paruoštasis rankvedis, prisilaikant Marlborough's sistemos. Kaina \$3.50

Vidudienio Sodai, Bernardo Brazdžionio eileraščiai. Už šį poezijos rinkinį autorius laimėjo 1958-59 metų kultūros žurnalo "Aidų" literatūros premiją. Virselio aplanką piešė dail. Telesforas Valius. Kaina \$4.00

Amerikos Lietuvių Vardynas, Jungtinė Amerikos Valstybių žinomėsių lietuvių biografinių žinių, su prof. Kazio Pakšto įvadu. 240 psl., kietais viršeliais. Kaina \$4.00

The Forty Years of Darkness, by Juozas Vaišnora, translated by Joseph Boley. Supression of the Lithuanian Press and how it was regained. Price ... \$2.00

Lithuanians in America, Dr. Antanas Kučas; translated by Joseph Boley \$6.00

The Brothers Domeika, a novel, Liudas Dovydenas; translated by Milton Stark \$6.00

Day of Shame, the truth about the murderous happenings aboard the Cutter Vigilant, during the Russian-American confrontation at Martha's Vineyard. The tragedy of Simas Kudirka, by Algimantas Rukšėnas \$9.00

Teismas Biržely, dokumentuotai aprašoma Nijolės Sadūnaitės teismas ir kaltinimas. Paraše Jurgis Gliada. Kaina \$2.00

Simas (The story of Seaman Simas Kudirka), by Jurgis Gliada. Translated from Lithuanian by Kęstutis Cižiūnas and J. Žemkalnis \$5.00

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