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SVEIKINAME L. K. SUSIVIENIJIMO 68 SEIMO ATSTOVUS IR SVEČIUS!

L. K. Susivienijimo Direktorų Taryba ir "Garso" redakcija

MŪSŲ SEIMO IŠVAKARĖSE

Tik kelios savaitės liko iki mūsų Susivienijimo trimetinio seimo. Kai vartysime "Garso" šios laidos puslapius, jau bus pasibaigęs ir laikas, kai dar galima išrinkti kuopų atstovus. Galima spėti, kad šiemetinis seimas nebus gausus nei atstovais, nei svečiais. Tačiau jo atsakomybė — tokios pat apimtys, net jeigu ir kiekvienai kuopai būtų atstovaujama.

Pagal mūsų konstituciją ir įstatus, Seimas yra vyriausias organizacijos šeimnininkas. Jis išklauso ir tvirtina Direktorijų tarybos pranešimus, renka trejiems metams Direktorijų tarybą ir atitinkamas komisijas, nustato gaires ateičiai, keičia ar papildo konstituciją ir įstatus, svarsto kuopų ir atskirų narių siūlymus. Žodžiu, seimas yra aukščiausia Susivienijimo institucija.

Kaip žinome, per daugelį metų seimai buvo šaukiami kiekvienais metais. 1918 metais nutarta šaukti juos kas dveji metai. Praėjusiame dešimtmetyje nutarta seimus surenti — jie šaukiami kas treji metai. Tai padaryta taupumo su metimais, nes kiekvienas seimas mažai kainuoja ir visai organizacijai, ir atskiriems nariams, kurie išrenkami atstovais. Ypač sunkiau mažesniems kuopoms, nes jų atstovų kelionės išlaidos beveik visiškai nepadengiamos iš organizacijos lėšų.

Šiemetinis seimas yra reikšmingas istoriniu atžvilgiu — juk šiemet yra jau 95-tieji metai, kai įsteigtas mūsų Susivienijimas. Liko tik penkeri metai, kai Susivienijimas galės minėti savo šimtmetį. Štai svarbi pareiga visiems nariams apsispręsti, kad Susivienijimas sulauktų savo šimtmčio pažėgus, gyvastingas ir ryžtingas antrajam šimtmečiui.

Pirmieji žingsniai žengti labai lėtai. Netrukus kilo savitarpio ginčai. 1901 metais, taigi prieš 80 metų, įvyko skilimas. Atsitaro du Susivienijimai. Tačiau ir šiandien yra lietuvių, priklausančių abiem Susivienijimams — mūsėikiams ir SLA. Tėnkā pasidžiaugti, kad savitarpio santykiai tarp abiejų susivienijimų jau daugelį metų yra geri, korektiški. Kartais abiejų vadovybių atstovai pasikeičia ir sveikinimais seimuose. Abu Susivienijimai dalyvauja Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos veikloje nuo pat jos įsteigimo dienų. Abiejų Susivienijimų pirmininkai (Leonardas Šimutis ir Fortunatas Bagočius) dalyvavo Amerikos lietuvių delegacijoje pas prezidentą F. D. Rooseveltą 1940 metų spalio 15 dieną.

Kalbėdami vien savo Susivienijimo reikalais, mūsų nariai, ypač "jaunesnieji", turėtų stipriau pažvelgti į esamą tikrovę. Kaip bus galima matyti įvairiose finansinėse apyskaitose, Susivienijimo finansinis saugumas yra tvirtas. Turtas stekia pusbrečio milijono dolerių. Prieš 40 metų džiaugėsi pusantro milijono turtais... Tačiau prieš 40 metų narių skaičius buvo pusbrečio kar-

to didesnis, negu šiandien. Narių skaičius kasmet mažėja. Vienus pasiima Mirties angelas. Kiti patys išsijungia, atsiimdami savo 20-ties metų įmokėjimus.

Naujų narių kažkodėl nepaėjgiame įtraukti į organizacijos eiles. Dėl tokios padėties galime pakaltinti gal net kiekvieną save. Vieniems trūksta drąsos pakalbinti savo pažįstamus, draugus ir net gimines. Kiti nemato reikalo ieškoti naujų narių, teigdami, kad mūsų Susivienijimas pasidarė beveik tik ribota draudų organizacija, nebežavėdama plačios visuomenės iškilesne veikla.

O vis dėlto mūsų Susivienijimas dar galėtų atlikti svarbų vaidmenį ir religiniame, ir tautiniame gyvenime. Jokia veikla neįmanoma be atitinkamo finansinio užmugario. Jei Susivienijimas šiandien turėtų bent 20,000 narių, apsidraudusių bent vieno tūkstančio dolerių sumai, tikrai nereikėtų elgetauti mūsų katalikų organizacijoms berenkant smulkias aukas stambiams reikalams įvykdyti.

Jei ukrainiečių susivienijimas (Ukrainian National Association) gali savo eilėse sutelkti 85,000 narių, kodėl mūsų Susivienijimas negalėtų susilaukti nors ketvirtadalio tokio skaičiaus?

KAS NUTIKO LIETUVOJE PRIEŠ 40 METŲ? DIDYSIS TRĒMIMAS Į SIBIRĄ. TAUTOS SUKILIMAS

Šiemet sueina 40 metų nuo dviejų didelių įvykių — nuo pirmųjų lietuvių trėmimų į Sibirą ir nuo visuotinio tautos sukilimo, kada trumpam buvo atstatyta Lietuvos nepriklausomybė ir sudaryta laikinoji vyriausybė. Tad sukakties proga nukeliamume į tą netolimą praeitį.

Pirmiausia susipažinkime su sąlygomis, kodėl buvo tie vežimai, arba trėmimai į Sibirą?

Sovietų Sąjunga okupuojā Lietuvā

Sovietų Sąjunga čiuļba laktiingalom, kad ji nenori nieko nuskriausti, o tik visiem padėti. Bet yra priešingai. Nėra pasaulyje kitos vlstybės, kuri taip skriaustų kitus. Sovietų Sąjunga turi tik vieną tikslą — visus užkariauti, padaryti savo vergais.

Šios Sovietų Sąjungos ekspansijos, didžiųjų grobimų pradžioje buvo susidorota su Baltijos valstybėmis.

Nuo 1795 metų Lietuva buvo įjungta į Rusijos imperiją. Pradžioje dar buvo jos vardas, bet paskui visai ištrynė iš žemėlapių ir pavadino Šiaurės vakarų kraštu.

Ši okupacija truko iki pirmojo pasaulinio karo. Per tą laiką Rusijos žmonės buvo įtikinti, kad Pabaltijio kraštai yra nedaloma Rusijos dalis. Kad ten gyvena

žinoma, klausti nepalyginti lengviau, negu vykdyti. Tačiau seimo atstovai Rochesterėje gal mestų vieną kitą mintį, kaip būtų galima sustiprinti Susivienijimo ateitį. Pranešimų išklauskimas ir jų priėmimas ar atmetimas — dar ne veikla. Pateiskokime bent vieno, patrauklesnio ir gyvenimiškesnio siūlymo, kurio vykdymas lemtų pasisekimą.

Sveikindami Rochesterėje posėdžiaujančio seimo dalyvius, palinkėkime jiems visiems veiksmingo darbo. Seimo dalyvių sudėtis bus skirtingesnė, negu prieš trejus metus Wilkes-Barre apylinkėje. Nebematyjime ilgamečio seimų sekretorius, visada ramaus, kiekvienam gera žodį radusio, mūsų "Garso" veterano redaktoriaus Mato Zujaus. Nebesisveikinsim su ilgamečiu Dvasios vadu prelatu Jonu Baltusevičium-Boll, kurio veide šypsena rodo niekad neišnykdamo, kuriam visada rūpėjo surasti visiems priimtina sprendimą. Nebebus ir kelių kitų veikėjų, kuriuos Aukščiausias per pastaruosius trejus metus jau pasikvietė amžinybėn. Prisimindami juos, pasiryškime prarastę jų širdžiai artimus darbus.

j.b.l.



Kauno vyskupas Liudvikas Povilonis popiežiui Jonui Pauliui II dovanoja iš gintaro padarytą mozaiką — Šv. Joną Krikštytoją.

POPIEŽIUS JONAS PAULIUS II — TERORIZMO AUKA

Gegužės 13 bendrosios audiencijos metu Šv. Petro aikštė, Vatikane, kur buvo susirinkę per 10,000 žmonių, popiežius Jonas Paulius II, lėtai važiuodamas specialiu autovežimiu ir pagal įprotį kai kuriuos žmones pakalbindamas ar stipriom rankom pakilnodamas mažus vaikus, miniojį įsimaišiusio teroristo keliais pistoleto šūviais buvo sužeistas į dešinę ranką, kairės rankos pirštą ir į vidurius. Popiežius susmuko į kartu su juo autovežimyje buvusių savo kapeliono Msgr. Stanislaw Dziejewicz ir tarno Angelo Gugel rankas. Popiežiaus sargybos lydimas antovežimis nuskubėjo Romos gatvėm, kur popiežius buvo perkeltas į greitosios pagalbos automobilį ir nugabentas į Romos Gemelli ligoninę, kur jam tuoj pat buvo padaryta per 5 val. trukusio operacija.

Sužeidimas į vidurius buvo sunkus, sukėlęs didelį kraujavimą, bet gyvybiniai organai liko nepalieti. Prieš operaciją popiežiui buvo suteikti paskutiniai sakramantai. Operacija pavyko gerai, ir turima vilčių, kad popiežius pasveiks, tik vis dar tebėra užsikrėtimo bakterijom pavojus.

Turėdamas gerai užgūdintą kūną, popiežius palengva sveikatą atgauna, bet, nors ir nepripažindamas, kenčia didelių

skausmus. Jis trumpai tarėsi su kardinolų kolegijos dekanu kardinolu Carlo Confalonieri, kiais kardinolais, lenke vienuole ir pajaukavo su gailestingom seserim. Taip pat jis galėjo išklausti mišių.

Kartu su popiežium buvo sunkiai sužeista į krūtinę turistė Ann Odra iš Buffalo, N.Y., ir lengviau — Rose Hill iš Jamaica.

Atentatas sukrėtė visą pasaulį

Pasikėsinimas prieš taip visur išpopuliarėjusį popiežių sukrėtė visą pasaulį ir susilaukė iš visų užuojautos ir linkėjimų greitai pasveikti pareiškimų. Didmiesčių ir mažesnių miestų katalikų bažnyčios spontaniškai buvo pripildytos žmonių, besimeldžiančių už popiežiaus sveikatą. O jo sužeidimą ypač jautriai išgyveno jo tautiečiai Lenkijoje ir kitur. Net ir Lenkijos komunistų partijos galva Kania palinkėjo greitai pasveikti ir toliau tarnauti žmonijos gerovei.

Visi yra sukręsti dėl bejėgiskumo apsisaugoti nuo tarptautinio terorizmo. Sunku suprasti, kodėl kėsinamasi prieš tokius žmones, kurie savo darbas ir elgesiu kvietė visus į taiką ir brolišką meilę ir niekam nesudarė jokio pavojaus. Tačiau gal tiksliausiai visų jausmus išsakė popiežiaus atstovas prie J.T. arkivyskupas Giovanni Chielli šiais

žodžiais: "Pakelkime savo širdis garbindami Dievą, kad popiežius ir toliau dalyvautų su mumis kovoje prieš blogį".

Teroristo portretas

Prieš popiežių pasikėsinimą įvykęs Turkijos pilietis Mehmet Ali Agca buvo ten pat Italijos policijos sulaukęs. Jis yra tik 23 m., bet pagal Italijos policijos žinias prityręs ir profesinis teroristas. Turkijoje jis buvo nužudęs laikraštlininką ir už tai buvo nuteistas mirti. Kraštutinių mahometonų padedamas jis 1979 iš kalėjimo pabėgo ir atsidarė Irane. Iš čia per Siriją ir Iraką atsirado Bulgarijoi, iš jos V. Vokietijoje, o iš čia — Italijoje. Vasaroje Ispanijos Majorca saloj ir, atvykęs vėl į Italiją, pasiruošė atentatui. Buvo rasti keli skirtingom pavardėm užsienio pasai ir įvairios valiutos už 400 dol. Spėjama, kad jį rėmė tarptautinė teroristų organizacija, gal net ir Irano Chomeini. V. Vokietijos policija jį įtaria ten įvykdžius dvi politines žmogžudystes. Jis jau 1979 pabėgdamas iš Turkijos grasino nužudyti ten lapkričio mėn. atvykusį popiežių. Tardymo metu jis prisipažinęs esąs propalestinietis komunistas, George Habash pasekėjas. Habash yra palestiniečių teroristų vadas.

Kas saugo popiežių?

Gegužės 6 popiežius Jonas Paulius II, kalbėdamasis su nesenai į sveičių gvardiją priimtais nariais, priminė, kad jie yra prisiekę mirti ginant šventąjį sostą, bet gegužės 13 tik apie 30 pėdų nuo popiežiaus buvę sveičių gvardijos nariai neturėjo jokios progos savo kūnais užstoti popiežių nuo teroristo kulčių.

(nukelta į 3 psl.)

MIRĖ KUN. PETRAS ČINIKAS

Gegužės 22 vakare Oak Park ligoninėje Chicagoj po ilgos širdies ligos mirė kun. Petras Činikas, MIC, ilgametis "Draugo" administratorius ir marjonų Šv. Kazimiero provincijos tarybas. Vėlionis buvo gimęs 1912 sausio 6 Chicagoje. Moksliū Quigley mažojoj seminarijoj, Maria-

nopoly, Marian Hills marjonų kunigij seminarijoje ir Marquette universitete Milwaukee, Wisc. Į marjonų vienuolyną įstojo 1932. Nuo 1933 spalio 17 vienuolis marjonas. Kunigū įventintas 1939 sausio 22. Vienuolynė ęjo įvairias pareigas, ilgiausiai buvo Draugo

dienraščio administratoriumi, įsteigė ir redagavo marjonų žurnalą The Marian. Pastaruoju metu sirgo širdimi, nes jau anksčiau buvo gavęs du stiprius širdies smūgius. Visą savo gyvenimą atidavė lietuviškai spaudai, buvo Liet. Žurnalistų Sąjungos narys.

GARSAS • Lithuanian U.S. Alliance of America
English Section

PROPOSED CHANGE TO THE BY LAWS OF THE LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC ALLIANCE

The undersigned a member in good standing of Lodge 222 of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania hereby submits and proposes to the convention that article 6 section 3a and c be properly changed to eliminate the election of any directors to the Board of Directors.

Respectfully submitted,
LEONARD PALLIS,
LODGE 222
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
May 4, 1981

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CHARTER CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS FOR THE CONVENTION COMMENCING JULY 12, 1981

- Article 7 section 1 shall be changed and amended by eliminating the word and numerals 11.
- Article 7 section 1a shall be changed to read as follows (a) Meetings: The Board of Direct-

LITHUANIAN VICTIMS OF PSYCHIATRIC ABUSE IN THE USSR

Bagdonas. Arrested 1945. Last reported in Sychevka S.P.H. in 1976.
Butkus, Donatas. Official of the Ethnographic Museum of Lithuania. Sentenced November 1972. Interned in psychiatric hospital.
Cechanavičius, Arvydas. Born June 12, 1940. Arrested third time on November 9, 1979. Part-

DODOCUMENT NO. 22 OF THE LITHUANIAN PUBLIC GROUP FOR THE FURTHERING OF THE REALIZATION OF THE HELSINKI AGREEMENTS

APPEAL TO THE USSR GOVERNMENT

- Copies to:
- United Nations Organization;
 - The Editors of the Journal *Laikas ir Įvykiai (Time and Events)*;
 - To the Governments of China, Pakistan and Iran.

It is a universally known fact that in the course of history many powerful aggressors take advantage of a neighboring state's military weakness or a temporary political anarchy and disguising themselves with the veil of "rendering assistance", "liberation from the yoke of aggressors", "progressive ideology", or "true religion", crudely interfere into internal affairs. Such aggressors have no qualms about breaking international agreements, rob nations of their own home and of the right to determine their own destinies. The Lithuanian nation knows very well that on June 15, 1940, she was rendered such "assistance" by a neighboring state, the Soviet Union, which based its action on the plot of two of the greatest henchmen of the 20th century, Stalin and Hitler, formalized in the secret additional protocols, signed by Molotov and Ribbentrop on August 23, 1939, and on September 28, 1939. Only national representatives chosen in free elections, whose goals do not contradict the nation's rights and interests,

ors or other executive body shall hold regular meetings at least once each calendar year and at other times when necessary.

3. It is proposed that article 6 section 3 c of the By Laws shall be changed by eliminating **MEDICAL EXAMINER AS AN OFFICER AND DIRECTOR OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

Respectfully submitted,
LILLIAN SACCO,
LODGE 222
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
May 1, 1981

It is proposed that article 6 section 3 c be changed in the following manner. That the convention shall only elect two rather than three directors to the Board of Directors.

Respectfully submitted,
LILLIAN SACCO,
LODGE 222
Wilkes Barre, Pa.
May 1, 1981

icipated in Baltic 45 demonstration in Moscow on August 23, 1979. Co-signer to Baltic 45 appeal demanding self-determination of the Baltic States. Interned in Naujoji Vilnia P.H. Transferred to Chernyakhovsk P.H. IN 1980.

Galeckaitė, Jūratė. Arrested in 1972 for draping herself with a Lithuanian national flag. In-

carcerated in a Siberian psychiatric hospital.

Grigas, Romas. Born 1958. University of Vilnius student. Arrested January 23, 1977 for throwing bas-relief of Lenin into the Neris river. Interned in Naujoji Vilnia psychiatric hospital. section 6.

Jaugelis, Braunas. Born 1940 in U.S.A. Engineer. Arrested third time on 16 November 1978 for requesting an exit visa to the U.S.A. Interned in Kaunas P.H.

Jonaitis, Egidijus. Teenager. Arrested November 1977 for tearing down Soviet Flags on public display. Interned in psychiatric hospital.

Karaliūnas, Voldemaras. Arrested 1975 for denouncing his Soviet citizenship and organizing a workers' strike in a Kaunas factory. Interned in Chernyakhovsk P.H. Transferred to Kaunas P.H. in February 1980. Being treated with Neuroleptic drugs.

Kazakevičius, Liutauras. Born 1953. Arrested 19 August 1980. Co-signer to Baltic 45 appeal demanding repeal of 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. Undergoing psychiatric examination.

Kirsnauskaitė, Zita. Born 1950. Arrested second time on 1 December 1978 for complaining about her treatment during 9 months previous detention in psychiatric hospital on account of her religious beliefs. Interned in Riga P.H.

Kriščiūnas, Pranas. Born 1928. Sentenced 1971/72 for arguing with kolhoz leader. Interned in Vilnius P.H.

Kvedaraitė, Emilija. Wife of famous writer-poet, Vincas Mykolaitis-Putinas. Apprehended while placing cross on husband's grave. Interned in psychiatric hospital.

Lazinskas, Vytautas. Arrested 10 October 1972 for erecting a cross near Klaipėda. Interned in Naujoji Vilnia P.H.

Lukoševičius, Petras. Born 1915. Arrested second time on 15 April 1980. His prison memoirs and other samizdat confiscated by security police during house search. Interned in Naujoji Vilnia P.H.



The Lithuanian students' folk dance group of Boston, Mass., which on May 31 participated at the Eastern Seaboard National Folk Dance Festival in Hartford.

DOCUMENT NO. 23 OF THE LITHUANIAN PUBLIC GROUP FOR THE FURTHERING OF THE REALIZATION OF THE HELSINKI AGREEMENTS

To: L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.
Copies to:

- A. Barkauskas, Chairman of the Presidium of the LSSR Supreme Soviet;
- "International Amnesty" Organization;
- Editorial Board of the magazine *Pergalė*

By endorsing the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, thirty-five states of the world have freely assumed obligations concerning human rights that have an outstanding ethical value. The Act states that the "participating states shall honor human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion and convictions to all people, without regard to race, sex, linguistic or religious differences.

In the realm of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the participating states will act in accordance with the goals and principles of the United Nations organization and of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. They shall also fulfill their obligations as defined in the international declarations and agreements of that kind, including international pacts that apply to human rights...

However, the facts announce that the letter and the spirit of the above-mentioned international pacts and of the obligations concerning human rights, assumed in Helsinki, are not always observed in the Soviet Union.

The USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified these International Pacts in 1975 and they have acquired juridical power in the Soviet Union.

Vytautas Skuodis, son of Petras, residing in Vilnius, Vandenkiekio street 44-4, associate professor at the Department of Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology, State University of Vilnius, member of the Lithuanian Public Group for the Furthering of the Realizations of the Helsinki Agreements, was arrested on January 9, 1980. Basing himself on article 50 of the USSR Constitution, which guarantees the freedoms, as well as on article 52 of the USSR Constitution, which guarantees the right to practice religious cults or to conduct atheistic propaganda, he wrote in accordance with his convictions a book titled "Spiritual Genocide in Lithuania". It is true during the searches

conducted in his apartment on November 24, 1979, and January 9, 1980, the security agents found in his apartment several issues of the underground press publications (because the guardians of the Constitution recognize the freedom of the press only to "their own kind"). They included issues Nos. 12 and 18 of *Aušra* (The Dawn), Nos. 5, 13 and 17 of *Perspektyvos* (Perspectives), No. 1 of *Pastogė* (Shelter), No. 6 of *Rapintojėlis* (The Sorrowing Christ), also scientific — philosophical literature published abroad, two typewriters (in the Lithuanian and Russian languages), and many other publications.

violates the "Soviet right to work". One must add that it violates more than that. It also violates the "Convention on discrimination in the areas of work and profession, adopted on June 25, 1958, in the 42nd session of the general conference of the International Labor Organization, which became valid on June 15, 1962.

The first article of the above-mentioned convention states that the term discrimination is applicable in all cases when an individual is obstructed in obtaining work or choosing a profession because of political or religious convictions, national or social origin, or for similar reasons. Lecturer Skuodis was actually dismissed from work because of his political and religious convictions. Consequently, he has been a victim of discrimination and of criminal activity against him.

As it is evident, V. Skuodis, a man of distinct honor, a distinguished worker in the field of culture, and a talented scientist, was publicly slandered and discriminated against in order to remove him from his duties. The malicious violation of the USSR Constitution and of the binding international obligations by high-ranking state officials was the "right" to launch an action of spiritual genocide against him and a pretext for depriving him even of those few crumbs of genuine freedom, which enabled him in a limited way to act on behalf of the Good. It was the grounds for putting him behind bars.

We protest most sharply against the violation of the USSR Constitution and of the binding international obligations concerning human rights.

We demand the immediate release of Vytautas Skuodis from his place of imprisonment, a proper recompense for the moral and material damage inflicted on him, and a court action against those who perpetrate crimes against humanity by deliberately violating legality.

Members of the Lithuanian Public Group For The Furthering Of The Realization Of The Helsinki Agreements:

- Ona Lukauskaitė-Poškienė, writer;
- Bronius Laurinavičius, priest;
- Mečislovas Jurevičius, worker;
- Algirdas Statkevičius, physician.

January, 1980
(From *Aušra*, The Dawn, No. 22, May, 1980)

DOCUMENTS OF THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS OF BELIEVERS

The new documents of the Lithuanian Catholic Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Believers in the USSR dealt with Sakharov (No. 30); the arrests of Russian Orthodox activists (No. 31); the persecution of religion in Lithuania (No. 33); and communist interference into the affairs of the Kaunas Theological Seminary (No. 35). Documents are signed by the Rev. JONAS KAUNECKAS, LONAS SVARINSKAS, SIGITAS TAMKEVICIUS, VINCAS VELAVICIUS and JUOZAS ZDEBSKIS.

DOCUMENT No. 30
February 7, 1980

(Excerpts and Summaries)

To: His Holiness
Pope John Paul II

The Catholic Committee asks the Pope to lend his "moral support" to Andrei Sakharov, who was deported to Gorky on January 20, 1980, and to confer his Apostolic Blessing on two recently arrested Russian Orthodox priests, Gleb Jakunin and Dimitri Dudko, as well as on "all those who suffer for faith, truth, and for the embodiment of the brightest humanitarian ideals." The document lauds Sakharov for defending "prisoners of conscience," including the Lithuanian Petras Paulaitis, who has spent 33 of his 76 years in Soviet labor camps. The Lithuanian people are "profoundly grateful" to Sakharov and express "complete solidarity" with him during this "critical moment of his life." His sacrifice has enabled Lithuanians, "who have experienced the nightmare of the postwar years, to see the Russian nation with different eyes," and has "awakened countless people to a fight against lies and compulsion."

DOCUMENT No. 31
March 17, 1980

(Excerpts and Summaries)

To: Leonid Brezhnev

The document interprets the recent arrests of Russian Orthodox activists — Viktor Kapitanchuk, Gleb Jakunin, Dimitri Dudko, Rev. Regelson, Aleksandr Ogorodnikov, and Vikto Poreh — as an attempt to liquidate the "rebirth of religion," which is "spreading throughout the Soviet Union." While "state-supported atheism" was "trying to destroy the Christian faith, it was unable to create anything new, and the resulting spiritual void is now being filled with sprouting social ills."

DOCUMENT No. 33
June 21, 1980

(Excerpts and Summaries)

To: The Central Committee of the Lithuanian CP

In 1979, the majority of Lithuania's priests (522) and two bishops rejected the "Regulations governing religious associations," issued on July 28, 1976, as "contrary to the church canons, the international documents signed by the Soviet Union, and even the Soviet Constitution." Nevertheless, Petras Anilionis, Commissioner of the Council for Religious Affairs, has published a series of articles in March, 1980, insisting that the regulations must be obeyed by everybody and branding all who disagreed "religious extremists." These articles have "provoked an even more intense reaction among the clergy and the believers."

The Document goes on to rebut the Commissioner's arguments point by point.

1. The Commissioner maintains that the Soviet Constitution grants "complete religious freedom; a citizen may believe or not believe, change his religion, go to church, possess religious articles — pictures and prayer books; the Soviet laws protect the believers from any encroachment of religious freedom."

Such a concept of religious freedom, the Document says, is "only a small part of true freedom." Furthermore, "not even this impoverished religious freedom exists in Lithuania today: where are the holy pictures, the religious calendars, what teacher or high-ranking official escapes discrimination for attending the church?"

"It is not official atheists but the church itself that has the right to set the boundaries of genuine religious freedom," as characterized by the "Declaration on Religious Freedom," adopted by the Second Vatican Council. This includes protection by law against any coercion by the State; the right to proclaim and witness one's faith without obstruction; the freedom for religious communities to choose their priests, to associate with religious hierarchies in other countries, to build religious buildings, and to obtain property; the right for religious communities to assemble and to establish educational, cultural, welfare and social associations; the right of parents to choose schools in accordance with their religious convictions; the right to own and use the media: press, cinema, radio, television, etc.

In the light of the "Declaration of Religious Freedom" by the Second Vatican Council, religion in Lithuania is in "painful captivity." The rights enumerated in the Vatican document do not exist. Not a single religious picture was published during the 40 years of Soviet power. A single edition of the catechism was printed and it was available only to two percent of the believers.

"We demand genuine religious freedom and for this cause we are ready to go to prison or even to death, as more than one Lithuanian Catholic has done." Catholics in Lithuania are denied the rights which are enjoyed by Catholics in East Germany, Poland, and Hungary: publishing books and newspapers, building churches, teaching religion to students, maintaining monasteries, and even having a Catholic university (as in Poland). In Lithuania, processions to cemeteries are not allowed even on All Souls' Day. Churches pay six times more for electricity than the average citizens.

Commissioner Anilionis maintains that the LSSR Constitution guarantees the "freedom of conscience," but the "freedom of conscience exists only when there is full religious freedom." Such full freedom is granted only to "official atheists."

The Commissioner writes that "in the Soviet land the church is separated from the state." Actually, in Lithuania the church is "subjected to the state." A bishop cannot appoint a priest to a parish or to give the Sacrament of Confirmation without the consent of the Soviet government. The Theological Seminary accepts new candidates only with the permission of the Commissioner of the Council for Religious Affairs; their number is set not by the Ordinaries of the dioceses, but by the "guardians of official atheism." The parishes are being forced to sign "contracts" with the Party executive committees.

Commissioner Anilionis

maintains that any "strictures" against religious believers are forbidden by law. This is not true, since the Soviet Constitution officially discriminates against the believers by forbidding them to conduct religious propaganda by the same means that are allowed for official atheism... The regulations governing religious associations are an official document of discrimination against religious believers. No analogous regulations are issued for the official atheists.

"Religious organizations publish religious literature," writes the Commissioner. Eight books during 35 years of Soviet power! Almost all of them were published by the clergy, with a very small circulation.

"To satisfy their needs, the religious believers are given the right to organize workshops of cult articles," Anilionis asserts. The fact that this permission was given only four years ago attests to the fact that not a single rosary or medallion was produced during 30 years of Soviet power! The Ordinaries of Lithuania have not yet taken advantage of this "right" because it is "practically unrealizable." Manufacturers of religious articles would have to pay exorbitant taxes; materials and tools would be impossible to obtain, making the officially manufactured articles more expensive and, probably, of poorer quality than the ones being produced unofficially today.

The Commissioner emphasizes that the "Teaching and education of children is reserved to state schools, educational organs, social organizations, and the family. Religious education would amount to violating the children's conscience. Religious education is available to young people in theological seminaries and academies."

"In the Soviet Union... children of religious parents... have only one choice — to acquire an atheistic world view. This amounts to the greatest violation of the children's conscience, the undermining of parental authority, and the trampling underfoot of natural rights. How can one justify the compulsory enrollment of religious children into atheist organizations? By what right can one force religious students to write atheistic papers, to draw atheistic cartoons?"

"Religious freedom also requires a free choice of schools. The parents' rights are violated when children are forced to attend classes which are at variance with the parents' religious convictions... (Declaration on Religious Freedom)... Religious parents are justified in their demands that, as in Poland, children should be enabled to study religious subjects alongside the Soviet school. The Soviet laws limit the enrollment in the Kaunas Theological Seminary to a dozen or so youths... This means that all the other young men and women are condemned to religious illiteracy..."

Commissioner Anilionis attacks priests for "political" sermons. He writes: "They seek freedom for religious propaganda that would allow them to promote fanaticism among the believers and to set them against the existing system." But "self defense and the defense of the believers from the excesses of the atheists of the regime is every priest's duty... Meanwhile, the present Commissioner sees in this self defense anti-state politics and the undermining of the Soviet system."

"The Soviet newspapers, books, and other media are full of attacks against the faith and the church and replete with direct slander. The question arises: who, when, and where

shall answer those slanders and reproaches? Since we have no Catholic newspapers, radio, or television, the pulpit in the church is the only place where we are able not only to explain religious truths, but also to defend the Christian world view and the right to live in accordance with one's religious convictions..."

"The office of the Commissioner of the Council for Religious Affairs defines its duties as mediation between the church and the atheistic state... It is most unfortunate that Commissioner Anilionis... is not as much engaged in mediation as in the administration of the church..."

"The actual problems of Lithuania's believers and the clergy cannot be solved from the positions of power or by branding some people as 'extremists'. Therefore, we propose that the Central Committee of the Lithuanian CP deliberate on the problems we have raised and inform the SUCP Central Committee of the wishes and demands of Lithuania's clergy and the believers — complete religious freedom whose principles are set out in the 'Declaration on Religious Freedom,' adopted by the Second Vatican Council."



Superior Court Judge Perry Shertz of Kingston received a certificate of appreciation recently from AMVETS National Commander Ernest P. Pitochelli in recognition of his work on behalf of area veterans. During the presentation, made at the Veterans Administration office, Wilkes-Barre, Shertz met with Leonard Pallis, national AMVETS service officer who presented the award on behalf of Pitochelli, and State AMVETS Commander John Nutaitis to discuss the proposed closing of the VA office. Shertz is shown flanked by Pallis, at left and Nutaitis at right. Mr. Pallis, a Plymouth funeral director, and his family are members of LCA Lodge 111 and 222.

PETKUS SUBJECTED TO A PRISON REGIMEN IN (PENAL) COLONY

On August 21, 1980, Viktoras Petkus, one of the most active defenders of human rights in Lithuania, was transferred from Cistopol prison where he finished serving a three-year reinforced regimen prison term, to a (penal) colony. His journey from prison to camp lasted a week. Although the address of the new place of imprisonment was already known in the Cistopol prison, the new place was not "discovered" immediately. Although no additional charges were lodged against him, he had to spend the first night after his departure in a solitary cell of the Kazan prison. The officials on duty apologized by saying that "no other space was available". The thirsty and hungry prisoner was served a plate of salty sprats for dinner... Although Viktoras had no complaints about his health prior to this experience, he spent the next several days in the hospital. He was finally brought to some undisclosed camp, but there it "turned out" that the local prisoners were dressed in black, while Petkus wore a striped garb. Again an exhausting journey along the pot-poles of the narrow country roads of Russia to the Čiusovskij raion of the Perm' area.

The new address of Viktoras Petkus is: 618263 Permskaja obl. Čusovskij raion, poc. Kuciņo ucr. VS-389/36. Life in this camp is hardly different from the previous prison: the food is very poor, as in all other Russian places of imprisonment. The barracks are like cells, four prisoners to each cell. (Petkus' co-inmates are Ukrainians.) Fresh air, as in prison, is limited to one hour's outing a day. On the way to work one must pass a corridor to the cell reserved for work. The work involves electrical equipment, mostly stamping and connecting small parts.

The three years in a severe regimen prison did not break Viktoras Petkus. On the contrary, he matured even more and became even tougher as a consistent fighter, a defender of human rights, and a noble spirit...

The letters he is sending from prison are more than collections of scattered thoughts, but amount to complete lectures and studies. In June, for example, he sent to Vilnius a 70-page letter on the subject of "Christianity", in July some 60

pages on "Judaism", in August — 68 pages on "Islam". The Soviet postal service fails to ensure the receipt of letters even when they are registered and include a statement on the delivery of the letter to the addressee. This way the June and

July letters have "vanished". When a search was initiated, the people received the reply: "Don't try searching, you won't find it anyway". (From *The Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania*, No. 45, October 22, 1980)

Life insurance benefit plans of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance are most modern for adults and juveniles with additional benefits available, such as, Double Infertility, Waiver of Premium, Double Protection, and Payor Benefit. The certificates or policies are based on authorized Actural Tables containing Cash, Paid-up Insurance, and Surrender Value Options approved by insurance departments.

An offer to join the LITHUANIAN FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

Everyone is saving some money for the future. Most of us depend on the local branches of major banks and savings associations to keep our hard earned money and to pay us an adequate rate of interest. But is the interest on our savings adequate and does it keep up with the rate of inflation? We have a better solution for your money problems — become a member of a Credit Union,

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3. HIGHEST INTEREST ON MONEY MARKET CERTIFICATES. These Savings Certificates are issued for \$10,000 deposits and pay not a penny less than the bank issued Certificates.
4. ALL DEPOSITS ARE INSURED UP TO \$100,000 by National Credit Union Administration. Your money is just as safe here as in any bank.
5. CONVENIENT LOANS to all members at the lowest possible interest rates. You can borrow money to buy a new car, to repair your home or for any other worthwhile project. Credit Union is always here to help you.
6. FINANCIAL ADVICE, for you and for your family — free of charge service for all Credit Union members. The KASA Lithuanian Credit Union in little more than a year has reached one and a half million dollars in deposits! Through advertising, donations and services it helps the Lithuanian community and its individual members. You should be one of us and you are welcome to join us. Come in, write or phone to KASA LITHUANIAN CREDIT UNION, 86-01 114th Street, Richmond Hill, N.Y. 11418. Tel. (212) 441-6799.

For your convenience our offices are open every working day from 9 AM till 9 in the evening. Fridays till 6 PM and Saturdays till 5 PM.

WE HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON!

PASTOR TO BE HONORED ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY

The parishioners of St. Michael's Church, 1703 Jackson Street, Scranton, honored their pastor the Rev. Joseph J. Akulonis on his 25th anniversary to the priesthood on Sunday, May 31.

A concelebrated Mass was held at the church at 3:00 followed by a dinner at St. Mary's Center, Mifflin Avenue, Scranton, at 5:00.

Father Akulonis, son of Mrs. Clara Akulonis and the late Anthony Akulonis was born in Duryea, educated in Duryea elementary and secondary schools.

He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from St. Bonaventure University in 1952. He also attended Christ the King Seminary, Olean, New York. On May 26, 1956, he was ordained by the late Most Rev. Jerome D. Hannan in St. Peter's Cathedral, Scranton.

He served as assistant pastor



Rev. Joseph Akulonis

of St. Ann's, Tobyhanna, St. Gabriel's Hazleton, St. Joseph's, Scranton, and Holy Trinity, Wilkes Barre. He also served as pastor of St. Francis, Wilkes-Barre and was assistant professor at Marywood College.

Father Akulonis was named pastor of St. Michael's in September, 1972.

Father Akulonis is a member of LCA Lodge 17.

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT

HARRISBURG — Gov. Dick Thornburgh issued on May 13 the following statement regarding the attack on Pope John Paul II in Vatican City:

"Pennsylvanians of all faiths unite in prayer today for that good and gentle man who won our hearts as Pope John Paul II, the first Pope ever to visit our Commonwealth.

We are also united in our ab-

horrence of the violence which increasingly appears to be characteristic of our times.

We cannot understand the kind of sickness that would move anyone to strike down such a man of peace. We can only pray that it does not succeed in robbing us of his warmth and leadership, nor of the love for human decency he so earnestly seeks to nurture in all of the world's people."

ABOUT FANATICISM AND INTERNATIONALISM IN THE VILNIUS UNIVERSITY

(A reply to J. Aničas)

The 400th anniversary of the University of Vilnius was marked by the Soviet press with many falsifications, notably by the propagandist J. Aničas, whose crowning piece was published in the weekly *Literatūra ir Menas* (Sept. 15 and 22, 1979). Aničas maintains that the Jesuit Fathers, who founded the university, used it to "promote religious fanaticism" and to "strengthen the Catholic reaction." By "reaction" Aničas means the entire Christian culture of Europe. He disregards the fact that in the 16th century the University of Vilnius sponsored debates between Catholics and Protestants. The university was not limited to Catholics, but also admitted Protestants and Russian Orthodox believers. Its curriculum was rather inclusive by 16th century standards.

All these historical facts totally refute Aničas' falsifications about the "reactionary" character of the University of Vilnius. His praise of the spirit of "socialist internationalism" in

the presently communist-managed university is equally unwarranted. The University of Vilnius was noted for its genuine "international spirit." And what is the true face of Soviet "socialist internationalism?" No Lithuanian schools are permitted in the Lithuanian-inhabited areas of Latvia, Belorussia and the Kaliningrad area. In the name of "socialist internationalism," many of the professors of the Lithuanian universities were deported to Siberia after the Soviet occupation of Lithuania. The noted philologist J. Kazlauskas was "bestially murdered" by the KGB several years ago. The recent months saw the arrest of lecturer Vytautas Skuodis and KGB searches among the instructors and students. The so-called "socialist internationalism" is actually a misnomer for "chauvinist subjection of other nations, total self-isolation, denationalization of other peoples, party dictatorship, and expansion against neighboring states."

(From *Ausra, The Dawn*, No. 21, March, 1980)

COMMISSIONER ANILIONIS HARANGUES THE CHURCH HIERARCHY

In May, 1980, Petras Anilionis, Commissioner of the Council for Religious Affairs, conducted conversations with the deans of all Lithuanian dioceses. His main purpose was to "heap abuse" on the so-called "extremist priests" and to discredit them. He gave two reasons for the emergence of "religious extremism": the extremist clergy seeks publicity abroad and wants to "fan dissatisfaction" with the Soviet power. However, he said, the "extremists" actually harm religion. He even quoted Pope John Paul II to the effect that priests "should not meddle in politics." "Extremist oppositionism," he said, — sometimes leads to anarchy." Anilionis reminded the clergy that teaching catechism to the children was still forbidden by law. He objected to the "ex-

tremist" attempts to form "councils of the clergy." The defense of the recent "prisoners of conscience," Anastazas Janulis and Povilas Buzas, in the pages of the Lithuanian *Chronicle* provoked his special indignation. He said that the absence of a religious journal in Lithuania was the fault of the "extremists," especially of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of the Rights of the Believers.

The deans did not swallow the Commissioner's charges in silence. They demanded an end to the harassment of religious students and complained about the shortage of prayerbooks. The Rev. Petras Palšis said that the clergy "will fight for the children to the point of blood." Other deans also made it clear to the Commissioner that teach-

HAPPY 92ND BIRTHDAY!

Mrs. Agnes Bogutski celebrated her 92nd birthday on April 22. Born in Lithuania she lived most of her life in Swoyersville.

She raised eight children, William, Swoyersville; Mary Wach, New Bedford, Mass; Helen Pobuda, Franklin Square, Long Island; Joseph East Rockaway, Long Island; Agnes Vitavovec, Swoyersville; Anna Haesuller, Puerto Rico, Benjamin and

Anthony are deceased.

She has 28 grandchildren, 56 great-grandchildren and 15 great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Bogutski is a member of St. Mary's Annunciation Church, Kingston.

She received a card of congratulations from President Ronald Reagan.

Her children spent the day with her.

DONOHUE'S RECRUITING EFFORT PAYING OFF

King's College basketball Coach Ed Donohue's aggressive recruiting effort already has begun to pay dividends.

GAR High School cage star Ed De Michele revealed Tuesday, he plans to enroll at King's next year and the Grenediers said Donohue's recent recruiting success was a major factor in his decision.

"I was very impressed with Coach Donohue's program," said DiMichele. "I was also impressed with the great recruiting year Coach Donohue is having. He's going after a center (one of King's weak spots)."

The talented senior, whose dad passed away a short time ago, said he wanted to attend a local school so he could be near his mother. "I wanted to relieve a little pressure from her mind," he explained. "She doesn't get out that often and she will be able to see me play at King's."

"That's just the kind of player I want," Donohue said of De Michele's reasons for attending King's. "He feels it is important for him to stay at home and be with his mother. I like a player who wants to come in and face a tough situation and respond to it. I want someone who wants to fight for a job."

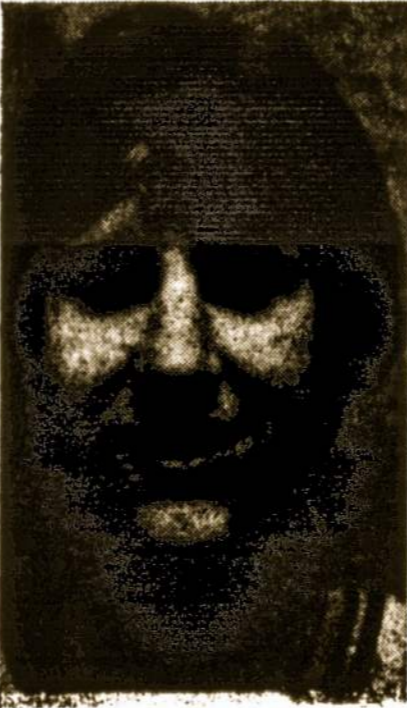
DeMichele, who scored over 1,400 points in his three years as a starter for Coach John Hopkins, said he hopes to play at a wing position for Donohue. "I've been working on my outside shot and dribbling," said DeMichele, who is playing tournament ball for Dr. George O'Donnell's Wizards. "I feel I can do it."

Donohue also feels De Michele, who played on two district champion teams has the tools to play outside. "I'm count-

ing on him as a shooting guard," explained the King's mentor. "He is an excellent shooter and he knows his weaknesses. Eddie is going to have to work on his quickness. We can't teach quickness. He is going to have to make the adjustment to college ball, but he is very coachable. Ed comes from a good coaching background. John Hopkins does a fine job with the kids at GAR."

DeMichele said Hopkins agreed with his selection after the cager narrowed his choices to King's, Susquehanna and Moravian. His mother, Mrs. Aldona DeMichele, also was pleased with his decision. The GAR senior said he is counting on some help this summer from his brother, Jim, a former GAR cager who played for Jim Atherton at Luzerne County Community College.

Ed is a member of LCA Lodge 17. His mother is the former Aldona Kupris.



Ed DeMichele

LCA MEMBER'S DEATHS

Agota Shivok — Lodge 109 — 145 Henry St., New Britain, Conn. 06051. Died: April 6, 1981. Buried: April 9, 1981 St. Mary's Cemetery, New Britain, Conn.

Mrs. Mary Mislin — Lodge 7 — 116 First St., Exeter, Pa. 18643. Died: April 10, 1981. Buried: April 13, 1981 St. John the Baptist Cemetery, Exeter, Pa.

Anna Dusky — Lodge 31 — 309 Washington Ave., Nutley, N.J. 07110. Died: April 15, 1981.

Michael Maliusis — Lodge 209 — Bldg. G, Apt. 18, Edwardsville Apartments, Edwardsville, Pa. 18704. Died: March 29, 1981. Buried: March 31, 1981 St. Mary's Cemetery, Pringle, Pa.

Juozas Saukiavicius (Joseph Saukiavicus) — Lodge 8 — 2476 Green Vale Road, Cleveland, Ohio. Died: March 25, 1981. Buried: March 28, 1981 All Souls Cemetery, Chardon, Ohio.

ing of catechism to children would continue. This year the deans of the Teltai diocese did not even bother to inform the clergy about the Commissioner's demands.

(From *The Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania*, No. 44, July 30, 1980)



Shown above are some of the Pittston senior citizens who were winners at the recent Senior Citizen Olympics held at College Misericordia: Joseph Gubitoso, bowling; Ida Orlandini, bacci; Mildred Shuckstes, dancing; Angelo Pompino, bocci; James Aritz, dancing; Joseph Bernouski, dancing.

OBITUARIES

Charles J. Leagus, dies Funeral Director, dies

Charles J. Leagus, 10 E. South St., died May 5, at 3:10 a.m. in General Hospital where he was admitted April 14.

Born in Wilkes-Barre Township, son of the late Adam and Mary Mikalouskas Leagus, he was a member of Holy Trinity Church, Wilkes-Barre and its Holy Name Society.

A veteran of World War I, he served with the Army. He also was a member of Empire AC and Lithuanian Catholic Alliance of America. He was a graduate of Eckels Mortuary College, Philadelphia.

He opened his first funeral home on East Northampton Street, Wilkes-Barre Township, later moving to East South Street where he practiced 45 years, until December 1979 when he established his present practice at 281 E. Northampton Street.

Mr. Leagus was a member of Luzerne County Funeral Directors Association and the state and national associations. In 1972, he was recipient of a plaque of appreciation from Luzerne County unit, marking 50 years of service. He was a former director at Valley Crest.

Surviving are his wife, the former Filomena Abromavage, formerly of West Pittston; son Dr. Charles J. Leagus Jr., Long Meadow, Mass.; daughters, Dolores, Lebanon, N.J.; Dr. Bernice Capaci, Villanova; two grandchildren; sister, Mrs. Anne Falcheck, Wilkes-Barre Township; Mrs. Mary Brazitis, Detroit.

Buried May 8 with a Mass of Christian Burial in Holy Trinity Church. Interment in parish cemetery, Bear Creek.

Former Judge Edward Lopatto dies

Judge Edward W. Lopatto, 62, of 298 Old River Road, Wilkes Barre, died May 13 afternoon in Veterans Administration Medical Center, after an illness.

He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 29, 1918, son of the late Attorney John and Mary Shritulskis Lopatto. He was educated in Wilkes-Barre public schools, the old Wilkes-Barre Academy and Wyoming Seminary.

He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1939 and the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1942.

He then joined the services and became a pilot for Naval Aviation in Pensacola. He served for 45 months in the Pacific, Caribbean and South American theaters. He left the service as senior lieutenant in 1946.

He was admitted to the bar in 1942, practiced law with his father in Wilkes-Barre from his own office until 1956. He then became associated with attorneys John W. McCormick and Edwin Sheporwich.

Judge Lopatto served as first

assistant clerk of the Orphan's Court under the late Judge Andrew Hourigan and Judge Jones and served as law clerk under Judge Selecky.

He was appointed assistant register of wills under the late Judge Andrew Hourigan. He was elected Register of Wills in November 1960 and served from January 1960 to December 1960.

He was appointed as Luzerne County judge in 1961 by the late Gov. David Lawrence and served on the bench for 17 years before retiring in November 1977 due to ill health.

He was a member and past commander of American Legion Post 132 on North River Street, Wilkes-Barre. He served as chairman of the CYC board and was a member of the Parochial Child Health Association. He was a member of St. Therese's Church, Wilkes-Barre. He was also a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Kiwanis Club.

He was a member of the State Bar Association and the Luzerne County Bar Association.

Surviving are his wife, the former Josephine D. Plummer; children, Mrs. Christopher Kule, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Edward Jr., Roselle Park, N.J.; Atty. Anne Lopatto, New York City; Miss Barbara Lopatto, Drexel Hill; Dr. David Lopatto, Athens, Ohio; Paul, graduate student at Florida State College; Claire, at home; Michael, with the U.S. Navy in San Diego, Calif.; William, student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; two grandchildren, sister Mary Lopatto, Wilkes Barre Area school teacher; brothers, John, Plymouth; Richard, Scranton.

Buried May 16 with a Mass of Christian Burial in Holy Trinity Church. Interment, Holy Trinity Cemetery, Bear Creek.

Judge Lopatto was a member of LCA Lodge 17.

Mrs. Monica Tomolaitis

Mrs. Monica Tomolaitis, 63, of 134 Oak St., Hanover section of Nanticoke, died May 17 at Nesbitt Memorial Hospital, Kingston.

The former Monica Grizcavage, she was born in Terryville, Conn., and lived most of her life in the Heights section of Wilkes-Barre. She had been a guest at St. Stanislaus Nursing Home, Sheatown, the past four months. She was a member of St. Joseph's Church, Nanticoke. She formerly belonged to Holy Trinity Church, Wilkes Barre.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth DiAndrele, Succasunna, N.J.; a son, William, with whom she resided, and five grandchildren.

Buried May 19 with a Mass of Christian Burial in St. Joseph's Church, Nanticoke, Interment in Holy Trinity Cemetery, Bear Creek. Mrs. Tomolaitis was a member of LCA Lodge 17, Wilkes-Barre.

WYOMING KLONIO ŽINIOS

KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA SCHEDULE ANNUAL CONVENTION IN SCRANTON

The 68th National Convention of the Knights of Lithuania will be held this August 19-23 at the University of Scranton co-hosted by Councils 46, Forest City; 74, Scranton, and 143, Pittston.

Eve Kazokas is general chairman assisted by co-chairmen Charles Cyzauskas, Forest City; Casimir Yanish, Scranton, and Ann Challan, Pittston. Edward Tamosaitis is treasurer and Ruth Yanish is secretary. Betty Hanas is publicity chairman.

In 1894, Lithuanian immigrants created the parish of St. Joseph, Scranton. With permission from the first Bishop of Scranton, William O'Hara, they began to raise funds to purchase land upon which the present church stands at the corner of Theodore Street and North Main Avenue. Mass was held at St. Thomas College Hall for several years.

On January 1, 1901 Bishop Michael J. Hoban, dedicated the new church. The present pastor, Father Michael Ozalas, is spiritual advisor to Council 74. Located next to St. Joseph's Church is a beautiful Lithuanian Roadside Memorial. Lithuania was known as the "Land of Crosses". Wayside shrines dotted the countryside; crosses were along roads and by-ways; at farmsteads where people could rest and pray. When the church bells rang out at noon and evening, people stopped to recite the Angelus.

Today in Lithuania there are no wayside crosses. The Soviet communist regime aims to eradicate Catholicism. The clergy and religion are under constant attack by the Communists. Truly the Lithuanian fatherland is a nation on a cross, her people are living martyrs.

The closing Mass of the Convention will be held in St. Joseph's Church on Sunday, August 23, at 10:30 a.m. Lithuanian-born Bishop Vincent Brizgys, J.C.D., Chicago, Illinois will be main celebrant. The Mass will be sung in Lithuanian by the combined choirs of Scranton, Pittston and Forest City under the direction of Professor Alphonse Bulavich.

CHOSEN FOR WHO'S WHO OF U.S. WOMEN

Janet E. Mercincavage, 85 N. Thomas Avenue, Kingston, was recently notified by Marquis Publishers in Chicago, Illinois that her biography will be included in the 1981 edition of "Who's Who of American Women."

Selections for each edition are based on outstanding personal achievement, or key positions held, and represent only a small percentage of those candidates nominated for inclusion in the annual publication.

Miss Mercincavage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Mercincavage, of Wyoming, is a summa cum laude graduate of Wyoming Area High School, and a Magna Cum Laude graduate of Juniata College in Huntingdon, Pa. She is a Certified Public Accountant in Pa. and is currently a part time MBA candidate at Temple University.

Formerly employed as an assistant to the treasurer of Reading Alloys in Reading, she is presently a member of the accounting department faculty at King's College.



St. Joseph's Church

LAKE-LEHMAN BAND HEAD SAYS MUSIC AIDS YOUTH

He has over 300 trophies for the work he had made possible. This past year he has added 16 trophies to the already bulging collection. All this was accomplished in the 25 years that John Miliauskas has directed the famed Lake-Lehman High School Band.

The career of this Musical Svengali started at the age of eight when he was given instructions on the trumpet. He became seriously interested in music and at the age of 15 became a student of Pom Felando and then it was on to Mansfield State College where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in music.

Today John Miliauskas is able to play and teach every instrument that is used by his 125-member band.

"We start instruction in music in fifth grade in the Back Mountain and any student who desires it and is willing to work can master an instrument in the band from a French Horn to a drum.

"People forget that the award-winning Lake-Lahman's Band changes every year with graduations. They seem to think that the band is made-up of musicians who performed 15 years ago. This is far from the truth.

"This year we will lose 20 seniors but replacements are already in the wings to take their places," he said.

Many of the students who worked under Miliauskas' direction have gone on to college where they played in bands and many are band leaders today.

"Participating in band activities is a wonderful extra-curricular experience for the youngsters because they learn very soon the spirit of cooperation and give-and-take. They soon become one cohesive family unit."

The parents of four children, John and Dorothy Miliauskas' two older children, John and Nancy play a French Horn and base clarinet in the band. Debbie and Jimmy, still too young, show signs of following the family tradition.

Lately, the Lake-Lehman band performed at the Great Southern contests of Champions, "Spring Fling," in Orlando, Fla., and walked away with first place in

Field Show; first place in Concert and second place in a new category for them, Stage Band.

They were in the Walt Disney Parade and because of their professionalism were invited back to perform at Walt Disney World anytime. This is a distinct honor.

Upon arriving home from Florida, there was a telegram awaiting the director inviting him and his band to participate in the Working Festival in Vienna, Austria, in 1982.

"I haven't had time even to think about that. We just finished raising the money for the Florida trip and for that we are extremely grateful."

John Miliauskas is a strict disciplinarian but a true friend to the members of his band. The success of the organization is truly his life's work and his goal is to get as many awards for "his youngsters" as time and dedication will allow.

WED 30 YEARS!

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony T. Perks of 187 N. Main Street, Pittston, observed their 30th wedding anniversary on May 5. They were married in St. Casimir's Church, Pittston, by Rev. George Tribendis.

Their attendants were: Mrs. John Rogolla, Tunkhannock, David Hoffner, Sr., of Pittston; Mr. and Mrs. William Nojunas, Harrisburg; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Kruschunis of Luzerne; Mrs. Edward Filipkowski, Bound Brook, New Jersey; and John Bolin, Exeter.

Mrs. Parks is the former Marion Katkowski, daughter of Mrs. Mary Katkowski and the late Alderman Joseph Katkowski, is employed by the Social Security Administration, Pittston Branch as a service representative. Mr. Parks, son of the late John and Diane Beperti, is employed as a salesman for Bronsberg and Hughes, Subaru Imports, Kingston.

Their marriage has been blessed with two daughters, Patricia M., reading specialist in the Duryea Schools and Katherine D., a student at Wilkes College.

Mrs. Perks and her mother, Mrs. Katkowski, are members of LCA Lodge 7, Pittston.

FIRST HOLY COMMUNION CLASSES

A class of six, including four girls and two boys, comprised the First Holy Communion Class recently in St. Joseph's Lithuanian Church.

The recipients: Melissa Tucker, Carla Hughes, Ronnie Joe Lucas, Robert McDermott, Lori Mikovitch, Kelly Salatis.

The pastor of St. Joseph's Lithuanian Church is Rev. George Truskauskas. He is a member of LCA Lodge 111, Plymouth.

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The second grade CCD class of St. Ann's Church, Luzerne, received first Holy Communion recently.

The recipients: Charles Makarewicz, William Stackalis, Richard Sluzale, Tina Lapallo, Lori Ann Racek, Robert Jugus, Terrance Joyce, Tracey Summerlin, Lisa Haines.

ST. CASIMIR'S HNS COMMUNION BREAKFAST

The annual Father-Son Communion Breakfast, sponsored by the Holy Name Society of St. Casimir's Church will be held Sunday, June 14, immediately following the 9 a.m. Mass.

Pep Orlando, president, announces that John Murman and his sons John Jr., and David will be chairmen of the affair. Assisting the chairmen will be George Nagy, Frank Keder, Peter Menn, Joseph Rinkavage, Leo Butsavage, Stanley Abromovage, Al Bartush, Larry Burdett, William Carey, Al Chepalis, Frank Gerosky, Al Kishkis, Cas Kizis, Sr., John Kwasiak, Al Savakinis, Ray Saunders, Ralph Tribendis and Joseph Valvonis.

An interesting program is being planned including the recognition of all men who have been members of the society fifty years. This list includes William Daileda, Kas Kizis, Sr., Peter Shuckster, Edwin Sites and Peter Yakaitis.

PARISH CITES MRS. MRAS

The choir and parish of St. Mary's Annunciation Church, Zerby Avenue, Kingston, honored Mrs. Anna Mras with a Testimonial Dinner in the church auditorium May 31 on her 25th anniversary as the parish organist.

Mrs. Mras started her musical career with many years of practice, lessons, and three years of music at Wyoming Seminary. At the age of twelve years she played piano for the music accompaniment for the silent films at the Hippodrome theater. At 16, she was the organist for St. Casimir's Church in Plymouth where she played organ for six years until she married George Mras and started to raise her family.

Mrs. Mras has two children, George and Michael. George attended Princeton University where he achieved the degree of Doctor of History. Dr. George Mras is a professor, at the present time, at the University of Cincinnati. Michael is a graduate of Wilkes College with a Masters Degree from the University of Scranton. Michael is with the State Government in the Labor and Industry Department.

After raising her children, Mrs. Mras was a piano teacher and played the organ for the various churches in Plymouth. In 1956, she was asked to play the organ for St. Mary's Annunciation Church in Kingston, where she is presently celebrating her 25th year as the parish organist.

Mrs. Mras' son George is a member of LCA Lodge 111, Plymouth.

kalis, Lisa Haines and Richard Sluzale offered the sign of peace to others who attended the Mass.

Mrs. Bernardine Peterlin, CCD instructor and her assistant, Mrs. Joan Joyce, helped the children prepare for their special day.

The pastor of St. Ann's Church is Msgr. Frank Yashkus. He is a member of LCA Lodge 17, Wilkes Barre, Pa.



Shown above is the First Holy Communion class at Saint Casimir's Church Pittston. Front row, from left, John Drouse, Karen Chernouskas, Maria Naugle, Carla Dietrick. Second row, Chris Goldowski, Michael Fath, Don Kasper, Gene Mizenko. Back row, Father Peter Alisuskas, Sister Joan, Father Joseph Sibilano.

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

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

Amerikos Lietuvių Taryba, parašė Leonardas Šimutis. Kaina 3.00

Lietuvių — Anglų Kalbų Žodynas, paruošė B. Piesarskis ir B. Svecėvičius. 512 psl., apie 27,000 žodžių. Kaina \$8.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amerikos Lietuvių Vardynas, Jungtinių Amerikos Valstybių žinomesniųjų lietuvių biografines žinios, su prof. Kazio Pakšto įvadu. 240 psl., kietais viršeliais. Kaina \$4.00

The Forty Years of Darkness, by Juozas Vaišnora, translated by Joseph Boley. Suppression 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 Algis Rukšenas \$9.00

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

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

"Garso" Administracija

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