

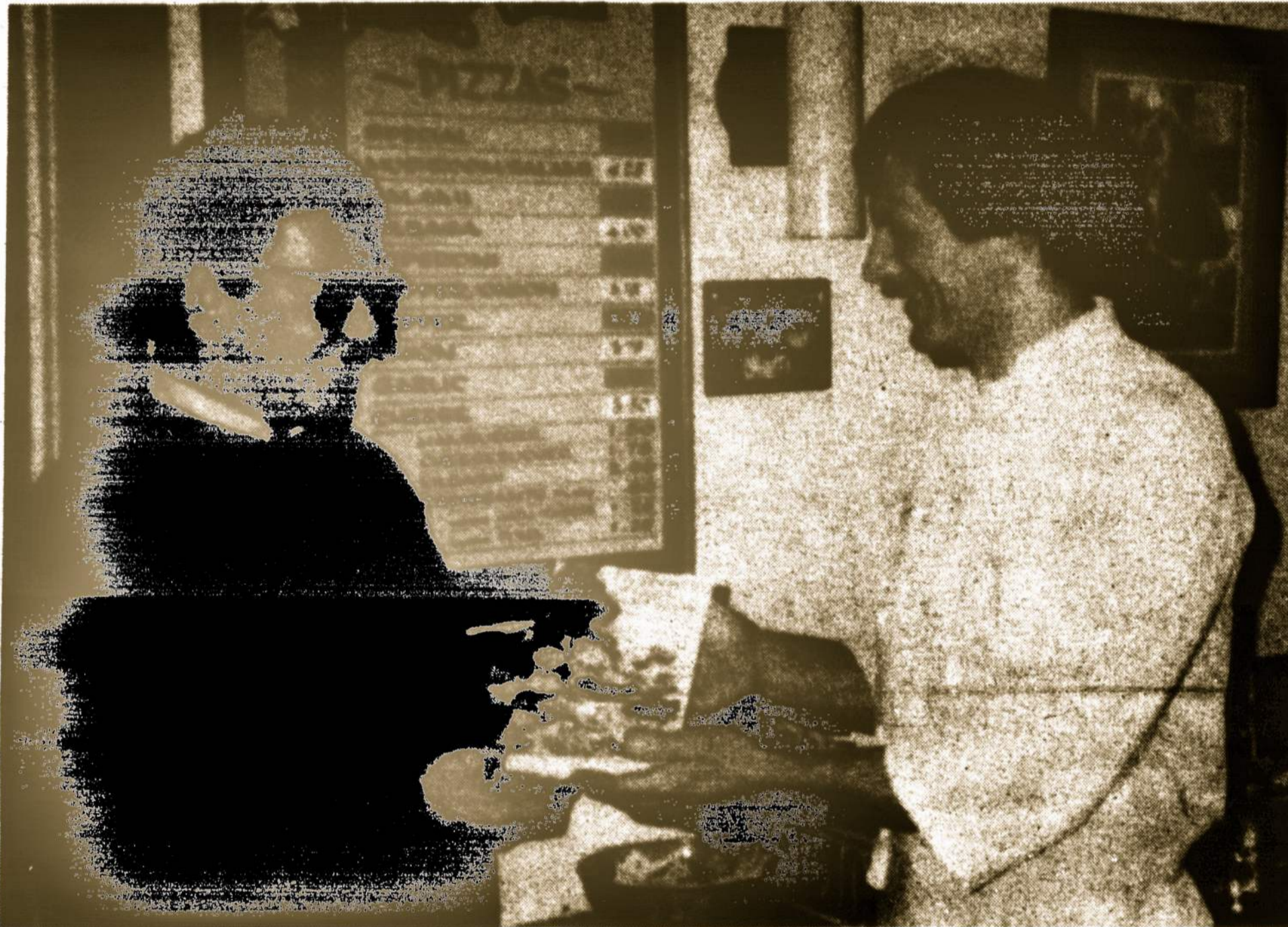
GAR SAS

No. 8

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Vol. 70

Lithuanian Kitchen—First of Its Kind in New England



Terence Janerico presents his book, *The Book of Great Hors D'oeuvres* to Jonas Stankus of the Lithuanian Kitchen.

Lithuania, situated on the shores of the Baltic Sea was blessed with fertile soil and grain crops, potatoes, and dairy products were the main produce. Lithuanian cheese, *suris*, many potato dishes like *cepelinai*, *kugelis*, cabbage both sweet and sour, and of course, beloved mushrooms, particularly *baravykai* were used with everything.

Lithuanians were great lovers of bread. Sour dough rye breads, and breads with *kmynai*, caraway seeds or *aguonos*, poppy seeds are still very popular. Pork, domestic and wild fowl, were the main meats. *Koseliena*, jellied pork, was loved any time.

Sweets were mostly enjoyed on occasions like holidays, wed-

dings, name's days, and all other special events. They were often rich and extravagant, both in ingredients and appearance. One such cake is the *raguolis*, tree cake, which often decorated wedding tables.

Some of the Lithuanian culinary specialties trickled into various countries, often under changed names; conversely foreign dishes found a ready adaptation in Lithuania. But like their old songs, dances, and rich folk art, Lithuanian cookery has retained its originality and a distinctive character of its own.

Much of this old country cooking can be found in the Lithuanian Kitchen located on W. Broadway in South Boston,

Massachusetts.

Opened in October of 1985 by Jonas Stankus it is the first Lithuanian Restaurant in New England. If you are traveling through New England, it is worth a stop at this friendly home-away-from-home and to the Lithuanian immigrants even more like a home away from the home they lost.

A recent visitor to the Lithuanian Kitchen was Terence Janerico, owner of La Cuisine Cooking School. His recipes have been featured in *House and Garden*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, *Boston Magazine*, *The New York Times*, and the local press. He is co-editor of *Cooking by Degrees*, the Boston Univer-

sity Cookbook, and is currently working on a breakfast and brunch book.

In the Lithuanian Kitchen, delicious food, tortes, Lithuanian pizza and the inimitable *Raguolis* is skillfully prepared by Jonas Stankus. Here tables are set with flowers, and light colored walls are decorated with lovely interesting paintings.

For the second time, the Lithuanian table presented by Jonas Stankus and Jonas Stundzia at the International Institute Ball won first prize out of 21 countries.

To help you capture flavors in preparing different foods, Jonas has offered the following classes: Sweet Seduction by Chocolate, Edie Mahoney, teacher; Hors D'oeuvres Workshop with Terence Janerico; Easter Egg Decoration with Gema Philips, artist; Creating Art with Bread Dough, and also Microwave goes Gourmet with Jonas Stankus.

Jonas Stankus is planning a series of unusual classes this coming year and is available to discuss your choices form a simple, enticing offering to the most elaborate catered affair.

The Lithuanian Kitchen is located in the lower level of the So. Boston Lithuanian Club on West Broadway St. and is open on Saturdays and Sundays only.

Share Your
Heritage
Next Issue
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LITHUANIANS IN THE NEWS

Million Dollar Idea

by Duncan Pardue

Coming up with a million dollar idea is something everyone dreams about but very few realize. FAA's Saulius Mrozinskas, a System Performance Specialist at the New York air route traffic control center, is one of the exceptions.

Mrozinskas' idea, which permits early utilization of a new generation of flight strip printers, will save the agency more than \$1 million a year systemwide in maintenance costs. It also has earned him a \$5,000 "suggestion" award.

Actually, the 17-year FAA veteran did considerably more than just submit a suggestion. He designed a "black box" microprocessor that enables modern electronic dot-matrix printers to be connected to existing IBM 9020 computers in the centers. It replaces the cumbersome, maintenance-intensive, electromechanical Flight Data Strip Printers which have been used for years in the enroute centers and airport towers.

The need for the device became evident when the new Flight Data Input/Output (FDIO) equipment could not be incorporated into the existing 9020 operational program. Without Mrozinskas' "black box," the New York center and 19 others throughout the country would have to wait until the host computer systems became operational before they could use the new printers.

Operationally, then, this represents a big "plus" because the new printers are simpler, cheaper, faster and require much less maintenance. In fact, two technicians can maintain all 36 of the new FDIO dot matrix printers at the New York center as compared to five for the old



Saulius Mrozinskas shows the "Black Box" that won him a \$5,000 suggestion award. The microprocessor device will enable modern electronic dot-matrix printers to be connected to the present IBM 9020 computers.

equipment.

After installation costs, Mrozinskas' suggestion can save his facility \$121,000 a year. Nationwide, the potential savings are well in excess of \$1 million a year in the enroute centers alone. Comparable savings are possible in terminal facilities and Mrozinskas currently is working on ways to link tower printers to the center computers by telecommunications.

"You won't believe how long I thought about this or the number of books on computers I read," he said. "I hope it proves that we don't have to go outside the FAA to find people who can solve problems and do the work."

Mrozinskas also proved that solutions to complex problems don't have to cost a lot of money. He was given \$2,000 by New York Center AF Sector Manager Vincent Laurentino to buy parts to build the prototype "black box." He and a co-op student did the work. It turned out that parts cost only \$700.

When the prototype was fin-

(Continued on Page 5)

Lithuanian Immigrant Bequeathed Estate to New York Public Library

Martin Radtke was born in Lithuania in 1883 in a peasant family. He emigrated to the United States, settling in a small town in New Jersey where he found work as a gardener. He later moved to Manhattan where he had access to the New York Library's Economic Division at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. Here he spent endless hours each day reading and learning about marketing, accounting, stocks and bonds. He amassed a small fortune which was lost in the 1929 crash of the market and for many years he had to work hard as a gardener again in order to support himself.

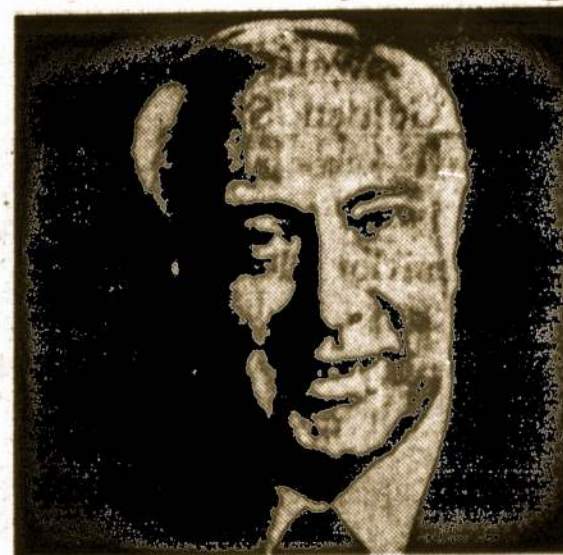
However, his interest in the market never was forgotten, and in 1946 he began to make his regular visits to the Library where he not only studied marketing and stocks and bonds but also acquired knowledge in

other fields.

Martin Radtke died in 1973 and in his will he left his estate of \$368,000 to the New York Public Library.

A marble plaque set in the floor of the Library's Fifth Avenue entrance bears an inscription from his will. The plaque was dedicated on October 1, 1974 by New York City Deputy Mayor James A. Cavanaugh and Library President Richard W. Couper. The inscription on the plaque reads: "I had little opportunity for formal education as a young man in Lithuania, and I am deeply indebted to the New York Public Library for the opportunity to educate myself. In appreciation, I have given the Library my estate with the wish that it be used so that others can have the same opportunity made available to me."

U.S. Penny Designed by Lithuanian



Victor David Brenner, son of George and Sara (nee Margolis) Brenner, was born in Siauliai, Lithuania, June 12, 1871. At the early age of 13 he began to work with his father who was an engraver, die-maker and stone-cutter.

In 1890 he emigrated to the United States where he found employment as a die-cutter. In the evenings he attended classes at various design and art studios and in 1898 moved on to Paris where he studied under Louis Oscar Roty, and then pursued his

studies at the Julien Academy for two years. The following year he returned to the United States opening a studio in New York. A few years later he returned to Paris and resumed his studies under Roty.

Following two years of study under Roty he returned to New York in 1906.

While he was abroad his medals were exhibited in Paris, London, Munich, Berlin and several other European cities.

In 1909, Brenner designed the American Lincoln-head penny in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. Story has it that the public complained of Brenner's initials taking too much prominence on the penny and they were removed. However, several years later they were put back on but in such a way that they are barely visible to the naked eye.

(Continued on Page 5)

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BRUCE KOZERSKI.

Bruce Kozerski, grandson of Mary and John Kozerski, Lodge 212, was involved in the picketing of the NFL. Kozerski, who is in his fourth National Football League season, was a star at Coughlin High School in Wilkes-Barre, PA., graduating in 1980. He went on to Holy Cross and was drafted in the ninth round of the 1984 NFL draft.

Lithuanian Exhibit at County Folk Festival



Lithuanians from the Pittston Area once again displayed Lithuanian culture and crafts at the Luzerne County Folk Festival, which was held recently at the 109th F.A. Armory, Kingston, PA. Each day of the Festival offered different folk performances by a major out-of-area ensemble. Included in the festivities were booths from various nationalities, singing, dancing, and foods. The Luzerne County Folk Festival is Northeastern Pennsylvania's only full-scale, multi-ethnic festival. Shown in the photo — (left to right) Nellie Bayoras Romanas, Anna Walatkas, Rosalie Kizis and Dorothy Banos. Standing, Mary Timek.



William C. Kashatus, III

William C. Kashatus III, is an award-winning journalist with degrees from Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, and Brown University of the Ivy League.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., he is now a resident of Philadelphia and has been teaching since his graduation from Brown in 1984 with a Master's Degree in history.

He presently teaches at the Episcopal Academy of Merion, Pa., where he educates classes regarding American history. He is also varsity soccer and baseball coach at the school. Before assuming his present teaching position, Kashatus taught at Abington Friends School in Jenkintown and Riverdale Country School in Bronx, N.Y.

He spends his summers as a park ranger for the National Park Service at Valley Forge National Historical Park. Among his many awards are the Most Valuable Player, Earlham College soccer program; Lyndon B. Johnson Congressional Internship; Phi Beta Kappa, Delta of Indiana.

Among his many historical articles is "1787: A Summer to Remember" an article dealing with the events surrounding the signing of the U.S. Constitution 200 years ago. Kashatus has several relatives who are members of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance.

The Pope of the Eighties Continues His Work

(Editor's Note: We continue the chronology in the life of Pope John Paul II, which was begun in our Sept. issue.)

Dec. 15, 1981 — *Familiaris Consortio*, an exhortation on the family, is published.

April 1, 1982 — Receives credentials of first British ambassador to the Vatican since the reign of Henry VIII.

May 29, 1982 — Meets and prays with Anglican Archbishop Robert Runcie at Canterbury Cathedral; they announce new Catholic-Anglican theological commission.

June 7, 1982 — Meets President Reagan for the first time; they pledge to work for world peace and justice.

Aug. 2, 1982 — Announces diplomatic relations established with Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Sept. 15, 1982 — Meets privately with Yasser Arafat on prospects for peace in the Middle East.

Feb. 3, 1983 — Formally approves revised Code of Canon Law for Latin Rite (effective Nov. 27), replacing a code of 1918 to reflect Vatican II.

March 24, 1983 — Accepts credentials of ambassador from Sweden, re-establishing diplo-

matic relations after 456 years.

March 25, 1983 — Inaugurates the Holy Year of Redemption by opening the normally sealed Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica.

March 26, 1983 — Shroud of Turin bequeathed to Pope by deposed King Umberto, whose family owned it since Middle Ages.

June 24, 1983 — Appoints commission to study decline in numbers of men and women religious in U.S. since Vatican II.

July 8, 1983 — Decrees the beatification of Fra Angelico, a Dominican and Florentine painter of the early Renaissance.

Sept. 9, 1983 — Reconfirms Bishops' Synod recommendation of 1971 that priests should exclude themselves from secular and political activity.

Sept. 29 to Oct. 29, 1983 — Presides over the Synod of Bishops under the theme, "Penance and Reconciliation in the Mission of the Church." Discloses at the final session his message to the heads of government of the U.S. and the USSR calling for negotiations aimed at ending the arms race.

Nov. 10, 1983 — Observes the 500th birthday of Martin Luther with a letter to the head of the Holy See's Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity welcoming "a criti-

cal discussion of the manifold legacy of Luther."

Dec. 11, 1983 — Makes first papal visit ever to a Lutheran congregation, participating in prayer service at the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Rome.

Dec. 27, 1983 — Meets in prison with Mehmet Ali Agca, the man who tried to kill him in May 1981; keeps their conversation secret.

Jan. 2, 1984 — Establishes Pontifical Commission for the Authentic Interpretation of the Code of Canon Law; abolishes commissions that wrote new code and for interpreting Vatican II.

Jan. 10, 1984 — United States to be 107th country having full diplomatic relations with the Holy See (nearly triple the number in 1939).

March 22, 1984 — Condemns anti-Semitism in meeting with leaders of Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

March 29, 1984 — *Redemptiois Donum* ("Gift of Redemption"), an apostolic exhortation dealing with religious life, is published.

July 7, 1984 — Denounces apartheid in South Africa.

July 16-17 — Skis on Mt. (Continued on Page 5)

One Person's Perseverance Pays Off in Finding Spot for Forgotten Cornerstone



Anthony Snipas pictured in front of St. Peter's tomb in the lower level of St. Peter's Basilica.

Inscribed Cornerstone:
CONVENTUS SORORUM
(Christian Charities)



BY Anthony Snipas, Lodge 222

Three months have gone by since our trip to Rome; however, the memories are so fresh it makes you wonder if this wasn't just a dream. On the even of departure for home, our group had a wine and cheese party in the hotel. We were asked to relate our high-points of the trip and most all had unforgettable experiences to present. I personally cherished several wonderful experiences with one standing out above all the others.

Something impelled me to take this trip, yet I didn't know what it was. When the article first appeared in the GARSAS, I had the great urge to go to Rome, yet I felt I shouldn't go because I had buried my wife Frances, five short months ago and had no ambition to do anything or go anywhere.

After much thought and discussion with my children, I received their blessings to take the trip with the exception of my one son.

Robert didn't really mind, but what bothered him was some of the dangers involved with today's air-traffic. As it happened, the only dangers I encountered were with a few Gypsies who pounced on me but got nothing. This little incident gave me a new saying, "a man's best friend is his sister," for it was

Sister Mary Ann who came to my rescue.

I became acquainted with Sister Mary Ann in the mid 1960's while she was stationed at St. Ann's Academy in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where I was doing volunteer work.

At the Academy I got to know the way of life of the good sisters and I researched the life of Mother Pauline Von Mallinckrodt, the foundress of the Sisters of Christian Charity who staffed the convent. Mother Pauline is now blessed, since April of 1985.

It was Mother Pauline who selected the site for the First Mother-House in North America for her order. She chose a place in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in August of 1873. The "Mallinckrodt Convent" was opened November 4, 1878. It soon had to expand and double in size. The cornerstone was removed and a new one replaced it. The original stone was left leaning against the building.

In 1912 the sisters applied to the city council for more land needed to expand and were turned down. Their option was to re-locate which they did leaving the school behind as a girl's boarding school.

St. Ann's Academy, as the school was known suffered a

sharp decline in enrollment following the end of World War II and the building was in dire need of repair. There was also a shortage of religious teachers and it soon proved financially impossible to support. They were forced to close the doors in 1971 and the entire contents of the school went up for sale.

I volunteered my services for the auction in the school gym and on my first day of work spotted it. There it was, the original cornerstone, lying on the gym floor, up for sale and if my memory serves me correctly, it was bearing a \$20 price tag. I was shocked! Knowing the background of this stone I felt it could not and should not be sold! Where would it end up if the buyer didn't realize its worth? Possibly a sidewalk or even the landfill!

After contacting several sisters and pleading with the auctioneer, I was awarded the stone and quickly carried it to my car and sped home.

I kept in touch with some of the sisters, and as time passed a few stopped by now and then to visit with my wife and me.

As time passed, I made several contacts in an attempt to place the stone somewhere other than in my basement. In a desperate moment I even thought of contacting the Smithsonian Institute, and why not? If they found a spot for Archie Bunker's chair, I thought they must take anything. However, I never did follow through with that one.

Then came the trip to Rome. I kept in touch with Sister Mary Ann, and I knew she was stationed in Rome. When I arrived in the Eternal City, I got in touch with Sister and she invited me to visit the convent and have dinner.

During my visit I was introduced to Rev. Mother Pierre, the head of the Christian Charity order. I mentioned the cornerstone, and Mother Pierre told me to contact Mendham, the Eastern Provincial.

When I got back in the States, I acted on instructions from Rome and got in touch with the community at Mendham, N.J. Arrangements were made by a happy Provincial Secretary and the cornerstone found its final resting place.

This concluded an episode in my life that I will cherish forever, and I am convinced providence played a part in this happening. The pieces fit together so beautifully and the timing of the sequences was so precise.

Sometimes miracles are not only intended to heal the sick; they also play a part showering happiness on others.

Perhaps Mother Pauline called a few shots on this one. Think about it!

Would I venture to make another trip to Rome? Emphatically ... YES ... especially if I were able to attend the canonization of either or both, Blessed Mother Pauline Von Mallinckrodt or Blessed George Matulaitis.

SISTERS OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY MALLINCKRODT CONVENT MENDHAM, N.J. 07945

August 3, 1987

Dear Mr. Snipas,

The precious cornerstone of the first motherhouse of the Sisters of Christian Charity in the United States has now found a "resting place" in Mendham. That stone has a history of many, many years and is, indeed, a treasure to us. Where it will be lodged permanently has not as yet been decided, but you can be assured that it is for us a lasting memorial.

Thank you, Mr. Snipas, for your great generosity in parting with it and let us assure you in return of our grateful prayers as we beg the God of all Goodness to continue to bless you and your family.

Sincerely in Christ,

Sister Mary Frances Eiden
Provincial Secretary

Lodge 83 Member Married in Scranton, PA, Church Ceremony

Miss Joan Meskauskas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Meskauskas, 110 Wells Street, Scranton, PA, recently became the bride of Harry Grabowski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Grabowski, 549 Leggett St., in St. John's Church, Scranton, PA.

Following the ceremony a reception for 250 guests was held at the Ramada Inn, Chinchilla, PA.

Both the bride and bridegroom are graduates of Technical High School. Mrs. Grabowski is employed in the business office at Moses Taylor Hospital. Mr. Grabowski is self-employed with Grabowski Painting.

Following a wedding trip to the Caymen Islands the couple took up residence in Scranton.

The bride, her brother and her parents are all members of Lodge 83, Lithuanian Catholic Alliance.



Two Years Old



Janell Marie Hetro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hetro, Kingston, Township, Wyoming, PA, celebrated her second birthday on September 9. Her mother is the former Beverly Grozalis.

Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Grozalis, Dallas, PA. Paternal grandparents are Mrs. Irene Hetro, Exeter, and the late Michael Hetro.

Maternal great grandmother is Mrs. Edward Grozalis, Swoyersville. Parents of Janell Marie are members of Lodge 1.

POPE

(From Page 3)

Adamello in northern Italy.

Oct. 2, 1984 — Tells the Pontifical Academy of Sciences that space belongs to all humanity and that satellites and other space vehicles should be regulated by just international agreements.

Nov. 2, 1984 — Ends a series of talks on married love begun in 1979, the longest series on one topic ever delivered by a pope; talks to be published as book.

Jan. 25, 1985 — Announces an extraordinary assembly for Nov. 25 through Dec. 8 of the Synod of Bishops on the Second Vatican Council, 20 years after.

Feb. 11, 1985 — Establishes Pontifical Commission for the Apostolate of Health Care Workers.

Feb. 27, 1985 — Meets for second time with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

March 31 — Issues letter to the world's youth on the occasion of the United Nations' International Youth Year.

May 4, 1985 — Meets with Mrs. Nancy Reagan, praises her work in fighting drug addiction.

May 25, 1985 — Inducts 28 new members into the College of

Cardinals bringing the membership to an all-time high of 152.

May 9, 1985 — Declares

(Continued on Page 12)

PENNY

(From Page 2)

There is a lengthy list of Brenner's accomplishments among them: the seal of the New York Public Library; the seal of the Fine Arts Federation; plaques of Amerigo Vespucci and John Paul Jones and the George Curtis medal at Columbia University.

Brenner's works are represented in many outstanding museums including the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

He died in New York on April 5, 1924, and is buried at the Salem Field Cemetery.

MILLION

(From Page 2)

ished, he joined a four-member team at the FAA Technical Center to test it and prepare production specifications. The first units were shipped in June.

Born in Vienna after his parents were displaced from Lithuania in World War II, Mrozinkas came to the United States in 1949 at the age of six. Following Air Force service as an electronics technician, he joined FAA in 1969 and moved to the New York center in 1971. He is an expert in both the 9020 hardware and software and has been involved with his award-winning project since 1985.

(Reprinted from FAA World, May, 1987)

'Dawn Gate' (Ausros Vartai) in Lithuania, 'Mary's Country'

When Pope Pius XI was Apostolic Visitor in Lithuania, he once made the remark "Lithuania is Mary's Country." Most recently, Pope John Paul II reminded thousands of Lithuanian Pilgrims gathered in Rome of Pius XI's remark. The Pilgrims were gathered to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the Christianization of Lithuania.

In his address, Pope John Paul II spoke of two very famous shrines in Lithuania. He noted: "The most famous shrine is undoubtedly that of the Dawn Gate at Vilnius, which the Lithuanians call "AUSROS VARTAI." For four centuries it has been a place of prayer and spiritual exaltation for the whole people who venerate in the miraculous image of the "Mother of Mercy," her who is the Mother of God, Advocate and Protectress of mankind to whom recourse is made with confidence in times of need.

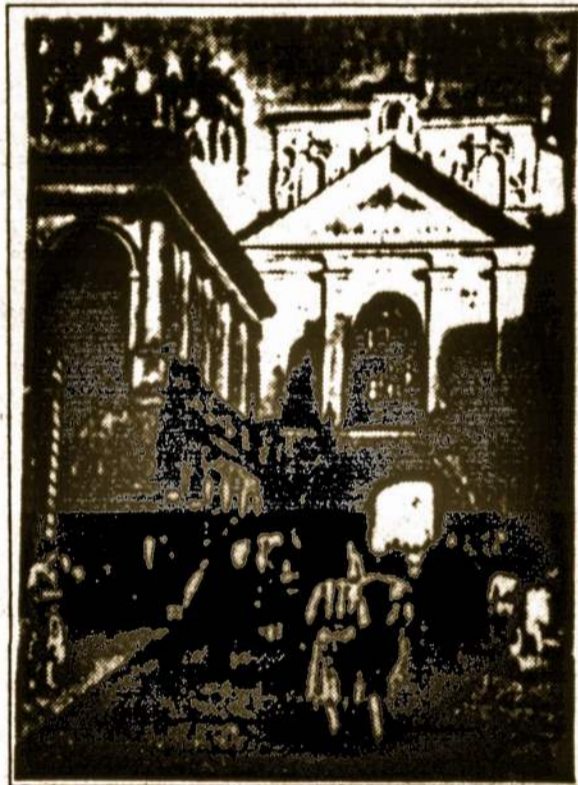
Notwithstanding successive destructions and ruins in the course of time, and even the knocking down of the walls surrounding the capital — in which was incorporated the splendid Dawn Gate — this shrine always remained unharmed in the midst of sieges, fires and battles. With its spiritual radiation it has always remained a refuge of peace and a secure reference point not only for Lithuanians and Poles but also for Catholics of the neighboring nations. It has thus become a sign of hope for a people which recognizes itself in the message from that shrine, a message of love, peace, justice and freedom.

According to the *Encyclopedia Lituanica*; "In 1503-22 a stone wall with nine gates and



Outside view of the Gate of Dawn

defensive towers was built around Vilnius. The Gate of Dawn was located near the Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity on the sprawling southeastern side of the city. The road from this gate led to the old Lithuanian towns of Medninkai, Asemna, and Kriavas, and hence the gate became known as the Medninkai-Kriavas Gate (1514). At a later time the Lithuanian name Ausros Vartai, and the Polish Ostra Brama (the sharp gate) came into usage. The Russians occupied Lithuania in 1795, and from 1799-1805 they destroyed the wall of Vilnius, leaving only the Gate of Dawn, which had already become a re-



The Gate of Dawn (1960)

ligious shrine dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The oldest picture of the Gate of Dawn is in the atlas of Georg Braun.

In the course of time the appearance of the gate changed considerably. In the gate are five round openings which once served as apertures for cannon. The cannon were last used during the Napoleonic wars in 1812.

According to tradition, two paintings were hung on the Gate of Dawn when it was built. Facing outward was a picture of Jesus Christ; facing in toward the town, a picture of the Blessed Virgin. When weathering ruined the latter painting, the city government of Vilnius commissioned a new one sometime in the 16th Century. According to expert opinion, the painting was originally done by a Vilnius artist in the Renaissance style in the first half of the 16th Century, and was repainted in oils at the end of the 17th Century or the beginning of the 18th. A silver garment covers all but the face and

hands of the Virgin, who is portrayed with her arms crossed on her chest. The crowned head is inclined toward the right and surrounded by a halo with rays; the eyelids are partially lowered.

The only source on the history of the painting is a work written by the Carmelite friar Hilary in 1761. Hilary writes that the Carmelite monks, who established themselves in Vilnius in 1620, built a friary and the Church of St. Theresa near the Gate of Dawn between 1621 and 1650. The painting of the Virgin of the Gate of Dawn attracted their attention. When the city of Vilnius, attacked by the Muscovites, burned for 17 days in August of 1655, the painting remained unharmed. In 1671 they built a small wooden chapel on the gate and placed in it the painting, now adorned with precious silver raiment. The chapel was destroyed in the Vilnius fire of 1715. The painting, however, was saved by the Carmelites, who transferred it to the Church of St. Theresa. A brick chapel was built in place of the old one, and the painting was returned to it in 1726. The chapel was renovated in late classical style in 1829. A spacious hall with glass windows was built next to the chapel in 1830-40; worshippers can follow services in the chapel from the hall. In 1844 the Gate of Dawn shrine was committed to the care of the secular clergy after the Russians closed the Carmelite friary.

The painting of the Virgin of the Gate of Dawn became known for its alleged miraculousness in the 17th Century. On the occasion of the transfer of the painting to the wooden chapel in 1671. The Carmelite preacher referred to several miracles attributed to it. The friar Hilary writes that 17 miracles, sworn to under oath, were recorded between 1671-1761. The hierarchy of the Catholic Church refrained from comment on the matter throughout the 17th Century. But from the 18th Century both Bishops of Vilnius and the Popes acknowledged the painting's miraculous character. From 1668 the installation of the Bishops of Vilnius included a procession to the Gate of Dawn, where the newly consecrated bishop stopped to pray to the Virgin. In



Our Lady of Vilnius, the miraculous painting in the Gate of Dawn Chapel

1773 Pope Clement XIV granted an indulgence to worshippers at the Gate of Dawn. In 1927 Pope Pius XI allowed the painting to be solemnly crowned and granted it the title of Mary, Mother of Mercy.

Before World War II Mass was said in the Gate of Dawn chapel from sunrise until noon, and in the evening a litany and hymns were sung in praise of Mary. During services not only the chapel but the entire street was filled with worshippers. Groups of pilgrims traveled to the shrine from the entire Vilnius Region. Pilgrims were especially numerous the third Sunday after Easter, Whitsuntide, and Nov. 16, the feast of the Mother of Mercy. The street where the Gate of Dawn was located was open only to pedestrian traffic. Men who passed by the Gate of Dawn removed their hats; this old custom was observed even by non-Catholics. Since the Soviet occupation of 1944 the street has been open to vehicles, but people still kneel and pray on the sidewalks. Religious processions are forbidden.

Being a famous religious national shrine, the Gate of Dawn inspired many Lithuanian and Polish writers, poets, and musicians to create legends, poems, hymns in honor of the Virgin.

There are 15 churches dedicated to Our Lady of the Gate of Dawn in Lithuania, 5 in the United States, 1 in Argentina, and 1 in Canada. Lithuanian offerings financed the installation of a Gate of Dawn chapel in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome in 1958."

Marian Year Celebration—Two He



Father John S. Marinko, Spiritual Director of the Scranton Diocesan Division (The Blue Army) and Florence Eckert, display one of the Home Pilgrim Virgin of Gratitude Dinner.

Great Lithuanian Leader Passes Away

Stanley P. Balzekas, Founding Member and Treasurer of the Balzekas Museum, passed away on May 7, 1987.

Through the devoted dedication and financial support of Mr. Balzekas and his wife, Emily, the Museum has been able to attain many of its goals.

Born in Lithuania in 1893, Mr. Balzekas came to America in 1912. Being a blacksmith in Lithuania, he continued this trade until he decided to open a butcher shop. He eventually expanded to a chain of three shops. Realizing the value of additional education, he attended Valpariso University of Indiana in 1919. Upon returning to Chicago, he went into the automobile business in 1921. Some of the cars he sold were Willys-Knight, Shippert, Nash, Pontiac, Packard, Avanti, Studebaker and Chevrolet. In 1926, he began selling Hupmobiles, moving to his firm's pres-

ent address, 4030 Archer, in 1929, when he began to sell Chryslers and Plymouths. The dealership is considered the oldest in the nation.

Mr. Balzekas was past President of the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Brighton Park Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis and various Lithuanian organizations.

He lived out the American Dream. He left his humble origins and his beloved Lithuania to seek the opportunity and promise of America. Through his intelligence and hard work, he rose to a position of prominence and respect in the Chicago business community. Through his financial and leadership support, he leaves a legacy of accomplishments that will stand as a memorial to his vision and as an example for future generations.

JEI NESKAUDĖTŲ, TAI NEDEJUOTŲ

Po rugpjūčio 23 dienos demonstracijų Vilniuje — komunistinės “Tiesos” numeriuose pradėta “liaudiškos visuomenės pertvarkymo ir švietimo akcija”. Aprašinėjamas pats faktas, kurį matė vilniečiai ir užsienio korespondentai ar apie jį girdėjo radijo bangomis ir televizijos laidoje.

Įvykį mėgina niekinti specialus žurnalistų kadrų savo straipsniais “Kam ir kaip spendžiami spąstai”, “Iš didelio debesio mažas lietus” ir kitokiais “Tiesoje” ir kitokiuose laikraščiuose.

Dabar net pats Lietuvos Komunistų Partijos Centro Komiteto pirmasis sekretorius P. Griškevičius prabilo apie skaudamą vietą.

Rugpjūčio 27 Pionierių rūmuose, Vilniuje įvykusioje pedagogų konferencijoje, kurioje be pedagogų dalyvavo ir Kompartijos aukštieji darbuotojai — draugas Griškevičius taip prabilo:

“Respublikos komunistai, darbo žmonės nuoširdžiai palaiško persitvarkymo kursą, numatytą TSKP CK balandžio (1985 m.) plėnime ir TSKP XXVII suvažiavime. Visur vyrauja didelis politinis ir darbo pakilimas vykdamas TSKP CK birželio plenumo nutarimus.

“Glaudžiai susitelkę apie Komunistų partiją respublikos darbo žmonės duoda ryžtingą atkirtį imperialistinių jėgų mėginimams kištis į Tarybų Sąjungos, Tarybų Lietuvos, kitų Pabaltijo respublikų reikalus. Jie rūsčiai smerkia iš užsienio kurstomus nacionalistiškai nusiteikusius atskalūnus, kurie neseniai Vilniuje mėgino surengti antitarybinę

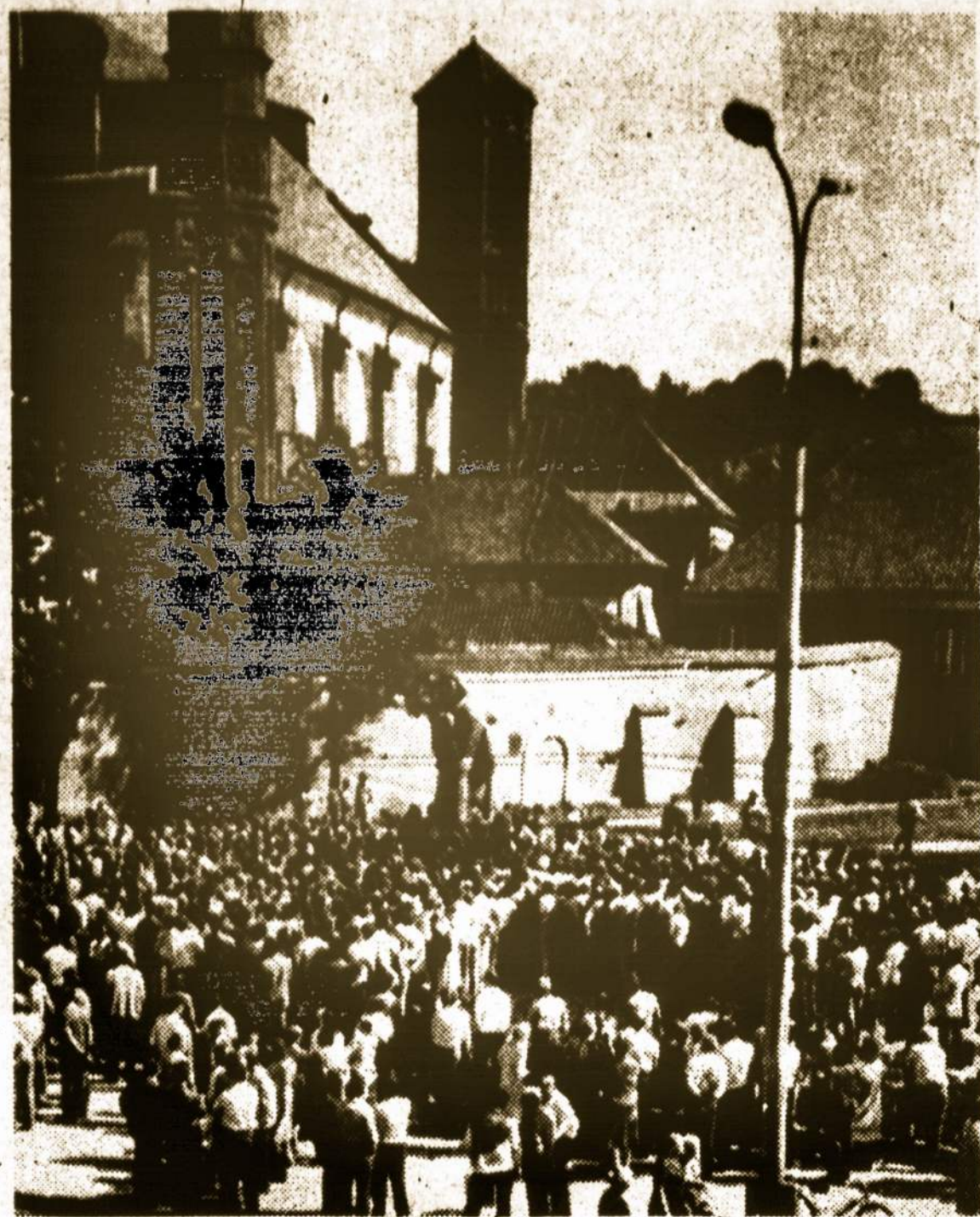
provokaciją. Šis priešiškas ekstremistų išpuolis žlugo. Jų globėjų iš užsienio planai sutrukdėti persitvarkymą, pasėti nesantaiką tarp broliškų tarybinių tautų nepasiteisino. Lietuviai tauta gerai žino kainą laisvės pasiektos kovoje dėl socializmo, ji niekada, nepasuks iš kelio, kurį savanoriškai pasirinko 1940 metais.” (Tiesa Nr. 199, 1987 rugpjūčio 28).

Po straipsnių “Tiesoje” ir kitur bei Griškevičiaus kalbų tas “persitvarkymas ir demokratėjimas” praktiškai vyksta tokiu būdu, kaip specialus 1987 rugsėjo 1 Eltos biuletėnis rašo:

KGB akcija prieš demonstracijos organizatorius

Šiandien (rugsėjo 1) iš Lietuvos telefonu pranešta, kad rugpjūčio 28 vilnietė Nijolė Sadūnaitė, Robertas Grigas, ir kun. Rokas Puzonas (iš Kauklių) buvo suimti ir išvežti į Baltarusijos miškus.

27-mečiui Robertui Grigui šeštadienį, antrą valandą ryto, buvo iškasta duobė viename Baltarusijos miške, kur jis buvo atvežtas saugumo lengva mašina. Ten jam buvo liepta sukalbėti paskutinę maldą, nes dabar būsiąs sušaudytas už demonstracijos organizavimą ir antisovietinę veiklą. Jo suėmimo metu, penktadienį 11 v. naktį, Grigas buvo saugumiečių smarkiai sumuštas — jam išmušti keli dantys ir sumušti akiniai. Po grąsinimo jį sušaudyti, jį kelias valandas automobiliu vežiojo po nepažįstamas vietas. Kitą rytą, šeštadienį, rugpjūčio 29, jam pavyko iš stovinčio automobilio



Demonstrantai susirinkę Vilniaus aikštėje rugpjūčio 23. Nuot. New York Times Bill Keller

pabėgti. Jis susivokė esąs netoli Latvijos sienos, Jonišio mieste, kur bažnyčioje jis rado pirmą prieglobstį. Iš ten jis galėjo grįžti namo, kai pasirodė, kad jo pagrobėjai dingę. Šis įvykis, kurį lietuvių demokratinė opozicija pavadino pažįstamu stalininiu metodu, panašus į lenko kunigo Popieluškos pagrobimo ir nužudymo aplinkybes.

Nijolė Sadūnaitė rugpjūčio 28 d. 5 v. v. taip pat buvo pagrobta ir išvežta į Baltarusijos miškus. Jos pagrobimas įvyko jai lengva mašina važiuojant iš Vilniaus į Kauną. Nijolei Sadūnaitei buvo liepta persėsti į kitą auto-

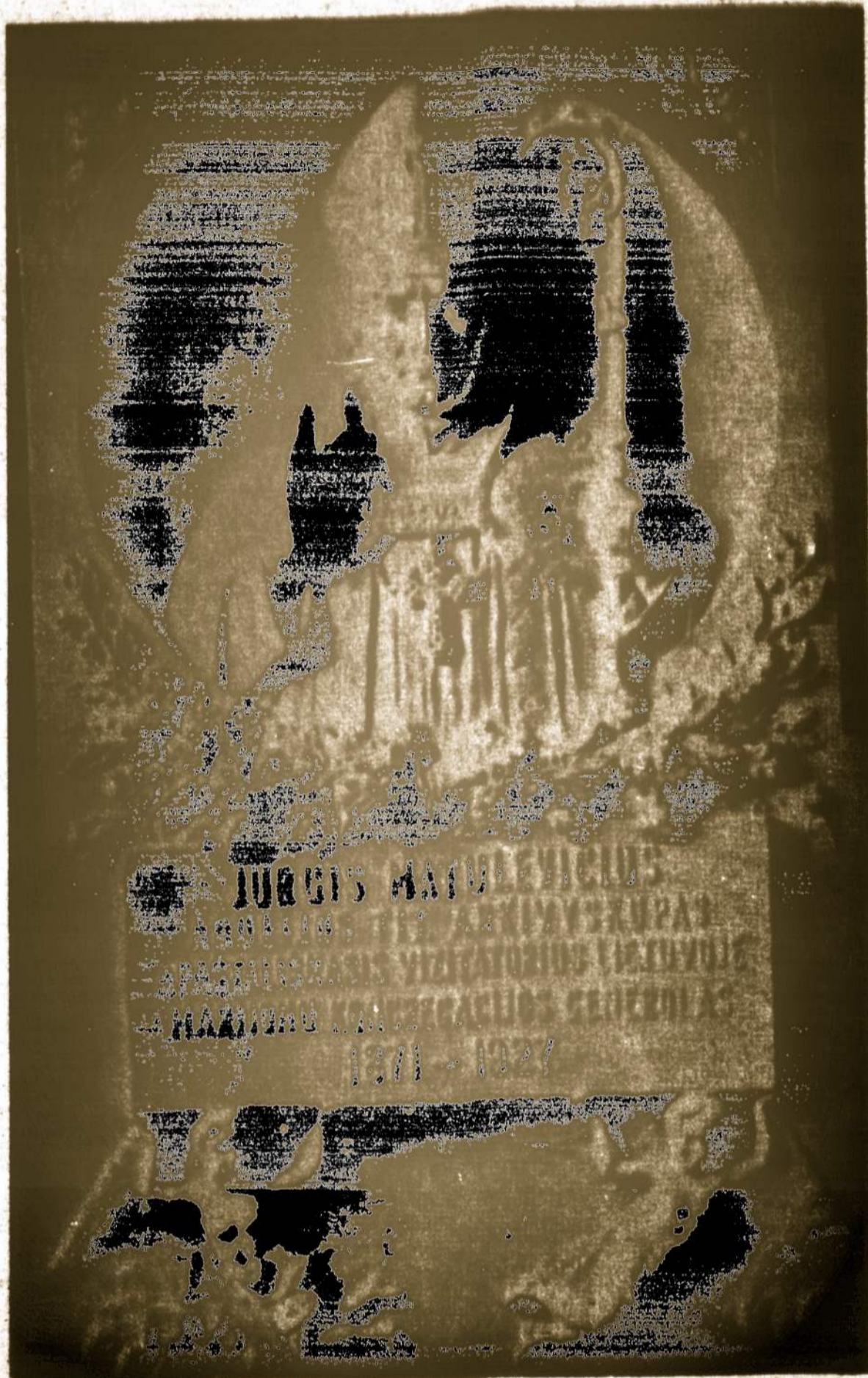
mobilį, kuris buvo be numerio. Ji spėjo atpažinti du saugumiečius: Semjonovą (greičiausiai slapyvardė), ir š. m. balandžio 1 d. jos suėmimo dalyvavusį eilinį saugumietį. Nijolė buvo 30 valandų sulaukyta. Ji buvo tardoma ryšium su rugpjūčio 23 d. demonstracija Vilniuje. Tardymo metu jai buvo pasakyta, kad ji normaliai turėtų būti sušaudyta už demonstracijos organizavimą. Pažymėtina, kad tardymas vyko ne KGB patalpose, bet automobilyje bevažinėjant po Lietuvą ir Baltarusiją.

Taip pat buvo pagrobtas ir suimtas kun. Rokas Puzonas. Viename Baltarusijos miške jis buvo išstumtas iš automobilio ir vėliau pėsčiomis grįžo namo.

Visi trys yra laisvi, jų sveikatos stovis geras. Minėtieji spėja, kad jų pagrobimas, kuris visiškai nesiderina su oficialiai paskelbta demokratizacijos linija, buvo darytas dėl to, kadangi po Vilniaus demonstracijos tarp jų buvo telefonu pasikalbėta, kad reikėtų sekmadienį, rugpjūčio 30 nuvykti į Šiluvą. Atrodo, kad tuo pagrobimu norėta tuos tris asmenis izoliuoti nuo dalyvavimo Šiluvos eisenoje. Kiti šaltiniai iš Lietuvos pranešė, kad keliai į Šiluvą sekmadienį buvo kareivių užblokuoti, niekas negalėjo be specialaus leidimo patekti į Šiluvą (Elta)



Demonstracijos Vilniuje rugpjūčio 23 prie Šv. Onos bažnyčios, arba prie poeto A. Mickėvičiaus paminklo. Dešinėje kalba Nijolė Sadūnaitė. Šią nuotrauką įsidėjo Vilniuje leidžiama “Tiesa” rugpjūčio 25.



Senasis arkivyskupo Jurgio Matulaičio antkapis. Pervėžus palaikus iš Kauno į Marijampolę, toks antkapinis paminklas ir buvo padarytas. Šių metų liepos mėn. jo palaikai perkelti į naują karstą, į sarkofagą, padarytas lyg altorius su nauju dideliu paveikslu viršuje. Paveikslas vaizduoja vyskupą su bažnytiniais drabužiais, stovintį stačią.

— Šv. Tėvo Jono - Pauliaus II 1987 liepos 3 d. aktu kun. Pranciškui Gaidai suteiktas garbės prelato titulas jo 50 metų kunigystės sukakties proga. Medaliais už nuopelnus "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" apdovanoti Mississauga, Ont., Lietuvos Kankinių parapijos t-bos bei Anapilio sodybos korporacijos pirmininkas Jonas Andrulis ir Toronto Prisikėlimo parapijos tarybos pirmininkas bei Kanados lietuvių katalikų centro pirmininkas Vytautas Taseckas.

— A. a. rašyt. Aloyzo Barono vardo novelės konkurso vertinimo komisija: pirm. A. Markelis, sek. dr. A. Šešplaukis-Tyruolis ir D. Bylaitienė posėdžiavo rugsėjo 16. Buvo išrinkta novelė "1948". Paaiškėjo, kad autorė yra Laimutė Blažaitytė-Tornau. Jai paskirta 500 dol. premija, kurios mecenatas yra J. Mikonis.

— Dr. Juozas Meškauskas buvo popiežiaus Jono Pauliaus II apdovanotas Šv. Silvestro ordinu.



Griuvėsiai buvusios Hitlerio būstinės, stipriausio bunkerio. Jis buvo įrengtas Prūsijoje. Dabar ta vietovė vadinasi Ketrzyne. Keliaudamas pas Punsko lietuvius ir kitus Lenkijos lietuvius, vysk. P. Baltakis, OFM, aplankė ir šią istorinę vietą.

JAV ATSTOVŲ RŪMAI VIENINGAI PRIĖMĖ RELIGINĖS LAISVĖS LIETUVOJ REZOLIUCIJĄ

Rugsėjo 15 JAV Atstovų rūmai nubalsavo 400 - 0 už rezoliuciją, kuri ragina Sovietų Sąjungą gerbti okupuotos Lietuvos tikinčiųjų teises.

Atstovų rūmų rezoliucija 192, kuri buvo įvesta birželio 10 kongresmenų John Miller (R-Washington) ir Edward Felghan (D-Ohio) su 42 kongresmenų kopsponsorais kritikuoja Sovietų Sąjungą už tai, kad "tesia religinės laisvės ir kitų žmogaus teisių paneigimą sovietų okupuotoj Lietuvoj," ir ragina Sovietų Sąjungą laikytis tarptautinių sutarčių, kurios apsaugo religines teises.

Kun. Kazimieras Pugevičius, Lietuvių Katalikų Religinės Šalpos reikalų vedėjas, šitaip sveikino JAV Atstovų rūmų 192 rezoliucijos pravedimą: "Faktas, kad 400 Atstovų rūmų narių priėmė šią rezoliuciją ir kad nei vienas žmogus jai neprieštaravo įrodo kaip stipriai Atstovų rūmai įvertina šią taip svarbią iš visų žmogaus teisių — religinę laisvę. Šis balsavimas tvirtina, kad Atstovų rūmai nesitenkina persitvarkymo pažadais Sovietų Sąjungoj — jie žino, kad eilinio Lietuvos kataliko gyvenimas žymiai nepagerėjo po Gorbačiovo."

Ši rezoliucija apibūdina tikinčiųjų diskriminaciją ir jų vadovų persekiojimą: įstabus kurie suvaržo vaikų religinį auklėjimą šeimose; katalikų mokinių terorizavimą mokyklose; vienuolynų uždarymą; vienintelės veikiančios seminarijos valstybinę kontrolę; kratas ir tardymus; pa-

sauliečių ir dvasiškių areštus; bažnyčių uždarymus; griežtus religinės literatūros apribojimus.

JAV Atstovų rūmų 192 rezoliucija taip pat pastebi, kad sovietų Sąjunga neleido Popiežiui Jonui Pauliui II lankytis Lietuvoje ir, kad ji "darė kitus žygius suvaržyti" 1987 m. 600 metų Lietuvos krikšto sukakties minėjimus. Tos šventės proga, JAV Atstovų rūmai išreiškia savo paramą tiems lietuviams, kurie yra persekiojami už įsitikinimus ir ragina Reagano administraciją "stipriai žodiniai priešintis" prieš religijos represiją Lietuvoj, ir organizuoti visuotiniai bendrą paramą šiom pastangom.

Prieš balsavimą, eilė kongresmenų pasisakė už paramą rezoliucijai, įskaitant kongresmenus Miller, Feighan, Richard Durbin, William Broomfield, Bill Richardson, Gerald Solomon ir Benjamin Gilman. Jų pastabose, kongresmenai kvietė įjungti Lietuvos katalikus į *glasnost* vaisių gavėjus. Kongr. Miller pabrėžė, kad šios rezoliucijos pravedimas bus ypatingai naudingas sovietų užsienio reikalų ministeriui Shevardnadze lankantis Washingtone. Tai bus signalas sovietams, kad JAV Atstovų rūmai rimtai rūpinasi religine priespauda Lietuvoj. Kongresmenas Durbin, kuris yra lietuvių kilmės, sakė, kad jam besilankant Lietuvoj, jis matė Lietuvos katalikų ryžtą išlaikyti tikėjimą.

Kitu atveju, kongresmenai Miller ir Feighan kurie vadovauja JAV Atstovų rūmų Lietuvos katalikų religinės laisvės grupei, rugsėjo 14 pasiuntė JAV Valstybės sekretoriui Shultz laišką, kuriame prašė aiškintis "katalikiškoj Lietuvoj tebetęsiama priespauda" su sovietų užsienio reikalų ministru Shevardnadze per jų rugsėjo 15 - 17 pokalbius. JAV Atstovų rūmų 192 rezoliucijos pravedimas seka panašios rezoliucijos pravedimą liepos 1 JAV Senate (Nr. 232). Šią Senato rezoliuciją įvedė senatorius Donald Riegle (D-MI), kuris kartu su senatorium Dave Durenberger (R-MN), sutiko vadovauti Lietuvos katalikų religinės laisvės grupei JAV Senate. Ši grupė bus panaši į tą, kurią kongresmenai Miller ir Feighan įsteigė JAV Atstovų rūmuose.

(LIC)

RADVILO ŽIRGO ŠARVAI METROPOLITAN MUZIEJUJE

Kaip žinome, senais laikais riteriai nešiodavo šarvus. Šarvų meisterių būdavo visokių, kaip dabar kad yra įvairių siuvėjų. Paklausa buvo didelė, tai paprastus šarvus kaldavo kalviai. Didikai, karo vadai, kunigaikščiai ir grafai šarvus užsakydavo pas garsius meisterius. Vienokius šarvus užsidėdavo karo žygiuose, o kitokius, daug puošnesnius, paradose ir turnyruose.

Tų šarvų pavyzdžių yra išlikę senose pilyse, muziejuose. Yra išlikę ir Lietuvos didikų šarvai, konkrečiai — galingųjų Radvilų.

Mikalojus Radvila Juodasis (1515 - 1565) buvo Lietuvos kancleris (ministeris pirmininkas), Vilniaus vaivada, pasižymėjo savo didžiais turtais ir buvo uolus reformatorių (kalvinistų) rėmėjas. Sakoma, kad pagal vyrą ir kepurė, — ir jis nusikaldino sau brangius šarvus, kuriuos jam sukūrė šarvų meisteris Kunz Lochner Nuernberge, Vokietijoje. Tie šarvai ir buvo paradiniai, labai prabangūs. Šarvus sukūrė apie 1555 m.

Šarvai buvo labai gausiai ornamentuoti. Buvo jie paauksuoti, ornamentai nudažyti raudonai ir juodai. Šarvų formos naujos, manieringos, fantastiškos. Šie šarvai yra išlikę Vienos mieste, Austrijoje, ginklų muziejuje.

Šarvai aprėngdavo ir riterių žirgus. Ir čia buvo žygio ir parodo bei turnyrų šarvai. Ypač puošnūs buvo parodo šarvai.

Kunigaikštis Mikalojus Radvilas, užsakęs sau šarvus, taip pat užsakė ir savo žirgui. Tas pats vokiečių meistras, tokiam pačiame stiliuje sukūrė ir žirgo šarvus. Tų šarvų išliko tik dalys. Viena dalis yra Paryžiuje, Muzeum de l'Armee, ir — kas nuostabiausia, kita dalis yra New Yorke garsiam Metropolitan muziejuje. Lietuviai šį muziejų dažnai aplanko. Lankydami tegu apsidairo šarvų skyriuje, gal pastebės labai raštuotus papuoštus žirgo šarvus.

Tas pats meisteris buvo sukūręs panašius šarvus Lenkijos karaliui ir Lietuvos didžiajam kunigaikščiui Zigmantui Augustui. Tie jo šarvai pilnai išliko Stockholme, Švedijoje, bet kunigaikščio Radvilo Juodojo šarvai yra



Romoje birželio 28, švenčiant Lietuvos krikšto 600 metų sukaktį ir arkivysk. Jurgio Matulaičio paskelbimą palaimintuoju, lietuviško jaunimo tautinių šokių jungtinės grupės dalis Šv. Petro aikšteje šokant lietuvių tautinius šokius po Šv. Tėvo rūmų langais.



Vysk. P. Baltakis, OFM, rugpjūčio 26 lankėsi Čenstakavoje. Prieš palaiminimą 300,000 miniai prabilo lietuviškai.

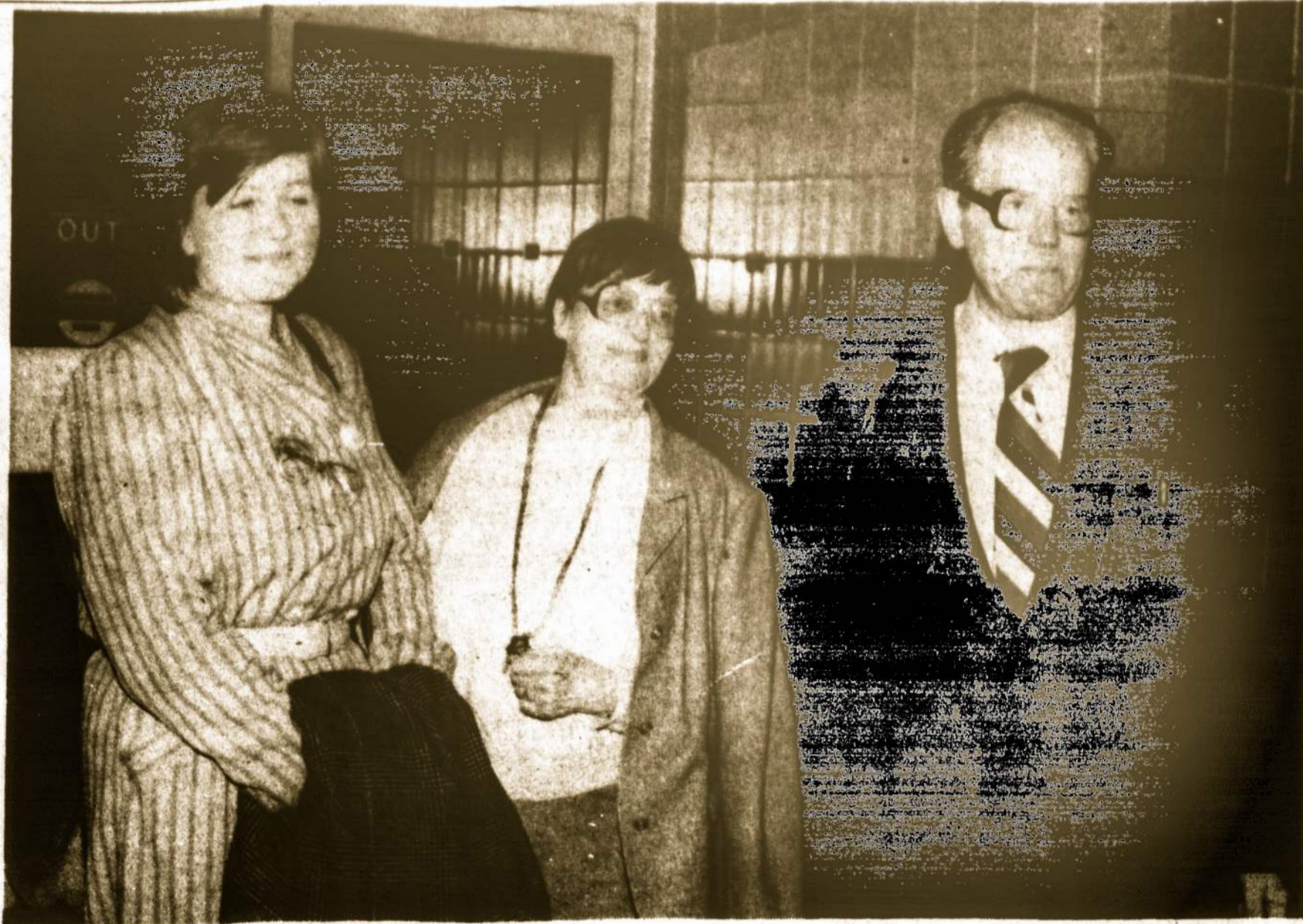
kur kas puošnesni. Šarvų tyrinėtojas ir meno istorikas B. Thomas sako, kad kunigaikščio Mikalojaus Radvilo Juodojo šarvai buvo didingiausi visoje Šiaurės Rytų Europoje.

Lietuvos vadavimo darbe nėra nei šventų dienų, nei atostogų!

— Arkivyskupas Jonas Bulaitis, iki šiol buvęs apaštalinis nuncijumi trijuose Afrikos kraštuose — Tčade, Konge ir Centrinėje Afrikos respublikoje — Šv. Tėvo paskirtas apaštalinis nuncijumi Irane.

— 255,000 dol. Lietuvių fondo taryba leido Pelno skirstymo komisijai šiais metais padalinti

lietuviybės išlaikymui. Tai antra rekordinė suma, skiriama paremti lituanistinėms mokykloms, švietimui, stipendijoms, kultūriniais ir visuomeniniams reikalams. Paramai gauti prašymų paduota 423,000 dol. sumai, neskaitant stipendijų. Reikia didinti Lietuvių Fondo kapitalą, kad gaunamų pajamų užtektų visiems poreikiams tenkinti.



Vytautas Skuodis, 7 metus iškalėjęs sovietų lageriuose, su žmona Irena ir dukra Daiva ką tik atvykę į Chicagos aerodromą rugsėjo 8. Lietuvoje liko jo kita dukra su šeima ir mama. Nuotr. R. Musonytės



Chicagos lietuviai rugsėjo 8 O'Hare aerodrome laukia atvykstančio Vytauto Skuodžio su šeima. Plakatą laiko iš kairės: "Į Laisvę" redaktorius J. Baužys, dešinėje Vėjas Liulevičius. Skuodį su gelėmis sutiko trys lietuvaitės — iš k. Vytautas ir Lina Dailidės ir Karolina Lieponytė. Už jų — Alė Lieponytė. Nuotr. R. Musonytės

ANIČAS PUOLA ŠVENTĄ TĖVĄ UŽ OKUPACIJOS NEPRIPAŽINIMĄ

Vilniškė *Tiesa* prisidėjo prie krikščionybės sukakties minėjimo Jono Aničo straipsniu "Popiežių bulės šių dienų akimis" (liepos 8 d.) Straipsnyje išsilieja partinio aparato tulžis dėl Popiežiaus atsisakymo pripažinti

Lietuvos okupaciją teisėta. Pasak Aničo: "kryžiaus karų epochos dvasia dvelkia popiežiaus Jono Pauliaus II-jo nusistatymas nepripažinti objektyvios tikrovės socialistinėje Lietuvoje. Jo leksikone visi lietuviai — tai 'vie-

ninga katalikiška tauta," kurios būdingiausias bruožas tebesąs didelis religingumas, ir todėl tikintieji 'kenčia dėl tikėjimo.' "

Ši rūpestį okupuotos tautos problemomis Aničas sugretina su... viduramžių invazijomis į Lietuvą: "Argi tai ne ta pati tradicija, kurią kryžiaus žygių metu sukūrė Romos popiežiai, vadinę visus mūsų protėvius 'žemės

PAMINKLAS AUSTRALIJOJE

Australijoje, Hobarto katalikų vyskupas Sir Guilford Young pasiūlė Hobarto mieste pastatyti paminklą, skirtą 41 - 48 metų masinių pabaltiečių deportacijų aukom atminti. Savo pamokse vienu ekumeninių pamaldų metu vyskupas Young pastebėjo, kad Australijoje dar nėra paminklo, kuriuo būtų pagerbtos sovietų okupacijos Lietuvoje, Latvijoje ir Estijoje aukos.

Hobarto katalikų vyskupo iniciatyvą karštai parėmė Tasmanijos saloje, Australijoje, gyvenantys pabaltiečiai. Pabaltiečių "Hellp" — "Pagalbos" organizacija dabar svarsto tinkamiausią paminklo pastatymo vietą ir tariasi su vienu Tasmanijos skulptorium.

— Motina Concepta Unguraitytė, viena iš pirmųjų Šv. Kazimiero vienuolijos steigimo pradininkių, įžaduose jau išbuvusi 80 metų, rugsėjo 2 minėjo 100 metų amžiaus sukaktį. Ji dirbo iki 1970 metų. Paskutiniu laiku buvo Nekalto Prasadėjimo vienuolyno vyresnioji, o dabar yra nuolatinėje priežiūroje centriname name. Šimtametė vienuolė visuomet yra linksma, nuoširdi su jaunesnėmis seselėmis. Ji prie Motinos Marijos Kaupaitės prisijungė iš Šv. Jurgio parapijos Shenandoah, Pa.

— Pasaulio Pabaltiečių Santalka (Baltic World Council), kurią sudaro Estijos, Latvijos ir Lietuvos politiniai organai, ir kuriai šiuo metu rotacine tvarka pirmininkauja dr. K. Bobelis, nutarė kad estai ir latviai prisidės prie šios įstaigos išlaikymo ir praplėtimo ir kartu bendradarbiaus.

žvėrimis,' kurie 'nepaprastai siautėja bei puola krikščionių valdo dorybę?'

Bažnyčios ir tikinčiųjų persekiojimą Aničas vadina Vatikano propagandos išmislu, taip neva iškreipiantį "natūralų ir dėsningą socializacijos procesą socialistinėje visuomenėje... Dešinieji katalikybės ideologai atkakliai nenori suprasti, jog dėl socialinių pertvarkymų, mokslo ir kultūros plitimo įsigali ir tolydžio stiprėja mokslinė materialistinė pasaulėžiūra, sekuliarizuojasi žmonių buitis, papročiai, tradicijos." (Elta)

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Next Garsas: A Time for Sharing of Our Heritage

The next issue of the Garsas comes out in time for Christmas sharing — sharing recipes, shopping ideas, customs and decorating hints.

We want to hear from YOU!

How about some Lithuanian recipes or special cookies for Christmas. Maybe you could help someone with their gift list.

Can you think of special little gift items that are really appreciated and so different from the usual shirts and ties, lingerie and colognes?

Is there anyone out there who has spent Christmas in Lithuania in the last few years? How about sharing that experience with our readers.

We might help you a bit with some books listed for sale in the Garsas that might be appreciated by your Lithuanian friends or those who want to learn more about the language and customs of their ancestors.

Perhaps there's a new baby in the family. What better gift than to start that little one out on a saving with an endowment policy with the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance. A gift subscription to the Garsas for non-members is only \$5 per year.

We want to take this opportunity to remind you that the Gar-



sas is FREE to all members and is open for articles of interest from all members.

What's happening in Chicago, New York, Ohio, Florida and all the other states? We're very active in the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton area and would like to see all the other Lodges follow suit and send us some news of activity in your area.

Any birthdays, anniversaries, new babies or awards? How about news from friends or relatives still living in Lithuania? Get those articles out to us. We'd love to share them with our members. Maybe an idea or experience of yours could help someone else or just brighten their day. Isn't that what our society is all about? FRATERNALISM!

We'll be waiting to hear from YOU.

POPE

(From Page 5)

California missionary Franciscan Father Junipero Serra (1713-1784) Venerable, a step toward canonization.

Aug. 29, 1985 — Announces the opening to historians of the secret archives of the papacies of St. Pius X (1903-14) and Benedict XV (1914-22).

Nov. 25 to Dec. 8, 1985 — Second Extraordinary General Assembly of the Synod of Bishops, marking the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of Vatican II.

March 29, 1986 — Three Bulgarians and three Turks, charged with complicity in the 1981 attempt on his life, are acquitted in an Italian court.

April 13, 1986 — Makes unprecedented visit to Rome's

main synagogue, the oldest Jewish group in the Diaspora; prays with Rabbi Elio Toaff and Giacomo Saban, president of Rome's Jewish Community.

May 30, 1986 — Issues his fifth encyclical, *Dominum Et Vivificantem* (On the Holy Spirit), denouncing Marxism, materialism and atheism.

Oct. 27, 1986 — Holds day of prayer with 150 religious leaders from around the world in Assisi, Italy.

March 25, 1987 — Issues his sixth encyclical, *Redemptoris Mater* (Mother of the Redeemer), dealing with the Blessed Virgin Mary and the pilgrim Church, in preparation for the Marian Year he called for June 7, 1987, through August 15, 1988.

MEMBERSHIP OPPORTUNITY

A limited supply of Centennial Booklets are available to Lithuanian Catholic Alliance Members.

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NOVEMBER