



# GARSAS



No. 2

February, 1988

Vol. 71

## Snow Is For Kids!!!



### Most Americans Are Ignorant of Lithuania's Plight

*"What most Americans do not know is that 400,000 Lithuanians were swallowed up in Russian and Siberian slave labor camps through mass deportations between 1941 and 1950, ripped from their homes by Soviet terrorists — Soviet murderers. What many Americans do not know is that about 30,000 Lithuanian freedom fighters were killed in guerilla warfare resisting Soviet occupation ..."*

The above statement was taken from an address by President Gerald R. Ford given in 1970 while he was House Minority Leader. In that address to the House he further stated:

*"My heart cries out when I think of how, with one stroke of the pen, Russian laws became immediately effective in all of Lithuania, how the Soviets substituted their entire way of life for that of the Lithuanian and swept away all of their modes of living ..."*

*"I do not despair for Lithuania, I shout with you, 'Lithuania for the Lithuanians,' and I believe the day will come when we will together toast a free Lithuania." (From the address inserted in the Congressional Record, July 2, 1970, vol. 116, pt. 17, p.22705-22709.)*

On February 16, Americans of Lithuanian descent will gather to commemorate the anniversary of Lithuania's Independence. This year will mark the 70th anniversary of the day that little nation gained its freedom, but the people living in Lithuania have little to celebrate. With the illegal incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union on August 3, 1940, that freedom is no longer theirs.

While their friends and relatives in America and other free nations in the world freely worship their God, Christians in Lithuania worship in fear according to reports in the Chron-

icle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania smuggled out of that country and translated in America.

The 19th Congress in 1979 passed Resolution 200 which noted in part that the United States refuses to recognize the unlawful occupation of the Baltic States, (Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia). As a result of this resolution, Warren Zimmerman, Deputy Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Madrid Conference in 1980, stated at the conference: "The United States does not recognize the illegal incorporation, by force of arms, of the states of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia."

Speaking of Lithuania and having in mind "a wrong committed four decades ago," Mr. Zimmerman stated: "Let us remember also that the passage of time will not make that wrong right. Time does not make right, any more than might makes

right."

Lithuania must be free and independent. This is also the desire of President Ronald Reagan. He stated on October 25, 1980: "For 40 years the peoples of the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have nurtured the belief and hope that they will some day regain their freedom and independence. This indomitable spirit of the Baltic peoples has earned the support and admiration of all Americans.

"Official diplomatic non-recognition of the forced incorporation into the U.S.S.R. of those three small nations has been a part of America's foreign policy since 1940. It will continue to be a policy of the Reagan administration."

Members of the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance in various parts of this nation will join with members of other organizations on Feb. 16 for ceremonies marking Lithuania's independence.

# Florence Eckert/Lent, then and now

Pre-Lenten parties were the big thing in years gone by. Most young people went to a dance or party the night before Ash Wednesday and really enjoyed themselves, knowing this would be the last "fun-time" before the joyous sounds of the Easter bells were heard.

Old country folk had strict traditions that were adhered to during the Lenten season and no off-spring of theirs violated those traditions without being strongly reprimanded. Radios were turned off, movies were taboo, dances and parties were out, and even singing or humming a tune around the house was forbidden.

Candy and treats of any kind were not to be found in the home and most young people were taught to deprive themselves of something they really enjoyed, be it food or entertainment of some particular kind.

This was a time of the year that the standing joke was "what are you fasting on?" and the quick answer was "watermelon." In those days watermelon was not to be found anywhere until the summer season so there was no way you could be tempted with a watermelon. It just wasn't available.

On Palm Sunday, the week preceding Easter, the young folk usually got all dressed up in last year's Easter clothes to attend Mass and the spirits were a little brighter as they realized there was but one more week before all fasting would end. Palms were brought home and little crosses were designed out of them and pinned on the lapel or dress. Those who had a bit more artistic

ability made more complicated designs out of the Palms to place on their outerwear.

Getting together with some friends, the young folk would go out walking perhaps around Public Square or simply in their own neighborhood if the weather permitted, and somehow, it was always beautiful on Palm Sunday.

There were only one or two parochial schools at that time and most young people attended the public schools. It was a most common sight to see the young people head for church when school was let out to say the "Stations of the Cross." Books were piled in the back rows of pews while forgetting the outside world they walked from station to station meditating on the steps of the crucifixion of Christ. This was something they were not required to do but rather one of their little Lenten sacrifices they practiced "by choice."

"Holy Week," or the last week of the Lenten Season was a most solemn time of the year. If you didn't fast during any part of Lent, this was the time you made up for it. A kind of guilt feeling prevailed and in that last week you promised to make up. We were taught Christ sacrificed His life for us, couldn't we make a few simple sacrifices of appreciation?

On Good Friday, little groups of friends got all dressed up and went around visiting churches to see the image of Christ lying in the tomb as a reminder of His complete sacrifice for us. During the hours of 12 to 3 p.m. all stores in town respected Christianity by remaining closed and allow-

ing Christians to attend the churches and meditate during the remembrance of the "three hours of agony on the cross" before Christ died.

The services from Good Friday to Easter Sunday morning were so impressive and meaningful! I cling nostalgically as I recall every sweet memory. My heart aches that my children have only the stories to pass on but none of the beautiful experiences.

When you walked into church on Easter Sunday morning in your new finery and wearing that special corsage from your boyfriend or husband and you heard the Easter chimes ring out followed by the Alleluia chorus, you really experienced that new birth — you really knew what it was all about!

He is risen! He redeemed us all! He gave mankind a chance for rebirth! It's the Spring of the year, the whole world is awakening and the bright colorful Easter bonnets traditionally pointed out that new birth.

We're living in "modern times" now and all those traditions are laughed at and even scorned. Many of the new breed of clergy tell us to do something positive, fasting is negative. Go out and help your fellow man — be good to your neighbor.

Sure this is good advice but this is year round gospel advice not repentance for Lent.

Lent lasts but 40 days. What about your fellow man for the other 325 days of the year? Why just visit those who happen to be in the hospital during Lent? Why just help the invalid or elderly neighbor during the 40 days of

Lent? Shouldn't you be giving this kind of treatment to those who need it all year rather than just for 40 days?

I don't recall Christ saying love thy neighbor in Lent. Nor did He say I was hungry and you gave me to eat in Lent — I was thirsty and you gave me to drink in Lent. These are things we're expected to do all year long, every day of our lives.

Fasting, however, is something Christ himself initiated in His forty days fast in the desert. Fasting is done to discipline the body, sacrifice, do penance. We wouldn't and couldn't fast forever. Our bodies couldn't stay healthy. Christ ended His fast and we end ours. We fast because He fasted. He was tempted as we are tempted. However, by disciplining the body, we learn to discipline the soul, thus overcoming temptations as Christ overcame the temptations while fasting.

In this "soft society" of today, the "modern society," there is little room for sacrifice. It's a dirty word. We must be entertained!! As a matter of fact, we are entertained to death!!!

From Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday morning TV's will play continuously, there will be parties, singing and dancing, theatres will be packed as usual and Home Box will work overtime.

I remember Lent as it was meant to be and that's how it remains with me to this day. It's not just a memory. What am I fasting on? You wouldn't believe it if I told you.

## GARSAS

Publication No. (USPS 214-320)

Published Monthly Except July and August

Published by LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC ALLIANCE

71-73 S. Washington St., P.O. Box 32, Wilkes-Barre PA 18703-0032

Telephone 717/823-8876

Second Class Postage Paid at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and Additional Mailing Office

Postmaster: Send Change of Address Notice to: Garsas

71-73 S. Washington St., P.O. Box 32 Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18703-0032

Subscription \$5.00 per year

\$5.00 of insurance premium per year is applied to subscription of Garsas

## OFFICE HOURS

### LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC ALLIANCE

Monday thru Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

For the benefit of people living in different time zones, our office operates on Eastern Standard or Daylight Saving Time, whichever is in effect.

## Gov. and Mrs. Casey help decorate Heritage Tree



Steelton sang holiday selections in both English and Croatian with tamburitzan accompaniment.

Lt. Gov. Singel joined the Governor and Mrs. Casey in adorning the Heritage tree by placing a Ruthenian ornament on the tree symbolic of his heritage.

Governor Casey said that the Heritage Tree represented the "ethnic mosaic of Pennsylvania." Casey saluted the contributions of all peoples who have made Pennsylvania their home including Native Americans, European settlers and later immigrants, Afro-Americans, Hispanics and Asians. He said, "The lives of all Pennsylvanians are enriched by the contributions of all Pennsylvania ethnic communities: in the work place, through their cultural traditions and in the arts."

Among the scores of ornaments on the 1987 Pennsylvania Heritage Christmas Tree were mementos reflecting Gov. Robert P. Casey's own Irish lineage, hung there by the Governor and Mrs. Casey.

The Heritage tree — the center of attraction in the historic

Governor's Reception Room in Pennsylvania State Capitol during the Christmas season — was dedicated by the Governor in ceremonies on December 21.

Ornaments from nearly 30 ethnic communities throughout Pennsylvania were included on the towering spruce.

Lt. Gov. Mark S. Singel wel-

comed the gathering which included Secretary of Community Affairs Karen A. Miller, the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commissioners, Governor Casey, the contributors of the ornaments, a choral group and other dignitaries.

St. Mary's 50 Plus Choir from St. Mary's Catholic Church in

Chairman of the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission, Charles Bojanic, reflected on the good will this holiday season represents. Bojanic acknowledged the individuals and organizations which made the Heritage Tree possible and wished all a joyous Christmas.

## LCRA Calls for Prayers for Soviet-Occupied Lithuania

The Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid, centered in Brooklyn, NY, is calling on Lithuanians of the free world to pray for the faithful of Lithuania who are struggling for their religion and their freedom. With greater moral support we can bolster their hope.

They ask that each parish, convent, organization or institution join thousands of people all over the world in prayer for

Lithuania and the survival of the Catholic faith there.

Booklets available for the asking have dates in them which are assigned to each parish or organization for a special day of prayer. They ask that we assist at Mass, and/or organize other forms of prayer, such as human-rights vigils, holy hours, rosaries, etc., inviting as many friends as possible to join with us.

The prayer booklets contain both English and Lithuanian prayers and can be ordered from the Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid, 351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11207-1922 in any quantity and free of charge.

The calendar of prayer follows this general rule of order:

January — Central organizations.  
February - March — "Ateitis" Catholic Youth Association.

April-May — Schools.

May — ALRC Women's Alliances.

June-July: Religious orders.

July — Camps and Lithuanian centers.

August — Scouts.

August-October — Knights of Lithuania.

October — Publications and publishers.

All year round — Parishes and missions.

# Lithuania Claims First European Apparition of Our Lady Was At Siluva

In a handwritten history of a church in Siluva, Lithuania, it has been recorded that about the year 1608 shepherd children grazing their flocks on land that once belonged to the church noticed a young girl with flowing hair, on a nearby large rock, sadly weeping while holding a child in her arms.

One of the boys ran to a Calvinist teacher reporting what he had seen. Upon returning to the spot with the youngster the Calvinist seeing the young visitor so sad asked her why she was crying. It is reported the young girl replied: "I am weeping because once, at this place, my son was worshipped, while now they plow and sow here." After saying this she disappeared.

The land on which the apparition is said to have taken place at one time belonged to a Lithuanian named Petras Gedgaudas who built a Roman Catholic Church there of the Nativity of Mary. Located in the town of Siluva in Western Lithuania it soon became well known for the annual parish festivals held there on the feast of the Nativity of Our Lady attracting visitors from as



Our Lady of Siluva

far away as Prussia.

In the church was a painting of the Madonna believed to be a copy of Maria Maggiore in Rome. The painting was famous among the people.

In the 16th Century when the Reformation swept over the country, Sophie Wnuczko (Vnuckiene) one of its supporters acquired the town and the estate of Gedgaudas and founded an advanced school for the preparation of Calvinist teachers and ministers.

The holdings of the Catholic church were confiscated and sometime around 1606 the Catholic people initiated court proceedings to reclaim their property. It was at this time that the apparitions were said to have taken place.

Another reported fact relative to the happenings at Siluva was the discovery in the year 1612 of a hidden trunk which contained parish documents along with many church articles.

The Rev. Jonas Kazakevicius who was leader of the court proceedings for the church of the Nativity of Mary was informed by an elderly blind man that he knew where there was a hidden trunk filled with church belongings. The excited searchers followed the blind man who led them to the rock on which the

Virgin was said to have appeared with the child in her arms.

They dug up the trunk which yielded the church's founding deed. This was a tremendous value in the court proceedings against the church. However, ten years passed before it was resolved.

On July 22, 1622, the Vilnius Tribunal handed down its decision ordering the church property to be turned over to the Catholics.

A compromise settlement between the Catholics and the Calvinists about a year later gave a portion of the land to the Calvinists who reimbursed the Catholics for damages.

Three years later, Rev. Kazakevicius using his own funds, had a small wooden church built in place of the earlier one. He also put up a small chapel at the site of the apparitions.

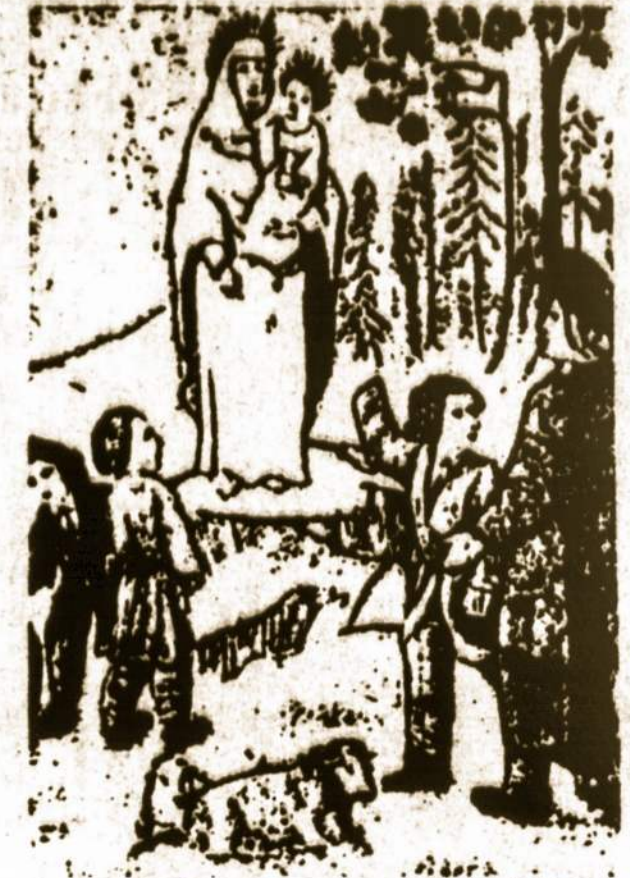
The church was rebuilt in 1641 and finally in 1760 construction was begun on a brick church without destroying the original one. Twenty-five years later the church was completed and consecrated.

At the consecration a picture of the Holy Virgin Mary was crowned with the crown of the chapter of St. Peter's in Rome on September 8, 1786.

In 1663 the chapel of the apparitions was replaced by a larger one.

The famous Siluva devotions attract thousands of pilgrims annually and during the time between 1864 and 1904 when there was a press ban, publications printed outside the country were distributed among the crowds.

During the period between 1918 and 1940 when Lithuania enjoyed her independence, the annual celebration at the Siluva Shrine attracted up to 100,000 pilgrims.

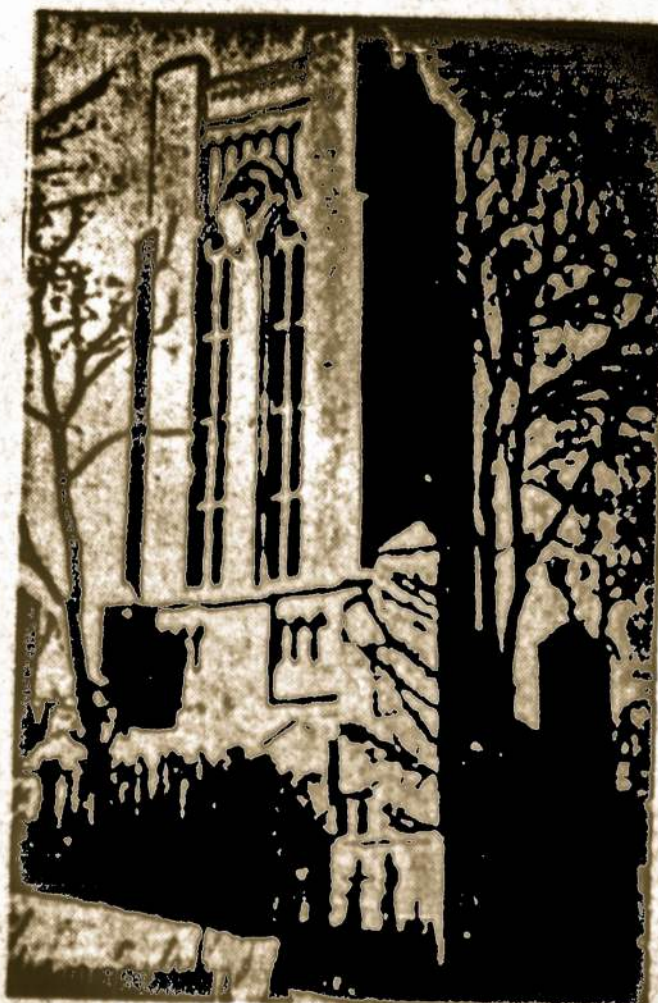


An 18th Century engraving depicting the apparition of Our Lady of Siluva.

Today, pilgrimages to Holy Shrines in Soviet-occupied Lithuania are severely restricted.

In 1924 a new chapel named the Chapel of the Apparitions of Mary was completed. It was designed in 1908 by Anton Wisulski who lived in Paris. In 1975 Pope Paul VI granted Church of Siluva the honorary title of basilica minor.

Shrines to Our Lady of Siluva are beginning to appear in America with one in Maizville Pennsylvania. The Immaculate Conception Shrine in our nation's capitol houses a large Siluva Chapel, which was consecrated September 4, 1966.



The Siluva Chapel

**Be A  
Good  
Valentine!**



**Tell Someone  
You Love**

**About Membership in  
the  
Lithuanian Catholic  
Alliance**

# SAFEGUARDING THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

While celebrating the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States, Americans were gratified that for 200 years it has served as the foundation for the government "of the people and for the people" and, as such, it has contributed to the greatness of our nation. Veterans have sacrificed life and limb to keep this foundation from being fragmented in any way. Their heroic efforts protected the freedoms we enjoy today and hope to possess in an age where justice and human rights are suppressed in many countries.

Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman's 1979 Amendment to the immigration and Naturalization Act allows for denaturalization and deportation of naturalized citizens who participated in Nazi war crimes between 1933-1945. However, the well-intentioned piece of legislation, in the hands of Nazi hunters, the OSI, has degenerated into an un-American, Gestapo-like witch-hunt.

In the past, to further protect the common man, the ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights were added to the Constitution. They prohibit government curtailment of the people's fundamental human rights. An eleventh amendment was added to limit the jurisdiction of the federal Judiciary.

Further amendments abolished slavery, conferred on former slaves the rights of citizenship, and allowed no State the right to deprive anyone of life, liberty, or property without Due Process of Law. This guarantee was further emphasized in Article V where, quote, "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on an indictment by a Grand Jury." These are personal rights affirmed by the American Constitution for the protection of the common man.

The defense of the Constitutional rights of the people did not stop there. Article VI guarantees that "the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining wit-

nesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article X supplies the punch line by affirming that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be interpreted as to deny or discredit other rights retained by the people.

All this shows how much importance has been attached to the right of Due Process of Law and Trial by Jury. Due Process is law administered through courts of justice in accordance with established and sanctioned legal principles and procedures, and with safeguards for the protection of individual rights.

Due process, therefore, is a guarantee of civil and other rights. It provides assurance for an accused person of a fair and public trial before a competent tribunal, the right to be present at his trial, and the right to be heard in his own defense. However, these constitutional rights are being set aside by the Office of Special Investigation (OSI), a branch of the judiciary department, formed to carry out the mandates of the Holtzman Amendment.

Cooperation of the Justice Department and the Soviet Union which supplies evidence for the OSI allows depositions that are forged and witnesses that have been coached. The victims of the Holocaust, — not limited only to Jews — deserve to have their persecutors brought to justice, but with traditional American justice which the Holtzman Amendment does not provide.

When naturalized citizens are accused of war crimes as Nazi collaborators, what guarantees do they get for a fair and public trial before a competent tribunal? What safeguards do they have for the protection of their individual rights? Are they allowed to be heard in their own defense? Can the OSI curtail a person's fundamental human rights or deprive him of Constitutional guarantees?

Our American Constitution definitely specifies that no State has the right to deprive anyone of life, liberty, or property without Due Process of Law, and that no one shall be held to answer for a capital or other

infamous crime unless on the indictment by a Grand Jury.

The accused have the right to be confronted with witnesses against them, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for their defense. Yet none of the above enumerated rights granted by the American Constitution are afforded to persons accused of Nazi crimes.

Because the OSI has chosen to prosecute under Civil Law procedures, the accused is deprived of his constitutional rights. He is not presumed innocent until proven guilty, he is not given the right of trial by jury nor of a court appointed attorney.

The implications of the actions taken by the OSI are disturbing. It sets a legal precedent for deporting any naturalized citizen without appropriate Due Process. At present it aids the Soviet Union in its efforts to discredit those who fought Soviet occupation of their countries during World War II, and it permits them to conceal their own two year alliance with the Nazis from 1939 to 1941. As principal collaborators with Hitler in starting World War II the Soviets seized half of Poland and the three Baltic States. Hopeful of hiding their own crimes of Nazi participation and illegal occupation of the Baltic States the Communists are pointing an accusing finger at others.

A convenient source of contact for the OSI for documents of accusation is a formal agreement of cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL) and the American Bar Association (ABA). This collaboration between American and Soviet lawyers has been denounced by the Independent Task Force, an international organization of lawyers and human rights activists having members in the United States, England, and Israel.

It stands to reason that without a fair trial in an American court with an impartial jury, the truth will never be discovered. To inform the public of what the Office of Special Investigation is doing and to educate the people of their Constitutional rights, a Coalition for Consti-

tutional Justice and Security (CCJS) has been formed of 93 regional and national organizations with headquarters in Mission Viejo, California, and a Washington Bureau in Arlington, Virginia.

According to Webster, reconciliation means to win someone over to a friendly attitude, to settle differences, and to make ideas consistent. It includes bringing people into harmony and resulting in contentment. Is that what the OSI is doing? Who can truthfully say that this branch of the Judiciary Department is not victimizing and oppressing a certain group of naturalized citizens in the United States by denying them their constitutional rights of Due Process and trial by jury?

Is this what the Holtzman Amendment is all about? Many valid questions are being raised concerning the spirit and justice of its intent.

If we the people do not guard the constitutional rights for the people, then who will? It is our civic duty to protect each other from injustice and discrimination. To ignore the rights of others who are citizens of this nation is to deny the explicit goals of "liberty and justice for all."

The Office of Special Investigation, as a branch of the Judiciary Department, in order to gain credibility here and abroad as an American institution, has the sacred duty to safeguard our American Constitution in all its dealings with those accused of Nazi collaboration. According to the guarantees of the constitution it must provide a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, compulsory process for obtaining witness in his favor, and the assistance of counsel for his defense. In the sincere search for the truth it can not be otherwise.

The American Constitution is a daily affirmation of the contract between the people and their government. It is a collective act of the people's will. It is a delegated power to point out and discuss what is approved or disapproved. To safeguard the American Constitution is the right and duty of all Americans.

—Sr. V. Vytell

## RECIPES, RECIPES, RECIPES

Our readers have been asking for more recipes and we are happy to oblige. Before you get out the ingredients to put together one of our recipes, we request that you go to your recipe file and pull out one of your recipes and send it to us in return for trying these. Come on now — we know you have some good ones.

*You can't miss with this Old Fashioned Boiled Cake. Simple to make and a favorite with the men-folk.*

### OLD FASHIONED BOILED CAKE

1 cup raisins	2 tsp. nutmeg
1+1/2 cups granulated sugar	1 tsp. cloves
2 cups water	1/2 tsp. ginger
1 cup margarine	1/2 tsp. allspice
2 tsp. cinnamon	1/2 tsp. salt

Mix all ingredients together and boil until raisins are soft and plump. Cool. Add 1+1/2 tsp. baking soda dissolved in 1/4 cup hot water. Add 3 cups sifted flour in thirds beating after addition. May add 1/2 cup chopped nuts if desired. Pour into greased, floured 9x9 baking pan and bake 40 minutes at 350 or until cake tester comes out clean from center of cake. Do not ice.

*Here's an old favorite my Italian girlfriend traded me for one of my Lithuanian prize-winners:*

### EASTER PIZZA

#### Filling:

1+1/2 lb. Ricotta cheese	1 Mozzarella cheese
3 lb. ham	1/2 lb. Italian grated cheese (about 2 cups)
6 eggs	

Dice the ham and mozzarella cheese. Then add the ricotta and grated cheese. Beat the eggs and add to all the ingredients.

#### Dough:

6 eggs	1 tsp. salt
1/2 cup Spry	1/2 tsp. pepper
1 tblsp baking powder	about 4. or 5 cups flour
1 tblsp cooking oil	(enough to knead)

Mix all ingredients together and knead until smooth. Separate the dough into two halves. Roll 1/2 at a time and place into dripping pan 12" long 2" wide and 2" deep. Pour in the filling and cover with the other half of dough. Bake in 350 oven for 1 hour. Before placing in oven, brush on 1 beaten egg white to brown.

*How about a nice treat of fudge before Lent. This one's a bit different.*

### OATMEAL FUDGE

2 cups sugar	1/4 lb. margarine or butter
3 tblsp cocoa	1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup peanut butter	3 cups Quick Mothers Oats
1 tsp vanilla	

Mix together sugar, butter, cocoa and milk. Bring to a boil and continue boiling for 5 minutes. Remove from heat and add peanut butter, oats and vanilla. Pour in greased pan. Cool and cut into squares.

*Here's a good old-fashioned Lithuanian Koshie from a good Lithuanian friend. I call it Kugelie.*

### LITHUANIAN KOSHIE

6 large potatoes	1 tsp salt (optional)
1/2 lb. fatback or ham fat	1/4 tsp. pepper
1 medium onion (chopped)	1/2 cup milk
2 eggs slightly beaten	1/4 cup flour

Dice the fat back or ham fat in bite size pieces and simmer until crispy. Then add the chopped onion and continue simmering until onion is soft and golden brown. Grate potatoes and add the hot drippings to the potato. Add the two slightly beaten eggs, seasoning, milk and flour and mix everything together. Pour into 8"x8"x2" baking pan slightly greased and bake at 400 for 1 hour.

### AUSUKES

(Polish Chrusciki)

5 egg yolks	5 or more tblsp sour cream
1/2 tsp salt	2+1/2 cups flour
3 tblsp sugar	1 tblsp brandy, cognac (or vanilla)

Add salt to yolk and beat until thick. Add sugar, brandy and continue to beat. Add sour cream and sifted flour alternately mixing well after each addition. Knead on floured board for about 5 minutes. Roll out 1/16 inch thick and cut into diamonds 2" x 4". Cut a small lengthwise slit down center of each and pull the end through. Heat oil 2" deep and french fry.

### DOUGHNUTS

4 cups flour	2 tablespoons shortening
4 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt	2 eggs or 4 egg yolks
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg	1 cup milk.
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon	

Sift the flour; measure; add the baking powder, salt, nutmeg and cinnamon; sift again.

Cream shortening; add sugar gradually; continue until light and fluffy. Add eggs or egg yolks one at a time, beating after each addition.

Add milk and flour mixture alternately stirring until blended.

Roll out on lightly flowered board, about 1/2 inch thick. Cut with floured doughnut cutter and let stand uncovered for 20 minutes.

Drop into deep fat (365 degrees to 375 degrees) and fry 3 to 5 minutes until golden brown, turning the doughnuts as they rise to the surface.

Drain on absorbent paper.

Makes about 2 dozen.

### Want to Share a Favorite Recipe?

Be sure to include your name and telephone number (we would like to print your name and any interesting details about your recipe, with your permission). Send recipes to:

Editor of Garsas

Lithuanian Catholic Alliance

71-73 S. Washington Street, PO Box 32

Wilkes-Barre PA 18703-0032



## *Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jay Williams*

Elna Gene Perluk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Perluk, Wapwallopen, Pennsylvania, and Harry Jay Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Williams, Mountaintop, Pennsylvania, were recently united in marriage in St. Anne's Chapel, Nuangola, Pa.

Mrs. Williams is a graduate of Crestwood High School, Mt. Top, Pa., and Wilkes-College where she is currently employed.

Mr. Williams is also a graduate of Crestwood High School and is employed at Martz Trailways, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Following a wedding trip to Nova Scotia, the couple will reside in the Mountaintop area of

Pa. Mr. Williams is a member of Lodge 7 as are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Williams and other family members.

We look forward to welcoming his lovely bride to our fraternal family and extend congratulations from all of us.

## Clean Air Closer

The American Lung Association of Pennsylvania issued the following release:

Clean indoor air for all Pennsylvanians came one step closer to reality with the approval of Senate Bill 26 by the House of Representatives.

Formerly known as House Bill 140—The Clean Indoor Air Act—the Bill was made an Amendment to SB 26—The Fire and Panic Act.

Representative Michael Dawida served as prime sponsor of the legislation which was passed by a vote of 121 - 72, despite numerous attempts by its proponents to defeat the amendment.

The legislation provides for smoke-free public places. It does not call for a total ban on smoking; it states that smoking will be limited to designated areas in public places and public meetings.

"Public places" include retail stores, offices, lobbies, educational facilities, hospitals and libraries. "Public meetings" include all meetings open to the public.

Areas that would not be affected by the law include bars, restaurants, factories, warehouses, private social functions and general offices not visited by the public.

"This legislation will provide a cleaner and healthier indoor environment for the citizens of Pennsylvania. The House of Representatives should be commended for this decisive action," said Charles J. White, Executive Director of the American Lung Association of Pennsylvania.

The bill must now be returned to the State Senate for approval of the amendment.

## Welcome, New Members

We welcome the following new members to the Lithuanian Catholic Alliance:

Michael Gabriel from Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Ashley R. Mullenix of Fleetville, Pennsylvania.

## JUBILIEJAUS IŠKILMĖS CHICAGOJE

1987 metų lapkričio 27-28 Chicagoje įvyko Amerikos Lietuvių R. Katalikų Federacijos kongresas. Jo programa buvo įglausta į keturias dienas trukusį Lietuvos Krikščionybės jubiliejaus minėjimą. Iš vienos pusės tai pritraukė žmonių iš tolimesnių miestų, iš kitos — dalyvių dėmesys buvo atitrauktas iš šventiško jubiliejaus aukštumų į dienos realybę.

**Kongreso programa trumpai.** Penktadienį, lapkričio 27, po vysk. Pauliaus Baltakio, OFM, invokacijos pirmajame posėdyje valdybos nariai padarė pranešimus ir įvyko pirmasis simpoziumas. Po to dalyviai važiavo į Šv. Jurgio seniausią lietuvių parapiją pamaldoms, kurios buvo skirtos už pašaukimus. Ta tema pamokslą pasakė kun. dr. P. Stravinskis. Po pamaldų visi grįžo į Jau-nimo Centrą pietų.

Popiet antrame posėdyje pranešimus padarė organizacijos: ateitininkai — Juozas Polikaitis, Kunigų Vienybė — kun. dr. v. Cukuras, Chicagos bei New Yorko skyrių atstovai ir Dainavos stovyklos direktorius dr. A. Damušis.

Po to vyko antrasis simpoziumas ir diskusijos.

Kitą rytą trečiasis posėdis vyko Marijos aukštesniosios mokyklos salėje. Lietuvos vyčių pirm. P. Petrauskas kalbėjo apie vyčių veiklą. Buvo trečiasis simpoziumas, padaryta posėdžių santrauka ir išrinkta nauja valdyba. 12 val. visi dalyviai nuvyko į Marijos Gimimo bažnyčią, kur vyko iškilmingos jubiliejaus pamaldos už Lietuvą.

Kongrese dalyvavo apie 70 asmenų: vysk. Paulius A. Baltakis, OFM, vysk. A. Deksnys, vienuolių viršininkai, organizacijų atstovai, Dalyvių tarpe matėsi buvę Federacijos pirmininkai Juozas Laučka, dr. Justinas Pikūnas, dr. Adolfas Damušis, Stasys Pieža, Antanas Rudis.

Tokius suvažiavimus-kongresus Federacija šaukia kas treči metai. Federacija įsisteigė Scrantone, Pa., 1906 m. Ji apjungė visas lietuvių katalikų institucijas, parapijas, organizacijas. Ji buvo pajėgiausia lietuvių organizacija Amerikoje. Tik įsikūrus Lietuvos Bendruomenei, Federacija dalį funkcijų per-

leido jai, o pati pasitraukė į užnugarį. Krikščionybės jubiliejus ir išylančios naujos problemos lietuvių gyvenime žadiną Federaciją pakelti bures. Kongrese buvo kalbama daugiau apie ateitį, negu praeitį.

**Iš pranešimų.** Fed-jos pirm. adv. Saulius Kuprys pranešė, kad Federacija yra priimta į Amerikos Katalikų Konferenciją kaip pilnateisė korporacija. Tai suteikia jai tam tikrų teisių ir privilegijų, pav. tax-exempt statusą ir kt.

Federacija prieš ketvirtą metų pradėjo leisti mėnesinį žurnalą anglų kalba "The Observer", kuris dabar turi 200 skaitytojų ir beveik išsilaiko iš prenumeratos (admin. J. Baužys). Yra atgaivintas katalikiškos akcijos frontas, surinkta apie 18,000 dol. (ižd. Br. Polikaitis).

Pirmajame simpoziume "Federacijos poveikis į krikščionišką bendruomenę" buvo kalbama apie galimybes paveikti bendruomenę. Algis Kazlauskas kalbėjo apie tikėjimo stiprinimą ir reagavimą į naujus reiškinius, kun. dr. Vyt. Bagdanavičius, MIC, apie mūsų jaunosios inteligentijos ir Federacijos vadovybės interesų ir santykių pasikeitimą keičiantis visuomenei. P. Ažuolas pasiūlė du konkrečius projektus: įsteigti palaimintojo Jurgio Matulaičio institutą, jo idėjom nešti į gyvenimą, panašiai kaip vengrų Cardinal Mindzenty Foundation, ir susirūpinti moraline ir materialine parama vyskupui, skirtam laisvajame pasaulyje gyvenantiems lietuviams.

Antrame simpoziume "Lietuvių katalikiškųjų vienetų išlaikymas besikeičiančioje Bažnyčioje" buvo kalbama apie religinių reikalų aptarnavimą (kun. A. Saulaitis, SJ, ir dr. Linas Sidrys), Loreta Stukienė vaizdžiai papasakojo kaip buvo atgaivinta parapija Newark, N.J. ir Algis Regis, kaip atgaautos lietuviškos pamaldos Šv. Kryžiaus parapijoj Chicagoje.

Newarke eita derybų keliu, remiantis faktais ir statistika. Chicagoje protesto keliu. Abu metodai davė gerų rezultatų. Diskusijose užsiminus, kad Amerikos hierarchija stengiasi eliminuoti tautines parapijas,

vysk. Baltakis patikino, kad dabar ši tendencija yra pasikeitus. Vyskupai yra įsipareigoję tautinėms mažumoms padėti, ir jis nežino jokio atvejo, kad būtų buvus uždaryta parapija, kol yra tikinčiųjų ir kunigas jiems aptarnauti.

Trečiajame simpoziume "Mūsų atsiliepiamas į tikėjimo persekiojimą Lietuvoje". Viktoras Nakas, Lietuvių informacijos centro vedėjas Washington (Religinės Šalpos padalinys) — kalbėjo apie sėkmingas pastangas įtraukti senatorius ir kongresmanus į specialias grupes lietuvių teisėms ginti okupuotoj Lietuvoj ir kitus darbus. P. Vilpišauskas, buvęs Sibiro kalnys, kalbėjo apie religijos padėtį Lietuvoje ir Vytautas Skuodis nurodė keliolika veiksmingą būdų padėti lietuviams tėvynėje. Gaila, laikas neleido šiais klausimais išsikalbėti.

Dr. J. Pikūnas ir dr. A. Damušis susumavo pokalbių mintis ir surašė eilę įpareigojimų valdybai. Jų tarpe: įsteigti Pal. Jurgio Matulaičio institutą, sudaryti

tam tikrą vienetą aktualiesiems klausimams apsvarstyti ir kt.

Į valdybą išrinkti: Saulius Kuprys, dr. A. Damušis, Rimas Domanskis, Mary Juzėnas, Algis Kazlauskas, Grasilė Meiluvienė ir Br., Polikaitis.

Suvažiavimui vadovavo prezidiumas: dr. J. Pikūnas, Emilie Pros, Juozas Laučka; sekretoriavo A. Zailskaitė, Grasilė Meiluvienė ir Mary Kinčius. Buvo išspausdinta kompiuterių apipavidalinta brošiūra su programa ir sveikinimais — skelbimais, iš New Yorko kongresą sveikinō Ateitininkai, Pasaulio Lietuvių Katalikų Organizacijų valdyba, Liet. Kat. Moterų Kultūros draugija, Lietuvių Pranciškonų spaustuvė, Tautos Fondas ir Marytė Šalinskienė.

P. Ažuolas

— Laisvojo pasaulio lietuvių kultūros kongresas įvyks Toronte 1988 birželio 24 - 27. Jo rengimu rūpinasi PLB valdybos sudaryta komisija Clevelande. Jai pirmininkauja Milda Lenkauskienė.



Katalikų Federacijos kongreso prezidiumas: dr. Justinas Pikūnas, Emilie Prose ir Juozas Laučka.



Katalikų Federacijos kongreso metu vyko simpoziumas apie tikėjimo persekiojimą okupuotoje Lietuvoje. Jame dalyvavo Sibiro tremtinys Povilas Vaicekauskas, prof. Vytautas Skuodis ir Lietuvių Informacijos Centro Washington vedėjas Viktoras Nakas.



## IŠKILMĖ, IŠKĖLUSI LIETUVĄ

Vytauto Kasniūno pasikalbėjimas su Lietuvos krikščionybės jubiliejaus rengimo centrinio komiteto vykdomoju pirmininku JONU KAVALIŪNU

— Visame pasaulyje, kur tik įmintos lietuvių pėdos, rengti Lietuvos krikščionybės jubiliejaus minėjimai. Jubiliejinių metų renginių saulė su metų pabaiga jau krypta vakarop, bet paskleisti spinduliai, nušvitę 1987 metais, švies per ilgus ateinančius metus, atidengs naujus istorijos lapus. Jūs esate jubiliejaus rengimo vykdomasis pirmininkas. Jums ir visam komitetui reiškiami padėka. Kur buvo kokia klaidelė, žodžiai paprastai skiriami pirmininkui. Taip jau įprasta pas mus. Kai išsiblaškę Romos vėjai po visą pasaulį, ką jūs galite pasakyti apie pagrindinį minėjimą Vatikane? — pradėjome pasikalbėjimą su pirmininku Jonu Kavaliūnu.

— Norint trumpu žodžiu apibendrinti, tiktų su "Aidų" redaktorium kun. L. Andriekum, OFM, pasakyti, kad tai "iškilme, kuri iškėlė Lietuvą" (plg. "Aidai", 1987, Nr. 3). Pagrindinis vaidmuo čia tenka popiežiui Jonui Pauliui II, rodančiam Lietuvai daug širdies ir palankumo. Jam priklauso lietuvių nuoširdi padėka ir pagarba.

Padėka priklauso ir Romos komitetui, jo pirmininkui prel. A. Bartkui, prel. A. Bačkiui, prel. A. Jonušui, prel. V. Mincevičiui, prel. V. Kazlauskui, prel. L. Tulabai, prel. St. Žiliui, prof. dr. P. Rabikauskui, SJ, prel. K. Dobrovolskiui, kun. D. Petraičiui, MIC, a. a. kun. J. Vaišnora, MIC, sekr. dr. B. Vileišytei, kun. E. Putrimui su dr. L. Sidriu ir kitais suorganizavusiems jaunimo programą su įspūdingais kryžiaus keliais Šv. Petro aikštėje, ir kitiems, nes

mažam jų skaičiui buvo tekęs labai didelis uždavinys su per 3000 lietuvių, suplaukusių į Romą. Ypatinga padėka priklauso arkiv. P. Marcinkui, išrūpinusiam surengtą akademijai Pauliaus VI audiencijų salę.

— Krikščionybės jubiliejui spauda skyrė daug vietos. Jei pasakytume, kad buvo skleidžiami saulės spinduliai, tai kai kur pasirodė ir tamsesni debesys, papūtė žvarbesni vėjai, buvo sukeltos audrėlės. Ką galėtumėt

apie tai pasakyti?

— Jubiliejus ir įvairūs jo momentai susilaukė daug kritikos. Tai sunkino darbą ir lėšų telkimą. Daug emocijos parodyta Lietuvos krikščionybės pradžios klausimu, kai mūsų tautos kristianizacijos pradžia yra susijusi ne su vienu valdovu, kaip kituose Europos kraštuose, o su trimis. Buvo daug rašoma ir nuogaustaujama, kad tarptautinis istorinis simpoziumas nepasitarautų kitiems ir kad arkiv. Jurgis Matulaitis nebūtų kitų pasisavinamas. Bet iš tikrųjų simpoziumas daug pasitaravo Lietuvai, kaip tvirtina ir jo dalyvė bei pasikaitininkė dr. Rasa Mažeikaitė, o pats Šv. Tėvas ir savo laiške Lietuvos vyskupams, kurio vertimai buvo išsiuntinėti viso pasaulio vyskupams, ir savo pamoksle pagrindinę iškilmių dieną aiškiai vadina arkiv. Jurgį Matulaitį lietuviu.

Buvo ir trūkumų. Vieni tenka komitetui, ypač kai renginys labai plataus masto ir tvarkomas iš šiapus ir anapus Atlanto, o kitų priežastis buvo kitur. Pora pavyzdžių.

Angelo pilis yra dabar muziejus. Buvo duota vilčių ją gauti, mums žadant surengti tenai religinio meno parodą. Bet, nežiūrint mūsų pastangų, nei Chicagoje, nei vėliau New Yorke Romai skirtos parodos nepavyko suorganizuoti. Tad nebuvo gautas leidimas ir naudotis Angelo pilimi, juo labiau, kai leidimą reikia gauti iš trijų ministerijų, kurių žinioje yra ta pilis. Ir tik askutiniu momentu, pačiam Vatikanui įsikišus, buvo gautas bent Angelo pilies parkas, tokiai didelei žmonių masei sutalpinti, nors paprastai jis nėra nuomojamas.

Buvo pakartotinai prašoma registruotis į Angelo pilies pobūvį iš anksto. Bet ir dešimt dienų prieš iškilmes buvo užsiregistravę tik 800. Užsakėme valgius 1200 asmenų, o išvakarėse užsiregistravo 1700. Ligi pobūvio buvo likusi tik viena diena — šeštadienis, kada dauguma įstaičių nebeveikia. Tad padėtis prel. V. Mincevičiaus, kuris rūpinosi Angelo pilies pobūviu, buvo tikrai nepavydėtina.

Kai kurios kelionių agentūros, norėdamos pasiūlyti mažesnę kelionės kainą, mažino Romoje transportacijų į iškilmes skaičių ir taip jų žmonėms susidarė Romoje nemaža vargo. Atseit, kur trumpa, ten trūksta.

— Ar ruošiant spaudai knyga apie jubiliejaus minėjimą, kur bus patalpinti visi spaudoje pasirodę straipsniai, ras vietos ir kritiškesni pasisakymai?

— Numatytas apie 250 psl. albuminio pobūdžio apžvalginis leidinys su dokumentine medžiaga, sutrauktas jubiliejaus minėjimų, parodų, koncertų, literatūros vakarų, konkursų, leidinių bei darbų aprašymais, atgarsiais svetimoje spaudoje, suglaustomis žiniomis apie visuoemenės prisidėjimą aukomis ir kt. Dėl leidinio suglausto apžvalginio pobūdžio visų spaudoje tilpusių straipsnių dėti nenumatoma. Redaguoja J. Baužys (9124 Sandpiper Ct., Orland Park, IL 60462) ir laukia iš visų medžiagos ir sugestijų.

— Kokie leidiniai jau išleisti ryšium su Krikščionybės jubiliejaus minėjimu ir kokie dar numatomi išleisti?

— Išleidome vaikams A. Milmantienės paruoštas dvi knygas: "Jėzus su mumis" ir "Kad vėl būtų gerai", jaunimui L. Ruginienės "Pasikalbėkim, Dieve", Lietuvoje parengtą pamokslų rinkinį "Geroji Kristaus Naujiena", giesmių rinkinius bendram giedojimui ir chorams su juostelėmis kasetėse, kun. G. Šukio Mišias, J. Kačinsko kantatą "Ateities giesmė", K. V. Banaičio operos "Jūratė ir Kastytis" I veiksmą.

Spausdinamas prof. V. Vardžio redaguotas kolektyvinis istorinis - sociologinis veikalas "Krikščionybė Lietuvoje", baigiamas rengti spaudai tas pats veikalas anglų kalba, "Christianity in Lithuania" vardu. Dr. S. Sužiedėlis parengė anglų kalba siauresnės apimties veikalą apie krikščionybę Lietuvoje vardu "The Sword and the Cross". Kun. J. Staškus Toronte baigia rengti spaudai sulietuvintą 17 teologų veikalą "The Teaching of Christ".

Jubiliejaus proga Ateitininkų Federacijos paskelbtą poezijos konkursą laimėjo kun. L. Andriekus, OFM, rinkiniu "Balsai iš

anapus". Leidžia tėvai pranciškonai. Komiteto paskelbtą dramos konkursą laimėjusią A. Kaičio 5 veiksmų dramą "Krikšto vanduo" numatoma pastatyti kitą rudenį. Tai atlikti sutinka Los Angeles dramos ansamblis.

P. Skabeikio populiarių anglišką leidinį "Catholic Lithuania 600 Years" dideliu tiražu išleido Kunigų Vienybė. Taip pat nemažu tiražu pakartojame Washingtono jub. komiteto paruoštą lankstinuką "The Jubilee year of Christianity in Lithuania 1387 - 1987".

Išleidome seriją V. Kašubos sukurtą jubiliejinio medalio, kuriuo rūpinasi L. Stukienė (234 Sunlit Dr., Watchung, N.J. 07060, tel. 201 - 753-5636), o Chicagoje platina "Draugas", Vaznelių prekyba, Jaunimo Centras ir kt. Taip pat išleidome Romos iškilmių 60 min. vaizduojant, Vatikano televizijos paruoštą, amerikietiško ir europietiško formato, kurią platina izd. Br. Polikaitis, 7218 S. Fairfield Ave., Chicago, IL 60629. Tel. 312 - 434-5719. Taip pat pagamintos jubiliejinės vėliavos, ženklukai, paruošta 160 skaidrių serija "Krikščionybė Lietuvoje" su 50 min. lietuvišku ir anglišku tekstu. Tai gaunama jubiliejaus komiteto raštinėje, 5620 S. Claremont Ave., Chicago, IL 60636. Tel. 312 - 737-8400.

— Ohio lietuvių gydytojų draugija savo 31-ąją kultūrinę paremiją paskyrė Clevelando Šv. Kazimiero lituanistinei mokyklai.

— Prie Kanados Lietuvių Fondo veikiantis A. ir T. Kojelaičių stipendijų fondas duoda stipendijas bet kurio krašto jaunimui, bet kuriame universitete studijuojančiam ir mokslinio laipsnio siekiančiam ar Vasario 16 gimnaziją lankančiam. Prašymai stipendijoms gauti priimami ir svarstomi bet kuriuo laiku. Prašant stipendijos, reikia nurodyti savo finansinę padėtį, lietuvišką veiklą ir ką studijuoja. Prašymus siųsti šiuo adresu: KLF A. ir T. Kojelaičių stipendijų fondo komisijai, 1573 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. Canada M6P 1A6.

## AMERIKOS LIETUVIŲ TARYBA INFORMUOJA

**Inž. Gr. Lazauskas — Amerikos Liet. Tarybos pirmininkas**

Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos valdyba posėdyje lapkr. 20 nauju ALT pirmininku vienbalsiai išrinko inž. Grožvydą Lazauską. Inž. G. J. Lazauskas, kaip Amerikos Lietuvių Tautinės Sandaros atstovas, ALT valdyboje dirba nuo 1977 metų, eidamas prot. sekr. ir gen. sekretoriaus pareigas. Šiuo metu jis yra Sandaros laikraščio redaktorius, Lietuvos Valstiečių Liaudininkų S-gos pirmininkas, Vliko Tarybos narys, anksčiau redagavęs žurnalo Sėją ir techn. leidinius: Technikos pasaulį, Inžinieriaus kelią, Technikos žodį.

Iš jo profesinės veiklos pažymėtina, kad mechanikos, tekstilės ir industrijos specialybės inžinierius G. J. Lazauskas dirbo Lietuvos, Vokietijos ir JAV tekstilės pramonėje, pasiekdamas įmonės vedėjo pareigas. Pastaruoju laiku Wilson Sporting Goods Co., kaip korporacijos industrijos inžinierius, atliko metalo, medžio, plastikos, tekstilės, odos ir spaustuvinių įmonių naujus ir įmonių pertvarkymo projektus Illinojaus, Wisconsin, Michigano, Ohio, Tennessee ir New Yorko valstijose. Taip pat Kanadoje ir Anglijoje. 1971 - 1981 redagavo Industrial Management žurnalą. Be to, kartu su prof. dr. John Burns, DePaul univ., redagavo kitus Industrial Management Society leidinius. Išėjęs į pensiją, kuri laiką dirbo konsultantu.

### Pasiskirstė pareigomis

Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos valdybos nariai pareigomis ir darbais pasiskirstė taip:

**Pirmininkas ir koordinatorius — G. J. Lazauskas.**

**Vicepirmininkai:** visuomeniniams reikalams — dr. Leonas Kriaučeliūnas, teisiniams ir politiniams reikalams — adv. A. Domanskis, ryšiams su respublikonais — Kazimieras Oksas, ryšiams su demokratais — Stanley Balzekas, politiniams reikalams — Viktoras Naudžius, finansiniams reikalams — Petras Buchas, ūkio reikalams — Mykolas Pranevičius, bendriems org. reikalams — Povilas P. Dargis.

**Valdybos nariai:** sekretoriato padėjėja — Irena Blinstrubienė, bendriems reikalams — dr. Vyt. Dargis, sekretoriato tartininkė — Vanda Gasparienė; nariai — Ramunė Kelečienė, Vida Jonušienė, Morkus Šimkus, Birutė Skorubskienė.

**Administracija:** protokolų ir gen. sekr. pareigas — Stasys Dubauskas, išd. — Daina Danilevičiūtė-Dumbrienė.

**Iždo globėjai:** Vyt. Abraitis, dr. Alg. Budreckis, Kostas Burba, Vyt. Jucius.

### Miestų poravimas tarnaus Sovietų propagandai

Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos pirm. inž. Gr. Lazauskas pasiuntė raštus visiems Madison, Wis. miesto tarybos nariams, primindamas, kad Sovietų pastangos suporuoti Madisoną su Vilniumi tetarnaus tik Maskvos propagandai. Kaip nenorėtume poruotis su nacių valdomu miestu, taip neturi būti poravimosi su komunistų pavergtu Vilniumi, kol Lietuva bus laikoma kolonialinio eksploatavimo prie-

spaudoje. Maskva Lietuvą okupavo jėga, laužydama tarptautinius pasižadėjimus ir nepriklausomybę garantuojančią sutartį.

### Gausu informacijų apie Lietuvą

Pasaulio Pabaltiečių Taryba leidžia platų apžvalginį periodinį leidinį "Baltischer Pressespiegel". Adresas: 67240 Gries pres Strassburg, France, P.O. B. 20. Čia perspausdinama daugybė iškarpu iš įvairios pasaulio spaudos vokiečių, anglų, lenkų, ispanų, suomių ir kitomis kalbomis.

Daug informacijos apie Lietuvą, net ir perspausdinami puslapiai iš angliškosios ELTOS.

### Balsai apie Lietuvą didmiesčio spaudoj

Milijoninį tiražą turintis "Chicago Tribune" lapkričio 8 išspausdino prel. J. Prunskio laišką, kuriame pabrėžiama, kad jungimas Chicagos ir Kijevo kaip seseriškų miestų yra nepriimtinas, tarnaus tik sovietinei propagandai, kol Ukraina, Lietuva, Latvija, Estija bus laikomos kolonialinėje okupacijoje, kol Maskva ves grobuonišką karą Afganistane, kol lageriuose laikys kovotojus dėl laisvės.

Dienraštis "Chicago Daily News" savo lapkričio 6 d. numeryje išspausdino prel. J. Prunskio laišką, pažymintį, kad Gorbačiovas savo kalboje Komunistų partijos centro komitete pasiskaitė prieš Stalino nusikaltimus prieš žmogaus teises, bet neminėjo Stalino nusikaltimų prieš tautas, ypač įvykdytas okupuojant Lietuvą, Estiją, Latviją.

### Vergijos ir genocido sukaktis

Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos vicepirm. Kazimieras Oksas, kuris yra ir Pavergtų Tautų Tarybos pirmininkas Illinois valstijoje, vadovavo Chicagos miesto centre, Oxford viešbuty, sušauktai spaudos ir tautinių grupių vadovų konferencijai, kuri buvo suorganizuota ryšium su revoliucijos 70 metų sukakties minėjimu Sovietų Sąjungoje. Konferencija praėjo vadovaujantis mintimi — Maskva džiūgauja revoliucijos sukaktimi, o mes liūdime 70 metų komunistų nešamos vergijos ir vykdomo genocido sukaktyje.

### Teisingumo departamentas apie OSI bylas

JAV lietuvių respublikonų  
(nukelta į 11 psl.)



Prezidentas Reaganas gruodžio 10 Baltuosiuose Rūmuose pasirašė proklamaciją, skelbdamas tą dieną Žmogaus Teisių dieną. Jis priminė susirinkusiems, kad pasimatyme su Gorbačiovu didesnė diskusijų dalis buvo skiriama žmogaus teisėms ginti. Iš k.: ambasadoriu Armando Valladares, Rebecca Asrate iš Etiopijos, Anatoly Koryagin iš Rusijos, Dan Choumouk iš Ukrainos, Vytautas Skuodis iš Lietuvos, George Calciu iš Rumunijos, Min Khue iš Vietnamo, Marta Baltodano iš Nikaragvos, Chaw Kue iš Laos, Rebecca Range — Baltųjų Rūmų pareigūnė, ambasadorius Richard Schifter, Aldo Zuccolillo iš Paragvajaus, Maximo Pacheco iš Čilės. Baltųjų Rūmų nuotr.

## AMERIKOS LIETUVIŲ TARYBA INFORMUOJA

(atkelta iš 10 psl.)

pirm. Kazimieras Oksas, kuris yra ir ALT vicepirmininkas, savo organizacijos vardu kreipėsi į Teisingumo departamentą, atkreipdamas dėmesį į netikslumus OSI bylose. Spalio 19 gavo atsakymą, pasirašytą Mark M. Richard, kuris yra generalinio prokuroro deputy assistant. Mark M. Richard pranešė, kad teisingumo departamente yra svarstoma praveisti įstatymą, kuris padarytų tas bylas sprendžiamas kriminaliniu procesu JAV teismuose. Laiške pažymima, kad nei nacių, nei komunistų karo nusikaltėliai neturėtų rasti prieglobščio JAV-se. Mark M. Richard pažymi, kad tūkstančiai pabėgėlių iš Rytų Europos, atvykę vengdami komunistų spaudos, daugiausia yra ištikimi piliečiai padorūs žmonės, patys buvę persekiojimų aukomis. Pagaliau Mark M. Richard tvirtina, kad tos bylos jokiū būdu nesantios prieš JAV ilgametę politiką nepripažinti Baltijos valstybių inkorporavimo į Sovietų Sąjungą.

### Prancūzų rašytojo laiškas Amer. Liet. Tarybai

Prancūzų spaudos bendradarbis Christophe Dolbeau atsiuntė Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos informacijai raštą, datuotą lapkričio 2 d., kur rašo: "Šia proga pakartotinai dėkoju už man maloniai atsiųstus dokumentus, kurie man buvo didelė pagalba mano darbe". C. Dolbeau taipgi atsiuntė spalio mėn. numerį žurnalo "Ecrits de Paris. Revue des Question Actuelles", kur išspausdintas jo aktualus straipsnis "Aux avant-postes de l'Occident: la Lithuanie" (Vakarų avanpostas — Lietuva). Čia suglaustai nupasakojama Lietuvos praeitis, nepriklausomybės atkūrimas, laimėjimai laisvėje. Informuojama apie pravestą žemės reformą, ekonominę ir kultūrinę pažangą, politinį gyvenimą, okupacijų sunkumus, pabrėžiamas laisvės ilgesys, išryškinama Kalantos ir kitų auka, suminimi sąžinės kaliniai kaip kun. Svarinskas, kun. Tamkevičius. Užbaigiama N. Sadūnaitės ryžtingu žodžiu teisme, skelbiant, kad nei kalėjimai, nei lageriai neatbaidys nuo kovos prieš priespauda.

### Vasario Šešioliktai

Stasys Pieža, buvęs dienraščio "Chicago Herald American" redaktorius, paprašytas Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos, parašė anglų kalba sąlanką, kuri bus dalinama Vasario 16 minėjimuose, rengiamuose ALT skyrių. Panašią sąlanką lietuvių kalba parašė iš Lietuvos pasprukęs prof. dr. Kazys Ēringis. Ši sąlanka taipgi bus skleidžiama Vasario 16 d. ALT minėjimuose.

### Prof. Dovydaičio minėjimas Kaune

Šveicarijoje buvo gautas telefoninis pranešimas, kuris buvo persiųstas Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybai, kad Kaune, Karmelitų bažnyčioje, įvyko 45 m. sukak-

ties minėjimas nuo signataro prof. Prano Dovydaičio mirties. Vienas iš Sibiro grįžęs kalinys privačiai papasakojo, kad išvežant prof. Dovydaičį sandariame gyvuliniam vagone buvo trošku. Jokio langelio. Dovydaičis gaivinosi per plyšelį įtraukdamas orą, bet ir tą vietą užleisdamas kitiems. Buvo didelis altruistas. Gavęs duonos gabalėlį, dalinosi su kitais, nusilpusiais. Per kratą pas jį rado maldaknygę. Dovydaičis pareiškė: "Geriau gyvybę atiduosiu, bet šito neatiduosiu". Jo pagailėjo ir paliko rožinį ir maldaknygę. Lageryje buvęs kunigas po slaptų mišių įduodavęs prof. Dovydaičiui dalinti Eucharistiją. Kai prof. Do-



Draugiškas nuomonių pasikeitimas Katalikų Federacijos kongrese: vysk. Paulius Baltakis, OFM, vysk. Antanas Deksnys ir buvęs Federacijos pirm. Juozas Laučka.

vydaitis sukniubo iškankintas šalčio ir bado, arčiau buvusių paprašė: "Perduokite žinią lietuviams, kad nors mano kūnas liks Sibiro taigoje, savo širdim, savo dvasia būsiu su jumis".

### ALT santrumpa

Mūsų kalbininkų sprendimu Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos — ALT — santrumpa turi būti rašoma Altas, kaip Vlikas, Balfas, Alvudas, nes ALT paskutinė priebalsė kieta ir reikalauja galūnės "-as". Tokį sprendimą priėmė ir Amer. Liet. Tarybos valdyba.

Kas aukoja, Lietuvą vaduoja!

— Dail. Jurgis Daugvila ažuoliniu bareljefu "Kryžių kalnas Jurgaičiuose" papuošė Dievo Apvaizdos lietuvių parapijos bažnyčią Detroite. Mecenatė — Viktorija Čepulionytė, mirusi prieš keletą metų, testamentu palikusi pinigų bažnyčiai papuošti.

Vytauto Skudžio pareiškimus apie religijos persekiojimą Lietuvoje ir sovietų reklamuojamos "glasnost" reikšmę pastaruoju laiku paskelbė du Los Angeles dienraščiai — "The Outlook" ir "The Register" ir visame krašte plačiai skaitomas katalikų savaitraštis "The Wanderer".



Los Angeleje popiežiaus apsilankymo metu išleido specialų medalį pagerbti popiežių ir prisiminti jo paskelbtus Marijos metus. Kas įdomiausia, kad Marijos metam prisiminti panaudota Aušros Vartų Marijos paveikslas. Įrašyti Marijos metų datos ir pavadinta Gailėstingoji Motina. Popiežiaus pusėje įrašyta lotyniškai — Visas Tavo.

## BOOKS ON LITHUANIAN HISTORY AND HERITAGE

Lithuanian Catholic Alliance  
71 - 73 S. Washington St.  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18702

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by Josephine Dauzvardas-----\$6.50

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by a Lithuanian Youth Group in Germany. One hundred ten (110) songs, words and music-----\$4.00

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by Dambriunas, Klimas and Schmalsteig-----\$10.00

### Simas (The Story of Simas Kudirka)

by Jurgis Gliuda (Translated by Kestutis Ciziunas  
and J. Zemkalnis)-----\$5.00

### Lithuanians in America

by Dr. Antanas Kucas, translated by Joseph Boley ---- \$6.00

### The Brothers Domeika

by Liudas Dovydenas, translated by Milton Stark----- \$6.00

### The Forty Years of Darkness

Suppression of the Lithuanian press and  
how it was regained, by Juozas Vaisnora  
translated by Joseph Boley ----- \$2.00

### Praise the Lord, All You Nations

A religious, social and cultural history of Lithuania  
by Sister Virginia Marie Vytell-----\$9.00

### Lithuanian Cookery

by Izabele Sinkeviciute (328 pages)----- \$9.00

Lithuanian Catholic Alliance

71-73 S. Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18702

## Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid

351 Highland Blvd. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11207-1922 Tel.: (718) 647-2434  
Telex No. 5101013171 Telefax No.: (718) 827-6696

December 10, 1987

Lithuanian Catholic Alliance  
71-73 S. Washington St.  
Wilkes-Barre, PA. 18701

Dear Friends,

Thank you for your generous donation of \$1000.00 to help our persecuted fellow Catholics in Soviet-occupied Lithuania.

Everywhere I go, people ask whether the new policy of *Glasnost* has improved the plight of Catholics in Soviet-occupied Lithuania. It has not. On August 23, Lithuanians staged a protest rally in Vilnius. Originally planned on a quite modest scale, the demonstration ended up attracting a reported 5000 participants.

Demonstrators were photographed. Since then, they have been arrested one by one, threatened with bodily harm, and laid off from work. Such is the new "openness" in Soviet-occupied Lithuania.

The brave Catholics of Soviet-occupied Lithuania deserve our support. A few months ago, we established branches of Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid and of the Lithuanian Information Center in Washington, D.C., and in Rome and Washington, D.C.

Our Washington office, under the able leadership of Victor Nakas, has already been instrumental in establishing in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, a Lithuanian Catholic Religious Liberties Group. That group in turn has been instrumental in passing a House resolution, and a separate Senate resolution decrying the persecution of religious believers in Soviet-occupied Lithuania.

These are but few examples of what we have been able to accomplish with your generous support.

With prayerful best wishes, I am

Sincerely,  
*Casimir Pugevicius*  
Father Casimir Pugevicius  
Executive Director

## Obituaries

Mrs. Ella Balcius - Lge 10

410 Leona Ave.  
Delran, NJ 08075  
Died: 1-16-88  
Buried: 1-21-88  
Lakeview Cemetery  
Cinnaminson Twp., NJ

Mrs. Marie Jibblots - Lge 7

234 Damon St.  
West Pittston PA 18643  
Died: 1-11-88  
Buried: 1-14-88  
St. Casimir's Cemetery  
Pittston, Pa.

Mrs. Apolonija Vitkauskas

9322 S. 49th Ct. - Lge 163  
Oak Lawn, Ill. 60453  
Died: 12-23-87  
Buried: 12-28-87  
St. Casimir's Cemetery  
Chicago, Ill.

Joseph Koizen - Lge. 155

1627 Dorothy St.  
Scranton PA 18504  
Died: 12-13-87  
Buried: 12-16-87  
Cathedral Cemetery  
Scranton, Pa.

Kazimera Zebrauskas - Lge 33

(Katie Zebranski)  
11551 S. Kenneth Ave.  
Alsip, IL 60658  
Died: 12-9-87  
Buried: 12-11-87  
St. Casimir's Cemetery  
Chicago, Ill.

Lidija Miecevicius

(Mieceviz) - Lge 160  
4351 S. Rockwell  
Chicago, IL 60632  
Died: 12-25-87  
Buried: 12-30-87  
St. Casimir's Cemetery  
Chicago, Ill.

## Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:

Thanks for sending me the paper "Garsas." I look forward to reading it every month.

Sincerely,

Florence (Cinaitis) Sodomka, St. Louis, MO  
Aciu Labai ir Lamingu Nauju Metu.

To the Editor, Florence Eckert:

I am sending this little song to the Garsas newspaper. That is where I first read it. The year was 1931 in the month of May. I was a young lady 17 years old.

Through the many years, my peers and I sang this delightful little ditty at any and every opportunity. I cannot take the credit for it.

To be sung to the tune of Yankee Doodle Dandy

O Maryte Juodaukute,  
Ar tu likini mane  
Don't you know kad aš be tave  
Kaip žuvis tustiam prude.  
Oh come on darykim data  
Kur ant bechaus pakrašti  
Pa flitrosim busim happy  
Liki two birdies in a tree.

Adele Marcy