

etuvos Raudonojo Kryžiaus Draugijos Skyrių Atstovų Metinis Suvažiavimas

(Tęsinys) 5. Apkrečiamos ligos—dėl skiepijimo ir dėl to kad tremtiniai susipratę, palai...

PRIMINIMO ŽODELIS

Pas gerbiamus ir malonius "Lietuvių Zinių" skaitytojus norime paprašyti nepamiršti mūsų Preso Fondo...

SVARBUS PRANEŠIMAS

Sausio 1, 1948, "Šv. Pranciškaus Varpelio" redakcija ir administracija persikelia į naujajį SV. ANTANO VIENUOLYNĄ KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

je srityje pageidavo ir toliau darba tęsti.

ATOMINIO AMŽIAUS ĮVAIRUMAI

AMERIKA GRAŽI, BET SUNKUS GYVENIMAS Gera žemė, visus priima, visus išmaitina, nei vieno neatstumia.

Atvyko 38 Lietuviai

Vasario 5 d. laivu "Marine Marlin" atvyko 31 lietuvis iš Vokietijos, kurių tarpe 8 J. V. piliečiai.

MILJONAI ŠIRDŽIŲ

Ponas Užupis savo pranešimą parėmė surinktais duomenimis apie tremtinių (DP) maitinimą visose zonose.

SV. ANTANO VIENUOLYNAS

Šv. Antano Vienuolyno ir Koplyčios Fondas atvyko iš Europos 50 milijonų dolerių suma.

Šventvagiavo—Nubatusta

CHICAGO. — Šio miesto teisme nubautusta Pearl Stewart buvo sugauta Šv. Bernardo bažnyčioje.

art, 19, kuri iš bažnyčių, laike pamaldų, pavogdavo molerų pinigines.

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—231st St., Rosedale 10, Laurelton, L. I., N. Y.

Peilis Pagelbėjo Merginos Širdžiai

CHARLESTON, S. C., Vasario 11.—Betty Lee Woolridge, 21, sveiksta ir stiprėja po labai delikatos operacijos ant širdies tvenkinėlių (valves) prieš 11 dienų ir netrukus žada grįžti namo į Canton, Ohio.

Moterų Pasaulis

MŪSŲ AMŽIAUS MOTERIS

Kiekvienas amžius turi savo bruožus, kurie jį atskiria ir charakterizuoja. Ir mada, kaip menas, seka civilizacijos progresą.

—231st St., Rosedale 10, Laurelton, L. I., N. Y. Vincas Rastenis yra žinomas žurnalistas ir visuomenės veikėjas.

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Šv. Antano Vienuolyno ir Koplyčios FONDO VAJUS Malonus Lietuvi-e, Savo duosnia auka prisidėk prie įkūrimo Paminklinio Lietuvos Pranciškonų Šv. Antano VIENUOLYNO ir KOPLYČIOS.

English Section

SOCIAL JUSTICE IS ONLY REPLY TO COMMUNISM

Mackenzie King, Two Popes Agree Inequalities Are Provoking Food for Red Menace

By J. J. GILBERT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The address with which W. L. Mackenzie King announced his retirement from the office of Prime Minister of Canada and leader of the Liberal Party in that country is regarded by some as a sort of political testament. They see in it an effort by an international figure to pass on to the world the best advice he has on its Number One Problem, after decades in public life.

Although Mr. Mackenzie King made no reference to the Social Encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI, his words should have brought the teachings of these Pontiffs to the minds of many serious students of world affairs. This is especially so since his address followed not long ago after memorable observations by Cardinal Suhard of Paris and Cardinal Gerlier of Lyon, bringing out a similar thought.

The vigor with which the retiring head of Canada's Government denounced Communism as "no less a tyranny than Nazism" was surprising to some observers, but others found more significant the following passage:

Injustices of Long Standing

"We all know, or ought by now to know, that for centuries in many countries multitudes of men and women and little children have been deprived of any real opportunity to develop their individual personalities, and to share, through an equitable distribution of the world's wealth, in the bounty which Providence has bestowed on mankind.

"Communism deliberately exploits this situation, to which it professes to have found the remedy.

"That constitutes the attraction of Communism for the underprivileged, and for many of those who sympathize with and wish to improve the lot of their fellowmen.

"Let us not underestimate that fact.

"But Communism, as its present-day promoters practice its precepts, is based on force, on class war. It fosters ill-will; it foments strife. No enduring order can be based on force. Consent, not force, is the only sure basis of an enduring social order. Ill-will has never affected anything, neither has strife. It is to the opposite of these we must look for an increase in human happiness.

"It is equally essential to victory in the struggle with Communism that the cause of freedom shall not become a negative cause; that the defense of freedom should not be left to reactionaries, but that the free nations should find not only a better but a more attractive social gospel than Communism provides.

Sees More Support Needed

"If we are to win against Communism in its struggle for the minds and souls of men, if we are to help save the world from a tyranny as ghastly as any which has hitherto menaced mankind, it will only be by recognizing, wherever we may go, wherever we may be, that we remain our brothers' keepers, and that at home and abroad we have an obligation to lend our individual and national efforts to furthering to the extent of our abilities more in the way of equality of opportunity and social justice.

One has not seen much evidence of a disposition on the part of any but Communists to take issue with the Canadian leader's views. Some, however, are tempted to say it is all very well, but that Mr. Mackenzie King was speaking in generalities, and where would one find a program to counteract the minutely planned Communist campaign.

That is where Papal Encyclicals should come to mind. Pope Leo XIII in "Rerum Novarum" and Pope Pius XI in "Quadragesimo Anno" did not mark out in detail a program for each and every country, as the Communists have adapted techniques to meet conditions in every land, but they have indicated with great clarity the main avenues along which all nations must move if they are, each and every one, to overcome the lack of opportunity which oppresses so many individual souls within the borders of each.

Briefly, the Popes have met head on the Marxian doctrine that would abolish private property. The Papal Encyclicals staunchly defend the right of private ownership, but condemn emphatically abuses committed in its name. They bespeak private ownership of property widely distributed among the many, not confined to just a few.

Popes Stated Right Policy

The Popes have called for a democratically organized economic life, wherein the dignity of the worker is recognized and he is given a voice in the management of industry. They call for full employment (with vigorous insistence on the abolition of child labor), full production and the full distribution of economic goods and services, so that all may share adequately and justly in the wealth of the nations.

There is no abundant reason for believing that this program, and no other program available to the world today, can produce the happy situation toward which Mr. Mackenzie King feels the world should strive, wherein "as opportunities for self-development are enlarged, as inequalities and obvious injustices are removed, as good will supplants ill-will in human attitudes and relationships, as fear gives place to faith, and all-consuming Communism will cease to be able either to attract or to deceive."

Only a few weeks before Canada's Prime Minister made his memorable statement, Cardinal Suhard, in a Christmas letter, defended the right of workers to strike, but urged them not to abuse that right. This letter was of great interest because it was written against the background of the widespread strikes which threatened to cripple France, but which were broken by the Government.

"The workers are sad and discouraged," his eminence wrote. "The Church knows this and is moved. All that touches the life of her children strikes her in her being. She is not resigned to the proletarian condition, which she considers the shame of the century."

His eminence also said that "what such widespread misfortune requires is not partial aid without repudiation in the future, but a total and durable solution."

Urging the basic reforms be undertaken without delay, the Cardinal said it is not enough simply to denounce Communism, but that positive, practical steps should be taken to correct the evil conditions on which it thrives.

Says Reds Started Strikes

He pointed out that the strikes in France were called not by the workers themselves, but by the leaders of the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Workers, and he reminded the workers that, at that particular time, the strikes were "adding new blows to our national economy."

In another pronouncement, made during the general strike, Cardinal Gerlier asserted that "anyone desiring to be just will recognize that behind the present agitation of the workers there are hardship that impart legitimacy to their demands."

"One must well see," Cardinal Gerlier continued, "that the world force of Communism is not only the fruit, deplorable and perilous, of a baneful propaganda, but also the revelation of a state of social injustice and evil.

"True Christians will not adhere to a uniquely negative spirit of anti-Communism which risks becoming stained, like Marxism itself, with the fault of Materialism. The Christian will support, in justice and in love, the legitimate aspirations of the working classes."

The Cardinals in one country and the Premier in another 3,000 miles away have come to the same conclusion after lives in service of the people. Surely the Cardinals had in mind the social teachings of the Papal Encyclicals. The Prime Minister's thoughts so closely parallel the Cardinals' that, in his bequest to the political world, he was recommending the same thing—the Papal Encyclicals—although he may not have been thinking of it in just that way.

News from Soviet-Occupied Lithuania

(Reprinted from "Current News on the Lithuanian Situation," compiled by Lithuanian Legation, Washington, D. C., Vol. V, No. 12, June, 1947)

EYE-WITNESS REPORT

(Continued from last week)

Attitude and Hopes of the People

In spite of the Bolshevik terror and the NKVD spying, the people often do not hesitate to criticize the Bolsheviks in their conversations in the trains, on buses, or in restaurants.

In Lithuania people live in hope that real liberation is near. How and in what form liberation is supposed to come is a matter of great speculation. In the churches, when singing the passage of the supplication which says, "from war, famine, fire and pestilence deliver us, Lord," the people omit the word "war." People do not even want to pray that there be no war. The Soviet puppet, J. Paleckis, is aware of such feeling. When traveling through the country he warned the people in his speeches, "Do not put your hopes in a war, for there will be none. You are only receiving yourselves. Better unhesitatingly begin the work of the reconstruction of Soviet Lithuania. . . . Nevertheless, Paleckis's own mother reportedly asked him in Riga, "Son, tell me when there will be a war. . . ."

Soviet military preparations increase war anxiety. Since the end of the war there have been no more mobilizations, but registration of men is being conducted. The registered men are given several weeks military training from time to time in the districts in which they live. The so-called "Lithuanian Division" is still stationed in Pabradė, but there are many Russians in the ranks. Military instruction is compulsory in the high schools. In the universities both men and women students have to take six hours of compulsory military instruction. The women students who graduate from the military courses are given the rank of lieutenant in the reserve nurses' corps.

The people have drawn many conclusions from the increased anti-American and anti-British propaganda. However, real news from abroad is very scarce. Frequently, the people can trace the truth from the Bolshevik press. For example, "Pravda" published an article, "Dead Souls," in which the United States Government was criticized for inviting the Hon. Povilas Zadeikis, Lithuanian Minister, to dinner at the White House in Washington. That issue of "Pravda" was sold out almost immediately after it reached Lithuania, and its price in the black market rose to 40 roubles per copy, whereas normally a copy of "Pravda" sells for 20 kopeks. Although the people knew from various sources that the United States and Great Britain still recognize Lithuania's independence, they became convinced of this upon reading "Pravda" itself. Later the Bolsheviks understood their mistake and forbade the distribution of that particular issue of "Pravda" in Lithuania. Neither "Tarybu Lietuva" ("Soviet Lithuania") nor "Tiesa" ("Truth") reproduced a word about this news, although generally these newspapers are miniature versions in translation of "Pravda" and "Izvestia."

In Lithuania people are living "for this day alone." The morale of the inhabitants was greatly strengthened by President Truman's famous speech favoring aid to Greece and Turkey. After the speech the people began buying up everything in the belief that goods would soon become still more scarce.

Also of interest to Lithuanians was Vishinsky's speech in the United Nations session in November, 1946, in New York, wherein he criticized the Western Allies for giving asylum to "refugee adventurers," among whom were mentioned several people known to Lithuanians. From this speech the Lithuanians learned that in Western Europe the refugees are still maintaining themselves, have their committees and organizations and are struggling for Lithuania's liberation.

Another source of news is the radio, although many have been arrested for listening to foreign stations. People are anxious to hear more about the life of Lithuanians in the Western world. Due to the scarcity of such news, they are forced to draw their own conclusions from the incorrect mention of certain facts.

(To be continued)

DIocese TO CARE FOR REFUGEES

Trenton Establishes Diocesan Resettlement Committee

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—A meeting to establish a Trenton Diocesan Resettlement Committee was held Thursday at the Cathedral Rectory here, at the direction of Most Rev. William A. Griffin, Bishop of the Diocese. Twenty-nine priests and lay people representing the eight parishes of the diocese and the various national groups were present. The Bishop presided.

Rev. Msgr. John A. O'Grady, director of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, addressed the group. He explained the plan of the National Catholic Resettlement Council to assist in the organizing of a Diocesan Resettlement Committee in the various dioceses at the invitation of the Bishops. Msgr. O'Grady pointed out that the Displaced Persons represent all sorts of skills. Probably a third have a definite experience in agriculture, and some others experience in forestry; some are domestic workers, others skilled mechanics, while many are scholars and teachers. There are many who have attained prominence in their own countries but who recognize that it may be impossible for them to continue their professions in the countries in which they are settled and that, therefore, they must be ready to accept such opportunities as may be made available to them. They represent a cross-section of the populations of the countries from which they came; on the whole, they represent a rather high type of people; they are like the people who came to this country in

the large immigration of the 40's and 50's. The work of the Resettlement Committee is to discover what job and housing possibilities are in the diocese. Father Griffin, who is in charge of the people in the diocese, has organized what organizations of their coming here and public interest in this international Christian charity. Bishop Griffin stated that the priests and laity of the diocese would respond generously to call for help. He appointed James S. Foley to direct the work in the diocese; to find and to organize the parishes, county and parochial organizations for the idea of carrying out as suggested by Msgr. O'Grady.

THREE EX-SERVICEMEN TAKEN

Men Who Served in Army Honored by Christian

At an impressive ceremony, Sunday, in the Amman, and Novitiate of the Brothers, three postulant brothers in the holy habit of the Brothers of the Holy Spirit (Raymond Brown, Joseph Lough, Daniel Williams, John Tanner) and Denis G. Malsee, both of Philadelphia, were received into the La Salle College and University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia public school during the war he served in the Army Medical Corps, European theater. Brother Malsee served with the Army in the South Pacific area.

Brother Emilian J. Provincial of the Province, presided at the ceremony. Brother E. Paul, F.S.C., and principal of the Philadelphia Catholic High School, delivered the invocation, in which he read new novices that the Brothers of the Holy Spirit, one of prayer, study, and to which God has called in which He offers much to those who serve Him well.

On the following day, the feast of Mary's Purification, the novices who had taken the vows and were promoted to the rank of Brothers at La Salle College, where they will continue advanced studies at the school and at Catholic University. The novices are: Brother Manuel John (Charles) Albert Celestine (Georgetown), Fortunatus Raymond Baker, all of Philadelphia; Brother Casimir (William) and Domitian Justin (William) Mangano, of Pittsburgh; E. John, G. Celestine, who served in the Army during the war; Brother Raymond and G. Casimir, high school graduates.

Cancel St. Patrick's Day Dinner

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 5.—The St. Louis Irish Society has cancelled its annual dinner, usually attended by thousands of guests, and urged that the money to purchase the food for the dinner be used for the purchase of food for the poor. The announcement was made ahead of time in order that food may reach its destination by March 17.

Archbishop Keough To Be Installed

Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, D.D., will be installed as Bishop of Baltimore on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at ten o'clock at the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, Baltimore. The installation ceremony will be officiated by Most Rev. Matthew J. C. D.D., Bishop of Manchester.

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