









PRAŠO IEŠKOTI IR GELBėti DINGUSIUS GIMINES IR PAŽISTAMUS

GAUTA APLINKINIAMS KELIAIS IR SKELBIAMAS

- 1. Felicija Pozeleite-Krumpliene, gyv. Kaune, Vaizganto 50 bt. 4 prašo pranešti...

- 20. Adela Barisienė-Martinauskaitė, Kaunas, Vidūno 8, prašo pranešti...

NAZIŲ KOMISARAS PERĖMĖ Į SAVO RANKAS KARO MUZIEJUS VISĄ LIETUVOS EKONOMINIO GYVENIMO TVARKYMĄ

Vokietijos reicho komisaras "Ostlande" Lohse išleido potvarkį, kuriuo viso ekonominio gyvenimo tvarkymas pereina į jo rankas.

Už uždarytą imoną ar sustabdytą eksploataciją ūkį principu nemokama jokio atlyginimo. Visus reikalaujamus šio pobūdžio leidimus išduoda Vokietijos reicho komisaras ar jo igaliojtinis.

KARO MUZIEJUS KAUNE

Muziejui Vėl Vadovauja Jo Kūrėjas-Organizatorius ir Viršininkas Gen. Nagius.

Muziejus Pertvarkomas ir Papildomas Naujais Įdomiais Dalykais.

Apie Karo Muziejų Kaune dienraštis "Laisvė" rašo: Bolševikai, užėmę Lietuvą, Karo Muziejuje rado daug jiems nemalonaus...

PRAPLETĖ SRIČIŲ KOMISARŲ TEISES

Vokietijos reicho komisaro "Ostlande" Lohse specialiniu potvarkiu nepaprastai praplėtė vad. sričių komisarijų (Lietuvoje tokių "sričių komisarijų" yra 6) teises.

VOKIETIJA IR ŠIAURĖ

"Deutsche Zeitung im Ostland" paskelbė straipsnį, pavadintą "Vokietija ir šiaurė". Straipsnyje išvedama, kad "buvo laikai, kuriuos istoriškai galima laikyti kaip bendrą vokiečių-danų-norvegų valstybę".

LIETUVOS RADIOFONAI TURI TARNAUTI NAZIAMS

Vilniaus ir Kauno radiofonų perėmusi Vokietijos radijas bendrovė, nustatė ir programą. Ryšium su tuo Kauno ir Vilniaus radiofonai labai dažnai prijungiami prie Vokietijos radijų stočių.

Mokina, Kaip Pasigaminti Dezinfekcijos Skysčių

Per Kauno radiją d-ras Matukas "Sveikatos Patarėjų" skyriuje daug kartų aiškina klausytojams, kaip reikia naikinti parazitus, pasigaminant namie dezinfekcijos skysčių.

Renteln Uždarė Visus Humanitarinius Fakultetus

Komisaro von Renteln įsakymu, nuo Naujų Metų uždaryti Vytauto Didžiojo Universiteto Kaune ir Vilniaus Universiteto visi humanitariniai fakultetai.

VISUR BRUKA VOKIEČIŲ KALBĄ

Kaip žinoma, vokiečių Lietuvoje paliko per pirmą okupaciją sudarytus sovchozus. Tiems sovchozams tvarkyti veikia specialinis departamentas, pavadintas valstybinių ūkių departamentu.

Kauno Teatrų Veikla

Kauno valstybinis teatras dabar vadinamas Kauno Didžiojo Teatru. Jis susideda iš operos, operetės, baletų ir dramų. Be to, Kaune veikia Jaunimo Teatras, kuris kaip iš repertuaro matyti, dažnai stato jaunimui pasakas.

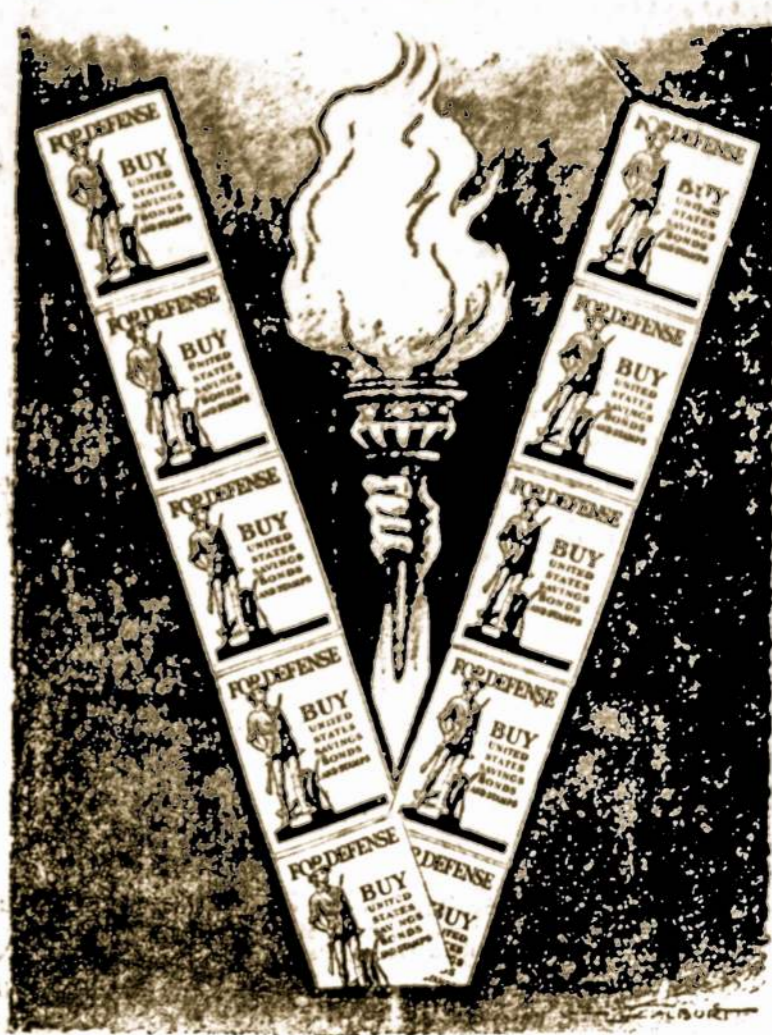
Žaliavų Centras

Laikraščiai rašo, kad Lietuvoje įsteigtas "Žaliavų Centras", kurio uždavinys esąs rinkti geležies laužą, butelius, šerius ir panašias atmatas.

SKAITYKITE GERAS KNYGAS

Mes Rekomenduojame, Kad Kiekvienas Lietuvos Savs Knygvyną Papildytų Šiomis Knygomis: SPARNUOTI LIETUVIAI—DARIUS IR GIRENAS

FOR VICTORY



PASAULIO SIMBOLIZMAS Arba GAMTOS IR KITI BALSAI Sulietuvinio KUN A. M. KARUZISKIS (Tęstinys)

Sandalių Medis—Dovanojimas ir Atleidimas Anglas dainius kuo puikiausia rašo:

KAUNO TEATRŲ VEIKLA

Prie Kauno Didžiojo Teatros dramos įsteigti trijų metų vaidybos kursai (studija), kurie rengs jaunuosius aktorius. Kursams vadovauja Kauno Didžiojo Teatros dramos meno vadovas režisierius J. Monkevičius.

ZALIAVŲ CENTRAS

Laikraščiai rašo, kad Lietuvoje įsteigtas "Žaliavų Centras", kurio uždavinys esąs rinkti geležies laužą, įvairius skudurus, stiklus, butelius, šerius ir panašias atmatas.

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# GERMANY--TRADITIONAL ENEMY OF LITHUANIA

For almost two centuries following the creation of the first Lithuanian state under King Mindaugas about 1220-1236, the Lithuanians were engaged in a continuous struggle for their freedom against the Teutonic Knights, at first single-handed, later in alliance with Poland. During these wars one Lithuanian tribe Prūsai (Prussians) was exterminated. The Teutons made many attempts to subjugate Lithuanians also, but met stubborn resistance especially of the Samogitians and Kings and Grand Dukes of Lithuania, who claimed Klaipėda (Memel) Territory and settlements along the left bank of the Niemen River.

During the German occupation of Lithuania in 1915-19, the Germans had but one aim, known as the Hindenburg plan: the incorporation and colonization of Lithuania by the Germans. Therefore, Germans suppressed to some time the declaration of Lithuania's independence pro-

claimed by the National Council in Vilnius, February 16, 1918. The Germans sought to bind the fate of Lithuania with that of Germany in one way or another. In German Hitlerite literature—MEIN KAMPF and others—there are some cynical revelations like the following: "We shall easily Germanize the population of the Baltic countries; they are peoples who are racially related to us." Herr Rosenberg, Hitler's Baltic apostle of Nazism, openly advocates the complete Germanization of the Baltic peoples. Further proof of the Germanization policy may be found in the German dissolution of the Lithuanian provisional government of June 23, 1941, in German Reich Commissar Lohse's statement to the Lithuanian people, and in the practical steps taken by the German occupation authorities. However, Nazi leaders may be assured that this and other war aims of Germany will not be realized.

# INDEPENDENT OPINIONS ABOUT THE BALTIC STATES

Hon. Robert P. Skinner, former American Minister to the Baltic States: Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, quotes from Mr. Laski's article "Abrogate":

"The kind of new world most idealists—and realists too— envisage must be of so co-operative a nature as to involve the obrogation of national sovereignty..."

And says:

"What, please tell me, was so very dreadful in the pre-Hitler world? Mr. Laski is sure there can be no peace without the obrogation of the sovereignty of individual states. Others think that the small states must be grouped in a few economic units. The National Peace Conference people are playing with the idea of a world government which would have the final say about tariffs, currency, immigration policies, and what not."

"This abrogation of sovereignty may seem practicable to 'most idealists—and realists, too', but in hard boiled universe it strikes me as a very large order."

"I pretend to no special knowledge of other countries, but it did happen that from 1893 to 1939 I lived abroad, mostly in France, Great Britain, and Germany, but also in Greece, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Turkey, and Ethiopia. There were things everywhere that might have been improved, certainly, but I observed no despair, and in every country people were getting along more prosperously in some countries than in others, and they needed only to be let alone by the political and military trouble-makers to attain to a constantly increasing measure of human happiness. It may surprise the new-world-builders to know that the small European countries are tremendously concerned to hold on to their national existence. They are not yearning for a new and perfect world but for a prompt

return to their old and imperfect world, feeling about their native lands much as old Montaigne (or was it Montesquieu?) when he said that he had seen many strange countries, and in each one he had discovered things that were the least good and things that were the least bad, and he reached the conclusion that it was the part of wisdom for every man to convince himself that his own country was the best of all whereupon he might hope to die happy."

"Not only do the small countries desire to retain their national status but they have done much to make their economic existence feasible by the creation of many essential industries. They know quite well that the surest way to lose their independence is to be economically dependent."

"To conclude: if we can get back to our old world we shall be doing very well and as for the ideal world we shall have to be born anew to find it."

# Finn and Slay

"Stalin... had been forced into Baltic expansionism by the fear of Germany and was out to create a safety belt for Russia against Hitler."—

"...Stalin is rapidly burying his fears of Hitler on the battlefield. Thus there would no longer be any more need to carve out a safety belt at the expense of his Baltic neighbors, Finland included, against Nazi Germany."

("The Washington Post" of January 13, 1942).

# General Sikorski

"Sikorski indignantly denied German propaganda allegations that Poland had been sold to Stalin, together with the rest of Eastern Europe, adding: "This is contrary to the letter and the spirit of our declaration, which agreed that the Eastern European countries should be allowed to arrange their own affairs as they thought fit." Sikorski remarked that this applied also to the smaller countries."

(Times-Herald of Jan. 10, 1942, Washington, D. C.)

# LITHUANIAN AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

## Knights of Lithuania Express Loyalty

The Knights of Lithuania in the United States following resolutions adopted by 11 councils at their meeting of January 4th, sent a telegram to the President of the United States expressing loyalty to the U. S. Government and offering their help towards final victory against aggressors. Mr. Harold B. Hoskins expressed the President's thanks for the message.

## Defense Savings Bonds and Lithuanians

Numerous Lithuanian American organizations are adopting resolutions to buy defense bonds. A notable example is "The Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America", which before De-

cember 7th bought \$50,000 worth of Defense Bonds. Another organization, the Lithuanian Alliance (SLA) has recently purchased \$27,000 worth of bonds. Other Lithuanian American organizations have bought and are buying bonds in varying amounts from funds in their treasuries.

## A Goodwill Message to Hon. Winston Churchill

Mr. J. Laučka, President of the Lithuanian American Roman Catholic Federation, forwarded to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, during the latter's stay in Washington, a message of good will and expression of confidence in the Allied victory. Sir Anthony Rumbold replied on behalf of Mr. Churchill.

# ECHOES FROM GERMAN OCCUPIED LITHUANIA

## Germans Warn Impatient Lithuanians

Ever since the German occupation of Lithuania, the Germans have tried to create the impression that the Lithuanians were contented under the Nazi occupation and were not interested in obtaining independence. The spreading of such false impressions is meeting with continuous failure. Even the press controlled by the German occupational forces reveals signs that the Lithuanians are not losing hope but are gaining new courage and faith and are maintaining a continuous struggle looking forward to the independence of their country.

not to listen to the radio", which says that the Reich commissioner in the Baltic States has issued a decree providing a death penalty for persons spreading news from foreign countries and a long prison term for those listening to foreign broadcasts.

## Germans Call Them "Donations"

According to the "Deutsche Zeitung im Ostland" a "collection" of food products was arranged in the comparatively poor district of Alytus with the following results: almost 1500 chickens, 340 ducks, 45 turkeys and 24 kilograms of meat for the wounded German soldiers in Lithuanian hospitals. In addition 441 heads of cattle, 517 sheep, and 59 pigs were sent to Königsberg, East Prussia.

This is but one example of food requisitioning that is being imposed by the Germans on the already impoverished Lithuanians.

## Nationalized Homes Not Restored to Owners

The Reich commissar for the Ostland region, Lohse, has issued a decree dated December 15, 1941, in regard to the administration of homes in towns nationalized during the Soviet occupation of Lithuania.

According to that decree such property is restored to former owners for purposes of administration only. (In case of the administrator's death or disappearance, the wife, children or parents take over the administration.) The administrators have to make the necessary repairs and pay all taxes.

## Germans Fix Wages For Lithuanian Labor

Reich's commissar Lohse has issued a decree fixing the rates of pay for labor "in the territories of the former Lithuanian and Latvian states". The minimum rate is 27 Pfennigs per hour for unskilled labor; for slightly trained workers—32 pfs.

## Warning to Radio Listeners

An article entitled: "Playing with fire" was published by a German controlled paper in Lithuania. It warns the people not to listen to foreign radio stations.

In this connection the "Washington Evening Star" of January 25th reported an Associated Press dispatch from Berne, under the title: "A last warning

**Petronėlė Lamsargienė**  
Užlaikan visiokius...  
PET. LAMSARGIENE  
1814 S. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

# ANGLISKAI LIETUVISKAS ŽODYNELIS

Surinkti visi reikalingiausi žodžiai, kuriuos išmokus lengvai galima angliskai susikalbėti.

Žodynelis turi arti pustrėčio šimto puslapių, paglso formata, parankus lodiotis kitenuj ir kiekvienam reikate naudotis.

Kaina 1 Doleris

"GARSAS". P. O. Box 32, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

# "TIMELESS LITHUANIA"

## Honorable Owen J. C. Norem

former United States Minister to Lithuania, has written to the Lithuanian Legation in Washington, D. C., revealing that he has not forgotten Lithuania, his first diplomatic post. "I have written a book that I propose to name 'Timeless Lithuania'", writes Dr. Norem. We anticipate that his book will be an interesting as well as revealing publication. Dr. Norem's message follows:

"Four and twenty years have now passed since a brave and determined nation through its Tarjyba-Council—voiced the Declaration of Lithuanian Independence on February 16, 1918. All who heard this important announcement knew that Lithuania had merely announced an inherent right, a right which she had held firmly from time immemorial only to be broken by the first Russian invasion (in 1795) and the first German occupation (1915-1919) after her moment of weakness when united with Poland. Lithuanian legions once had marched with measured tread to the Crimea on the Black Sea and won an empire almost one third the size of Europe. Lithuania had learned certain lessons in the union with Poland, the absorption by Russia and the occupation by Germany that she would not lightly forget. Her soul had been forged in the heat of oppression and her willingness to die for her liberty was not to be denied."

"It was my privilege to be present in Kaunas at the twentieth observation of this day so sacred to the hearts of all Lithuanians. I observed that Lithuania had literally pulled herself from one century to another in the brief span of twenty years. Her progress, once freed from the Russian tyranny and the Polish influence and once rid of the German occupation force, was truly remarkable. It was quite like the spirit of progress evidenced in our own country of America. One matter attracted and held my attention. Though breaking with the past, the Lithuanian refused to destroy any part of their inheritance. Other nations might tear down Churches reminiscent of the hated Russian regime but Lithuania would utilize to best advantage what had been built on her soil. She was a nation of builders."

"In 1939, on July 4th which is to Americans what February 16th is to Lithuanians, I planted by the shrine of the unknown soldier in Kaunas, an ivy plant which had sprung from the soil near the tomb of George Wash-

ington at Mount Vernon. This ivy plant was to be still another tie between the two Republics and should symbolize even as the rose plants planted by Colonel Ryan, that undying love and affection between liberty loving peoples. Symbols might be destroyed by power mad aggressor nations but the friendship they typify can never be destroyed."

"Lithuania has since suffered a second invasion, this time by Soviet Russia, with its most subtle form of acquisition, namely, the guise of a free election whereby a people willingly accepted slavery! The toll of misery then exacted from the Lithuanian people will perhaps never be completely known. The spontaneous uprising against the Bolshevik tyrants in June, 1941, shortly before the coming of German troops, was ample testimony of the resolve to again enjoy freedom. The provisional government which had hastily been set up was rudely brushed aside by the Germans who marched after the fleeing Reds. Lithuania was to know the second and perhaps a more exacting occupation by Germany. If history repeats itself, Lithuania should soon again be free when the Hitler blitz legions are driven back and the German people rid of thoughts of revenge."

"The purpose of the Bolsheviks is quite clear. They are even now training Lithuanian children, held in the wilds of Siberia, the rudiments of Communism. Families have been separated with the definite purpose of breaking down all resistance to the thoughts of a Greater Soviet Union and Lithuanian inclusion in the scheme, following the defeat of Hitlerism."

"I have written a book that I propose to name 'Timeless Lithuania'. This is just one thing that is being done. The giving of relief funds for the aid of Lithuanians now held in bondage is another. Your good wishes and expressions of hope will be appreciated in the fatherland. Your prayers at the altar of Christ will speed the day of deliverance. I join with you on this 16th day of February to give expression to American Lithuanian solidarity on the principles of justice and liberty for all."

**Londons.**—Vasario 19-tą paskelbta, kad 1941 metais Anglija išleisduis karo reikalams 50 procentu visų nacionalių pajamų.

**Johnstown, Pa.**—Vasario 17-tą traukinio nelaimėje žuvo 4 asmenys, 2 sužeisti.

# LIETUVI-KATALIKI SKAITYK ŠIUOS LAIKRAŠČIUS

- "GARSAS", LRKSA organas, savaitraštis, 73 E. South St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Kaina \$2.00 metams.
- "AMERIKA", savaitraštis, Leidžia Lietuvių Universali Biuras, Inc., 423 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Kaina metams \$2.00.
- "DARBININKAS", Liet. Šv. Juozapo Darbininkų Sąjogos organas, išleisduis kart j savaitę, 366 W. Broadway, So. Boston, Mas. Metams \$4.00, pusemetiui \$2.00.
- "DRAUGAS", vienintelis Amerikos lietuvių katalikų dienraštis, 2334 South Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill. Metams \$6.00.
- "LIETUVIŲ ŽINIOS", savaitraštis, Leidžia Lietuvių R. K. Literatūros Drajų, Inc., 6802 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Metams \$4.00.
- "MOTERIS", mėnesinis muzikos žurnalas, Leidžia Vargoninkų Sąjunga, 1702 N. Walcott Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- "VYTIŠ", L. Vyžių mėnesinis žurnalas, 4736 S. Wood St., Chicago, Ill. Metams \$1.80.
- "MOTERIS DIRVA", ALRK Moterų Sąjogos mėnesinis žurnalas, 2334 So. Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill. Metams \$2.00.

# PRIVATE JOE PALOOKA SAYS-



IF YOU CAN'T JOIN UP WITH ME, THE NEXT BEST THING TO HELP US LICK THEM MAD DOGS... IS TO BUY ALL THE UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS YOU CAN!!

