

LIETUVIŲ ROMOS KATALIKŲ SUS-MO AMERIKOJE 53-JO SEIMO PROTOKOLAS

(Tęsinys)

Disbursements:	
Death Claims	103,675.00
Assessments refunded	103.90
Assessments refunded to Minor Benef.	.60
Real Estate Expenses:	
Wilkes-Barre	1,434.18
Brooklyn	1,069.10
Scranton	376.08
Akron—805 Biruta St.	77.86
Akron—826 Biruta St.	242.94
Akron Allotment	416.14
Int. defaulted on Mortgage Loan	376.65
Accrued Int. on Bonds acquired	884.85
Mortgage Loan Expenses	1,255.88
Bond coupons in default and Ins.	315.95
Loss on Sale of Bonds	15,585.36
Loss on Sale of Stocks	2,055.95
Petty Cash expenses	140.82
Surrender values	76.22
Venetian Blinds (from Furn. and Fix.)	29.82
Decrease by adjustment in Book Value:	
Bonds	28,915.70
Stock	9,725.00
Universal State Bank (Final Liquidation)	3,356.10
Akron Allotment (Decrease to Market)	9,410.48
By Amortization	205.34
Transferred to Expense Fund:	
Furniture and Fixtures, Machinery and Equipment, Books, Emblems, Supplies	19,990.15
Balance Mortuary Fund, December 31, 1941	\$1,408,749.01

JUVENILE FUND:	
Balance, January 1, 1941	22,463.93
Income:	
Assessments from members	1,804.87
Interest on Bond	150.00
Interest on Savings Account	38.83
Total	\$24,457.63
Disbursements:	
Death Claim	150.00
Assessments refunded	.67
Accr. interest on Bond acquired	147.50
Transfers to Adults	162.65
Loss on Sale of Stock	4,840.50
Adjustment in Book Value of Bond	3,788.20
Balance Juvenile Fund December 31, 1941	\$15,368.11

DISABILITY FUND:	
Balance, January 1, 1941	43,667.43
Income:	
Assessments from members	37,741.08
Assessments deducted from Claims	35.00
Juvenile transfers	4.00
Total	\$81,447.51
Disbursements:	
Sick Claims	34,282.00
Assessments refunded	26.55
Balance Disability Fund December 31, 1941	\$47,189.16

WELFARE FUND:	
Balance, January 1, 1941	2,523.44
Income:	
Dues from members	1,040.93
Dues deducted from Claims	.30
Total	\$3,564.67
Disbursements:	
Welfare Donations	625.60
Balance	\$2,939.07
Transferred to Welfare Fund:	
History Account	151.04
Interest to Account	.75
Balance Welfare Fund December 31, 1941	\$3,090.86

EXPENSE FUND:	
Balance January 1, 1941	1,244.23
Income:	
Dues from members	30,157.20
Dues deducted from Claims	11.55
Certificates and Supplies	75.77
Garsas Misc. Items	15.79
Juvenile transfers	47.21
Certificate loans granted	4.50
Total	\$31,556.30
Disbursements:	
Dues refunded	23.02
Commissions	695.24
Salaries — Officers	5,371.00
Salaries — Employees	4,054.10
Traveling Expenses	914.30
Insurance Department fees	978.55
Advertising, Printing, Stationery	343.39
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telog.	124.72
Official Publication	10,494.00
Actuary Services	960.00
Medical Examiner's fees	601.56
Bank Trust Services	335.49
Lodge Secretaries' Bond	800.00
Supreme Sec'y and Treas. Bonds	120.00
Other General Expenses	755.21
Office Rent	900.00
Social Security	259.18
Unemployment Contributions	349.90
Federal Excise Tax	87.48
Organizer's Expenses	1,816.79
Organizers fee	300.00
Petty Cash expenses	855.74
Printer and office chairs	187.94
Minor Benef. dues refunded	.10
Balance Expense Fund December 31, 1941	\$828.59

Transferred from Mortuary Fund:	
Furniture, Fixtures, Machinery and Equipment, Books, Emblems and Supplies (Non Admitted Assets)	19,990.15
Total Balance	\$20,818.74

TRUST FUND:	
Balance January 1, 1941	\$6,183.04
New Accounts	2,390.26
Interest Accrued	27.21
Total	\$8,540.51
Accounts Paid	2,876.99
Balance Trust Fund December 31, 1941	\$5,863.52

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
December 31, 1941			
Assets:		Liabilities	
Cash—Adults	186,696.78		
Cash—Juvenile	4,868.11		
Real Estate	107,404.60		
Mortgage Loans	129,963.60		
Bonds—Adults	1,018,598.45		
Stock—Adults	21,425.44		
Bonds—Juvenile	10,500.00		
Furniture and Fixtures	8,576.79		
Machinery and Equipment	7,197.20		
Books, Emblems and Supplies	4,216.16		
Petty Cash	39.54		
Liens	679.21		
Mortuary Fund		\$1,408,749.01	
Juvenile Fund		15,368.11	
Disability Fund		47,189.16	
Welfare Fund		3,090.86	
Expense Fund		20,818.74	
Total Ledger Assets	1,495,165.88	\$1,495,165.88	
Add Non Ledger Asset:			
Trust Fund for Minor Beneficiaries	5,863.52	5,863.52	
Total Assets and Liabilities	\$1,501,029.40	\$1,501,029.40	

COMPARISON:	
Total Ledger Assets and Liabilities Dec. 31, 1940	\$1,515,366.28
Total Ledger Assets and Liabilities December 31, 1941	1,495,165.88
Total Decrease 1941	\$ 20,200.40

ASSETS—December 31, 1941	
Total Ledger Assets	\$1,495,165.88
Add Non Ledger Assets:	
Interest due and Accrued on Mort. Loans	2,162.11
Interest Accrued on Bonds	10,319.15
Interest Accrued on Savings Accounts	389.18
Rents Due	1,077.60
Trust Fund for Minor Beneficiaries	5,863.52
Gross Assets	\$1,514,977.44
Deduct Assets Not Admitted:	
Estimated Unrecoverable deposit in suspended Banks	23,254.38
Book Value of Real Estate over Market Value	20,719.43
Book Value of Bonds over Amortized Value	181,000.99
Book Value of Stock over Market Value	18,365.44
Furniture and Fixtures	8,576.79
Machinery and Equipment	7,197.20
Books, Emblems and Supplies	4,216.16
Total Admitted Assets December 31, 1941	\$1,301,647.05
Total Admitted Assets December 31, 1939	1,257,832.74
Admitted Assets increased	\$ 43,814.31
Non-Admitted Assets—Dec. 31, 1939	\$ 267,892.12
Non-Admitted Assets—Dec. 31, 1941	213,330.39
DECREASE in Non-Admitted Assets over two year period	\$ 54,561.73
Admitted Assets—Dec. 31, 1941	\$1,301,647.05
Admitted Assets—Dec. 31, 1939	1,257,832.74
INCREASE in Admitted Assets over 2 year period	\$ 43,814.31

DECREASE in Non-Admitted Assets over two year period	
Admitted Assets—Dec. 31, 1941	\$1,301,647.05
Admitted Assets—Dec. 31, 1939	1,257,832.74
INCREASE in Admitted Assets over 2 year period	\$ 43,814.31

ACTUAL CASH INCOME	
January 1, 1940 to December 31, 1941	
Mortuary Assessments	\$203,422.13
Juvenile Assessments	3,222.07
Disability Assessments	76,614.22
Expense dues	58,400.97
Welfare dues	2,078.88
Initiation fees	3.50
Certificate and Supplies	194.01
Miscellaneous Items	21.09
Interest on Bonds	68,334.15
Interest on Mortgage Loans	14,303.12
Dividends on Stock	398.90
Interest on Savings Accounts	2,410.44
Rents—Wilkes-Barre	3,540.00
Brooklyn	3,467.10
Cleveland	1,012.05
Akron—805 Biruta St.	506.00
Akron—826 Biruta St.	636.46
Scranton	619.50
Warrior Run	40.05
Bonds called, sold, liquidated	227,985.14
Profit on Bonds	14,655.26
Principal on Mortgages	21,343.80
Real Estate Sold	1,800.00
Stock called and liquidated	2,206.54
Interest on Loan	1.20
Total Cash Income for Two Years	\$707,216.58

ACTUAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS	
January 1, 1940 to December 31, 1941	
Death Claims	\$209,969.64
Death Claims Juvenile	657.50
Interest on Death Claims	52.45
Sick and Accident Claims	72,939.00
Assessments Refunded:	
Mortuary	340.34
Mortuary—Juvenile	7.94
Disability	132.06
Expense	93.10
Welfare	.10
Commissions	1,604.00
Salaries—Officers and Trustees	11,371.00
Salaries—Office Employees	8,175.00
Traveling Expenses	454.95
Stationery and Supplies	2,281.00
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph	291.04
Official Publication	20,925.57
Actuary Services	1,920.00
Legal Expenses	740.50
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fees	1,142.18
Petty Cash	2,070.00
Insurance Department fees, Examination and Licences	1,728.33
Welfare Donations	2,142.60
Social Security	509.96
Unemployment Contributions	688.45
Federal Excise Tax	74.65
General Expenses	4,062.76
Organizer's Salary and Expenses	1,632.64
Office Rent	900.00
Taxes, repairs, steam heat, Wilkes-Barre	3,198.43
Taxes, repairs, Brooklyn	2,321.19
Taxes, Cleveland	122.37
Taxes, repairs, etc. Akron—805 Biruta St.	144.32
Taxes, repairs, etc. Akron—826 Biruta St.	474.76
Taxes, Akron Allotment	832.28
Taxes, repairs, etc. Scranton	565.29
Taxes, etc. Warrior Run	1,604.22
Accrued Interest on Bonds acquired	1,406.65
Accrued Interest on Bond acquired Juvenile	147.50
Mortgage Loan expenses (Taxes paid as per agreement)	2,055.00
Mortgage—interest defaulted	526.65
Bond Interest defaulted and Ins., postage	751.32
Furniture and Fixtures	187.76
Bonds Acquired	396,165.24
Mortgage Loans granted	21,635.05
City of Aberdeen, bond refund	183.80
Total	\$779,228.59
Less: Assessments deducted from Claims:	
Mortuary	\$191.25
Mortuary—Juvenile	.73
Disability	59.25
Expense	23.75
Welfare	.62
Total Cash Disbursements for Two Years	\$778,952.99

DIDELIS BARGENAS
LRK SUSIVIENYMAS PARDUODA NAMĄ

2322-2324 Jackson St., Scranton, Pa.
Dubeltavas namas, su dviem mažais krautuvių kambariais. Galima pirkti su mažu depozitu. Balansą galima išmokėti mėnesiniais mokėjimais. Puikios sąlygos.

Interesuoti rašykite, arba kreipkitės į
L. R. C. A. OF AMERICA HOME OFFICE
73 E. South St. (P. O. Box 32), Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CASH ACCOUNTS—December 31, 1941	
Checking Accounts:	
First National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	\$33,500.96
Miners Savings Bank, Pittston, Pa.	24,497.40
Wyoming National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,988.69
Liberty National Bank, Pittston, Pa.	15,000.00
Total	\$74,987.05

Savings Accounts:	
Deposit and Savings Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	\$5,107.08
1st Federal Savings and Loan, Pittston, Pa.	5,226.21
1st National Bank, Exeter, Pa.	2,927.83
1st National Bank, Plymouth, Pa.	4,088.92
1st National Bank, Pittston, Pa.	5,100.65
1st National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	115.52
Hanover National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5,081.69
Kingston National Bank, Kingston, Pa.	2,321.77
Liberty National Bank, Pittston, Pa.	7,552.18
Liberty National Bank, Pittston, Pa.	250.54
Lithuanian Sav. and Loan Assn., Cleveland	5,549.18
Metropolitan State Bank, Chicago, Ill.	2,220.41
Mid-City Fed. Savings and Loan, Phila., Pa.	5,161.67
Miners National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5,107.10
Miners Savings Bank, Pittston, Pa.	7,805.88
Peoples National Bank, Edwardsville, Pa.	3,742.64
Plymouth National Bank, Plymouth, Pa.	5,100.65
Polithania State Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,082.58
Second National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5,081.68
West Side Bank, W. Pittston, Pa.	5,100.65
1st National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	151.79
Total	86,876.62

Closed Accounts:	
Dime Bank Title and Trust, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	\$8,941.39
Pa. Liberty Bank and Trust, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	552.18
Dime Bank Title and Trust, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	4,702.52
1st Lithuanian Bldg. Asso., Baltimore, Md.	7,178.09
Franklin Savings and Trust, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,488.44
Title Guarantee and Trust, Baltimore, Md.	3,628.46
Universal State Bank, Chicago, Ill. (Liquidated)	
Pa. Liberty Bank and Trust, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2,210.14
Petty Cash Balance	39.54
Total Cash	\$191,604.43

Trust Fund:	
Liberty National Bank, Pittston, Pa.	5,863.52
Total	\$197,467.95

SUMMARY:	
Cash—Adult	\$186,696.78
Cash—Juvenile	4,868.11
Petty Cash Account	39.54
Trust Fund	5,863.52
Total	197,467.95

REAL ESTATE OWNED—December 31, 1941					
	Book Value	Income 1940	Income 1941	Expenses 1940	Expenses 1941
1. Brooklyn	\$48,500.00	\$1,959.00	\$1,507.20	\$1,252.00	\$1,069.10
2. Akron Allotment	13,200.00			416.14	416.14
3. Wilkes-Barre	87,219.43	2,910.00	2,180.00	3,391.00	1,604.82
4. Cleveland	5,205.92	484.80	527.25	132.37	
5. Akron 826 Biruta	2,595.00	333.00	303.46	231.82	242.94
6. Scranton	3,232.06	259.50	300.00	189.21	376.08
7. Akron 805 Biruta	2,392.19	248.00	280.00	66.96	77.36
8. Warrior Run (Sold)		40.06		1,604.22	
Total	\$107,404.60	\$8,238.35	\$8,087.91	\$7,273.81	\$3,706.44

JULY 15TH, 1410

OPEN LETTER

Brooklyn, N. Y.
July 16, 1942.

Mr. Henry Archack,
"Nowy Swiat" English (Sport)
Section Editor,
380 2nd Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Lithuanians, as much as Poles, are the descendants of the heroic men who had waged epic battle in the Weissberg-Tannenbergludwig-Gruenwald "saddle" on July 15th, 1410. Considering the preparation, the course of battle, the participating forces and the long-lasting benefits in the history of our two nations, I must raise my protest against the unfair description of that great event as it appeared under your pen in the July 12th edition of "Nowy Swiat" and ask you to publish this letter in full. Let me analyze your principal faults.

(1) Omitting the truth that great many Silesian, Pomeranian and Stettin Poles had battled in the Teuton ranks, along with volunteers etc. from many lands,—and the multinational composition of the allied Polish-Lithuanian forces,—you state that because of the raging elements during the night before the battle "the Germans could not keep their tents up and as a result spent a restless and sleepless night".

But let us do justice to the enemy. The fact is that on July 10, 1410, the forces of the Lithuanian-Polish allies (with Lithuanians in the vanguard) and the Teutons met before Kauernik—in positions unfavorable for the allies. Grand Duke Vytautas-Witold executed then a masterly retreat around the Gilgenburg marshes via Soldau and swung north toward Gilgenburg and Tannenbergl. Hochmeister Ulrich von Jungingen, a truly clever strategist, perceived the true purpose of this retreat only when the allies were 40 kilometers on the way, and hurried to cut off the road to Allenstein and Marienburg.

The Germans spent "a restless and sleepless night" not because of difficulty of putting up tents, but because they forced a 25-kilometer march from Loebau to Tannenbergl during that stormy night.

(2) You do not at any point suggest that Vytautas-Witold was the sole commander in the field, and an inference may be drawn that either there was no commander in chief or that Jogaila-Jagiello was in actual command.

Have you overlooked the words of one Polish chronicler who described July 7, 1410 events (when some Polish szlachta got "homesick"): "The Grand Duke instilled all the knights with so much fear that they trembled before him, as aspen leaves"? And all other Polish reports about Vytautas "flying from one end to the other", frequently changing his steeds—while the fastest steeds were placed all along the road to Krakow for Jagiello, "just in case"? Just to quote Dlugosz: "Alexander Witold, Grand Duke of Lithuania, dedicated himself to the God's will, rode around everywhere among the Polish and Lithuanian warriors, frequently changing horses."

And so, in your article you use the phrase that Vytautas "suggested to the king" a move to the nearby wooded area.

The fact is that, as T. Korzon wrote, the men of the Polish "pospolite ruszenie" would have gone home without bidding adieu for his forceful personality was taken over the reins of command, instilling all with great fear and trepidation before his forceful personality

and his athletic discipline, exemplified by his veteran troops.

A light Lithuanian and Tatar force in the van had attacked and seized the town of Gilgenburg on July 13th. The main forces rested there for a day and moved north-east in early hours of the 15th. They occupied a line between two lakes, Dombrowo and Lauben. Lithuanian-Tatar scouts occupied observation posts on Weissbergl height, watching the German movements. At dawn, Lithuanian columns moved past Weissbergl and formed themselves in the open field near Tannenbergl, placing their right wing reserve near Paulen village. The Poles took up positions in the wooded area on the Lithuanian left and could not be observed by the Germans who could see only the Lithuanians.

(3) You state that the Polish forces numbered fifty battle standards (or regiments) and formed the right wing while the Lithuanians numbered forty banners and formed the left wing.

The truth is exactly the reverse: throughout the battle the Lithuanians formed the right wing (and King's bodyguard), and the Poles were on the allies' left wing, in the wooded area.

In estimating the respective strength of the allies, you overlook some important considerations. Polish chroniclers experienced some difficulty in naming the leaders of the alleged "50" Polish regiments, although they named most of them. Whatever numbers there might have been, the Polish force included the Lithuanian force of Zygmantas-Kaributas, lent to Jagiello by Vytautas before the campaign, and that regiment was the king's bodyguard.—One version of the attack on the

king during the battle has it that an unnamed Lithuanian Tatar looped an arkan around the German knight (whose name is also variously given), while some sources credit the deed to Zbigniew.

Thus, one "battle flag" less for the Poles. Furthermore, in 1409 Vytautas gave Jagiello 20,000 kopas of Lithuanian groats to recruit foreign mercenaries, and several thousand (five regiments) of seasoned Czech and Slovak troops were engaged and held in the Polish reserve when the battle started. Again, two "banners" were contributed by Masovian princes, there was one Podolian banner, and from 7 to 10 "Red Rus" or Ukrainian regiments. And what about some mobilized Polish noblemen with escorts who had no relief for battle after a prolonged period of peace and simply "went home"? Please also remember that Vitoldian Lithuania was a great empire with seasoned troops and rich treasury, and that Poland had no regular infantry and no artillery to speak of. Szlachta army was cavalry alone.

It may be suggested, without taking a positive stand, that there were probably 30 "battle standards" of purely Polish troops—and a smaller Polish and Lithuanian allied contingents were about even.

Lithuanian disposition is known: there were (not counting Kaributas detachment) 24 purely Lithuanian regiments (of 1000 apiece: 6 banners from Vilnius-Wilno district, 5 from Trakai-Troki, 10 Samogitian, 3 Sudavian), 12 Rus-Ukrainian regiments, and 4 Tatar scout regiments. Saladin led the Tatars in the van. Rumbaudas, Zodevvytis, Goštautas-Gastold, Varbutas, Kęsgaila, Getautas, Galeminas and Monvydas led the main forces. Rus troops under George Lengvenis formed the powerful reserves on the extreme right.

(To be continued)

ECHOES FROM GERMAN OCCUPIED LITHUANIA

Nazis Restrict Lithuanian Press

Apart from censorship and other restrictions, the Nazis are now forcing the Lithuanian newspaper publishers to reduce the number of newspaper copies printed, under the pretext of paper shortage. As a result of such restriction, a weekly paper published by the Chamber of Agriculture had to reduce the number of copies printed in January 1942 from 160,000 to 60,000 in February. During the entire year of German occupation less than 10 Lithuanian books were allowed to be published in the country.

Jonas Vileisis,

the first Lithuanian Representative in Washington, died in Kaunas last May, at the age of 67. He was survived by his wife and children: daughter, Birute Turaiene, deported to Siberia, another daughter, Mrs. M. Devenis, and a son, Petras Vileisis, both residing in the United States. Mr. Jonas Vileisis practiced law in Vilnius, at the same time distinguishing himself as a liberal and prolific journalist. He was one of the signers of the Lithuanian Declaration of Independence, was Minister of Finance, and headed the Lithuanian Mission to the United States in 1920. Mr. Vileisis was for seven years Mayor of Kaunas; advocated closer collaboration among the Baltic States. At the time of the Soviet invasion of Lithuania Mr. Vileisis was member of the State Council. Mr. Vileisis had many American friends for he had long been a sincere friend of the United States.

Fiasco of Nazi Labor Campaign

After much furious propaganda to enlist all capable hands for work in Germany only 416 persons "registered" in Lithuania instead of the anticipated goal of 6,000. As a result of such disappointment, forcible sending of men and women to Germany is expected. Industrial establishments are being closed in Lithuania either for lack of raw material or for the mentioned purpose—to gain workers for Germany.

Nazi Collection of Scrap

The Germans, according to papers published in occupied Lithuania, have until recently collected the following amount of scrap iron in the Baltic States: Latvia—520 tons, Estonia—304 tons, Lithuania—416 tons. The Nazis suspect sabotage: the campaign for scrap iron continues.

LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The Lithuanian Aid Association in a conference in Boston, Mass., voted the following resolution that has been sent to President Roosevelt:

"That the members and friends of the Lithuanian Aid Association feel that they can serve the United States best by encouraging the workers in the shops, mills and defense work to exert

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE

Only the ignoble, the shameful, and the base can be suppressed—never the heroic truth. Men everywhere, of whatever race despite themselves when they are ignoble and they do not talk about it. Men everywhere are proud of the heroism of their fellow men and will tell of it, even though they die in the telling.

And so on the winds of freedom, those winds which never cease to blow, are borne today the stories of heroism in the conquered countries. Conquered? The stories which the winds of freedom bear prove once again that free men cannot be conquered. The treachery and the armed might of tyranny may crush them for a time, but those who live will speak out and speak out again until freedom is restored. Thus come the voices from the countries which the Axis has sought to enslave: They reach the United Nations, which must fight to free them, through smuggled letters.

Men and women who have escaped tell of the fight which does not cease.

Short-wave broadcasts from secret stations, operated under penalty of torture and death, pierce the mysterious ether until they are heard by alert listeners.

Underground newspapers pass from hand to hand until they reach a free border.

Agents of the governments-in-exile obtain confidential reports which they release to an anxiously waiting world.

But these are not the only ways in which the world learns that Norway does not falter, that Holland is not crushed, that men still walk erect in Belgium, in Occupied France, in Czechoslovakia, Greece, and slavs—that everywhere the "New Order" is scorned and being un-Poland, among the brave Yugoslavians. The story is revealed, too, by the Quilings and other hirelings of the "New Order". The hirelings, from time to time, publish in their controlled journals new orders against sabotage and new decrees against resistance. They must impose new penalties and new tortures upon the men and women who will not stop their struggle for freedom and who continue, somehow, to tell their brave story.

Europe is fighting back. From the Continent comes word of resistance to Hitler in occupied countries. But the voices reaching the outside world tell more than stories of heroism. They carry a warning which says: "We cannot do this job alone. We will keep the fires of resistance burning to show you—in the lands still free—that our mutual cause is just, our courage high, our faith unflinching."

Not until the ultimate victory of the United Nations has been achieved can the full story of this heroic resistance be told. The black curtain of tyranny is now drawn across Europe. But occasionally the curtain blows back for an instant and

we see a continuous struggling in its chains. For an instant we see the streets and shuttered houses of an occupied town. We sense the cold, relentless fury that powerful citizens feel toward those who bombed their homes and destroyed their liberty. We see the dull expressionless faces of the occupying troops—men surrounded by an invisible wall of contempt, forever on guard and forever marching through streets whose very stones are hostile.

He Who Laughs Laughs

Out of the misery of the occupation a new body of humor has arisen—the resistance joke. Like the songs once sung by the troubadours, these stories spread from the top of Norway to the tip of Greece, varying in content but similar in framework, and always reflecting a sense of humor that manages somehow to function under adversity and make a butt of the oppressor. For example, there's the one about the Nazi soldiers who got drunk in a Norwegian coastal village, commandeered a car, and drove wildly through the streets. Finally they careened down a dark pier and into the sea, promptly sinking. The Gestapo hurried to the scene and questioned an old fisherman at the end of the pier. "Did you see the car coming?" they asked her. "Yes," she said. "Well, why didn't you stop it?" they demanded. "Why should I?" said the old lady, shrugging her shoulders. "I thought they were on their way to England!" O. W. F.

INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

The Baltic Countries Under German Rule:

"In the economic field all hopes of the Baltic middle classes for a speedy 'desovietisation' have been disappointed..."

"Nobody is to have a legal claim to any private property lost during and after the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union in the summer of 1940. The German authorities act on the assumption that no private ownership existed when the Reich took over these territories, and that, since German soldiers liberated the population, the Reich has become the legal successor of the Soviet State."

"The Reich is prepared, however, either to grant or sell at low prices movable property to industrious citizens to enable a certain amount of private industrial activities in urban districts; but these activities will be restricted, at least until conditions are much more stabilized to handicrafts, small industries, retail trades, and so on."

"There is in Lithuania serious shortage of clothing and footwear, and very little fuel has been available since the occupation. Among other restrictions, there is a general curfew from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. in Vilna, and nobody, except Germans, is allowed to move in to Kaunas because of an appalling shortage of living accommodation."

"There are more than 250,000 Jews in Lithuania and Latvia, who have now been crowded together in special ghettos, organized on the same lines as those in Poland; the Jews are allowed no private means exceeding 100 Reichsmark, nor personal possessions, with the exception of household utensils for 'indispensable use', everything else has been confiscated by the Gestapo."

("The Economist", London, No. 5137 of 1942).

"With the restoration of Poland, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Belgium and the other

HONOR TO "OUR BOYS" IN UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE

We have gone a long way since the verb "soldering" was in common usage. It referred to a man who made only a pretense of working—doing just enough to escape being discharged. It referred to another era when people looked with scorn and contempt upon the professional soldier. In those days the uniform had a far different meaning, because a man who "joined the army" was considered stepping down to about the lowest rung of the social ladder.

World War No. 1 made perhaps the most decisive right-about face in the public's attitude toward the man in uniform. Army, Navy and Marine enlistment service have followed through. They made it plain that only "men of good character and reputation" were wanted in any branch of the service. If any other type did manage to slip in under the bars, they were soon dishonorably discharged. Before we entered World War No. 2 our fighting force on both land and sea was small, too small we know now, but it was composed of a splendid type of men, physically, mentally and morally.

Today, with mass enlistments in the service throughout the nation, there is even still greater need that this high morale be strengthened and maintained. This is where the USO is doing a wonderful job. Already this organization maintains 432 clubhouses throughout the country where your boy, your neighbor's

boy, can find clean, healthy entertainment to lift him out of the monotony and boredom of rigorous military training. In these USO halls are being presented nightly programs by the world's foremost talent in the realm of drama and music. Here, also, games, books and periodicals are available to while away "time off" from military duty.

The USO must organize, build and maintain many more of these clubhouses as our enlisted force rapidly mounts to several million men. It needs to equip and conduct these havens of rest—these foster homes for the boys of the Army, Navy and Marines—and every dollar helps. The donation may be sent to National Headquarters, USO, Empire State Bldg., New York.

There are other ways you can with flags waving, they march show "our boys" that we are proud of them. Cheer them when, proudly by—yes, but there are other little acts of kindness and deserved attention we can extend. We can take time off to write a friendly letter to a soldier or a sailor away from home; the women folks can bake a cake or the girls can make a box of candy and sent it to someone in camp; we can again rummage through our libraries and pick out some good, lively, interesting books to send to the USO libraries. Then, again, if you meet a strange boy in uniform in your own town why not stop and give him a word of cheer and encouragement. You might bring a lot of gladness to his heart by inviting him to come out and try one of Ma's homecooked meals. His family may be in a far distant place, you know, and there is a very good chance that he will never see them again.

(Reprint from "The Fraternal Monitor", July, 1942).

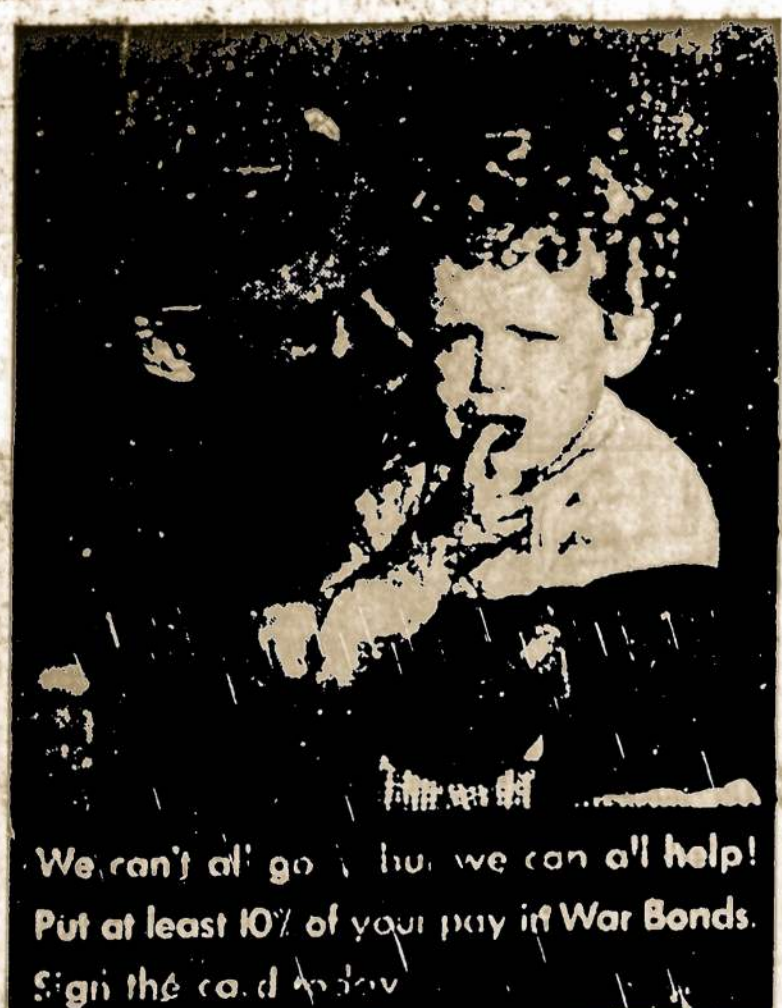
Kun. M. Krupavicius gyvena Suvalky Kalvarijoje, Marijampolės apskr.

WHIPPLE BROS. LUMBER CO. AT CLARKS SUMMIT HAS AMPLE STOCKS OF LUMBER AND SUPPLIES ON HAND

CLARKS SUMMIT, Pa.—The Whipple Bros. Lumber Co., Clarks Summit, Pa., pasiūdo medžio ir visas statybos reikmenis. Čia galite gauti visokių rąstų, dažų, geležies, cemento, mūriniųkystės, stogams dengti ir kitokių reikmenų.

The Whipple Bros medžių kompanijos obalsu yra geresnė statyba už prieinamesnę kainą. The Whipple Bros turi savo skyrius po visą Pensilvaniją. Jie užperka didelius kiekius reikmenis, už tai jie gali jas pigiau pardavinėti daugybei savo patenkintų klientų. Visos reikmenys yra aukščiausios kokybės. Apskaityvimai, mielai suteikiami.

War Bonds Guard Home Front



We can't all go into the service, but we can all help!
Put at least 10% of your pay in War Bonds.
Sign the card today.

This new color poster, which soon will be seen throughout the United States, emphasizes a new theme in the War Bond sales campaign. The present goal of the Nation-wide drive is to persuade all citizens to invest 10 percent of income in War Bonds.



