

Constitution of Lithuania

...ing 808 and representing nearly 1,000 men, members of represented fraternal posts, political, cultural, labor and unions and clubs, meeting in a national CONGRESS held on November 1st, 1945, in the City of Chicago, State Hotel, after the deliberation and by unanimously adopted the following RESOLU-

AN AMERICAN CONGRESS, represented delegates the preponderant majority of Lithuanian extraction or descent, hereby re-iterates its membership's unequivocal rights of men and nations, equality of men and races, in the right to individual happiness and to develop its freedom, under a representative government, for all nations capable and in the war aims proclaimed by our Wilsonian principle of national self-determination, Rooseveltian Atlantic Charter and President Truman's Twelve Points.

...arly concerned with the destinies of our country of our ancestors, and realizing that Lithuania desire nothing that is not in the best interests of the American people, this Congress takes cognizance of:

...ultural and linguistic individuality and the rights of the Lithuanian people.

Lithuanian statehood, dating back to the 13th century, its splendid historical record of tolerance, racial, linguistic and cultural liberty; its traditions and ways of administration and political reminiscences of the liberal Lithuanian, Latvian, White Ruthene, Ukrainian nationalities.

...gressive and beneficial Lithuanian educational and political reforms of the late Nineteenth Century, just before the partition of the Commonwealth of Poland and Lithuania.

...unceasing and determined struggle of the Lithuanian people against the foreign—Muscovite and Nazi—oppression; the heroic sacrifice of the preceding generation of the Lithuanian people in the mass insurrections of 1794-1795, 1812, 1905, 1918-1920, and the epic Lithuanian struggle for human dignity, for freedom, for a printed Lithuanian word during the occupation of all Lithuanian literary activity.

...clamation of Independence by the Lithuanian people on February 16th, 1918; the unequal and unjust peace imposed on the Lithuanian people by the Soviet Union in 1920 to a peace based on proportionate representation; the democratic Constitution framed by the Lithuanian representatives for a progressive democratic Western Christian outlook and of liberal principles in administration.

...the progress in democratic self-government and cultural advancement; consistent adherence to the rule of law in international relations; co-operation in the peace machinery of the League of Nations; and scrupulous performance of international obligations by the Republic of Lithuania during the years 1918-1940.

...the violation by the Soviet Union of all the promises of the Mutual Assistance Pact, and Mutual Non-Aggression Pact, and Mutual Non-Interference in the domestic affairs—then a violation of the political independence of Lithuania by the Soviet Union and the Sovietization of Lithuania.

...policy of lawlessness, terror, intimidation, persecution, nationalization, sovietization, mass arrests, mass executions and other measures which caused, within one year of the occupation, immeasurable losses in manpower, economic wealth in Lithuania.

...the violation by the Government of the United States of the Mutual Assistance Pact, and Mutual Non-Aggression Pact, and Mutual Non-Interference in the domestic affairs—then a violation of the political independence of Lithuania by the Soviet Union and the Sovietization of Lithuania.

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Lithuania under a Provisional Coalition Government, and its dissolution by Nazi Germany in August 1941.

(1)—Atlantic Charter Declaration of August 1941 by the President of the United States and Prime Minister of Great Britain, holding out a promise of the restoration of sovereignty to the peoples forcibly deprived of same, and subsequent embodiment of the Atlantic Charter as a part of the Declaration by United Nations, including the Soviet Union, on January 1, 1942.

(m)—Effective Lithuanian underground liberation struggle during the three years of German occupation and continuing to this date, directed against the Nazi and Soviet attempt to annihilate Lithuania as a sovereign nation and for a restoration of fundamental human rights and political independence, under a unified Supreme Lithuanian Committee of liberation which, ever since August 1941, proclaimed to the People that its fight for the Allied Cause and Liberation of Lithuania, and its good Baltic neighbors is being waged in full confidence of fulfillment of the Atlantic Charter.

(n)—The present second occupation of Lithuania by the armed forces of the Soviet Union and its puppet of a puppet Soviet regime maintained solely and exclusively by the bayonets of the Red Army and NKVD, in violation of a continuing Soviet rapacity, imperialism and aggression, in honor its Peace, Non-Aggression and Mutual Assistance Pact with Lithuania in spite of the solemn Russian and American Declaration of the Atlantic Charter, Moscow Declaration and Declaration to Liberated European Peoples.

(o)—Re-iteration of the American policy of recognition of the Soviet attempt to annihilate the independence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, as announced by the Department of State in March 1945.

(p)—President Harry S. Truman's Policy enunciated in his recent Navy Department Message.

(r)—Equally excellent record in democratic government, cultural and economic advancement, and strict observance of all international treaties and good neighborhood policies of the Republics of Latvia and Estonia.

(s)—The continuing guerilla fight and underground resistance of the Peoples of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, striving for their liberation and for fulfillment of the promises made in behalf of the United Nations "Big Three" Powers; and finally.

(t)—Unsurpassed American contribution to the defeat of fascism, achieved at high cost in human suffering, in great material destruction, and in the American lend-lease aid to the fighting forces.

THEREFORE, the LITHUANIAN AMERICAN CONGRESS pledges its full moral support to the Lithuanian people striving for a liberation from enemy occupation, for foreign power and for a restoration of political independence and democratic self-government of their country, in a free world promised by the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Organization.

The LITHUANIAN AMERICAN CONGRESS calls upon THE GOVERNMENT of the United States to complement its wartime policy declarations and to exercise of its good offices in initiating immediate steps to induce Russia to honor the Soviet Government's endorsement of the Atlantic Charter, Moscow Declaration and Yalta Declaration to Liberated European Peoples, to withdraw Soviet armed forces, police, and communist party apparatus from the Baltic States, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

THE LITHUANIAN AMERICAN CONGRESS calls upon the Great Powers that had subscribed to the Declaration to Liberated European Peoples to fulfill their jointly made promises to liberated European peoples, certainly including among them the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; to create conditions for the repatriation of broadly representative interim governments of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; to repatriate the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian refugees from their Siberian and Northern Russian camps under the supervision of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; to provide for the non-compulsory repatriation of displaced Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians from Western Europe; to discontinue the Russian troops, police and communist party apparatus from the territories of the Republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; thereafter, to hold free, untrammelled general elections, under an impartial international supervision, with the effective full participation of the United States, and under conditions of complete uncensored freedom of the radio, press, and assembly, speech and reporting, thus helping the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian peoples to realize their democratic self-governments after the horrendous experiences of three successive hostile occupations.

THE LITHUANIAN AMERICAN CONGRESS ALSO calls upon the Government of the United States to initiate the move for an immediate admission of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, still fullfledged members of the League of Nations, into the United Nations Organization.

Finally, the LITHUANIAN AMERICAN CONGRESS requests the Government to arrange immediately prior to the resumption of actual self-government, the admission directly into the Baltic States, of American Press, Red Cross, Welfare, organizations, and the American Staff of UNRRA.

Membership of the organizations affiliated in the LITHUANIAN AMERICAN CONGRESS will spare no effort until the above-stated objectives shall have been fulfilled, and the Honor and Spirit of the United Nations shall have been preserved by effecting the promises made to American men and women of the armed forces, to the American People, and the world at large.

REV. JOSEPH VASILEVICIUS
CONSTANTINE E. JURELA
Chairman and Secretary
Resolutions Committee
LEONARD SIMIUS, President

Lithuania in Eclipse

By DR. W. ELMER EKBLAW, Clark University

There will always be a Lithuania. Though at present in eclipse, like Estonia and Latvia, Lithuania cannot be, and will not be, destroyed. The glory that has been Lithuania's throughout the centuries cannot be extinguished, nor for long even dimmed. It will shine again, the light of a people who have always played a prominent part in the progress of Europe. Lithuania's higher level of civilization and philosophy will shine again, when the peace and brotherhood of the world among men, the consolidation of the nations, and the progress toward a better world.

mainland that harbored throughout the centuries the barbarism and despotism of Muscovy and its Mongoloid cohorts, the Baltic States, particularly Lithuania, have formed the most vulnerable bloc. Sharing with Poland and Czechoslovakia and the nations southward, the precarious position of buffer zone between two widely separated stages of human progress, between two equally widely separated economies and systems of government, between two just as widely separated philosophies of life and social institutions, Lithuania has always faced the problems of retaining her autonomy, preserving her distinctive cultural institutions, and maintaining her right to independence, and existence as a free and equal member of the family of nations.

Did Not Conquer Them

...happened to you? Would you just have thrown the sponge? When you were struck with crippling life-long illness, would you just have thrown the sponge? When you were struck with crippling life-long illness, would you just have thrown the sponge?

...a well-known sportsman. Henri's abnormality of stature and physical defects were a shock and disappointment to the entire family. When he died in 1901, Toulouse-Lautrec left behind him a brilliant record in impressionist painting and lithography of Paris music halls, cafes and cabarets. Infantile paralysis had by then become an international problem. An epidemic struck Sweden in 1887. Seven years later the first polio epidemic in the United States was authoritatively reported in Vermont, by Dr. Charles Solomon Caverly. In 1895 outbreaks occurred in Australia and in Italy. In 1896 in Spain and Alabama. In 1901 in California. In 1909, the disease was successfully communicated to monkeys and an invisible virus was shown to be the direct cause of polio. The era of practical experiment began. In 1938 The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was founded by a man who had fought polio himself, and has continued the fight for others: Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Leading, directing and unifying the fight against poliomyelitis, the National Foundation has endowed research in the nature, cause, after-effects and treatment of the disease. It has sponsored the training of competent professional personnel. The late President Roosevelt was outstanding in our time among those who have supported the

the professions and in the sports and entertainment world.

There is lovely Dinah Shore, stricken when she was 12. Today she is one of our outstanding stage and radio personalities.

Eighteen-year-old Nancy Mack, of Portland, Oregon, holds more than 20 national swimming records. She had polio at the age of seven.

Heine Brock, professional ice-skater, is known as "The Funniest Man on Skates." He had polio when he was 14 and was unable to walk for eight months. A few years later he was playing football, basketball and baseball at the University of Minnesota. He was a swimming and diving star before becoming a professional ice-skater.

Christine Ayres, dancer, was stricken with polio at the age of 4. She was helpless for several years, but you wouldn't know it today, watching her twinkling feet.

Sixteen-year-old Margaret Merrick, one of the original "Quiz Kids," sharpened her wits while on crutches following a polio attack.

Lovely 19-year-old Phyllis Mathis won a three-year bout with infantile paralysis. This year she was named "Miss San Diego," was runner-up for the title "Miss America of 1945," and turned down several Hollywood offers. She is now a professional model.

There are many more. The list of gallant fighters against polio is a long one. There is a mayor of a small town in Iowa, stricken when he was an infant. His handicap (he walks with braces) does not prevent him from performing his official duties and taking an active part in the life of his community. There is the prominent doctor, once a polio patient, who now is director of a large Maryland hospital. A well-known engineer at one of the nation's largest aircraft factories is on the list.

And there are many others, an anonymous procession of former polio patients who fought and died in the armed forces of this country, who worked diligently on the production front at home. All these fought polio, and won. It took hard work, constant effort, grit and determination. But they won—and others are winning the same fight. They do not fight alone. Throughout the country, local chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis stand ready to provide medical care and treatment for all victims of poliomyelitis, regardless of age, race, creed or color. Suppose it happened to you or yours. Would you just have to throw in the sponge? The answer is on the record: You could fight—and win!

Vilniaus Meno Akademijos profesorius Petras Aleksandravičius, Mikėnas, Vienožinskis ir kt.

Boļševikinė spauda praneša, kad veikia ir kitos aukštosios Lietuvos mokyklos—Kauno Meno Mokykla, Kauno Muzikos Konservatorija, Dotnuvos Žemės ūkio akademija ir kt.

Visų Lietuvos Mylimas ir Skaudžiausias Niekas Mūsų Tėvynės
TEVAS
JONAS BRUZIKAS
Visuomenės šventis
Jo Jėzus Kristus
ZVARIŠKIS

