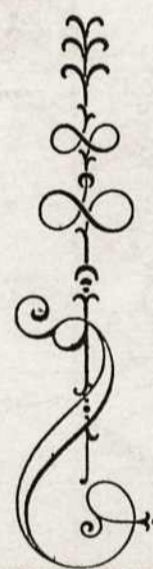
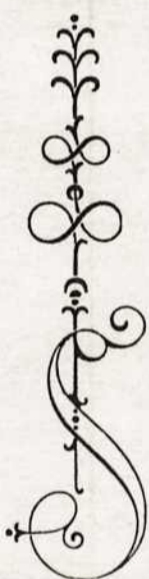
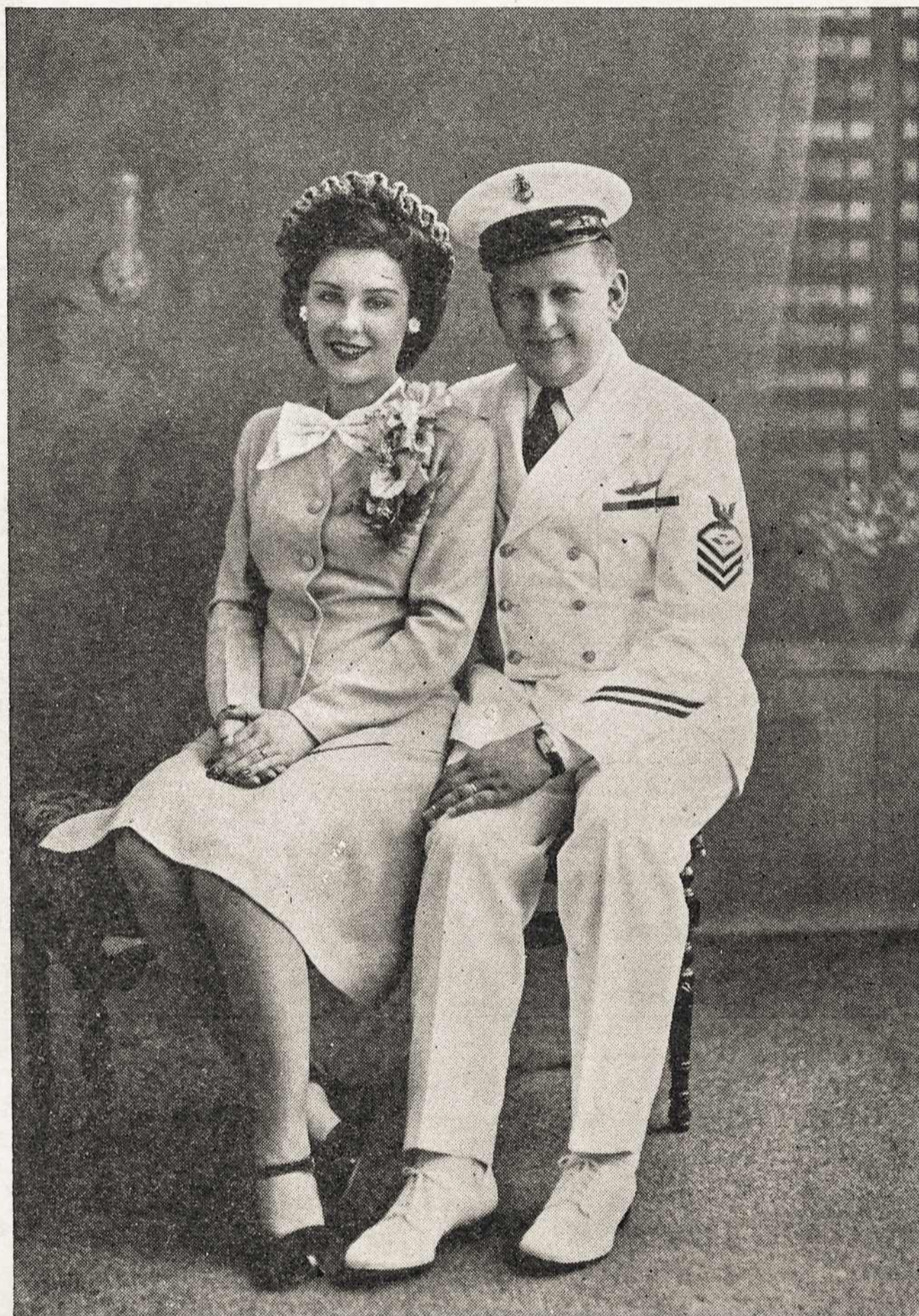




Vytis



"THE KNIGHT"



CHIEF PARACHUTE RIGGER ANTHONY M. GAPUTIS
and
MRS. ANTHONY M. GAPUTIS (NELLA GENEVICH)



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ANTANAS IR ANELĖ GAPUČIAI

Šio "Vyties" Numerio Garbės Leidėjai (Paveikslas viršelyj)

Vytis Antanas M. Gaputis gimė Lapkričio 13 d., 1912 metais, So. Boston, Mass. Tėvėlių gražiai, katalikiškai ir lietuviškai mokinamas, mažasis Antanukas gražiai augo ir gerai mokinosi.

Baigęs pradžios mokyklą, Antanas lanko Boston College High School ir Boston Trade School. Baigia su puikiais atsižymėjimais.

1931 metais įstoja į Amerikos laivyną (Navy), bet ir čia Antanas mokinosi. 1934 metais baigia Parachute School, Lakehurst, N. J. ir 1936 metais Machinist Mate School, Norfolk, Virginia. 1942 metais gavo Chief Parachute Rigger laipsnį. Gavęs laipsnį buvo išsiųstas į Bunker Hill, Indiana, kaip instruktorius.

Antanas puikiausiai savo darbą atlieka. Jam einant instruktoriaus pareigas, pavyko savo gabumais įsteigti Parachute Loft, kurį užgyrė aukštieji laivyno viršinininkai. Visai trumpoje ateityje Antano laukia Leitenanto laipsnis.

Organizacijose Antanas irgi labai daug veikė. Jam labai mylima, tai L. Vyčių organizacija, kuriai jis yra įdėjęs daug darbo ir pinigų. Tą faktą patvirtina, tai šis "Vyties" numeris, kurį Antanas ir jo žmona Anelė finansuoja. Jie pirmieji parodė pavyzdį ir įstojo į eilę "Vyties" garbės leidėjų, kurių pastaroji L. Vyčių Konferencija, nutarė ieškoti. Jie suprato sunkią "Vyties" padėtį šiuo laiku, todėl ir parodė savo nuoširdumą.

Antanui todėl malonūs vyčiai, kad jis vyčiuose daug dirbo. Neatmenu, kada jis prie vyčių prisirašė, bet žinau, kad 1939 metais pirmininkavo 17-tai Algirdo kuopai So. Bostone, kur pasirodė labai daug, gabumų, darbštumo, ir nuoširdumo. Tais pačiais metais, Kearney, N. J., seime, Antanas išrinktas Centro valdybos vice-pirmininku. Antanas daug žadėjo vyčiams, tik gaila, kad šis žiaurusis karas, laikinai sutrukdė jo planus.

Anelė, jo žmona, irgi gimė So. Bostone, 1919 metais. Baigus So. Boston High School, be kasdieninio darbo, daug dirbo šiose organizacijose: vyčiuose, parapijos chore ir Sodalicijoje. Daugiausia darbo Anelė įdėjo irgi L. Vyčiams. Ji sėkmingai per du metų ėjo nutarimų raštininkės pareigas 17-toje vyčių kuopoje, So. Bostone.

Antanas ir Anelė labai atsižymi lietuviškumu ir lietuvišku sumanumu, todėl juos už tai tenka nuoširdžiai sveikinti!

1941 metais, Spalių 5 d., Antaną ir Anelę surišo amžinuoju ryšiu ir laimingai, sutartinai gyvena.

Baigiant noriu palinkėti Antanui ir Anelei geriausios laimės gyvenime ir prie progos vėl grįžti į vyčių veikimą, gi už parodytą gražų pavyzdį finansuojant "Vytį", reiškiamo didelę padėką.

Varpams nuaidint

(Didvyriams paminėti)

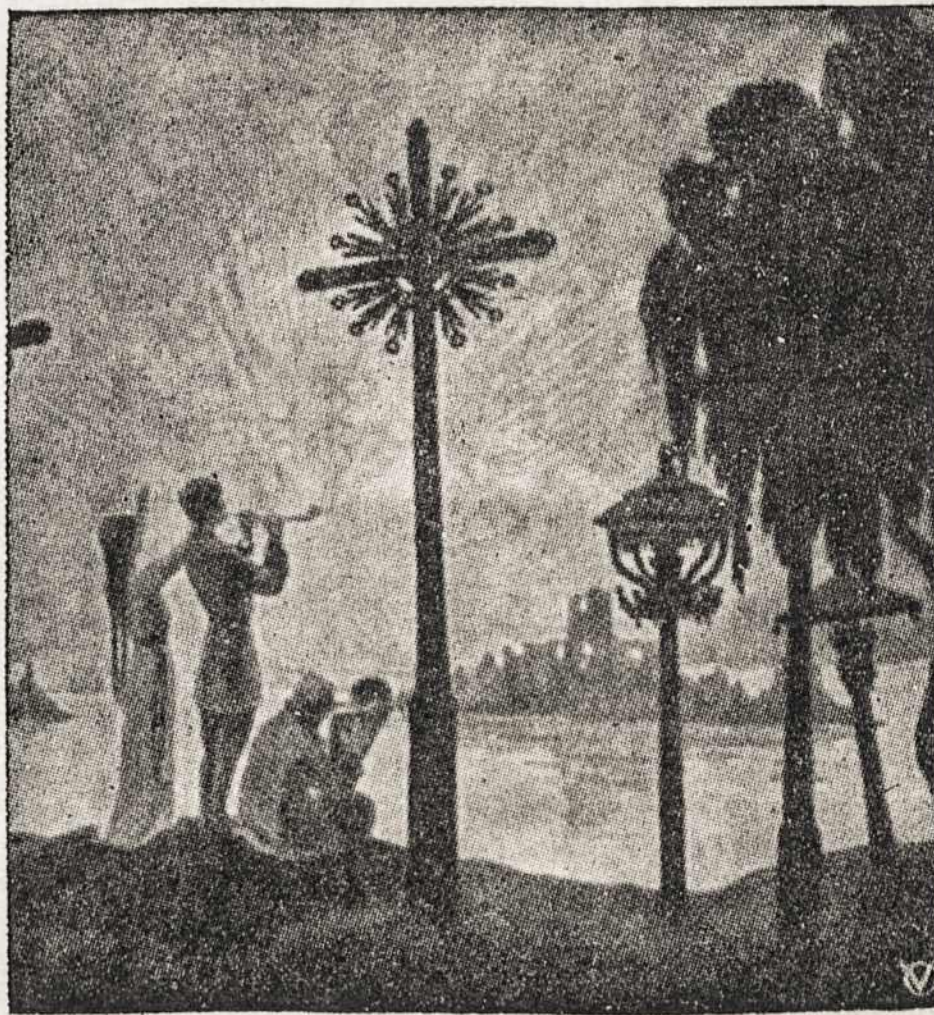
DRO vakaro rūką nuaidint varpams,
Išgirdom lyg šauksmą tą tolimą, graudų —
Ir štai tarytum matom, kaip prošvaisčių ugnys,
Vaizdų praeities liepsnoja, gal rauda...

Sutikom didvyrių tą tylinčią minią,
Be žodžio, be balso, kaip akmenio uolą, —
Ant mūsų tėvynės vos rusančio aukuro
Kančiomis išpirkdama laisvę ji puolė.

Ir toly girdi vėl tą kruviną kirtį
Ant senutės suvargusio veido raukšlėto,
Ir širdy supranti, ką tau sako lietuvis
Sukruvintom lūpom mirdams iš lėto.

Ir tylūs dejavimai žilo senelio
Išaugo į šauksmą, į ragą didvyrių: —
Kelią į laisvę per kraują nutiesim
Tau, mūsų brangiausia TĖVYNE!

M. V.



Neapleisk, Augščiausi, mūsų ir brangios tėvynės,
Maloningas ir galingas per visas gadynes!

BŪK VYRAS

Iš rinkinio "Jaunuoli, žydėk!"

VYRAS — gražiausias jaunuoliui vardas. Būti pavadintam vyru — didelė garbė. Mažas vaikas, jodinėdamas ant medinio arkliuko, ar važiuodamas vežimėlyje, riečia nosę ir sako: "Aš vyras!" Pusberniokas, susitikęs tokio pat amžiaus draugą, rūko cigaretą, nors galva jam svaigsta, nors seilės varva, bet kaip nerūkys, kad nori būti lygus kitiems. Čia ne tik nieko blogo, bet dar gera, kad visi nori būt vyrais, visi rūpinasi pasirodyti vyrais.

Tačiau reikia suprasti, ką reiškia žodis — vyras. Vyras — reiškia *drąsą, padorumą, galią, stiprumą, ištvermę*. Šios savybės kiekvienam žmogui, ar jis būtų vyriškis, ar moteriškė, jaunuolis, ar jaunuolė, yra ne vien papuošalas, bet būtina žymė.

Lengva yra plaukti upe pavandeniui, lengva eiti kur aplinkuma traukia, lengva sekti savo blogus palinkimus, bet daug sunkiau juos nugaltėti. Ne tas vyras ir ne tas vyriškiai elgiasi, kurs tuos netinkamus palinkimus seka, bet tas, kurs juos pergali, kad būtų geresnis. Padorus ir laisvas žmogus yra ne tas, kurį norai valdo, bet tas, kurs savo norams viešpatauja arba nepripažįsta savo geidulių diktatūros.

Drąsus yra tas, kurs nakties metu nebijo nueiti į tamsų kampą. Bet drąsus, tikra to žodžio prasme, tas, kurs prie kitų, net už save aukščiau stovinčių, reikale nebijo pareikšti gerų savo įsitikinimų, o pareiškus už juos užstoti ir juos apginti. Drąsus ir stiprus yra tas, kurio neįmanoma sunaikinti, kuris šimtą kartų pakils nuo žemės ir savo drąsa ir jėga ir savo darbais užgniauš priešus. Tokį, ar tokią, tegali įveikti tik tai mirtis, bet jo kraujo klanuose pražysta gėlės.

Kai ištvermingasai Nojus pradėjo statyti laivą, žmonės iš jo juokės ir tyčiojos. "Kam, girdi, tu statai šį laivą ir dar taip toli nuo vandens..."

Tu Galinga...

*O, jaunystė, galinga, graži,
Tu tiesi ateities mums kelius,
Tu mus skatini žengti prie tikslo
Ir pini vis skaidrius vainikus.*

*Tu nerimsti, skrendi į padanges,
Surinkti norėtum visas ten žvaigždes,
Per platų jį, margą pasaulį
Tu skrendi sakalų sparnais.*

*Tu mūs saulė audrų sukūry,
Tamsioje naktyje, lyg žvaigždė, švieti,
O, jaunystė, jaunystė, skambi...*

V. Genys.



Tik aš viena vargo dieną grėbiau lankoj šienelį...

Šaipėsi iš jo. Bet Nojus nežiūrėjo. Jis dirbo savo ir tiek. Žmonės juokėsi tol, kol lietus pradėjo pilti. Kai vandens prisipildė ne tik kloniai, bet aukštumos ir kalnų viršūnes ėmė siekti, tuomet pasimatė Nojaus ištvermės ir kantraus darbo vaisiai. Visi, kurie iš jo juokėsi, prigėrė lietaus vandenį.

Deimantai randami kalnų kasyklose. Bet tie brangūs akmenys būna aplipę, apšivėle, apsinešę žemėmis, kampuoti, negražūs. Reikia tuos akmenis plauti, trinti ir ilgai ir labai daug šlifuoti. Ir tik tada įvairių žaibinių šviesų spinduliai nuo jų pradeda trikšti. Lygiai ir žmogus nuo pat jaunuomenės turi šlifuoti ir šalinti nuo savo akmenų blogumus, būdo šiurkštumus ir ugdyti gerasias puses. Plienas tik tuomet įgauna puikų žvilgėsį, kai per žvirgždus nusitrina. Žmogų visai galima prilyginti tam plienui, kurs esti ap rūdijęs ir tam, kurs nusišveitęs, blizga. Jaunystės dienos — švietimosi ir asmenybės ugdymo dienos, nes jaunatvė, tai kovos laukas tarp gero ir blogo.

Jaunuolis, ar jaunuolė, yra panašūs į veidrodį. Kokį daiktą prieš veidrodį statysi, tokį ir matysi. Ir jaunuolis, ar jaunuolė, į ką ilgai žiūri, toks, ar tokią, taps ir pats. Todėl —

*Mes prieš savo akis pasistatykime vyrišką vyrą,
vyrą su visomis geromis savybėmis, kad ir mes taptumėm vyriški ir verti vertingo vardo — vyras.*

P. La.

Barbarians Storm Lithuania

By DR. KAZYS PAKSTAS

*Chairman of the Dept. of Geography at the
University of Lithuania (1925-40)*

President of Geographical Society of Lithuania

THE Fall of 1938 was sad indeed for everyone in Lithuania. As yet, Lithuania had not been attacked. But the German thrust into Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland, 1-st, October was looked upon in Lithuania as the forerunner of great misfortune. With dire forebodings, early that morning, leaders, representatives of organizations and newspaper editors began to gather for hurried conferences. Profound sorrow engulfed everyone. Many a tear was brushed away. We were very sorry for the Czechoslovaks but we expected still greater calamities.

We firmly believed that the safety of smaller nations had reached a catastrophic stage as the larger nations pressed them to yield to brutal German forces.

The result of our many discussions was the formation of one political platform for two leading Lithuanian parties — the Catholic and the Liberal or Populist. A part of the nationalist group immediately joined forces. We prepared, as best we could, to meet the gigantic world holocaust with complete unity of Lithuanian hearts. We thought it most likely that the Germans would attack us first, but at the same time we feared the Russian appetite. Government heads were calm, optimistic...

Five months later all of Czechoslovakia had been swallowed, but only Memel (Klaipėda) was taken from Lithuania (March 22, 1939). Lithuania could not oppose the German juggernaut alone and the British, French and Russians very plainly stated they could not help her. Opposition on our part would have meant complete occupation of Lithuania, not merely the seacoast section. Thus, German aggression against Lithuania began very early.

In the wake of that aggression, it became evident to me that we must remove all valuables in our museums and libraries, our gold and other monies, from Lithuania into Sweden, thence to America. Regarding this matter, I approached our Prime Minister, the Hon. Jonas Černius, and later several other ministers. I also spoke to Mr. Galaunė and General Nagevičius, directors of the museum. The government higher-ups were still placid. Some ministers agreed with me, but they could not move without definite orders from above. The World War began in 1939. In view of the eventual annexation of the Baltic States, Russia signed treaties with them permitting the

establishment of Russian garrisons. But the dangerous situation did not force the Lithuanian government to safeguard cultural and financial treasures. It was evident that the spirit of initiative and authority was lacking.

After a year of cruel, inhuman bolshevik occupation, the Russian - German war began. With it came another occupation of Lithuania, which for sheer cruelty has seldom been equalled. It can be divided into three periods.

The First Period — Flirtation With Fear.

The first period lasted from June 24 to August 10, 1941. Russian occupation had caused tens of thousands of Lithuanians to be exiled to Siberia and several thousand political prisoners were executed before and during the widespread uprising against bolshevik tyranny. Now with German occupation imminent, the poorly armed Lithuanians were too weary and oppressed to oppose it. As they marched into Kaunas, the Germans found a new Lithuanian nation coalition government with J. Ambrazevičius at its head. The Germans did not intend to recognize this government, but they did not immediately close government institutions.

In the beginning, the Germans did not know what awaited them in Russia and they thought it unwise to clash with the Lithuanians. But gradually they disarmed the Lithuanian insurgents and each day the power of the Lithuanian government grew less. The young inexperienced Lithuanian government officials thought their first concern was to spare valuables, lives and save what was left after the Russian invasion — and thus they tried to negotiate with the German authorities. But when, in August, the Germans finally stated that they would not recognize an independent Lithuania — further negotiations became pointless. The Germans wanted to make the Lithuanian Cabinet of Ministers simply an advisory body without any deciding power. The ministers refused. They resigned.

The Second Period — A Normally Cruel Occupation

The second period began in August, 1941, and continued until March 19, 1943. It was marked by the sudden closing of the Vilnius and Kaunas Universities, and in all probability, the other academies. The second period lasted about twenty months.

Cruelty during the second period passed all

INVOKACIJA



Atidarant Amerikos Lietuvių Konferenciją rugsėjo 2, 1943, Pittsburgh, Pa., kun. J. Švagždys perskaitė šio turinio invokaciją padariusią gilaus įspūdžio į visus dalyvius:

„Žmonių širdžių ir tautų Kūrėjau, kurs krūtinėn idėjai neužgesinamą liepsnelę meilės prie savojo krašto ir Kurs širdžiai idiegei nenumaldomą ilgėsį, traukiantį grįžti į laisvą savąją šalį pamatyki smūtkelių žemės kruviną kančią nelaisvėje; siuski sustiprinimą tiems mūsų broliams, kurie kaip nukritusi ašara, be žymės sutirpsta Sibiro pusnyuose, o mums čia susirinkusiems sustiprinki jėgas ir nušvieski kelius, kuriais eidami greičiau galėtume patalkinti pavergtiems mūsų broliams nusimesti svetimų pančių ir laisvėje Tau giedoti padėkos giesmę Aušros Vartuose.

„Mūsų širdyse gimusi malda lydi žygin traukiančius šios šalies vyrus, kurie, eidami mūsų paskui žvaigždėtąją vėliavą, savo krauju lieja žemę, kad Lietuvoje išdygtų laisvės žvaigždė.

„Tebūnie amžina ramybė kritusiems ir telydi nesuklupdoma narsa naujai stojančius į tautų laisvės ir teisingumo frontą, kurs žada atnešti prisikėlimą ir kryžiuojamai mūsų Lietuvai”.

bounds. During the first half year of occupation, Germany's war authorities ruled Lithuania. Their conduct recalled the 1915—1918 German army's oppression of Lithuania but with an important difference. In 1915 the Germans found very few intellectuals and as yet little nationalism among rural inhabitants. In 1941, despite mass deportations to Siberia, there were still in Lithuania several thousand university graduates and tens of thousands of college graduates. Almost all rural inhabitants had been graduated

from grammar schools and were modern in their thinking. The country's patriotism was based not only on the history of a heroic millenium but also on the achievements of the present generation in economic and cultural life, of which neither Germany nor Russia could boast.

Patriotism and the thirst for freedom in Lithuania was more intense than in many Western European countries. Even the barbaric Germans had to take into consideration these moral forces in Lithuania. They could not attack directly but had to resort to subterfuge.

During the first half of the first year of occupation, the Gestapo slowly and carefully tightened the reins in Lithuania until it obtained a stranglehold. Economic resources were sapped. The Germans took over the famous cooperatives, corporations, banks, large estates and the better homes and acted as the real owners, completely ignoring the Lithuanians. Their conduct approached Russian standards. With the Soviets everything belongs to the State and sometimes to the party. The Nazis followed the same pattern. The Lithuanians had to become proletarians, they could look at the wealth they had earned by hard labor but they could not use it and they could not call it their own. Heavy penalties threatened them for transgressions.

But in cultural and religious fields the Germans tolerated several minor rights which the Bolsheviks had taken away. Church services were allowed to be broadcast. Holy Scriptures and patriotic writings could be printed. The bolshevik edict forbidding the flag to fly over the War Museum in Kaunas was rescinded. Although the observance of Independence Day was forbidden the Lithuanians did not heed the ordinance and February 16, 1942 and 1943, the Lithuanians decorated their homes with national flags and church services and meetings were held. Schools and universities functioned and all education was exclusively in the Lithuanian language. Teachers were left at their post. About a dozen or more newspapers in Lithuanian language were published. All this was done to pacify the Lithuanians and to accustom them to the "new order".

The Third Period — Vandalism

During the second period the Lithuanian situation was somewhat similar to that existing in the Bohemian-Moravian protectorate. There were some noticeable differences. Economically, Lithuania was more exploited. Lithuanians received less food than the Czechs. Because Lithuanian universities still functioned, the Nazification was hardly felt because of the steadfastness of the Lithuanian teachers.

In February of this year the Germans decided

to draw Lithuanian volunteers into the German army. There were no volunteers, although Germany boasted that there were. Owing to the failure of the volunteer drive, late in the Spring the Germans decided to force compulsory mobilization in the Baltic Republics. They hoped to gain a half million soldiers and officers fit for war services. Among six million inhabitants this number is more or less normal. Three million Lithuanian inhabitants could provide about 250,000 men and 4,000 officers. To further the mobilization an All-Lithuanian conference was called (April 5) but not one important political leader participated.

Those who did attend spoke vaguely and without conviction or didn't speak at all. The conference was a fiasco.

From several sources it became known that the Germans proposed only such "autonomy" as the Russians had granted after the annexation of Lithuania but with a "Lithuanian" Quisling government whose "president" could have only such power as the presidents of Ukraine or Bohemia - Moravia.

The Lithuanians refused to accept or to fight for such a condescension. About 3,000 university students fled to the woods; the intellectuals sealed their lips; the underground press became more active. The youth, anticipating mobilization and forced labor for the German war machine, went into hiding. Lithuania is an unusual and peculiar state; *her students have a magical influence on her youth.* As far as I can gather, there is not another country where the children of poor farmers fill the universities to such a degree as they do in Lithuania. They are remarkably well organized. The closest ties bind them with the masses of farmers and workers. Because of that they have a tremendous influence throughout the country. Many of the students from past experiences have been accustomed to work secretly and to orientate themselves individually in every difficult situation.

When the Germans closed the universities, it was very evident that the student would hamper mobilization. *And Germany lost a large force in the Baltic Republics at a time when such an army was vitally necessary to her.*

Will the free world understand what risks have been taken, what dangers were faced and endured, what heroic efforts were necessary? *Will this be repaid by recognition of our rights for freedom...?*

German Cruelty Surpasses Itself

The years from 1915 to 1918 were fortunate ones for the Germans in Lithuania. At that time they destroyed Lithuania's beautiful forests and emptied her overflowing bins. They did not have

to pay because in 1919 Lithuania was a weak and unrecognized state. We have the same situation in Lithuania today. They are cutting down our dense woods; they are reaping the reward of a good harvest; they are slaughtering our live stock, and they are robbing us of our dairy products, and as if that were not sufficient, they are compelling thousands of our people into forced labor of fighting forces for German victory.

They are doing all this quite calmly and in goodly measure, but what is more important, they believe that they will not have to make any payment for it, *even if Germany loses the war.* They believe that will be no Lithuania at the Peace Conference, that the "defenders" of the great democracies will not admit her. Up to the present time, Lithuania is excluded from the United Nations, although she opposed the Germans more vigorously than did several other countries, and she put up a more united stand against the Germans than some Western European nations. Under these circumstances Lithua-



Bombos ir Gėlės

KAUKIA ir švilpia ir ūžia.
Kraujas, skeveldros, žaibai.
Tūno duobėj susigūžę
Mirt pasmerktųjų veidai.

Motina kūdikį nešės,
Sergantį nešės namo.
Griausmas. Ir liko tik trašos.
Vaikas jau nesikamuos...

Kraujo pribėgęs asfaltas.
Žarnos ir smegens. Žmogus.
Puokštė žilbuoklių prie palto.
Dieve! Pagalbos! Pabuska!

(Iš "D-is")

nia is a more fitting for the German "Raubwirtschaft".

Failing in her efforts to attract volunteers and to mobilize Lithuanian youth, Germany grabbed at the chance to destroy Lithuania's cultural wealth. The Germans closed two universities and other academies; they smashed the medical laboratory in Vilnius, they confiscated rare and valuable books from the libraries and treasures from the museum—all in typical German fashion as was done before in Poland and elsewhere. All that is normal German cruelty. But when Germany vented her rage on the old capital Vilnius, the loss was beyond description. In the archives of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences they found and *completely destroyed the manuscript of a dictionary of the Lithuanian language which had taken over 40 years to compile.* The manuscript weighed about one and half thousand pounds and was the fruit of the labor of several dozen learned people. Prof. K. Buga, philologist of European fame, headed this work until 1924, when it was taken over by Prof. Balčikonis and others. The first volume, containing the letters A-B, had been printed in Vilnius and it filled a thousand large pages. The complete set would have consisted of 10 volumes or more. It would have been one of the greatest dictionairies in the rare language, a gem, fashioned by the endless, world, a monument to a beautiful and unusually tireless and patient work of many young and old Lithuanian linguists. For opposing the mobilization the Germans decided to choke the soul of Lithuania, her education, her cultural heritage, her very existence. That was a demoniacal act.

But even that was not enough.. In the same place they found 2,000 records of old folksongs, songs which our forefathers sang hundreds perhaps, thousands of years ago.

I hold our songs and hospitality to be the most characteristic product of the cultural heritages of our people. We have perhaps a half million songs, but we did not succeed in collecting

many old characteristic folk songs. But this collection showed the world that the Lithuanians were the most human of people — "*homines humanissimi*". When Germany's "Kulturtraeger" forced their way into the Lithuanian Academy, *they shattered to bits 2,000 glorious recordings of a people's soul.* They can never be restored, they are voices of our compatriots long since stilled.

When I read this dreadful — this horribly dreadful news — emotion overcame me, my mind was numb. I knew many of the splendid souls who had spent so much time and effort in preparing this dictionary, who with reverence had gathered these songs... I join them in prostrating myself on the pyre of our cultural ruins as we sink in abject despair. If such barbarism should spread, will there be any reason for a cultured person to want to live, to work, to suffer?

The Germans had an opportunity to surpass their own cruelty, and to penalize the Lithuanian nation with the antics of a mad beast.

German magnanimity again displayed itself to the world in the recent *kidnapping of twenty-five thousand Lithuanian children* from four to twelve years of age. These children now in Germany, are to be raised as Janissaries to fight for the German *Lebensraum* of the next generation. The sorrow of the twenty-five thousand families and the pitiful plight of the captured children can scarcely be imagined.

Can Retribution Be Made To Lithuania?

The heroic stand of the youth of Lithuania, against the German mobilization attempt must be fully evaluated. General Stasys Raštikis, a most popular and influential warrior, was summoned several times before high Nazi officials, and each time refused to join the mobilization movement and to head it. Who is Raštikis, you well may ask. A tragic figure, the father of three beloved daughters captured by the Bolsheviks two years ago and whose whereabouts are shrouded in mystery. This fact alone is proof of the strong and indomitable will of these people who will accept no foreign yoke — be it Germany's or Russia's.

The unusually well-disciplined mass uprising against the Bolsheviks in June 1941 and the present widespread opposition to German mobilization, in spite of the most atrocious German vengeance, indicates the force of character of these people and emphasizes their deathless aspiration to be free.

The Atlantic Charter was not written for the benefit of the large nations — their independence was never threatened. *That Charter was especially written for us,* although the foes of freedom do not wish to apply it to us.

Tik vieną savo draugą, ar draugę prikalbink prie kuopos, o patirsi sa-
vyje didelį džiaugsmą ir jausi atlikęs didelį darbą.

We hope to regain our freedom. But will we succeed in resurrecting our cultural and material wealth from the ruins? To compensate Lithuania for the loss of her forests, the depletion of her live stock and harvest, she should receive, in return, an adequate allotment of German farms and forests. An equivalent number of German universities and academies, libraries and laboratories should replace those destroyed by the Germans. The manuscript of the dictionary and song records are irreplaceable. Payment should also be made for other losses, but only after we are admitted into the United Nations.

So far, the world has treated us shamefully. Among the United Nations are several somewhat younger nations, but Lithuania with her cultural, political and economical maturity, has not yet been permitted to become part of the U. Nations. And what irony of history: *the promoters and victors of the famous Tannenberg battle (1410) are not officially permitted to participate in the epochal struggle against the German hydra, which the Lithuanians fought during so many centuries...*

There are about 80 independent nations in the world, but the loss of freedom threatens only the three Baltic Republics whose civilization ranks with that of the oldest nations; whose poor peasantry and their descendents accomplished in twenty years through sincere effort and unusual zeal that which took other nations a hundred years to achieve.

Now we find "benefactors" who intend to place them lower than a dozen other semi-civilized, but still independent, countries. They think we should be content. Barbarians are destroying us, because for hundreds of years we have stood in the path of the "Drang nach Osten".

For three hundred years our strong and un-

yielding lines defended Russia from a German thrust into the East, and now that same Russia would keep her benefactors from the ranks of the free nations, while the world's cynics and paid hirelings endeavor to find arguments to vindicate the Russian appetite.

Probably there are some naive minds who think that Lithuanians have no mind, no heart, that they do not understand the wrong which are being prepared for them in return for the streams of blood shed in the long wars against the Germans.

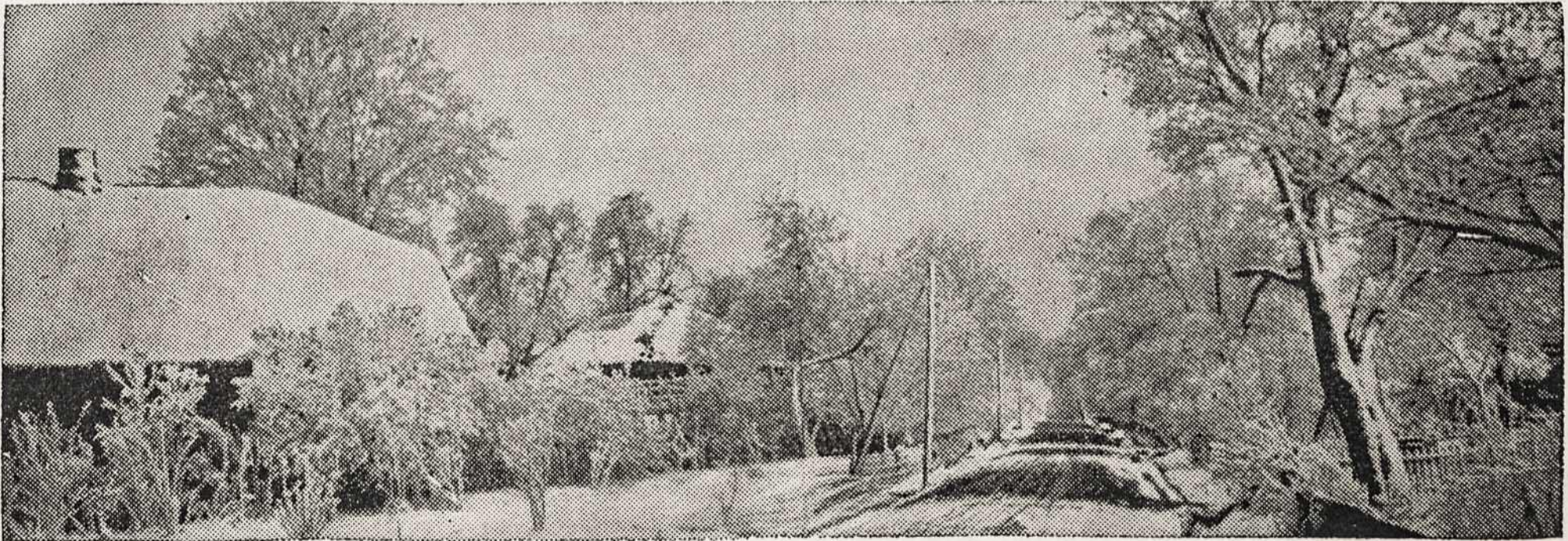
The most anti-German nation, whose annihilation has been Germany's supreme desire since thirteenth century, is not permitted now to raise its flag in the gigantic struggle against the German monster.

It is a dreadful, cynical paradox. It bodes no good for us. It forces us to endure alone all the suffering and unspeakable hardships. Everyone demands our cooperation, many would like to claim our hard earned money, but they refuse to grant us justice; they bow to those who robbed us of our freedom.

Germany, the greatest aggressor in this war, will probably lose just one colony — Eastern Prussia. But that is only three percent of Germany, while the Baltic Republics which have harmed no one, *are in danger of losing one hundred percent of their land and people.* Every honest person should ask, "Is this the purpose of the war?" Heroic Lithuania is occupied, but not defeated. She continues to carry on the fight on all fronts.

This is a people whose cultural treasures the Germans have destroyed, whose soul they have tried to poison and kill. Their plight is indeed tragic...

(Lithuanian Bulletin)



Po Lietuvą žiema. Nei žodžio, nei rašto neleidžia erelis, suspaudęs sparnais...

STATEMENT OF PETRAS DAUZVARDIS,

Consul of Lithuania, at the Christening of the Bomber "Lituanica" on July 3, 1943

THE civilian Lituanica, piloted by Capt. Darius and Lt. Girėnas, flew out of Chicago ten years ago to fight storms and the ocean, and to build a bridge of friendship between America and Lithuania; this military Lituanica, operated by a military crew, is about to fly into battle against the aggressors and the enemies of mankind, and to defend America and to free the tortured world, in which Lithuania is also suffering. The first Lituanica performed a gigantic and significant duty; there is no doubt that this Lituanica will accomplish many heroic deeds. As the good wishes and fervent prayers of the Lithuanian nation flew with the first Lituanica, so will the hearts of the Lithuanian nation and their hopes for victory fly with this Lituanica. Lithuanians will be thinking of this fighting Lituanica, praying for it, and wishing for victories for it and its gallant men and for its safe return. The Lithuanians of America will want to welcome the Lituanica upon its return, while the Lithuanians in Lithuania will want to have it in Lithuania after the war, to cherish it as a symbol of freedom and as a symbolic fortress of security and everlasting encouragement for the pursuit of happiness.

It is significant that this mighty American bomber is being christened the "Lituanica" on the eve of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of America, and on the ten-year anniversary of the signing of the Convention for the Definition of Aggression. The Declaration of Independence of the United States sets forth the rights and freedom of the people and the State, while the Convention for the Definition of Aggression defines aggression and the violation of international law. One would impart special import to these particular anniversaries as the harbingers of the good to come. One wants to forecast that this occasion begins the dictation of a Declaration of freedom for Lithuania by the power of American might and justice; one wants to visualize this bomber — the Lithuania — as the winged knight of Lithuanian freedom defending and protecting the oppressed Lithuanian nation; one wants to send this mighty eagle to Lithuania and to see the upturned faces of the Lithuanians there and their eyes staring in the direction from which the L. flies over Lithuania, and in huge letters writes on the sky the momentous words, that every man and every nation were created equal by God, that the Lith-



uanians and the Lithuanian nation have full right to enjoy a free and independent Lithuania in which to live freely, to govern themselves and to see happiness without intervention from the outside.

The results of such a vision can be easily imagined and even unhesitatingly described: the entire nation would rise almost to the heavens in joy and express thanks to the liberator. The world would clearly see what the Lithuanian nation cherishes and what it desires.

So fly, Lituanica, into the battle. Crush the foe, bring the honor of victory to American and freedom and independence to Lithuania and the other enslaved nations!

Šiaurės Amerikos Lietuvis Laimėjo Dviratininkų Lenktynėse

Birželio 7 d. Buenos Aires, Arg., Luna Parko stadijone pasibaigė šešių dienų ir naktų 9 dviratininkų porų lenktynės. Jose dalyvavo ir vienas jaunas lietuvis, "A. L. Balso" skaitytojo Mykolo Limbos antrasis sūnus iš Floridos. Kadangi jaunuolis Limba yra gimęs šiaurinėje Amerikoje, tat jis su savo partneriu Bianchi dalyvavo rungtynėse kaip north - amerikietis.

Limba - Bianchi apvažiavo 23.231 rata, laimėdami 207 taškus. Pirmą vietą laimėjo argentiniečiai Saavedra - Mathieu, apvažiuodami per tą laiką 23.243 ratus. Mažiausią premiją laimėjo Francois - Perez, padarę 23.225 ratus. Viena pora neišlaikė iki galo.

Šia proga pažymėtina, kad mūsų tautietis Limba jau daug kartų dalyvavo tarptautinėse ir tarpklūbinėse dviratininkų rungtynėse ir jo geroji mamytė su dideliu malonumu saugoja kelesdešimtį sidabrinių taurių ir aukso medalių, jos sūnaus laimėtų.

AMERIKOS LIETUVIŲ KONFERENCIJOS DARBŲ IR NUTARIMŲ SĄTRAUKA

(Pittsburgh, Pa. 1943 m. Rugs. 2 ir 3 dd.)

Per keturias sesijas Konferencija turėjo surasti laiko susiorganizuoti, išklaudyti ištisa eilę žymių svečių kalbų, apsvarstyti dienotvarkėje numatytus klausimus kartu su atsiųstais iš kolonijų sumanymais, sutvarkyti ir paskelbti gautas iš kolonijų aukas ir patvirtinti tolimesnių Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos darbų planą.

Delegatų į Amerikos Lietuvių Konferenciją buvo iš anksto užsiregistravę beveik 300. Pačioje Konferencijoje buvo įteikta dar apie pusantro šimto mandatų; iš jų dalis jau buvo užregistruota (nec kai kurie delegatai klaidingai suprato pirmininko patvarkymą), ir Mandatų Komisija todėl galėjo tikrai apytikriai pasakyti dalyvavusių delegatų skaičių. Pilnas delegatų sąrašas bus padarytas, dar kartą peržiūrėjus mandatus, ruošiant Konferencijos protokolą spaudai.

Konferencijoje dalyvavo, be to, Lietuvių Tautinės Tarybos atstovai patariamuoju balsu ir keletas garbės svečių: Lietuvos ministeris ir konsulai, estų ir latvių atstovai ir du J. A. V. senatoriai: James M. Tunnell, iš Delaware, ir James I. Davis, iš Pensylvanijos. Konferenciją sveikino taip pat Pittsburgh'o mayoro įgaliotinis.

Konferencija pasiuntė sveikinimo telegramas: prezidentui Rooseveltui, valstybės sekretoriui Hull ir Britanijos ministeriui pirmininkui Churchill.

PADARYTI ŠIE NUTARIMAI:

1. Remti Amerikos karo pastangas iki pilnos pergalės:

- a) Nutarta parduoti ne mažiau kaip už 10 milijonų dolerių Trečiosios Karo Paskolos bonusų;
- b) įsteigti komitetą iš 9 asmenų šiam karo bonusų pardavinėjimo vajui vadovauti.

2. Šelpti Lietuvos tremtinius ir organizuoti pagalbą nukentėjusiems nuo karo Lietuvos žmonėms:

- a) įsteigti centralinį Lietuvos Šelpimo Fondą, kuris rinkis aukas pinigais, drabužiais, vaisiais, ir t. t.
- b) raginti visus esančius vietinius fondus dėti prie centralinio fondo.

3. Remti demokratijų taikos tikslus, reikalaujant, kad Lietuvai būtų pritaikyti Atlanto Čarterio principai.

4. Pareikšti Amerikos lietuvių nusistatymą Lietuvos klausimu:

- a) kad Lietuva būtų atstatyta, kaip nepriklausoma demokratinė respublika;
- b) nepriklausomos Lietuvos vieta Europos ir pasaulio taikos sistemoje (išklaudyta pulk. K. Griniaus referatas).

PRIIMTOS REZOLIUCIJOS:

1. rezoliucija, pasmerkianti karo kriminalistus.

2. rezoliucija, pasmerkianti barbariškų nacių terorą prieš žydus.

Augščiau paminėtų telegramų, pareiškimų ir rezoliucijų tekstai bus paskelbti laikraščiuose.

Konferencija priėmė daugiau kaip \$6000.00 aukų, kurias atsiuntė draugijos, kolonijų komitetai ir paskiri asmens. Aukos dar tebeplaukė, baigiantis paskutinei sesijai. Pilnas aukotojų sąrašas galės būti padarytas, tikrai ruošiant spaudai protokolą.

Paskutiniai Konferencijos tarimai lietė Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybą, kuri sušaukė šią Konferenciją:

1. Amerikos Lietuvių Konferencija užgyrė Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos įstatus;
2. patvirtino pateiktą Konferencijai būsimų Tarybos darbų programą;
3. išreiškė Tarybai pilną pasitikėjimą, įgaliodama ją veikti toliau ta pačia kryptimi ir vykdyti Konferencijos nutarimus.

Prie to bus pravartu čionai pridurti dar kelis žodžius apie Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybą, kurią Konferencija įgaliojo veikti.

Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos sąstatas dabar yra toks (alfabeto eilėje) *adv. F. J. Bagočius*, iš So. Boston, Mass.; *P. Grigaitis*, iš Chicago, Ill.; *Vincas T. Kvetkas*, iš Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; *J. B. Laučka*, iš Brooklyn, N. Y.; *S. Michelson*, iš So. Boston, Mass.; *Peter L. Pivarunas*, iš Pittsburgh, Pa.; *J. V. Stilson*, iš Brooklyn, N. Y.; *L. Šimutis*, iš Chicago, Ill.; *kun. J. Švagždys*, iš Brockton, Mass.; *M. Vaidyla*, iš Chicago, Ill.; *M. J. Vinikas*, iš New York, N. Y. Viso 11 narių.

Trys nariai, kurie gyvena Chicagoje sudaro Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos Vykdomąjį Komitetą, būtent: ŠIMUTIS — pirmininkas; GRIGAITIS — sekretorius, VAIDILA — išdininkas.

Po Konferencijos Amerikos Lietuvių Taryba posėdžiavo Pittsburgh'e ir pririnko prie Vykdomojo Komiteto dar keturis asmenis į ALT Valdymą: *Bagočių ir Pivorūną* vice-pirmininkais, *Viniką ir Kvetką* išdo globėjais.

Konferencijos nutarimam vykdyti ALT pasikyrė įvairias komisijas konkreitiems planams paruošti.

Dr. P. Grigaitis, ALT Sekr.



Taikos reikalui svarbiausia nuginkluoti žmonių sielas, nes tuomet savaimi nusiginkluoja ir žmonių rankos. *Prof. S. Šalkauskis.*

LOOK INTO YOUR HEART BEFORE YOU GIVE ME YO

Third War Loan Drive

America's Third War Loan drive begins September 9. To help pay for guns, ships, tanks and planes for our men on the fighting fronts, \$15,000,000,000 must be raised. And, every dollar must come from non-banking sources.

The third War Loan drive will last for three weeks, and during this time, every American will be asked to buy twice as many war bonds as during the Second War Loan drive; he will be urged to buy at least one \$100 bond over and above his regular purchases.

Sicily, Attu and Munda are jumping-off points. Next on the time table of United Nations offensive strategy are the Axis continental defenses and Japan's fortified position in the Pacific. This means that all of us here at home must join the attack with everything we've got, and we can best do this by investing all our surplus money in "invasion" bonds.

EXAMPLES of UNITED NATION TEAMWORK

THROUGH COOPERATING AGENCIES

Due to the exigencies of the war early in 1942, many of the planning and advisory boards set up then by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, for coordinating the military and economic teamwork of the United Nations, were, for the most part, British - American. Since then, however, other agencies have been created to coordinate the teamwork of other of the United Nations. As their teamwork is perfected, it seems highly probable that active representation for more of the United Nations will be extended in all agencies. Some of the more important agencies are listed below, according to type, and described briefly:

1. JOINT AGENCIES.

The Combined Chiefs of Staff coordinates the war effort of Great Britain and the United States and provides for full British and American collaboration with the United Nations now associated in the prosecution of the war.

The Munitions Assignments Board, a supporting agency of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, advises on all munitions assignments, in accordance with strategic needs.

The Combined Food Board considers, investi-



YOUR COUNTRY LOOKS TO YOU BA

gates, and formulates plans for the supply, production, transportation, and distribution of the food of the United Nations.

The Combined Raw Materials Board plans for the speediest development, best utilization, and purchase of raw materials for the war production of the nations interested. ☆

The Combined Shipping Adjustment Board pools and directs British and American shipping. It operates closely with all other boards to see that food, materials, and arms travel continuously over the seas so that production centers and battle fronts of the United Nations are adequately supplied at all times. ☆

The Combined Production and Resources Board integrates the war-production program of

OUR ANSWER! - 3rd WAR LOAN DRIVE FOR INVASION



BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS

the United States, Great Britain, and Canada and assures continuous adjustment of that combined program to meet changing military requirements.

☆

The Joint War Production Committee, United States and Canada surveys the capacity and potential capacity for the production of defense material in each country to the end that in mobilizing the resources of the two countries each country should provide for the common defense effort the defense articles which it is best able to produce.

☆

The Joint Mexican - United States Defense Commission studies problems relating to the common defense of the United States and Mexico, considers defense plans, and propose the co-

Motina

N EPAŽISTAMA motin, suvargus, suvytus,
Tu raudojai pamačius mane traukiny.
Aš tau priminiau sūnų. Jis didvyriškai krito.
Tujen tik atminimui sūnaus gyveni.

Mano galvą tu glostei sugrubusiom rankom,
Ir man švelnios jos buvo, kaip mano mamos.
O aplink sproginėjo, ir šaudė patrankos,
Ir tavęs negalėjau aš, motin, paguost!

operative defense measures which it believes should be adopted.

2. REGIONAL AGENCIES.

The Pacific War Council speeds the progress of the United Nations war against the Japanese through an exchange of intelligence, the solution of common problems, and the attainment of united strategy:

The Inter - American Defense Board studies and makes recommendations for the defense of all people in the Americas against any type of aggression, whether through air, naval, or land attack. Army, Navy, and Air officers from 21 American Republics serve on this Board.

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission is concerned with matters pertaining to social and economic cooperation between the United States and its possessions and bases in the Caribbean area and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area.

The Middle East Supply Center organizes the provisioning of the Middle East with civilian supplies and raw materials required for war industries located there. Its activities cover Egypt, Sudan, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Ethiopia, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, British Somaliland, Iran, Iraq, Eritrea, Saudi Arabia, and occupied enemy territory in East Africa.

3. SPECIAL AGENCIES.

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation is charged, as far as the United States is concerned, with the enormous task of initiating reconstruction in countries liberated by the armies of the United Nations. It is estimated that, in collaboration with other inter-allied committees, this office will need to make plans for the relief and rehabilitation of about 150,000,000 stricken people by the end of the war.

The Anglo - American Refugee Conference

BRANGINKIME SVEIKATĄ IR GRUDINKIME KŪNĄ

SVEIKATA — brangiausias žmogaus turtas. Skirtingos yra nuomonės apie turta. Vieni turta mato žemėje, puikiuose rūmuose, kiti renka ir krauna pinigus bankuose. Dar kiti stengiasi turėti gražius drabužius, o merginos naujaušų madų dreses. Visa tai gražu ir yra tinkami norai. Kas iš mūs nenorėtų būti turtingas, skaniai valgyti, dailiai rengtis, patogiai gyventi, turėti pinigų kelionėms ir visokiems malonumams? Tur būt, kiekvienas. Bet jeigu kas pareikalautų iš mūsų atiduot sveikata, neatsirastų nei vieno drašulio, kurs ją bent pažadėtų. Ir ne veltui. Be sveikatos nelaimingas žmogus. Todėl ir reikia saugoti sveikata.

Jaunystės amžiuje ypatingai reikia saugoti sveikata. Brendimo amčiuje įgytos ligos ir negalavimai yra sunkiausiai pagydomi.

Kas mokyklos suole nekreipia dėmesio, kad rašydamas, ar skaitydamas, sėdėtų tiesiai, tas iškreipia nugarkaulį. Skaitydamas prie netinkamos šviesos gadina akis, kurios neduoda patalios.

Bendrai, nesisaugojimas, persišaldymas gali greit iššaukti plaučių uždegimą, džiovą ir kitas sunkiai pagydomas ligas. Šių dienų gyvenimas ir darbas neša sveikatai ypatingai didelį pavojų.

Miesto gyvenimas — rūkas, dulkės, siauros gatvelės, bet dar siauresni ir tvankesni kambariai; dulkėtos, tamsios fabriku sienos sveikatai daro pražūtingas sąlygas.

Pirmutinė ir svarbiausia sąlyga apsisaugoti nuo ligų ir palaikyti sveikata — švara. Nešvarumas yra bakterijų lizdas.

Darbo higiena daugumoje taip pat remiama

was held in Bermuda during April to explore the possibilities of refugee relief.

The International Food Conference is being held at Hot Springs to discuss international questions of nutrition and distribution of world food supplies. Representatives of 43 nations and a French delegation will attend: *United Nations* — Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, Soviet Russia, United Kingdom, United States, and Yugoslavia; *Nations Associated with the United Nations in the War* — Columbia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Egypt, French Delegation, Iran, Iceland, and Liberia. Since this conference is dealing with world-wide food problems its conclusions are bound to affect other countries as well.

mumis pačiais. Netinkamas prie darbo sėdėjimas, persikreipimas, paprotys imti į burną kiekvieną daiktą, neplovimas rankų prieš valgysiant veda mus prie ligos.

Rūkymas ir alkoholinių gėrimų vartojimas neša kūnui didelę žalą. Alkoholis žaloja vidurinius organus, dažnai iššaukia įvairias ligas.

Kodėl turime rūpintis sveikata

Kūnas yra mūsų ištikimiausias draugas ir pagelbininkas per visą gyvenimą. Nuo kūno sveikatos priklauso ir mūsų sugebėjimai gyventi ir dirbti. Žmogus sveiku organizmu, tinkamai išlavintu ir nepakrikusiu protu, geru regėjimu, klausa, jutimu yra pageidaujamas kiekviename darbe, į kurį tiktai fabrikas, ar kokia įmonė kviečia.

Ateitis, pasisekimas užsiėmime, didesnis uždarbis, viskas paeina nuo sveikatos ir kūno patvarumo. Norėdamas būti apsukrus, turėti opiniją gero, pageidaujamo, darbštaus darbininko, amatninko — privalai saugoti sveikata. Tiktai tada pasieksi gyvenime laimę ir pasisekimą.

Sveikata nėra vien mūsų nuosavybė. Ja turime dalintis su visuomene. Visa tauta priklauso nuo jos piliečių sveikatos ir fizinių jėgų.

Galinga senovės Romos valstybė valdė didelius užkariautus žemės plotus, nes romėnas buvo stiprus ir ištvermingas. Romėnas, vesdamas groboniškus karus, pralobo, bet pamažu ir lėpo. Girtybė ir lėbavimas pergalėjo jo seniau buvusį stiprų, drąsų, galingą kūną. Roma smuko. Kariuomenę sudarė jau ne galingi ir karingi vyrai, bet silpni paliegėliai. Ir kas atsitiko? Nusilpusią Romos valstybę paskui pavergė germanai.

Imkime dabar anglus. Jie visose pasaulio dalyse sugebėjo įsiviešpatauti. Jie — stipri tauta, užgrudinta kovose su jūra, vėjais, patvari ir sugebanti visuose užsiėmimuose.

Sveikame kūne — sveika dvasia. Kūnas ligotas, silpnas — silpnas dvasia, nesugeba dirbti. Sergas žmogus net nepatenkintas esama tvarka, nekantrus. Jis jaučiasi dvasiniu atžvilgiu sulaužytas ir nelaimingas. Iš sveiko žmogaus spindi džiaugsmas ir laimė, ir pasitenkinimas.

Bet kaip užgrūdinti kūną?

Šiandie populieriausias ir plačiausiai išsiplatinęs būdas — yra sportas ir gimnastika. Sportas naudingas ir reikalingas remti. Pas mus, Amerikoj, sporto reikalams skiriama daug vietos spaudoje. Visų mokyklų programose taip pat yra ir sportas. Mat, sveikatos atžvilgiu sportas turi didelę svarbą. Sportuodami, mankštindamies auginam savo kūno muskulus, stipriname nervus, atgaiviname širdies veikimą, kraujo cirkuliaciją, plaučių kvėpavimą ir t. t.

Taigi, per sportą eina kelias į sveikata.

Varnas.

OFICIALUS SKYRIUS

Iš Konferencijos Nutarimų

The officers of your organization have quite a headache these days. The work was never a cinch and always involved a great deal of sacrifice. These days, however, the job of attending to the efficient functioning of the organization is an extra difficult task. Any of you who have ever been on a local committee can appreciate how certain unforeseen little details can become quite a headache. Well, your national officers are just another committee entrusted with recording of dues, keeping in touch with the Councils and their problems, representing the membership in various larger associations, publishing the magazine, evolving plans for improvements in the organization and — last, but not least — paying all bills.

This problem of bills is something very difficult to tackle especially when our dues are so very, very small. If our dues were at least the price of a good movie or two, much more could be done. But we have no way of applying magic. Two plus two still equals four. And those thin dimes that we've been getting monthly from our members seem to be thinner than ever these days. Then when something unexpected turns up like a hospital bill of \$341.17 of an injured worker in our press plant last year, you can well imagine what a shock and a heart breaker that is.

At the Newark Conference recently we surveyed the entire situation and discovered that for every dollar we receive in dues we spend two dollars for the publishing of VYTIS. We cannot do that indefinitely. A suggestion has been made from various quarters to raise the monthly dues sufficiently to cover the costs. That is not unreasonable and my, in time, be necessary. It was thought that right now members could voluntarily increase their dues.

At the same time it was decided to appeal to every loyal and appreciative member to make a voluntary contribution which will go directly for the betterment of our magazine. That will spare some of the younger members, especially those attending school, of any undue hardship, while giving the rest of us ample opportunity to show what the organization means to us. I know that you and I belong to the K. of L. because we are proud of our ancestry, our language, our customs and our songs; because we understand more than many other that participating in group work gives us interesting experience and makes us each a fuller man (or woman) socially;

because within the framework of our councils we not only find enjoyment, but are given an opportunity to think and discuss problems of very wide scope. We belong to the Knights of Lithuania not to take advantage of the organization, for wiser men than we have stated that one cannot get more out of anything than what one has put into it. We belong to the Knights of Lithuania because we want to be of service to our Church and our people; hence, that beautiful phrase "Tautai ir Bažnyčiai" which we find in our hymn.

Fellow members, these days are especially difficult. Hundreds of our finest members are in the armed forces; our income has shrunk considerably; and our bills — you can get a good idea from your personal shopping experience — have been keeping up with the times. Prices of paper, ink, labor and various services have skyrocketed. On top of that we feel the need for a better VYTIS, with more features, more illustrations, new departments. Difficult, you say? Yes. It will cost additional money. But if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

I am sure that each and every one of us has sufficient spirit of sacrifice and a sense of fairness to help out with a generous contribution. This sum will go directly to the magazine and will release our miniature dues to cover the other running expenses. If you can't make an outright contribution today, pledge yourself according to your means and understanding and redeem your



...Kasdieninės duonos... — kariams didvyriams!

pledge as soon as you can. Procrastination will be of no help. Form a committee if necessary to reach those members who, on account of work or some other reason, are absent from today's meeting. Contact every member. Give everybody a chance to participate in this drive to build a better VYTIS and through it, a better organization. Every member contributing in this campaign will be considered a patron of our magazine. Every Council responding 100% will be given appropriate credit in the pages of the VYTIS.

Also there must be at least a half dozen non-members in your parish who will understand the need of a good magazine and will gladly add their contributions to yours. Seek them out, explain to them and they will not be slow to lend a helping hand. When sending in their contributions, however, please specify that they are non-members.

Your sincere and wholehearted co-operation will be an inspiration to your national officers and will prove that we have enough ingenuity and resourcefulness to solve our problems, no matter how big they may be.

A soldier recently wrote to one of our members: "Be sure to keep the Council running till we get back". Your interest and active participation in all matters pertaining our organization will *guarantee* that the Council will be running "till the boys come home".

Fraternally yours,

Frank Razvadauskas,
National President.

— 1943 —

Annual Membership Drive

by Phyllis Grendal,

Supreme Council Financial Secretary

We are happy to report that, in spite of difficult conditions caused by the war, 14 councils (including Athol, Mass., and Kankakee, Illinois) gained in membership during the club year, and many others showed only slight losses. In a number of councils' reports, the exceptionally fine work of council Spiritual Advisor and leaders was given as the primary reason for noteworthy increases in membership totals. We are happy to announce that C-7, Waterbury, Connecticut, under the leadership of its Spiritual Advisor, Father Alphonse W. Čebatorius and Sec. Vincent J. Lukminas, it has become reinstated into the Center. This is renewed evidence of the fact that the strength of the Knights of Lithuania depends upon the extent to which individual councils throughout the country express and carry out the national objectives, such as striving to unite American Lithuanian youth into a strong organized force and inspiring within its youth,

loyalty to the fatherland — LITHUANIA, and a love for the mother tongue and the country's traditions.

Wartime changes have brought to the K. of L. some fundamental problems not so easily solved. In these days when moving from one community to another is becoming a common experience, requests for membership transfers are multiplying. This procedure requires only (a) that notice be sent to national headquarters office by a club president or secretary whenever a member of his or her club moves to a locality in which there is a council.

It is recommended that for the present at least the K. of L. exert every effort to build strongly and solidly the less active councils. We must not disappoint our members in Service!

Additional New Members

Council 3 — Philadelphia, Pa.	Credit to Points
Jane Rupšis, 12-mos.	? 15
Helen Yankauskas, 10-mos.	? 5
Emily Valavičius, 12-mos.	? 15

Council 10 — Athol, Mass.	Credit to Points
Frank Anoris, 6-mos. Adelē Serapinas	5
Alice Vatkevich, 6-mos.	? 5

Council 17 — South Boston, Mass.	Credit to Points
Edwin Slanina, 6-mos. Marc. Gaputis	5
Albina Yankun, 12-mos. Marc. Gaputis	15

Council 26, — Worcester, Mass.	Credit to Points
Vytautas Adomaitis, 3-mos. Wm. Kereisis	
Ruth H. Shlora	

Council 132 — Kankakee, Ill.	Credit to Points
Jonas Kaminskas	Frank Barisa
Juozas Staliunas	Frank Barisa

Chicago, Ill.	Credit to Points
Rev. Antanas Sandys, MIC.,	Ign. Sakalas 20

Prizes

1. Council having obtained the greatest number of new members will be presented with a War Bond worth \$25.00.

2. Council having obtained the second greatest number of new members will be given a beautiful gavel.

3. Member having obtained the highest points will receive a set of Lithuanian books.

ON WITH THE DRIVE!

Nauji Skaitytojai

Anna Skudris, Nancy Namaksy, Stanley Mokus, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ivaška, Mr. and Mrs. A. Grybaitis, John J. Roman, Joan M. Norkūnas and Charles Prakapas.

THEY SAID -



★ ★ ★
**PRESIDENT
 ROOSEVELT:**



"The plans we made for the knocking out of Mussolini and his gang have largely succeeded. But we still have to knock out Hitler and his gang and Tojo and his gang. No one of us pretends this will be an easy matter. We still have to defeat Hitler and Tojo on their own home grounds. But this will require a far greater concentration of our national energy and our ingenuity and our skill. It is not too much to say that we must pour into this war the entire strength and intelligence and will power of the United States. We are a great nation — a rich nation — but we are not so great or so rich that we can afford to waste our substance or the lives of our men by relaxing along the way. We shall not settle for less than total victory. That is the determination of every American on the fighting fronts. That must be, and will be, the determination of every American here at home".

Help Safeguard Your Government Checks

The United States government this year will distribute more than 2,000,000 checks through the mail, and in order to combat check thieves and forgers, reported operating throughout the country, the U. S. Secret Service division of the Treasury Department is asking citizens to cooperate in stamping out this new type criminal by:

1. Making arrangements with the mail carrier to give a signal (such as ringing the door bell a number of times) on the day he delivers a government check.
2. If you do not have a bank account, make it a point to cash your government check in the same store each time so that the storekeeper will know you.
3. Keep the necessary people informed of your new address if you should move; do not



★ ★ ★
**The Most Rev.
 Fr. J. Spellman,
 Archbishop of
 New York:**



"I had opportunities (during a 45,000 mile trip abroad) to know of the tremendous entity of America's war effort, the loyal, determined spirit and contribution of all men and women in our armed services, the quality and quantity of supplies produced and delivered by our men and women in industry and in agriculture. I saw abundant evidence of the close collaboration of Americans with the forces and the efforts of their allies. This cooperation is something that is reassuring not alone for victory, but also for peace... Naturally, I hope that Italy will find it possible to accept the offers made to her. For Italy's surrender would bring nearer the peace for which the world yearns. It would spare the lives of American, British and Canadian soldiers, as well as Italian lives and Italian cities. It would spare the lives of many soldiers and civilians of all nations. It would also provide an opportunity and a challenge to the United Nations to show how they intend to keep faith with the world, with their words and with themselves".

depend on any one to forward your mail to you safely.

Merchants are advised:

1. Not to accept addressed envelopes, driver's licenses, Social Security cards and other items as adequate identification as such papers may be stolen.
2. Insist that endorser of government check — if you don't know him — bring in some trustworthy person you do know to identify him and to endorse the check.
3. If the payee has already endorsed the check, make him endorse it again; then compare the two signatures.

Men are like trees: each one must put forth the leaf that is created in him. Education is only like good culture; it changes the size but not the sort.



THE NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Mark your calendar with a large circle around the last Sunday in September. The 26th. This is a RED LETTER DAY for you.

The semi-annual convention of the New England District will convene on that day in Providence, Rhode Island. Council No. 103 will be our hosts. A weenie roast is promised us for the night before to get acquainted with one another. Make your reservations early with the Secretary of Council No. 103 Mrs. Helen Kachanis Rear 74 Camden Ave., Providence, R. I.

The business session will be held in the Parish Hall 350 Smith Street. Reports of the delegates to the National Conference held at Newark, New Jersey will be heard and their suggestions will warrant through discussion at our convention.

Come prepared to make a worthwhile contribution to the progress of the New England District.

We look to all the Spiritual Advisors to the councils in our District for enthusiastic support and feel that they will all be present 100% to offer to us constructive guidance. I know they will not fail the youth of their parishes.

Your District can only progress as far as the councils within it will allow it to progress. Let us all get behind our District and come to this semi-annual convention.

The Date: Sunday September 26, 1943.

Place: 350 Smith Street—Parish Hall—Providence, R. I.

Time: 2:30 P. M.

I shall expect you there.

Anthony J. Young, Esq.

President, New England District.

Nuoširdžiai Ačiū!

Ivykusioje L. Vyčių Konferencijoje, Newark, N. J., buvo nutarta ieškoti "Vyčiui" garbės leidėjų. Pirmieji išgirdo Konferencijos šauksmą ir įstojo į "Vyčio" garbės leidėjų eilę, tai vyčiai — Antanas ir Anelė Gapučiai. Jie išleidžia ir finansuoja šį "Vyčio" numerį.

L. Vyčių organizacijos ir savo vardu nuoširdžiausiai jiems dėkoju. Ačiū!

Pranas Razvadauskas,

Centro pirm.

BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY

COUNCIL 67

Well, here we are back from sleepy hollow — Bayonne, C-67. And Old Rip is awake again with cobwebs brushed aside — oh hum!! To say "hello" again.

It's been quite some time since Bayonne's column appeared in the VYTIS so here goes. —

"No, definitely not. — Our C-67 is still around with a faithful few. Men, too, no less. But most of our handsome lads are in the Armed Forces serving under Old Glory. And doing a grand job at that.

Our meetings — those that we do have are still ever popular and full of pipe dreams. But what do you say gang "How about coming around and saying 'hello' more often and keep the ball rolling 'til the boys come home again".

Our parish picnic grounds seem to be very popular at least patriotic with a good time in our own back yard. With each affair more popular than the previous one enjoyed by both young and old. Fun, laughter, music and outdoor refreshment stands. My what fun!!

We wish to welcome Flo Amsheyes, a new member. Hope her stay will be a long and pleasant one. Nice having you with us, Flo.

Congratulations are extended to John Cherins, Alyce Petralla and Anne Zemaitis on their recent engagements, with wedding bells soon to follow. Also "good luck" to Peter Mack and Adele Cherins who are now Mr. and Mrs. And good wishes to Al and Ann Bernotas on the recent arrival of the stork — leaving a bundle of joy, baby boy. Gosh! But things have been happening!

Recently seen glamour boy, Marty Rusgi, now sailor boy, and Gil Vanagas also of U. S. Navy, dashing home on leave. Also not to forget the Army with Joe Ralis, Tommy Long and good-looking John Bray — Oh! Pitter patter the old pump gave a sigh.

P. S. We wonder why John N. is such a good boy now? Can it be old age hyster? My, but Jean and Charlotte were disappointed to find a certain nightspot closed. Gee, what happened??? Wonder what's poppin with Mary G. She looks

so cute. Can it be love? Say, Bertha, do you need any help? No fair hoarden men. Can it be dieting or is it worry over Gil that's giving Agnes that streamlined chassie. Mmmm-m luscious. Helen and Mae must of had a wonderful time at Asbury. How do you do it girls?

Well, guess Old Rip'll stop now and keep the fingers crossed to remember to write again and try not to fall asleep again. Ho hum.— *Rip.*

WORCESTER, MASS.

COUNCIL 26

Greetings to all our boys in the Service! We hope this issue will find you boys in the best of health and happy (as well as could be). The Council has decided to personally send each one of you a copy of the VYTIS each month.

Orchids to Adam Kacevich for volunteering to mail these copies to each of you. Please let us know whether or not you receive them. Let us hear from you occasionally. We have been informed that plans are under way for our girls to join a Catholic U. S. O. Boys, keep your eyes open and may be you'll have the pleasure of dancing with some of the girls from your old home town in the near future!

We are doing all in our power to reopen the clubrooms for you when you boys are home on leave.

During the parish picnic, it was good to see some of our boys home on furlough. Amongst the familiar faces were: Joe Sakaitis, Frank Morkunas, Anthony Morkunas, and Leonard Matulis. Of course, we see Lennie and Sacco almost every week. How do you do it, boys?

How come "Morky" is home so soon again? Don't you like those "Georgia peaches", Morky?

Although Withold Ivaska was home on furlough, we saw very little of him. Did she take up all of your time, Vitty?

We hear Sappo has also been home off and on, but we never see him. We guess Lill keeps him pretty busy.

Now that we have finished rounding up our Service men, let's see what our home front members are doing!

It's hard to keep tabs on the members at home because they have not been attending our affairs or our monthly meetings, regularly. We hope their laxity was due to the warm weather and come on, gang, now that fall is here, let's get the ball rolling again and when the boys come home, they'll find C-26 as active as when they left it.

During the last Lithuanian War Bond Drive, which incidentally netted \$95,000, were seen working very diligently three of our K. of L. members: Teofilia Aukstikalnis, Mary Thompson and Eve Jurgis. Nice going, girls! We know

it was hard work, but we wish that more of the people would be as energetic as you three.

We wonder what held up Bill Kerry during the parish picnic! He sure is a hard man to get hold of. Bill, this isn't leap year, no reason to hide. Our one unsolved mystery is—what happened to our one-time most active members, after they've taken the final step of matrimony? Won't somebody please give us the solution? We really need all you members. Do come back and give us a hand. No kidding folks, we would love to have you back. Our meeting date has not changed. It's still the second Tuesday of each month.

Another unsolved mystery is — who is Matilda and who was paging her? Although our Council was represented at the National Conference, nothing much was said about the social end of it. Why all the secrecy, girls? We're sure you must have had a lovely time. You girls must have surely been missed to have Mary meet you at the station, or couldn't she wait to get her souvenirs?

Personally, we think enough has been said for this issue. So until the next time, we will say "Au Revoir". *The Ravens.*

SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

COUNCIL 17, Inc.

Now that it is fall, our council is becoming even more active, and hope to interest the members sufficiently to attend the meetings more regularly.

On Thursday evening, September 16th, there was a business meeting held at 7:30, followed by moving pictures shown by our Spiritual Advisor, Rev. C. Jenkus.

Several weeks ago, our President, Larry Svelnis, had open house at his country home in Norfolk, Mass. Members accepted the cordial invitation most graciously and had a lovely time. Hope Larry has open house, again, soon.

Recently, Chief Parachute Rigger Anthony Gaputis and his lovely wife visited their parents in Boston, and called on friends. It was good to see both of our members, who are now stationed in Kokomo, Indiana.

On September 13th, Mr. and Mrs. Bronius Kudirka celebrated their first wedding anniversary. Bronius had been District President, and his beloved wife, Anne, is Treasurer of the District and past Fin. Sec. of our council. Best wishes to you both!

Pat Žibutis and Reggy Glineckis represented our council at the National conference held in Newark, N. J. last month. They submitted their reports at the last meeting.

Drop your notes in the mail box, at the clubroom. *L.*



Hartfordo Lietuvių Auka Amerikos Raudonajam Kryžiui — Šis vaizdas parodo to skyriaus valdybą ir stambesnius aukotojus. Iš kairės į dešinę: p. Stasys Pilkauskas (kūmas), Liet. Piliečių klūbo pirm.; kun. J. Vilčiauskas; p. Navickienė (kūma), Moterų Są-gos kp. atstovė; Prel.

Jonas Ambotas (kūmas), stambus pavienis aukotojas; Hartfordo miesto mayoras Dennis O'Connor; p. V. Kaunietytė (vytė), Raud. Kryžiaus Lietuvių skyr. pirmininkė; Mr. Vosburgh, Blood Donor's Centro pirm.

JAUNŪJŲ KELIAS Į LAIMĘ – VESTUVĖS

Šv. Jono Apaštalo Evaneglijoje aprašoma, kad V. Jėzus buvo kviestas į vestuves Galiliejos Kanoje ir tenai, motinos prašomas, padarė pirmąjį Savo stebuklą: vandenį pavertė vynu (Jon. 2, 1, 11). Tas įvykis keliariopai yra reikšmingas. Šioje vietoje turime progos prisiminti vestuvių reikšmę šeimai. Visi žinome, kad vestuvės yra šeimos galutinoji užuomazga. Tačiau jos būva nelaimių pradžia, jei pirma jų nėra buvę rimto ir atsargaus pasirengimo bei pasiruošimo.

Piršlybos, užsakai, kvieslio kelionės, vaišių ruošimas, bažnytinė apeiga, Išpažintis, Komunija, šventoji meilės priesaika sudaranti moterys-tės Sakramentą, vaišės, dainos, šokiai, muzika, yra gana ilga veiksmų eilė, susijusi su vestuvėmis. Vieni tie veiksmai sudaro malonumo jaunavedžiams, kiti svečiams; vieni liečia jaunavedžių sielas, kiti jų arba svečių kūnus linksmina. Katalikų tikyba daug deda pastangų, kad vestuvių proga nebūtų užmuštos jaunavedžių sielos, nes nuo tinkamo sielų paruošimo pareina susituokiančiųjų ir būsimojo jūdviejų židinio laimė. Gilesnio proto ir kilnesnės širdies žmonės supranta tą Bažnyčios rūpestį ir padeda jai tinkamai paveikti į jaunuosius.

Jei susituokiantieji išmanyti, jie pirmiausiai turėtų susirūpinti savo būsimoja laime ir, pasinaudodami Bažnyčios prityrimu, veiktų su ja

išvien. Šitos išminties pravartu būtų turėti jaunavedžių artimiausiems giminėms ir visiems tiems, kuriems rūpi tautos ateitis. Juk šeimų laimė sudaro tautos laimę. Daugelis mėgsta vestuvėse išsigerti, bet jūs, jaunieji ketinantieji šimet susituokti, rūpinkitės įsigyti išminties, apsaugojančios jūsų sielos reikalus. Kiek įsigysite išminties, tiek turėsite laimės.

Pirmoji išminties taisyklė: dėkitės į porą nesisukindami. Pažinkite ką vedate ir už ko ištekte. Skubotai vedusiems per daug dažnai ir per daug skaudžiai tenka gailėtis.

Antroji taisyklė: žiūrėkite labiau žmogaus, negu jo turto. Nelaimingas vyras, kurs veda nuotakos dalį ir kraitį, o ne jos širdį ir asmenį. Nelaiminga ir toji, kuri už tokio išteka, arba ištekėdama žiūri jaunikio turto labiau, negu jo būdo. Dažnai būva laimės be turto; nemalonu turtas be laimės.

Trečioji taisyklė: grožis yra gyvas daiktas, bet ne jis sudaro žmogaus vertybę. Šią taisyklę dažniau laužo vyrai, negu moterys, bet abeji, sulaužę, tampa nelaimingi. Žmona ne žaislas, nė žibutis, o gyvenimo draugė. Ji daug vertesnė, kuomet yra protinga ir dora už padykusią gražuolę. Prieš vedamas ar tekėdama daugiau rūpinkis mylimojo(sios) būdu, negu išvaizda, tai būsi laiminga(s). *Vyskupas Petras Bučys, MIC.*

IN SERVICE TO WIN

Additional Members in Service

(1st list published April, 1942; 2nd list published September, 1942; 3rd list published August, 1943)

C—26, WORCESTER, MASS.

Connie Aukstikalnis
Stanley Chapulonis
Constantine Daucunas
Edmund J. Grigaitis
Frank Ivaska
Anthony Kondrotas
Charles Kulikauskas
Algird Mazukna
Anthony Morkunas
Frank Morkunas
Eugene Parulis
Joseph Sakaitis
Bernard Stalilonis
Frank Thompson
Frank Tumas

C—61, PATERSON, N. J.

Frank Noreika

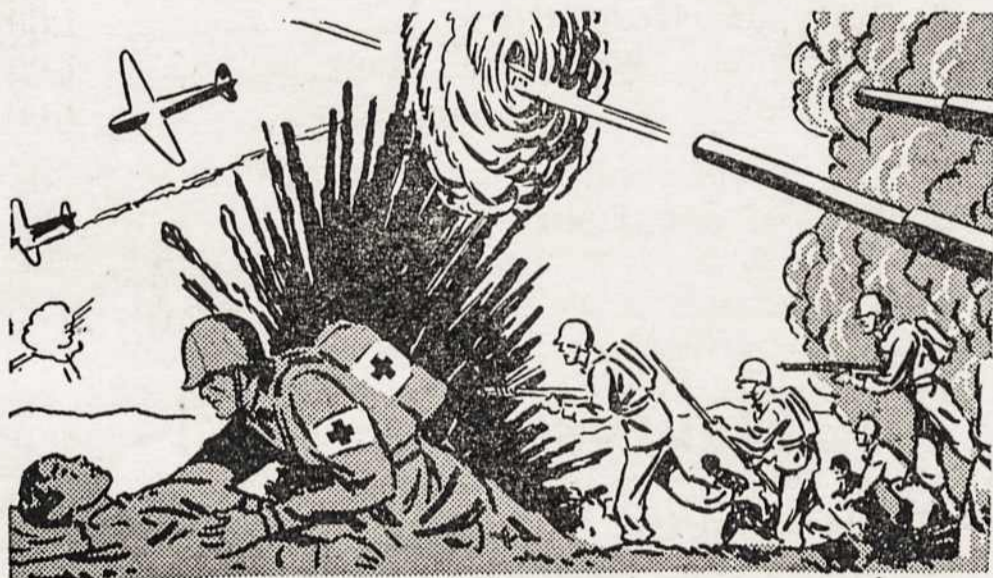
C—112, CHICAGO, ILL.

Jack L. Juozaitis

The following councils are to be commended for offering to pay for the subscription of VYTIS, which is mailed each month to every service member in its council:

C—6, Hartford, Conn.
C—14, Cicero, Ill.
C—17, South Boston, Mass.
C—26, Worcester, Mass.

Subscription of VYTIS for service men is \$1.20 a year.



REMAINING PURE TALLOW BECOMES GLYCERINE INDISPENSABLE FOR GUN-POWDER AND LIFE SAVING MEDICINALS!

PRIEŠ 25 METUS

CHICAGO, ILL. L. V. Chicago apskritis įsteigė "Talentų Išdą", iš kurio bus remiami pasireiškę vyčių tarpe gabumai scenoje. Tokios paramos numatyta teikti pirmiausiai apskr. dramos sekcijos vedėjui J. Balsiui, Janušauskaitei, J. Vilimui ir k.



CHICAGO, ILL. Liepos 4 d. miesto suruoštam Nepriklausomybės paminėjime, svarbią rolę atliko Liet. Vyčių Chicago Apskrities choras, išpildydamas meninę programą. Chorą vedė komp. A. Pocius.



CLEVELAND, OHIO. Rugpiūčio 27, 28 ir 29 dienomis įvyko 6-sis seimas. Pamaldos buvo šv. Jurgio parapijos bažnyčioje, o seimas Germania Turnverein Vorwärts salėje. Seimo metu suruošti trys vakarai. Pirmą vakarą buvo koncertas ir prakalbos. Kalbėjo J. B. Kaupas iš Washington, D. C.; M. Zujus, "Vyties" red.; ir miesto majoras, Harry Davis. Koncertinę dalį išpildė L. Vyčių 25 kp. didelis choras, vedamas muz. V. Greičiaus. Solo dainavo S. Greičienė ir J. Kudirka iš Chicago.

Antrą vakarą, buvo atvaidinta istorinė keturių veiksmų drama "Mirga". Svarbiausiose rolėse dalyvavo: B. Skripkauskaitė, V. Gudynas, J. Žaliaduonis, S. Pašaveckas, Ona Matulevičiūtė. Režisoriūm buvo M. Šimonis, kuris dabar gyvena ir darbuojasi Detroit, Mich.

Trečią vakarą buvo bankietas ir pasilinksminimas.



CHICAGO, ILL. Lietuvos Vyčių Chicago Apskrities choras auga. Prieš keletą dienų prie choro prisirašė Z. Sakalauskiene - Sakalienė, neseniai atvykusi iš Cleveland, O., ir A. Evaldaitė, gabi pianistė, kuri yra baigusi šv. Kazimiero Akademiją.



NEWARK, N. J. Liet. Vyčių 29 kuopa yra pirmutinė visam veikime. Kuopoje veikia šie skyriai: dainos, dramos ir rankdarbių. Be to, kuopa išlaiko knygyną, kuriuo nariai naudojami nemokamai. Visi Newark lietuviai skaitosi su vyčiais.



N. S. PITTSBURGH, PA. Liet. Vyčių 9 kuopa dar jaunutė. Nariai daugumoje merginos. Daugelis vaikinų nesupranta organizacijos tikslų. Ne tik kad patys nesirašo, bet dar išjuokia merginas, kurios veikia kuopoje. Mergaitės tačiau veikia nieko nepaisydamos.

Angliškoji Spauda Apie Simučio Knygą — “The Economic Reconstruction of Lithuania After 1918”

Iki šiol minima knyga yra susilaukusi labai palankių įvertinimų specialistų tarpe. Kaip jau žinoma, apie tą knygą ypatingai palankią recenziją parašė prof. Hanč mokslo žurnale *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. Įtakingas New Yorko dienraštis *The New York Sun* įvertindamas knygą palankiai atsiliepia apie Lietuvą, primindamas autoriaus iškeltą mintį, kad mažųjų tautų viltis yra tvirtos Tautų Sąjungos atgaivinime, kad Lietuva laukia pilno Roosevelto - Churchillio Atlanto Čarterio įgyvendinimo.

Vienintėlę nepalankią recenziją įdėjo lenkų New Yorke leidžiamas žurnalas *New Europe*, nes girdi, knyga esanti nukreipta prieš Lenkiją.

Be čia suminėtu visa eilė rimtų mokslo žurnalų knygą yra paminėję:

Social Studies, Philadelphijoje išeinantis socialinių mokslų žurnalas, 1942 metų spalio mėnesio numery rašo:

“Tokie darbai kaip ši knyga turėtų būti ypatingos vertės planuojant pokarinį atsistatymą. Knyga rodo Lietuvos padarytą progresą po Pasaulinio Karo”.

International Affairs, rimtas tarptautinių įvykių žurnalas, pereinusių metų rugsėjo mėnesio numery rašo:

“Tai palyginamasis įvertinimas nepriklausomos Lietuvos laimėjimų vidurinio ekonominio gyvenimo atsistatymo srityje 1918-1939 metų laikotarpyje, pašvęstas Roosevelto - Churchillio Atlanto Čarterio idealams ir paremtas gausia kruopščiai surinkta statistine medžiaga”.

Foreign Affairs, mėnesinis žurnalas, šių metų sausio numeryje apie knygą taip atsiliepia:

“Tai jauno lietuvio mokslininko faktinės padėties aprašymas”.

The Catholic Bookman pereinusių metų lapkričio - gruodžio numery minėdamas knygą paduoda trumpą autoriaus biografiją ir sutrauktai atpasakoja, kas knygoje rašoma.

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Doctors Urged to Help Salvage of Waste Fats

Increased importance of glycerine in munitions and military medicine pointed out by Medical Society and Public Health Association in joint statement.

The physicians of America have been urged "to set an example for the citizens of their communities" in the salvaging of used kitchen fats for conversion into glycerine for war needs. The appeal was contained in a statement issued jointly by the American Public Health Association and the medical associations of New York County, N. Y., and Essex County, N. J., and addressed to the secretaries of the 2021 state and country medical associations.

"The importance of saving waste household fats in order to salvage their glycerine content should be apparent to every physician", the statement read. "The doctor's kitchen, like that of every other family in town, can supply at least a tablespoonful of fat a day — from meat drippings, from rendered trimmings or fat skimmed from the soup kettle and no longer good for food.

TWO MILLION POUNDS

"If that much fat were retrieved in every household and taken to the meat stores which collect the fat for the renderers, the amount would exceed the national goal of 200,000,000 pounds for 1943".

Continuing, the statement asks "why we must go to this trouble, in a land where more than a billion pounds of fat used to be wasted every year down the drain or into the garbage cans?"

The answer, it went on, is because glycerine is desperately needed to feed the United Nations war machine, and because "many of America's outside sources of fats and oils have been cut off by the war".

GLYCERINE NEEDED

"Glycerine is indispensable in the manufacture of munitions, because it is the source of both nitroglycerine and dynamite, the first of which provides the explosives for propellants, and the second, the means of military demolition. Tanks, ships, and planes last longer because of paints containing glycerine. It is used as an anti-icing fluid for the propellers of fighter and bomber planes. The shock absorbers of jeeps and half-tracks, the recoil mechanisms of big guns and the firing mechanisms of depth bombs all contain glycerine.

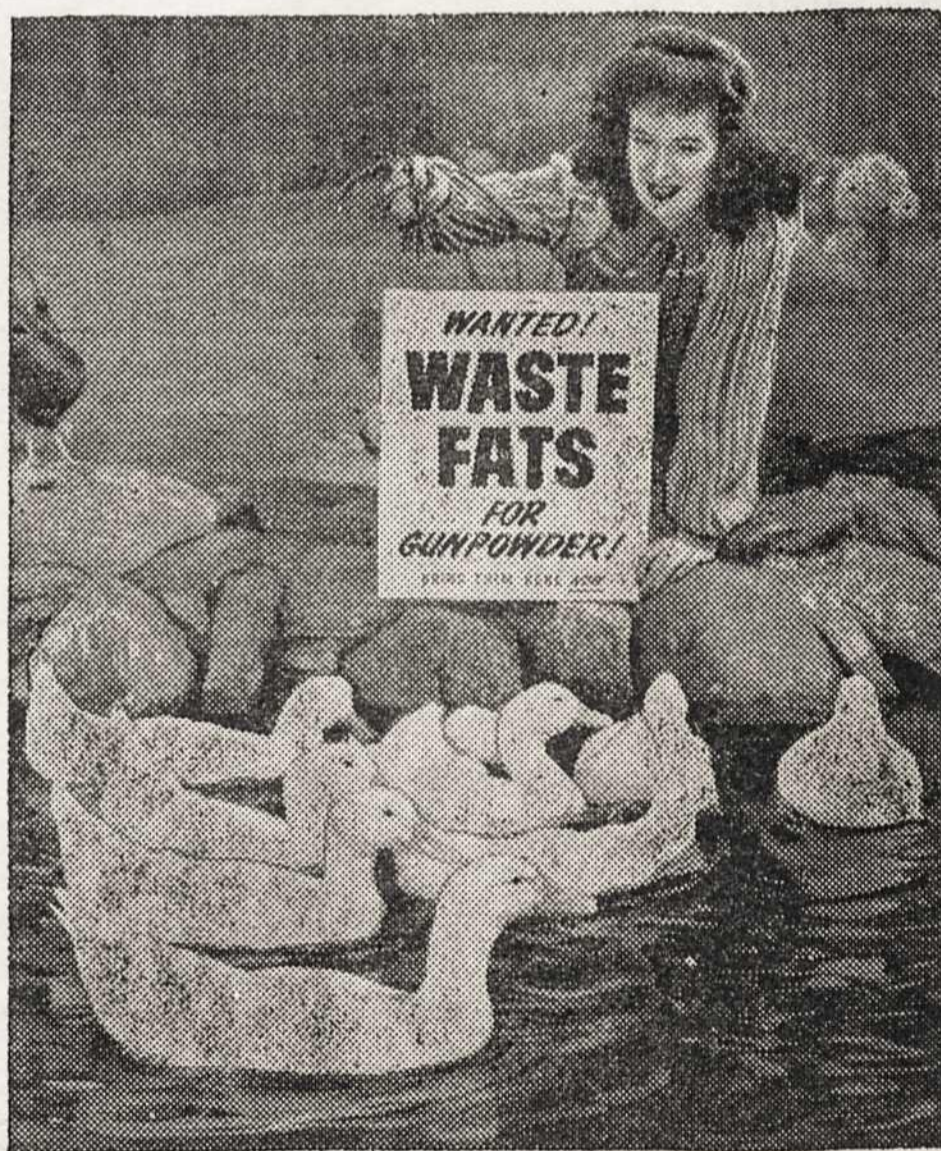
"Glycerine has an important place on the medical front, too, in both war and peace. It is one of the best known and widely used medical materials. There is scarcely a branch of thera-

peutics in which glycerine does not play a part. An average of more than three pounds of glycerine per hospital bed per year is used in our American hospitals, and an analysis of 15,063 prescriptions made prior to the war in a single American city showed that, with the sole exception of water, glycerine was the most used liquid ingredient.

MEDICAL USES GROW

"In military medicine the role of glycerine continues to grow. Even before we entered the war, large quantities of glycerine were shipped by the American Red Cross to England. In the requests made to organized medical groups in the United States for medical supplies, British authorities rated glycerine as equal in importance to surgical instruments.

"The War Production Board is urging all Americans everywhere to help save the fat from which this precious liquid is made. The meat dealer from whom you purchase food will be glad to pay the prevailing rate for the kitchen fats YOUR household conserves. The pennies will buy War Stamps — and every pound of waste cooking fats turned in will provide enough glycerine to make a half-pound of dynamite or four 37-mm, anti-aircraft shells, or their equivalents in other badly-needed materials. Doctors, set an example in your community: start YOUR household saving waste kitchen fat today!



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