



Vytis

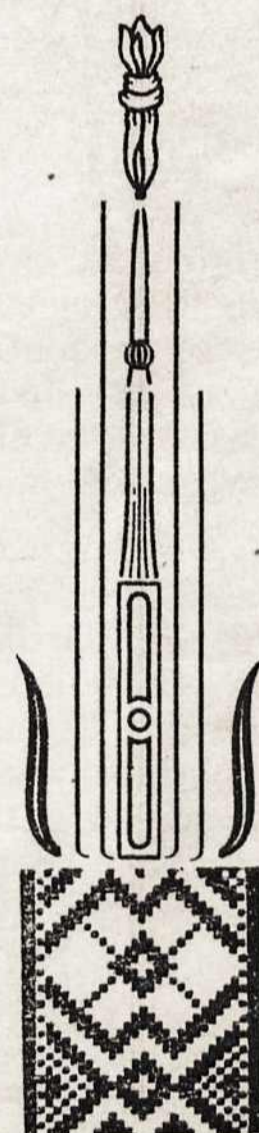
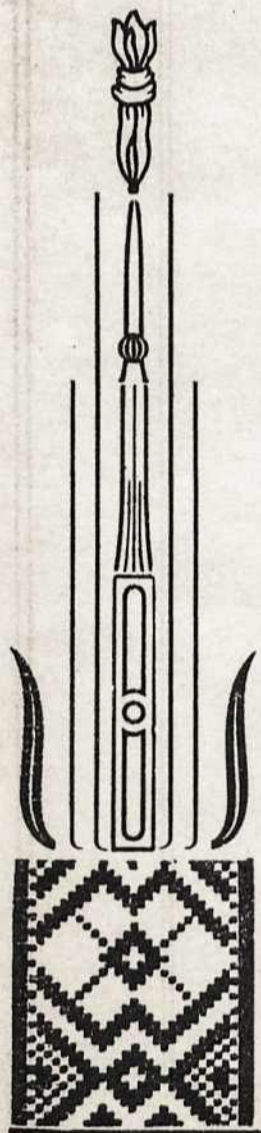


"THE KNIGHT"



KUN. JUOZAPAS J. VALANTIEJUS,

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KUN. JUOZAPAS J. VALANTIEJUS

Šiandiena, kada Lietuvos Vyčių Organizacija garbingai mini savo organo "Vyties" 30-ties metų jubiliejų, ji skaičiuoja savo garbingų vadų eilę ir KUN. JUOZAPAS J. VALANTIEJAUS, šv. Juozapo parapijos, Waterbury, Conn., klebono vardą, kuris nuo pat pirmųjų Vyčių organizacijos gyvavimo dienų yra nuoširdus jaunimo veiklos rėmėjas ir prietelius. L. Vyčių organizacija ir įskaitė garbingąjį vadą savo organizacijos garbės narių eilėse ir džiaugiasi nuolatine tėviška globa ne vien Centras, bet ir viteinė Vyčių kuopa, kuri taip gražiai auga ir klėsti, pavyzdžiui, kad ir šiais metais prirašydama prie Vyčių virš 50 naujų narių.

Džiaugdamiesi Vyčiai garbingojo vado nuoširdumu ir duosnia parama, nes šioji "Vyties" laida kaip tik ir yra finansuojama Kun. Juozapo J. Valantiejaus, drįsta suteikti daugiau žinių savo organizacijos nariams ir "Vyties" skaitytojams apie Kun. Juozapą J. Valantieją.

Kun. J. Valantiejus gimė Butkaičių kaime, Vadžgirio par. 1883 m. liepos 26 d. Skaityti ir rašyti išmoko pas kaimo daraktorių, už ką jo tėvelis pateko rusų kalėjiman. Vėliau lankė Eržvilko pradžios mokyklą, kurią baigęs dėl lėšų stokos negalėjo siekti aukštesnio mokslo. Septyniolikos metų sulaukęs pasiryžo laimės ir mokslo ieškoti svetur.

1900 metais rugsėjo mėnesio 12 d. atvyko Waterburin ir pradėjo darbuotis dirbtuvėse. Paskui lankė vakarines mokyklas ir studijavo anglų kalbą. 1904 m. Juozas Valantiejus jau La Salette kolegijoje, Hartforde, kurią baigęs po keturių metų gen-vikaro Msgr. Synott raginamas stoja šv. Tomo seminarijon ir ryžtasi tapti kunigu.

1910 metais, pavasarį, baigęs prirengiamąją seminariją atsistoja teologijos studijų akyvaizdoj. Kun. Kaminskas pasiūlė persikelti į Philadelphijos vyskupystę, bet klier. Juozas labiau norėjo darbuotis Hartfordo vyskupystėj. Kaip tik laimei vyskupas pasiūlė važiuoti tolymesniam mokslui į Fribourgo universitetą, Šveicarijon. Tas pasiūlymas buvo kur kas malonesnis ir štai tų pačių metų rudenį studentas Juozas jau Šveicarijoj.

Kaip tik tuo metu mokėsi bei darbavosi Friburge daug garbingų lietuvių, kaip pav., a. a. Ark. Jurgis Matulevičius, Vysk. P. Būčys, Dr. Vl. Bartuška, Vysk. V. Borisevičius ir visa eilė kitų veikėjų. Su visais jam teko susipažinti, darbuotis ir veikti drauge dėl mylimos tėvynės Lietuvos atstatymo. Keturis metus pastudijavęs, deakonas J. Valantiejus grįžo Amerikon ir 1914 m. lapkričio 20 d. vysk. J. Nilon tapo įšventintas kunigu.



Klišė — "Žvaigždės"

*Brangioji Tėvyne! ir tu, kaip Judėja,
Nebtekus garbės ir galybės nūnai...
Bet brėkšta jau, brėkšta Teisybės idėja, —
Nors didelį reiks dar atlikti mums kelią,
Bet kelvedį turim — Betliejaus žvaigždėlę.
Pirmyn! — nesuklaidins jina...
Pirmyn! nors iš pasaly Erodai tyko,
Ir nori išplėšt mums gyvybės vainiką!
Pirmyn paskui žvaigždę! Galingas Jehova
Padės mums. Išvengsim piktųjų žabangų,
Tik eikim pirmyn ir žiūrėkim į Dangų,
Kur švinta Teisybė.*

— Laimėsime kovą!..

Tapęs kunigu vikaro pareigas ėjo Ansonijoje, New Britian, Hartforde ir Waterbury. 1919 m. gegužės 29 d. buvo paskirtas šv. Juozapo parapijos administratorium ir kiek vėliau klebonu. Nuo to laiko iki šių metų jau praslinko 26 metai, kaip kun. J. Valantiejus nenuilstamai darbuojasi Waterbury.

Kun. Juozapas Valantiejus dar vikaru būdamas 1918 metais suorganizavo Labdarybės sąjungą, kurios pagelba buvo įsteigtas vaikučių našlaitynas. Jojo rūpesčiu įtaisyti nauji altoriai, puikūs vargonai, organizacijų namas, atremontuota ir padidinta klebonija, ir tt. Bet už vis didžiausia garbė jam tenka už pastatymą naujosios mokyklos, kuri paliks amžiams kaipo ženklas jo nenuilstamo darbo ir pasišventimo.

Kun. J. Valantiejus kaipo asmuo ir kaipo visuomenės darbuotojas yra žinomas beveik kiekvienoj Amerikos lietuvių kolonijoje ir Lietuvoj. Jo nenuilstamas pasišventimas, gera širdis ir gausios aukos yra žinomi kuone kiekvienos lietuviškos mokslo įstaigos, organizacijos ir vienuo-

Vyčiai, Visi į Seimą!

Prabėgo metai laiko, kaip vanduo šiltą pavasarį siaurais upeliais, ir štai vėl ruošiamės į metinį L. Vyčių Seimą. Seimas įvyks Chicago's apylinkėje, Cicero, Ill. Čia vėl suvažiuos iš visų Amerikos kraštų lietuviškas jaunimas — vyčiai, jų vadai, organizatoriai, gvildenti organizacijos reikalus, atitaisyti klaidas ir vėl nutiesti naujas gaires ateities veikimui. Seimas, tai organizacijai sustiprinimas. Seime kiekvienas gauname daug pamokinių kasdieniniam vyčių veikimui, kiekvienas veltis dalyvavęs nors kartą Seime gauna daug energijos dirbti vyčių idealams. Seimas stipriau sucentralizuoja, Centrą, apskričius ir kuopas nuoširdžiau, vieningiau dirbti organizacijai.

L. Vyčių Chicago apskritis, sudarė skaitlingą komisiją ir, visi nuoširdžiai dirba, kad tik Seimas puikiai pavyktų ir kad jie gražiai priimtų atvykusius atstovus ir svečius. Reikia, tikėtis, kad vadovybėje Igno Sakalo, p-lės S. Brožas, p-lės Aldutės šleinytės ir daug kitų darbas bus puikiausiai atliktas ir Seimui viskas bus gražiai priuošta. Vienok, Seimas nebus sėkmingas, jei mes skaitlingai nesusirinksime ir nuodugnai neišgvildensime savo svarbiųjų reikalų. Todėl, kad Seimą padarius sėkmingu, visus nuoširdžiai prašau prie Seimo ruoštis, skaitlingai suvažiuoti ir atvešti daug gerų įnešimų. Kuopas prašau savo susirinkimuose apsvarstyti visus jūsų manymu reikalus ir atvešti į Seimą ar prisiųsti paštu. Tik visi imdami dalyvumą išauginsime organizaciją.

Smulkmeniškai apie Seimą nerašau, nes šitame "Vyties" numeryje telpa gražus informacinis (Oficialiame skyriuje) atsišaukimo laiškas, Seimo Rengimo Komiteto. Malonius vyčius ir skaitytojus prašau tą atsišaukimą perskaityti.

Baigiant, ne tik vyčius, bet ir vyčių prietelius, malonią dvasiškiją, širdingai kviečiu į Seimą. Jūsų duosnumas ir nuoširdūs patarimai vyčiams daug padėjo, todėl, neužmirškite mūs ir dabar!

Jūsų,

Pranas Razvadauskas,

L. Vyčių Centro pirm.

lyno. Lietuvos Vyriausybė jį apdovanojo D. L. K. Gedimino ordenu.

Norint pilnai apibūdinti kun. J. Valantiejaus asmenybę reikėtų parašyti ištisą knygą, tačiau šia proga patiekę pluoštelį žinių, reiškiamo nuoširdų padėkos žodį už paramą Vyčiams, ir linkime geros sveikatėlės ir dar daug daug metų dirbti mūsų tarpe!

KAPELIONO LAIŠKAS

In the Philippines

June 8, 1945

Dear Knights and Ladies of Council 17

From a most delightful post in Manila, orders have transferred me to a station hospital where sick and wounded soldiers need the consolations of religion, a word of encouragement. As I begin this new task the shining example of Christ, the Great Healer is before me. In the gospel story Our Saviour's love and pity for the sick and the afflicted, His gentle word bringing hope and health, peace and comfort to tired hearts stands out in high relief. May I be as Christ-like as possible towards men, maimed and bruised, in this horrible conflict. As I pass from cot to cot and ponder over the dreadful tragedies of this global, devastating war, the suffering, wounds, and earthly partings, the heart-aches of loved ones grieving at home, the exquisite lines of Francis Thompson are more than ever pregnant with meaning:

"Nothing begins and nothing ends,
That is not paid with moan;
For we are born in other's pain,
And perish in our own."

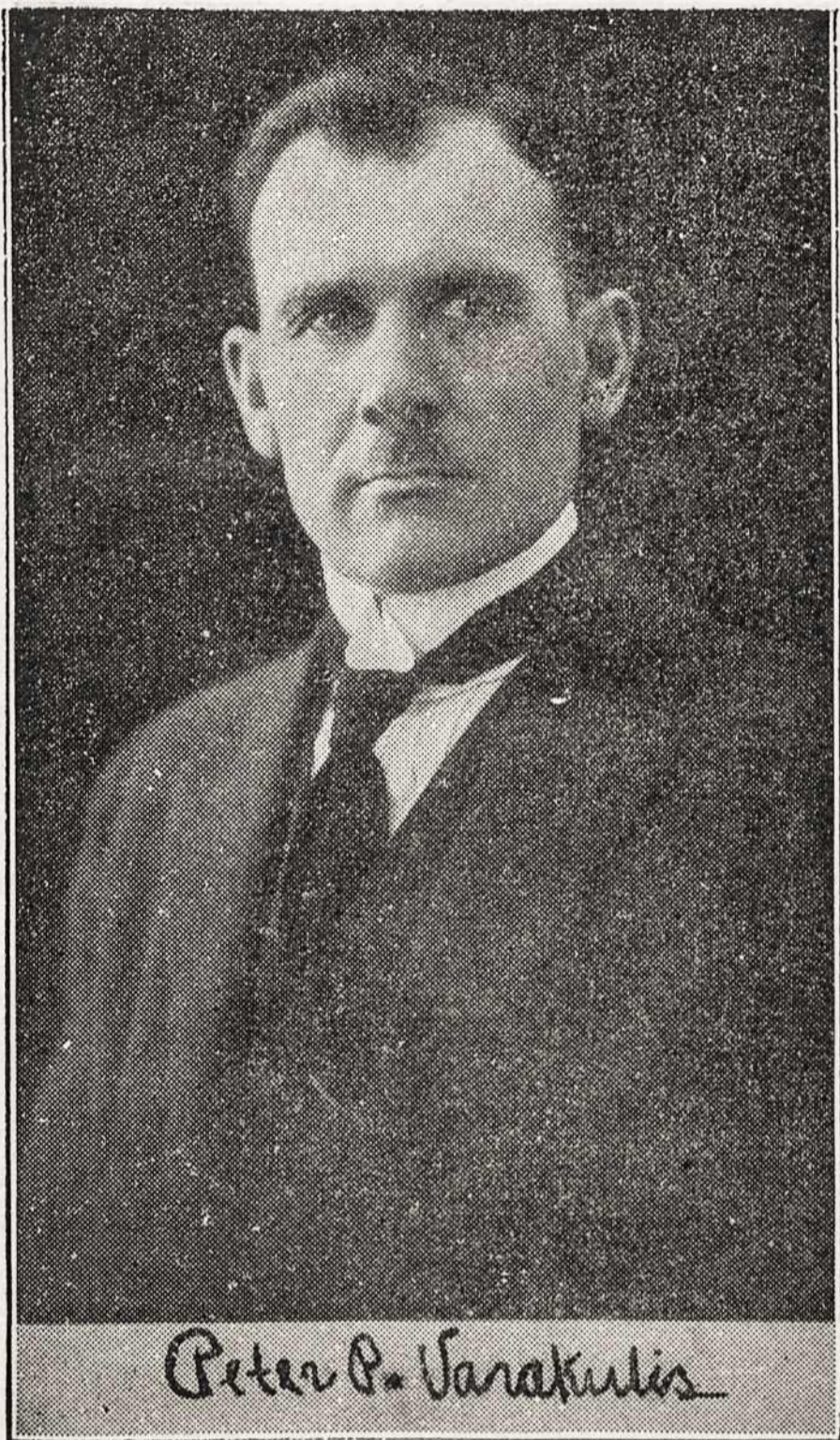
A kindly remembrance in your worthy prayers will enable me to find the right word to whisper in ears deafened by the death — dealing instruments of war, to smile in eyes clouded by the smoke of battle, to gently clasp the pallid hand that aches and throbs with pain. If I can bring a ray of sunshine into the war-rent days of even one anxious soldier, I shall not consider fruitless this new assignment as hospital chaplain.

This is but a brief note to inform you that I am no longer in Manila and to give you my present, and I hope, permanent address. You have been most kind and encouraging in your generous letters; I am deeply grateful. Were time available, gladly would I write more in detail describing the interesting experiences that occur daily. Sometime in the future I hope to do so. It is only the friendly courtesy of an able and extremely charming stenographer that has made this letter possible. Your interest in my work for men in uniform, whether sick or able-bodied, is heartening and gives me courage and strength in this necessary service of others.

May the light of God's countenance ever shine upon you and bring blessings to your everyday.

Father Jenkus.

Gauk nors vieną narį, ar narę kuopai, o pasitarnausi savo organizacijai ir būsi veiklus organizacijos narys.



A. A. PETRAS VARAKULIS

Šventųjų Petro ir Pauliaus šventėje žaibišku greitumu perbėgo per Chicago lietuvius žinia, kad dirbtuvėje širdies liga mirė Petras Varakulis, vienas Chicago L. Vyčių darbuotojų.

Velionis visą laiką gyveno Dievo Apvaizdos parapijoj, priklausė prie gyvavusios Liet. Vyčių kuopos, parapijos choro ir buvo vienas stambių veikėjų bei rėmėjų Liet. Vyčių Chicago Apskritis choro; darbavosi vietos lietuvių katalikų draugijose ir buvo nuolatinis dienraščio "Draugo" agentas toje kolonijoje.

Velionis gyveno taupiai ir dėlto susikrovė nemažai turto. Tikrai gaila, kad gyvas būdamas, ar dėl apsileidimo, ar kitokių priežasčių, nebuvo padaręs testamentą ir dėlto didžiama turto paliko paslapyje. Daugiau pažinę velionį pasakojama, kad vien tik auksu palikęs virš \$20,000, kurie, sakoma yra sukrauti keturių biznierių saugiose dėžėse. Bet kas per vieni tie biznieriai, velionis nuėjo į kapus niekam nepasakęs. Spėjama, kad visas velionio turtas yra apie \$50,000, \$60,000.

L. Vyčių Organizaciją velionis labiausiai my-

The Dignity and Rights of the Human Person

He who would have the star of peace to shine permanently over society must do all in his power to restore to the human person the dignity which God conferred upon him from the beginning; he must resist the excessive regimentation of human beings, as though they were a soulless mass; he must set his face against their lack of coherence in economic, social, political, intellectual, and moral life; against their lack of solid principles and firm convictions; against their excessive reliance upon instinct and emotion, and against their fickleness of mood; he must favour, by all legitimate means and in every sphere of life, social forms which render possible and guarantee full personal responsibility in regard to things both temporal and spiritual.

He must foster the observance and practical implementing of the following fundamental rights of the person: the right to maintain and develop physical, intellectual, and moral life, and in particular the right to a religious training and education; the right to worship God, both in private and public, including the right to engage in religious works of charity; the right, in principle, to marriage and to the attainment of the purpose of marriage, the right to wedded society and home life; the right to work as an indispensable means for the maintenance of family life; the right to the free choice of a state of life, and therefore of the priestly and religious state; the right to a use of material goods, subject to its duties and to its social limitations.

New Device May Give Small Towns Air Mail

Mail bags parachuted from transport planes may provide air mail delivery for thousands of America's smaller communities.

Tests by Pennsylvania-Central Airlines demonstrated recently that, using a device just perfected by research workers, low-flying planes can drop the bags within a few feet of a mailman waiting on the ground.

lėjo ir nekartą 4-ji kuopa, apskrities choras buvo jo žymiai paremti. Kuopai pakrikus, jis dėlto nepametė narystės ir žadėjo tapti nesenai įsisteigusios draugovės (seniors) nariu. Čia, be abejo, būtų duosniai parėmęs ne vieną kilnų sumanymą, ne vieną gerą darbą. Į seniorų susirinkimus negalėjo ateiti dėlto, kad naktimis dirbo. Mirtis nutraukė gyvybę ir visus troškimus, kokius savo širdyje turėjo.

Amžiną atilsį duok Petro sielai, Viešpatie.



Šv. Juozapo parapijos, Waterbury, Conn., bažnyčia, kurios parapijos auksinį jubiliejų atšventė pereinamais metais. Čia sėkmingai klebonauja kun. J. J. Valantiejus nuo 1919 metų. Ši parapija turi išleidus karo tarnybon jaunimo per 700 ir daug paaukojo savo gyvybes už pasaulio laisvę.

The Baltic States ❁

Europe Cannot Be Free and Democratic If the Baltic People Are Enslaved

(Continued from No. 7, page 7)

What Bolshevik "Self-Determination" Means

Further events showed that the self-determination proclaimed by the Soviet regime in 1917 and later even inserted in the USSR Constitution, simply means the verbal concession of a certain degree of autonomy, provided the nationalities in question adopt the Soviet form of government. On November 13, 1918, after the defeat of Imperial Germany by the Allied Powers, Soviet Russia cancelled the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and claimed that "the right of self-determination must be fully recognized is inherent in the working peoples of all nations." In conformity with this phraseology and almost immediately after the German withdrawal, on November 27, the Soviet army invaded Estonia. In December, 1918, Soviet Russia (RSFSR) "recognized" Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as independent "Soviet Republics" and offered their Communist "Governments", appointed by and residing in Russia, all necessary aid and support in their "struggle for liberation from the yoke of the bourgeoisie." The real purpose of the Soviet Russia's attack on the Baltic countries is explained by *Izvestia* on December 25, 1918, in the following statement:

"Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are directly on the road from Russia to Western Europe and are therefore a hindrance to our revolution, because they separate Soviet Russia from revolutionary Germany... This separating wall has to be destroyed. The Russian Red Proletariat should find an opportunity to influence the revolution in Germany. The conquest of the Baltic Sea would make it possible for Soviet Russia to agitate in favor of the Soviet Revolution in the Scandinavian countries so that the Baltic Sea would be transformed into the sea of the Soviet Revolution."

The Baltic agricultural republics did not subscribe to that purpose and fiercely resisted the invasion of the Red armies. However, the situation became more complicated through the Armistice conditions imposed upon Germany through the Allied Powers. The German forces were asked to do their utmost to stem the Russian advance. The famous "Baltische Landeswehr", composed of the remnants of the German occupation army

and the Baltic Germans, was commanded by General Ruediger von der Goltz, who turned against the Estonians and Latvians. The combined Latvian and Estonian forces, however, after having cleared Livonia of Russian troops, defeated the Landeswehr on June 23, 1919, at Cesis (Vonnu). They had to fight hard again in October, 1919, when a certain Avalov-Bermondts led a new German and "white" Russian army against the Latvian capital. In January, 1920, the Latvian troops, aided by Poles, succeeded in clearing also their Latgale province.

On the Armistice day, November 11, 1918, the Lithuanian Government of Professor Valdemaras was formed. Thereupon, the Russians occupied the greater part of Lithuania. Toward the end of 1919, the von der Goltz-Bermondts army, in turn, invaded the country. This army was defeated by Lithuanians at Radviliskis, on November 21-22, 1919.

The Provisional Government of K. Pats ordered the holding of elections for the Estonian Constituent Assembly during the Liberation War, on April 5-7, 1919, on the basis of universal, equal, direct, secret and proportional suffrage. "These elections marked a trend in the direction of constitutional Socialism or at least far-reaching and permanent economic and political democracy. They also marked a complete detachment from Bolshevism of the great masses of the nation", wrote Malbone W. Graham (*New Governments of Eastern Europe*, pp. 263-269).

The Provisional Latvian Government headed by K. Ulmanis called a Constituent Assembly on May 1, 1920, which adopted a democratic constitution and agrarian reforms. It also assured national minorities of equal rights and autonomy.

* * *

Versailles Treaty

The treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, when the struggle of the Baltic nations against Soviet aggression and the Landeswehr was at its highest point. This treaty, as far as the Baltic countries were concerned, only invalidated the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and specified that German troops should evacuate the Baltic lands. Though the slogan of Versailles seemed to be the self-determination of peoples, the deliberations of a Special Commission on Baltic Affairs at the Paris Peace Conference did not reach any

conclusion and the treaty itself failed to recognize the three Baltic states.

Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson stated in their book, *The Problems of Lasting Peace*, that the outstanding immediate result of the first World War was the advance of personal liberty and representative government in the liberated countries of Eastern and Central Europe as the foundation of their national life. This victory, they wrote, came before the peace-makers could meet; they only confirmed accomplished facts. With regard to the Baltic democracies, this is only partly true: their National Councils and Provisional Governments were recognized *de facto* by the principal Allied Powers in 1918, but the final recognition *de jure* came in January, 1921, almost a year after the conclusion of the Peace Treaties between Soviet Russia and the Baltic States.

* * *

Peace Treaties With Russia

The first Soviet peace proposal was received by Estonia on August 31, 1919. The Estonian Government replied affirmatively, despite the warnings of the Allied Powers (England and France) that measures of blockade would be applied to "defeatist" Estonia. On February 2, 1920, the Treaty of Tartu was signed. Lithuania followed suit with the Treaty of Moscow on July 12, 1920, Latvia on August 11, 1920, with the Treaty of Riga, and the peace treaty between Finland and Russia was signed at Tartu on October 14, 1920.

As to the continuing war with Poland, its aggressive purpose was admitted by Lenin himself:

"By attacking Poland, we are attacking also the Allies; by destroying the Polish Army, we are destroying the Versailles Peace, upon which rests the whole system of present international relations".

"Had Poland become sovietized... the Versailles Peace would have been terminated and the system built on victory over Germany would have been destroyed likewise" (Speech at the Tannery Congress, October 8, 1920; Lenin XVII, 334).

But, on August 14, 1920, a counter-offensive was launched by Pilsudski and the Red forces were driven back. An armistice was signed four days after the speech of Lenin, and the treaty of peace on March 18, 1921, at Riga.

By the terms of the peace treaties, Russia renounced voluntarily and forever all her rights of sovereignty over the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian peoples and territories. These peoples and lands were entirely freed from any obligation arising from their having been a part of the former Russian domain. Russia guaranteed to

respect the neutrality of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, should it be internationally recognized, and to take part in guaranteeing it.

The treaties further permitted persons dwelling in their respective domains to choose either Russian, Estonian, or Latvian, or Lithuanian citizenship. Special schedules arranged for the resumption of commercial and economic relations on the most-favored-nation basis. Russia was given free access to the Baltic ports by free transit and by the creation of free ports.

The peace treaties of Tartu, Moscow and Riga paved the way for democratic countries to enter into relations with the Soviet Government. Soviet Foreign Commissar Chicherin held the Russian - Estonian Peace as an important proof of the possibility of peaceful relations between Soviet Russia and capitalist powers. In their official speeches at the signing of the peace treaties the Soviet delegates extolled these treaties as satisfying the highest possible demands with regard to justice and uprightness. In the treaties themselves it is declared that a "lasting, worthy, and just peace" is thereby concluded.

The border states dared to settle the whole Russian question without reference to the Allied Powers, which first menaced them with repressions and had finally to abandon their entire policy of intervention in Russian affairs. When the Russian military operations against the border states had come to an impasse, the Allied governments lifted the blockade and began commercial negotiations with Russia, which was exhausted economically by war and famine.



Kliše — "Žvaigždēs"

Friends

*I would rather have one little flower
From the garden of my friend,
Than to have the choicest blossoms
When my stay on earth must end.*

*I would rather have a few kind words
That may now be said to me,
Than tears shed around my casket
When life has ceased to be.*

*I would rather have one loving smile
From friends I know are true,
Than flowers layed around my chapel
When I bid this earth adieu.*

*So give me all your flower to day,
Whether they're pink or white or red.
I would rather have one blossom now,
Than a truckload, when I'm dead.*

Ona Aksomaitis.

LAIMINGASIS

*Gal sakysite, tas yr laimingas,
Kurs skatiko gražaus prisikrovė,
Ar kurs dirbti, neverčiam's paliovė,
Ar kurs žodžiuose tvirtas, galingas?..*

*Gal sakysite, tas yr džiaugsmingas,
Kurs sužibo, žiedais apsimovė,
Kurs gudrybės takais prasibrovė
Į gyvenimo vietas garbingas?..*

*Ne, tie žmonės juk laimės nemato.
Tokiais būti greitai nusibosta,
Juk nuliūsta turį net ir sostą...*

*Tik laimingas tasai, kurs darbuojas!
Lai toks vyras be baimės didžiuojas!
Bet... toks aukštinties dar nepaprato.
Pumpurais.*

The Right to Independence Of the Baltic Peoples

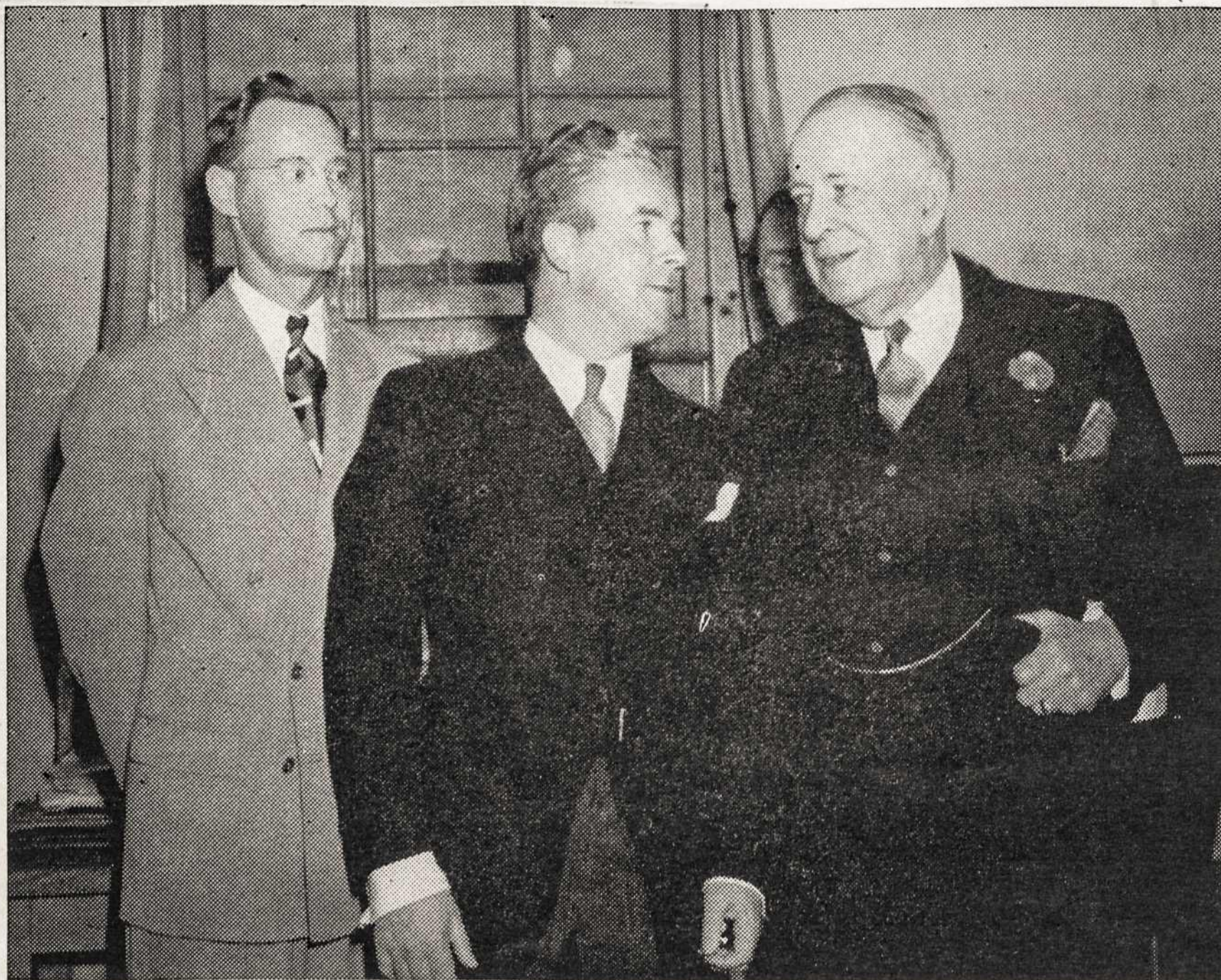
The Baltics and the Russians differ greatly. The Estonians belong to the Finno-Ugric family and are closely related to the Finns. The Latvians, Letts and Lithuanians belong to the Litho-Baltic race of the Indo-European stock. The great majority of the Estonian and Latvian peoples are Lutherans, the Lithuanians are 80 percent Catholics. These peoples have dwelt in their lands over two thousands years. They have enjoyed independence, prosperity, and lively relations with



KOMPOZITORIUS A. ALEKSIS,

Šv. Juozapo parapijos, Waterbury, Conn., vargonininkas, Lietuvos Vyčių himno kompozitorius, Garbės Narys ir buvęs Centro pirmininkas. Išvardinti garbės požymiai puošia Kompozitoriaus asmenybę ir šviečia pavyzdžiu jaunimo veiklai. L. Vyčių organizacija džiaugiasi ir didžiuojasi turėdama tokius asmenis savo tarpe ir linki kuogeriausios sveikatėlės ir ilgiausių metų!

other nations, even military "glory"; then invasion and subjugation, and then again periods of peace and enlightenment. They were in contact with different cultures: German, Scandinavian, Polish, Russian, but none of these foreign influences could amalgamate these peoples or change the natural hue of their strong individuality. Moreover, they have developed along the lines of Western European civilization when Russia evolved under composite Byzantine-Mongol influence. Their very rich folk-lore, literature, architecture, art and music, are not influenced by Russians, but rather by Scandinavians, Germans,



J. V. NEPRIKLAUSOMYBĖS—LIETUVOS PAVERGIMO MINĖJIME BOSTONE dalyvavo ir šie žymieji vadai — Iš kairės į dešinę — Vytis Adv. Jonas J. Grigalus, Komiteto Pirmininkas; Bostono Miesto Mayoras John E. Kerrigan ir J. V. Senatorius David I. Walsh. Senatorius David I. Walsh pasakė turiningą ir Lietuvą užtariančią

reikšmingą kalbą. Tarp kitko jis pažymėjo, kad Jung. Valstybių Užsienių Reikalų politika nesikeičia kas link mažųjų tautų nepriklausomybių ir taip pat kas liečia Lietuvą. Šios šalies vyriausybė visą laiką gynė mažasias tautas ir ji gins jų nepriklausomybes ir vėl kiekviena proga.

Italians, French, and English. The Baltic peoples have always had a strong feeling for private property and individual rights, since they have never lived under the Russian system of the land commune (mir) — the kernel of the modern communistic labor comps ("sovkhozes" and "kolkhozes") in Soviet Russia. "Landownership is not regarded as a source of profit but as a way of life" noted J. Hampden Jackson in his book *Estonia*.

The Baltic peoples belong to the Russian "sphere" only by subjugation.

* * *

Their Freedom Is Conducive to Prosperity and Peace

The Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania cover an area of 65,560 square miles. This

area is for the most part flat. There are numerous marshes, heaths, bogs, and lakes. Much of the country and even of the Estonian islands is covered with forest (in Estonia 20 percent, in Latvia 29 percent and in Lithuania 16 percent of the total area). There are few mineral deposits of any commercial importance except the rich phosphorus deposits and the oil-shale strata of Estonia.

The total populations of the three states was about 6,000,000 in 1939. The density is greatest in Lithuania: 118 inhabitants per square mile. The proportion of the population dependent on agriculture in Lithuania was nearly 77 percent, in Latvia 66, and in Estonia 60 percent.

In all three countries the devastation and chaos caused by the first World War was great, and it was made worse by the Russian Revolu-

tion and civil war, the collapse of the Russian monetary system, and the German occupation. Although the growth of peasant ownership had proceeded rather more quickly in the former Baltic Provinces than in the rest of Russian Empire, a very large proportion of the land was still owned by a few large owners before World War I. The large holders in Estonia and Latvia were chiefly the so-called Baltic Barons, descendants of the German Knights, the Russian Crown, some Russian landlords, and the Church. During the first years of independence the large estates were nearly all split up into small holdings. Agrarian reform in the three countries laid the foundations of social equality and averted the spread of Bolshevism across the border of Soviet Russia. The principle behind the redistribution of land was to allow each individual as much land as could be worked by his family and two horses. The result was that unemployment disappeared and the cooperative dairies and export unions established a well-known market of Baltic flax, butter and bacon on the British and German markets.

By 1928 the currency of the three countries was virtually stabilized. Revenue caught up with expenditure, exports caught up with imports, wages kept pace with prices. According to a table published in Colin Clark's book, *Conditions of Economic Progress* (London, 1930), the best-fed peoples in northeastern Europe in 1938 were Finland and the Baltic States, and the best-clothed lived in Finland, Estonia and Latvia. These states had a higher standard of living during the inter-war period than they had ever reached before World War I. With regard to public health, labor policy and social welfare, these countries had taken a place beside the Scandinavian states. Conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Organization were carefully observed and for the greater part incorporated in national labor legislation. Workers were free to organize themselves in trade unions.

The Baltic States were no obstacle to the development of commerce in the world. In 1936-38 the three countries, with a population of hardly 6,000,000 imported British manufactured goods to exactly the same value (L4,400,000) as did the Soviet Union — with a population of 170,000,000. According to the statistics of the League of Nations, their percentage share of world trade was in 1938 about 0.5 percent and that of the huge Soviet Union 1.1 percent. The foreign trade turnover of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania (about 9,500,000 people) in 1938 amounted to \$586,474,000, while that of the Soviet Union was \$512,508,000.

(To be continued)

MIRĖ ARKIVYSKUPAS P. KAREVIČIUS, MIC.

Gautomis žiniomis, Gegužės 30 d. Mariampolėj, Lietuvoj, mirė arkivyskupas Pr. Karevičius. Palaidotas Kauno Bazilikos rūsyje. Mirė eidamas 84-tus metus.

Velionis gimė Rugsėjo 17 d., 1861 m., Giršinių viensėdyje, Mosedžio parapijoje, Telšių apskr. Pradžios mokslus ėjo Mosėdyje ir dvejus metus lankė aukštesnę mokyklą Parupės miestelyje, Kurše. Vėliau įstojo į Liepojos gimnaziją, o ją baigęs įstojo į Peterburgo Dvasinę Seminariją. Kunigu išvestas gegužės 4 d., 1886 m.

Iš pradžių buvo paskirtas seminarijos profesorium, po dviejų metų klebonu Samaros mieste, vėliau vėl atkeltas į Peterburgą ir paskirtas vice klebonu ir prefektu Šv. Kotrinos bažnyčioje ir gimnazijoje. 1910 metais pakeltas Mogilevo arkivyskupijos kapitulos kanauninku, o 1914 metais Šv. Tėvo pakeltas Žemaičių vyskupu. Taigi, iki pakėlimo kanauninku ir vyskupu gabusis lietuvis turėjo darbuotis svetimųjų tarpe, Rusijoje.

Užėmus Žemaičių vyskupijos valdymą, kilo pirmasis pasaulinis karas. Rusijos ir Vokietijos armijos grumėsi Lietuvoje. Didelės išminties ir takto reikėjo, kad vokiečių okupacijos metu apsaugojus gyventojus nuo didelių okupantų skriaudų ir išnaudojimų. Prasidėjus lietuvių tautos judėjimui atgauti savo šventas teises į nepriklausomybę, velionis buvo vienas stipriųjų šulų. Ne tik žodžiais, bet ir darbais padėjo Lietuvai pasiskelbti nepriklausoma valstybe.

Velioniui teko pergyventi ir tautos tragedija, kuomet 1940 metais šiuo laiku rusai-bolševikai vėl prismaugė Lietuvos laisvę ir nepriklausomybę. Jis ir mirė nematydamas Lietuvai skaisčių laisvės atgavimo pragiedrulių. Bet mirė tikėdamas, kad anksčiau ar vėliau Lietuva vėl grįš į laisvą ir nepriklausomą gyvenimą.

Amžiną atilsį didžiam tautos vyrui!

Lamps May Check School Epidemics

Control of measles, chickenpox and mumps by the installation in classrooms of germ-killing ultraviolet ray lamps developed through General Electric research, is being tried on an experimental basis by the New York State Dept. of Health.

Chosen as proving ground for the equipment were the Cato-Meridian and Port Byron Schools, Cayuga County, and the Mexico School, Oswego County.

Lamps are made of a special glass which permits the ultraviolet bactericidal wave lengths to pass through, but the design of the fixtures protects against sunburn. Data will be kept over a period of several years.

THE REVIVAL OF AN ORDER

(A Brief Life Story of Archbishop George Matulevičius, the Reviving Spirit of the Congregation of Marian Fathers)

P. P. ČINIKAS, M.I.C.

(Continued from No. 7, page 10)

Freiburg, The Cradle Of The Order

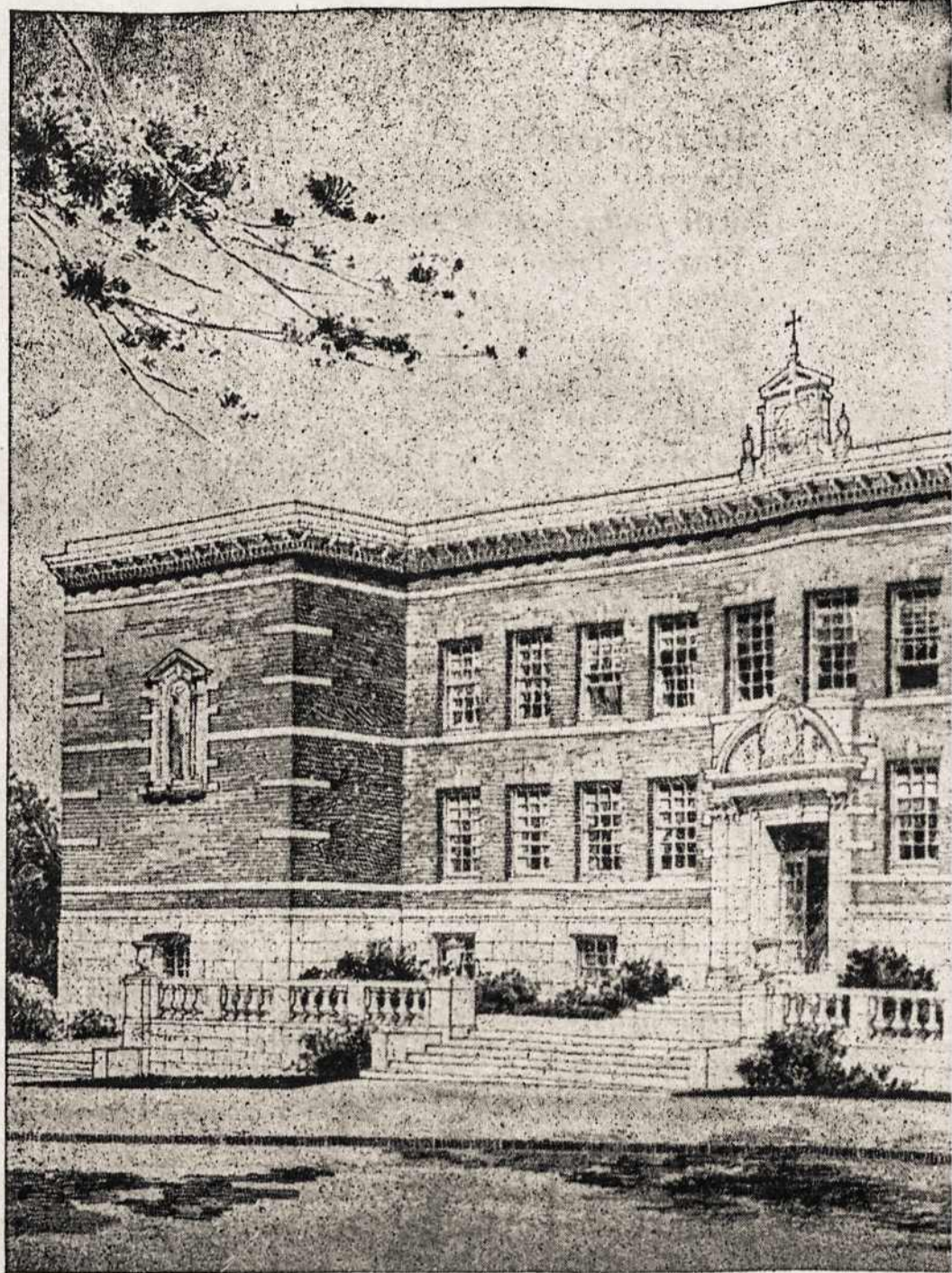
Switzerland has mothered many causes. When the leaders of a persecuted cause had no place to turn, they found have in the peaceful surroundings of tolerant cities and benevolent people. Father Matulevicius had been to Switzerland before as a student at Freiburg University and he had learned to appreciate its kindness, sincerity. Expecting no justice from the Russian authorities in the founding, or rather, the reorganizing of the religious community, he returned to Switzerland: It was there he put his full efforts into the molding of the congregation's ideals and had the joy of seeing the grand group of men he had gathered to live the ideals.

During the summer of 1911 he recruited a large class for his novitiate which he was to open in Freiburg, nearby to Freiburg University. The novices attended the university while they were completing their year of novitiate. The novitiate house was known to the world as a "House of Studies". This was possible because almost all of his novices were priests and fully capable of attending the classes. Their pursuit of studies at the University also had the Russian authorities fooled, at least for awhile.

The First Group

The first novitiate class had a large group of prominent priests included in its ranks. The fame of Father Matulevicius and Father Bučys had spoken well for the cause they represented in their mission about the dioceses of then conquered Poland and Lithuania. That class of novices included: Fr. Vincent Dvarinauskas, vice-regent and professor of Seinius Seminary, Father J. Vaitkevicius, Fr. Andziulis, Fr. A. Civinskis, Fr. F. Kudirka, Fr. V. Kulikauskas, Fr. J. Novickas, Fr. Kazakas, Fr. Wisniewski, and a few other Polish Priests not always listed in the records of those days.

There in the House of Studies in Freiburg, Father Matulevicius began the important task of instilling the ideals his congregation was to foster and the spirit it should show in its work amongst the people. Every congregation has a different, characteristic spirit handed down from the founders on to the newest novice prep-



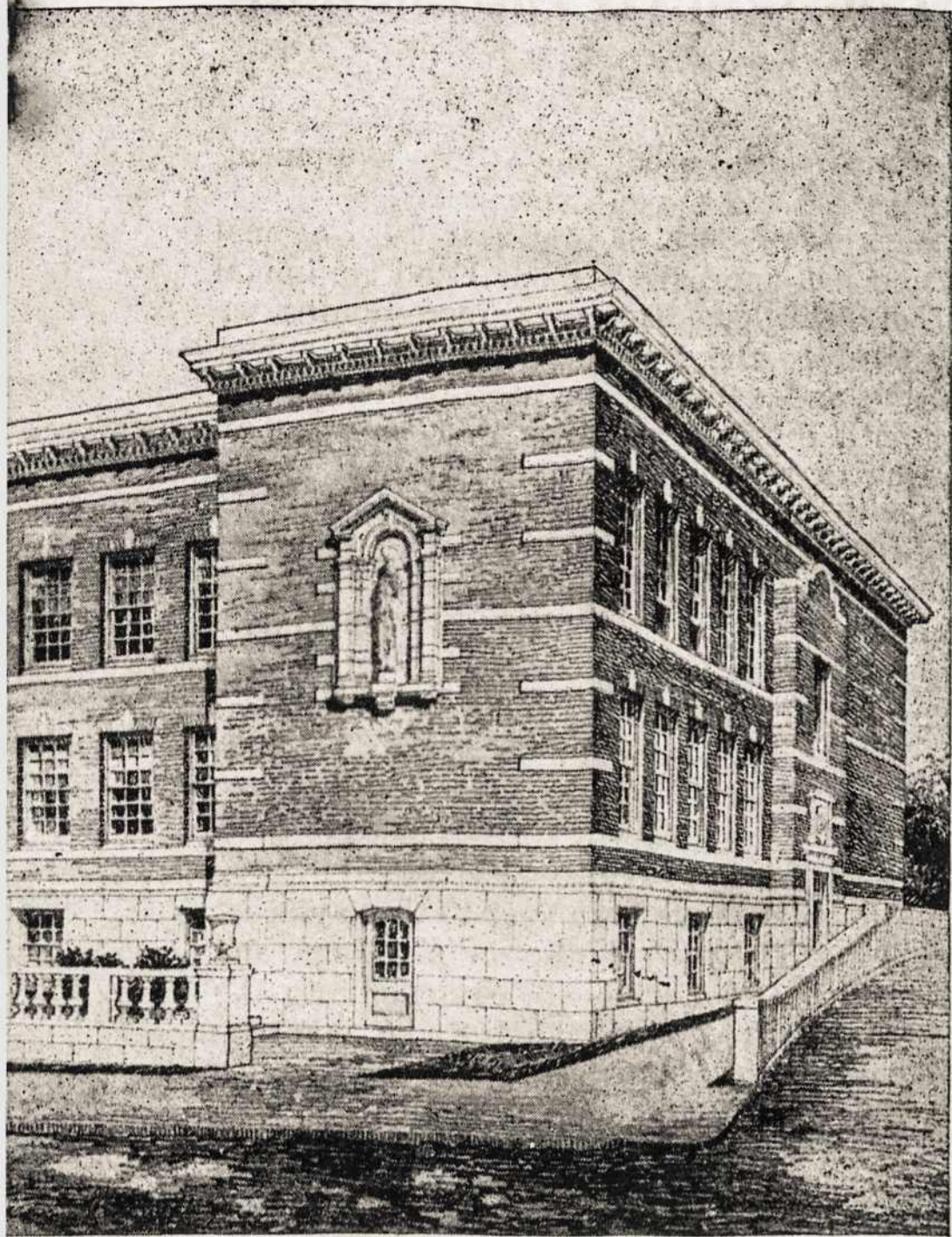
Šv. Juozapo parapijos, Waterbury, Conn., kur garl šioji didžiulė mokykla buvo baigta statyti gruodžio 15, Waterburio lietuvių pasididžiavimas. Jos pastogėj jangi randa puikią užėigą praleisti savo liuoslaikius.

ared for his first religious profession. During those years he wrote many of the wise commentaries to the Constitution of the congregation. It was then that he opened his heart to the future torch bearers. He knew they would leave after a short stay in the novitiate house to organize and establish religious houses all over the world. His spirit would live on, if these priests, his religious brothers, took the teachings to heart. Those must have been days of inspiration, hard living. He was teaching those more or less equal to himself in learning, so his life could in no way believe his teachings, the spirit he wished to instill, not just in these priestly men, but in all the novices and religious they would train in the long years of a congregation's life.

New Traditions, Customs

The training of new members for the congregation was by no means an easy task, since Father Matulevicius had little contact with the last





*Višgi klebonauja Kun. J. J. Valantiejus, naujoji mokykla.
1925 metais. Šv. Juozapo parapijos mokykla yra tikras
višnas netik semiasi dvasinės išminties ir mokslo, bet taip-*

surviving Marian Father and the old congregational spirit could not show him the way, the community was lacking in traditional practices, customs, and by laws. Everything must be done from the bottom up. This indeed was a thankless job. Each new member had a suggestion for the interpretation of the rule and it took a great deal of diplomacy to satisfy all and still keep his well defined plans in mind.

In his diary for November 18, 1912, that is a year and two months from the founding of the novitiate in Freiburg, he wrote, "I've suffered much during all this time. Yes, it's all for the greater glory of God. I offer the sorrows, heartaches, pains, and sufferings to God as an act of penance for the sins of my past life. Upon becoming a religious, I never thought men would hinder my walk in the footsteps of Christ. If I could only follow in those steps! How far I am from perfection in that regard! O God, how much talk is going about? How many difficulties

have arisen? I offer my thanks to You, Oh Lord, for sweetening the bitterness of my life with various graces and special consolations!"

Father Matulevicius was planing and looking over the fields for his special work. In January of 1913, he made this shrewd observation in his diary, "We are organizing ourselves not to reform the priests or the Church, for that is the work of the Holy Father and the bishops, but to perfect our own lives, to offer our services to the Church; its people, its priests, and its bishops... We must love and honor the priests and bishops. Let no one utter an unkind word against them or openly denounce them. If you happen to discover some evil in their lives, strive to convert them by your personal penance, sacrifice, prayer, good works, and zeal; in that way cover up the evil as the faithful sons of Noe covered the bareness of their father".

Words of Wisdom

Large books are filled with the homily and wise advice he offered to his novices during those two years while he was deciding just where to start his first offensive. The quarters at Freiburg were indeed crowded. Each was anxious to do something useful for the congregation. Russia was closed to them, as was their Motherhouse Marijampolis. They had been eying America and United States in particular, but the eternal problem of money kept them from striking out for the States. Sources of income were limited in Freiburg and that crowd of priests had to be clothed, educated, and trained. Not everyone could talk French or German well enough to do parish work in Switzerland. It was a problem of "do or die." None of the biographies state exactly how they got the money, but in 1913 Father Matulevicius, accompanied by Father Felix Kudirka, MIC., and Father Julius Kazakas, MIC. came to America to plant the first shoot of their congregation. They chose Chicago, the largest Lithuanian colony in the world, as the scene of their endeavors. And by way of personal observation, it may be stated that Chicago, was least kind to them in regards to number of vocations: for only three Chicagoans are found in the ranks of the Marian Fathers.

Father Matulevicius obtained the Archbishop's permission for founding a house in the Archdiocese and gave the Congregation the pastorate of Saint Michael's parish, on the north-side of Chicago. When Father Matulevicius returned to Freiburg, he sent Father Kulikauskas to Chicago and soon a novitiate house was established on the site of the parish. The novitiate was necessary for the first group of lay brothers was added to the ranks of the congregation and the



Statement By The President Of The United Lithuanian Relief Fund

On July 31 it will be exactly a year since the United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America was admitted into the family of the National War Fund. However, the National War Fund agreed to assign funds for relief and administration purposes only from October 1, 1944. Until that time the biggest financial contributions came from the following sources: 1. American Catholic Hierarchy — \$5000 (May 24, 1944); 2. Lithuanian Alliance of America — \$2000 (July 26, 1944); Lithuanian American Council — \$250 (May 3, 1944); lesser contributions and dues came from our organized chapters. The first relief sum — \$2000 — was forwarded on Sept. 14, 1944, to the Lithuanians in Sweden. The rem-

prospects certainly did look promising. Yes, the first fervor always brightens the future and makes the difficulties seem small.

New Fields

The World War was indeed a calamity to the people of Europe, still, the war was the call to action for many of the Marian Fathers. As the war progressed and the Germans took over what the Russians had suddenly left, the Fathers bidding their time in Freiburg began to act. They sensed the possibilities of regaining the properties of the congregation under the regime of the Germans. So the Freiburg House of Studies practically dispersed. Some went to Marijampolis with Father Matulevicius to reclaim the monastery there and the Polish priests went on to Warsaw to repossess the despoiled properties, which were located a few miles outside of the Polish capital.

In Bielian, Poland, the city wherein the Polish Marian Fathers established themselves, Father Matulevicius helped organize the first steps of the work they were to undertake. The task given to the Marians there was the conducting of an orphanage at the request of the Bishop of Warsaw. 200 orphans were housed and the entire upkeep was put on the shoulders of the Fathers. For some time Father Matulevicius did his share of begging amongst the wealthy to keep the table well furnished. It is said he often came in from Warsaw with a wagon load of potatoes for the orphanage. The smiles of the orphans was the only payment he wanted for those humiliating trips to and from Warsaw for supplies. This was the same man that was later chosen Archbishop of Vilna.

aining funds were used for office equipment, administrative and travel expenses.

To September 30th of this year the National War Fund has approved for our Fund an annual budget of \$356,000. Every three months we must go before the National War Fund Budget Committee and defend the proposed projects. Each month the National War Fund is given an accounting of the sums expended as well as the budget requirements for the following month. The United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America is under the control of the President's War Relief Control Board and the National War Fund.

To date, financial assistance was given to war-suffering Lithuanians in the following countries: South America — \$10,000; Italy — \$11,000; France — \$35,000; Spain and Portugal — \$6,800; Sweden — \$52,000; Switzerland — \$24,200. Funds are being forwarded monthly.

Relief supplies have been sent to three places: Lithuania — 80,000 pounds of clothing and shoes; medicine and medical equipment to the amount of \$19,869.24 through Russian War Relief. (We have not yet received a reply whether these supplies have reached Lithuania). Italy — 25,000 pounds of shoes and clothing through the American Relief for Italy. (We have received a cablegram from Rome, stating that the shipment has reached the Lithuanians). France — 25,000 pounds of clothing and shoes through the American Relief for France. At the present time efforts are being made to send a goodly amount of clothing to Sweden and Switzerland. In sending clothing and other supplies we follow this procedure: we use the most practicable means and those which have the approval of the National War Fund and the President's War Relief Control Board.

Since we are members of the National War Fund and receive from it all the United Lithuanian Relief Fund appropriations, it is important that we already get well organized for the National War Fund drive, which starts in October of this year. It is the duty of all of us to make every effort that in every city and town, wherever there is a single organized unit of Lithuanians, friends of Lithuania enroll in the campaign committees and give all possible aid. Seeking assistance from others, we must not forget to be the first to participate in the common work of the National War Fund.

With the end of the war in Europe the problem of Lithuanian relief has grown immensely. Before us there is much work — collecting of clothing, various supplies and canned goods. Con-

Officialus Skyrrius

XXXIII National Convention

HOSTS: Knights of Lithuania, District of Chicago, Illinois.

TIME: Friday, Sep. 21st, Saturday, Sep. 22nd, Sunday, Sep. 23rd.

CREDENTIALS: Council and District delegates must present their mandate to the Convention, duly executed by the Spiritual Advisor, officers, and sealed.

Council delegates participating in the Convention will have but one vote for every ten fully paid-up members at the Center. Districts may delegate only two representatives to the Convention.

REGISTRATION: The fee is \$10.00 per person which will include lodging, luncheons, evening entertainments. Send your registration fees to:

Miss Aldona Sleinis
1300 So. 49th Court
Cicero 50, Illinois

YOUR FEE SHOULD BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 8th. Registration of delegates and guests will start on Thursday, September 20th, at St. Anthony's Parish Hall, location aforementioned.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES:

Thursday evening — a chummy 'get-acquainted and glad to see you again' party at the Parish Hall.

Friday evening — "do what you want" nite. The Committee has left this evening unplanned in order to give each delegate and

forming strictly to the regulations of the President's War Relief Control Board, we undertook nothing that did not have government consent. The clothing drive should continue without a stop and the cooperation of our public is essential.

In conclusion, I want to make a most earnest appeal to the Lithuanian Americans' we must feel the unusual obligation which has fallen to us. Weary hands, tearful and bloodshot eyes and anguished hearts of thousands of Lithuanians are turned toward us. Let us close our ranks and work for the welfare of our suffering brothers and sisters.

Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Koncius.

guest the opportunity to see and do what he chooses in and around Chicago and vicinity. *Saturday evening* — Convention Dance at the Parish Hall. Dress, of course, is informal; and congeniality and sociability will be prime requisites.

Sunday evening — Convention Banquet at the Graemare Hotel, located at 114 North Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Informal.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Council 14 of Cicero is acting in the capacity of sub-host. The Council members are proud of the privilege bestowed upon them and together with the District will endeavor to provide each delegate and guest with a memorable Convention time.

Guests and delegates coming from out-of-town will arrive at stations in Chicago from where you will use Chicago transportation facilities to reach Cicero, which is the immediate suburb west of Chicago. Elevated trains and street-cars are conveniently accessible to reach Cicero. One point we wish to especially stress is that you remember that the Hall is situated on *49th COURT* — you see, Cicero's north and south streets are numerically named Courts and Avenues, and east and west they are Streets; consequently, the Hall is located at fifteen hundred (1500) South and forty-nine hundred (4900) West. Convention sessions will be held at the Hall, also, and Convention Masses will be held in St. Anthony's Church, located at 1500 South 50th Avenue.

To those of you in distant sections of the country planning to take your vacation and spend it at the Convention, may we offer the suggestion that you try to obtain your vacation starting in the middle of the week — for example, if you are allowed one week have it start with Wednesday, on which day you will leave from your home town and arrive in Chicago on Thursday; then, you can leave from Chicago after the Convention whenever necessary in order to arrive home to return to work on the following Wednesday. In so doing you will avoid crowded week-end travelling and you will not have to rush from the Banquet in order to make a train to get home. Of course, we understand this suggestion depends on your individual employers, but we offer it because many of our



*Šv. Juozapo parapijos, Waterbury, Conn., Vaiku-
čių prieglauda, kurios įsteigimo metu 1918 me-
tais gruodžio 15, ir kun. Valantiejus, tuomet bū-*

*damas asistentas, ėmėsi energingos veiklos su pa-
rapijiečiais organizuodamas visam Waterburio
mieste žinomą našlaičių prieglaudą.*

members have found this plan acceptable in the past few years when it was necessary to make train trips.

Should you find the necessity for more detailed information regarding the Convention write or contact any of the following members of the Convention Committee:

Mr. Ignatius Sakalas
2334 So. Oakley Avenue
Chicago 8, Illinois
Miss Agnes Saucunas
6320 So. Francisco Ave.
Chicago, Illinois
Miss M. Daunis
1231 So. 49th Ct.
Cicero 50, Ill.
Miss Emily Waitekus
1339 So. 49th Avenue
Cicero 50, Illinois
Miss Aldona Sleinis
1300 So. 49th Court
Cicero 50, Illinois

However, *do not* send your Registration Fees

to any other but the person designated in a previous paragraph.

And so, the Convention Committee extends the invitation to everyone who can possibly attend the Convention, to do so. We will be anticipating a large attendance — you won't disappoint us, will you?

XXXIII NATIONAL CONVENTION
COMMITTEE

Mr. Ig. Sakalas, having received the highest number of points, as sponsor, during our recent Membership Drive, is to be commended for his initiative in getting new members to join our organization under the name of "Draugovė".

Councils and sponsors who also participated in the Membership Drive, and who are to be congratulated are:

C-3, Philadelphia, Pa. — A. Paskevičius.

C-6, Hartford, Conn. — Agnes Dubin.

C-7, Waterbury, Conn. — James Danauskas, Joe Stevens, Frances Mazulaitis, Charles Ignotas, Walter Pitcavage, Rev. J. Bogusas, Ph. D., Al. Waiculonis, V. Valuckas, Rev. A. Cabitor, Anne Mendle, Edmund White, Ed J. Povilaitis, Frank Shaknaitis, Mrs. H. Stack, Mrs. Edmund White, Vincent Lukminas, Edward Jankauskas.

C-10, Athol, Mass. — A. Vaitekūnaltė, Rev. Tamulevičius, Charles Pinigis, Antina Vaitekūnas, Paul Morkūnas.

C-12, New York, N. Y. — Elizabeth Banunis, Stella Kaulius.

C-13, Chicago, Ill. — credit to council, as a whole.

C-17, South Boston, Mass. — E. Glineckis, F. Petreikis, Mildred Zardeskas, Mary Apolis, H. B. Yanakauskas.

C-18, Cambridge, Mass. — Peter Puzin, Jean Malin, Dr. P. Luzackas, Pauline Malin, Brenda Pilkins, Stella S. Zulon.

C-24, Chicago, Ill. — Ig. Sakalas.

C-26, Worcester, Mass. — Claire Grigaitis, Mrs. J. F. Jurgelonis, Edw. Petrolaitis, Ieva Jurgelionytė, Tillie Aukštikalnis, Mary Kuchinskas, Ann Maleskas, Adele Ivaska, Irene Uzdavinis.

C-29, Newark, N. J. — Josephine Demskis, Helen Pachiuira.

C-36, — Chicago, Ill. — K. A. Zaromskis, James & Helen Cherry, Virginia Kvietkus.

C-41, Brooklyn, N. Y. — Connie Kazlauskas, Joseph Boley, Edward Tumasonis.

C-52, Elizabeth, N. J. — credit to council as a whole.

C-61, Paterson, N. J. — Dorothy Dutkus.

C-78, Lawrence, Mass. — F. Petreikis, Francis R. Vencius.

C-90, Harrison-Kearny, N. J. — Veronica Kemezis, and council.

C-96, Dayton, Ohio — Pete Petkus.

C-103, Providence, R. I. — Mrs. Helen Kachanis, Mrs. Helen Balkus, Bertha Ciocys.

C-113, Linden, N. J. — Anne M. Zurlis, Vera Sharkus, Catherine Tratulis, Helen Tratulis.

C-116, Worcester, Mass. — Rev. J. C. Jutkevicius, Nellie Gvazdauskas, David Vaskas, Frances Kaliunas, Irene Guzauskas, Ellen Kasheta, Lillian Mankevich, Irene Sakus.

C-124, Jersey City, N. J. — Charles Bason.

Following obtained new subscribers: Mrs. M. Colney, Charles Bason, V. E. Pavis, Charles Vaskas, C-103.

Such councils, sponsors and individuals as above-mentioned, help unite American Lithuanian youth into a strong organized force. May our next drive be even more successful, with many more councils participating!

PHYLLIS GRENDAL

Supreme Council Fin. Sec.

“Vyties” Jubiliejinių Metų Rėmėjai:

Miss A. Pasausis, So. Boston, Mass.	2.50
Mr. & Mrs. P. Bukotas, So. Boston, Mass.	2.20
James Strakauskas, So. Boston, Mass.	2.00
Mr. Charles Vedluga, So. Boston, Mass.	1.25
Miss L. Matutis, Brockton, Mass.	1.25
A. Rakauskas, Dorchester, Mass.	1.20
Eva M. Lucas, Worcester, Mass.	1.20
Mrs. F. Stačiūnas, Chicago, Ill.	1.20
Bruno F. White, Cicero, Ill.	1.20
Mr. & Mrs. A. Stanulis, Hartford, Conn.	1.20
Frank Galauskas, Garwood, N. J.	1.20
Miss Nell Verbicki, Providence, R. I.	1.00
Tessie Jasukaitis, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Miss Helan Bulonas, Worcester, Mass.	1.00
Miss A. Mendle, Waterbury, Conn.	1.00
Mr. A. White, Waterbury, Conn.	1.00

Battle For The Baltic



In commemoration of the death of Kęstutis —
August 15, 1382

The trumpets on the soaring towers rang,
the castle's happy youth no longer sang;
As riders raced across the massive moat,
And children, fearing, left their playing-boat.
The guards speedily hastened to the gate,
And feared the news the horsemen had to state.
“The Teutons came!”, a sweating soldier cried,
“The battle rages, friends and foes have died.”
“The Baltic beaches bleed, they came by night;
Our people mass and bravely march to fight!”
A shout arose, the sheaths were shorn of swords,
“Oh, Never Shall The Teutons Rule As Lords!”
The standards flew, the drums then beat aloud,
And dusty roads were covered by a cloud.
With night, the hardy fighters gathered still,
As signal fires burned on every hill.
With break of day, the tramping troops were gone;
The battle rages upon the second dawn;
Again, our fighters used their swords and spears
With skill; the Teutons turned and ran like deers.

* * *

The trumpets on the soaring towers rang;
The castle's valiant youth? With joy they sang!
They gayly marched across the massive moat,
And children, happily, waved from off their boat.

Vytautas Adomaitis

(K. of L. Council 26)

Mr. V. Petcavage, Waterbury, Conn.	1.00
Frank Shaknaitis, Waterbury, Conn.	1.00
Stephen Šarka, Waterbury, Conn.	1.00
Edward Jankauskas, Waterbury, Conn.	1.00
Helen Stukskis, Waterbury, Conn.	1.00
M. Grilevičius, Dorchester, Mass.	1.00
J. Marcelionis, So. Boston, Mass.	1.00
J. Martin, So. Boston, Mass.	1.00
M. Cesnavičius, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. K. Geležinis, So. Boston, Mass.	1.00
Miss M. Ilkevičiūtė, So. Boston, Mass.	1.00
Mrs. A. Kudirkā, Norwood, Mass.	1.00
Mrs. A. Vallis, So. Boston, Mass.	1.00
Miss. Emily Vallis, So. Boston, Mass.	1.00
Ann Visocka, Worcester, Mass.	1.00
Vincent Lukminas, Waterbury, Conn.50

Visiems nuoširdiems jaunimo prieteliams ir rėmėjams nuoširdžiausiai tariu ačiū!

Jūsų,

Pranas Razvadauskas,

L. Vyčių Centro pirm.



Winners In Darius-Girenas Legion Oratorical Contest

Successful entrants pose with guests and representatives of the Darius - Girenas American Legion post after final competition in the oratorical contest sponsored by the post. Seated (left to right) are: Mrs. J. Dauzvardis, Robert Mickeliunas, Ronald Krushas, Ruth Jesudavicius, Marianne Butkus, Anne Rampsch and P. Grigaitis. Standing are: B. R. Pietkiewicz past commander who served as chairman of the contest; J. A. Mickeliunas, past commander and publicity chairman; Adam Macarus, senior vice-commander Donald Kareiva; Harry Mazer; Robert Doris; Francis Forgue; A. H. Kasper, past commander, and Joseph A. Rachus, commander.

Graduates of Lithuanian parochial schools in the Chicago area got a chance to demonstrate their oratorical powers last month in a contest sponsored by the Darius-Girenas post No. 271 of the American Legion. Speaking on "My suggestion for the improvement and encouragement of waste paper drives among pupils of the grade schools," they competed for war bond prizes in the final held June 24 in the post's memorial hall at 4416 So. Western ave.

First place and a \$100 war bond went to Robert Mickeliunas of Nativity B. V. M. parish,

selected by judges who based their decisions on speech contest, poise, delivery, and ability to thrill the audience. Two local pupils of the Immaculate Conception school were among the winners. Ronald J. Krushas, of 4204 S. Maplewood ave., placed second and received a \$50 war bond. In fourth place was Anne Rampsch, of 4126 S. Campbell ave., who won \$10 in war savings stamps.

B. R. Pietkiewicz, past commander of the Darius-Girenas post, was chairman of the oratorical contest and Commander Joseph A. Rachus welcomed the contestants and spectators on behalf of the local post. In response to a request from the platform, the audience expressed its approval and encouraged future oratorical contests.

● Wood furniture has been reduced to 24 basic patterns to save labor and materials.

● I have a cure for boredom that never will fail. It is made up of ten of rules: Go out among the people and perform one kind act, ten times. —

Carie Chapman Catt.

Lietuvos Vyčių Tradicinė Diena Apvainikuota Didžiausiomis Sėkmėmis

TŪKSTANČIAI LIETUVIŲ

Tūkstantinės minios lietuvių susirinko liepos 4 d., Vytauto parkan paminėti 169-ją sukaktį Amerikos Nepriklausomybės ir pakartoti pasiryžimą — padėti savo senai tėvynei — Lietuvai — atsteigti jos suverenes teises ir laisvę, nepriklausomybę. Šis istorinis įvykis kuo šauniaušiai buvo suruoštas Lietuvos Vyčių Chicagos apskrities tradicinėje šventėje, kuri sutraukia tūkstantines minias žmonių.

GRAŽIAUSIA PATRIOTINĖ PROGRAMA

Visa programa buvo patriotinė. Ir jos išpildymas visus sužavėjo. Programą papuošė Dariaus Girėno posto Drum ir Bugle Corps, kuris parade nuo vartų atlydėjo garbės svečią — Major Edward J. Demars. Posto commander Juozas Rachus ir jo padėjėjai verti didžiausio įvertinimo jų pastangose keliant Chicagoje Amerikos lietuvių vardą.

Vardu apskrities sveikino susirinkusius kun. J. Grinius, L. Vyčių Chicago apskrities dvasios vadas. Stella Brozaitė, L. Vyčių centro vice-pirmininkė, pagerbė organizacijos narius ir visus Amerikos lietuvius ginkluotose jėgose.

Leonardas Šimutis, Liet. Vyčių draugovės garbės pirmininkas ir Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos centro pirmininkas, savo kalboje palygino reikšmę Amerikos nepriklausomybės ir kaip toji nepriklausomybė yra brangi lietuvių tautai.

Lt. Stanley R. Palutis, dalyvavęs kautynėse Pacifike, turėjo daug ką įdomaus pasakyti iš savo pergyvenimų. Lt. Palutis prieš išvykdamas į U. S. Marines, buvo žymus gydytojas Cicero miestelyje.

Major Edward J. Demars papasakojo išpildžius kaip kariuomenės katalikų kapelionas. Gerai pažinęs generolus Patch, Clark ir Patton; daug papasakojo apie juos ir apie kareivius vakariniam fronte Europoje.

Menišką programos dalį gražiai išpildė L. Vyčių organizacijos narės: Eleonora Kondrotaitė iš Cicero 14 kuopos, kuri vadovavo Amerikos ir Lietuvos himnams, ir solo padainavo "God Bless America"; Kotrina Simonaitė ir Ona Rimkiūtė iš Marquette Parko 112 kuopos "gay nineties" kostiumuose apsirengusios padainavo keletą lietuvių dainų. Philomena Rakašiūtė iš Brighton Parko 36 kuopos tikrai padarė malonų surprizą dainuojant ir charakterizuojant jumoro lietuvių daineles. Cicero Dainos Mylėtojų choras, vadovystėj Dvyliaitienės, irgi buvo malonu pasiklausyti.

Programą vedė žurnalistas Stasys Pieža, L. Vyčių draugovės programos komisijai pakvies-

damas garbės svečią ir William Ehler, 17 metų jaunikaitį, Hearsto iškalbumo kontesto laimėtoją.

Biznio pusėje darbavosi visų kuopų vyčiai, jų tėvai ir prieteliai. Didžiausią talką šimet davė Brighton Pk. ir Cicero kolonijos.

Šių metų L. Vyčių Chicago apskr. tradicinės dienos vadais buvo: biznio — organizacijos veteranas ir garbės narys Kas. Zaromskis, tikietų — apskr. pirm. Mariane Daunis. Programos — žymus veikėjas ir L. Vyčių draugovės (Seniors) sekr. V. Ed. Pavis. *Koresp.*

L. Vyčių Veikėjas Mokina U. S. Lakūnus

— *Pasižymėjęs Lietuvis Lakūnas Augina Du Sūnus. — Jis Yra Kenosha Lietuvis. — Jo Žmona Taip Pat Gyvai Veikė L. Vyčių Organizacijoje.* —

1st Lt. Kazimieras Stulgaitis gimė Chicagoje, kovo 9 d., 1916 m. Baigė šv. Petro lietuvių parapijos pradžios mokyklą, Kenosha, Marian Hills High School, Hinsdale, Ill., College of Commerce (Kenosha).

Prieš išvykstant į Dėdės Samo kariuomenę, Kazimieras turėjo savo Grocery ir Meat Market (valgių krautuvej). Jis yra vedęs Ceciliją Kvietkiūtę, augina du sūnus; žmona gyvena pas vyrą N. Meksikoje.

Į Dėdės Samo kariuomenę jis išvyko 1942 metais, spalio 23 d. Dabar randasi oro bazėje, Naujojoje Meksikoje. Yra pasižymėjęs šaudyme. Gavo du medalius už šaudymą: "Target" ir "Sharpshooting."

1st K. Stulgaitis baigė Bombardier School, Albuquerque, Mexico, birželio 19 d., 1943 m. Lankė ir baigė Navigator School, Carslsbad, N. Mexico, kur dabar yra instruktoriumi.

Jis priklausė prie Birutės pašalpinės draugijos, buvo labai veiklus L. Vyčių organizacijoje. Jo žmona taip pat buvo veikli L. Vyčių organizacijoje, Chicagoje; kilusi iš Chicagos, Brighton Park kolonijos.

Jo tėvai, Mr. ir Mrs. Kazimieras ir Stella (Lisauckaitė) Stulgaičiai gyvena Kenosha, Wisc.

●

Žmogus gali nebūti turtingas, didis arba mokyta, bet doras turi būti kiekvienas.— *Rudyard.*



**GIVE MORE
IN 1945**



HARTFORD, CONN.

COUNCIL 6

TOP NEWS FLASH!!! Lt. Vincent Morkus, recently liberated from a German Prison Camp, is home on furlough. What makes this news most pleasing is that he is in the best of health and that he hasn't lost his ever ready smile. Welcome home, Willie, we're proud of you!

Another one of our members to gain recognition is Capt. Ted. Spelis. Besides a number of heroic deeds while piloting the fighter plane, a Black Widow; He's now an Operations Officer in the 9th Air Force. A charming wife from Orlando, Florida is keeping their home fires burning.

Speaking of Florida, a short time ago, Mickey Kripas, who's stationed there, was present at our monthly meeting. Finds Army life interesting but of course he'd rather his Mom gettting him up instead of the Bugler.

Vietie Ambrose can thank the Navy for one thing — since he's been a Gob, he's actually gained!

We salute Johnny Vilkas upon his graduation from Navigator's School. It's Lieutenant now. We all wish you God's Speed. The Vilkas' family is home for a few days... Dellie with a Texas tan... Little Billy is no longer little.

Congratulations are due our former president and his wife Mickey who are beaming over their new arrival, Carol Ann...

Everyone had a nice time at the Roller Skating Party. "John's other wife" tried hard only the skates were obstinate-kept going the way she wasn't... dusty floor? Not after she got off... Now Willie, why was that Waiter so important?... Cadet Nurse Terry Jankauskas had a wonderful time... Where was Doty?... We are going to have more gatherings during summer — always a good Time. The Entertainment Committee will keep us posted and we'll be there.

"Twinkle", How's that Man from Chicago? Lillian, a booster for the Navy, sustained bruises while at Riverside Park. The Navy doesn't

make them that rugged, does it Lee?

Eleanor, we expect a full account of your stay at the Dude Ranch.

The club extends it's deepest sympathy to Ella Staum who's brother was killed in action. May his Soul rest in peace. Balonienē.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COUNCIL 41

Fellow Knights:

John Kaminskas, our treasurer, has left us for a while to fight for Uncle Sam. He is with the Marines and is taking his boot training at Parris Island, South Carolina. We wish him the best of luck and God speed in his undertaking.

With John gone, we chose a new treasurer, Benny Kaveckas, who has taken over the books and the best of luck, Ben.

The Annunciation Choir of which John was a member and the Knights, threw a farewell party for him. Including John, we now have four members in the armed forces.

The Juniors are still going strong and to prove that we have got them another basketball for them as the other one is as flat as a pancake.

Aš Bernužēlis

Aš bernužēlis, jaunais, buvaunas, Sveču šaliu tyrējas.

*Klauskite, kur aš jaunais nebu-
Kur aš nevažinējis? [vēs,*

*Kur ryžiais snigo, kur vynu lijo,
Linkui, kur saulē temē, —
Buvau Valakuos ir Prancūzijoje,
Buvau šveicaru zemēj.*

*Šveicaru plotas—kalnais nuklo-
žalītais miškais apžēlēs; [tas;
Valakuos doras dangus ir oras,
Prancūzuos — mergužēlēs.*

*Bet niekur nesti, negali rasti
Tokios, kaip mūs šalelē:
Gražus čia oras ir laukas tyras,
Dar gražesnēs mergelēs.*

Jonas Jonila.

NEWS FOR ALL COUNCILS

Remember the gala time had during the National Convention — Jamboree at the Annunciation Hall in Brooklyn? Well, this year, council 41 is going to continue the tradition with the Second Annual Jamboree to be held at the same place October 27th, Saturday night, with music by Peter Lambert, plus a few new and original surprises. So come one, come all, and bring your friends.

Don't forget the "nite" — Saturday, October 27, 1945 at 8:00 p. m.

Edward Tumasonis.

WORCESTER, MASS.

COUNCIL 26

Hello again:

Our Annual picnic turned out to be a fine affair. Our new members certainly showed us that they really have K. of L. spirit already; everyone of them, including some of our older members, really made the picnic a success financially. Keep up the good work so that C-26 can again be the most active council it was a few years ago.

Jean Tumas helped add to the profits of the picnic when she came down with her tribe, one being a "Sea Bee".

Jean can you tell us where you were hiding him all this time?

Those wedding bells are going to chime for another one of our members: Leonore Taparauskas and Vitold Adamonis.

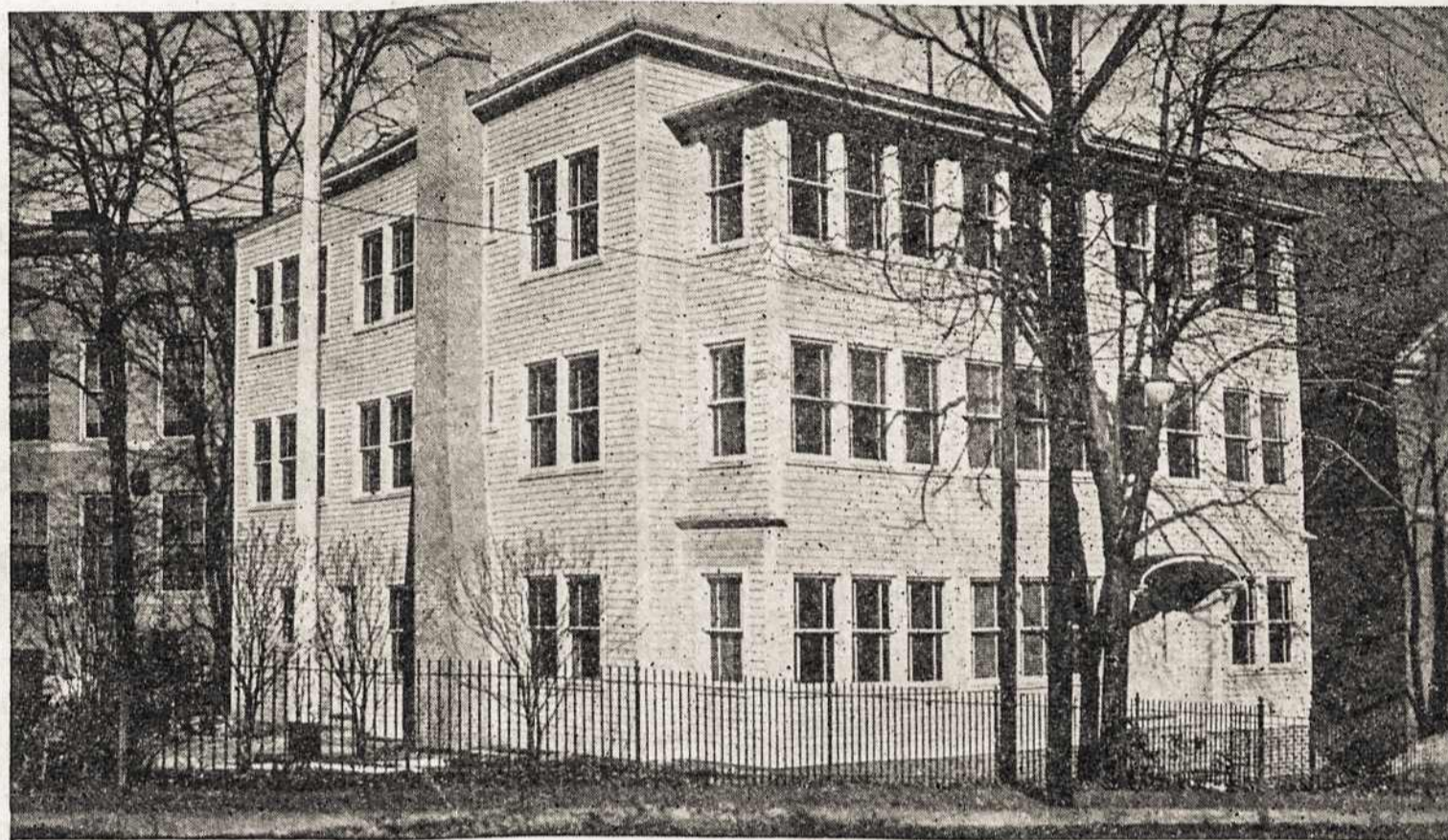
Good luck Leo and we hope you will continue to stay with us in the K. of L.

Our Dramatic Circle is getting underway for big doings this Fall with Mary Jurgelonis as Chairman; Mildred Karas, Secretary; Irene Uzdavinis as Treasurer.

Let us see more of our old members at the next meeting, we would like to have you get acquainted with all our new members, honestly they are a wonderful bunch, every one eager to do his or her share, we shall try to make them feel right at home with us.

You'll be hearing from me in the next issue.

"Sunshine Sally"



Šv. Juozapo parapijos, Waterbury, Ct., klebonija.

SERVICEMEN'S LETTER BOX

(Letter received from
J. J. Wasilauskas, M.M. 2/c
of Chicago, Illinois)

Admiralty Islands
June 27, 1945

"Dear fine thoughtful folks:

"To this date, received two copies of "Vytis". I found them very absorbing and very interesting plus the chance to see and read the fine words of our Lithuanian tongue.

"But to whom do I owe my sincerest thanks for being remembered to be accorded such desirable good reading material?

"All in all, I will thank you fine folks in South Boston for sending the "Vytis" to humble me in the far South Pacific, and please bear this in mind there are a good half dozen of other fine Lithuanian fellows in our unit and after reading the "Vytis" I will always pass them on to my Lithuanian brothers here.

"By for now
Sincerely
/s/ Joe

(credit of mailing issues to J. J. Wasilauskas, M. M. 2/c goes to the Chicago District K. of L.)



(Letter from C-17,
South Boston member)

"Dear Members:

After 13 months in the Pacific, it feels wonderful to be home.

"It was a swell feeling going up to the club and being able to feel that there is still something back home where a fellow can take life easy and 'gab' away part of the night.

"Keep it up gang!

/s/ Al Knuipis.

V-MAIL FROM CPL. JACK REMEIKA

Holzdrof Germany
28 May 1945

"When I think back and remember the number of issues of the 'Vytis' I have received over the past months, a great feeling of neglect comes over me — I neglected my correspondence shamefully as I bounced around the ETO theater. The delivery of the magazine followed me as I roamed from pillar to post through France, Belgium and Luxembourg. The March issue reached me here. In mute thanks. I read and re-read the goings on of the Knights in my spare moments. By all reason I should have written long ago. Pardon me with a "C'est la Guerre" and please accept my belated thanks and pass a word of thanks to the staff for the wonderful service.

"Thank God the 'boom boom' is over. Slowly, but surely things are returning to normal. Now to hum a tune of 'time on my hands' (with

modifications of some farces) and relax. What chance has a 'guy' in this country of non-fraternization? I ask you? It's merely different here than in France. To wait out a pass is the ambition of every soldier. I waited a long time but finally lady luck waved my way — I have a pass coming up in the middle of June and will I make up for lost time! Oh to the day when I take off from the cow pastures and meadows and go the city of charm.

"After reading of the coming affair, the Dinner and Dance 6th of June — in reminiscence I thought of the time Chas. Bason, Hilda Karch, Loretta Nemanis and Mary Kaiser dashed to Boston — to me the event seemed just like yesterday and needless to say, I would give anything to attend the affair in the making. All in vain even to hope for the V form to reach you in time to wish you success — must travel fast. My wish for success comes via this letter until the day comes when we may again visit each other in the various affairs.

"To the soldier the point system is of most important. Me, I groan with a possible 69. That will not get me out of the army by a long shot, but in a wishful way of thinking, hoping against hope, may be a trip to the States by August — next to visiting my family the convention timed with a furlough. Boy, am I dreaming!!

"Again, thanks for everything and sincere wishes for success.

/s/ Jack Remeika.



SOLDIER LOSES LEGS AND HANDS — M/Sgt. Frederic Hensel, 26, Corbin, Ky., who lost both legs, the left arm and right hand in a mine explosion on Okinawa, with his wife, Jewel, in Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich. Hensel is the first and so far the only battle casualty of this war to lose parts of all four extremities. (NEA TELEPHOTO)

\$265 Each Month For Soldier Who Lost Legs, Arms

Washington, D. C., July 11 (AP)— The United States stands ready to provide \$265 monthly to help Sgt. Fredric Hensel start a chicken farm. Hensel is the nation's first quadruple battle amputee in the war.

The \$265 is the maximum pension payable to war veterans. Hensel will be eligible for the maximum as soon as he is discharged from the army, a veterans administration official said today.

The Corbin, Ky., veteran, whose legs were blown off above the elbow when he stepped on a mine on Okinawa June 2, now is in the army hospital at Battle Creek, Mich. Army doctors amputated his right hand after unsuccessful efforts to save it.

He has said he's thinking about getting a little chicken farm when he gets artificial arms and legs.

In addition to the \$265 pension, the government will guarantee up to \$2,000 of any loan he's able to arrange, providing he meets conditions of the GI bill of rights. Also, he can go to school to study chicken farming, with the government paying the bill.

Tremtinių Reikalams Komisijos Atsišaukimas

BROLIAI IR SESĖS LIETUVIAI!

Patikrintomis žiniomis iš Europos, lietuvių tremtinių ir karo aukų skaičius ten siekia kelių šimtų tūkstančių asmenų skaitlinę.

Visai natūralu, kad mūsų visuomenė jau nuo seniai rūpinasi gelbėti tai, kas dar yra galima išgelbėti. Tremtinių šelpimo — aprūpinimo maistu ir drapanomis — reikalais gražiai rūpinasi BALF. Teisingę ir paieškojimų pagalbą steigis teikti naujai įsteigtoji Amerikos Lietuvių Tarybos Komisija, kurios raštinė veiks Lith. Amer. Council, SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU VARDU, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Jau dabar kasdien gaunami pluoštai telegramų, laiškų, paklausimų ir prašymų apginti tremtinių teisinę būklę, surasti gimines, arba pagelbėti Amerikon atvykti. Naujai įsteigtoji komisija stengsis savo darbą išplėsti per savo padalinius — skyrius po visas mūsų kolonijas.

Komisija savo darbe vadovausis lietuviybės ir artimo pagalbos dėsniais, ir jos artimiausieji uždaviniai bus šie:

- (a) sutvarkyti tremtinių teisinę padėtį;
- (b) rasti jiems saugias apsigyvenimo vietas;
- (c) aprūpinti jų kultūrinius ir moralinius reikalus, tiesioginiai ir per organizacijas, kurių žinioje dauguma tremtinių yra:

Komisija mato platų darbą pačios mūsų visuomenės tarpe. Jau patsai didelis skaičius Lietuvos tremtinių pasako, kiek mes jų tarpe turime sau artimųjų, giminių, draugų ir kaimynų. Todėl komisija rinkis visas informacijas apie tremtinius ir jų būklę. Biure veiks paieškojimų skyrius, kuris patarnaus tremtiniam susirasti savo gimines savitarpėje ir Amerikoje. Tiems, kurie turi galimybės čia atvykti mes stengsimės padėti susitvarkyti formalumus. Tai yra tik dalis įvairių darbų, kuriuos Biuras stengsis dirbti. Savaimė aišku, darbas priklausys nuo padėties reikalavimų ir nuo veikimo galimybių.

Mūsų visuomenė, kuri visada parodo savo jautrumą lietuviškais ir žmoniškumo reikalais, čia turės progos pasireikšti. Tegu pajus mūsų vargo broliai ir seserys, kad yra kas juos atjaučia, jais rūpinasi. Lietuvis, kad ir nustojęs savo tėvynės,

Mūs sportininkai Lietuvoje — Amerikos lietuvių sportininkų rinktinė, kuri 1938 metų dalyvavo Pirmojoje Lietuvos Sporto Olimpiadoje, Kaune, ir nugalėjo visą eilę Europos valstybių. Didžiama šių sportininkų buvo vyčiai. Daugelis jų dabar tarnauja kariuomenėje. Jiems ir kitiems sportininkams, sugrįžus iš kariuomenės, ir mūsų organizacijoj vėl pradės sportas aktyvėti.



INFLATION

William C. FitzGibbon

Four thousand years ago a hungry man started "inflation" when he bartered away his birthright for a mess of pottage. And Esau never lived that down. Likewise, if we Americans insist upon gratifying our desires by trading our plentiful dollars for industry's scarce supplies of consumer goods, we, like Esau, will barter away our birthright of economic stability in the post-war years to come.

Spending an extra dollar a day doesn't seem much. After all "it's only a dollar." But spending that extra dollar — 300 days in the year — amounts to \$40 billion for the country — \$40 billion squandered — because there is not that much extra value available on meat blocks, garment racks, or housing markets.

The extra dollars spent, buy inflation!

To prevent this wanton dissipation of our surplus buying power we must channel its flow into reservoirs of credit to conserve and augment its present value for future distribution when post-war industry can produce ample consumer supplies.

turto, artimųjų keliaudamas iš vietos į vietą po platuji pasaulį, vistiek žino kur eiti, ko imtis, į ką kreiptis.

Visi mes ar mūsų tėvai, kadaise atsisveikindami Lietuvoje su namiškiais, tarėme sudiev ir žadėjome jų neužmiršti. Atėjo sunki bandymų valaida; neužmirškime ir padėkime savo tautiečiams.

AMERIKOS LIETUVIŲ TARYBOS
TREMTINIŲ REIKALAMS KOMISIJA:

Jonas V. Grinius, pirm.

Adv. Wm. F. Laukaitis, vice-pirm.

Elena Devenienė, sekret.

A. Gabaliauskienė ir

Adv. K. R. Jurgėla, mariai.

This is a private fight. It's personal to each one of us. It's a battle, the progress and outcome of which affect every American pocketbook today and the strength of our individual and national economic structure in the tomorrows that will come. It is a conflict, however, in which each of us may arm himself with a ready and potent weapon effectively to destroy our common enemy — inflation.

That weapon is War Savings Bonds.

Wage earners are receiving more money now than ever before. Income to individuals will amount to about \$160 billion during the fiscal year 1945. Of this, normal taxes — Federal, State, County and local — will take some \$21 billion. This will leave approximately \$139 billion in the hands of the American people. It is estimated that of this some \$99 billion will be spent for necessary consumer goods and services, thus leaving \$40 billion available for savings.

It is obvious, of course, that if we should insist upon using this \$40 billion to acquire merchandise valued at \$99 billion for which a like sum has already been provided, we would in fact be paying \$139 billion for commodities and services worth but \$99 billion, accordingly the surplus funds available in the hands of the American people, \$40 billion, would constitute the margin of inflation. While a portion of this excess revenue will be used for insurance and savings accounts in banks, building and loans and similar thrift institutions, the best possible use that can be made of the remainder of these funds is to invest them in United States War Savings Bonds.

Each one of us therefore is urged to take an active part in fighting inflation. We cannot hope to win a complete victory over it unless we wage war against it every day in every week throughout the years by investing every available surplus dollar in War Savings Bonds.

Penkeri Metai Nuo Baisios Areštų Nakties Lietuvoje

NEW YORK (LAIC) — Vienu iš pirmųjų sovietų okupacinės valdžios rūpesčių Lietuvoje dar pirmosios (1940 m.) okupacijos metu, buvo likviduoti patrijotinės lietuvių visuomenės vadus. Naktį iš liepos 11-12 d. Lietuvoje, pagal iš anksto paruoštą planą, buvo praveisti masiniai areštai, kurių metu buvo suimta apie 2,500 asmenų, priklaususių įvairioms Lietuvos politinėms grupėms. Tai buvo pirmas sovietų pasirengimas rinkimams į "liaudies seimą". Po to sekė — uždarymas visų nekomunistinių organizacijų ir kiti prievartos veiksmai.

Savanasis Pagelbsti Tremtiniam

New York (LAIC) — Prof. A. Senn, šveicarietis, ilgus metus dirbęs mokslinį darbą Lietuvoje, o dabar profesoriaująs Pensylvanijos Universitete, patyręs apie sunkią tėvynės netekusių lietuvių padėtį, atsiuntė laišką ALT Tremtinių Reikalams Komisijai (Social Service Bureau) siūlydamas savo talką ir pagalbą. Toks profesoriaus atjautimas nelaimėn patekusių lietuvių visų labai vertinamas.

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THEY SAID

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, speaking in New York:

"As I see it, peace is an absolute necessity to this world. Civilization itself, in the face of another catastrophe such as we have faced in the last three years — and for other nations more — would tremble, possibly decay and be destroyed. We must face these problems of peace with the same resolution that America showed in 1941 and 1942 when not the greatest optimist could believe that within eleven months after landing in Normandy the American arms and Allied arms would stand triumphant on the Elbe. I believe we should let no specious argument of any kind deter us from exploring every direction in which peace can be maintained. I believe we should be strong, but we should be tolerant. We should be ready to defend our rights but we should be considerate and recognize the rights of the other man.

"This business of preserving peace is a practical thing but practicality and idealism are not necessarily mutually antagonistic. We can be idealistic and we can be practical along with it... I feel that if the brains and the intelligence, the genius of America are placed on this problem, if we can forget self, if we can forget politics, if we can forget personal ambitions, we can solve this problem, and we must solve this problem or we will all be lost. No man can tell me that America, with its glorious mixture of races, of creeds, its Jews, its Catholics, its Protestants, can't solve it. It cannot lose..."

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