

V V T I S



"THE KNIGHT"



Lai Laisvės Švyturys nušviečia Tėvų Žemę — Lietuvą; tepanaikina baimę ir vergiją; lai pražydi šios pagrindinės didžiosios laisvės — religijos, spaudos, žodžio ir susirinkimų.



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Lietuvos Vyčių Seimas— Ruoškimės!

Paleisim skardžią jaunystės giesmę,
Užkursim dangų širdžių liepsna!
Sutelksim galios, rankas ištiesme,
Prikelsim žemę nauja daina.—

PUTINAS.



MŪSŲ metinis Seimas, įvyks šių metų rugsėjo mėn. 20, 21, 22 dienomis, Aušros Vartų parapijoje, 116 Vyčių kuopos vadovybėje Worcester 4, Mass.

Šis seimas yra labai svarbus, nes galima sakyti, pirmas pokarinis seimas, kuriame dalyvaus jau didelė dalis iš karo tarnybos grįžusių vyčių. Šis seimas svarbus tuo, kad jame turėsime, ieškoti būdų, kad dar labiau savo veikimą sustiprinti, kad organizacija savo veikimu ir nariais stiprėtų, kad mūsų organizacijos prestižas žymiai pakiltų.

Veikimui sustiprinti nėra geresnio būdo kaip tik sekmingas seimas. Tad, rimtai ruoškimės! Ruoškimės taip, kad seimas duotų daug naudų mūsų organizacijai ir, kad sudarytų tą išpūdį, ko laukia iš vyčių visuomenė. Ko gi iš mūsų laukia visuomenė? Nenustebkite brangieji vyčiai, kad atsakysiu sekančiai: visuomenė iš vyčių tikisi-laukia — pavyzdinių žmonių, veikėjų, vadų, kurie galėtų įvairiose lietuviško veikimo dirvose pavaduoti savo tėvą, motiną; vieningai stoti darban už Lietuvos žmonių išvadavimą, už Lietuvos laisvės atstatymą. Tai tik trumpai suminėti reikalai, kuriuos atlikti, tikisi talkos, mūsų plati Amerikos lietuvių išėivija.

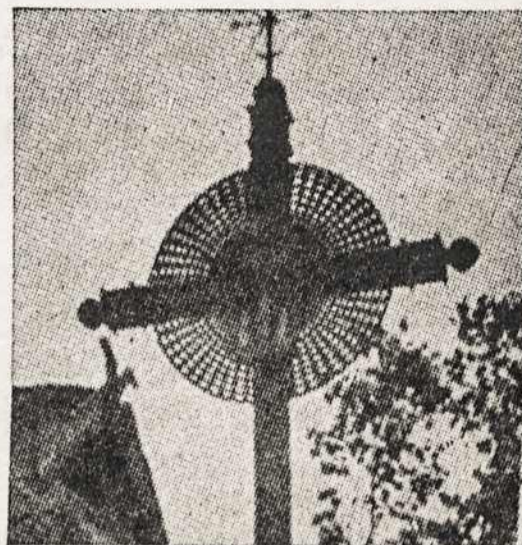
Tiesa, mes juos ir dirbame kiek galime, bet šiais laikais reikia ypatingo įsitempimo, nes tėvų žemė pavojų, varge ir skurde.

Tiesa ir tas, kad vadų, ypač turinčių pretenzijas prie jų, yra daug, bet kas iš to, kad daug pašauktų, o mažai išrinktų.

Kiekviena proga mes džiaugiamės, kad Amerikoje turime, kelis šimtus dvasiškių, kelis šimtus pasaulionių inteligentų, daug studentų, tačiau jaunimas — vyčiai, ieškodami kas jiems vadovautų, su žiburiu rankoje, iki šiai dienai surado tik mažą saujelę, kas būtų galima ant pirštų suskaityti. Nors tai negirtinas, bet pažymėtinas faktas, kad taip yra.

Kodėl taip yra? Mes vyčiai suvažiavę į šį seimą, bandysime surasti atsakymą šiam klausimui. Suradus bei nustatius svarbesnias priežastis, dėl kurių mums nevyksta, surasime ir būdus kaip pritaikinti diagnozą. Taigi ir kviečiu šia mintimi pasiruošti atsakymui atstovus iš kurių turiningų minčių bei raportų savaime paašškės atsakymas.

Šalykelio smutkeliui



Kada saulutė slepiasi už girios
Ir lieknos pušys ošusios nurimsta
Tada širdyje taip ramu ir tyra —
Norėtusi užmiršti viską, viską...

Užmiršt pilkosios žemės visą vargą
Tik tyliai pasiskūsti rymančiam smutkeliui
Taip tyliai nors tik vieną kartą
Jam išskaityti savo jauną dalią.

Palinkęs, kelio vienišas Smutkeli,
Kur laimini tėvynės klonius kalnelius,
Palaimink ir mane ir mano tolių kelią,
Nes daug dar džiūgaus man širdis, bet —
daug ir liūs. V. L.

Mieli vyčiai, Centro valdyba ir seimo rengimo komisija, rūpinasi, kad seimas būtų turiningas, kad atvykę atstovai ir svečiai, būtų nuoširdžiai priimti. Tvirtai tikiu, kad iš rengėjų pusės seimas bus sekmingas. Tačiau, dar ne viskas. Seimą padaryti turiningu, gali tik skaitlingai suvažiavę atstovai, su rimtais, naudingais įnešimais, su aktyviu dalyvavimu sesijose. Svarbu, kad šiame seime gausiai dalyvautų ir tie mūsų nariai - kariai, nes jie turi gyvenimiško patyrimo.

Gal vienas iš svarbesnių seimo reikalų, tai numatyti surasti sumanius nuoširdžius vyčius organizacijai vadovauti sekančiais metais. Dabartinė Centro valdyba didžiumoje, išbuvo per penkis sunkius karo metus ir laikas juos pavaduoti, išrenkant naują, darbščią organizacijai valdybą. Šiuo reikalu siūloma kuopoms irgi iš anksto numatyti tinkamus narius atstovais į seimą ir į valdybą.

Kas liečia pačią seimo dienotvarkę, pranešiu sekančiame "Vytyje".

Baigiant, dar kartą nuoširdžiai raginu skaitlingai ruoštis seimui ir iš anksto paruošti gerų rezoliucijų, kad seimas būtų įdomus ir turiningas.

Jūsų

Pranas Razvadauskas,

L. Vyčių Centro pirm.

Are You Strong Enough To Leave It Alone?

MAN, DRUNK, KILLS WIFE AND CHILDREN; FATAL ACCIDENT — TIPSY DRIVER HELD; INTOXICATED YOUTH HELD IN BRAWL; MR. SO AND SO FIRED — DRINK THE CAUSE; INEBRIATED WOMAN FALLS FROM HIGH BUILDING —

— by —

REV. JOHN C. JUTKEVIČIUS

Šio straipsnio autorius, pagautas pasaulinės spaudos plačiai aprašomų dienos įvykių, ryžosi paskelbti šį savo straipsnį adresuodamas Vyčiams, bet kaip liūdija antraštės, taikindamas visiems bendrai gerų norų jaunimui, kad nepultų į tą gėrimo balą, nuo kurio tokios liūdnos pasekmės. Džiugu, kad autorius pastebėjęs tą plačiai praplitusią blogybę ryžtasi perspėti savo organizacijos narius, kad jie vengtų to silpnumo gėrime; kad jie spindėtų kitiems savo blaiviu pavyzdžiu; kad organizacija, kuri susidėtų iš tokių pavyzdžių jaunuolių patrauktų savo kilnia veikla ir tuos, kurie yra palaidi, neorganizuoti. Laiku pastebėtas pavojus visuomet veda į laimėjimus. Lai ir šis persergėjimas atneša organizacijai laimės išskilti į aukštybes ir šviesti pavyzdžiu kitiems. (Red.)

These and similar headlines cover the front pages of our country's daily newspapers. Not a day passes without some newspaper carrying a report of an incident brought about by the evil of drink. God alone knows how many persons have lost high positions, how many husbands have harmed in one way or another their wives and children, how many women have lost their sense of honor, how many young people have ruined their lives and all because of drink. Naturally one with a sense of sobriety is filled with disgust at the results of this terrible evil.

Yet, despite these awful results, youth seems to be attracted to drink. And the saddest part of it all is that a certain element in our own K. of L. membership is not to be excepted. They feel that alcoholic beverages are a "must" for what they erroneously call "a good time."

The situation is indeed regrettable. It is really a shame to the guilty members of the K. of L. Our organization strives to inculcate in its members high ideals capable of making them splendid examples to our Lithuanian - American youth. By the oath one takes at the time of membership, a member promises to live up to the constitution. The latter expressly forbids drunkenness for Article VII states: "Conduct of members such as intemperance... should be communicated to the officers who will punish the offender as they see fit, privately or publicly or will advise the council to vote him out of the organization." Are we to suppose that the constitution and the oath taken, mean so little that one thinks nothing of breaking them by drink?

Please do not misunderstand me. It is not my purpose to condemn drink. The drinking of alcoholic beverages in itself is an indifferent action.

As such, therefore, it is neither good nor bad. It is the use of drink can often be beneficial to man and hence is a good and lawful action while the abuse of it is detrimental to him and hence is an evil and sinful action.

St. Paul gives us the proper attitude to take in this matter. In his letter to the Corinthians, he writes: "All things are lawful to me but all things are not expedient". In other words, the Apostle says: "I can do all indifferent things because they are lawful and not forbidden but I refrain from doing them because they are not expedient, that is, neither advisable nor profitable." In the early church, St. Paul and the other Apostles could have eaten all kinds of meats but, because the eating of certain kinds would have scandalized the Jews whom they desired to convert to Christ, they refrained from doing so. So it is that I say to all you K. of L. members: "Drink in itself is lawful but it is not expedient for you to drink. It is neither advisable nor profitable to indulge. It were better that you abstain entirely for that is the safest way and the most commendable for the exemplary member of our organization."

The reasons for my statement are quite obvious. **Firstly**, alcohol is a narcotic. By that I mean that it slows up one's reflexes, makes one sluggish and tends to put one to sleep. In excessive doses it produces stupor, coma and even convulsions. A driver under the influence, for example, is unable to judge distances and to make decisions as quickly as he could were he in a sober state. That is why so many accidents result on the road.

Secondly, drink is habit - forming. When one is thirsty, he takes water. Once his thirst is quenched, he is satiated. He does not want nor does he need anymore. But does drink have the same effect? Almost invariably the one who takes one, wants more. One drinks seems to satiate him but it is no time before he realizes that his thirst has returned. So a second drink follows and this continues with frequently drastic results. Alcohol has a drying effect on the fluid, so vital for one's existence, in one's body cells and blood stream. That is why one, after drinking, wakes up the following morning with a dry and parched throat. His system craves for the fluid to be replenished. He just cannot wait until a drink or two are taken before he feels relieved. The continuous use of alcohol has such an effect upon the human system that it gets to a point where it cannot function properly without it.

LIETUVOS VADAVIMO HIMNAS

Nors vėtros teūžia ir perkūnai tegriaudžia
Virš tėvynės galvos, mūs' brangios Lietuvos,
Ir priešų težvanga kruvinieji ginklai,
Bet ji nežus niekados, bus laisva amžinai.

Ir didvyrių dvasia iš milžinkapių didžių
Įkvėps pajėgos jaunakartėms lietuvių
Kovoti drąsiai už šalies laisvę, lygybę,
Brolybę, tikybę, Vytį garbingą ir Trispalvę.

Nuo Vytauto laiko net iki šių dienų
Jau per penketą šimtų metelių ilgų
Su Dievo pagalba daugybei įvairių priešų
Ji nenulenks savo galvos, nenulenks niekados.

Šiandieninė Stalino kruvinoji ranka
Tik sustiprins vienybę, galybę tautos,
Ir nežiūrint tremtinio Sibiran, kančių Vokietijoj,
Lietuvių tauta pasilks tauta milžinų.

Tat Vytis garbingas ir Trispalvė brangioji
Teužgrūdina pasaulio visus tikrus lietuvius
Drąsiai ginti laisvę ir garbę Tėvynės
Su "Lietuva, tėvynė mūsų" žodžiais širdyse!!!

Lietuvos Baltasis Vytis—
— (Kun. S. J. Vembrė).

Lietpos 4 d., 1946 m.

Gradually one becomes a slave to the bottle and, unless one takes proper measures to cure himself, he becomes a victim of drink for life.

Thirdly, drink is an expensive luxury. For the fiscal year ending June 1940, our government took in for beverages a total of \$624,000,000. This amount represents only the tax imposed on alcoholic beverages. Much more is being taken in at present. A glance at the menu of any restaurant serving drink, gives one an idea of how expensive drink is. Just a few drinks will run up a bill the payment of which causes quite a dent in the average man's pocketbook.

Fellow Knights, let us face this problem honestly and fearlessly. If we want a strong, powerful organization, we must build properly. A strong structure demands a strong foundation. Christ reminds us that it is the foolish man who builds his house upon the sand and lives to see it totally destroyed while it is the wise man who builds upon a rock, a foundation so firm that neither the rain nor the winds nor the floods can beat it down. So too our foundation must be strong.

Only then will we be on the right track to the eventual realization of the vision of the K. of L. as a strong and powerful national organization, embracing the entire Lithuanian-American youth of America. Only then will we have an organization the strongest that it has ever been in its history. For God and Country!

The happiness of married life depends upon making small sacrifices with readiness and cheerfulness. — John Selden.



LIETUVIS išvyksta tremtinystės link, palikdamas tėviškę mielą. — Sudiev per amžius, gūžta savoji, tarp žalių medžių, vyšnių sode!... Užtraukė liūdną dainą vežėjas ir užniūniavo kažką gailiai... Nors mano kūną sukaldė gudas, bet laisvos sielos negal pavergt, jūs idealų pasėtas grūdas dar milijonus gali sukelt... Brangi jaunyste, rausvesnio veido... — leiskit į kovą dar kartą stot, brangią laisvužę, tėvelių garbę aš pamokysiu, kaip reik saugot.

THE IMPRIMATUR. — Some books are required by Church Law to have ecclesiastical censorship prior to publication. When these books have been censored and approved (signified by the term *Nihil obstat*), they are submitted to the Ordinary for the *Imprimatur*. The *Imprimatur*, or permission to have the book published, is not an approval by the Ordinary of the contents. It does, however, presuppose the approval of the contents given by the censors and their judgment that the book may, under present circumstances, be read without detriment to faith or morals.

Ecclesiastical censorship is required for the following:

- (1) Books of Holy Writ; annotations or commentaries on the books of Holy Writ.
- (2) Books treating of Holy Scripture, sacred theology, church history, canon law, natural theology, and ethics.
- (3) Prayer-books; devotional, catechetical, moral, ascetical, and mystical books and pamphlets.
- (4) All writings which contain anything that particularly concerns religion and morals.
- (5) Sacred images when printed, whether or not a prayer is printed with them.

In Defense of Baltic States

WHY CAN'T THEY EXIST AS FREE COUNTRIES?

By IGNAS J. - SCHEYNIUS

ONE of the motives for the occupation of the Baltic States by the Soviet Union, strangely enough, was to have been for altruistic reasons. Ny Dag, a Swedish periodical His Master's Voice of Moscow, stated, for inst., on Feb. 11, 1944 as follows:

"The Polish Noblemen in Lithuania, the Livonian and Prussian Barons in Latvia and Estonia ruled for centuries with fire and sword in the Baltic States..."

The development of Baltic agriculture and industry was depending on the great Russian market and that of the Baltic ports on the Russian import and export. At the end of 1930-40, the Estonian iron, steel, and textile enterprises did not have more than 17,000 employed against 36,000 in 1913. A terrible unemployment was a chronic condition in the 'blooming' Baltic States..."

In view of this situation the Soviet Russians could not withhold any longer their burning love for their neighbors and rectified this wrong by an occupation in the summer of 1940.

By a coincidence the well known British journal Economist dealt on the same day with the same subject. The Economist did not approve of the 'liberation' methods employed in the Baltic States by the Soviet Government but expressed the opinion:

"It is evidently a precarious economic... position for such small independent states. There are also advantages connected with the admission to the great Russian economic system, not considering the isolation from world trade, which probably would be the consequence."

It seems that the Economist shared the opinion of Ny Dag as far as the daily bread of the Baltic peoples was concerned.

Was the position of these nations really so bad that they were not able to live longer than until 1940 as free and independent states?

An exhaustive proof could be given in order to dissolve any doubts of well meaning outsiders. This, however, would be beyond the scope of this article. But, on the other hand, a few simple fact might prove worth while to be remembered.

Has anybody during Lithuania's, Latvia's, and Estonia's time of independence ever heard that these countries have cried for international assistance? This, for inst., was repeatedly the case with Austria. Can anybody come forth and rightfully claim that one of these three countries is guilty of some misdeed? Is it not, quite to the contrary, generally known that the Baltic States have conducted very healthy economic politics and that they have settled conscientiously the limited internal and external loans which they had to take up?

What, for inst., do the following facts imply? — In the middle of the twenties of this century, the Swedish Match Company granted Lithuania a loan against the right of a match monopoly in that country. After a few years, the large Danish building firm Hojgaard og Schultz concluded an agreement with the Lithuanian Government to build railroads, bridges, and considerable harbour installations in Memel. These two concerns did not rely on the stability of the Lithuania, valuta, therefore there were stipulations in the agreement to the effect that the amortization of the loans and settlement for the work should be in dollars. The years went by and the Lithuanian Government settled regularly its obligatory payments on the respective terms. In the middle of the thirties the dollar was suddenly devaluated and the two concerns urgently insisted on further installments in the sound Litas, which were on the gold standard.

KUR TAS ŠALTINĖLIS

Kur tas šaltinėlis,
Kur aš jaunas gėriau?
Kur ta mano mergužėlė,
Kurią aš mylėjau? (2 k.)

Kurią aš mylėjau,
Širdelėj turėjau,
Kas naktelė per sapnelį
Žodelį kalbėjau. (2 k.)

Jau tas šaltinėlis
Žolele užaugo,
Jau ta mano mergužėlė
Už kito išėjo. (2 k.)

Balnosiu žirgelį,
Žirgą juodbērėlį,
Vysiu, vysiu mergužėlę
Ir josios pulkelį. (2 k.)

The Lithuanian Government was not unwilling to meet their wishes. As is known, the Litas kept its full gold value until the Soviet Russian financiers took it over in the autumn of 1940 and made an end to it. — When the Swedish firms, trying to come to a settlement with the heiress, the Soviet Union, it suited her incidentally to cut down the remaining debts in the bolshevized Baltic States to 25%. This reduced sum, flavoring almost of bankruptcy, was to be refunded in 8 installments. The first one was paid out and remained the last...

EVEN IF THEY WERE REALLY POOR...

Let us even assume that the Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians were three really poor nations. Assuming that this should have been the case, does it justify the Soviet Union or any other nation to come and take them like a property which was either unowned or wrecked? Whatever may be said, they had fully proved, during their period of independence, that they could hold their own. They paid punctually their membership fees in the League of Nations, they did not lag behind with the payments of interests and amortizations to the United States and other countries. They were not pressed by their poverty to live like robbers as other considerably richer nations used to do and still are doing.

Have perhaps the Baltic nations, destitute and crushed as it is said, appealed to Moscow for assistance or liberation? Can anybody with a clear conscience and against his better judgment draw such an inference?

No, the Soviet Russians came as uninvited guests. They did not come to liberate the Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians from those legendary Polish Noblemen and likewise legendary German Barons intruding with fire and sword, but only and alone to replace them, and to introduce a slavery many times worse than that which had been practiced once upon a time.

The Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians from own experience were well acquainted with foreign rulers and knew only too well what price would have to be paid. They preferred to live in poverty rather than to slave for their benefactors in digging for gold in Siberian forests or, fettered by police regulations, cast guns for them in the mountains of the Ural or Altai. Neither were they tempted by the outlook of planting red flags in Poland, Hungary, and on the Balkan, nor of being trained as parachutists to pave the way for revolutions in wealthy capitalistic countries.

Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians preferred to stay at home and rather live in poverty than in well

built and carefully watched captivity. They completely enjoyed their poor but in their own eyes golden liberty and would never exchange it against anything else, no matter how glittering and promising. History has taught them wisdom and sufferings have made them sagacious. They also relied on their modesty and love of peace as the best protection for their freedom.

THE BALTIC STATES ARE ABLE TO WALK ON THEIR OWN FEET

During their period of independence the Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians have fully proved that they can more than stand on their feet. They had also demonstrated their ability to move freely about and to make progress without any support and help from outside.

What did the Baltic States look like after the first World War and the ensuing fights for their liberation during 1918—1920? Agriculture providing the most essential food, was completely disorganized and only one half of the fields was inadequately tilled. As a consequence of ruthless requisitions of horses on the part of the Russians and Germans, cows had largely to be used as draft animals. For the same reason—requisitioning—the number of cattle, pigs, and fowl was reduced by 30—60%, but as to quality the reduction was even more noticeable. The former poorly developed industries, consisting chiefly of breweries, distilleries, and tanneries, here and there metal and textile industries, were dead. The Russians had already at the beginning of the war removed the machinery, the same way as the church-bells, a long distance toward the east, or blasted the equipment which was too heavy to be removed. The factory buildings especially in Kaunas, Libau, and Riga, were later on heavily damaged by direct war operations. All savings of the inhabitants melted like now in the sun due to the complete depreciation first of the Russian rouble and later on the German mark. Furniture, warm clothes, linen and household equipment of the Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians contributed considerably to the comfort of the foreign armies in their dig-outs. Furthermore this foreign war cost the Baltic peoples considerable sacrifices in human lives, through the military service in the Russian Army, through suddenly and badly organized evacuations, through heavy epidemics during the years of war, and undernourishment. The number of Latvia's inhabitant, for inst., diminished from 2,552,000 in 1914 to 1,596,000 in 1920.

The fact that already at the outbreak of the war in 1914, the Baltic States showed some impressive figures as far as the total population



Kun. Dr. Antanas Rakauskas,

birželio 16 d., š. m., šv. Vincento Seminarijos koplyčioje, Latrobe, Pa., įšventintas kunigu. Tai labai retas įvykis, kad gydytojas ir tai našlys būtų įšventintas kunigu.

Kun. Dr. Antanas Rakauskas paėjo iš Lietuvos, Naumiesčio parapijos. Iš pat jaunų dienų Antanas pasižymėjo gabumais. Lietuvoj baigė pradinį mokslus ir jaunutis Antanas atvyko į Jung. Valstybes, pas savo brolių. Pirmaisiais metais dirbo ir mokėsi anglų kalbos. 1916 m. įstojo į Valparaiso universiteto aukštesnę mokyklą ir ją užbaigė 1921 m. Vėliau studijavo medicinos mokslus ir kovo 25 d., 1930 m. gavo M. D.—Medicinos Daktaro laipsnį.

Studentavimo metais jis buvo labai veiklus mūsų organizacijose, ypač Moksleivių Susivienyme. Būdamas Naujoje Anglijoje, susipažino su tuo laiku įžymiausia dainininke Elena Narinkaite, gyv. So. Boston, Mass., ir su ja apsidė 1922 m. Gražiai gyvenimo meilėje. Tačiau Dievulio buvo kitaip skirta. 1938 m. Aukščiausias pašaukė Eleną į amžinybę. Tas Antaną labai paveikė ir jis ryžosi stoti į vienuolyną. Laikui bėgant Antanas studijavo kunigystei reikalingus mokslus ir buvo vyskupo Hugh C. Boyle priimtas į vyskupiją. Baigęs reikalingus mokslus, štai birželio 16, 1946, įšventintas kunigu.

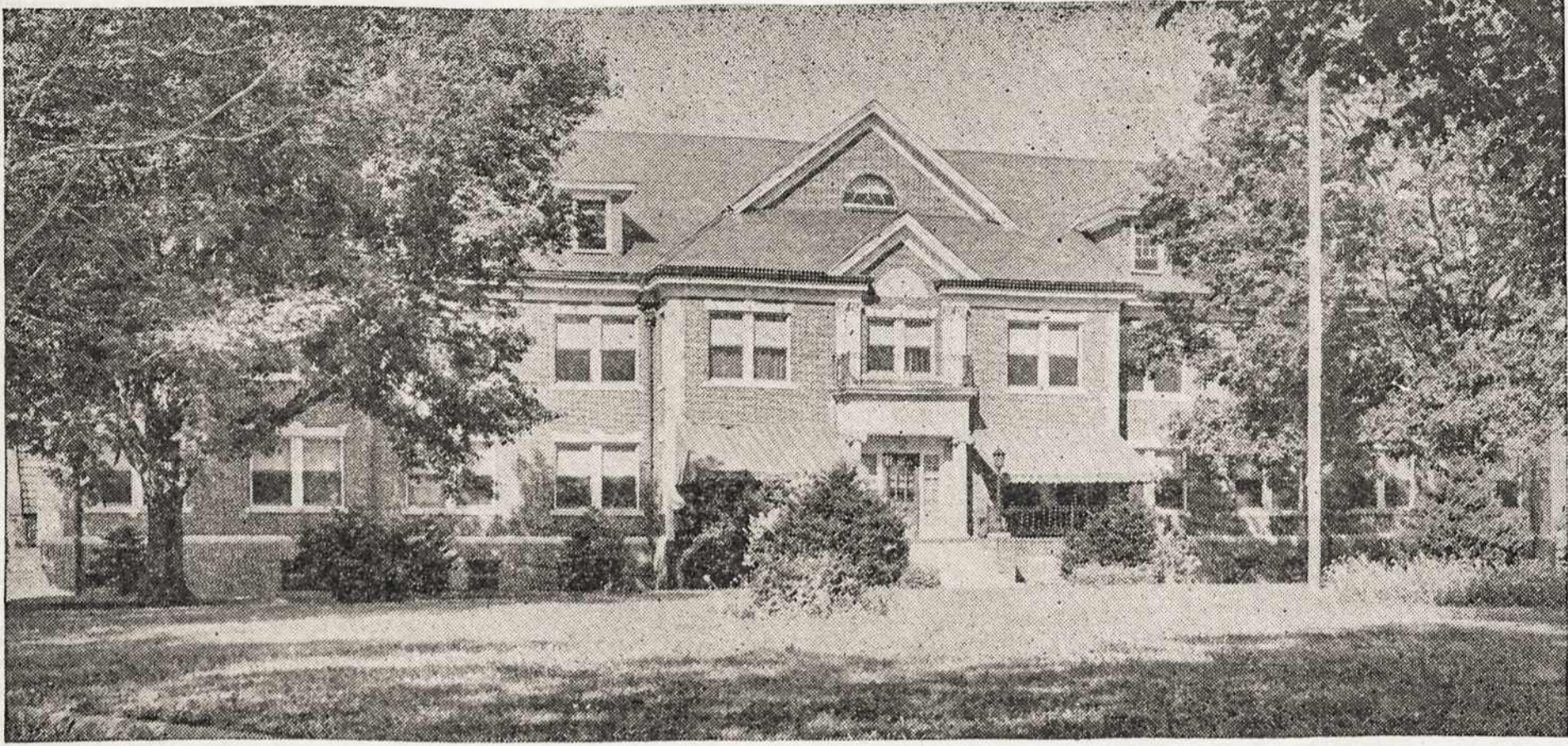
Tai pavyzdys tikrojo tauraus lietuviu, kuris užsibrėžęs sau tikslą nuo jo nepasitraukia. Sveikiname naują sielų ganytoją ir linkime Aukščiausiojo palaimos!

and their prosperity in comparison with the size of these countries and their natural resources were concerned, has its explanation. Due to Russia's pervasion of the countries on the Baltic Sea, they were cut off from their traditional and natural

connexions with rapidly progressing Western Europe. The technical, industrial, and cultural development of the Eighteenth century left only weak marks on Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. The feudalism of the estate owners, supported by the Russian police power, was still alive. If one could apply the modern terminology of the economist to those times, in speaking of the great Russian economic and, naturally, in the first place of the social-political frame, one would have to admit that their reactions were not ineffective. Due to their heaviness and clumsiness they had a choking effect on the Baltic peoples, who where Western European in their orientation.

Maybe, this was most evident in Lithuania. On account of innumerable unionist battles with the Poles, the Lithuanians developed into a nationally awake and oppositionally thinking people. They started to conspire against the Russians together with their enemies of yesterday, the Poles, as soon as the Czarist-authorities installed themselves in the country after the third division of Poland and Lithuania. The alliance with Napoleon in 1812, the revolts of 1831 and 1863 resulted in the fact that the heaviest part of the Russian 'burden' was placed right over the chest of the Lithuanian people. It resulted in a total prohibition of all societies, closing of all schools, liquidation of scientific, cultural, and economic institutions, and suppression of the press and language. The Poles were not punished in such draconian manner since they had an aristocracy which was in many ways compliant and understood to modify the consequences of these revolts.

During the Czarist regime, Lithuania's development was retrogressive. The yield of the harvests went down, a large number of the estate owners, who—maybe in pure desperation—were polonized, either squandered or gambled away the valuable timber of the country. As a consequence of this situation the peasants and workers emigrated. Beginning with 1864, when the Russian pressure on Lithuania was the heaviest, and until 1914, a whole million people left that country and emigrated to the United States, Canada, and England. If one could speak at those terrible times of an "export" to Russia, one had to admit that such export existed: a constant stream of Lithuanian "Political Criminals"—smugglers of forbidden patriotic papers or pamphlets printed abroad, secret movements and travels of organizers or members of some underground patriotic society—was sent to the extreme eastern parts of Siberia.—This sort of export was resumed in 1940 and, after a short interruption, has again been taken up with accele-



Nukryžiuoto Jėzaus Seserų Motiniškas Namai, Brockton, Mass., kurio iškilmingas atidarymo minėjimas įvyko pereinamais metais, Darbininkų Dienoje. Šiais metais Nukryžiuoto Jėzaus Seserys ir vėl visu rūpestingumu triūšia, kad surengus Darbininkų Dienoje geros valios lietuvių sąskridį. Jos šiuo laiku veda vajų, kad sukelti reikalingą

sumą senelių ir našlaičių prieglaudos namui. Jos kreipiasi į plačią visuomenę prašydamos aukų ir prižada mels-tis, kad gailėstingasis Viešpats palaimintų geraširdžių pasigailėjimą. — Jų adresas: Sisters of Jesus Crucified, Our Lady of Sorrows Convent, Thatcher St., Brockton 54, Mass.

rated zeal. The only difference is now that nobody, who does not want to be exported to Russia, can get to America.

Lithuania has suffered more under the first World War than Latvia and Estonia. The war raged many times back and forth over Lithuanian land. One third of all buildings were destroyed. The roads, which had been bad before, became now completely unusable, bridges were blown up, railroad depots emptied. The fights for liberation against the Bolsheviks and the German "Volunteers Troops" (Landeswehr) also cost a heavy toll. In addition to this, the unfriendly Polish attitude towards Lithuania remained when the latter started out on her new road of independence.

The realistically inclined politicians showed an expression of doubtfulness when in the beginning of the twenties somebody discussed the Baltic States. However, once again has been proved that a romantic spirit, courage and persevering efforts often weigh heavier than the materialistic realities of all obstructive forces taken together.

THE MIRACLE OF INDEPENDENCE

With the liberation of the Baltic Countries from foreign yoke the remainder of the German and Polish feudal systems in these countries was abolished. The great agricultural reforms in Estonia and Latvia turned their peasant into rightful owners

of their land and, additionally, created hundreds of thousands new farms by dividing up the large estates. The Lithuanian farmers had been independent farmowners before, still there were a number of estate owners who owned more than one third of the total acreage and forest area. By cutting down their estates to, firstly, 80 ha. per estate owner—which was later adjusted, at the end of the twenties, to 150 ha. — 35,000 new farms with 8—20 ha. arable land were created and 26,000 small landowners found themselves owners of more land than they had had before.

These reforms, in conjunction with the independence of the state, had an extraordinarily stimulating effect. The healthy peasant stock won now free scope for development. In all directions an ever increasing activity began and the results became soon evident. In 1913, for inst., Lithuania had 766,000 cattle of a very mixed breed but already in 1932 1,305,000 were owned, of which 795,000 could be regarded as of average Western European quality. Before, the bacon export was an unknown factor in Lithuania, but in the above mentioned year 40,900 tons were already exported to England. Six years later Lithuanian agricultural products, bacon, butter, eggs and fowl, sent to the pretentious English market took the first place next to the Danish ones as far as quantity and quality were concerned. In 1923, horses for breeding purposes were imported

from Sweden, 12 years later the export of draft horses went in the opposite direction. In the middle of the thirties, the Lithuanian fields and meadows started to yield double harvest as compared to former times. Before, the harvest just covered the needs of the own populations, now the Lithuanians exported 160,000 — 170,000 tons of grain yearly. Consequently Lithuania's separation from Russia did not mean isolation from the world market but, quite to the contrary, a return to it.

The poor Lithuanians dressed themselves as befit a nation on a higher cultural level. They built supermodern textile factories, such as they had never known before and these factories provided quality goods for the quickly increasing population of the owns. Before, no sugar at all was manufactured in the country, now 3 large sugar refineries provided the population with sugar for their beverages and the abundant berry and fruit harvests for preserving.

Lithuania achieved the greatest and most remarkable results in the field of agricultural co-operation. Names, like Lietukis, grain and fodder producers' central society *Mais-tas*, meat export association, and *Pienocentras*, central union of dairy societies, have become known beyond Europe. Delegations for the purpose of study were sent to Lithuania in order to become better acquainted with the organization of the quite

remarkable agricultural co-operation.

Own administration, free press, obligatory school attendance and newly founded universities, development of co-operation and foreign trade, shipping and industries, gave work and income to hundreds of thousand sons and daughters of the country. Nobody was anymore forced to leave the country on account of political or economic reasons. On the contrary, emigrants started to return to their old home-country. There was no question of unemployment but lack of workers instead. Farmers had difficulties in getting farmhands. These were absorbed by the industries, were trained as handicraftsmen, shopkeepers or went to sea. Before the first World War Lithuania had several dozen industries, including the Vilna District, comprising 13,000 workers. At the beginning of 1940 there were 3,000 workshops and factories with about 75,000 workers.

Latvia and Estonia were not less successful, and showed even a greater progress in some branches. In 1920, for inst., Latvia possessed 30,500 ha cultivated flax, but in 1937 flax cultivation comprised already 69,000 ha. In 1920, Latvia had 1,430 industrial enterprises with 61,000 workers, but 17 years later 5,717 enterprises employed full 205,000 people. The Latvian merchant fleet, which during the first World War suffered considerable losses, had in 1920 only 8,920 registered tonnage, but recovered quickly and possessed in 1938 already some hundred ships with 114,000^e reg. tonnage.

The story that the Estonian iron, steel and textile industries did not have more than 17,000 employees at the end of 1939 — 1940 against 36,000 in 1913, is a purely demagogic invention. It is true that before the first World War Estonia possessed an industry which worked approximately in the above mentioned size, mainly for the Russian market. Estonia's separation from Russia and the Soviet Union's strict isolation, induced the latter to liquidate this in many ways quite primitive and obsolete industry. And in its place grew up a new one, which served the needs and much higher demands of the own country and of Western Countries. People who were still without work soon found employment in the newly started foodstuff industry, in the large oil-shale industry, in the new papermills and leather factories. In 1939, the Estonian medium and larger industrial enterprises claimed to employ of 60,624 workers against 45,370 in 1913. The increase is not unimportant 33.6 per cent. Estonia was compelled to import laborers from Poland in order

to satisfy the demands for working hands. During the second half of the thirties an average of 5,000—6,000 farmhands were invited yearly from there. In the of "unemployment heavily burdened" Latvia the situation in this respect was even worse, as between 20,000 to 40,000 Polish farmhands had to be invited yearly to help the Latvian farmers. With these facts before us is it really possible to speak of any continuous and terrible unemployment in the Baltic States?

TU NEVERKI

Tu neverki, motinėle,
Jei sūnus į karą stos.
Jeį paėmęs rankon kardą
Priešui kelią jis užstos.

Neraudoki, žilagalve,
Jeigu mylimas sūnus,
Gindamas tėviškės trispalvę,
Nuo klatingo priešo žus.

Jeį nebaigs jis pradalgėlio,
Nenupiauta liks lanka —
Žygin sūnų, motinėle
Laimink mylinčia ranka.

Tu žinoki, kad net miręs
Tau ir tautai gyvas bus —
Tu žinoki, kad didvyris,
Miręs neina į kapus.

Jeį bernelį šauks tėvynė
Mergužėle, neraudok;
Sek jam gėlę prie krūtinės,
Rankon ginklą jam įduok.

Kai bernelį rengsi žygin —
Tark aistringai jam: "Myliu!..
Karį aš myliu, karžygi —
Nekalbėsiu su bailiu."

Šitaip tavo palydėtas
Mylimasis bus narsus;
Jis sugrįš nenugalėtas,
O jei žus, garbingai žus.

Mylimąją ir tėvynę
Tavo gėlės jam primins —
Drąsią mylimo krūtinę
Vyčio Kryžius padabins!

Jeį kovoje kris tavasis,
Jeigu kapas jus išskirs —
Tu žinoki: mylimasis
Tau ir tautai nenumirs.

Žygių — pergalės dainose
Nemarumo ir garbės
Jį matysi, lyg sapnuose:
Amžiais vardas jo švytės...

Nemylėki niekad bailio —
Būk lietuvi mergina!
Tik narsiam tark žodį mielą,
Tik karžygio būk žmona.

Dar lietuvi neapvylė
Tėvų žemės — Lietuvos,
Kaip Gražina, kaip živilė
Jeigu reiks — ir vėl kovos!

The trade exchange between England and the three small Baltic States was larger than that of England with the immense Soviet Union, which had an excess of natural riches. According to the Year book of Statistics for 1939—1940, issued by the League of Nations, the three Baltic Countries exported together goods for 65,8 million gold dollars during 1938. It may not have been an especially large and impressive amount, but it was not by any means so small when one considers that the Soviet Union exported during the same year only for 148.4 mill. gold dollars. The difference becomes still more obvious, when one reckons the equivalent of the export per capita, amounting to fully 11.5 gold dollars for every Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian, whereas only 87 American cents for every collectivized Russian. These figures convey something to us: They do not paint a particularly attractive picture of the Soviet Russian economic status, at least not for any of the Baltic nations.

The American journalist, Hubert R. Knickerbocker, who became widely known some ten or fifteen years ago for his extensive travels in the Soviet Union and the Baltic States, for the purpose of studying conditions in these countries, stated in a book issued in 1937 that the living standard of the working classes in the Baltic States was in the average three times as high as that of their Soviet Russian comrades. Apart from the few specially rewarded 'Stachanov' workers, the living standard of the Soviet Russian workers remained stagnant on the same level while that of the Baltic workers improved steadily in every respect. Above all, they had complete freedom to choose their vocations, residence, organization and training, not to mention the right to strike and other basic democratic freedoms. They had it in no way worse than the French workers and, in addition, had good prospects to reach the same living standard and the same position as their comrades in the most democratically and progressively minded countries.

The Baltic peoples thought considerably less about war and arming than their Eastern and South-western great neighbors, the Soviet Union and Germany. The Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians devoted most of their attention and time to the general welfare of the people and were concerned to make up for all that which had been neglected in the unfree past. They wanted to convince the better situated countries of the world that they deserved their freedom. They only expected a little patience and leniency with unintentional mistakes.

Spaudos Lapus Beverčiant

Tarptautinė Padėtis ir Lietuvos Reikalai

— Du karai. — Demokratijos nubaudė mažuosius draugus, o ne priešus.
— Naujas judėjimas. — Kas priglaus lietuvius tremtinius? —

Neseniai "Darbininke" ir "Drauge" tilpo prof. K. Pakšto ir Dr. J. Prunskio, dviejų išymybių pasikalbėjimas apie tarptautinę ir Lietuvos bei lietuvių padėtį. Tas straipsnis turi gana įdomių faktų ir išvadų. Be to, kreipia dėmesį į sunkias kovas dėl mažųjų tautų išsilaisvinimo iš po raudonosios okupacijos.

AZIJA LAIMĖJO

Prof. K. Pakštas, kaip politinės geografijos specialistas pastebi, kad per 1935—1945 m. buvo du karai: Europoje ir Azijoje. Demokratijos karą beveik pilnai laimėjo Azijoje, tačiau beveik pilnai pralaimėjo Europoje. Tebeina karas dėl turtingos Mandžūrijos likimo ir varžytinės dėl Korejos... Į pietus nuo 38-tos paralelės jau visur dvelkia demokratiniai vėjai: Kinijoje, Japonijoje, Filipinuose, britų ir olandų Indijoje. Ir jie gaivina arti bilijono žmonių geltonosios ir rusvosios rasės. Šioje zonoje, kuri apima beveik pusę visos žmonijos, po šio karo jau taikomas Atlanto Čarteris, čia bus daugiau laisvės, pažangos ir kultūros, o gi ateity padaugės ir duonos. Taigi šis karas atnešė gražesnę ateitį Azijos tautoms...

EUROPOJ BAIGIA NYKTI KETURIOS LAISVĖS

O štai Europos valstybės, kuriose išnyko ar jau baigia nykti daugiau negu keturios laisvės: Suomija, Estija, Latvija, Lietuva, Lenkija, Čekoslovakija, Vengrija, Austrija, Rumunija, Jugoslavija, Bulgarija ir beveik pusė Vokietijos. Rodos, sovietinio procesas lėtesniu žingsniu eina Suomijoje ir Čekoslovakijoje. Tai tuzinas kraštų, kuriuose gyvena 145 milijonai žmonių. Šios zonos prekyba siekdamo normaliai arti penkių bilijonų dolerių, taigi žymiai daugiau, negu visos Lotinų Amerikos arba visos Azijos. Karo valdovų ir politikų smulkumas ir žlibumas pavertė Europą, patį jos centrą, barbariškos diktatūros kolonija.

JAPONIJA IR VOKIETIJA MAŽIAU PRARADO

Tokiose aplinkybėse nelengva kalbėti apie mažų pavergtų tautų laisvės perspektyvas. Viena aišku, kad stoka tvirtų protų pas šių laikų valstybės vyrus padėjo visai tikrus pamatus naujam pasauliniam karui. Demokratijos nusprendė nubausti savo mažuosius draugus, bet ne didžiuosius savo priešus. Juk Japonija ir Vokietija vis dėlto mažiau prarado, negu Lenkija, Lietuva, Latvija, Estija, Jugoslavija ir k.

Mažųjų tautų svarbiausioji mažoji klaida buvo, kad jos nesusijungė į vieną Centrinės Europos Federaciją iš kokių 120 milijonų gyventojų. Kelias į laisvę ir nepriklausomybę visų Centrinės Europos tautų bus labai sunkur ir kruvinas...

Daug galima šnekėti apie Lietuvos nepriklausomybės perspektyvas, tačiau trumpo, aiškaus, įtikinančio atsakymo aš neturiu. Esu linkęs pasakyti "fifty-fifty". Vilčių yra ir reikia labai daug ir planingai dirbti. Kaip Amerikos vadovai šneka, tai Vokietijos okupacija truks bent dešimtį metų. Reiškia, per tą laiką Rusija turės teisę ne tik kariuomenę Vokietijon vežioti per Lietuvą ir per Lenkiją, bet ir savo garnizonus bei policiją tuose kraštuose laikyti. Tad atrodo, kad per dešimtį metų Rusija turės galimybių valdyti ir naikinti visus kraštus pakeliui į Vokietiją...

HITLERIS MIRĖ, BET JO DVASIA ĮSIKŪNIJO STALINO GELMĖSE

Kartą keli pažystami profesoriai čia Kalifornijoje mane klausia, — rašo prof. K. Pakštas, — ką aš manau: ar Hitleris tikrai miręs. Aš jiems pasakiau, kad Hitlerio kūnas tikrai mirė, bet jo dvasia, pagal Rytų inkarnacijos mokslą, įsikūnijo saugiai ir tvirtai Stalino gelmėse, ir tas gruzinas dabar jau kalba rusiškai stipriu vokišku akcentu. Vadinasi, Hitlerio dvasia nei nemano dabar mirti: ji švenčia Maskvoje tikrąją pergalę, ji daug tvirčiau ir tobuliau įvykdė savo programą pavergti Centrinės Europos tuziną tautų ir išnaikinti jų krikščionišką ir liberališką civilizaciją. Taigi Hitleris karą tikrai laimėjo sovietiškos armijos ir lend-lease pagelba. Jo destrukcija valdo patį vidurį Europos su istorinėmis sostinėmis Vilnius, Varšuva, Budapeštas, per kurias eina Centrinės Europos nugarkaulis. Jis valdo tas tautas, iš kurių Europa galėjo tikėtis netolimoje ateity didžiausios šviesos, naujų idėjų ir atgimimo.

PERSPEKTYVOS Į LAISVĘ

Britanijoje pradėjo organizuotis Centrinės Europos federaliniai klubai. Prof. Pakšto manymu, kad jų turėtų daugiau įsisteigti įvairiose pasaulio šalyse. Kai visi 120 milijonų pavergtųjų, išniekintų ir nužmogintų sujungsime savo laisvės pastangas Vakarų Kultūrai gelbėti, tai mūsų nepriklausomybės perspektyvos įgaus naujos dinamiškos jėgos. Bet veikti reikia greit. Užmiršti mažųjų savitarpinių skriaudų pasėtą neapykantą, rasti bendruosius teisingumo principus, organizuotis, steigti bendrą biurą ir bendrą pavergtųjų žurnalą, ieškoti paramos krikščioniškoje ir humanistinėje visuomenės daly šioje garbingoje šaly ir kitur — tokia turėtų būti laisvės kovų bendroji programa. Jei veiksime visai pakrikai, chaotiškai — tai gal nei savų kraštų neišgelbėsime, o gal net visą Europą prarasime. O tai būtų tikros sutemos visų baltųjų kultūros visuose kontinentuose. Žuvus Europai, o gi mes esame jos pati širdis, palengva žus ir visa Vakarų krikščioniškoji civilizacija. Tad kovas už laisvą Lietuvą aš vadinu kovomis už laisvą Europą, Ameriką ir laisvą pasaulį. Tik susijungę laimėsime karą prieš didžiojo organizuoto melo karalystę.

IŠBLOKŠTŲ LIETUVIŲ PROBLEMOS

Rusijai užvaldžius Europos aruodus, taukines ir piešines ir toje zonoje gana pastoviai suardžius ūkio produktyvumą, prof. Pakšto manymu, badas Europai garantuotas gal kokiems 25 metams. Bado norint išvengti reikia rūpintis kuogreičiausia atitraukti chaosą ir badą reprezentuojančią kariuomenę ir policiją atgal į jos 1938 m. ribas. Labdarybe Amerika neišgelbės Europos. Tai tuščios pastangos. Europa turi gauti progų vėl dirbti savus laukus ir naudotis savo darbo vaisiais be rusų priežiūros... Bet aziatišką tvarką užvedus Europos pačioje širdy, ne tik maistas prapuola, bet ir žmonės be žinios dingsta vergų stovyklose toli Rytuose, o gi kiti bėga į Vakarus. Ypač bėga žydai. Jie yra visos padėties barometras. Jų pirmiausias tikslas pabėgti iš rusiškos tvarkos pagal šūkį: girk Staliną kuolabiausia, o bėk nuo jo kuotoliausia...

Daugumas lietuvių svajoja apie šiaurės Ameriką: — USA ir Kanadą. Tačiau gal dar ne visi žino, kad į šiuos

TU MYLI...

TIKSLĄ PASIEKUS

Žvilgterėkim į visai nebetolimą ateitį. Štai jau vestuvės. Žiedai pasikeisti, rankos altoriaus prieglobsty surištos... Jūs priklausot vienas antram. Tik mirtis šią jungiančią žemišką giją gali perkirsti. Kas išreikš šį bendrą tarpusavio džiaugsmą! Vos nesprogsta širdis iš džiūgavimo. Šventai, herojiškai siektas tikslas jau pasiektas. O tavo mylimoji, tavo žmona? Ji tyliai verkė, galutinio sutikimo žodžius tardama. Ar buvo ji bukščiai susirūpinusi? Ne! Su tavim visada, ypač dabar, ji jaučiasi saugiai. Juk bandymą tu puikiai ištvėrei. Savo mergelę į altorių atlydėjai nepaliestą, tyrą. Drąsiai ji gali tau pasakyti:

— Aš rami atsiduodu tavo ištikimybei, tokiai grynai ir patvariai.

Mieloms tavo rankoms aš be baimės patikiu savo laimę ir gyvenimą. Jose jausiuos visai saugi, jų globa ir rūpestis toks širdingas. Atrodo, savo gyvenimą aš patikiu Viešpačiui tūkstančių angelų globoj.

Tavo mylimoji verkia iš džiaugsmo. Pažvelk į ją. Kokia laiminga ji jaučias, garbingam vyrui atsidavusi ir patikėjusi! Savo tyru, skaisčiu ir tvirtu vyriškumu tu ją laimingą padarei. Tuo tu ir sau pačiam laimę sukūrei. Tave visą džiaugsmo bangos liūliuoja. Tavo vyrišką krūtinę puošia ilgų metų persigalėjimo ir ištvermės ženklas.

Tikslą jau pasiekei tiesa. Tačiau ta kova dar nebaigta. Gyvenimo kelią dabar jūs du keliausit. Jums teks keliauti žieduotais laukais, erškėčių spygliais ir piktais dagiliais. Savo tikslu teks kilt aukštyn.

Nuolatinis jūsų abiejų palydovas bus laimė. Ji nuo jūsų niekuomet nepabėgs. Klausy, kodėl? Mat, išsikrovta laimė yra pastovi. Skausmas, vargas ją tik trumpą laiką teįstengs aptemdyt,

kraštus bus ypatingai sunku patekti. Lietuvos kvota į USA yra 386 per metus. Bet įvažiavimas yra sujungtas su kiniškais - mandariniškais formalumais, kuriuos atlikti lengviau gali tik nepaprastai puikiai organizuotos ir finansiškai stiprios tautos. Tad pastarųjų 12 metų praktika rodo, kad du trečdalius tų kvotų gauna žydai, o gi tik trečdalį krikščionys... Manoma, kad per metus atvyks Amerikon tik apie 130 ar 150 lietuvių. Prie to, dar gal keliolika artimų giminių, kurių šeimų dalys čia seniau gyvena. Kanadon prasiveržti galės tur būt tik tuzinai, bet ne šimtai. Gražion žemėn Naujon Zelandijon beveik nieko neįsileis. Australija žada būti kiek mielaširdingesnė imigrantams. Beveik vienu baltųjų apgyventos Argentina, Čili ir Urugvajus tik po truputį pavienių žmonių prisiims...

Baigiant savo straipsnį, prof. Pakštas pareiškė, kad kolonizacijos ir net emigracijos klausimams nušviesti toli gražu neužteks kad ir ilgo interviu. Tam reikia visos serijos ilgų straipsnių.

Trumpai peržvelgus lietuvių tremtinių padėtį yra aišku vienas faktas, kad kol kas ateitis tamsi ir tremtinystės vargelis dar nei pusės kelio neįpusėjo. Todėl visiems laisviems lietuviams reikia rikiuotis su broliška meile gelbėti savuosius brolius ir seses visokiais galimais būdais, kol jiems bus lemta grįžti į išlaisvintą nuo raudonosios vergijos tėvynę.



LIETUVOS vieškelių sargai — berželiai svyruonėliai, kurie matė svetimos šalies neprašytus svečius, kaip jie trempė tėvų žemę ir anot poeto Vienažindžio, lietuvių skausmą nebent tik tas berželis svyruonėlis per amžius verkdamas supras, neg tik prakalbina tas paukštelis, kurs savo lizdo nebatras...

rūku aptraukt. Ji gi vis saule prasiverš ir iš naujo sužibės. Kasdien darysis ji gilesnė, širdingesnė, iškilmingesnė. Jos tikslas jus abu nuves į begalinę Dievo meilę!..

Drauge, sakyk, argi tavęs netraukia šitokią laimę išsikrovot? A. S.

APDAIRUMAS APSIMOKA

Šiandieninis žmogaus gyvenimas labai tampriai yra surištas su visokiomis smulkmenomis. Dažnai mažūs dalykėliai, smulkūs neapsižiūrėjimai vėliau tampa tokiais stambiais padariniais, kad nuo jų priklauso gera ar bloga mūsų ateitis. Pavyzdžiu galime paimti ligų bakterijas. Jos mažos, beveik nematomos, bet jei per neatsargumą ar apsileidimą jos patenka mūsų organizman — sukelia pavojingas ligas ir neretai nutraukia gyvybę siūlą. Arba vėl: maža ugnies kibirkštėlė įžiebta gaisrus, kurie per vieną valandą padaro baisius nuostolius. Bet šiais laikais ypač paplitusi yra automobilių nelaimė. Į metus žūsta žmonių, kaip karės lauke. Ir šimtai būtų galima priskaičiuoti tokių reiškinų, kurie prasideda smulkmenomis ir baigiasi nemažais nuostoliais ar skaudžiomis nelaimėmis. Visai teisingai sako priežodis: "Ir mažas kelmas didį vežimą apverčia", tai reikia suprasti, kad ir į mažą dalykėlį reikalinga atkreipti dėmesį, būti pastabiam, apsižiūrėti.

Taigi. Atsargumas ir pastabumas — brangus žmogaus turtas. Todėl kiekvienas turime ugdyti savyje pastabumo jausmą, lavinti dėmesį smulkmenoms. Ir kai įprasime prie atsargumo ir pastabumo, būsime tvarkingesni, apdaresni: gyvenime išvengsime daug nelaimių ir klaidų. **G-tis.**

WARM IN THE HEART

ALEKSIS ELNA

As soon as she entered the house, Agota took three aspirin tablets from a bottle and swallowed them down with water. Warily she removed her hat and coat and lay them down on the couch that stood in a corner of the kitchen. She warmed her hands over the stove for a while. Then she opened the oven door.

"Felicija!" she called out as she lifted the cover from the roasting pan. But there was no answer. She called again, and her husband's sleep-laden voice came from the bedroom. Shortly, he himself came out, scratching his bald head.

"Hasn't Felicija come home yet?"

"No-o-o," he yawned.

Agota returned the cover to the pot of beef and potatoes. Then she glanced at the cabbage simmering on the stove.

"You were asleep?" she asked.

"For a while." Pranas stretched himself and sat down on the edge of the couch.

"Don't tell me you got the dinner ready."

"Who else? Is there anything wrong?"

"NIEKAS — nothing."

"I came home early, and so I thought I might as well make things a bit easier for you."

Agota smiled for the first time since she had come into the house. Her smile, however, was brief for it was executed by muscles not often called into play.

"That's not why you did it," she said. "You weren't thinking of me. I know you. You were hungry — and couldn't wait."

"Very well. I was hungry. The motive means nothing, as long as the dinner is ready."

Pranas pushed aside his wife's hat and coat and lay down on the couch. He watched Agota as she sat down at the table, and then he said:

"What's the matter with you — another headache?"

"An unbearable one."

"Why don't you take something for it, instead of scowling like that and looking as if everything was wrong?"

"You don't look like the picture of health yourself."

"I'm tired, just tired. I'll be all right after I've eaten."

"That's all you do — eat, sleep, and work."

"I don't call complaining about headaches doing much more. By the way, I bought some more aspirins for you."

"Yes, I saw. I took three."

"Three! What are you trying to do — kill yourself?"

"Oi, but it's such an unbearable headache."

"Why didn't you take four or five? Why didn't you take the whole bottle? DIEVE BRANGUS, I never saw any one eat so many pills in my life. Doesn't the food you eat keep you alive?"

"What can you do if your head aches enough to drive you crazy?"

Pranas closed his eyes, too tired to reply. He was a tall man, powerful in shoulders and arms. Although he was nearing sixty, age had sapped but little of his strength and vigor. He was still capable of putting in a long and hard day's work at his cutting bench in the shoe factory. But it would be a straining of the truth to say that he was happy with his life and work, for there were many times when the acrid odor of leather filled him with a longing that wrenched his heart — a nostalgic longing for the cleaner aroma of pine forests, for plains, for fields of rye and wheat and flax, for the sight of sheep and cows grazing on green pastures...

For a while Agota hummed a song, keeping time by tapping her fingers on the table. Then she said, after glancing at the shelf above the stove:

"I see Felicija received another letter from her boy-friend."



LIETUVOJE milžinkapių kryžių kalnas ir derlingųjų laukų rugių gubos. Lietuvis amžiais persekiojamas ir šalis apiplėšiama nuo tų pačių didžiųjų kaimynų, nuo kurių ir šiandien kenčia persekiojimą ir terorą. Ir tais visais laikais liejo lietuvis kraują ir mirė. Augo kapas ant ka-

po, — dygo kryžius prie kryžiaus. Priešai sužinoję, kad mirusiam lietuviui pastatytas kryžius, jie jį nukirsdavo. Tada lietuviai ir vėl atstatydavo ir tie visi kryžiai ir yra lietuvių aukos už laisvę, už savo žemę. Tos gubos lyg simbolis kovų už laisvę ir pasėto aukų grūdo vaisius.



* • *

PAPAL BLESSING—
Pope Pius XII grants a special audience to American Red Cross workers in Italy. Here Martha McCaig, of Wilmington, N. C., receives a rosary, from His Holiness which had been given the Papal blessing.

* • *

"It was in the mail box when I came home."

"Pranas, do you think he'll write to her much longer? She's been with us for more than a year, and it doesn't seem that she's going back to Lithuania."

"You notice he's not writing so often as he used to. Once it was twice a month. But now it's only once a month, and sometimes not that often."

"TAIP, TAIP. They'll forget each other. They'll forget soon. In our youth we all forget and forget and forget. Then years later we remember our youth and our homelands the way Adam must have remembered Eden." Agota arose with a long, painful sigh. She opened the oven again and looked at the roast. "How long has it been in?"

"About two hours. It's been done long ago, and will be drying up soon if you don't take it out."

"Two hours! Why didn't you tell me, instead of lying there like an old ox? Why didn't you tell me you got home so early? No work, huh?"

"Slow."

Agota waddled into the pantry. She walked slowly because her legs were swollen and heavy for some reason she did not know. Yet she had not visited a doctor, because, she said, "he would tell me to stay home and rest." She was willingly absent from the stitching machine in the factory only once, the summer she returned to her homeland to visit her old mother and her sisters and brothers. She still talked about that

visit, and she remembered it as though it were something that had happened only yesterday. She still wept when she repeated the first words she spoke to her mother after they had embraced and shed tears on each other's shoulders: "Mother dearest, I was young and pretty when I left you. Now I've come back to you — but tired, old, and no longer pretty".

Agota returned from the pantry with a number of large platters, and she set them noisily on the table.

"Shall we wait for Felicija?" she said.

"I don't think we'll have to wait. I see her coming up the street."

Pranas was now sprawled flat on his stomach, and, with chin resting in his hands, he was looking out of the window which gave him a view of the street.

"She's walking with that Tamulis boy next door".

She likes him, doesn't she?" Agota paused in her work to gaze out of the window.

"How should I know?"

"How should you know..." There was derision in Agota's voice. "Can't you tell by the way she smiles at him, the way she looks up at him when he talks, the way she clings to his arm when they walk? But men don't see such things."

"She behaves that way with all the boys."

"NE, NE. Don't talk like a fool. There is a difference. And it's time she began forgetting her boy-friend in Lithuania. More than a year she's

been in this country, and she still writes to him."

"Maybe she plans to go back."

"EIK TU. You know she'll never go back."

"Maybe she..."

The door opened and Felicija came in laughing. She had her aunt's round white face, upturned nose, and brilliantly blue eyes.

"Hello, everyone," she said in a voice that was high pitched and so vibrant that it seemed always on the verge of breaking into laughter. Then immediately her voice lost its ring. "Oi, I'm tired". She sat heavily in the rocking chair that stood to one side of the stove.

"You worked like a mule, and I bet you didn't make anything." Pranas raised himself on his elbow, preparatory to rising from the couch.

"I made two dollars".

"Two dollars! Jeez Chris', two dollars for working all day! It's not like it used to be."

"But what can you do? The times are hard, and I should be glad to have even a job like that."

"For punching eyelets in shoes the girls used to make five dollars a day." Pranas shook his finger at Felicija, as though to impress her more deeply, but she took no notice of him. "That was before the depression, of course."

Agota left the window and began to heap the roast and potatoes upon the plates. In another dish she put the boiled cabbage and poured vinegar upon it. Pranas busied him-

self with cutting thick slices of rye bread.

"What were you laughing about when you came in?" Agota asked casually.

"Something John said," replied Felicija.

"What?"

"Nothing, really nothing. But it was funny at the moment."

Pranas leaned over his plate, and he hurried the food into his mouth with short, continuous motions. Felicija ate hungrily. Agota dawdled over her food, and seemingly she derived no pleasure from eating. Pranas paused long enough to say:

"NU, why don't you eat?"

"Oh, how can you eat when your head is splitting?"

"VALGYK—eat. Maybe your head aches only because you're hungry. That happens, you know."

"MARIJA PANA! You're sick again?" Felicija queried.

Agota nodded forlornly.

The rest of the dinner was eaten in silence. The table was cleared away in the same silence, and Pranas took himself to the couch. Agota was donning an apron to wash the dishes, but Felicija snatched the apron from her.

"You look too tired. Why don't you lie down? Don't you think I can do the dishes?"

"How can I lie down with that ox always on the couch?"

Felicija turned on her uncle.

"Can't you ever think of others? You're not the only one in this house."

"There, there, my pretty dove. Don't ruffle your feathers for nothing". He arose and slumped into a chair by the table. He rested his chin in the palms of his hands and stared out of the window.

Agota first hung up her hat and coat in the kitchen closet. Then she returned to the couch and lay down. She covered her eyes with her arm and breathed heavily.

When Felicija was done with the dishes, she walked to the window and looked into the sky that was now splashed with red.

"You have no skylarks here", she murmured.

"What?" Pranas said between his teeth.

"You have no skylarks."

"No."

"They're so pretty, climbing into the sky until they're only a speck, until they disappear, and singing all the while. Even when you can't see them any more, you can still hear their song."

"No, there are no skylarks here. Nothing beautiful."

Felicija began to hum to herself. Then quietly she sang a stanza from an old folksong of her fatherland.

"Skylark soaring high above,

KAD SUBATOS VAKARĖLĪ

1. Kad subatos vakarēļi oi, oi, oi,
Pyniau rūtų vainikēļi oi, oi, oi.

2. Nusipynus vainikēļi...
Užsidējus ant galvelēs...

3. Užsidējus ant galvelēs...
Ējau vaikšciot su berneliū...

4. Ir iškilo šiaurys vējas...
Ir nupūtē vainikēļi...

5. Ir nupūtē vainikēļi...
I gilūjī Nemunēļi...

6. Anoj pusēj Nemunēlio...
Stovi pulkas bernužēliū...

7. Vienas iš jų atsirado...
Už vainikā galvā deda...

8. Vainikēlis plaukte plaukia...
Bernužēlis šaukte šaukia...

9. Vainikēlis ant krantelio...
Bernužēlis ant dugnelio...

Bring a song to her I love,
And tell her that the song's from
me —

Tell her that the song's from me."

"Sing it again, Felicija," Agota said from the couch. There was a rasp in her voice, and tears gathered in her eyes.

Felicija sang again, now more loudly. When she was done with the song, and after a moment of silence, she said:

"I used to sing it with Kazys."

The aunt sniffled and looked for a handkerchief.

"There's a letter from him," Pranas remarked vacuously.

"Where?"

"On the shelf."

"MOTINA DIEVO! Why didn't you tell me? Why didn't you?"

"Forgot, I guess. But once we didn't have to tell you. That would be the first place you would look every time you came into the house."

Without making answer, Felicija tore open the envelope. She turned on the kitchen light and set down at the table. She read through the letter hurriedly. Then she looked up, and she was smiling at some one not in the room.

"Read it out loud," said Agota.

In a slow monotone, Felicija read the letter that was written in the stereotyped style of the uneducated peasantry.

"I, Kazys Montvila, greet my beloved, pressing her little white hand and kissing her pretty white face. God be thanked, I am well, though not as happy as I might be. You are no longer with me to make the days pleasant, and life is burdensome.

"Now I relate to you the little news there is. The crop of rye was good this year, despite the somewhat dry summer. The orchard did not bear as much fruit as it did last year. This month we are busy sowing the

rye, and next year we shall have a larger crop than we have ever had before. After you left, you know, we turned over five hectares of our pasture.

"Now, my dear one, I would like to know how everything fares with you in America. Is life really easier there? Is there more work now than when you last wrote to me?"

"A huge sea separates us, and it is as if you were in another world. But I keep wondering and wondering if I shall ever see you again.

"Now God be with you and grant you health. I remain well, and pray God He grant you all success in life.

"Kazys Montvila."

Felicija folded the letter and thoughtfully returned it to the envelope.

"It was a short letter," observed Pranas.

"Yes, it was," said Felicija.

"I notice they get shorter and shorter all the time."

"There's not much to write about when you write often."

"When are you going to stop writing to one another?"

"When?" Felicija shrugged her shoulders. She looked dreamily into the night that was pressing against the windows.

"The when does not matter," Agota murmured. "Sooner or later, it will happen of itself. I know. I know. We have all been like flowers transplanted in midsummer. When we left the land of our fathers, we left behind a portion of our lives. We became like old men and women, old in our youth and full of memories and haunting dreams and regrets."

A melancholy silence settled on the three persons. At length, Felicija said:

"I think I'll go out for a walk. It's a lovely evening."

"With Tamulis it couldn't be otherwise." Pranas smiled at his comment.

"VĒL PADAINUOK, Felicija. Sing once more," Agota spoke up. "The song about the skylark."

Felicija's voice was quiet and plaintive. She sang easily, melodiously.

"The days are lonely, long, and sad,
But other days I knew were glad.
So tell her I dream of joys I knew,
Tell her I dream of joys I knew."

Agota was sniffing again when Felicija left the house. She saw her husband's eyes also shine with uncommon brightness. Then she said in a doleful whisper:

"Remember, Pranas, remember how I used to be like her — just like her, singing and happy..."

"I remember." His voice choked. "You looked just like her, too. Sometimes I even think it is you again."

"I'm going to cry, Pranas," she wheezed.

"Go ahead. Cry for both of us and for yesterday."



Officialus Skyrius



MEMBERSHIP SUGGESTIONS

(During Summer)

1) Our calendar has **no real closing date** of Membership Drive. Our club work is never done. Our objectives are always before us. In order to each and every council must function continuously.

2) Let's find and invite desirable non-members to attend at least one of our meetings. Returned servicemen and members might also be invited to be present as honored guests.

Many of our councils are finding their happiest experience in bringing new members into the council and in sponsoring and assisting the organization of an additional club in their community.

By the time fall swings in, a council that has carried through a program of induction during the summer months, will be able to have new members begin at once in training for active club work. Assign new members some particular task to carry out with the aid of members of longer standing. This is one way we can gain future leaders in our organization.

So, let's not let-up in our activity during the summer months, but work towards our goal.

Do You Know That

A remarkable progress in attaining new members has been shown in the Districts of New England, Chicago and N. Y. and N. J.?

Many of our ex-servicemen are again resuming their activity in councils?

Phyllis Grendal

Supreme Council Fin. Sec.

NOTICE TO ALL COUNCIL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

1. Many members' dues are in arrears. Remind your members personally, or drop them a card. **ONLY PAID-UP MEMBERS ARE ELIGIBLE TO BE DELEGATES AT THE CONVENTION.**

2. Need any application cards, ledger or recording sheets?

3. When more than one member of a family joins your council, at least one must subscribe to "Vytis".

4. New endeavor — send a biographical sketch of any and all new members joining, so that the same may be published in the "Vytis." By doing this, we will stimulate new members' interest and encourage other prospective members in their participation.

5. Please include zone number in address of all new members, and changes of address.

6. Please send in names of ALL discharged service

members to date, regardless of whether or not they have already resumed payment of dues in your councils, for Center files. This information **MUST** be mailed in by September 1, 1946.

Your co-operation in the above matters will be greatly appreciated by the

Supreme Council Fin. Sec.

PASTABA: Visų centralinių komisijų, būtent: Jaunamečių, Spaustuvės, Ritualo, Vėliavos, Istorijos, Apskričių pirmininkų, prašau paruošti seimui tinkamus raportus raštu.

Pr. Razvadauskas.

Knights of Lithuania

XXXIV

NATIONAL CONVENTION

TIME and PLACE: Our Lady of Vilna Parish Hall — Sept. 20, 21, 22.

CREDENTIALS:

Council and District delegates must present their mandate to the Convention duly executed by the Spiritual Advisor, officers, and sealed. Selected 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 private home lodging, luncheons, evening entertainments. Send your registration fees to:

MISS LOUISE TOTILAS
18 MONTROSE STREET,
WORCESTER 4, MASS.

YOUR FEE SHOULD BE RECEIVED NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 7th. Registration of delegates and guests will start at Vilna Parish Hall. For more detailed information, kindly contact the above address.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES:

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

Friday evening — a Mystery Ride. Old clothes and song books are the only requisites.

Saturday evening — "Knightmares of 1946" and dance. Our Annual show. Remember the ones in the past?

Sunday evening — Convention Banquet at the Hotel Sheraton, Franklin Street, Worcester, Mass. Informal.

Council 116 is acting as host for this occasion. The Council members are proud of the privilege bestowed upon them and will endeavor to provide each delegate and guest with a memorable Convention time.

So, the National Convention Committee extends the invitation to everyone. We will be anticipating a large representation and attendance — you won't disappoint us, will you?

NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE.



KUN. ODORIC AKAVICKAS, O.F.M.

Birželio 20 d., 1946 m. kunigystės šventimus priėmė Pranciškonų diakonai, tarp kurių yra ir Julius Akavickas, OFM. Įstodamas į Pranciškonų vienuolyną gavo vardą Odoric. Šventimai įvyko Pranciškonų vienuolyno koplyčioje, Teutopolis, Illinois.

Kun. Odoric Akavickas, OFM., iškilmingas pirmas šv. Mišias atnašavo birželio 23 d., 9:30 val., Aušros Vartų lietuvių parapijos bažnyčioje, Chicago, Ill., kur jis priėmė šv. krikšto ir sutvirtinimo sakramentus.

Kun. Odoric Akavickas, OFM., gimė Chicagoje, kur jis augo ir užbaigė pradžinius mokslus lankydamas Aušros Vartų lietuvių parapijos mokyklą kurią baigė 1931 m. Trokšdamas gilintis aukštesnių mokslų, įstojo į šv. Ignacijaus aukštesnę mokyklą, Chicagoje, kurią baigė 1935 metais. Jausdamas pašaukimą tapti kunigu vienuoliu, išsirinko stoti į Pranciškonų vienuolyną. 1937 metais įstojo į Tėvų Pranciškonų vedamą šv. Juozapo kolegiją Hinsdale, Illinois, ir ten studijavo iki 1940 metų. 1940 metais atliko pirmuosius naujokyno metus Teutopolis, Ill. Tame pačiame vienuolyne 1942 metais sudėjo pirmuosius įžadus. Filosofijos ir teologijos mokslus studijavo seminarijoje, Cleveland, Ohio.

Naujam kunigui Odoric Akavickui linkime Dievo palaimos ir pasisekimo jojo ateities dienose kunigystės darbuotėje.

Tėvai kun. Odoric Akavicko yra žinomi Chicago (West Side) biznieriiai. Jų vienturė duktė Teresė lanko Mundelein Kolegiją, priklauso Aušros Vartų parapijos chorui ir Lietuvos Vyčių organizacijai.

Nėra nieko stebėtino, kad ši ugnis—tėvynės meilė — dega krūtinėje tų, kurie yra gimę ir augę Lietuvoje; jie patyrė Lietuvos malonumą, matė jos grožį. Bet nuostabu yra tai, kad čia Amerikoje gimę ir augę lietuviai gaivina savo širdyje panašius jausmus. Jie niekuomet nematė savo tėvelių gimtinių — vien tegirdėjo iš matušės pasakojimų bei dainų ir ją pamėgo, pamylėjo tyra tėvynainių meile.

Kun. J. Navickas.

LIETUVIAI SVETUR...

Kaip Atsirado Lietuviai Prancūzijoje?

Lietuvių kelias į šį kraštą buvo įvairus. Vieni vokiečių čia buvo atvežti darbams prie karinių sutvirtinimų, kiti kaip aliantų kariuomenės išlaisvinti iš vokiečių koncentracijos stovyklų, treči gi bebėgdami nuo antros sovietų okupacijos Lietuvoje. Tik šie pastarieji, išvykdamai iš Lietuvos, dar galėjo šį tą pasiimti, tačiau pakeliui daug kas prarado ir tai, ką paskubomis pasiėmė.

Daugumas jų kelionę pradėjo arkliais, bet užsikimšus keliams ir čia pat esant jau bolševikams, turėjo palikti savo vežimus ir kelionę tęsti pėsčiomis su mažais ryšuliais, kurie ilgainiui pasirodė dar persunkūs ir perdideli. Traukiniai visur buvo perpildyti, susigrūdimas didžiausias, todėl dažnas džiaugėsi, kad ir be ryšulių į vagoną įsisprauti. Jei kam ir pavyko įsitraukti šiek tiek bagažo, tai daugumai ir tas žuvo didelėje spūstyje ar per lėktuvų puolimus, nes traukiniai dažnai būdavo apšaudomi iš lėktuvų.

Kam pasisekė atsigabenti ką nors Vokietijon, tie daug prarado per oro puolimus Vokietijos miestuose. Taip pa- mažu visi susilygino, tapdami tiek brangūs, kiek tilpo kišenėse arba kiek patys kaštavo.

Tokioje tai būklėje atsirado lietuviai Prancūzijoje: be rūbų, be maisto ir beveik be pinigų, nes prancūzų bankai vos mažą dalį pinigų iškeitė. Prancūzija pati buvo karo nualinta ir ištuštinta, dar tik tvarkėsi po priešiš- vijimo. Todėl šelpti atbėgusius nuo raudonųjų teroro lie- tuvius prancūzai negalėjo ir negali, nes jų tautiečiai pa- tys turi vargo pakankamai. Su darbu čia irgi yra labai sunku: daug pramonės įstaigų yra sustojusios, nes ne- turi žaliavų, ar yra nukentėjusios nuo karo, o prancū- zams tuojau reikia aprūpinti apie pusantro milijono grįžusių karo belaisvių ir apie septynis šimtus tūkstan- čių grįžusių deportuotų darbininkų. Todėl svetimšaliui Prancūzijoje darbo gauti beveik neįmanoma. Jei kuris ir gauna, tai jo netvirtina Darbo Ministerija.

Dėlto lietuvių padėtis Prancūzijoje yra labai sunki, dėlto Amerikos lietuvių aukos ir parama čia sutikta su dideliu džiaugsmu ir dar su didesniu dėkingumu, nes per tas aukas jie pajuto brolių amerikiečių meilę, kuri šildo, kuri gaivina, kuri teikia vilties ir paramos.

PARAMA LIETUVIAMS

Prancūzijos lietuviams buvo atsiųstos 5 tonos rūbų, baltinių ir avalynės. Pačiame Paryžiuje buvo apdalinta 449 žmonės: 212 vyrų, 145 moterys ir 82 vaikai. Šimtui žmonių buvo išsiųsta į Strasburgą, kur kun. J. Krivic- ko vadovaujama veikia gražiai susitvarkiusi lietuvių ko- lonija. Taip pat buvo išsiuntinėta į kitus Prancūzijos miestus, kur buvo susitelkę daugiau lietuvių. Iš viso Prancūzijoje buvo apdalinta apie 800 žmonių. Dalis rū- bų transporto buvo išsiųsta Vokietijoje esantiems lie- tuviams.

Dalinimas vyko sklandžiai. Nebuvo atsižvelgta nei pa- žiūrų, nei tikėjimo skirtumų — visi lietuviai buvo lygiai traktuojami. Buvo sudaryta komisija, kuri pagal paduo- tus prašymus skirstė kiekvienam, kas jam buvo reika- linga. Komisija pranešdavo prašytojui, kurią dieną jis turi ateiti pasiimti jam skirtus dalykus. Ta diena kiek- vienam buvo džiaugsmo šventė, o pasigėrėjimui lie- tuviais amerikiečiais nebuvo ribų. Kam teko rūbai su au- kotojo adresu, tas tuojau rašė asmenišką padėką.

K. R.

Žmogiškasis draugiškumas yra vienas iš gražiaus- sių žmogaus širdies jausmų, kurie gali būti dargi neribo- jamai tobulinami.

Prof. St. Šalkauskis.



WORCESTER, MASS.

COUNCIL 116

It is said that growth is a good sign. That augurs well for Council 116 because of late, new members have been flocking to its membership. The number has been large enough to boost the council to the very top of the organization. From point of view of membership, Council 116 is now the No. 1 council in the K. of L.

During the past two months, 23 have obtained membership. They are as follows: Alphonse Akasten, Virginia Mankevich, Helen Korsak, Anna Butkevich, Ruth Grosh, Susan Plutukis, Helen Thomas, Raymond Pranaitis, Anthony Kirmil, Victor Romans, Anna Leketa, Alfred Galčius, Anna Miller, Berthe Thomas, Marion Lukason, Vitty Skrinkas, Edward Lazar, Robert Zinkus, Albina Barisas, Helen Grosh, Alfred Petronis, Ruth Kalošius, Francis Visockis.

You will notice in the above list the name of Vitty Skrinkas. Vitty is an up and coming pharmacist who has recently opened a drugstore in Worcester.

A graduate of Commerce High in 1936, Vitty entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy from which he was graduated in 1940 with a Bachelor of Science degree. His first job was with Liggett's as a registered pharmacist. Then what happened to many young men, happened also to Vitty. In 1942, he answered the call of Uncle Sam and entered the Army. After basic training, he was assigned to an army transport as chief pharmacist. For over three years he supervised all medications on the ship which took him to every corner and nook in the Pacific Theater of Operations.

It was while at Okinawa that he spent his evenings, dreaming about a business of his own. The dream became a reality soon after his discharge on Feb. 25, 1946. His eyes caught sight of a nice place at busy Kelley Square. He immediately secured a loan under the GI Bill of Rights and used the proceeds to convert an empty store into a modernly equipped drugstore. He built a 30 foot soda fountain at which light lunches, delicious sundaes and light drinks of all kinds may now be ob-

tained. The store is beautifully painted and the atmosphere is clean and alluring. Vitty calls the realization of his dreams: THE IDEAL PHARMACY but customers insist upon calling it: THE FRIENDLY DRUGSTORE.

At the last meeting, Vitty expressed his pleasure at finally becoming a member of the K. of L. He mentioned that he had hopes of becoming one some time ago but schoolwork in Boston and the war prevented his doing so earlier.

Council 116 is happy to have him as a member and wishes him the utmost of success in his business venture.

The council deeply appreciates the membership of the 23 members. It sincerely hopes that their new ideas and their helpful suggestions will do much in making it the No. 1 council not only in membership but in every other respect. So watch out, other councils!

Pelēda.

* • *

The monthly meeting of Council 116 was June 3rd at the church hall with a very large and ambitious attendance.

Miss Irene Kersis read a report of the Committee on Lithuanian Affairs who is making great progress in its work for Lithuania and praises and thanks are being heard from many parts or the country.

Albin Glavickas and Betty Kaliu-



Vytautas Skrinkas

nas were named delegates to the Lithuanian Federation meeting of the month. Louise Totilas awarded twenty-two pins to the girls who completed 50 hours of USO duty.

On this sixth anniversary in the parish, Rev. John Jutkevičius, our spiritual advisor, was presented with a gift.

Social committee elected for the next three months includes: Aldona Varaska, Rita Kersis, Helen Gvazdauskas, Anthony Godek and Albin Glavickas.

A returned veteran, Joseph S. Marcinkas, former interpreter for the U. S. Army officials in Europe during three years of service spoke of his experiences among the Lithuanian refugees... "Without the help of UNRRA, he said, displaced persons of Lithuania and other occupied countries will be lost." He also said "that a package of clothing arrived while he was there and a slip of paper inside bore the name of our financial secretary — Miss Ellen Kasha."

Miss Louise Totilas received a Distinguished Service Certificate for work in behalf of the armed forces in the Fort Devens area at a farewell recognition party June 12 in the USO Club.

The National Convention committees are getting everything in order for the Big event. No doubt, everyone read the program for the convention in last month's "Vytis". So, come prepared to give your best at the sessions and to have a grand and glorious time after the work is done.

GLIMPSES AT THE POST WAR DEBUT DANCE

"Dancing while lights are low" certainly was true last night as the K. of L. members turned out in magnificent number at the Wachusett Country Club. Gowns of every dreamlike description with coiffures high and sparkling adorned with flowers made every "young miss" look like an angel out of this world. The night itself was cool and pleasant and dancing on the terrace was delightful. The slow dreaming waltzes, and the forever - loving polkas set everyone off on a spin and a spin and a twirl — tra la! tra la!

Intermission found everyone gath-

ered in the various lounges. The Kailiunas Sisters stole the show with their comic and entertaining rendition of "Ba-ba-re-ba", Nice work girls. Joe Chestna lead the entire group in singing "Kai aš turėjau kaime mergele" and other Lithuanian folk-song.

Council 1 — Brockton was well represented with Misses Anne Norkus, Ruth Tamulevich, Ruth Ykasala, Florence Tamulevich and John Barzinas, Vincent Masgelis, Eddie Croce, Adam Batakas and John Svagzdys.

It was wonderful to see Lieut. Frank Rainis with his lovely wife. Lieut. Rainis, a former president of Council 116, has recently returned from Austria where he was a member of the Allied Council for better relationship among nations. Needless to say "Glad you're back."

Everywhere you looked — Peter Carroll and his lovely guest, Victoria Chiras, were following Stan Karsok around — Poor Stan was beginning to wonder whether or not "Pete" was drumming up business well in advance.

The committee for this dance did a splendid job and it is to them we owe a great deal of THANKS for though the dance has ended it will linger on in the memories of everyone there for a long time to come.

"Paukštukė"

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COUNCIL 41

BABBLINGS FROM BROOKLYN!

Joe Boley turned up at our last meeting! He has just returned from a tour of the Pacific with the USO Camp Shows. Places of call were scattered, but some that linger in his memory are Hawaii and Saipan! It was of these places that he saw natural color slides — a credit to Joe's good taste in subject matter and photography!

Yep, the old Pres. — is still perking! Due to his efforts, we cleared away a good bit of business!

At least one controversial issue was settled — temporarily. That is the question of the meeting date.

A general rule has been adopted—**THE TIME:** Meetings are to be held at 8 P.M. on the last Thursday of each month. **THE PLACE:** Offices of the "Amerika".

It has further been decided that the secretary will notify, by mail, each member of the council, prior to each meeting, of the time and place the meeting is to take place!

Sports have gone on record as asking for more support — moral as well as financial.

Support is due them for the various teams carry the name of Council 41 Knights of Lithuania to quite a wide radius. Set backs do not add to the name!

Her Thoughtfulness Helps to Save Food



In support of UNRRA's plea to use wheat-substitutes so that this country can fulfill its promise to help feed starving Europe, pretty Shirley Nelson serves a loaf of oatmeal bread. And to avoid waste, she takes a tip from her baker and wraps the loaf in waxed paper to keep it fresh and moist. Housewives are urged to conserve food and use wheat-substitutes until Europe's wheat can be harvested.

During the past basket-ball season, I was witness to one such defeat. It was, indeed, heart-breaking! The morale was so low, it was dragging along behind.

The same story goes for soft-ball—a bit worse though. The lack of support has caused the diamond endeavor to fizzle completely!

What do you say, gang? Let's get behind them and see if we could do something for the younger set! We could at least attend some of the games they play and cheer them on.

Another topic of interest — for the less energetic. Another venture into Thespian endeavor is being planned! Up to this time progress has been fair — the new selection is — I think — a farce in three acts!

Since the New York - New Jersey District roared with laughter at their last presentation, the council decided to continue to supply belly - laughs. Rehearsals even now are seriously underway.

While the opportunity is still available — congratulations are in orders!

This time it is Mr. and Mrs. Jurgeila to be greeted! They are now mom and pop!!

It can hardly be said George Tumasonis is a sailor. But he's taken to sailing — the sea of matrimony. Good luck and best wishes for a smooth voyage!

And so the babble dies to a murmur and then finally disappears completely! The stream has dried up!! So have I!!!
Brook Lynn.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNCIL 62

Yes, you're seeing right. It isn't a mirage but Council 62 getting back into its stride and the news again. We aren't many in number as yet, but we soon hope to be.

Our newly - elected officers are as follows: President, Andrew Rozger, Vice President, Vic Zink, Rec. Secretary, Nelle Rozger, Financial Secretary, Ann Salnoris, and Treasurer, Anthony Mazeika.

Our Communion breakfast was back in the beginning of March. We had an even dozen attendance. The Catholic Press Exhibit in March turned out a success, thanks to Anthony Mazeika, Andrew Rozger, Anthony Grazulis, Irene Luksis, and Ann Salnoris.

Our Open House was a great success. That was nice work Dolores, you really worked hard. Everybody thought the punch was delicious.

We want to extend a hearty welcome to our new members and we hope you enjoy your stay. Bunny.

DAYTON, OHIO

COUNCIL 96

It seems as if another month has rolled by and it's time for a report once more.

Adele Markey has been vacationing in Baltimore, Maryland. How do you like Baltimore, Adele?

Yours truly and family attended Irene Pakeltis' wedding in Chicago. Irene is a very active K. of L. member in Chicago and wish her happiness in married life.

A little bird reported to me that James Green is going to Connecticut next month to say "I Do." How about that?

We are happy to welcome back Stanley Vaitkus, to the club.

We wish to express our deepest sympathy to Ruth Douglas, whose mother passed away June 18.

Our council members are volunteering their services in order that the Annual Garden Party, given by our parish, be a success. Our members will take care of the bingo games. The Garden Party will be held August 16, 17 and 18th.

More news to report in the next issue.
Dottie.

CICERO, ILL.

COUNCIL 112

Activity has been on our schedule since we re-organized. Weenie roasts, hay rides, horseback riding, swimming, a homecoming party, and now, a SAND DUNES BEACH PARTY to be held Sunday, June 30th. The hustlers for this affair are JO ZIZAS and PENNY STUART. This beach party is just ONE of the many forthcoming events the council is planning for the summer season. Watch our speed!... Wedding bells have rung for GERRY PRECIN and JOHN SHIMKUS May 4, 1946... From all indications, marriage certainly agrees with both, an ideal couple are GERRY and JOHN... The love bug tells us he has smitten AL KRESS and a MISS HELEN NAINES, why they have had as many as TWO dates together, and for AL that is something!... MELROSE PARK has the heart interest of DICK MICHAELS... what gives DICK? Who is the lass?... RAY KALIN recently returned from Vaughn General Hospital where he gave the nurses a hard time with his "snow job"... tch, tch RAY you sure can make the feminine hearts flutter, sigh, sigh... ELLY ZIZAS recently flew to Portland, Oregon... the roses are really beautiful in Portland aren't they ELLY?... JACK JATIS (JUOZAITIS) is the elected Post Commander of the newly formed Lt. Don Varnas American Legion Post. Congratulations JACK, we are all proud of you!... Our recent board meeting held at AGNES SAUCUNAS' home was topped off by a good ole gab fest at the snack table so delightfully prepared by AGNES and her sister JEANNE... Folks, this is our first appearance in a long, long time, but rest assured it will NOT be the last... P.S. A NOTE TO CICERO, ILLINOIS — ATTENTION BASEBALL TEAM: — We have substitute runners ("fems") in training to run for that challenge game July 4th. With such a team of substitutes, tell me, how can we lose? EH?

The Tearless Onion...

ATHOL, MASS.

COUNCIL 10

May 12th saw the Athol Council as hosts to the MOTHERS of the St. Francis Parish. We presented Mother's Day Program, an annual affair with us. The program consisted of singing old Lithuanian folk songs, games of Beano, and a song and dance act by Stan Vatkovich and Charlie Pinigis. We doff our hats off to you fellows for the wonderful job. Fr. B. gave a talk that was taken to heart by all present. Following the talk, luncheon was served. We are most grateful to George Staciokas

OI, KAS SODAI

Oi, kas sodai, per sodeliai —
Kada žydi, kada ne?
Oi, kas bernai, per berneliai,
Kada myli, kada ne?

Oi, kas bernai, per berneliai,
Kada myli, kada ne?
Oi, kas mergos, per mergelės,
Kad taip dažnai ulioja?

Tu turtingas, o aš vargšė,
Tai tu manęs neimsi,
Tinginys tu, o aš darbšti,
Netekėsiu už tavęs.

who gave much of his time to the Program of that afternoon.

No, the church wasn't on fire recently. That was just dust you saw. The cast for one-act comedy play "A Country School" had been repairing, repainting and rehearsing for the Big Day. The play is to be presented shortly. New faces — that of Frank and Veto Andriliunas, Ann Salkauskas, Agatha Sukols, Henry Gailunas, Richard Koroblis and Joseph Vaitkevich. Fr. Bakanas is the coach.

NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS

Most delighted to have our ex-service members with us, again. Most recently discharged are: Eugenia (Ginger) Wezmus, formerly of the Women's Marine Corps and Anthony Brazauskas of the U. S. Army.

We wish those young whipper-snappers who sat at the table nearest the stage during Mother's Day Program, had concentrated more on the program and less on the salami.

Best wishes to Mr. & Mrs. Frank Senk of New Britain, Conn. Mrs. Senk, formerly "Margie" Davidonis, is pretty busy now mastering the culinary art.

Mylda Stasiunas is up and around again after her recent appendectomy operation.

Now that the bowling season is at an end, we may see more of "Slip" or will baseball keep him away?

Casimir Pinigis has returned from his recent vacation in Washington, D. C.

Why don't you beautiful girls turn on your charms and get more Vets to join our club?

The younger set is working diligently towards making the on-coming play a huge success.

You naglers, follow Fr. Bakanas some afternoon and you'll get to know where the big ones are caught. Is it luck, skill or knowing where to go and fish them out? There must be something to it — Fr. Tamulevičius, too, used to bring back some "woppers" from our local waters. How about a hint, Father?

"Lennie" D.

MASPETH, N. Y.

COUNCIL 110

The rehabilitation period for most of the Veteran's in Maspeth is about over and they are getting set to make the welken ring with gay songs, dances and divers merry making.

The addition of another prominent Wezwick (He's over six foot and then some, GIRLS!) to the council at the last meeting, promises an interesting feud between the Augustinas and the Wezwick, Walter has put in his time with the Medical Corps and we will tell you of his exploits at some future date. He promises to be a very good member, in fact he is already on the Fall Dance committee.

The last meeting held on the 17th brought out Leon Robus, Charlie and Joe Augustinas and Jules Kleizo. We wonder who pried them loose from their rocking chairs or something.

Al Wezwick, of the Jay Ave Wezwick has promulgated (?) a softball game between Great Neck and Maspeth, renewing that old problem of which council is better in physical prowess. The game promises to be a good one... remember the last one we had! We will give you the lowdown next month if we are able to move these creaking old bones.

Among the tentative plans for the future, we find a Fall Dance coming up sometime in September. Look forward to it and hold on to your hats' casse it is going to be really good.

And in between, a picnic at Hercher's State Park on July 4th will be a real old fashioned one.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED:

Anthony Kabazinskas is now residing in Port Washington. WHY? He was married to resident there. You know who? Mary Rusas of 9 Charles.

Johnny Wezwick paid off his bets at the christening of son Charles. He seemed so sure that there was going to be a girl that many were just forced to make a small wager or two. Krikštynos were a success — Charlie didn't mind a bit.

Mary Augustinas's voice is improving. The wedding are pretty good practice too. June 16th was last performance at Transfiguration. Maybe the next is at the Met.

Seems to me that Amelia Stalkus changed her name to Josephs some where along the line. The Reception at Paprins in Woodside brought some of the old crowd together gain. These wedding bells are not breaking up that old gang of mine! Lots of Luck to the Josephs. By the way, the bachelors are willing to visit Julie in Elizabeth any old time. Julio.



★

Jesuit Missionaries Receive Blessing — Auriesville, New York — Reverend Demetrius Zema, S.J., of the Shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs at Auriesville, imparting blessing to group of Jesuit missionaries returning to Philippines and Japan. Their return marks the beginning of the observance commemorating the 300th Anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Isaac Jogues, first saint to be martyred on American soil. The Jesuit Missionary was killed by the Mohawk Indians at approximately the spot pictured here, where his statue is part of a national shrine erected in honor of him and his companions.

Father Zema was for many years Professor of History at Fordham University in New York.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

COUNCIL 52

VICTORY

On June 22nd, we honored our 37 returned service members, at a Dinner and Dance affair. It was strictly a Council 52 social, with a few guests of members present. One of the most enjoyable affairs we've had for a long time. Our guest speakers were: Fr. M. Kemezis, Fr. J. Starkus, Fr. J. Simonaitis, Dr. A. Degutis, and Mrs. J. Patrick, our Lithuanian woman lawyer.

Sites at the Blowout

Coddie and Vincent Potts getting back in swing again by mixing with the gang like old times.

Walter and Helen Drescher laughing heartily.

Johnny Gedmen hollering "I have a hole in my glass" while his wife is telling the people how she keeps her baby cool.

Vincent Laskasky's curl getting in his way while drinking tea.

Joe Matuza, Alphonse Naryaukas and Joseph Degutis chatting away amongst themselves.

Joe Zwingle and his wife Helen, Tony Papalis and wife Leah, Anthony Staskevich and his daffodil thoroughly enjoying themselves and trying to see who could eat the most.

Nice seeing Alphonse and Ann Kriznauskas again, also Butch Potts noticing all the pretty girls; Betty Zemeckis, Frances Butkus and Helen Krasauskas working hard; observing Helen Pinkin's countenance — broad smile that the affair was a success; Helen Lukash's nice friend who made himself right at home; Charlie Oskutis saying "I have to catch a train."

Also good to see Mary and Shorty Oskutis, Cap and Cookie, Albina Kalainikas and her bread-and-butter Joe Potts and his apple dumpling, and many others.

Yes, folks, it was like old times once again, and we hope to keep on being active now that our leaders — veterans are home again with us. That was the reason Elizabeth council members were not noticeable at the District picnic (conflict) due to a very important engagement we had with our own returned service members.

Little (Pal) Susie.

NEWARK, N. J.

COUNCIL 29

Our June meeting came off as per usual and was a wellbehaved and directed session.

Pete Beck gave the results of our June dance and it seems Father Kelmelis was well pleased with the profits which were donated towards the repair of the church. Pete thanked all those who helped to make the dance a success.

Five new members were sworn in at the meeting and 10 names were brought up for membership. Richie L. who seems to be a one-man Membership Drive Committee read off 8 names, mostly females. All of the males had that gleam in their eyes as the names were read off. The latest venture of our life fell through because of the weather. The boys were to play hosts to the gals at a night ball game. We only hope now that the females don't take a rain check for a night that isn't ladies night.

The Council is looking forward to the affair which is to take place at a farm in Belle Mead this month (July). At the day's doings, we hope to have the married men play the single men at soft ball. It should be a good match because we hear that the wives gave their men strict orders to win or else. Perhaps we can match the married girls against the single girls in a cow milking

contest, to see who can pump the tail the fastest.

Charlie Vaskas who has been ill these many months, wishes to thank his friends in Great Neck who expressed their best wishes through the "Vytis", for a speedy recovery and all other K. of L'ers who remembered him in his time of illness.

The council will elect delegates for the National Convention at the next monthly meeting and from the looks of things there will be quite a few candidates. Some members will go even of not elected. So Council 29 should be well represented at this yearly get-together.

Last but not least, I'd like to remind everyone to give a hand and speak a word for the Lithuanian cause. Let's help keep Lithuania a free and independent nation. XX.

KALTA DIKTATŪRA. — Kartą, pakrantėje upės, kuri tekanti pačia Vokietijos - Šveicarijos siena, buvę du meškeriojai — vienas iš vienos pusės, kitas iš kitos. Šveicarietis tik traukia žuvis ir traukia, o naciui visiškai nekimba. Sukeikęs tasai ir sąkas šveicariečiui:

— Ir kas čia galėtų būti?! Abu mauname ant kabliuko vienodus sliekus, toje pačioje upėje meškeriojame, Tamsta trauki žuvį po žuvies, o mano pusėj nė meškeries nepakrutina.

— Matai, — atsakęs besišypsodamas šveicarietis, — jūsų pusėj tokia diktatūra, kad ir žuvis bijo prasižioti...

Tai tik smagi istorijėlė, bet ją paskaičius miela prisiminti, kad mes Amerikoje naudojames taip vertinga demokratine laisve, kurios nežino diktatūrų kraštai, ir kad mes galime laisvai aptarti savo tėvų žemės reikalus, lietuvių tautos vargus. — K.P.

LIETUVOS VYČIŲ SEIMAS

įvyks šiais metais, rugsėjo-September mėnesį, 20-21-22 dienomis, Aušros Vartų parapijoje, 116 Vyčių kuopos vadovybėje, Worcester, Mass.

PRANAS RAZVADAUSKAS,
L. Vyčių Centro pirm.

SO. BOSTON, MASS.

COUNCIL 17

Highlights of the Day: The June First Jamboree at the Municipal Building will be but a pleasant memory when you read this. Meanwhile the same committee, Mrs. Eleanor Kleponis, Vic Anchukaitis, Frank Markuns and all of the other energetic committee members are working hard on the council picnic.

A most entertaining memory for the books was our Gala Minstrel Show. A vote of thanks should be extended to all of the various committees and especially to these outstanding members:

Mrs. Leona Gustaff, our Musical Director.

Joseph Matachinskas, our Minstrel Director.

Mrs. Aldona Zirolis and Miss Lucy Markuns, our Co-Chairmen.

George Sinkevich, our Pianist.

Charles Zirolis, who did so much work on the Music and Advertising Committees.

TALENT SCOUTS TAKE NOTE: Many of the hidden talents possessed by our members have been brought to the surface through the Minstrel Show. Our end men, our soloists, our specialty acts really proved that Southern Boston has its share of artists. Who can restrain a laugh when they think of Prof. Zingle and Maestro Shortbeer? They have already accepted an invitation to appear at the Worcester Convention this fall. The Floradora Sextet Dance Group (straight from a season in New York?) also was another highlight. Bronny "Frank Sinatra" Gailunas and little Miss Florence Petraitis were only two of the discoveries that we found.

A great moment at most of the meetings is that in which the members are able to welcome back the Knights of C-17 who have returned from their life in the service. Joseph Svelnis, Edward Grigalus, Walter Sykes, and Vincent Yankauskas have recently joined the class of veterans.

A much talked about item in K.

of L. C-17 news is baseball. With Father Al's energetic support and their hard-working manager, Tony Yakavonis, this team is really "on the ball." See the Clubroom Bulletin Board for the dates of the home games which are held at the South Boston Stadium at 6:15 P. M.

The Reverend Fathers and the students at Marianapolis treated us royally on that beautiful Sunday in May. South Boston was there complete with its baseball team.

Our sympathies are extended to Father Al whose father passed away in June.

The technicolor movies and recordings of the Minstrel Show certainly made a hit at the monthly meeting.

Larry (the tornado) Svelnis blew in for a weekend home, in June. He tells us he is breaking down the Army slowly, at his Camp in Maryland.

Peter Kupraitis is due home any one of these days now.

A recent transfer to Council 17 is Miss Sophie Pierszalowski from Athol who is studying at the Forsyth here in Boston.

This past month, Frank Seluk married Marguerite Parker of Alabama. Both had been in the service. Frank Seluk is nephew of Nellie Marks. Much happiness to both of them and here's hoping to see them at our meetings, again.

"GRAVEL GERTIE"

KAI AŠ JOJAU

1. Kai aš jojau per žalią girelę,
Nusilaužiau putino šakelę.
2. Nusilaužiau putino šakelę
Ir sukirtau žirgū per galvelę.
3. Kai prijojau uošvelio dvarelį,
Išein, išein manoji mergelė.
4. Vadin mane už balto stalelio,
Duoda gerti žaliojo vynelio.

Dar gražesni mergelės veideliai.
5. Gražios uogos putino medelio,

NORWOOD, MASS.

COUNCIL 27

Since none of our talented pianists were in condition or bashful to show their talents in the playing of the "Vyčių Hymnas", we were able to get started, although a key too low, by Anthony Kneizys. Let's hope that at our next meeting our pianists will be in tip-top condition to play it for us.

It was a goodly-numbered membership that attended this meeting, and I don't think that the social had anything to do with it, or did it? And before the meeting was over, we found that we had a few more new members, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. John Perekslis, Doty Maduska, Eleanor Melish, Bertha Bechunas and Miss Jacobs. The surprise was Lt. Alec Kavall, recently released by the U. S. Marines.

DEGREES, was the main topic of the evening. Although our Norwood Council has been rather lax in the working of these degrees, we hope that by the next meeting, we will be able to have more information on the subject.

"NO-Co-Co-Scoops"

Last months Social Committee consisting of Jean Balutis, Isabel Shipaluskas, and Ann Stonis, turned out to be a "Pizza Party" at the Shady Nook, in Wrentham, Mass... Mr. and Mrs. John "Call me Kip" Pazniokas attending after their honeymoon. Wedding bells for Stella Okolovich this month... Notice to other Councils, be on the alert for our "Three Musketeers", Pete G., Bernie C., and Ray V. ...These fellows are quicker than Swifty at the track. Next months Social should be a hum-dinger with three oldies like Bennie Chervokas, Brownie Kudirka, and Kip Pazniokas. Come prepared for just about anything... Hoping to see some of our old and new acquaintances at our Dance and following "Piknikas".

"OC-OC-RON"

WORCESTER, MASS.

COUNCIL 26

Most of us are now recuperating from our annual picnic which appeared to be a great success. Almost everybody helped in one way or another. Wherever did Ed. Grigaitis get that delicious recipe for hamburgers? Vivian Piragas ate so many it seemed they would soon be coming out of her ears. Course she wasn't the only one. I wonder if Ruth Shlora has decided which is her lucky number 3 or 4? It was an expensive way to find out wasn't it? We ever had Johnny Sabonas and Pete Jonitis from Westfield helping, too. Even if Johnny was limping he offered his services. There were others down from Athol. We were glad to see all you out-of towners and hope you enjoyed yourselves as much as we enjoyed having you. Orchids to the co-chairmen Eugene Parulis and Joe Brazauskas and to the rest of the committee for doing such a swell job.

We weren't able to get a bus to go to Marianapolis for the Fourth, but many will go in private cars. Be seeing you all there.

With summer here all are planning their vacations to beaches, lakes, dude ranches etc. It seems one of our members is going west to Cicero, Illinois again, this year. I wonder what the main attraction is out there? So lookout, Cicero, here she comes.

Our semi-formal is a thing of the past but still in our memories. It was nice to see all those gals dressed glamorously. Right here, Frank Morunas and the Shlora sisters should be commended for the grand job they did to make it a success. Daisy.

BAYONNE, N. J.

COUNCIL 67

After a long absence this column will appear in future issues of the "Vytis". The council was reorganized the beginning of this year and again is in operation. Many former and a few new members are now planning the Council activities.

A bus ride to Sea Sight Heights is planned for the month of June. At this reading the affair will be a pleasant memory. Affairs of this sort in the past have been a huge success.

Many of the male members are very active in the Catholic War Veteran's post of St. Michael's Church. To mention a few of the boys who are "penting over" the post: John Bray, Vince Mack, John Zebleckas, Marty Rusgi, Staanelly Jurewicz.

Agnes Rusgi was unanimously chosen by a prominent board of judges as Miss Recruit of 1946. The

KUR NAMAS MŪS?

Kur namas mūs? Kur kraštas mūs?
Senas Nemunas puikiai plaukia,
Daug savimp' jis upių šaukia;
Pievoms girioms jų kraštai
Apdabinti yr gražiai!
Graži žemė ir dangus...
Lietuva—tai kraštas mūs!

Jėzaus Motė Vilniuj šviečia,
Melsti Dievo žmones kviečia;
Daug bažnyčių yr dailių...
Stovi kryžiai prie kelių...
Šventa žemė ir dangus...
Senas Vilnius—miestas mūs!

Didi kaimai ir turtingi,
Žmonės tvirti, dirbt netingi;
Gražūs dera ten javai,
Geras laukas ten labai!
Derli žemė amžiais bus...
Lietuva—tai kraštas mūs!

Paukščiai ošia žaliuos krūmuos,
Žolynai dabina rūmus;
O darželiuose žiedai
Ir daržovių nemažai...
Graži žemė, sviets gražus...
Lietuva—tai motė mūs!

Plačios pievos, girios senos;
Jose gyvulėliai ganos;
Žirgas žvengia pažabotas,
Šienas kvepia sugrabotas...
Graži žemė, or's saldus...
Lietuva—tai namas mūs!

Kalbą girdim čia gražiausią,
Tarp gyvų kalbų seniausią;
Puikiai skamba žodžiai jos, —
Visam sviete nēr tokios!
Ir kalba ta nepražus!
Lietuva—tai kraštas mūs!

Dainą girdim nuo rūtelių,
Nuo darželių ir žirgelių...
Širdį judin ta daina:
Tai linksma, tai vėl liūdna!
Balsas jos didžiai ramus...
Lietuva—tai namas mūs!

Moters, vyrai čia pagirti,
Meile krašto labai tvirti;
Darbštūs žmonės yr labai,
Mokslo vyrų nemažai!
Ir Tauta šita nežus!
Lietuva—tai kraštas mūs!

1904

Ks. Vanagėlis.

contest was sponsored by the Bayonne Recruiting board of the U. S. Army. Agnes competed against fifty entries and was selected as the local girl most likely to make a potential "doughboy" take the decisive leap. Enlistments have gone up since, and your reporter is thinking of OD's again.

"I have a fellow helping me who gets some "chatter" and "stuff" but he failed this month. So I will have to carry on with just a few items.

Stanley Jurewicz is back working at G. M. again. Puts in the late shift.

A former member, Nellie Puda, went down the aisle this month. Best wishes to a swell girl. Zeb.

Kaip viliodavo nužiūrėtus?

(Įvairių tautų "meilės receptai")

Pasakojama, kad anais laikais mūsų mergaitės, norėdamos prisivilioti vyrą, klausdavo patarimų pas čigonę, prašydavo kokių nors "liubčikų." Na, ir čigonė, žinoma, už gerą "paviržį" duoda. Padaro sako, iš baltos pyrago vyro figūrą ir ant tos figūros galvos prilipina plaukų nuo nužiūrėtojo bernužėlio galvos. Mergina, norinti prisivilioti tą vaikina, turėdavo užkasti tą figūrą kelyje, einančiame į nužiūrėtojo vaikinio namus ir sakyti:

— Tuo keliu tu bėgsi paskui mane, kaip vanagėlis paskui paukštę!

Olandijoje jau daro kitaip. Ten mergina turi nužiūrėti kada jos pamiltasis prausis ir jam nusišluostyti vietoj rankšluosčio paduoti savo žiurštą.

Įsimylėjusi čekoslovakė paima gyvą varlę, įmeta ją į puodą su skrusdėlėmis ir puodą aklina užriša. Kai jau skrusdės taip suėda varlę, kad šios tik kaulai belieka, išima tuos kaulus ir meta juos į mylimąjį.

O Apulijos (Italijoje) mergaičių įsitikinimu štai kaip reikia prisivilioti vaikina. Reikia iškasti iš kapo numirėlio kaulą, išpausti į duonos tešlą ir jį taip iškepti. Paskum tą kaulą slapta nunešti ir paslėpti po altoriumi. Ta mintimi užprašyti šv. mišias, tik kunigui tos intencijos nesakyti. Pamiltasis bernužėlis tuojau pamilsiąs tą mergaitę.

Kalabrijetė (Italijoje), norėdama prisivilioti sau patinkamą vyrą, paima gyvą driežą, pamerkia į vyną ir paskum gerai saulėje išdžiovina. Kavos malama mašinėlė tą sudžiovintą driežą sumalusi, kalabrijetė išverda iš jo "kavos" ir ja pavaišina nužiūrėtą vaikina. Tada belieka tik laukti, kada jis ją pamilsiąs, o kad pamils, kalabrijetė visai neabejoja.

Rytprūsių mergaitės taip daro. Mergaitė persmeigia segtuku rupūžę ir tuoj tuo pačiu segtuku susega savo rūbus su mylimojo rūbais. Tik reikia susegti tuos rūbus, kuriuos tą valandą vilki, kitaip nieko neišeis.

Pietų Prancūzijos mergaitė žino kitą priemonę. Ji paima neužmirštuolę ir ją padeda po mylimojo vyro pagalve, jam miegant. Ji įsitikinusi, kad atsibudęs jis tikrai ją pamilsiąs.

Kiek tokių "meilės receptų" žinojo visų tautų moterys! Kur tamsesni kampai, dar ir dabar prietarai turi pasisekimo. "L."

Neužmirškime, kad kiekvienas saulės nusileidimas, kiekvienas laikrodžio valandą išmušimas, kiekvienas mūsų širdies plakimas artina mus amžinybėn. Kun. J. N.

Pasaulyje Pasizvalgius

● **ISPANIJOS** klausimas Suvienuytų Tautų Saugumo komisijoj išalo. Devynių tautų atstovai balsavo, kad Ispanijos "nusikaltimų" byla būtų perduota pilnumos susirinkimui, bet Sovietų Rusijos atstovas parodė, kad jis turi galią visus išversti iš vežimo į balą ir uždėjo VETO.

Rusijos uždėtas "veto", kad toji Ispanijos byla sulaikius čia pat komisijoj, yra noras čia pat, Ispaniją kaltą ir nekaltą, bet nubausti. Nes pilnumos tautų susirinkimas gali Ispaniją rasti nekaltą. O tas Sovietams būtų didis smūgis. Sovietams dar ir šiandien skauda sėdynės dugną nuo ispaniško įspyrimo. Taigi Sovietai ir nori Ispanijai atsimokėti. Bet štai ką kalba Ispanija:

"The Spanish Embassy has received many inquiries as to the reaction of the Spanish people to the report of the Subcommittee of the UN Security Council. The Embassy believes that they can be summarized as follows:

"The specific question before the UN Security Council was that of investigating whether the charge that 'the situation in Spain has led to international friction and has endangered international peace and security' is true or not.

"The Subcommittee in its report could not do otherwise than to admit that: 'no breach of the peace has yet occurred; no act of aggression has been proved; no threat to the peace has been established.'

"In spite of these findings, the Subcommittee, overstepping its terms of reference, has maneuvered to turn this investigation into a political indictment of the Spanish Regime; this constitutes an obvious intervention in the internal affairs of a country and violates the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter, in the Dumbarton Oaks Agreements, in those of the San Francisco Conference and in the United Nations' own Charter, which prohibit intervention in the internal affairs of any state.

"The Subcommittee's report is not a report; it is a verdict. The plaintiffs have set themselves up as judges in their own case, then a layman will be able to appreciate the gravity of this violation of the fundamental principles of law.

"All documentary evidence disproving the trumped-up charges against Spain has been omitted from the report-indictment. This is not surprising, since the straight and narrow path of juridical principles had been strayed from.

"In the course of this travesty of legal procedure all those who had an ax to grind were heard except Spain itself. Can the conscience of honest men tolerate the conviction of an accused without giving him a chance to defend himself?

"Spain is accused of being 'a cause of international friction.' But, at that rate, innocent nations could always be accused of provoking the attacks of malevolent or greedy oppressors.

"The abolition of the present Regime, political amnesty, the return of exiles, liberty of assembly, and 'free elections' have been demanded from Spain. But, aside from the fact that some of these demands are pointless, having long since been realized in Spain, in a report bearing the signature of the Polish delegate, to whose country not even the heroic soldiers who fought for their fatherland and for the cause of the United Nations dare return for fear of torture or death, they can only sound as a hollow mockery, nay, a deliberate insult to the conscience of mankind.

"Spain, which rejects emphatically all interference in



LIETUVIŠKAS jaunimas tautiškais rūbais pasipuošęs suka linksmą IEVUŽĖ.

matters concerning its sovereignty, reaffirms its desire for peace and friendship with all nations and all governments of good will. It threatens no one and covets none of its neighbors' goods. If all governments were guided by the same principles of tolerance and respect for the rights of their neighbors, then, indeed, peace could be assured."

Ispanų priesaika

Kai prieš pat antrąjį pasaulinį karą Ispanai kariavo taip vadinamą civilinį karą prieš raudonųjų užmačias ir jau bemaž visą Ispaniją apėmus raudonųjų terorui paliko tik Alkazaro tvirtovė, tų gynėjų pagerbimui išsilaisvinę ispanai padarė šią priesaiką:

"Mirusieji, kurie žuvote garbės lauke, sveikiname jus! Mes sveikiname jus ir sakome: mirtis negali mus išskirti, kaip negalėjo mūsų gyvenimas išskirti. Mūsų ir jūsų išganymas — kryžiuje, nes savo širdis mes paaukojame ir jos priklausome Išganytojo kryžiui. Drauge mes veržiamės pirmyn su kryžiumi ir dėl kryžiaus... Su kryžiumi mes užkertame kelią šventvagystėms ir žiaurumams, su tuo kryžium, kur reiškia prisikėlimą ir gyvenimą, kančią, bet ir garbę; su kryžiumi, kurs mūsų ir jūsų išganymui, dėl kurio jūs mirėte, bus vėl iškeltas ant mūsų bažnyčių; su tuo kryžiumi, kurį mūsų motinos, mūsų žmonos, mūsų seserys nešioja ant krūtinės; su tuo kryžiumi, kurį mes norime gražinti į mokyklas, į mūsų vaikų sielas."

Ispanijos sukilėliai šios dvasios vedami išgelbėjo Ispaniją iš tos baisios padėties, į kurią ją istūmė raudonųjų teroras.

Ispanai ir šiandien kartoja tos priesaikos žodžius, gyvena jos dvasia ir jie pasirengę už savo šalį sudėti didžiausią, kad ir didžiojo Penktadienio auką, kuri per kryžiaus ženklą reiškia pergalę — Prisikėlimą.

Šypsenos

Jonas mylėjo Oną, bet kada atėjo proga kalbėti apie ženatvę, jam vis drąsos pritrūkdavo. Kartą pasiryžo viską susyk baigti, ir ta mintimi paskambino jai telefonu:

- Panelė Ona?
- Taip.
- Uh, ur—ar netekėtum už manęs, Onute?
- Taip! Kas čia kalba?

— Kada vanduo sušala į ledą, kur didžiausia permaina? — paklausė mokytojas.

- Kainoje, gerbiamasis.

Blaivininkas:

— Štai iš gyvenimo duodu pavyzdį. Jeigu aš privesčiau asilą prie kubilio vandens ir prie kubilio alaus, iš kurio gertų?

- Iš to, kuriame vanduo.
- Tiesa, kodėl?
- Už tai, kad jis asilas.

— Mama, man pilvelį skauda, — Aldutė pasiskundė.
— Už tai, kad nevalgei pietų. Pilvelis tuščias dabar, bet jeigu jame būtų kas nors, neskaudėtų.

Tą popietį pastorius užėjo pasisvečiuoti ir, tarp įvairių kalbų, pasisakė, jog ištisą dieną galvą skauda.

— Už tai, kad tuščia. — Aldutė tarė. — Neskaudėtų, jeigu joje būtų kas nors.

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ENGLISH-LITHUANIAN DICTIONARY

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Bolševikas skundėsi betikslu gyvenimu: — Nežinai žmogus kam gyveni ir dirbi: namų nēr, valgyti nēr, papirosų nēr, drabužių nēr, — marškinius tuos vienus tebeturiu: vasarą išsiplaudavau, prieš saulę greit išdžiūdavo, o dabar žiemą tai ir nebeususivelku... Už darbą gauni keletą rublių, bet nieko gero pirkt negalima. Dažnai ir pagalvoji: ak, spiauk į visą, gulk į griovį ir lauk, kol komisaras užmuš kaip šunį — tada bus galas...

Į tą bolševiko nusiskundimą tūlas dvasiškis Vokietijoje pareiškė, kad žmogus turi tikslą. Žmogaus gyvenimas čia žemėj nesibaigia. Žmogus turi sielą...

— Taip, sako, ir aš apie sielą ir apie dangų girdeėjau: Numirė girtuoklis - komisaras ir jo sielą nuėjo į dangų ir visu pirma klausia: "Ar čia yra degtinės?" Jam atsakė: "Nėra". — "Tai neisiu į vidų, mane troškuliu numarinsit..." Tada nueina į pragarą: "Ar čia yra degtinės?" — "Yra, yra, kiek tik nori", atsakė velniai — "tai labai prašau, įleiskit mane!"



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