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KULTŪROS ŽEMUTINIAI IR AUKŠTUTINIAI **SLUOKSNIAI**

Gyva, auganti ir kurianti tauta savo genijų reiškia liaudies ir šviesuomenēs kuryba, kuri sudaro dvasinių vaisių lobyna, dažnai vadinamą jos kultura. Archeologinēs iškasenos rodo, kad jau senais priešistoriniais laikais baltų giminės turējo jau gan aukštą tiems laikams liaudies kultura; jau tukstanti ar daugiau metų prieš Kristų jos dirbo laukus, sējo javus, augino naminius gyvulius, statē gan patvarius medinius namus, mokējo pasigaminti tu laiku skoniui tinkamus gražius papuošalus. O lietuvių liaudies dainu, patarliu, pasaku senumas irgi siekia pirmujų musų eros amžių. Milžiniškame kulturos pastate žemesnieji sluoksniai sudaro jos tvirtą pamatą, butinai reikalingą sienoms ištiesti ir bokštams iškelti. Kuo tvirtesnis pamatas, tuo aukštesnius bokštus jis išlaiko. Per keletą tukstančių metų (gal apie 3,000) baltai murijo tik žemutinius savo kulturos sluoksnius, savo pamatus. Ta darba atliko tautos masē, kuria mes paprastai liaudimi vadiname.

Milžiniškuose šiaurinės ir rytinės Europos plotuose daug tautų gyveno, bet stabmeldybės periode nei viena jų neturėjo savo raštų, savo mokyklų, rašytų įstatymų. Šioje zonoje ir lietuvių tauta gyveno. Ir iki krikščionybės įsigalėjimo Lietuva dar neturējo savo rašto, nei savo abecelēs. Jeigu 1251 m. karaliui Mindaugui but buvę lemta katalikybę Lietuvoje savomis lietuviškomis pastangomis įstiprinti, tai Lietuvos kulturējimas netik but buvęs bent šimtu metų paskubintas, bet ir labai suintensyvintas. Anksčiau ir gausiau but pradējusi eiti lietuviška knyga, ogi aukštutinės kulturos laimėjimai butų labai padidinę Lietuvos galybę, garbę ir prestyžą: Lietuvos pakraščiai nebutų nutautėję, nebutų Vilniaus ir Tilžēs klausimų, nes ten gyventų tvirtos sąmonēs lietuviai. Bet krikščionybē labai pavojingai pavēlavo Lietuvon ateiti. Ji atējo tik 1387 m., taigi apie 500 metų vėliau, negu pas musų kaimynus slavus. Ir atējo lenkų iniciatyva, kartu su jų svetimais interesais ir jų kalbos įtaka. Todel ir atējusi Lietuvon krikščionybē pirmus du šimtus metu buvo dar labai silpna ir paviršutiniška, nes plito ji per svetimus kunigus ir svetima kalba.

16-tas amžius

Kai tautinės kulturos pamatai, liaudies ištiesti-išmuryti, labai ilgai nesusilaukia sau sienų ir bokštu, tai susidaro labai patogios salygos svetimiesiems ateiti ir užrioglinti ant tų pamatų savas sienas ir bokštus. Jogaila ikurē lenkams universitetą Krokuvoje, ogi Vytautas dar nerado galimybės Lietuvai panašią mokyklą įkurti. Lie-

tuva savos Akademijos laukē dar pusantro šimto metu, kuomet iš svetur atvyke jezuitai ja ikurē Vilniuje 1579 m. Vokiečių užvaldytame Karaliaučiuje viskas ējo šiek tiek sparčiau: čia universitetas tapo įkurtas 1544 m. ir jo pirmuoju rektorium čia buvo Rapagelionis — lietuvis ir liuteronų teologas. Aišku, čia spietėsi ir daugiau lietuvių profesorių ir čia susidarė geresnė proga pasirodyti pirmosioms lietuviškoms knygoms. Pradžia padarē garbingos atminties teologas Mažvydis, išleisdamas pirmą lietuvišką knygą: "CATECHISMUSA prasti Szadei," 1547 m.

Po kokių 40 metų ir katalikų dvasiškija Vilniuje sukruto leisti lietuvišku knygu, kuriu tarpe žymiausia buvo kanauninko M. Daukšos postilē su jo garsia patriotine prakalba apie savosios kalbos branginimą. Anot musų garsaus bibliografo prof. Vaclovo Biržiškos davinius, 16-me amžiuje (t.y. 1547-1600 m.) lietuviškų knygų išējo 34; tai butų 0,6 knygos per metus, arba viena knyga per du metu. Žinoma, šių dienų mastu tai labai maža, bet reikia nužengti į tų laikų sąlygas ir aplinkybes. Visos šešiolikto amžiaus knygos buvo dvasinio turinio.

Iš viso, 16-tą amžių galima laikyti didelės lietuvių kulturinės iniciatyvos amžium; nagi tik žiurēkim:

1529 m. išējo pirmoji laida *Lietuvos Statuto* (rusiškai), suredaguoto Lietuvos kanclerio Alberto Goštauto. Kitos jo laidos išējo papildytos 1566 ir 1588 m. Tai didžiausios reikšmēs veikalas, vienintelis įstatymų kodeksas visai Rytų Europai, veikęs vakarinėj Rusijoj (Gudijoj ir Ukrainoje) net iki 1840 m.

1544 m. Lietuvos pakrašty — Karaliaučiuje įsisteigia pirmas universitetas, kurio pirmuoju rektorium buvo lietuvis Rapagelionis, savo teologinius raštus pasirašydavęs Stanislaus Lituanus.

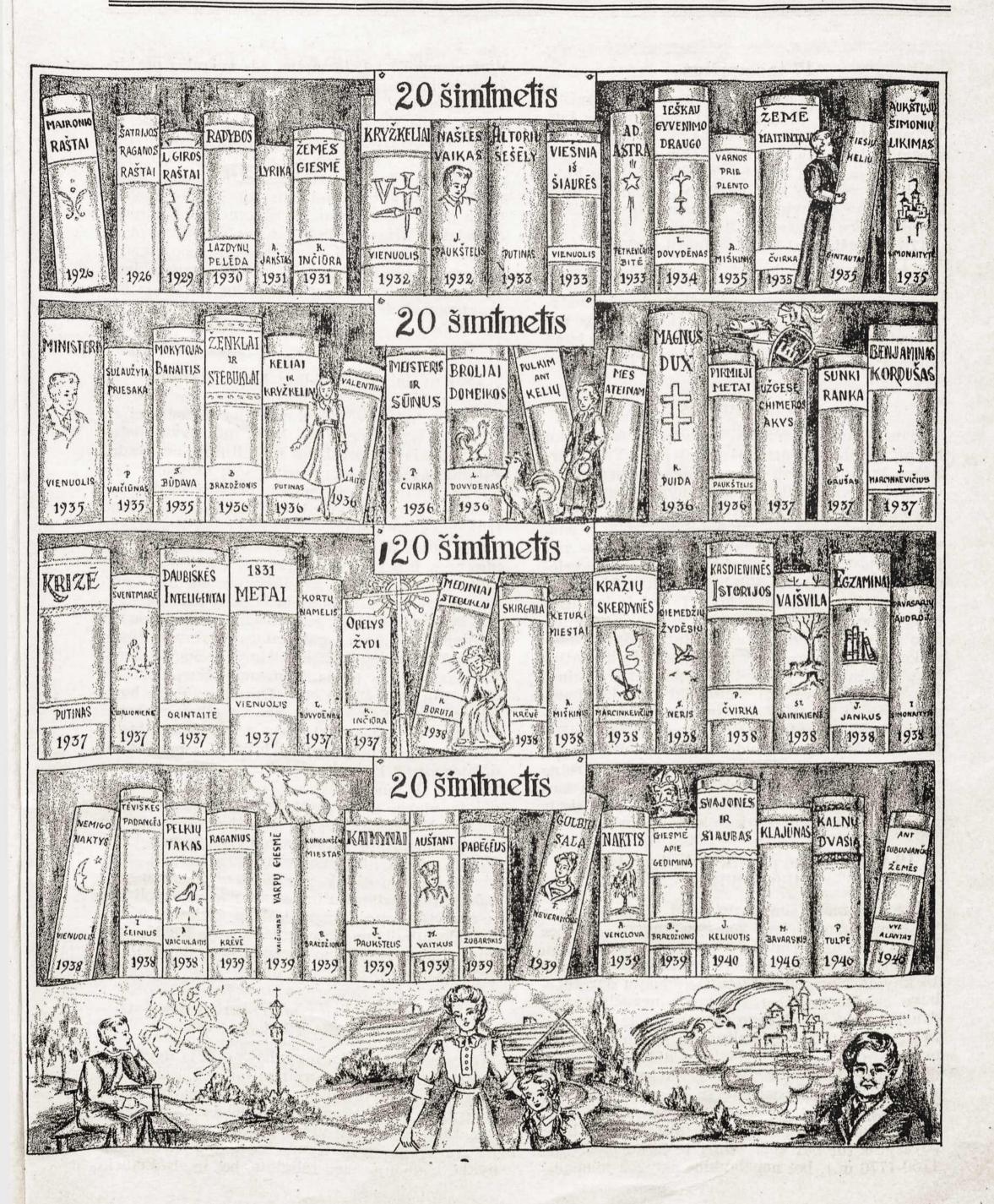
1547 m. išeina pirmoji lietuviška knyga: Mažvydo katekizmas.

1557 m. pravedama pirmoji žemēs reforma ir

pagerinta mokesčių sistema.

1564-1566 m. reformuojami teismai ir administracija, įvedami provinciniai seimeliai ir visas kraštas naujai padalinamas į palatinatus (provincijas).

1579 m. jezuitai paverčia savo kolegiją į Akademiją, kuri ilgą laiką buvo vienintelė aukštoji mokykla visai Rytų Europai. Šios akademijos profesoriai ir auklētiniai kiek vēliau išleido nemaža lietuviškų religinių knygų. Mokslas akademijoj, kaip ir visur Europoje, tuomet buvo einamas lotynų kalba.



17-tas amžius

Padējus pradžią savai literaturai 16-me amžiuje, galima buvo tikētis, kad 17-me amžiuje bus darbas daug sparčiau varomas. Tačiau per visą šimtmetį tapo išleista vos 58 knygos, taigi per du metu tik viena knyga. Beveik visos tos knygos buvo religinio turinio. Išimtį sudaro Danieliaus Kleino lietuvių kalbos pirmoji gramatika: "Grammatica Litvanica," 1653 m.

17-tas amžius tai lenkų kalbos įsigalėjimo amžius Lietuvoje. Jau anksčiau gavęs gerą pradžią, polonizmas vis labiau stiprėjo bajorijoje ir miestuose, kunigaikščių kanceliarijose konkuruodamas rusicizmą. Galop, 1697 m. lenkų kalba užviešpatavo teismus ir kitus urėdus, išstumdama iš ten jau daug seniau įsigalėjusią rusų kalbą.

18-tas amžius

Šiame amžiuje gerokai padaugējo lietuviškų knygų: jų išleista net 304 pagal prof. Vacl. Biržiškos kruopštų tyrinėjimą. Taigi per metus buvo išleista vidutiniškai po 3 knygas, bet ir dabar jų įvairumas dar beveik nepadidėjo: vis tai buvo maldaknygės, giesmynai, katekizmai ir pan. Mažojoje Lietuvoje jos buvo protestantiškos, ogi Didžiojoje Lietuvoje katalikiškos su mažu priedu ir protestantiškų. Vilniuje ir kitur Lietuvoje katalikai ir protestantai leido taipgi ir lenkiškų knygų, nes aukštesnieji visuomenės sluoksniai šiuo metu jau buvo sulenkēję. Ir parašytai lietuviškai knygai buvo sunku rasti leidēją ir platintoją, nes miestai jau kalbējo lenkiškai. Vilniuje (Šv. Jono bažnyčioje) lietuviški pamokslai nustota sakyti jau 1737 m. Kaimuose lietuvių kalba vis dar tebebuvo tvirta, bet musų kaimiečiai tuo metu dar buvo baudžiauninkai, labai biedni ir prispausti. Retas jų mokėjo skaityti ir retas turējo pinigų knygoms pirkti. Į galą 18-to amžiaus lenkystē dar labiau triumfavo Lietuvoje ir nebesimatē lietuvių tautinės kulturos prisikėlimo.

19-to amžiaus pirmieji du trečdaliai: 1801-1864 m.

Per pustrečio šimto metų iki 19-to amžiaus pradžios buvo išleista vos 396 knygos, ogi per 19-to amžiaus pirmus 64 metus jų išleista jau 926 knygos, arba per metus vidutiniškai beveik 15 knygų. Nors 90% Lietuvos žmonių dar tebebuvo baudžiavoje, bet kaž kokia neapčiuopiama dvasinė jėga jau skatino suvargusią ir prispaustą lietuvių tautą prie kulturinio ir tautinio atgimimo. Knygos pareikalavimas didėjo ir ji pradėjo daug dažniau rodytis, negu seniau. Dabar jau gan gausiai pasirodė ir pasaulinio turinio knygos, gimė net grynai grožinė literatura. Garsusai Duonelaičio poezijos kurinys "Metai" buvo parašytas tur but apie vidurį 18-to amžiaus (gal 1750-1770 m.), bet nepalankios sąlygos jo spaus-

dinimą nukėlė į 1818 metus. Šis veikalas prakirto lietuvių poezijai plačius vartus.

Pažymētina, kad 1832 m. Mažojoje Lietuvoje pradējo eiti Fr. Kelkio leidžiamas pirmas periodinis leidinys: "Nusidavimai apie Evangelijos praplatinimą tarp žydų ir pagonių." Taigi 1932 m. galējome švęsti savo laikraštijos pirmą šimtmetį. Jį kaž kaip praleidome. 1982 m. tą apsileidimą galima bus pataisyti atšvenčiant 150 metų savo laikraštijos jubiliejų jau vēl Nepriklausomoj Lietuvoj. Istorikas S. Daukantas irgi šioje gadynēje rašē savo žymius veikalus, tik jiems nelemta buvo tuoj išvysti pasaulį. Daug vēliau jie buvo atspausdinti Amerikoje.

Draudimo periodas — 1865 - 1904 m.

1861 m. buvo panaikinta Lietuvoje baudžiava ir tai turējo pačios didžiausios reikšmēs lietuviškų masių kulturinei ir ekonominei emancipacijai. Su tuom turējo prasidēti labai intensyvus lietuvių tautinis susipratimas ir kulturējimas, vadovaujamas mokslo ragavusių pačių ukininkų vaikų. Bet štai netikētas, niekur pasauly negirdētas smugis: lietuvių spaudos visiškas draudimas, trukęs net 40 metų.

Bet, anot Maironio, nebeužtvenksi upės bėgimo, nors ji sau eitų ir pamažu! Lietuvių tautos kulturinis ir tautinis prisikēlimas jau buvo pribrendęs ir nebeatšaukiamas. Per šį periodą knygos buvo gan gausiai rašomos, spausdinamos užsieniuose ir slaptai gabenamos Lietuvon šimtų pasiryžusių daug nukentēti knygnešių. Jų šventas pasiryžimas ir šiandien mane šiurpu nukrečia ir giliai jaudina sielą. Draudimo metu buvo išleista net 3,320 knygų, arba beveik tris kartus daugiau negu per 300 metų reliatyvios laisvės. Draudimo laiku kas met vidutiniškai buvo išleidžiama po 83 knygas, nors inteligentijos tuo metu buvo ir nuostabiai maža Lietuvoje. Tai didžiojo, niekur nepakartoto, niekur nepavyto kulturinio heroizmo gadynē, galinti duoti įkvēpimo pasaulinio masto genialiems rašytojams. Prieš šitą heroizmą nublunka visų karų herojai. Beginklē lietuvių dvasia per 40 įtemptų metų grumēsi su tų laikų galingiausia pasaulio policija. Ir mažytē Lietuva nugalējo bent 70 kartų už save didesni milžiną. Pavargusi kovoje Rusijos administracija sugrąžino Lietuvai spaudą 1904 m. gegužēs 8 d.

Reliatyvios laisvēs dešimtmetis — 1905 - 1914 m.

Atgavus laisvę, kaip grybai pradējo dygti lietuviški laikraščiai — greit jų buvo apie 25. Steigēsi spaustuvēs Vilniuje, Kaune, Seinuose, Rygoje ir kitur. Per 10 metų buvo išleista 3,632 knygos, taigi per metus vidutiniškai 363 knygos. Šv. Kazimiero Draugija Kaune buvo veikliausioji leidykla, leidusi ne vien religinio, bet ir visokiausio

pasaulinio turinio knygas. Dideliais šuoliais musu tauta varēsi pirmyn, norēdama pasivyti kulturingiausias pasaulio tautas. Šiuo metu iškyla dviejų didžių vyrų vardai: neapsakomo darbštumo kunigas Dambrauskas-Jakštas ir didelis pasiryžēlis inž. Petras Vileišis. Pirmasai buvo šv. Kazimiero Draugijos pirmininkas ir ilgametis "Draugijos" leidējas, ogi antrasai savo uolumu ir kapitalu suorganizavo pirmąjį lietuvišką dienraštį "Vilniaus žinias."

Lietuvių spauda šiuo metu apima jau visas dvasinės kurybos srytis. Visos partijos leidžia savo laikraščius, kurie paruošia tautą dideliems Pasaulinio Karo įvykiams ir atgaivina nepriklausomo politinio gyvenimo nepermaldaujamą troškulį. Šio laiko didysis žodis paruošė pulkus savanorių paskelbtai nepriklausomybei ginti. Jis nustatē gaidas laisvēs trimitams, kai išmušē valanda realizuoti didijį sapną, saldžiąją svajonę: prikelti laisvąją Lietuvą, amžius vergijos ir griuvesių sunkiai prislėgtą. Taip, knyga prikėlė Lietuva, magiškoji knyga, pilna tiesos ir idealizmo.

Pasaulinio karo keturi metai: 1915 - 1918 m.

Užsidegusios milžinų grumtynėse sutraukė Lietuvon milijoninę armiją, grobe ir degino jos turtus, išbaidē iš sodybų jos žmones. Atrodytų, kad ginklams barškant musų muzos turėjo visai nutilti. Kur tau! Per keturis karo metus lietuviai vis dēlto pajēgē išleisti 1,102 knygas, arba po 275 knygas per metus. Taigi ir karo metu lietuvių tautos dvasinis pulsas nedaug teatsiliko nuo normaliųjų metų. Tiesa, karo metu spauda pasižymējo visai lauktinu teknišku menkumu, popieros prastumu ir buvo labiau suvaržyta kariškos cenzuros.

Kultūrinės Didybės Amžius: 1919 - 1939 m.

Iš karo pelenų Lietuva išlindo smarkiai apdeginta ir labai nubiednējusi, karuose ir epidemijose netekusi apie pusēs milijono savo gyventojų. Tad ne iš karto ji ištiesē savo nugarkaulį. Net kelis metus ji gydē savo žaizdas, augino ir auklējo savo jaunima: naujus rašytojus ir skaitytojus. Pirmus nepriklausomybės metus (1919) ji pradējo tik su 252 knygom, ogi per pirmąjį nepriklausomybės dešimtmetį (1918-1927) ji išleido 3,457 knygas. Ju statistika nēra labai tiksli. Tikriausia dar galētų prisidēti dar bent 300 užsimetusių vardų. Tad galima tvirtinti, kad per šį tarpą išeidavo bent 380 knygų per metus.

Antras nepriklausomybės dešimtmetis jau turējo daug daugiau rašytojų, daugiau gerų spaustuvių (kai kurios po šimtą ar daugiau darbininkų), ir daug daugiau gražiai pramokslinto ir skaitančio jaunimo. Šiuo metu jau leidžiama daugiau kaip po 800 knygų per metus ir jų skaičius kas met labai dideliais šuoliais auga. Pavyzdžiui:

The Lucky Winner of the Plymouth Special DeLuxe at the Sunset Fiesta sponsored by the Supreme Council K. of L., at St. Michael's Grove, Bayonne, N. J., on Aug. 3, 1947, was ALEXAN-DER J. ALEKSIS, 76 Center St., Waterbury 18, Conn. — #11218.

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1933 m. i	šleista	899	knygos	
1934 m.	"	958		
1935 m.	"	964	107	
1936 m.	,,	1010		
1937 m.	,,	1080		
1938 m.	"	1299	my'ana	
			7 1. 7	

1939 m. statistikos pas save neturiu, bet kaž kur esu skaitęs, kad tais metais buvo išleista apie 1,400 knygų.

Be to, svarbu priminti, kad aukščiau paduotieji 1933-1938 m. skaičiai apima vien tik Neprkl. Lietuvos teritoriją, bet neapima lietuviškų knygu, išleistų Vilniuje, Tilžėje, Rygoje ir kitur.

Vien Kaune budavo išleidžiama arti 80% knygų, Marijampolėje — apie 12% ir po truputį Biržuose, Panevēžy, Šiauliuose, Klaipēdoje ir kitur. Neturime statistikos Vilniaus, Tilžes, Rygos ir kitų miestų, nebuvusių Neprkl. Lietuvos ribose.

Anot prof. Vaclovo Biržiškos surinktų žinių, per 400 metų buvo išleista 26,097 knygos. Jis mano, kad dar gana daug užmestų knygų atsiras, kaip rodo jo bibliografinis patyrimas per 40 metų. Musų didysis bibliografas tiki, kad per 400 metų viso buvo išleista per 30,000 knygų.

Per visa nepriklausomybės perioda (1919-39) buvo išleista 16,721 knyga, arba vidutiniškai 836 knygos per metus. Kadangi per pastaruosius laisvēs metus buvome jau pasiekę 1,400 knygų, tai yra pamato galvoti, kad karui ir vergijai netrukdant, didžiausį tautos jubiliejų švęstume išleisdami 1947 m. pilnus 2000 knygų. O prašom įsidemēti, kad prieš šimtą metų visa Rusijos imperija su 80 milijonų gyventojų išleisdavo per metus po 1,000 knygų. Šį skaičių mes pirmą sykį pasiekēme 1931 m. turēdami tik arti 2½ mil. gyventojų.

Taigi savo tautinę-kulturinę didybę Lietuva realizavo ne Vytauto laikais, bet trumpame nepriklausomybės periode. Knygų skaičius, jų turinio laisvumas, mokinių skaičius mokyklose ir universitetuose yra tie neklaidingi rodykliai musų kulturinių laimējimų. Jie yra tikras gyvybės ir dvasinės energijos pulsas, rodas kurybinį gyvastingumą ir savo tautinį pašaukimą arba misija moderniškame pasauly. Knygomis muša tau-

tinės sveikatos pulsas!

Lietuvos Rezistencinė Spauda Okupacijų Metu

E. TAUTGINAS

Lietuva — Vakarų kulturos kraštas. Nepriklausomo gyvenimo laikotarpy metai į metus jinai garsējo savo kulturiniais laimējimais ir vis labiau ir labiau tapdavo pažįstama plačiam Va-

karų pasauliui.

Be abejo, viso kulturinio gyvenimo reiškēja ir atestuotoja yra spauda. Pirmojo Lietuvos Laisvēs perijodo išvakarēse Lietuvos spauda buvo tiek toli pažengusi, kad vien perijodinių leidinių buvo priskaitoma arti 200. Tas įgalino Lietuvą šuoliais vytis žymiai toliau pažengusias kulturoje Vidurio bei Vakarų Europos tautas.

Neilgai teko Lietuvai džiaugtis savosios kulturos išsivystymo galimumais. "Juodoji ranka," lyg viską naikinančią audrą savyje nešąs debesys, kabojo virš laisvę mylinčios tautos. 1940 m. birželio mēn. 15 d. didžiojo Rytų kaimyno raudonom vēliavom nukarstyti šarvuočiai įriedējo Lietuvon, tuo panaikindami jos nepriklausomybę ir suniokiodami visas kulturinio gyvenimo apraiškas bei jųjų pastangas.

štai nuo šio momento ir prasidējo musų Tēvynēs vargai ir nelaimēs. Savaitēs laike diametraliai pasikeitē lietuviškos spaudos veidas: vietoje ējusių šimtų, tebuvo leista keliolika. O ir tie leistieji privalējo ir forma ir turiniu tapti kiaurai raudoni. Greit pasirodē ir keli nauji laikraščiai tiesiog Maskvos komunistų diriguojami, kaip tai "Tiesa," "Komjaunimo Tiesa" ir kt. Juose netik kad su žiburiu nerastum tiesos, bet jų redaktoriai iš viso nežinojo ką reiškia patsai žodis tiesa.

Savaime suprantama, kad toji komunistinė spauda neišreiškė lietuvių tautos nuomonės ir neatstovavo jos. Jau buvo pradėta galvoti apie slaptąją pogrindinę spaudą. Tačiau pasaulio politiniai įvykiai riedėjo taip visiems aiškia kryptimi ir taip greit, kad nesuspėta suorganizuoti rezistencinės spaudos. Tiesa, galima sakyti, kad ir tuo metu buvo rezistencinė spauda, tik negausi. Ji reiškėsi lapelių, atsišaukimų, raginimų ir momentui pritaikytų šukių pavydalais. Visa ši smulki spauda buvo platinama lipdant ją ant pakelės stulpų, primėtant žmonių judėjimo vietose, leidžiant per patikimas rankas ir pan.

Laukimas neapvylē. Karas atējo. Raudonieji okupantai buvo greit išstumti, o jų vietą užēmē rudieji. Nuo dabar ir prasideda lietuvių rezis-

tencinēs spaudos golgota.

Iš pat pradžios turiu pastebēti faktą, kad vokiečių leistoji Lietuvai spauda nebuvo tiek fašistinē, kiek rusiškoji komunistinē. Cenzura nors buvo ir griežta, bet pro ją neretai kažkokiu budu praeidavo pakankamai lietuviški straipsniai,

kurių mintys dažnai budavo nukreiptos prieš pačius vokiečius. Ypač nemažai tokių straipsnių yra tilpę šiauliuose ējusioje "Tēviškēje." Laikraščių pavadinimai, palyginus su komunistinės okupacijos metu leistaisiais, irgi mums buvo artimesni, nes daugumoje neutralus. Pav. "Ateitis," "Tēviškē," "Žemaičių Žemē," "Vilniaus Dienos Naujienos," "Varpai" ir kit. Tačiau tiek komunistų, tiek fašistų cenzuruojama spauda privalejo dēti ilgus komunistų partijos centro ir propagandos ministerijos parengtus propagandinius straipsnius, atsišaukimus, aplinkraščius bei potvarkius nukreiptus prieš musų krašto interesus. Tuo budu, viešieji laikraščiai dažnai žemindavo Lietuvos vardą, šmeiždavo jos gyventojus, niekindavo kultura ir begēdiškai klastuodavo istorija.

Del to, kulturinę ir politinę atsakomybę nešančioji Lietuvos inteligentija bei visas aktyviai nusiteikęs patrijotinis elementas pasistatē tikslu suorganizuoti tikrąją, pilnai ir teisingai Lietuvą atstovaujančią spaudą. Taigi šitą rezistencinę spaudą ir tenka laikyti tikrąja Lietuvos spauda.

Lietuvoje, 3-jų metų bēgyje, ējo šie didesni rezistenciniai perijodiniai laikraščiai: "Į Laisvę," "Nepriklausoma Lietuva," "Laisvēs Kovotojas," "Lietuvos Laisvēs Trimitas," "Lietuva," "Vieninga Kova" ir visa eilē mažesnių: 'Jaunime Budēk," "Atžalynas," "Apžvalga," "Baltija" ir kt. Be to juokų laikraštis "Pogrindžio Kuntaplis" ir vokiečių pataikunams pliekti "Lietuvos Judas."

Nereikia manyti, kad visi čia išvardinti laikraščiai buvo tokio dydžio, kaip "Chicago Daily Tribune" ar kuris nors kitas milžiniško formato šio krašto laikraštis. Ne. Visi rezistenciniai laikraščiai buvo pritaikyti laiko sąlygom: paprasto lapo ar vidutinės knygos formato, galimai smulkiu šriftu, ant plono popierio, labai suspaustai sudėta medžiaga, nuo 2 iki 8 pusl. storio. Toks laikraštis daug talpina, buna lengvai paslepiamas kišenėje ar tarp popierių, su mažesniu pavojumi perduodamas kitam ir t.t.

Į klausimą: apie ką rašē tie slaptieji lietuvių laikraščiai, tektų atsakyti — apie viską, kas tuo laiku rupējo naikinamai ir persekiojamai lietuvių tautai. Tačiau svarbiausi buvo du uždaviniai: Lietuvos Laisvēs bei Nepriklausomybės problema ir informacija. Informacija turėjo dvi kryptis — pasaulio įvykių bei karo eigos žinios, ir vidaus informacija apie tikrąją krašto buklę, okupantų žygius, pinkles, nurodant apsisaugojimo

priemones ir budus.

Pavyzdžiai

Okupacinē valdžia. — Kiekvienas gyventojas privalo iškirsti iki nurodyto laiko po 25 erdm. miško.

J. Aistis.

MALDA

O VIEŠPATIE, pažvelk musų žemēn— Kaip ją mina koja svetima, skaudi, Kaip musų akys ir dangus aptemę Ir kaip skausmo kupina širdis...

O Viešpatie, mus tremia ir marina Ir tikējimą mums plēšia iš širdžių, Ir stumia iš namų į lauką plyną, Atsigrįžus žvelk į degesius skurdžius.

O Viešpatie, mus lyja, vējas pučia, Šaltas šaltis krečia alkanus, plikus... Tik ašaros, tik klykiantys vaikučiai, Tik vaitojimai ir nerimas klaikus...

O Viešpatie, be laisvēs, be pastogēs, Be gimtos žemelēs šaltžemio brangaus... Už ka, už ka mus šioji rykštē smogē, Ak, už ka nelaimēs krito iš dangaus?...

O Viešpatie, išgirsk mus! Malonēs! O neleiski žuti, o paguoski mus! Grąžinki laisvę į tēvynēs klonius Ir tikējimą grąžinki įnamus...

Grenoblis, 1944. IX. 5

Pogrindžio spauda. — Rudieji okupantai naikina Lietuvos miškus! Nevykti į miškų kirtimo darbus!

Okupacinē valdžia. — Darbingi abiejų lyčių asmenys privalo skubiai registruotis Reicho darbo tarnybai.

Pogrindinē Spauda. — Nesiregistruoti vokiečių darbo katorgai!

Okup. valdžia. — Lietuviai, stokite į organizuojamus kariuomenės dalinius kovai prieš bolševizmą.

Pogrindinē spauda. — Ne!

Okup. valdžia. — Steigiama Vietinē Rinktinē, kuri kovos su priešu prie krašto sienų. Rašykitēs į Vietinės Rinktinės burius!

Pogr. spauda. — Palaukti! Dalykas tebēra tyrimo stadijoje. Laukite tolimesnių musų nurodymų bei instrukcijų.

Okup. valdžia. — Ukininkai, kurie neatlikote duoklių, kuo skubiausiai turite pristatyti javus ir gyvulius surinkimo punktan. Neatlikę iki nustatyto laiko bus jēga baudžiami.

Pogr. spauda. — Kova iki paskutiniųjų! Nē

vieno kasnio Rudajai blakei!

Laikraščiai iš anksto pranešdavo, kad vokiečių policija rengiasi "medžioklei": atiminėti grudus, gyvulius, gaudyti jaunus vyrus ir moteris darbams ar kariuomenei, daryti kratų ieškant pogrindinės spaudos, ginklų, besislapstančių žmonių ir t.t. Taip pat buvo pranešinėjama ir apie tuos dalykus, kurie tebebuvo projekte ar del kokių nors priežasčių kol kas neskelbiama, pav.,
laukiant parankesnio momento, didesnio pasisekimo fronte ir t. p. Lietuvos gyventojai iš anksto sužinoję ką okupacinė valdžia mano, rengia,
organizuoja, kokiu budu ir ko tuo nori pasiekti,
taip susitvarkydavo ir pasirengdavo, kad vokiečiai nieko negalėjo iš jų pešti. Visų šitų pogrindinės spaudos instrukcijų, veiklos bei gyventojų
akylumo, vieningumo ir susipratimo dėka, veik
90% okupacinės vokiečių valdžios išleistų įsakymų, potvarkių, atsišaukimų, etc., nuėjo niekais.

Sunkus šios spaudos kelias buvo į skaitytoją. Sunkus ir pavojingas. Betgi lietuviams tai buvo imanoma, nežiurint persekiojimų, suėmimų ir kančių. Kokiu budu ši spauda, didžiausias rudųjų priešas ir baubas, pasiekdavo skaitytojus? Tikriausias ir dažniausias kelias — davinēti per rankas, iš pažįstamo pažįstamam, iš patikimo patikimam ir t.t. Bet gi nemažai buvo siunčiama ir oficialiu budu: paštu. Kaip? Buvo griežta cenzura? —paklausite. Taip, cenzura griežta, bet lietuvio kova prieš okupantus buvo dar griežtesnē ir todel jis gudriai mokējo apeiti ta cenzura šitaip: ant siuntos buvo užrašomas tikras gavējo adresas (dažniausiai įstaigos), o siuntėjo adresas netikras, pav., siunčia: General. Komisaras, Srities Komisaras, Policijos įstaiga ar kuri kita žinoma vokiečių firma. Tokių įstaigų siuntiniai nebuvo cenzuruojami. Tokiu budu taip ir atkeliaudavo slaptų laikraščių siunta. Vokiečių paštininkas ją ramiai ir gražiai atnešdavo ir įteikdavo adresatui. Gavējas iš anksto žinodavo kas tai per siunta ir žaibo greitumu susitvarkydavo su ja. Platino studentai aukštosiose mokyklose, moksleiviai gimnazijose, įstaigų sargai valymo metų, kaimų seniunai ir t.t. Šiandien dar nepatogu atverti visos tos kovos priemonēs ir budai, nes jais tebesinaudoja dabartiniai pasišventēliai prieš raudonąji okupantą šių dienų Lietuvoj.

Prenumeratos daugumoje nebuvo imamos. Laikraščiai išsilaikydavo iš aukų, taip pat per

rankas ir pažįstamus surenkamų.

Pogrindžio spaudos rudieji okupantai labiausia nekentē ir visomis priemonēmis persekiojo ne tik tuos, kas rašo, spausdina ar platina, bet ir tuos, kas skaito. Užtekdavo kratos metu rasti slaptą laikraštį, kad butum suimtas ir išvežtas į koncentracijos lagerį ar priverstiniems darbams. Del to daug pačių ištikimiausių Lietuvai sunų buvo nukankinta arba žuvo nepakeldami sunkių ir nežmoniškų kalējimo sąlygų.

Kokį milžinišką tautos gelbējimo darbą yra atlikusi rezistencinē spauda, nēra įmanoma trumpame straipsnelyje apibudinti. Tenka pasakyti tik viena — Rezistencinē spauda buvo tuo garbinguoju lietuvių tautos vadovu, kuris pačiu sunkiuoju priespaudos metu kartu su visa tauta sekmingai vadovavo kovai už savo tautos gyvybę ir

tautine samone.

The Non-English Press in the United States

Statement Prepared by the

Common Council for American Unity

20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

More than 1000 of the 18,000 newspapers and periodicals in the United States are published in languages other than English. This non-English press covers 39 different languages:

Spanish 130	Finnish	20	Rumanian	6
German 115			Bulgarian	4
Italian 102			Serbian	4
Polish 79			Albanian	2
Yiddish 56			Estonian	2
Hungarian 54			Latvian	2
Czech 52		14	Welsh	2
French		13	Esperanto	
Swedish		12	Flemish	1
Norwegian	~ !! Т	12	Korean	1
Slovak	Control of the contro		Ladino	1
Lithuanian 28		9	Wendish	1
Greek	*	9	The second second second second second	
Portuguese	•			1010

1010, the total number of publications, is 12 less than the figures listed because 6 Danish-Norwegian publications, 3 Spanish-Portuguese, 1 Czech-Slovak and 1 Danish-Norwegian-Swedish, are included under each of these languages.

The non-English newspaper in the United States has a long history. In 1739, only thirty-five years after the first English language newspaper made its appearance in Boston, Massachusetts, a German newspaper began publication in Germantown, Pennsylvania. Shortly after the American War for Independence there were some thirty-five German newspapers in the State of Pennsylvania alone, and French newspapers began publication in Boston and in Detroit, Mich. Successive waves of immigration preceding the Civil War were marked by the appearance of the first Danish, Italian, Norwegian, Welsh, Spanish, Swedish, and Polish newspapers.

After the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867, a Russian newspaper was set up in San Francisco. Before the end of the nineteenth century Arabic, Armenian, Carpatho-Russian, Chinese, Czech, Croatian, Dutch, Finnish, Greek, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene, Ukrainian, Yiddish and other non-English language newspapers were established. In 1917 the non-English language press in the United States reached a peak, with some 1350 publications. After the enactment of the quota laws, restricting immigration, the number decreased, but non-English newspaper has kept its place as an integral part of the American press.

The 1010 non-English publications in the Unit-

ed States are located in 36 of the 48 states, those with the largest number being:

New York	
Illinois	
Pennsylvania	
California	
Massachusetts	
Texas	
Ohio	
Michigan	
New Jersey	
Minnesota	
Wisconsin	
Connecticut	
Missouri	
Colorado	
Iowa	
Nebraska	
New Mexico	
District of Columbia	

A quarter of the century's non-English publications, 253, are published in New York City. Chicago has 94. Other cities having 15 or more

are.	
Cleveland	
Pittsburgh	
Detroit	
Boston	
Los Angeles	
San Francisco	
Philadelphia	
Milwaukee	
Of the 1010 non-English publications	

SUBATOS VAKARĒLI

Subatos vakarēlį balnojau juodbērēlį.
Oi lylia lylia, lylia, balnojau juodbērēlį.
Juodbērelį balnojau, pas mergelę nujojau.
Oi lylia...

Nujojau šimtą myių, prijojau žalią girią. Oi lylia...

Toje žalioj girelēj kukuoj' raiba gegelē. Oi lylia...

Gegutēle raiboji, ko taip gailiai kukuoji? Oi lylia...

Ko taip gailiai kukuoji ar vargelius rokuoji? Oi lylia...

AR AŠ TAU, SESE, NESAKIAU

Ar aš tau, sese, nesakiau, Ar aš žodelio netariau? Iššluok kiemelį subatoj, Atjos bernelis nedēlioj.

> Atjoj bajorai septyni, O jų tarnaičių devyni, Atjojo šelmis bernelis, Kiek jis iškados pridarys.

Pririšo žirgą prie tvoros, Prie lelijēlēs ir rutos. Pamuistē žirgas galvele, Išlaužē uosio tvorelę.

> Bēgau per kiemą tekina, Pas motinēlę verkdama: Vai, motinēlę, kas daryt, Kaip reiks rutelę atgaivint?

Palaistyk rutą vyneliu, O lelijēlę vandeniu: Prigis rutelē iš šaknų, O lelijēlē iš lakštų.

United States, 95 are dailies, 38 semi-weeklies, 401 weeklies, 71 semi-monthlies, 312 monthlies, while 93 are published less frequently. The Chinese have the largest number of dailies, 12.

Between 1840 and 1940 the United States admitted 37,529,494 immigrants from all quarters of the world. To these newcomers, an American newspaper printed in their native tongue provided a tie between them and their adopted country. Oftentimes the paper served as a sort of guide and textbook to American customs and institutions, American history and government, employment, naturalization, and the thousand and one things a newcomer wants and needs to know.

It is from Americans of foreign birth and their families that the non-English press draws bulk of its readers. Not only do persons of foreign birth or parentage constitute one quarter of the American population, but in the 1940 Census as many as 21,996,240 persons in the United States reported some language other than English as their "mother tongue." Languages reported by 50,000 or more, according to Census statistics on mother tongue or race, included:

,	514754
Arabic	107,240
Armenian	
Chinese	77,504
Croatian	115,440
Czech	
Danish	226,740
Dutch	
Finnish	230,420
Flemish	54,340
Firench	1,412,060
German	4,949,780
Greek	
Hungarian	
Italian	3,766,820
Japanese	126,947
Lithuanian	
Norwegian	658,220
Polish	
Portuguese	
Rumanian	
Russian	585,080
Slovak	484,360
Slovenian	
Spanish	1,861,400
Swedish	
Ukrainian	83,600
Yiddish	

Many of the persons in these groups are, of course, bi-lingual, speaking and reading both

English and their mother tongue.

Non-English papers in the United States range all the way from small struggling sheets, printed and edited by a single individual, to influential weeklies and large dailies with circulations reaching six figures, equipped with modern plants and capable of producing impressive Sunday editions. An important part of American journalism, non-English publications have the same rights and privileges as their more numer-

ous English competitors.

To millions of newcomers not yet at home in English, non-English publications in the United States render an invaluable service. They are a source of current news, an interpreter of American institutions and ideals, a guide to the American scene, and a link to the newcomer's own cultural heritage. To many thousands of Americans, on the other hand, who are bi-lingual, non-English publications also render an important service, by supplying information and contacts which cannot be obtained from the English language press — information about developments and events in their native countries, and contacts with persons of the same cultural or racial background.

Komunizmas Tai Nauja, Fanatiška Religija

Idomios A. Cliffordo Nuomones

1933 m. rugsējo mēn. lankiau keletą Rusijos ir Ukrainos senų ir žymių cerkvių, kurios jau buvo paverstos į ateistinius muziejus. Baigiant apžiurējimą šv. Izaoko katedros (irgi bedievių muziejum paverstos) užsimezgē mano ginčas su oficialiniu vadovu. Ant tos katedros buvo parašas: "Mokslų Akademijos Antireliginis Muziejus." Aš vadovui ir sakiau, kad tai netaisyklingas parašas. O jis nustebo ir klausia, kaipgi tikrai turētų buti parašyta. Aš jam patiekiau savo projektą: "Mokslų Akademijos Neoreliginis Muziejus." Ilgai vedēm ginča: ar komunizmas nauja religija, ar jis tik ekonominē teorija. Aš jam sakiau, kad yra religijų teistinių, ateistinių, panteistinių ir politeistinių. Tvirtinau, kad oficialioji ateistinė Sovietijos religija jau turi savo šventuosius, kurių negalima kritikuoti; turi savo labai griežtas dogmas, kurių negalima keisti; turi visose šalyse misijonierių daugiau, kaip visos kitos religijos; skiriama komunistinėms misijoms daugiau pinigų, negu jų gauna visų kitų religijų misionieriai kruvon sudēti; komunizmas jau turi ir savų relikvijų bei šventovių; jis turi daugybę žymių jaunos, ir todėl labai fanatiškos ir net žiaurios religijos. Jeigu bolševizmas butų tik ekonominė teorija ir santvarka, tai jam visai nerupētų kovoti su kitomis religijomis. Tiesa, komunizmas yra labiau politinė religija, negu kitos senosios religijos. Užtat jis ir pasižymi kur kas didesniu uolumu ir žiaurumu. Čia meldžiamasi ginklą ir policiją turintiems dievams. Ir tie dievai turi galimybės patikrinti tamstų maldos karštumą. O didelē nelaimē gresia atšalusiems ir indiferentams, kurie labai laisvai jaučiasi senose religijose.

Ne visi ir Lietuvoje sutikdavo su mano nuomone apie komunizmą, kaipo religiją. Šiuo metu man įdomu patiekti šiuo klausimu britų žurnalisto Alexander Clifford (iš "Daily Mail") nuomonę, perspausdintą "Lietuvių Žody" Detmolde (1947 m. geg. 22 d.):

Idomios A. Cliffordo nuomonēs

"Komunizmas dabar yra pilnai susiformavusi religija, kuri nori įsitvirtinti visame pasauly. Ir tai yra pirmas kartas šimtmečių eigoje, kad tokia religija tikrai gavo atramą pasaulyje. Komunizmas yra pagrįstas labai painiomis filosofinēnēmis teorijomis. Jis turi milžinišką komentarų ir egzegezių (interpretacijų) literaturą ir, kaip įprasta, visus šventuosius, kankinius ir erezijas. Žmonēs laiko jo egzaminus ir tampa jo profesoriais. Jis yra griežtai ortodoksiškas ir nepapras-

tai fanatiškas. Jis remiasi giliu įsitikinimu, kad tam tikrų istorinių procesų eigoje komunizmo pergalė yra ir neišvengiama ir pageidaujama... Tai yr religija, labai tvirtai tikima ir todėl labai netolerantiška. Ir todėl nepaprastai svarbu, kad kiekvienas tikrai suprastų šio fakto konsekvencijas.

Komunizmas yra įsitikinęs, kad jo pusēj yra tiesa ir gēris ir tai neišvengiamai veda prie viso blogio sunaikinimo, o ne jo toleravimo. Todel komunizmas yra pasiryžęs sunaikinti kapitalizmą ir liberalizmą visame pasaulyje. Komunizmas yra giliai įsitikinęs, kad likusis pasaulis neturi kontra-tikėjimo. Vakarų kapitalizmą jis laiko tik žiauriu ir cinišku savo interesų gynēju. Ir vakariečių tikėjime tolerancija, liberalizmu, laisvėmis, dorove jis mato fatališką jų silpnumą. Jei jųs tikite tolerancija — mažumų, kitokių politinių, socialinių ir religinių idejų tolerancija — jus automatiškai iš savo tikajimo atimate kovos jegą. Jus galite kovoti su žmonēmis, su kuriais nesutinkate, arba galite juos toleruoti, bet negalite kartu su jais kovoti ir juos toleruoti. Komunizmas kovoja.

Jam, norint pasiekti galutinį tikslą, kiekviena taktika yra gera.

Nedarykime klaidos: šis karas yra šventasis karas, toks karas, kokio pasaulis nematē nuo mahometanizmo laikų. Tačiau tuomet buvo kitas tikėjimas — krikščionybė — pakankamai tvirta atremti jo smugius. Ar dabar yra pasaulyje tikėjimas, pakankamai tvirtas atsilaikyti prieš šią naują universalią religiją?

Rusija šį karą dabar kariauja politinėje, diplomatinėje ir ideologinėje plotmėje. Ji dar nėra pakankamai tvirta kariauti jį militarinėje plotmėje ir tai gali nebuti jos metodas. Nes šis karas yra horizontalinis, ne vertikalinis. Komunizmas tiki, kad jo pergalė yra istoriškai neišvengiama ir jis gali palaukti.

Dviejuose kraštuose Ispanijoj ir Vokietijoj — komunizmas buvo sužlugdytas kito tikējimo, kuris skelbēsi taip pat esąs universalus ir nebuvo tolerantiškas. Religijai gi konkurentai yra pavojingesni, negu priešai. Eretikai yra daugiau nekenčiami negu pagonys. Karas tarp Rusijos ir Vokietijos buvo ne dviejų priešingų ideologijų susidurimas, bet erezijos likvidavimas.

Komunistai gali sakyti, kad komunizmas ir kapitalizmas gali egzistuoti vienas šalia kito. Tačiau jie tuo netiki."

"Daily Mail" komentarai

Lyg komentuodamas šiuos A. Cliffordo straipsnius, "Daily Mail" gegužēs 7 d. parašē vedamąji

"Rusija ir Amerika," kur rašo:

"A. Cliffordo straipsniai apie Sov. Rusiją iškēlē vieną iš pačių svarbiausių šios dienos klausimų: Amerika prieš Sov. Sąjungą. Kairēje mes turime nepaprastai didelį kraštą, su nepaprastai dideliu gyventojų skaičiumi, potenciališkai nepaprastai turtingą ir turintį idēją, kuri skelbiasi esanti pasaulinē religija. Dešinēje mes turime kitą nepaprastai didelį kraštą, su dideliu gyventojų skaičiumi, jau dabar nepaprastai turtingą ir turintį atominę bombą. Jie yra finalistai pasaulinei imperijai.

Rusijoj tikrai nēra gyventojų noro kariauti. Nēra tiesioginio galimumo sukelti karą. Nēra noro dominuoti pasaulį Hitlerio dominavimo prasme. Tēra tik paprasta deginanti pareigos sąmonē propaguoti komunizmo evangeliją. Amerika gi yra karštligiško neapsisprendimo spazmose: "dabar arba niekad." Rusija aiškiai gali pasidaryti nepaprastai tvirta, jei, komunizmo stimulų veikiama, ji taip pat rengiasi pasidaryti nepaprastai pavojinga, tai dabar, aišku, laikas nugnybti jos pumpurą. Šiandien Rusija fiziškai yra silpna, išvargusi ir, beveik tikra, neturi atominēs bombos, bet diplomatiškai ir dvasiškai ji rodo nerimą keliantį stiprumą. Ir Amerikoj aiškiai yra nuotaika, kuri karą daro realiai galimu.

Ir čia jųs vēl susiduriate su neapskaičiuojomu dalyku. Ką karas duotų? Ar gali medžiaga sužlugdyti mintį? Ar atominė bomba sunaikins tikėjimą? Kas atsitiks, kai išsiverš karas, kuris įvels žmonijos metmenis ir ataudus — vertikalinį pasiskirstymą į tautas ir horizontalinį pasi-

KAI AŠ TURĒJAU MERGELĘ

Kai ašturējau kaime mergelę, Ējau lankyti kas vakarēlį.

Oi lylia la la . . .

Kai aš nuējau, ilgai stovējau, Prikelt mergelēs aš negalējau.

Oi lylia la la . . .

Mergele mano, ko tu tylējai, Gal įsileidus kitą turējai?

Oi lylia la la ...

Neįsileidus kitą turėjau, Pavargus buvau, miego norėjau.

Oi lylia la la ...

Pavargus buvau, miego norējau, Tavęs, berneli, nei negirdējau.

Oi lylia la la ...

Per visą dieną šienelį grēbiau, O vakarēly rutas ravējau.

Oi lylia la la ...

Mergele mano, ryt vakarēly, Lankysiu tave rutų daržely.

Oi lylia la la...

skirstymą į klases? Ar Jungt. Valstybės yra pasirengusios sumušti, okupuoti ir organizuoti Rusiją? Ar jos tik paprastai laikytų Rusiją bejėge periodinėmis atominių bombų dozomis?

Prof. Arnold Toynbee savo "Istorijos studijoj" rašo, kad istorijos eigoj kiekviena civilizacija, pasiekusi tam tikro laipsnio, siekia sukurti "universalinę imperiją" ir kaip tik šiuo momentu toji civilizacija suklumpa ir prasidela tamsus lai-

kai, kol iškyla kita civilizacija.

Tai kaip tik vyksta šiandien pasaulinēje plotmēje. Vakarų civilizacija, prasidējusi renesansu ir davusi tokių puikių meno ir mokslo vaisių, aiškiai slenka prie kokios nors pabaigos. Napoleono laikų Prancuzija bandē sukurti "universalinę imperija," Vokietija bandē du kartu. Dabargi Rusija ir Amerika stovi viena prieš kitą, kaip vieninteliai like oponentai.

Sovietų stiprumas šiuo momentu yra jų politiniam stiprume, jų turimoje pasaulinio masto sistemoj, remiamoj fanatiško tikėjimo ir keršto, pajėgių bet kurį karą paversti "liaudies karu."

Amerikos gi dabartinis stiprumas gludi atominēj bomboje. Ir visiems, įskaitant ir rusus, aišku, kad Amerika gali laimēti pirmąjį roundą. Antrasis roundas priklausytų nuo to, ar Amerika atominę bombą naudotų vien tik kaip brutalios jēgos demonstraciją, ar kaip konkrečios pozityvios politikos dalį, pajēgios apeliuoti į žmoniją.

žiurint jos pačios požiuriu, laukdama Amerika aiškiai pralaimi. Tuo tarpu Rusija gali išrutuliuot atominius ginklus. Tuomet pasaulinis komunizmas beveik tikrai įsigalētų. Ir tuomet grynai fizinis susidurimas galētų buti toks baisus, kad sunaikintų abu kraštu ir kuriam nors pašaliečiui — sakysim Kinijai — leistų pasilikti nugalētoju.

Amerikos uždavinys yra nuspręsti, ar ji turi reikalingų dvasinių ginklų panaudoti kartu su fiziniais ginklais. Ar ji gali pasiulyti priimtiną moralinį, politinį, socialinį ir ukinį sprendimą? Jei ji jo neturėtų, atominės bombos, beveik tikra, nebutų gana." (Visi pabraukimai "V." Red.).

Iškeltos mintys purtina protą

Ponas A. Clifford ir "Daily Mail" pakrutino šio amžiaus patį kertinį akmenį, iškėlė svarius ir spirginančius klausimus, kurių sprendimas gali nulemti ilgiems amžiams žmonijos likimą. Šiuos klausimus turėtų dažnai svarstyti valstybės vyrai, visuomenės veikėjai, laikraščiai ir knygos. Jaunimas turėtų juos kalti sau galvon, laužti juos širdimi ir protu. Ar dar liko žmonijoj jėgų tiek, kad jos galėtų atsispirti užeinančiai "ledo gadynei"? Manytume, kad tų jėgų dar gana yra. Bet jos dažniausia miega. Reikia jas prikelti, reikia jas sujungti, duoti joms gyvastingą programą ir šukius. Bet apie tai gal teks kitą kartą pakalbėti...

Palemonas.

AN INTERVIEW WITH POLISH EXILES

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(From information supplied by Dr. J. Prunskis)

Not long ago I interviewed a Polish couple escaped from Siberia: they are Emily and Anthony Kowalski of Chicago. Here is what I found out about their sufferings while exiles in Soviet Russia.

Q. Where are you from in Poland?

A. We were carried away by the Russians from Lwow in 1940.

Q. Where did they take you?

A. Yaya concentration camp in Novosibirskaya Oblast, Siberia. My husband was taken elsewhere. At Yaya we lived in wooden shacks thousands of us from many lands. We women lived apart from the men. There were from 300 to 400 of us in each shack. The shacks were long and narrow, and the wind used to pass through the many cracks in the walls. It was so cold that we had to sleep in our clothes. Lice and other vermin crawled over our bodies. We were given boiled water to drink from a crock which stood on the stove. And we were given some bread. Those of us who fulfilled the almost impossible work quotas were given two pounds of bread a day. My job was with the shirt sewing department, and I was supposed to sew 940 shirt cuffs a day in order to fulfill the quota. Of course I was never able to make so many, and that is why my share of bread never exceeded one pound of soggy heavy flour. I became so weak and tired from the hard work and wretched diet that one day I accidentally punctured my finger in the sewing machine.

A doctor, himself an exile of fifteen years, bandaged my finger. And I was compelled to return to my work. A piece of the needle had lodged in my finger and caused it to swell, but not until my entire hand became greatly enlarged was

I permitted to quit work.

Our food was the poorest possible. For lunch there was either some mush or soup, in which there was always fish, but seldom a potato. The fish was salty and gave off a strong stench. It was the very same fish we had eaten on the train on our way to Siberia. We slaked our thirst with brownish-colored water. Many of us became ill.

On the train to Yaya, at the outset of my life as a Siberian slave, many of our number died; the corpses were thrown out the car doors. To get our ration of that stinking stuff they called food, we had to stand in long lines with our clay bowls, coupons in hand. We arrived at Yaya cold, hungry and tired. Having been without the necessary vitamins for so long a time, many of us developed scurvy. Teeth fell out and the gums would not heal. I lost all my teeth. I could not eat because of the sores in my mouth, and my

feet began to swell. Others suffered from similar sores and swellings.

Q. Did you have any bandages?

A. Where could we get them? We used cotton socks. Sickness was everywhere. The Bolsheviks made we women shave our heads.

There were about 7,000 prisoners in our concentration camp: 4,000 exiles from foreign places and 3,000 Russians. Among the Russians were those who had been friends or relations of men and women who had escaped the Bolshevik plague (for this they suffered); the remainder were those who had displayed their "antagonism" toward the Bolsheviks during the revolution. Many of these unfortunate people were of the intelligentsia; many of them had had high places in the world. How they cried when they saw us leave for the free world!

In the night, after a hard day's work, the Bolsheviks conducted individual interrogations, lasting far into the next day. They asked questions about husbands, wives, daughters, friends, acquaintances; whether some familiar or distant friend or relative had served or was serving in the armed forces of some non-Bolshevik power. Every conceivable question was thrown at us. I was swamped with questions regarding my uncle who had been the editor of a newspaper. The male prisoners were interrogated in a crueler way. They were beaten and whipped. A Chekist knocked two of my husband's teeth out with a revolver.

Our camp had no holidays. Sometimes we were given a day off, but we never knew what day of the week it was. A young gray-haired priest was amongst us. On Christmas Day we had waifers, as is our Polish custom, made from the bread we had somehow saved, and we constructed a tiny altar of twigs. The priest had a picture he had secretly drawn to place above the altar. That was our Christmas. Even so, while singing a hymn in the darkness of a corner, we were dispersed by the guards. I managed to keep my rosary on my person throughout my prisonership because it was sewn into the sole of my shoe. What jewels I had had been stripped from my person.

Thieves and brutes of the lowest kind amongst the guards kept us in constant dread. From time to time they would raid the women's quarters and steal away young girls. They would play cards to see which one would win the youngest girl. In my own quarters a Polish child of sixteen or seventeen was abducted by a depraved guard, who entered the barracks through a window to carry off his victim. I never saw her again. Many times we had to defend ourselves against such

attacks with our clay bowls.

Outspoken women were never tolerated. Their fate was a concrete carcer filled with icy water up to the knees. After several hours in such a carcer the victim would either go mad or contract a deathly illness.

We were driven into the forest to work and had to carry stumps, branches, and heavy timber. The work quota was enormous — so enormous that it was never adequately satisfied. Around us grew some beets and cabbages, and we ate of these, unwashed and pitiful as they were, knowing all the while that if we were caught it would mean the carcer.

In the winter time the cold was unbearable. We covered our faces with the rags that we had. No one dreamed of escape. No one thought of leaving that horrible place alive. Everyone suffered from frozen feet, hands and faces.

Every week the NKVD came and lectured to us on political topics extolling the Bolshevik way of life. The Russian prisoners listened and believed, for they thought that everything was the same the world over. We Poles, Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians knew differently.

The male prisoners were mostly in northern Siberia, where the cold and privation defies explanation. On my way to Mexico, following my release from the hell of Siberia, I saw men without fingers, without legs — their tokens of years in northern Siberia as slaves of the Bolsheviks.

In my barracks a Lithuanian woman was apprehended and carried away for her patriotism with which she had tried to inflame the prisoners about her. Her crime was in the form of a short poem.

My children, a boy eleven years old and another seven, were separated from me when I was first exiled. When they were returned to me, after the Polish-Russian agreement, they told me of the Bolshevik methods they had experienced. One Christmas time the Bolsheviks hung two pictures on a Christmas tree: one of Christ, the other of Stalin. Instructed to pray, the children gathered around the tree; then candy was passed out to the children who prayed to Stalin!

When I was freed I went to work on a state farm until such a time when I could leave Russia. The work was hard and I had to steal potatoes to live. A pound and a half of bread was the most I could earn in a day — the work quota was too great. I boiled the potatoes I hid from the eyes of the Bolsheviks in a can in a secret place. Although I had been receiving a little assistance from Polish welfare organizations, I was starved to the point of collapse. My children were in a more serious condition. Both of them died of typhus. I was not permitted to see my children before their burial.

The Testimony of Anthony Kowalski

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I was in northern Siberia, Port Magadan on the Sea of Okhotsk. It took us seventeen days by steamer to get there. About 2,500,000 exiles were concentrated there: Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Poles, and others. I was a mason. One of my first jobs was to construct a furnace in the smeltery; I was threatened with a ten-year prison sentence if the job were not completed by a specified time. I finished the job in nine days.

See, look into my mouth. A Bolsheviks revolver did that.

One time we were in the forest. Two shots were fired and two men fell dead. It was explained that they had tried to make a getaway. The truth of the matter was that the two prisoners were merely singling out some trees which were easier to fell. Where was one to escape to? The corpses were covered in a pit with others. Over the grave they placed a marker with this epitaph: "Here lie the remains of two enemies of the people."

There were some Lithuanian priests in that concentration camp. They were selected for the hardest labor. I do not remember their names. Many of the prisoners had swollen bodies from illness and frostbite. Some did not have any fingers, hands, or feet. The intelligentsia, the enlightened element generally had the hardest tasks, and they were isolated from the rest of us. Most of them died from exposure or tortures.

We ate oat cereal, a litttle bread, and fish soup. Our barracks were dingy, filthy, and provided little protection from the terrible cold. When going into the forest in the winter time, it was not out of the ordinary to see a fellow prisoner drop into a dune of snow and freeze to death there. The NKVD later sent dogs to discover the corpse.

During my stay at Magadan I met the wife of the famous Russian general and organizer of the Russian army, Tukhachevsky. She was thin and weary, but I was still able to recognize her intellectuality. Siberia had not yet destroyed her.

The Sikorski-Stalin agreement came about and I was freed. Before leaving I was given clothes, sugar (the first in twenty-eight months of concentration camps), and some other necessities. Then I was warned not to tell anybody about my experiences in Siberia. I was told that NKVD agents would seek me out if I were to open my mouth. Devious paths lead me to Mexico. And I met my wife, miracle of miracles. We just stood and stared at one another. We hardly recognized each other, Siberia had so indelibly left its death head on us. Eventually the two of us reached the United States.

Milton Stark.

On the Threshold of the 1947 National Convention

An organization cannot be an organization unless it is a moral and stable union of many toward the attainment of a definite end or ideal. The attainment of this end always entails effort and constant struggle to overcome the many obstacles that often lie in the way. Therefore, the purpose of national convention is to recall what the end is, to examine what efforts were made in the previous year, to find out wherein those efforts failed and to plan that which will produce better results in the year to come. Hence, as we approach the time of the 1947 National Convention in Philadelphia, it may be well for us to consider a few points which are vital to the well-being of our great K. of L.

First of all, an organization must have a CAUSE. This is none other than the ideal, purpose or end for which the organization was formed. It is the goal that must be fought for and won. It is that something which inspires and goads members to action. It is the trophy that must be won regardless of the cost. Why is it that communists sacrifice themselves in a manner to put the majority of Catholics to shame? It is because of their cause. They are so convinced of it that they act with bulldog tenacity in complete forgetfulness of self. It imbues them with a spirit which defies anyone and anything that may come in its way. It is their guiding star.

Secondly, there must be a LEADER. The cause is important but alone, by itself it means nothing. The end must be attained but this can be done only by a leader who is so convinced of the cause that he unites in every manner possible the available forces to action.

His one purpose is the cause and he sacrifices everything for it. He is afraid of nothing. No obstacles can deter him nor can anyone discourage him. His own personal satisfaction or remuneration simply does not enter the picture. We are familiar with the efforts of Earl Browder in behalf of the Communist Party in the U. S. How he sweated and toiled for the communist cause! How he slaved to push the communist idea across and all for \$30.00 a week! He spoke at rallies and meetings. He organized, encouraged and infused in others a spirit that made the party grow and prosper. Not even a prison term could dampen his enthusiasm for the cause. He was, in fact, a real leader, the type that every organization needs.

Lastly, there must be a PROGRAM which represents a plan of action designed for the success of the cause. It is the means used by the leader to whip those under him to work for the cause. It is the concrete opportunities given the members to act. Here again we turn to the communists to illustrate our point. What a program

they have! It is planned to the minutest detail. If a society can be used to their advantage, they find ways of boring in even to the extent of becoming members of the governing board. Rallies and meetings are held, anything to attract attention. They cause strikes and foment revolts. They attempt to control the press and radio. They work systematically and methodically in keeping with the training, they get in cells which are known only to members. Their program is definitely directed toward the cause.

Let us apply all this to the K. of L. Naturally the cause and program of the communists cannot serve as an ideal model but the spirit behind it all can and should. Our K. of L. has a cause which is nicely summed up in the motto, "For God and Coutry." ARTICLE II OF THE CONSTITUTION STATES THIS CAUSE: To strive to unite Lithuanian-American youth for the purpose of making them better Catholics, better American citizens and greater lovers of the Lithuanian tongue and traditions is certainly an ideal worth working for. No one can say that a loftier purpose can be found.

It is especially leaders that we lack. Thanks be to God that we have a few leaders who have proven themselves a credit to our organization. Were it not for their devotion to the K. of L. cause, I dare say we would not now have a K. of L. But their number is small. They represent only a small percentage of the number that we need. In every single council we need leaders who know the K. of L. thoroughly, are convinced of the loftiness of its cause and are saturated through and through with the real K. of L. spirit. We need members who are willing to sacrifice their own good times and expend their efforts in organizing the youth of their city or town into a strong council. We need leaders who will not be discouraged but who will drive and push regardless of the difficulties encountered. Leaders who possess the true K. of L. spirit and are able to install that spirit into their council members will always be an indispensable asset to the K. of L.

How can this spirit be acquired? My answer is by a private study of the K. of L. cause and by attendance at national conventions. In previous years, delegates to the national convention were delegates in name only. It seems to me that the majority of them come for the social events with little interest for the sessions. Little do they realize that, were it not for the sessions, there would be no social events. To them the evening socials are so important that they miss the following morning's sessions to catch up on lost sleep. A nearby beach or ballpark cannot be missed. Hence there is no time for the afternoon ses-

sions. If they do attend the sessions, little or no interest is shown in what is going on. One goes out, another comes in — this is repeated off and on to break the monotony. Tell me how a delegate can acquire the true spirit of the K. of L. if such is the case?

I realize that some of the sessions are dull and perhaps not interesting but that is no excuse. There are many things in our lives that are dull and uninteresting and yet we are obliged to bear with them. If the sessions are dull, perhaps you can offer suggestions to make them interesting.

We'll gladly accept them.

A national convention will produce no results if the delegates do not get on the ball and fulfill properly their duties. Of primary importance to every delegate is faithful attendance at every session. This is absolutely a "must." This requires attention and active participation in the discussions. Only thus can one find out what the K. of L. is for, what problems it has and must solve, what must be done by and reported to the councils they represent. A delegate who sits back and lets the other do it is not a true delegate. He who comes only for the socials is one who does the K. of L. more harm than good. While socials are necessary because they furnish relaxation from the tenseness of the sessions, it must be remembered that they are of only secondary importance. They help but they do not create in one the true spirit of our organization.

Once members become leaders, they must set up a program of action. Judging from the correspondence articles of the "VYTIS," one would think that dances, banquets, hayrides, skating parties, wiener roasts, beach and fishing trips constitute the primary purpose of the K. of L. I repeat once again that no ideal organization can long exist if it is based on merely social events. Ours is a lofty purpose. Therefore, our program must be lofty. Instead of parties and trips, promotional activities, study clubs, Lithuanian classes, lectures, concerts, drama, the study of the K. of L. constitution, Lithuanian history and traditions, Committees on Lithuanian Affairs, Catholic Action, interest in the press, organization of membership drives, sports programs, aid to the poor and unfortunate — these and many others should constitute our program. Such a program will bring us important results. Of course, socials will enter the picture but, as I said before, only on a secondary basis.

So I ask you members to get serious about this K. of L. business. Let us ponder on these points in order to help make our national conventions more profitable. Councils should hold their delegates to a strict account of the way they spend their convention time. Let us go to the next convention with the determination to be model delegates with the desire to acquire the real K. of

L. spirit. Let our behavior be such as not to mar the good name of our organization. Let it be edifying. Our K. of L. is a great organization. Let us keep is great. We can and will if we become convinced of our cause, if we strive to be excellent leaders and if we map out a remarkable program.

Rev. John C. Jutkevicius.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD'S FELICITATIONS

Silver Jubilee of the United States De Jure Recognition of the Independence of Lithuania and the other Baltic States

At the Darbininkas Radio Outing held in the Keistutis Park, E. Dedham, Massachusetts, on July 27, 1947, the Honorary Consul of Lithuania, Mr. Anthony O. Shallna, in giving his talk at the exercises read a communication that he had received from Governor Bradford, who, for that occasion had the following to say:

"On July 28, 1922, the United States recognized Lithuania and the other Baltic States de jure.

It is gratifying to observe that the United States still recognizes the independence of the Baltic States.

I want to extend my felicitations and best wishes to the citizens of the Baltic background and wish them fortitude and success in their continued struggle for the independence and freedom of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on their Silver Anniversary of their de jure recognition by the United States.

Robert F. Bradford, Governor."

PRAŠOM SUSIPAŽINTI SU LIETUVAITĒM

(s)

Pirmesniuose "Vyties" numeriuose jau buvo rašyta apie kilnų reikalą palaikyti draugišką kontaktą su tēvynēs netekusiais tremtiniais. Abejuose šonuose Atlanto esantis lietuviškas jaunimas tuo labiau turi susirašinēti. Štai dvi jaunos ištremtos lietuvaitēs Vokietijos britų zonoje negauna iš niekur laiškų ir mes nujaučiame, kad joms labai patiktų gauti laiškų nuo gero upo vaikinų Amerikoje. Patariam jom rašyti:

Miss Benita Baumgardaitē,
Hermannstrasse 76,
Oldenburg i/O,
British Zone in Germany.
Miss Ada Naudžiutē,
Nollstrasse 5, Oldenburg i/O.
British Zone in Germany.

Jom galima rašyti lietuviškai arba angliškai. "Vyties" redakcija ir toliau talpins norinčio susirašinēti jaunimo adresus. Tad prašom drąsiai i "Vyti" kreiptis.

\$** Oficialus Skyrius >***

34th National Convention

Time and Place: Ben Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. — Sept. 12, 13, 14.

CREDENTIALS: Delegates must present their mandates to the Convention duly executed by the Spiritual advisor, officers and sealed. Councils are permitted to send one delegate for every ten fully paid-up members at the Center.

REGISTRATION: The fee is \$10.00 per person which will include one luncheon and evening entertainments. Delegates and guests are asked to make their own reservations at the hotel. Send your registration fee to:

Miss Helen Shields, 217 Wharton Street, Philadelphia 47, Pa.

Your fee should be received no later than Sept. 1st. Registration of delegates and guests will start Thursday, September 11th, at St. Casimir's Hall, 331 Earp Street.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Thursday evening — a get-acquainted party at St. Casimir's Parish Hall.

Friday evening — a Corn Roast at the Villa Joseph Marie. Get set for a jolly, good time.

Saturday evening — a semi-formal dance at the Ben. Franklin Hotel.

Sunday evening — Convention Banquet at St. Casimir's Hall. Informal.

Council three is acting as host for this Convention. The members are honored at the privilege bestowed upon them and will endeavor to provide everyone who attends a grand Convention time.

The Convention Committee extends an invitation to everyone who can possibly attend the Convention. We are anticipating a very large attendance — and we hope that you will not disappoint us.

National Convention Committee. Helen Shields, Secretary.

Convention Delegates Please Take Notice

All delegates who wish to stay at private homes during the convention, please write to Miss Helen Shields, 217 Wharton St., Philadelphia 47, Pa., immediately for such accommodations. HOTEL reservations may be made directly with Ben Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Seimo Delegatai, Prašome Pastebēti

Sužinota, kad kai kurie delegatai norētų gauti nakvynes pas privatiškus lietuvius. Todēl mes pranešame, kad kurie norētų tokių nakvynių, prašome tuoj rašyti: Miss Helen Shields, 217 Wharton St., Philadelphia 47, Pa. Pagal galimybes mes stengsimės surasti tokių nakvynių. Bet prašome, kad iš anksto mums butų pranešta, ne vėliau, kaip rugsėjo 1 d.

LIETUVOJ

Kur galvas dabinas gēlelēm, Kur paryčiu brauko rasas; Kur ruta brangiausia mergelēm, Ką puošia rankelę, kasas.

Kur girdis barškutis ant kaklo Avelei ar karvei miške, Kur piemenys žaidžia, krypuoja Su paukščiais, su peteliške.

Kur kalne Rambyno senovēj Raminos šventąja ugnia, Kur burtų daug sako mēnulis Ir šviečia šešupēs dugne.

Kur bitēs didžiulēs, kaip nykščiai Dundena po pievas, laukus, Garniai kur sugrįžta pernykščiai, Dangus kur taip mielas, jaukus?

Tai mus Lietuvoje tas viskas,— Tikrovēj, ne burtai sapne! Dabar ten musiškius kankina,— Ju kančios graudena mane...

Kodēl, o kodēl gi, sakykit, Ten budeliai puola piktai? Juk ta gi šalelē nuo amžių Priklauso vaikams jos tiktai!...

J. Steponaitis.

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

Members' official badge (medal) which is worn by members at various gatherings, are now available at 40c. Send your orders (prepaid) to Frank Gudelis, Treas., 129 Rita Street, Dayton 4, Ohio.

K. of L. New England District News

1st Post War Gathering

N. E. District Picnic will be held August 17, 1947 at Romuva Park, Montello, Mass. starting at 2 P. M.

The committee has arranged a varied and interesting program for the entire day. Some of the events are as follows—

1. Tribute to Lieut. Al Blozis, Star Lithuanian Athlete, killed in action in World War II.

2. A track meet featuring present day Lithuanian athletes from N. E. A beautiful "Al Blozis" trophy is to be awarded to the Athlete collecting the highest number of points.

3. Many well known Lithuanian professional athletes are to be judges and scorers at this meet.

4. Lithuanian foods and drinks are to be served during the entire day.

5. Dancing from 4:30 P. M. on, to a well known polka orchestra.

6. Presentation of the trophy and awards to the winners during the dancing program.

What Do You Say?

Let's all meet at Romuva Park, Montello, Mass. on Aug. 17, 1947 and renew your acquaintances with all your friends from all over New England.

Star Lithuanian Athlete

Lt. Al Blozis of North Bergen, N. J., former N. Y. Giants football star and one of the country's leading shot putters was killed in action in France while serving as a platoon leader with the 28th Infantry Division.

Prior to entering the service he attended Georgetown University where he excelled as an athlete and football player. He was named on Grantland Rice's All Eastern team in 1941 and then starred for the New York Giants professional football team.

During his athletic career he participated in 37 meets and broke records in 28 of them. He collected 130 medals, 14 trophies and 12 watches and many titles.

Come One, Come All!!!

Come and meet all your friends from N. E. at this gathering, come by car and by bus. Organize as many busses as you need and let's all get together on Aug. 17 at Romuva Park. When you get to Brockton on Route 28 just follow the arrows to the park.

Attention Lithuanian Athletes

In order to make the day a success from the sports angle, we want every Lithuanian athlete to participate in the track events. If you run,

jump or throw the shot or javelin write to Stanley Balberis, 77 Webster St., Brockton, Mass. for an application. Do it now!!!

Excerpts from a letter written by LAR-RY SVELNIS, former pres. of the N. E. District K. of L., who is in the U. S. Army, somewhere in Europe:

On a recent leave, I visited my cousin in the Nurtingen D. P. Camp located thirty kilometers from Stuttgart, Germany. During the visit, Lithuanians were ordered to move to a consolidated Lithuanian D. P. Camp, Schwabish Gmund, a distance of eighty kilometers from Nurtingen. It behooves me to see D. P. life in the raw, that is D. Ps on the move. The procedure was as follows: first, the return of all German property they had rented during their stay; next, the loading of trucks and then the scouring of their former residences. I must proudly say that the Lithuanians did a conscientious cleaning even under the conditions of being evicted by the returning former owners.

Nurtingen is similar to a majority of German cities and towns, situated on a river. It is the pret tiest D. P. Colony I have had the opportunity of visiting. Bismark Kasserne, (former Army Lager, recently occupied by the Polish DPs, is now to be occupied by two thousand Lithuanians from surrounding areas. There is no favorable comparison between the Nurtingen Camp and the Bismark Kasserne because the former is similar to any prosperous New England town while the latter is a military built community. It is quite difficult for people with small children and the aged. However, there are two consolations the colony is ALL Lithuanian and they have their national flag fluttering in the breeze. I would say the camp is about average in size and is nestled in a beautiful valley and surrounded by a large forest. I must mention that I was in civilian clothes and was inconspicuous as I mingled among the DPs while they were in the midst of settling in their new temporary home.

During this visit, I met the following: Jonas Budriunas, Biržų apskr., Petras Stuokas, Skapiškis; kun. Ant. Traskevičius, Šiauliai; Dr. Zenovas Danilevičius, Kaunas; Valtin Cerujonas, Panevėžys; Jonas Sadauskas, Vilkaviškis; Motiejus Palubinskas, Alytus; Vladas Sinkevičius, Marijampolė; S. Grigaliunaitė, Šiauliai; M. Kasperavičienė, Šiauliai; V. Nenortas, Kaunas and E. Baltaragienė, Kaunas.

My correspondence is limited due to my work and travels, but I shall make up for it in the near future. Best wishes to all my Fellow Knights.



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Bayonne, N. J.

Council 67

Our Bayonne council gets in top shape every now and then (mostly then). Who said that? At the present time we are really in full swing. That past few meetings were most enjoyable and the attendance was especially good, with an addition of quite a few new members. New ideas, plans and suggestions were discussed for the good of our organization.

It seems we have finally worked out a method of holding short meetings and at the same time accomplishing more, so that after each meeting there is enough time for everyone to enjoy some good refreshments and recreation.

Our newly-elected officers for the coming year are: John Zableckas — President, John Novitt — Vice Pres., Eleanor Rogers — Secretary, Michael Griggs — Treasurer. Heartiest wishes and best of luck to each one of you.

Sincerest thanks to our former officers and especially to John Novitt who has done a wonderful job keeping the interest of the K. of L. in the hearts of the former and present K. of L'ers.

HOW—Did we get to re-organize? Thanks to Father Carol who is a great inspiration to our group. We are sincerely grateful for his presence at all our meetings.

Does Connie M. manage to think up all those different outfit combinations?

Did a certain J. ever make first base in the last soft-ball game, someone remarked he ran like he had a barrel on his back?

Do some people call themselves K. of L. members when they don't attend any meetings and can't make up their minds whether they're in or out of the organization.

WHEN — Driving home from the shore, for the first time in his days John N. was cruising along 30 mi hr. when the policeman stopped him for speeding. You'd better be yourself and drive your usual 70.

Did Mildred Brunza get that beautiful suntan? Did Stanley J. raise that surprisingly good looking mustache?

Did Chuck, Steve and John N. have such a rip-roaring time down the shore?

Is our next bus ride? July 13th to Seaside Heights. Of course, judging from our previous bus-rides everyone will have a most enjoyable day.

WHERE — Is our next horse-back riding party going to be held? In Staten Island, and there will be an added attraction at the tail end of the riding party, none other than John Z. and Mickey riding along in a horse and buggy. (Too strenuous to ride the horse alone.)

Is Eleanor Rogers' hometown in Pa.? Every time she comes back she's quite happy over all the picnics and square dances she's been to "back home."

Is Lee K. hiding after her wonderful vacation at the Pocono's?

Is Connie J. these days, is it something or someone keeping you busy?

Did Eddie K. get the beautiful

hand-made sweater from, could it be from her? Is Mary (Rusty) these days? It

Is Mary (Rusty) these days? It would be nice to have your attendance at the meetings.

Is the next K. of L. District Picnic? Right here in our own beautiful parish picnic grounds in Bayonne. We know all the K. of L'ers and friends will make just as nice a showing at this picnic as they did at the last District picnic in Linden.

The Linden picnic was a great success, wasn't it, Anne? Never met Clark Gable before that.

Does Rusty's interests lie these days, is it Chicago, Newark or Linden?

WHY — Mickey, we hope you have learned your lesson — not to sleep on trains when you have a lovely maiden to visit.

Why did John pick on the 13th for our bus ride to Seaside Heights — because it's his vacation, — I fooled you.

Congratulations are in order for Joe Zablackas and his lovely bride who married in June. Best wishes go to Agnes Rusgi, recently engaged.

Annie Lourie.

Detroit, Mich.

Council 102

With the reorganization of Council 102, the club has become as active as it was before the war. The officers elected were Edward Slavinskas, Pres., Eugene Zenk, Vice Pres., Theresa Zaliagiris, Recording Sec., Julianne Paplinskas, Cor. Sec., Alice Brenga, Fin. Sec., Vito Zaliagiris, Treas., Peter Bender, Sarg. at arms, Father Boreisis retains his position as Spiritual Advisor.

Among the Council's many activities is a baseball team captained by Joe Sakle and coached by Vito Zaliagiris. The team has approximately 18 men on it. Among many are Bill Belskis, Roy Medonis, George Sinkus, Vince Yurkunas, Tony Sikal, Tony Smalek, Chuck Padalski and Edward Zaliagiris.

One of the first inter-council activities held was the Chicago, Dayton, and Detroit get together over the 4th of July week-end with Chicago doing the honors as hosts. Detroit has not been guests of more entertaining people and will long remember it. Saw Betty and Chuck Bender, Vito Zaliagiris and his wife Isabelle, Theresa and Ed Zaliagiris, Pete, Joe and Theresa Bender visiting. Perhaps one of the most entertaining events took place as the last of our Detroiters were making their farewells. The two participants were Andy Yuknis of Chicago and Vince Yurkunas of Detroit. It started with the differences between Chicago and Detroit and ended with the Emancipation and Abraham Lincoln. Both agree it was fun. Ann Ambrose is one who will remember Chicago for its toffee candy, the many nice people she met and Chicago's traffic laws. Cay Medonis and George Sinkus who play a mean game of ball (as worthy opponents soon noted) spent a pleasant week-end. Spied Gina and Emil Podzius, Marie Gajauckas, Ann Yursis and Ed Antulis who took advantage of a full afternoon to visit the race track.

Our July social consists of a picnic at Cy Grykus cottage. All the members are looking forward to it.

South Boston, Mass.

Council 17

A WISH COMES TRUE! — A warm, clear, sunny July 13th for our picnic at Oakland Grove, E. Dedham, Mass. More than one thousand people gathered to make this affair a tremendous success both socially and financially. A million thanks go to the committee members who saw their efforts result in the biggest picnic of the year at E. Dedham. The musketeer - K. of L'ers led by "Beany" Gailunas and Joe Svelnis, were dripping with "sweat" all day long. Work-horse Martin Gaputis seemed to be everywhere. A special bouquet of roses go to our new members-Frances Stega and Jeanette Wisacki. We are also thankful to all members who so unstintingly devoted their time and effort! Half of the picnic profits were donated to the general fund of St. Peter's Parish Church.

At the July meeting, it was decided to close both bowling alleys and clubrooms until September 2nd. The club will open for regular and special meetings only.

WELCOME: — to Aldona Burdulis of Hyde Park, a new member, whose interests include Lithuanian history and affairs.

"TAG DAY" in Boston on June 28, found some of our members helping out as collectors.

The N. E. District Picnic at Romuva Park, Montello on August 17, will find our council well represeted. Joe Mat and Steve Contons are C-17's committee representatives for this first post-war N. E. District affair. Incidentally, both Joe and Steve are veterans of World War II.

Frank Vaskas of C-29, Newark, N. J. spent the week-end of July 4th in Boston and vicinity. Frank seemed to be everywhere. It was good having him with us. Other surprise visitors included Jean Karpius and Daniel Averka & family of C-41, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONGRATULATIONS: Julia Trinka and Paul Gailiunas will be taking steps to the altar August 31st. Best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Nikstenas, who were recently married. Ed Nikstenas hails from Amsterdam, N. Y., and while attending Northeastern University, Boston, this past year, met Lillian Akstinas of South Boston, at one of the C-17 meetings. Happiness to you, both. Hope both couple will continue taking interest in council activities.

JOE MAT is spending a couple of weeks in New Jersey, attending a special school on Heating and Ventilation. "Dr. J. B. K." is vacationing at Hyannis, this summer. He is working as a singing (?) waiter.

John Grigalus, member of the Me-

L. Vyčių Centro Dvasios Vado, kun. J. Jutkevičiaus, žodis ir kvietimas į seimą:

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šiais metais L. Vyčių organizacija padidējo net 283 nariais ir dviem kuopom. Amerikoje yra virš 100 lietuviškų parapijų. Visose tose parapijose, esu tikras, kad galētų buti Vyčių kuopos. Todėl, raginu visus parapijų kunigus daugiau dėmesio atkreipti į LIETUVOS VYČIUS. Vyčiai, tai musų ateitis. Jie bus ateityje musų parapijų šulai. Užtad kviečiu visus dvasios vadus į visuotiną seimą, kurs įvyks Philadelphijoj, Rugsējo 12, 13 ir 14 d., kur bus svarstomi svarbųs jaunimo klausimai. NEAP-LEISKIME MUSŲ GRAŽAUS LIE-TUVIŠKO JAUNIMO!

Rev. John C. Jutkevičius

tropolitan District Commission, and his wife are proud parents of a baby girl, now several months old.

Joe Svelnis insisted that we elect delegates to the Nat'l Convention, at our July meeting. What's the rush, Joe?

WANTED: A regular correspondent for our column — one who sees all, knows all, hears all and writes all NEWS and ACTIVITIES of COUNCIL MEMBERS.

Members in business or professions — why not advertise in VYTIS, at little cost?
Council advertisements are acceptable at a minimum rate of \$5.

For further information, write to: Knights of Lithuania 366 W. Broadway, So. Boston 27, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass.

Council 18

We're still talking about the Weenie Roast held by our Council on June 26th. A good site had been chosen, far removed from city atmosphere. It had been so selected that it took a good part of the night to find and when it was found, Girl Scouts were in possession of it. But being good Girl Scouts, they did their good deed for the day and relinquished the Weenie Roast site. While the boys sat around leisurely, our K. of L. girls performed all the tasks; keeping the fire going and roasting the weenies and marshmallows. Then our group gathered around the fire, made short work of all the food and sang those good old Lithuanian songs till the fire died out.

Hail to our K. of L. Newlyweds!

Edward Shakalis and his bride, the former Stephanie Gindell; John Simon and his bride, nee Dr. Pauline Luzackas, former K. of L. president, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grazulis.

Disa and Data

Girls! If you want tips on Beauty and Health ask our Pizza Queen.

Al Marcin is doing his best to keep the K. of L. cool with his new ice cream wagon.

Dot S. says she's through with men; I wonder why?

News Item:

John S. is running away from the women.

Having bought a new home, John J. is now looking for a Bride.

THE KID.

Westfield, Mass.

Council 30

First of all, we want to thank the Lewiston Council for the grand time we had at the Convention. It certainly was tough leaving such nice Hosts. Too bad that Frank Zvalonis and the girls from Providence got there so late and missed that beautiful dinner. Looks like Nellie and Gladys had a great time coming back on that Worcester Bus. Seems as though they sang so much that they are still hoarse. Guess you'll have to give up your singing career now girls.

Congratulations to Julia Jonaitis on her coming marriage. That sure was a surprise.

Anybody looking for a good steady job? Father Puidokas is looking for somebody to mow his lawn and will pay 15 cents per hour. Was at the beach the other day and stumbled over some pretty bathing beauties, namely: Fran Mikelis, Annie Jutt, Dot Coach, Anne Zvalonis, Mary Ambrolock.

'The Old Maid."

New York, N. Y.

Council 12

VAL YORKUS (Ex-Correspondent for C-12): "I'm sorry Coach, but I'll just have to call time in this writing game — too rough — too rough!"

COACH: "Well, we'll send in a substitute for you this month. Say, Brenda! How's about taking over the column for this month?"

BRENDA: Okay, Coach, here goes

for dear ol' K. of L.!"

July started with an unusually active meeting, which lasted until the clock struck midnight and the ol' midnight oil ran out. I honestly haven't witnessed such active participation in a meeting since I've been a member. Why Vincent Yatkauskas kept gleefully announcing at intervals, "This is just like the good ol' days, lots of lively discussion."

At the July meeting we welcomed a new member, Paul Samulenas, who is a brother to our own President, Frank Samulenas. Welcome to the Council, Paul. P. S. Our grapevine informs us, Paul, that you are big league shortstop material. Don't forget the Softball Team; we sure can use your talents.

Frank Samulenas reported that our last dance was a success financially. We thank this Committee, of which Frank was Chairman, for the fine work they did. Take a bow: Lillian Zindzius, Elizabeth Banunis, Peter Garbinčius, and Frank Samu-

SIGNS OF THE TIMES: We have revised our by-laws so that anyone getting married will now receive a gift of \$10. (ASIDE: Is this a sign of the times or an inducement????)

Belated BIRTHDAY GREETINGS are extended to Hank Kolesk, Vincent Yatkauskas and Jules from Maspeth, and to Yank Yatkauskas, whose birthday is just around the corner.

SPORTS: Eddie Samulenas reported that our first game of the season versus Jersey City was won by us, but Brooklyn won the second game in the following week. Our next game is scheduled with Paterson at New York and should be interesting.

BUS RIDE: We are having a bus ride to Salisbury Mills, which is some miles Upstate New York. Our Brooklyn neighbors, Council 41, are joining us up there. We thank our Committee for the work that they have done in printing and selling tickets, and arranging things in general. The Bus Ride Committee includes Vincent Yatkauskas, Chairman, Frank Samulenas, Al Monkawitch, Tony Simulinas. We'll report the outcome of this event next month.

DISTRICT CONVENTION at New York was held on July 13th. On the Committee making preparations to greet our guests were Frieda Andre, Frank Samulenas, Will Kaleda, Al. Monkawitch and Yours Truly. We'll tell you more of the Convention goings-on at the next writing. Our formal delegates to the Convention were: Eldy Simulinas, Steve Montvidas, Johnny Bel, Vincent Yatkauskas, Peter Garbincius, Vincent Zalis, Ed Samulenas, Stanley Uschin, Sylvester Surowitz.

SOCIALS: We want to thank our previous Social Committee Vincent Zalis, Johnny Bell, Al Monkawitch, Nell Zalis, Joe Kacenaitis et als who did a grand job. At our next Social the Committee includes Eldy Simulinas, Tony Simulinas, Steve Montvidas and Al Yatkauskas. Since July 15th was also the parting date of our own friend, Father Charles, it was declared that this particular Social be a Farewell Party for Father Charles. At this party, the Council presented Father Charles with a gift as well as a scroll appointing him an Honorary Member of our Council, in recognition of his expression of goodwill and loyal support.

Aside to Jack Stukas: Thanks, Jack, for your nice letter, and we do appreciate your kindness. Achoo, much!

Aside to Nell Zalis: Have a wonderful vacation in the Windy City. If you have time, look up the Chicago Councils, as I'm positive they'd never forgive you for visiting and forgetting to look them up. Also don't forget to drop us a card.

Aside to Helen and Lillian Zindzius: Have a grand vacation and keep your promise about dropping us a picture card.

SUMMER Schedule for Sundays: It was decided that during the Summer our camping grounds on sunny Sundays will be Rockaway Beach at 112th Street. We used to go bowling on Sundays, but lately there hasn't been enough energy displayed to continue such strenuous activity, so we settled for snoozing on the beach.

ANNUAL DINNER of the Council: Our dinner last year was such an undisputed success that it was voted to repeat it this year. We are planning to have it sometimes his Fall, and the Committee will include Stella Kaulius, Nell Zalis, Frank Samulenas, Al Monkawitch, Eldy Simulinas and Yours Truly. This is something to which I am looking forward.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT: Our own Stanley Uschin is going into the printing business and promises super-special service in this line; so if it's tickets, etc. that you want printed, see "Stan" for an estimate. We ake his opportunity to announce that he is one of our Terpsichorean artists. And speaking of good danccers, we can't forget Monk!

In the "Look Who's Here" Department: Our Brain Trusters popped in

over July 4th week-end. I mean, of course, no less, Yank Yatkauskas and Hank Kolesk. It was good to see the boys. We've missed their conviviality. We hear that Hank is staying in New York for the Summer, while Yank is returning to college for the Summer Semester. Talking about Brain Trusters, we can add the name of Johnny Bell. Johnny starts at Polytech with the Fall Semester to study Electrical Engineering. Our good wishes follow you, Johnny.

Orange Blossom Department: (or weddin's as we say in the hill countree) Jovita Urbanovicz and Joe Slaeder were married some weeks ago and never even told us. They sure can keep a secret. We wish them the best of luck and happiness. Stanley Borus and his Nell are still honey mooning, and if we haven't said it before, we now say that we think you are a pretty swell pair; and wish you much happiness, Nell and Stas. Frieda Andre, one of our sweetest gals, and our own President, Frank Samulenas, are soon going to find out whether two can live as cheaply as one. Ditto for Ann Kolesk and Peter Garbinčius, Bill Borus and Eleanor, Barbara Ginel and Charlie P. This has certainly been a record year for weddings!

THE "PRIVATE EYE": Following is a special extra addition to this column. The Private Eye is one of our more modest Council members who prefers to remain anonymous. I read his note and thought you would like to, too, so here goes.

Our "Private Eye" Notes That: There are several of our boys who have been holding hands with Edwina S., or was it her new car? Watch out for that shotgun that's close behind Walter Markunas and Val Yorkus. Was that Eldy Simulinas reminiscing with his old flame on July 4th out at Dexter Park, or was that just Plain Council 12 amiability showing? Orchids to Helen P. and Vera L. of Jersey who did their utmost to uphold the choir at our corner table. Incidentally, those of us who attended the Choir's recital and dance were overwhelmingly impressed by the program's content presentation and especially the captivating femininity that was so strategically arrayed. I should know; I was caught in its web. Some private eye I am. I didn't find out who the cuties were with Eleanore Alexander on July 4th at Dexter Park. However, I noticed that Yank Yatkauskas and Stanley Uschin were out there getting the pertinent data. Speaking of Eleanore Alexander, I add here that she's cute herself. Lover Boy No. 1 and 2, namely Monk and Vincent Yatkauskas, were honored by the presence of their Dream Girl from Jersey City, who came without. Were Stella and Hank tripping around with stardust in their eyes, or was that just the evening's glow coming out? Or could it have been the obstacles of Dexter Park?? I guess you people know we have two Indians in Council 12, and I mean no one else but those two suntanned sisters, Helen and Lillian Zindzius. Vinnie Zalis, however, is close behind trying to get into their tribe. How! Injun! Ed Samulenas has to be commended on his thankless efforts in pulling a team together at every softball tilt with the other Councils. A group of us got together at Rockaway Park 116 Sreet recently. Frieda Andre was showing us how to swim under water. Frieda, you almost had me convinced you were a submarine with your head on the bottom and your feet sticking out of the water.

Thanks, indeed, Mr. Private Eye, for your interesting contribution. We look forward to hearing from you often.

Brenda Bell.

Worcester, Mass.

Council 116

At our July meeting, the Lithuanian Affairs Committee reported that it is still functioning and that many correspondences from Lithuanian Displaced Persons and others interested in the fight for Lithuania's Freedom, have been received.

Our Social Treasurer's Report was given by Aldona Varaska.

Plans are being made for the District Field Day, August 17th, at Romuva Park — a voluntary committee is to take charge of all the business end and if possible a bus will be chartered to take the members out to this most important affair: Needless to say each and every member will do his utmost to back up this Field Day, and participate in the Sports Events.

"Thank You" cards were received from the recent newly-weds Mr. and Mrs. J. Walent and Mr. and Mrs. K. Kaupilla.

The NATIONAL CONVENTION was brought up and discussed. We hope to have a good representation from our Council.

NAUJIENOS

Congratulations to Vickie Chiras and Peter Carroll who were recently married. 'Tis a beautiful bride Vickie made and a happy groom was Peter... We think he got a great kick out of kissing all the ladies after the ceremony... Best wishes to you both. May we see you at the meetings.

Another couple to march down the aisle were Irene Guzauskas and J. Hicks. Happiness to you both is what we wish.

Tragedy has hit Council 116 three of our most helpful members have been taken ill and are now at

the Belmont Hospital. They are Frances Kaliunas, Julia Katinas and V. Romans... We sincerely hope for their speedy recovery. Drop a card to our convalescing members — it will be appreciated by them.

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A good many of our members went to Marianapolis for the Lithuanian Day Picnic. It is funny how South Worcester and South Boston K. if L'ers seem to mingle together. It is because they are both "Southerners." Seen together were, Lillian Arcekauskas, Anne Chaplik, Addie, Teddy (Lil's beau) and Stan K. Other Bostonians were being entertained by our little Aldona Varaska. Somebody spied Fr. John, Fr. Puidokas and Fr. Tamulevich viewing the Lithuanian dances from ring-side seats.

Vištuke.

Dayton, Ohio

Council 96

After considerable effort, we're finally getting down to earth and out of this whirlwind we've been in. Sparks flew from all parts of the South Side of Chicago this past 4th of July as several Councils gathered in celebration of a reunion. Council 96 made the journey from Dayton to be guests of Council 112. We were comfortably housed in the homes of members of C-112 during our visit.

Friday afternoon we attended the annual K. of L. Picnic at Vytautas Park, where we had the good fortune to witness an All-Star game between Chicago and Detroit and Dayton. The final score was 10-8 with the combined team from Detroit and Dayton as winner. "Dead-Eye" Petkus must have been using his "Dead-Eye" when he sent that ball flying at "Crusher" Zelinskas' head. We have come to the conclusion that we won the game because of the professional appearance Detroit lent to the team and the remarkable playing ability put forth by Dayton. That'll be a quarter, please. Friday night we were guests at a dance held at the American Legion Post. We danced and sang until the wee hours of morning.

Saturday we maneuvered our way to a park for an afternoon picnic and ball game. That night we attended a dance at the Youth Club. A few speeches were given and a delicious buffet supper was served. Sunday afternoon, over-laden with suitcases that seemed to have gotten smaller, we met at the Post for farewell greetings. We received a send-off fit for royalty and as the time grew shorter, our voices rang louder with friend ly song. Weary and exhausted, but never-the-less happy with the memory we took leave of the "Windy-City," Council 112 and the very nicest

people we can ever hope to meet. The sincere thanks and appreciation of every members of Council 96 is expressed here.

THINGS WE NOTICED:

What an impressive sight "Crusher" Zelinskas made as he stood on the diamond shattering baseball bats.

How well Joe and Gloria seemed to get along. Bet the mail route 'twixt Dayton and Chicago will be a busy thing now.

First thing Elinor A. did after getting home was to scan a dictionary to find out if Eddie of Detroit was complimenting or insulting her with his lingo.

What a friendly and sociable person Father Zakarauskas is.

What a capable president Council 112 has in Andy Yuknis.

Frank Gudelis was as excited as the rest of us on the train trip up although he tried to hide the fact. You can't fool us, Frank.

Kitty.

Harrison-Kearny, N. J. Council 90

(Cont. from last issue)

When? Where? We'll know more about it when E. Katilus, V. Peters, M. Matelitis, J. Kohanski, tell us where they went on that rainy Saturday, looking for a nice place for a picnic. So keep on the lookout for the date and place of our Bus Ride and Picnic. Everyone is welcome.

Lithuanian Affairs Committee. -Have you written to your Congressmen and Representatives about the pending bill in Congress, HR 2910? Many have already received replies. And, don't_forget those articles and clippings about Lithuania!!! If you see anything in the papers give them to C. Nakrosis and J. Kohanski.

Tra-la-la — The New York-New Jersey District Choir gave its Musicale and Dance on June 1st. A wonderful affair it was too. The girls all looked so pretty in their gowns. Many thanks go to Marie Slekaitis (Co-90) who is their musical director. We are looking forward to more affairs of this sort. The choir has received an invitation to sing at the 4th of July Picnic in Clinton Park, Maspeth, L. I.

We Wonder if those lessons in Terpsichore have helped J. Borris and G. Katilus? They actually got out on the dance floor and danced.

If E. Nelson will ever get to the riding stables to go riding?

If J. Mockus is kidding us? Who said he can't polka? Have you seen him jitterbug?

If Pvt. Thomas Gerulat has gotten used to that Newfoundland weather? Understand that it's very, very cold up there!

If V. Gelcius is getting any laughs

for his numerous jokes? D. Matelitis doesn't think any of them are funny.

If everyone has found out who Skippy is?

If J. Praner ever found out where Warren St. is in Harrison?

If anyone knows that big secret that V. Mikionis claims he knows?

If Pfc. G. Matelitis finally got settled in Japan? First it was a hurricane which destroyed hangers, barracks, and quonset huts. Then a fire almost completely destroyed Co. E Barracks. The only good news is his promotion.

Congratulations are in order for Alice Zilis and Walter Pietrucha, who were recently engaged.

J. Josephs should call his car a TAXI on Tuesday nites and charge all those gals for riding with him—or maybe he just likes to be surrounded with beautiful women?

Our July meeting wasn't as crowded as it usually is. Maybe its being the vacation month had something to do with it. The meeting was run by Vice Pres. Joe Kohanski because our Pres. was far away in Peekskill, N. Y., with Tillie Misko, riding the horses at Cimarron Ranch.

We were very honored at our meeting by having Father Pocius, Father Svirnelis, and Father Kasper as our guests. Father Svirnelis, having been a member before entering the Seminary, rejoined our council. A hearty welcome to you, Father!

We were glad to see another new face at our meeting when Gus Stukas joined C-90. Welcome Gus!

While welcomes are in order, we'd like to extend our heartiest wishes to Father Dominic Pocius, our new Curate. Father Pocius has just been appointed to our parish and we all want him to know that we'll do our best to make him feel at home and to help him in any way we can.

Plans are well under way for our 30th Anniversary. The dates will be Oct. 10-11-12. Friday night, there will be an "Old Timers Night,' Saturday, a dance and Sunday, a banquet and dance. This looks like a gala week-end, crammed full of fun. Anybody's invited to come out and help us celebrate this grand occasion. Remember the '39 Convention? This will equal, if not surpass it.

Two of our members, Ann Peters and Fran Tunkavage, spent the July 4 week-end at Marianapolis, Thompson, Conn. Seems as though they met quite a few K. of L'ers from out of town way up "thar." We'd like to make a bet that they'll make reservations way in advance next time they

Around The Minors With Stanley Balberis

In the Florida International League, a C circuit, five Lithuanians have made the grade in the League. Bill Chestnut (Chestnulevich), is playing the outfield for Miami.

Stan Andrews, former Braves, Dodgers, and Philles catcher in the National League, is belting the ball for a .350 average for the St. Petersburg Saints, and hails from Lynn, Mass.

Alex Daniels, a catcher and former product of the Lithuanian Holy Name League of Wyoming Valley, Pa., is clipping the ball at a .337 average for Ft. Lauderdale and calls Wilkes-Barre, Pa. his home town.

Ed Maslauskas is holding down the third base position for Miami Beach Indians, and his present hitting and fielding places him among the League's top third baseman.

Bill Kasheta, a catcher with the Lakeland Pilots, is playing his second season with the Pilots, and is rated among the League's outstanding catchers.

travel. It seems they didn't make them this time and they had to spend 5 hours sleeping in Grand Central Station before they were able to get transportation.

Plans are in progress for our council to have Lithuanian classes in the fall. A well-known professor has been contacted and instructions will be held, starting probably in September. Any other N. J. council interested contact us so that arrangements can be made. Let's learn to speak real Lithuanian.

Welcome home to John Zilis, our member, who has just been discharged. It's good to see you home and at our meetings again, Johnny.

Two of our members, Anthony and Antoinette Ambrutis have just had an addition to their little family. Little Anthony Jr. was born on July 6. Congratulations!

We Wonder-

If Joe Mockus takes tap dancing lessons. He sure put on a good exhibition of it at the social following the meeting. How 'bout it Joe?

If that was a new dance Adele N. and Pete L. were doing. You looked awfully cute sitting on the floor 'Del.

Where the "Dukes St. Sisters" were. They usually never miss a meeting. Must have been something special.

If Ann Klem is back in practice milking the cows up in Long Island. Seems as though lately the farm has more attraction than the City. Wonder why?

Where Rita S. was coming from a few Sundays ago. Looked like a shipwreck. "Two Bits." In the Three I League, a B circuit, we find Louis Zam (Zamulevičius), a former all-around athlete at St. Ignatius High in Cicero, Ill., roaming the outfield for Davenport.

In the Western Inter-National League, a B circuit, there is a classy veteran shortstop, Joseph Gezius, with the Bremerton Bluejackets, who comes from Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

In the Western League, a B circuit, there is a Lithuanian, Joseph Yourkevich, a hard hitting firs baseman, playing with the Lincoln Athletics.

In the Alabama State League, a D circuit, we find Tony Gradaitis, paroling the outfield for the Dothan club. He's another former product of the Holy Name League, and makes his home in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

In the Piedmont League, a B circuit, two Liths. are found playing in this ciruit. Bill Banevich, who is holding the first base position for Newport News. Jimmy Stasaitis, is Norfolk's leading hurler and last year he won and lost 11, for an Earned Run Average of 3.11.

In the Inter-State League, a B circuit, there are two Lith. pitchers: Tony Shimkus, Lancasters big curve pitcher, is one of the team's leading hurlers, and George Carlonas — York's fire ball hurler, is having his best year with York since 1943. Last year he won 6 and lost 7 for an Earned Run Average of 4.26.

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN ZAMA, HONSHU, JAPAN

Pfc. Alge P. Mitkus, member of Council 17, South Boston, Mass., is now stationed at the Fourth Replacement Depot, located southwest of Tokyo, Japan, where the processing of all incoming and outgoing personnel for this theatre is accomplished.

Pfc. Mitkus entered the army on Aug. 20, 1946 and received his basic training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He sailed overseas and arrived in this theater in February of this year, at which time he was assigned to the duties of morning report clerk. In June, he transferred to the I & E Section and assumed the duties of Asst. Editor for the post paper, the "Depot Digest." Prior to his entrance into the army, he graduated from South Boston High School and later attended Burdett Business College.

