

From Occupied Lithuania

In this regard. Reports in American papers, notably the *Chicago Tribune* of October 7, 1945, indicate that the Russians are moving Lithuanians from the coastal areas of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and sending them to the Russian interior. According to trustworthy information, all inhabitants of the districts of Maletai and Giebraiciai have been deported to the U.S.S.R. Eyewitness reports by refugees now in Western Europe testify that in most Lithuanian cities, particularly in Kaunas and Vilnius, the scene is dominated by Red Army men and Russian colonists imported from the Soviet Union: very few Lithuanian civilians are to be seen. Throughout Lithuania individual victims of the NKVD disappear overnight from their homes. A recent victim of the Soviets is Mrs. Stencilis, wife of the former Vice Minister of the Interior and Lithuanian Consul-General in Vienna, who is reported to have been recently liquidated in Vilnius. Colonel Stencilis was earlier deported by the Soviets to the U.S.S.R.

Economic Situation

Great damage has been inflicted on Lithuania's industry during the five years of foreign occupation. Soviet sources estimate that the damage done by the Nazis amounts to over one milliard roubles. It should be mentioned that the Soviets themselves inflicted great losses by their deportation of machinery, confiscations of goods and raw materials, and the liquidation, deportation, and forcible mobilization of trained workers and technicians. It is said that 85 percent of Lithuania's metal industry was destroyed as a result of World War II.

Political Atmosphere

The underground resistance movement in Lithuania remains active. New Soviet mobilizations of young people have had the effect of increasing the ranks of Lithuania's *Maquis*. It is said that the resistance forces control large regions of the country; only in the larger towns and cities can the Soviet officials feel sure that their policies will be carried out. According to our information, the Lithuanian patriotic underground recently made an appeal by radio to the Western Allies, asking for help against the Soviet reign of terror which continues unabated.

The Lithuanian Roman Catholic clergy, according to the Soviet press, recently presented an airplane to the "glorious Red Army." This is another indication of the current Soviet policy which tries its utmost to convince Lithuanians at home and abroad that the Lithuanian Roman Catholic church supports the Soviets. Needless to say, it is inconceivable that any true Lithuanian, and least of all the clergy, would willingly present gifts to the army of the occupiers. No doubt the article was bought by the occupiers themselves who raised the money by lawfully imposed contributions.

Occupied positions in Lithuania are occupied mainly by non-Lithuanians, as is admitted in the press. At the conference of

intellectuals held in Kaunas on July 10, 1945, the following were among those who presided: Suslov, Professor Yovchuk, Kovialov, Isachenko, Colonel Zhuravliov, Skachenko, Mamayer, Christakov, etc. At the trade union conference on July 3, the following were leading figures: German Vasilyevich Kovalov, M. Suslov, T. Terioszin, etc. None of these are Lithuanian names.

A committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party has established its headquarters in the building that formerly housed the Lithuanian Cabinet of Ministers in Kaunas. Lithuania's "White House" (residence of the President of the Republic) is now the center of the Communist Pioneer organization.

The Lithuanian Opera of Kaunas has been transferred to Vilnius. The Communist press in Lithuania boasts that this transfer will aid Lithuanian national aims since the opera "will help to Lithuanize the city of Vilnius." However, it is clear that

the Soviets are not interested in promoting Lithuanianization; their purpose is rather to furnish entertainment for the thousands of Red Army troops and imported Russian colonists who now throng the streets of Vilnius. Moreover, the indigenous non-Lithuanian element of Vilnius—the Jewish and the Polish—have practically disappeared from the city; the Jews suffered extermination at the hands of the Nazis, and the Poles were transferred to Poland by the Soviets.

Half of your contributions to the March of Dimes remain with your local chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to be used for special equipment, hospitalization, transportation, and treatment and care of polio patients. The other half goes to the National Foundation for research, education and emergency aid during epidemics.

You're Not Quitters! Are You?

Many correspondents and people who have actually seen Poland, and other occupied lands, have said, that the conditions are far from human in some sections they have inspected! For example: there is no freedom of press in Poland, radios are restricted, people are punished for possessing one, and in some instances, death is the penalty for going against rules set down by the occupation troops. Death for going against rights which are human, only being dealt with inhumanly!

Yes, that is Poland! What about LITHUANIA? The same is happening there. Where is the spirit of the Lithuanian Americans? You haven't forgotten so soon. What about the youth? Where are the voices of the VETERANS of Lithuanian descent? Each one should write to the President, Secretary of State, our Congressmen and Senators, that there cannot be peace if the United States will change her word and recognize the BALTIC STATES as incorporated to Russia by force, because she wants it so. Hitler wanted Austria and Czechoslovakia, just for the same purpose that those countries were necessary strategically, or that they once belonged to Germany.

VETERANS, you fought for FREEDOM of the world, nations large and small! This freedom must be attained by fighting with the same spirit you fought on the battlefields, but not the battle physically, but with that freedom of speech you have been preserving for yourself and the future generations.

We SHOULD ask immediate admission of LITHUANIA into the United Nations, represented by the Lithuanian Minister, or by those Lithuanians who fought underground or in free countries. We SHOULD thank Supreme Court Judge Jackson for discovering Soviet maneuvers to get recognition by calling Lithuanian, an USSR republic. We SHOULD thank Representatives O'Konski and Flood for their brave stand in defending the Lithuanian cause!

The American Lithuanians have the best opportunities to secure Lithuanian Independence because, right and justice, is our motto, and has been the same since our forefathers founded this great democratic nation in which we enjoy all the freedoms unknown to men in other parts of the world.

to an brother, sister, or parent in distress, unable to help themselves?

Go ahead VETERANS, don't stop now, you fought for freedom and as we know, the Americans DO NOT stop until they reach their goal! That goal at present is FREEDOM, for ALL nations, and now is the time to finish the job you started!

HOW ABOUT IT??

F.M.S.

Russian Foreign Policy

The Russians have been building and consolidating a "security zone" on their western borders—a string of states designed to serve in any future struggle as buffers to absorb some of the shock, as bridgeheads for possible counter-attacks, and as sources of raw material and man-power. No doubt a similar policy was planned for the Pacific.

In Europe, the construction of the "security zone" has already gone far. . . Finland is "independent" only in quotation marks.

The Baltic States have not even the shadow of independence. In Estonia last autumn I found the people wretched and afraid under Soviet rule, and it soon became clear to me, as to other correspondents, that their incorporation into the Soviet Union had been the result of no free decision.

Poland shows no sign of becoming either "free" or "independent."

Most of the countries inside the Russian "security zone" have found that with Russian influence comes an intensification of secret police activity, mass arrests and deportations, and the dissipation of all real political opposition together with any opposition press. In many of the countries, minority governments whose subservience to Moscow can be relied upon have been installed by force. None of these countries now speaks its own mind—all speak the mind of Moscow.

(Paul Winterston, *Time and Tide*, London, September 28, 1945.)

More than 75 per cent of all persons in this country stricken by polio are under 20 years of age. The average annual expect-

Polio Shock Troops

Serious outbreaks of poliomyelitis threatened the people of Utah last summer. By the end of October the state had reported 243 cases—more than ten times the number reported for the same period the previous year.

Late last August, to help meet the emergency, 150 determined volunteers—women of all ages and from every walk of life—were organized into a shock troop and given intensive training in epidemic aid.

These women were carrying out the PEV plan—Polio Emergency Volunteers—of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

In the United States today there are more than 2,000 PEVs. Their skilled hands are ready, when needed, to give effective aid in 74 communities of 31 states. They answer in action a question that has become more and more familiar: "What can I do when polio strikes?"

All over the country, PEVs have borrowed time—from household chores, office jobs or leisure—to complete, under professional supervision, a 16-hour course of instruction in poliomyelitis and modern methods of treatment.

They learned to assist physicians, nurses and physical therapists in hospitals crowded with polio patients. They learned to help mothers take care of stricken children in the home.

As unofficial advisers, they helped their communities decide how to meet epidemics of infantile paralysis. Their past performances have won deserved and widespread praise.

The present PEV program calls for training in nearly all 48 states in 1946, and a doubling of the present enrollment.

PEV organization is a year-round activity of the Women's Division of the chapters of the National Foundation, which cooperates with state and municipal health and medical authorities in establishing the train-

ing courses. Training is available to men as well as women and an increase is expected in the number of men volunteers.

PEV organization, is a year-polio epidemics. They feed and dress patients, prepare and apply hot packs during the acute and convalescent stages, and assume many other detailed tasks connected with the expensive and often prolonged treatment of infantile paralysis.

PEV activity enables physicians, nurses and physical therapists to apply their skilled treatment to a greater number of polio patients. There are only 2,500 qualified physical therapists in the United States, the Foundation reports, although an estimated 7,500 are needed.

When the PEVs were trained in Utah late last August, the volunteers came from all 29 counties in the state to take the course of instruction at a Mormon recreational center ten miles from Salt Lake City.

There were 75 polio patients in the Salt Lake General Hospital when they began training. By October 20, the Utah case load had risen to 230. Most patients were under treatment in Salt Lake City, center of the epidemic. Utah medical authorities said that the PEVs were indispensable throughout the emergency.

In several other sections of the country, PEVs this summer were similarly praised. They did outstanding work in Bridgeport, Conn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Seattle, Wash.; and Baltimore, Md., among others.

Activities of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, including the PEV program, are financed by contributions to the annual March of Dimes, January 14-31. Half of all contributions is retained by local Foundation chapters to provide continuing care and equipment for polio patients. The other half goes to the National Foundation for research, education and emergency aid in epidemics.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY!

In addition to the sad chapters of history will be that of the 157 innocent victims, Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians, who were taken by force to wear the German uniform, and who were sent to the Eastern front against their own will. At an opportune time they fled to Sweden and neutral country! These pitiful refugees found that after some time the welcome, ceased, for an Russian demand was made to transfer these victims to Russia. No objection was presented by the neutral country whose claim was the abolishment of the death penalty . . . these victims knew what penalty they would have to face from past history, and the penalty was death. This ruthless

punishment of helpless peoples has aroused indignation amongst just, peace-loving people. Their actions and protests were of no avail!

There is no time like that of the present to realize that the battle on the field is over, and the greater battle has begun. That of securing an JUST PEACE, to all those who have fought tyranny for years. These war-weary, anxious hearts, place their hope in the democratic nations of the world. Nations which must undertake the responsibility of replacing the MATERIALISTIC GREED and LUST for POWER by brotherly love, and that long, lost respect and trust in humanity.

F.M.S.

Open Season For Investigations

The end of the war should be the beginning of an open season for inquiries and investigations.

Why, on the occasion of his (Hopkins') first visit to Russia, when America was in a stronger bargaining position because it was not yet formally involved in the war, and when the very survival of Stalin's regime may have depended on a prompt flow of munitions and supplies from abroad, was there no attempt to tie in lend-lease aid with specific, concrete assurances of the future

the drawing of unnatural frontiers and demarcation lines would help Europe recover more than any amount of direct relief which can be sent from America.

Another suitable subject for investigation would be American policy towards "displaced persons" who, usually for very good reasons, fear the prospect of repatriation. In this category would fall large numbers of Poles, Ukrainians, Letts, Lithuanians, Estonians . . . A clear official statement that America will not countenance

Communism in Europe

The once-free nations of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland are now either subjected to "republics" under the Russian dictatorship or else are completely dominated from Moscow through servile puppet "governments."

Any extension of the Communist system which we can provide is necessarily a great benefit to Communism, however bitterly it may afflict the hopeful victims.

It is also the very thing against which the Labor Party's Foreign Minister in Great Britain, Ernest Bevin, uttered in a gush of protests recently when he said that developments in the areas liberated from the Nazis indicated that one form of ruthless totalitarianism was being substituted for another.

And it is certainly not the ideal for which American soldiers supposedly fought.

(Editorial in the *New York Journal American*, October 1945.)

Periodicals Published by Displaced Lithuanians in Western Europe

- a) *Aidai* (Echoes), Munich
- b) *Informacinis Biuletenas* (Information Bulletin), Munich. Fifty-five issues of this tri-weekly had appeared up to the beginning of September, 1945.
- c) *Lietuviškoji Informacija* (Lithuanian Information), Seligenstadt. More than ninety issues appeared up to September, 1945.
- d) *Vox Unitatis* (Voice of Unity), Munich.
- e) *Dienos Zinios* (News of the Day), Munich.
- f) *Ziburiai* (The Bees), Munich.
- g) *Atgavos Baras*, Kempfen.
- h) *Kelyje Tėvynei* (On the Road to the Homeland), Haffkrug, weekly.
- i) *Mūsų Keliai* (Our Roads), Dillingen.
- j) *Hanau Lietuviai* (Hans Lithuanians), Hanau.
- k) *Siandien* (Today), Norway.
- l) *Tėviškės Aidai* (Echoes of the Homeland), Norway.

During the eight years of its existence the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis which conducts the *March of Dimes*, January 14-31, has disbursed over \$8,000,000 for search and education, \$2,000,000 for emergency aid to victims of epidemics. Epidemic ailments the expenditures of chapters. In 1945 alone chapters disbursed close to \$1,000,000 for care and treatment of local poliomyelitis. One-half of all contributions to the annual *March of Dimes* remains with the chapters.

In 1945 alone, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which conducts the *March of Dimes*, January 14-31, has disbursed over \$1,000,000 for emergency aid to victims of epidemics, supplementing the funds of local chapters, each of which render the care and treatment of polio patients one-half of the contributions to the *March of Dimes* in its locality.

Skaitykite Informaciją Centro Leidinius!

LITHUANIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, by E. J. Harrison. Kaina 40 centų.
GUILBERT DE LANGE IN MEDIEVAL LITHUANIA, by P. Klimas. Kaina \$1.00.

GELOS

PILIEČIU?

VIETINĖS ŽINIOS

UMIRE VIKTORIJA NAVIKIENE

re. dienį, sausio 9, 11:40 ry- St. Mary's Villa, Elmhurst'e...

klmtingos laidotuvės įvyko dienį, sausio 12-tą. Prieš iš-

arstą nešė P. Karašauskas, J. aliūnas, Matas Kvietkus, Ma-

idotuvėse — išdyndit bažny- bažnyčioje ir kapinėse da-

dažniau kilusi iš Kelmanonių šeimos, ūdrijos parapijos, Mari-

re. dienį, sausio 9, 11:40 ry- St. Mary's Villa, Elmhurst'e...

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Mirus amžinos atminties Viktorijai Navikienei, ilg am e č i u i "Garso" spaustuvės darbininkui...

A. A. Mirusiems

A. a. Domicelė Pilinkienė, 34 metų, gyv. 44 Nicholson St., Plains, numirė sausio 12-tą...

A. a. Karol. Lapinskiene, 66 metų, gyv. 529 Green Street, Duryea, numirė sausio 11-tą...

A. a. Pranas Vaškėlonis, 58 metų, gyv. 56 Cook St., Ashley, numirė sausio 11-tą...

A. a. Tamas Didžiūnas, gyv. 25 Krych St., Kingston, numirė sausio 11-tą...

A. a. Antanas Valinas, 42 metų, numirė sausio 7-tą St. Mary's ligoninėje, Waterbury, Conn. Palaidotas iš Pittston'o...

A. a. Kazys Šimanskis, 11 Pugh St., Edwardsville, numirė sausio 8-tą, palaidotas sa-

New Haven, Ct. Klebono Vaisės Parapijos Choriui

Šeštadienio vakare, sausio 5-tą, jaukioji Sea Cliff Inn valgykloje, mūsų klebonas kun. Edvardas Gradeckas...

Pavakarieniavus klebonas prabilo į choristes-tus sveikindamas visus už gražią praeitų metų darbotojė ir dėkodamas už suteiktą pagalbą visuose parapijos darbuose...

Pracitą savaitę sutikau karių, kurie jau garbingai paliuosuoti iš karo tarnybos—Albinas Zavoriskas, Pranas Makauskas, Jonas Mačinskas...

rių prie mūsų kuopos ir laimėjus apskrities skirtą dovaną.

Kuopos mėnesinis susirinkimas įvyks sausio 20 dieną tuoj po sumos parapijos svetainėje ir jei kuri moteris bei mergina norėtų informaciją apie Moterų Sąjungą kviečiam atsilankyti...

Parapijos vakarienė ir skolų sąrašo bei mortgagos suvedinimo ceremonijos įvyks vasario 3 dieną parapijos svetainėje.

Baltimore, Md. Gražus Padėkos Pavyzdys

Po keturių metų karo tarnybos grįžo Baltimorėn gydytojas Krizostomas Mendelis. Džiaugiasi jo šeimyna, bet ypatingai džiaugiasi jo mamytė.

Metinė švenč. Vardo Draugijos Iškilmė

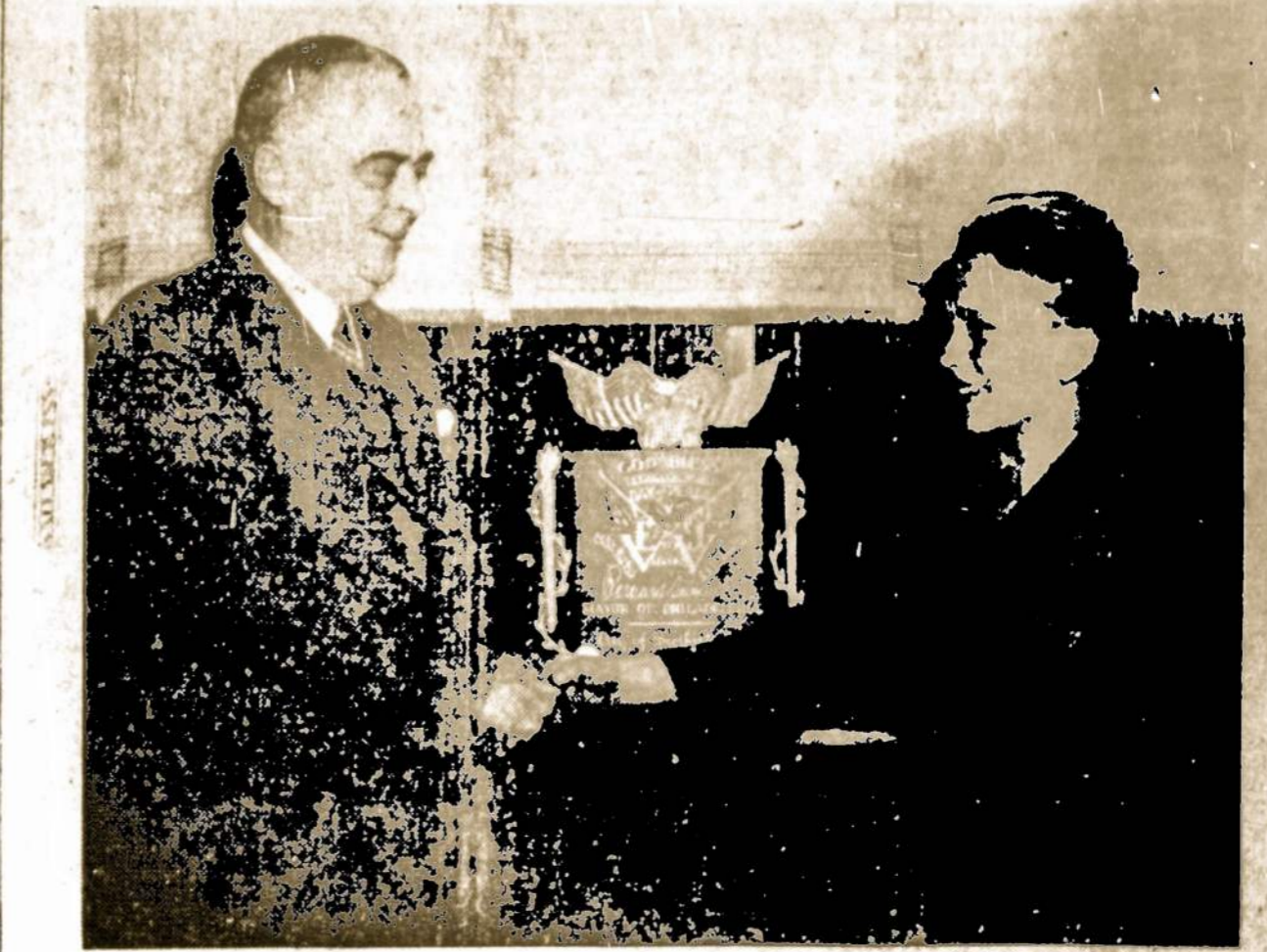
Kasmet antrą sausio mėn. sekmadienį mūsų bažnyčioje įvyksta nepaprastos iškilmės. Šiomet 70 šv. Vardo dr-jos narių gavo ištikimybės kryžius.

Braddock, Pa. Žinutės

A. a. Jurgis Balčius numirė gruodžio 27, 1945, ir buvo palaidotas gruodžio 29, 1945, iš Šv. Izidoriaus bažnyčios, Braddocko katalikų kapinėse.

A. a. Marijona Veronika Brunterienė numirė gruodžio 28, 1945, ir buvo palaidota gruodžio 31, 1945, iš Šv. Izidoriaus bažnyčios, Braddocko katalikų kapinėse.

A. a. Vincas Pampikas numirė sausio 3, 1946, ir buvo palaidotas sausio 7, 1946, iš Šv. Izidoriaus bažnyčios, Braddock'o katalikų kapinėse.



MAJORAS BERNAD SAMUEL IR KAPITONAS TADAS KULIGOVSKIS

Philadelphia, Pa.—Kad įtmintinus Amerikos pergalę ir karo pabaigą, Philadelphijoje esamas įgūdęs skulptūros mistras, p. Karolis Kuligovskis...

tiniam mūsų miesto majorui, Mr. Bernard'ui Samuel'ui. O kad toji gražioji skulptūra kuo plačiausia visuomenei būtų matoma, tai per visą mėnesį ji čia buvo išstatyta parodos lange, taip vadinamame: CORNER OF FREEDOM.

jos salose. Nors ten ir labai karšta, bet, matyt, jau buvo prapūtę ir dabar gailis, kad nepasiliko dar ilgiau tarnauti.

LIETUVOS TEKSTILĖS PRAMONĖ

A. A. Marijona Norkūniene

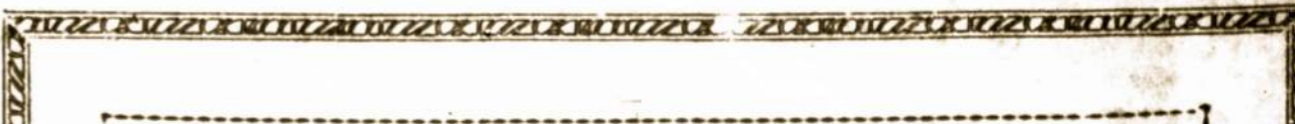
Sausio 6-tą numirė pavyzdinga viengentė Marijona Norkūniene. O sausio 10-tą iš šv. Andriejaus bažnyčios palaidota šv. Kryžiaus kapinėse.

Lietauvos tekstilės pramonė

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JUOZAS NOREIKA, Laidotuvijų Direktorius

Grduodžio 23 d. suėjo 40 metų kaip iškovojus spaudos laisvę, Vilniuje buvo pradėtas leisti laikraštis "Vilniaus Žinios".

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