

Appeal of Lithuanian Political Prisoners

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, JR.
OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, May 10, 1946

MR. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks, I include in the RECORD an appeal received by the Minister of Lithuania:

AN APPEAL BY LITHUANIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS, VICTIMS OF NAZI TERROR

We, Lithuanian political prisoners, liberated from Nazi concentration camps and prisons, appeal to you who have shared a common fate with us and who have gone through the same ordeal in the same houses of torture and extermination. The confinement of so many months and years has created a feeling of solidarity among us, and pain and suffering have knitted us closely together. We have come to know one another and we understand clearly the wherefore of our struggle and suffering.

Norwegian colleagues and you, picked men of Finland and leaders of Danish working masses, and you Polish brothers and sisters, from whom the heaviest toll of sacrifice has been exacted, and you, children of long suffering Israel, and you Latvian, Estonian, Dutch, and Belgian brothers with whom we shared our miserable crumbs and in whom we mutually sought comfort for the cruel wrongs done to our little countries, and you, our unforgettable Czech friends, and you, French martyrs, and you American children of the flourishing freedoms, and you, English sons of the land of classic democracy, and you Ukrainians, White Russians, and Russians, who often comforted us with your plaintive songs, and you Rumanians, Hungarians, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Italians, who have made such sacrifices for your countries, and finally you who suffered at the hands of your own fellow-countrymen, you, Germans, who were grieved to see the noblest sons of Europe dying only because they wished to preserve their loyalty to their peoples—to all of you companions of our sufferings, greetings.

We stretch our free, unfettered hands, unconfined by barbed-wire enclosures, to you. We greet you upon your return to your native countries, to your families, parents, brothers, and friends, and to the work of your

predilection. You have returned not to bury in silence and oblivion your dearly bought knowledge of how heavily weigh the bonds of servitude on all alike, no matter what their position in the world may be.

Freedom! Freedom! Freedom! We clamored in our spirits during the long days of heart-breaking toll. Of freedom we dreamed in the dreary nights, which were never long enough to give us the rest our poor racked bodies so sorely needed. Justice, demanded our dying comrades. And a just punishment for those who had created that horrible system of slavery and boundless injustice. And guarantees for all nations, big and small, that the tyrannical hand of oppression will be laid no more on them. For this we suffered and for this our comrades died. The chief aim of those who have been restored to the enjoyment of liberty is to fight for the freedom of every decent human being. We will not allow anyone to forge new fetters for our bruised hands or to hold in bondage masses of innocent people.

Comrades! The Association of Lithuanian Political Prisoners, victims of Nazi terror, who remain even now, for easily intelligible reasons in exile, hereby propose the establishment of an international political prisoners bureau to provide aid to the still very numerous political prisoners in exile and in distress, to fight for a better future for suffering humanity in general, and to serve as a standing reminder to political leaders that the work of peace will not be completed as long as those whose sufferings far exceeded those of front-line soldiers have not been given the reward due to them—as long as they have not been returned to their free homelands.

We appeal to the International Red Cross to take under its protection the victims of Nazi persecution with impaired health of those nations which are not yet in a position to care for them themselves, and to you comrades, you who are now back in your free homelands, for support in this matter.

We appeal to the Governments of the United States of America,

Great Britain, France, and China; we appeal to all the civilized world, we whose families have remained in Lithuania or have been deported to Siberia for help in bringing them to us or providing relief for them, for they are suffering hunger and are exposed to terror of the most ruthless kind. Help us! Comrades, we appeal to your

feeling of solidarity born of our common sufferings.

Central Committee of Lithuania Political Prisoners,

- V. Sidzikauskas
- Stasys Yla
- B. Budginas
- J. Katilius
- J. Butėnas

(Congressional Record)

Lithuanian Literature First Part of The Nineteenth Century

A more active literary movement in Lithuania proper came at the beginning of the 19th century, which, we must recall, was a time after a series of far-reaching changes had taken place in Lithuanian life. The nation had been deprived of its independence since 1795. The Russians were gradually encroaching upon every sphere. In counteracting this Russian influence and in awakening national consciousness among Lithuanians, the University of Vilnius (Vilna) was a powerful force. It was at this ancient seat of learning that scholars delved into Lithuania's past and encouraged both the collecting of early writings and also a better acquaintance with contemporary Lithuania, its customs, and its songs.

Entering the literary scene are several poets, the first of whom were Samogitians or Shamaitis (Zemaičiai—Low Lithuanians). It was a treatise by Rev. Bohusz (or Baužas), written upon the request of the University of Vilnius—"The Beginnings of the Lithuanian Nation and Its Language"—that spurred and inspired the early poets to venture forth more confidently with their efforts.

Heading the list of pioneer poets were Antanas Klementas (died 1823) and Dionizas Poška (1757-1832). The latter was a leader among the educated Samogitians who concerned himself particularly with the ethnography and purity of the Lithuanian language.

Two Outstanding Figures in Lithuanian Literature: Daukantas and Valancius

The outstanding figures of this era, both in Lithuanian literature and in the spiritual life of the nation, were the two Samogitians, Simanas Daukantas and Bishop Motiejus Valancius.

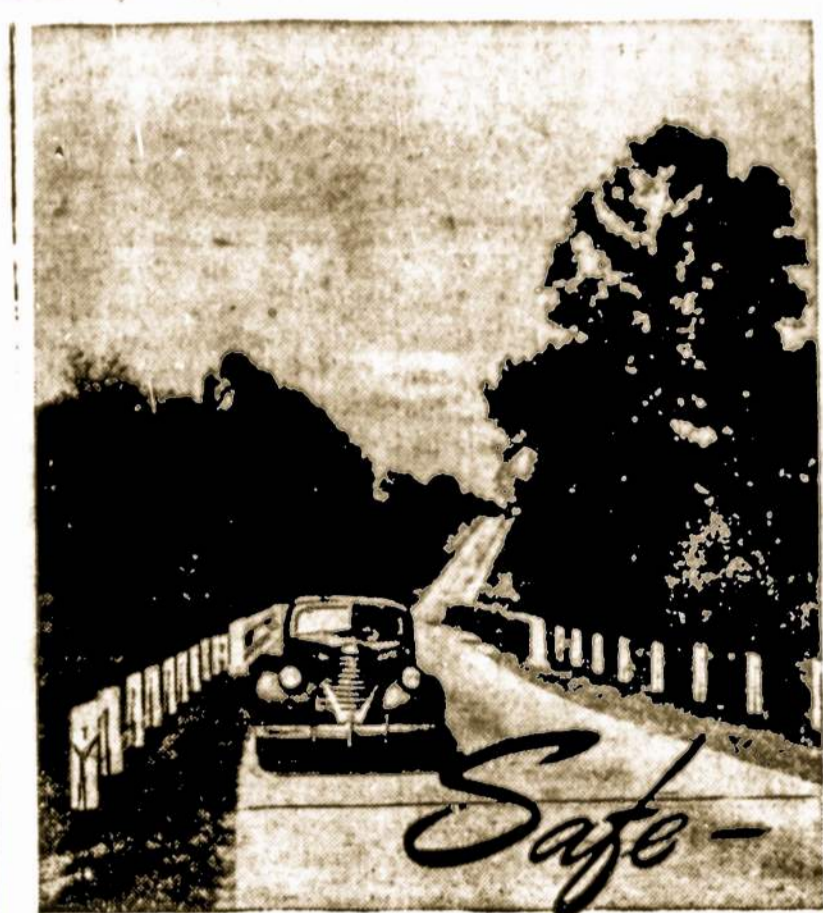
DAUKANTAS (1793-1864) was born in the district of Telšiai. Upon completion of his studies at the University of Vilnius, he did, under difficult conditions, research work in the archives of St. Petersburg, and wrote historical treatises as well as books on popular subjects. He is particularly esteemed for his historical works, in which, like some inspired poet, he speaks, in vivid words, of the greatness of Lithuania's past, her ancient people, customs, environment, wars, and every-day life. He is one of the first to propose that Lithuania be separated from Poland. His language and style of writing are rather cumbersome, which fact prevented him from attaining a more widespread influence during his lifetime. Later, however, about the time that the first magazine "Aušra" (Dawn) was being published, his influence was tremendous. It is from the ideas expressed by Daukantas that there sprung the

concept of, and a movement for, independence. Among the most important of Daukantas' writings are "Būdas Senovės Lietuvos ir Žemaičių" (Character of the Ancient High Lithuanians and Samogitians) and "Istorija Žemaitiška" (The History of Samogitia).

To the extent that Daukantas was a romanticist, VALANCIUS (1801-1875), born near Sallantai, was a practical realist. As bishop of Samogitia from 1850, he was interested in every phase of life—the progressiveness of the priests, the expansion of the schools and the propagation of the idea of temperance—in fact, he succeeded in converting practically all the Samogitians to the practice of voluntary total abstinence. When the printing of Lithuanian books was forbidden, he contrived a secret means of obtaining books from East Prussia.

He himself was the author of many books: historical—"Zemaičių Vyskupystė" (The Diocese of Samogitia); religious—especially pleasing are his "Gyvenimai šventųjų" (Lives of the Saints); works of fiction—"Palangos Jūsė" (Joseph of Palanga).

Other men who wrote for the common people are two priests—Antanas Tatarė (1805-1889) and K. Aleknavičius (died in 1874). Several poems of the latter are still being sung. (From Outline History of Lithuanian Literature)



VASAROS VAIRAVIMUI!

Oras—vieškeliai—viliojimai. Ar jūsų automobilis saugus važiavimui? Automobiliaus inspekcija patikrina, kad jūsų mašina mechanškai yra saugi—kad varžtai (brakes)... šviesos... tajoriai... ir vairavimo ratas yra geroje padėtyje.

Žinokit, kad jūsų automobilis—nežiūrint, kaip senas jis būtų—yra saugus važiuoti ir važiuokit saugiai!

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Through the War Years—and Now in Peace—Car Inspection is a Must to Save Cars... to Save Lives. Stick by Your Sticker!

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

ga), "Antano Tretininko Pasakojimai" (The Tales of Anthony the Terciary), "Vaikų Knygelė" (Book for Children) and "Paugusių Žmonių Knygelė" (Book for Grown-ups). All of his stories have a moral, but they are written in such vivid language and are replete with folk expressions and well-rounded descriptions, that they assure the author of a place among the foremost Lithuanian prose writers. This same lucidity of expression, and even a sense of humor, run throughout his Lives of the Saints, making them works of art and suggestive of some highly esteemed examples of this branch of writing in the Middle Ages, such as may be found in Voragine's Golden Legend.

U. S. NEEDS MORE OIL

Petroleum has become an ever increasing factor in the economy of the nation. For years we have largely supplied the world with oil as well as being by far the world's largest consumer of petroleum and its products. In 1939 we produced 1,260,000,000 barrels of crude oil, or 61 per cent of the world production. During the war our production rose to 1,700,000,000 barrels. The unprecedented demand for petroleum during the war has depleted the known reserves and, what is of equal significance, has delayed prospecting for new fields. The known reserves have been estimated as sufficient to supply our needs, at the prewar consumption rates, for 18 to 22 years.

In addition to these known and proved reserves, the normal expectancy of discovery may extend our reserves sufficiently to last an additional 25 to 100 years, again at the prewar level of consumption. These additional

reserves cannot be found, however, without an intensive search of every possible oil-producing area and with all the modern technological methods at our disposal. Private initiative has kept us fully supplied with oil in the past. Given the chance, it will continue to do so in the future.

GERI ATSLIEPIMAI APIE BALTIECIUS

Londonas (LAIC).—Nepersėniam Londono lietuviams darė pranešimą apie išvietimų lietuvių gyvenimą Miuncheno apylinkėse vienos UNRRA stovyklų "Deputy Director" Harold Ingham. Jis pasakojo, kad angliai ir amerikiečiai labai patenkinti lietuvių, latvių ir estų kultūringumu, jų mokslo meile, darbštumu, švara, susiklausumu. Stovyklų lankęs ir gen. Eisenhaveris. Išvietinti baltiečiai ir jam palikę gero įspūdžio.

ANGLIŠKAI-LIETUVIŠKAS ŽODYNAS

ENGLISH-LITHUANIAN DICTIONARY. Žodynas turėti savo knygyne yra be galo naudingas dalykas, nes jis yra geras kalbos mokytovas ir stiprus patarėjas. Mes siūlome jums Angliškai-Lietuvišką Žodyną, kuris yra laikomas vienas iš geriausių. Jo formataus dydis: 6 coliai per 4" 400 puslapių; kietais, stipriais audklio apdarais. Parduodavo po \$4.00; dabar mes jums siūlome bergėn—stiduođame už \$3.00. Mes jį nedidelį skaičių turime. Prašome skubiai užsisakyti. Užsiskaitant žodyną, mums laiška rašyti nereikia, tik iškvišk konvertą kuponą su \$3.00, ir tuojau gausite puikų Angliškai-Lietuvišką Žodyną.

Užsakykus siųskite: "GARSO" ADMINISTRACIJA P. O. Box 32 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

"GARSO" ADMINISTRACIJAI: Siūlomi standai \$3.00 ir prašu prisiginti Angliškai-Lietuvišką Žodyną: Vardas: Adresas:

KVIETIMAS VISIEMS LIETUVIAMS Į LIETUVIŲ DIENĄ LIEPOS 4-TĄ, 1946 MARIANAPOLYJE

Šiais metais Marianapolis uoliai ruošiasi švęsti tradicinę LIETUVIŲ DIENĄ, kuri prieš karą sutraukdavo tūkstantines minias.

Karas buvo sustabdęs LIETUVIŲ DIENOS—PIKNIKO rengimą. Dabar šis brangus lietuviškas suvažiavimas, šioji tradicija vėl atgaivinama. Visi lietuviai iš artimesnių ir tolesnių vietų maloniai kviečiami liepos 4-tą dieną atvažiuoti ir pasisvečiuoti Marianapolyje.

LIETUVIŲ DIENAI yra numatyta įvairi programa. Iškilmingos šv. Mišios bus laikomos prie Liurdo Grotos lauke. Po šv. Mišių bus pamokslas svečio kunigo. Po pietų bus muzikalinė programa, kurią sudarys šv. Trejybės parapijos (Hartford, Conn.) ir šv. Juozapo parapijos (Waterbury, Conn.) chorai. Jaunimui bus šokių vakarėlis, bowling ir tt. Kiekvienam bus džiūgu ir miela pabūti Marianapolio gražiojo gamtoje, pasimatyti ir pasisvečiuoti su pažįstamais, pasiklausti programos.

Programos dalį sudarys ir laimėjimų traukimas. Tikėtai jau išsigyti. Prašome savo gerų rėmėjų ir geradarių juos išplatinti ir išpardavinėti.

Tat nuodėdžiai kviečiame visą lietuvišką visuomenę: dvasininkus, profesionalus, biznierių bei draugijas, rėmėjus lietuvių LIETUVIŲ DIENĄ PIKNIKĄ Marianapolyje, liepos 4-tą. Laukiamo visų atvažiuojant. Marianapolio Kolekcinis Vadovybės

