







# English Section

## LITHUANIANS MARCH

in support of LBJ's Vietnam policy

Lithuanians from all over the United States descended upon Washington on May 15 to demonstrate their support of President Johnson's firm policies to stop Communist aggression in Vietnam. Some 2,500 picketed the White House for a couple of hours.

Lithuania's experience under Soviet slavery and the need to take a firm stand against Communist expansionism were the main themes of the pickets and of leaflets distributed to passers-by.

A delegation of Lithuanian students was received in the White House by Mr. Lee C. White, Special Counsel to the President, and State Department officials. The delegates submitted a Memorandum addressed to President Johnson. "The fate of our nations," the Memorandum stated, "is the best proof that appeasement of totalitarian aggressors leads to slavery and war."

Another delegation of Lithuanian students was received by House Speaker, W.J. McCormack (D., Mass.). Wreaths were placed at Lincoln's monument and at the grave of President Kennedy.

The demonstration was widely commented upon in the press, TV and radio.

In a letter to Mr. Anthony B. Mazaika, President, Lithuanian American Students and Organizations for Freedom, Mr. Lee C. White wrote:

I can assure you that we welcome the views of the Lithuanian American Students and Organizations for Freedom. They are, of course, especially welcome inasmuch as they support the Administration's actions, but they are perhaps more important in that they represent the freedom enjoyed by Americans to express their

views on issues of great national and international concern. The fact that young people would take their time and funds to make known their position is most heartening". E.

## The House accused Soviet Union

Washington, June 21 — The House accused the Soviet Union today of oppressing the people of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

A quorum call brought a majority to the chamber and then by a vote of 298 to 0 the House approved a resolution urging President Johnson to bring before the United Nations "the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania."

Resolution accuses the Soviet Union of forcibly depriving their peoples of their rights through a program of deportations and resettlements.

The 10 congressmen who spoke for the resolution were Democratic Reps. John S. Monaghan, Connecticut; Ray J. Madden, Indiana; Barratt O'Hara Illinois; Cornelius E. Gallagher, New Jersey; Herbert Tenzer, New York; Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania; and Republican Reps. Frances P. Bolton, E. Ross Adir. Indiana; James G. Fulton, Pennsylvania; and Edward J. Derwinski, Illinois.

Every saint has his or her place in the plan of God. For us St. Anne is and remains the lovable saint, interested in us as she was in her own Grandson. Grandchildren expect gifts and attention from grandmother. We can be sure that in the spiritual order St. Anne will not forget us.

## BALTIC SEA SOCIETY FORMED

"Ostseegesellschaft" and "Mare Balticum"

Cooperation of all nations living on the shores of the Baltic is an old ideal, although its expressions have changes considerably. The three Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, have always felt that they belong to the West, and have worked for closer ties with Scandinavia. The current Soviet occupation has not changed their basic attitude. The Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians, now under Soviet occupation, want to retain the ties with the free world and with free Scandinavia. The Baltic exile organizations have therefore, tried in postwar years to keep the idea of cooperation alive in the West.

At the same time, the Soviet Union is endeavoring to turn the Baltic into its sphere of influence. This, coupled with the large scale East German propaganda offensive in Scandinavia, has compelled those interested in a free Baltic to find ways and means to counteract Communist attempts to smother the natural cooperation across the Baltic.

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A preliminary conference to establish an Ostseegesellschaft was convoked in Hamburg in 1963 and its statutes were signed in Hamburg on October 19, 1963. The Ostseegesellschaft has now been officially registered in Hamburg as a non-profit organization. From the very beginning the Germans wanted to avoid becoming the dominant group in the organization and asked Professor Birger Nerman, the Chairman of the Baltic Committee in Stockholm, to become provisionally the chairman of the Ostseegesellschaft. Professor Nerman consented to accept these duties during the organizing period. The other board members are now Professor Dr. D.h.c. Johannes Paul and Mr. Wilhelm Hoffmann, Director of the Pommerische Landsmanschaft. The secretaries of the society are Arvo Horn in Sweden and Mr. Rolf Neumann in Germany.

The Ostseegesellschaft has been designed to function mainly as a political co-operation body for organizations and individuals from Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway, as well as for Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian exile organizations and their leading political and cultural personalities in Sweden. One of its foremost objectives is to establish an Ostsee-Akademie, a strictly scholarly cultural institution. Negotiations on this subject have been conducted with Sel'evig-Holstein and with the town of Laepko.

The present leaders of the Ostseegesellschaft have decided to establish a quarterly, "Mare Balticum", which would start publication in 1965. Dr. Frederik Seebass, a professor of geography, was elected its editor-in-chief.

The Mare Balticum society holds that the Baltic has been the natural communication link between the nations and coun-

tries on its shores and that the Baltic area constitutes a natural unit; few such larger areas in the world can claim to be as homogenous. As such, the Baltic area, is an important component part of Europe, and should become an integral part of a United Europe when it comes into being. The Society will, therefore, strive to protect and develop the common cultural heritage of the Baltic peoples by all peaceful means at its disposal. It will promote a close and amiable cooperation of Baltic nationals in research, arts, education, sports. The Society plans to hold conferences in different countries, to arrange the exchange of lecturers, students, art exhibitions between different towns and countries, etc.

The present address of the Ostseegesellschaft is: Box 16 042, Stockholm 16, Sweden, and Hamburg 13, Johnsballe 14, Germany. EIta

## The lovable saint

Of all the saints in the calendar of the Church one of the most loved is Saint Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary. This is understandable, for she was the grandmother of Jesus, and grandmothers are always lovable. Children quite universally love their grandmothers, and grandmothers in turn are always pictured as beaming with pride over their grandchildren. We all understand how interested the new grandmother is in her first grandchild.

In the case of St. Anne, she was, according to tradition, childless until advanced age. She prayed and longed for a child. The answer to her prayers was the Blessed Virgin Mary, conceived immaculate. How she must have appreciated her own motherhood. How interested also in her first grandchild, in this case the very Son of God.

An old legend says that when St. Anne heard that the child had been born, she hurried to the stable at Bethlehem, and picking up the baby Jesus in her arms covered him with kisses. We can think of her in no other way, than the kind and loving grandmother. No one ever thinks of her as very young. Always we think of her as the mother and grandmother.

## Wrong Customer

A man rushed into a bar and asked the bartender, who was busy wiping the bar, if he knew anything that would stop hiccups. The bartender's answer was a slap across the man's face with the wet bar towel. Surprised and furious, the stranger demanded the reason for such action.

With a placating grin, the bartender replied: "Well, you haven't got any hiccups now, have you?" "I never had any", the man said indignantly. "I wanted something for my wife. She's out in the car."

## In a Daze

"How did the Smith wedding go off?" "Fine, until the parson asked the bride if she'd obey her husband." "What happened then?" "She replied, 'Do you think I'm crazy?'" and the groom who was in a sort of daze, replied, "I do".

## OLD AND NEW SOVIET UNION METHODS TO SUBJUGATE THE BALTIC PEOPLE

We have gathered here today because we are proud of the Baltic people. We are proud of their past, and we look with hope to their future. But most especially we are proud of them in the present time, because in the midst of a cruel and violent century they continue to be a paradigm of the greatness of the human spirit. All the nefarious devices of the Kremlin have not been able during the past 25 years, to shake the Baltic people's love of freedom or their determination to breathe free air once again. We are here, then, because we are proud of what the Baltic people mean to the story of mankind and because, if we claim to be lovers of freedom, we must be seekers after justice in the present time.

The attempted genocide which the Soviet Union has waged against Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania for the past quarter of a century is very much in our minds today. The international and inhuman crime which the Soviet Union perpetrated in the Baltic States in 1940 has now become notorious throughout the world. The deportations, the murders, the fragmentation of families, the falsification of history, the undermining of language and culture and the suppression of religion — these are all well known techniques used by the Soviet Union in its attempts to obliterate the national identity of the Baltic countries.

In addition to these older methods of subjugating the people, the Soviets have of late used new and more insidious methods of Russifying their captives. Thousands of Baltic States youth have been recruited as so called "volunteers" to farm virgin soil in far-off points of the Soviet Union; and such service is required if a student wishes to progress in higher studies. At the same time, thousands of Russians are being imported to settle in the Baltic States.

But we are not gathered here just to take stock of what the Kremlin has been doing to the Baltic States; rather we Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians — together with our friends in the free world — are here to remember what we are as a result of what has happened in the Baltic States. We are, as I said earlier, lovers of freedom, but that means that we must be seekers after justice. And the immediacy of our task is heightened by the horrendous injustice perpetrated by the Soviets for a quarter of a century on our peoples. As the late President Kennedy put it — now is the hour of maximum danger from which

(The following is an address delivered by Joseph Kajeckas, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of Lithuania, at a Baltic Freedom Rally held in Hartford, Conn., on June 20, 1965).

we must not shrink. The Soviets are attempting to repopulate the Baltic States; they are attempting to physically dispose our ancient peoples of their territorial integrity. In the face of this last stage of attempted genocide, it is not sufficient merely to trust in the superiority of democratic systems, and wait for the Soviet empire to collapse. Rather, we who are privileged to live in freedom must take effective political action to hasten the day when the Soviets are backed into a corner, when their political alternatives become so few that they are forced to take up the

unfinished business of World War Two.

That unfinished business is the rightful freedom and independence of the Baltic States and all the other countries which were the spoils of Soviet duplicity and greed. We must stir the conscience of all free men to work for the type of international situation in which justice can be done — for a peace without justice is no peace at all. We must take such a strong, principled stand if we are to be true to the memory of those thousands of Baltic people who gave their lives and are giving their lives today in order that mankind might live the life of freedom. The human enterprise of a rational world at peace depends on our labors. We cannot and will not fail in this pursuit of justice.

## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF BALTIC CONQUEST

At a time when Moscow and other Communist capitals are so critical of the United States in its defense of South Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic, it is interesting to note the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia by Soviet troops and their subsequent incorporation into the Soviet Union. This is an awkward reminder to the Kremlin of its duplicity, if its masters are capable of embarrassment over their inconsistency.

In a peace treaty concluded in Moscow in 1920, it was stated that "Russia recognizes without reserve the sovereignty and independence of the State of Lithuania and voluntarily and forever renounces all sovereign rights possessed by Russia over the Lithuanian people and territory".

In 1926, a treaty of non-aggression was signed in Moscow between Lithuania and the Soviet Union in which the treaty of 1920 was confirmed and in which the two countries agreed to "respect their respective sovereignty and also their integrity and territorial inviolability in all circumstances".

Despite these formal assurances, Soviet armies overran Lithuania and its neighbors on June 15, 1940 after demanding on the previous day that Lithuania become subservient to the Soviet Union. In July, a fake plebiscite was held and on August 3, 1940, the Supreme Soviet in Moscow completed the farcical procedure with formal ratification.

The United States has never recognized this action as the will of the people and of-

ficially Lithuania, proclaimed a republic in 1918, still exists so far as America is concerned.

The Soviet Union makes itself ridiculous every time it opens its mouth about aggression or colonialism. Until it disgorges the Baltic States and other enslaved lands, the Soviet Union cannot come into the court of world opinion with clean hands.

(Times Leader — The Evening News, Wilkes Barre, Pa., June 16, 1965)

## "We are no fools ourselves"

Anti-Russian feelings in Lithuania are strong and their frequent demonstration is not unusual.

The monthly publication, *Komunistas*, while unable to deny the demonstrations of Lithuanian nationalism, attempts to justify the presence of Russian occupation forces: "The process of bringing closer all nations is still considerably retarded by nationalistic limitations, isolationism and the glorification of antiquated national traditions."

"Sometimes one may hear 'What can we learn from them (meaning, the Russians). We are no fools ourselves and they cannot help us. They are no smarter than we are, etc.'"

And the magazine concludes that excessive national pride and distrust of the Russians no doubt owe their birth to nationalist mentality. The Communist magazine pledges to fight the nationalist roots of the Lithuanian nation.

IPIU Bulletin



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SV. ANTANO gim. Kennebunkport, Me. š. m. graduai: pirmoj eilij is kairis Vytautas Vailukas, Vytautas Mykolaitis, IV klasos auklitojas T. Jonas Dyburys, O.F.M., Raimundas Ramonas ir Denis Nadas. Antroj eilij is kairis: Gintautas Mickeika, Rikardas Balūnas, Algimantas Rutkauskas, Benediktas Sudrevičius, Arūnas Bagdonas, Konetas Bernotas ir Leonas Klimaitis. Nuotr. B. Korbolienis







