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TAKE
IT
or
LEAVE
IT

By VITALIS BUKSNAITIS

THIS IS THE United States of America. Those of us who were born here are citizens of the United States of America. Those of us who are citizens of the United States of America (except for the Reds and their fellow-travellers) are devoted lovers of democracy, and the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Our sympathy is invariably on the side of the under-dog; the bully (nation or individual) as invariably earns our collective condemnation and scorn. And our concept of government is such that the administration in power is directly held responsible for either the successes or failures of a republic.

WE AMERICANS hailed W. Coolidge as the "prosperity" president, condemned Hoover as the "depression" leader, and re-elected for a third term the "recovery" and "indispensable" Great White Father of the present day.

By the same token, we judge and appraise the administration which governed the land of our fathers, Lithuania, during the appeasement of the impotent sabre-rattling Poles and the subsequent capitulation to the demands of the Germans and the Russians.

The painful truth is, that, judging by these same standards, on the basis of their past performances, members of the Smetona government were not what might be considered "sure-fire" candidates for re-election in a free election by a free people.

WHAT I'M getting at is this: although Antanas Smetona's presence among us may be construed as the last human remnant of what was once the independent government of the independent Republic of Lithuania, he, himself is somewhat less than immortal, and may be made to appear somewhat ridiculous by the deification which some of our more rabid compatriots would confer upon him.

Personally, I don't feel that I am any less a Lithuanian patriot because I feel that Mr. Smetona had dictatorial dreams than I feel that I am any less an American patriot because I sincerely feel that Mr. Roosevelt has the same roseate illusions.

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THE HAND THAT FEEDS HIM



(Courtesy of the Chicago Daily News)

Treaty Signed, Russia At Once Begins It's Deceitful Campaign

By EDUARDAS TURASKAS

IV

The Lithuanian delegation returned to Kaunas and brought back the solemn assurance of the Soviet government that it was only seeking the protection of our mutual interests and that it had no intention of interfering with our interior affairs.

Stalin went so far as to say: "Should your own Communist element, encouraged by the appearance of our troops, seek to create disturbances, and should you be unable to cope with it, then our own troops will come to your assistance..."

Retrospectively evaluating all these solemnly given promises, it is my conviction that a decent, loyal and honorable statesman could never acquire as much caution, distrust and vileness as is necessary in dealing with the treacherous Soviets who had grown up in the spirit of banditry.

Lithuanians Had Faith
The Lithuanian people did not have any conception of the terrifying treachery being prepared for them by the Moscow rulers—at the very moment of the signing of the pact and the return of Vilnius.

It is very probable that the Soviets, rulers of one of the richest domains in the world—having proven themselves incapable of restoring a semblance of civilized life to their great country and having condemned their masses to a life of semi-starvation for 22 years—had expected Lithuania to be unable to bear the economic burden of the reconstruction of the bolshevik-looted, half-starved territory of Vilnius, and would easily succumb to the Communist bayonet.

However, their evil speculations failed to materialize. Within a remarkably short time, Lithuania was able to restore a semblance of normal life to the Vilnius district and

to supply its people with food, clothing and gainful employment.

Russ Mission Arrives

Having signed the pact, the Soviets insisted on the immediate carrying out of its terms.

On October 20, 1939, a Russian military mission arrived in Kaunas, headed by Komandarm Kovaliov, commander of the military area of Minsk. The members of the mission were a most unusual collection of patent liars, empty-stomached and primitive.

They knew neither their competence, nor understood the purpose of their mission. They refused to sign agreements on the most essential matters within their obvious powers, and agreed to sign extraneous matters, which Moscow was obliged to denounce later as exceeding their powers.

These incompetent dele-

Russia Seizes Machinery In Baltic Plants

SKILLED WORKERS ARE ALSO REMOVED TO SOVIET

BY DONALD DAY
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 10.—The soviet government has ordered the evacuation of all modern industrial machinery from the Baltic states into the interior of Russia. This move was interpreted as reflecting Russian fears of possible involvement in a war with Germany.

Hundreds of freight cars are being loaded with machines and machine parts daily, and other trains are conveying skilled workers, who have been arrested and started for Russia under guard. New fleets of modern auto buses bought by Kaunas, Lithuania, before the war also have been seized and already are operating on the streets of Moscow and Leningrad.

Second Such Development

This is the second time the Baltic area has lost its industrial equipment. In the autumn of 1914 the czar's government took similar measures and interned in Siberia the Germans who operated these factories.

The harbor of Libau, Latvia, which had been converted into a naval base at a cost of \$20,000,000, then was abandoned by the czar's government without a fight, but the Estonians and the divisions of the imperial forces held the Germans on the banks of the Dvina river region for two years until the revolution demoralized Russia.

The soviet government has abandoned its plan for a vast evacuation of the population of the Baltic states into the interior of Russia and the colonization of these districts with the less competent Slavs.

Youth Called to Colors

The youth of the Baltic states, those born in 1920-'21, have been called to the military service and sent to Turkestan. The armies of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have received intensive training in communist doctrine during the last winter and have been offered the choice of serving in the picked GPU (secret police) troops or joining the forced labor contingents now digging the Volga-Don canal. The food reserves of the Baltic states also have been seized and sent to Russia. Large stores of grains—the Estonia government had sufficient supplies to last the country five years—have been confiscated.

Treaty Signed, Russia at Once Begins It's Deceitful Campaign

(Continued from Pg. 1)

gates insisted on a number of matters whereof they had not the least knowledge. For instance, they insisted on establishing one garrison of Soviet troops at Varėnai, on the contention that there was an excellent artillery firing range there.

One-Sided Demands

As a matter of fact, there was such a range there—before the World War. After the war, the Lithuanian government had forested the sand dunes of Varėnai with young trees, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of litas. But the Russian "experts" and military "intelligence" officers were completely ignorant of this.

If effecting the various provisions of the pact, the treatment was uniformly one-sided. Lithuania was urged and compelled by various means to bow to the new demands of Moscow. For example, Lithuania was obliged to admit excessive numbers of Red officers, their families and members of so-called "servicing personnels"—num-

bers far in excess of the terms of the pact.

Moscow Stalls For Time

The Soviets consistently sabotaged the performance of their own obligations. For example, Moscow had agreed to sell various arms to Lithuania at reasonable prices. Our military delegation went twice to Moscow, waited for several months for a purchase to be effected, were shown only worthless junk, and—up to the very day of the invasion—had been unable to purchase even one old rifle.

Another example: The Soviets had agreed to pay to Lithuania a reasonable rental for the structures and land areas set apart for their garrisons. In the negotiations, which lasted for several months, the Soviet commercial envoy Evanov finally offered to pay a sum which was so far below the agreed-upon price as to be nonsensical.

"Should Be Glad..."

When our representatives pointed out to him the unfairness of the offer, he pointed out that, anyway, Lithuania should be glad to contribute something to the maintenance of the Soviet troops, which were, after all, there only to "defend the security of the Lithuanian people."

Up to the day of the invasion, Lithuania did not collect one litas in rental from the Soviets.

The Soviets were as unscrupulous in regard to construction matters. There had not yet been an agreement signed to regulate building problems, but Evanov published a request for bids, completely boycotting Lithuanian firms.

The Soviet contractors managed affairs in such an inefficient manner that the projects were soon held up by wide-spread strikes. Commissar Evanov blamed the Lithuanian government for the strike situation, saying that it was not giving its moral support to the Soviet representatives.

Red Troops Arrive

The Soviet troops finally arrived. In spite of strictly enforced restrictions of contacts between Soviet troops and the Lithuanian populace, the Red soldiers were quick to note the vast abyss between the prosperity of Lithuanian people and the unspeakable misery which they knew of in the Soviet "paradise".

Wide spread desertions by Red soldiers began to occur. The Lithuanian government was gravely concerned over these desertions, as foreboding an excuse for Moscow abuse in the future.

(Another article will appear in the next issue.)

Kissing may be dangerous, but we are not a race of cowards.

A Philadelphia doctor says exercise will kill all germs. The trouble is in getting the little pests to exercise.

DO YOUR FRIENDS GET "JAUNIMAS"?

Raštikis, Ex-Chief of Lithuanian Army Escapes From Reds



GEN. S. RAŠTIKIS

Gen. Stasys Raštikis, former chief-of-staff of the Lithuanian Army succeeded in escaping from Lithuania and at present is in Germany, according to a cablegram received by the Chicago Lithuanian Daily News (Naujie-nos) on April 9. The message was sent by Dr. Pranas Ancevičius, Lithuanian journalist, now also a refugee in Berlin.

Gen. Raštikis was at the helm of Lithuania's armed forces in the fall of 1939, when Russia demanded that Lithuania sign a mutual assistance pact with Kremlin and allow 2 divisions of Red soldiers to be stationed in Lithuanian territory for "protection".

Opposed Concessions to Russ

Gen. Raštikis, as a member of the Lithuanian delegation, accompanied Juozas Urbšys, minister of foreign affairs, to the conferences held in Moscow and was reported to have told Molotov that Lithuania will never stomach the sight of Russian soldiers in its land.

At that time it was also rumored in Kaunas that Gen. Raštikis was not in accord with the Smetona government because of the latter's agreeing to make the concessions to Moscow. Raštikis, according to some sources, demanded that Lithuania refuse to allow a single Red soldier to

cross the Lithuanian border. Gives Up His Post

The pact, however, was signed October 11 and a few days after his return from Moscow, Gen. Raštikis asked for a leave-of-absence "to repair his health". He never returned from this vacation, and several months later Gen. Vincas Vitkauskas was appointed in his place.

Raštikis' name popped up again in news headlines in June of 1940, when Soviets presented Lithuania with an ultimatum declaring that Russia does not care for the policies and attitude of the incumbent cabinet headed by Ant. Merkys and demanded that a new government be formed. It was then that Raštikis' name was submitted to Moscow as Lithuania's choice for prime-minister's post.

Popular With Masses

Raštikis' name was decided upon in Kaunas because of his immense popularity with Lithuanian masses. Never a politician in the true sense of the word, Raštikis was equally well liked and respected by the Catholics as he was by the Socialists and even the Nationalists, who at that time were in power. It was a popularity hardly matched by another living Lithuanian public figure at that time.

Moscow Disapproves

Moscow, however, told Kaunas that of all the two-and-one-half million people in Lithuania, Raštikis was one person in whom they placed no trust and that he was a persona non grata, to say the least. While the negotiations between Kaunas and Moscow were still being carried on, in the morning of June 15, more than 500,000 Russian soldiers crossed the Lithuanian frontier and by nightfall the country was in the hands of Russia. In the meantime, a Russian commissar, Dekhanov (present Soviet ambassador to Germany) flew to Kaunas and told Merkys, (Smetona by this time had fled the country) that Russia desires that Justas Paleckis, a Lithuanian communist, be named the prime-minister and that he will form a cabinet acceptable to the Russian government.

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Location is Blamed for All Misfortunes of Baltic Peoples

History Professor Tells Balts Will Rise Again

By LADISLAUS J. ESUNAS
WASHINGTON, D. C. —

The misfortune of the Baltic people is the fact that they chose that particular section of Europe to live, declared Dr. Leonid Strakhovsky, professor of European history at Maryland university, speaking at the Baltic American Society of Washington forum March 31. The topic of his talk was "The Struggle for the Baltic and the Baltic People."

Germans Come First

Dr. Strakhovsky told the large audience, comprised of members of the Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian and Finnish colonies in Washington, that besides being an excellent trade route since the 9th century, the Baltic region is an all important junction between the western and eastern civilizations. Fierce rivalry for possession of the region began in the eleventh century and it is still being continued today.

German knights were the first to conquer the peace loving Balts, and ruled them for centuries without challenge. At the beginning of the 17th century, Sweden, led by King Gustavus Adolphus almost succeeded in making the Baltic a large Swedish lake, but lost out to a new

power, Muscovi, later to be known as Russia.

Russia Enters Picture

Under Peter the Great, Russia obtained an opening to the Baltic Sea and soon thereafter Estonia, Latvia and major part of Lithuania were placed under the complete domination of the Russian empire. No great objection was shown by the Germans at that time as they were occupied on other fronts in the west.

Not until the middle part of the 19th century that an united Germany appear on the Baltic Sea as a great power. From then on the contest ensued for the Baltic as an important sea, the control of which was to guarantee the security of the country concerned. Russia and Germany struggled over this section up to the time the first World War started. Russia was about to prevent any further German advancement when the war ended without settling the contest.

Balts Will Rise Again

A new situation appeared with the creation of independent Baltic States, changing the aspect of the struggle. Today, however, Russia appears once more on the shores of Baltic.

But, concluded prof. Strakhovsky, the last of the struggle has not been heard as yet.

"The clash will be renewed between Germany and Russia, and as a result of it, the Baltic nations will rise again."

RADIO TANTRUMS

By Kilomaikis

Brooklyn dialers must now set their radios for 1600 kilocycles in order to catch the Joseph Ginkus broadcasts, thanks to the recent Federal changes in station frequencies. Another change in this program was caused by the draft — regular announcer Vyt Ubaras has left to do his duty with Uncle Sam for one year. His place is now taken by Adam Jezavitas. In charge of the music is R. Kurdinaitis.

The broadcast time remains the same: 8:30, 6:45, and 5:30, all in the P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, respectively. The station is WCNW.

The changes in frequencies for other stations airing Lithuanian programs, if any, have not yet been reported to this department. Chicago station differences were reported in the last issue of JAUNIMAS.

The Lithuanian Morning Review (WSBC, daily, 7:00 A. M.) of the MBM group seemed to be a good idea when the series began a short time ago. For some reason or other it hasn't even gotten off to a really good start.

The weather and time reports are as they should be, but the he-hashed comedy skits can still be remembered as having been done by another Lithuanian radio comedian long, long ago.

Can't this group think of anything new or at least a bit different?

No matter how heartily Saltimieras may laugh at the so-called "comedy" of his "Ickis" and "našlikė" duo, this column and a number of listeners don't think it's funny

Citizens, We Share And Share Alike

Reprinted from the official Red government newspaper "Tarybu Lietuva", published in Kaunas.

"Citizen Judelis Fridmanas, married, a photographer, owns a small two-room studio at 41a Stalin prospect. In one of the rooms he takes pictures, while the other room serves as a reception office. By official orders another citizen, a working man, moved into the studio and makes his home there now.

"Fridmanas also had a three room apartment. By official orders he had to vacate two rooms, where a teacher and a soldier were moved in, leaving Fridmanas and his wife one room. But on December 29, Fridmanas was ordered to vacate the remaining room, and since he was reluctant about it, he was forcibly moved to his studio. Now Fridmanas will reside at the place of his business."

at all. Their dialogue and their songs smack of vulgarity, not of humor. And Paul calls such talent "stars". That is funny.

The phony Jewish dialect of Ickis is only an insult to the ancient Lithuanian language which is beautiful. Yet, Saltimieras keeps harping about "lietuvių... lietuvių kalba..." It's a pity that his idealistic speeches and the talent he present on his morning hour don't jibe.

To P. S. everything is good for one of his hearty (and artificial) guffaws. He even laughs at his own supposedly funny gags. Quite naturally he won't laugh when he reads this. He just won't like it.



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Štai, prieš akis gruodžio 20-tosios "Tarybų Lietuva." Vedamuoju plak m Lietuvos sportininkai, kurie, esą, "nepasėkė, neįėjo į naują santvarką, naują gyvenimą, naują dinamizmą."

Straipsnis komentuodamas apie šalies darbininkų "džiaugsmingą" įsijungimą naujoje dvason ir pilną įvertinimą "tikrosios laisvės" sako:

"Norime paklausti, kuo šiemet pasižymėjo mūsų sportininkai, imant lėndrą visas sporto šakas? Kuo pareiškė savo džiaugsmą dėl tarybinės santvarkos įvedimo? Gausiais pralaimėjimais, suglebimu, neorganizuotumu!"

Nesigilina "Tarybų Lietuva" nusakyti dėlko staiga Lietuvos sporte pasireiškė "suglebimas ir neorganizuotumas", nes pavojinga šiandien Lietuvoj viešai aiškinti dėlko visos gyvenimas merdi. Tą žino cilinis pilietis, tą žino ir laikraštininkai. Tai kam kaltėli apie prizastis, kurias visi GERAI žino.

Ar galėjo kas nors primesti Lietuvos sportui "suglebimą ir neorganizuotumą" prieš 1940 metų birželio 15 d. Tam sportui, kuris per du dešimtmečius laisvo gyvenimo netik, kad pasivijo, bet net pralekė didžiumą Europos šalių.

Kada tokios jaunos ir silpnutės, Didžiajam Kare visiškai nualintos (nestaitant poros šimtmečių sunkios vergijos prieš tai) šalies jaunimas sporte tiek pažengia, kad dar 1937 metais laimė VISOS EUROPOS KREPŠINIO TITULĄ, tai tokiam žodžiui kaip "suglebimas" nėra nei vietos nei progos būti įtartam.

Tas ką okupantai dabar stengiasi pateisinti suglebimu ir neorganizuotumu yra ne kas kita kaip Lietuvos jaunimo ženklas, kad jie nenori tarnauti savo tėvynės pavergėjams.

Panašus ženklai pasireiškia netik sporte, bet visam Lietuvos jaunimo gyvenime. Pereitam "Jaunime" tilpęs laiskas nuo Lietuvos gimnazisto parodė, kad ir mokyklose jaunoji Lietuva išnaudoja kiekvieną progą, didelę ar ma-

žą, užregistravimui savo neapykantos okupantams.

Rusams visa tai yra "suglebimo" ženklas, bet giliai širdy jie žino, kad tai yra ženklas kovos už laisvę.

Barščiai ir Armija

Jei dar yra kur nors toks jaunas lituvis, kuris susuka nosį kada mamė jam pripila antrą lėkšlę barščų ar kopustų, jis turėtų žinoti, kad bent iki šiol, iš pašauktųjų armijos larnybaj lietuvių, gydytojai atranda stebėtinai didelį nuosimtį geram fiziniam stovy esant. O tai daug pasakantis faktas, atsimenant, kad iki šiol suvirš trečdalis drafto pašauktų Amerikos vyrų pripažinta netinkamais dėl sveikatingumo priežasčių.

Gal ištikrųjų yra daug tiesos mamė raginime, kad pavalgyk geros lietuviškos sriubos pora lėkščių kasdien ir busi "drutas vyras".

Maskva Rodo Lietuvą

Maskvos propagandos komisarijatas dabartiniu metu kai kuriuose Amerikos kino teatruose rodo šešių minučių filmą užvardintą "Sovietų Lietuva". Filma, anot komunistų spaudos, parodanti kaip Lietuva pradėjo savo "tikrosios laisvės ir laimės" gyvenimą. Ji yra rusų gamybos, rusai ją filmavo, rusų kalba eina ir paaškinimai demonstravimo metu.

Filmos tikslas aiškus—parodyti amerikiečiams, kad Lietuvos žmonės laisva valia, savo noru atsikratė "kapitalistinės nepriklausomybės" ir įsiprašė Kremlį, kad priimtų juos didžiojo Rusijos imperijon. Bet turbūt tik Maskvos apmokami agentai tą "laisvą valą" filmoje įžiuri.

Nors Lietuvą užpludo pusė milijono raudonųjų kareivių, filmoje jų lyg tyčia beveik nesimato. Rodo tik "lietavius"—demonstracijos, kuriose nešama Stalino ir jo gengės paveikslai, rusiški atsisaukimai, "patrijotai" Liudas Gira, Paleckis ir kiti kamarotai balsuoja "laisviausiuose pasauly rinkimuose" ir masmitingai.

Tos demonstracijos ir masmitingai tai tikros komedijos. Eina žmonių būriai, vos kojas pavėlka. Be entuziazmo, be gyvumo, veidai rimtini surakinti, jokios "džiaugsmo" išraiškos. Žiuri ir jauti, kad už jų nugarų jie jaučia šaltą ruso kareivio šautuvo vamzdį.

Vienoj scenoj, gal per filmos direktorių neapsižiūrėjimą, pračjęs vaizdas, kuris pasako visą "Lietuvos prisijungimo" istoriją. Valstybės teatro vidus. Tai "istoriškasis" "liaudies atstovų susirinkimas", kuriame "nutariama prisijungti prie liaudies tėvynės." Rodo salę—pilna žmonių. Filmos aparatas keliiasi aukštyn įfiksuoti svečius ložose. Prezidento ložon įeina Paleckis su galybe visokių palydovų—staiga—aparatas kelioms sekundėms pakyla ir įima galeriją—KURI PILNUTELLĖ RUSŲ KAREIVIŲ.

Tai ir visa istorija. Galerija iš visų šonų pilna rusų kareivių, o apačioj Lietuvos "liaudis vienbalsiai balsuoja" už prisidėjimą prie Rusijos.

Bendrai imant filma neturi jokio turinio—šešios minutės sulipdytų kronikinių atkarpų iš palaudo gyvenimo, kurin Lietuva įpuolė pereity metų birželio 15-tą. Bet ir tos atkarpos, aiškiu negu rašyti žodžiai, parodo ne tą ką Maskva nori parodyti.

PRESS DIGEST

STALIN IS EVER FEARFUL

(Illinois State Journal)

Secretary of State Hull is impressed with indications of a prospective reunion of the governments of conquered France and the Soviet Union of Russia. He regards as quite significant Marshal Henri Petain's statement that France's honor forbids her to take any action against former allies.

It has been assumed that Petain's statement has reference to proposals that France turn on England and aid in Hitler's drive for the destruction of the British Empire. It could, however, be interpreted as including Russia, thought the former alliance between Russia and France had been repudiated by Stalin in his deal with Hitler.

Hitler has been contemptuous of Moscow ever since the Finns disclosed the weakness of Stalin's dreaded Red army. Germans have practi-

cally taken over military instruction in Russia and Stalin has reason to feel his deal with Berlin may prove disastrous to his own dictatorship. This fear might induce him to join up with other nations which want to stop Hitler.

If Secretary Hull is justified in his hope, the change in Stalin is due to terror. Fear of what Hitler could do to him, led to his alliance with the Berlin dictator. Fear of what Hitler's enemies can do to him will be responsible for his next shift. He wouldn't be considering re-establishing the old Franco-Russo relations unless he had sensed the undoing of Hitler.

In case Hitler falls, Russian revolutionists will turn on the Germans in that country and Stalin is likely to face one of his own firing squads. It is this prospect which has thrown fear into the heart of the Russian dictator. He isn't interested in the "common cause" of the weaker nation.

Our Mother Tongue

By VYTAUTAS SIRVYDAS

The Aestian Language Family

According to a plausible theory, the truth of which has neither been conclusively proved, nor disproved, once upon a time there was a race of people speaking an original language called Aestian, or Indo-European. This people (who, probably, themselves were a mixture of two or three races), by mixing with their racially different neighbors gave rise to a whole series of Indo-European languages: Greek, Latin, Keltic, Slavic, Lithuanian and many others. It seems, that the Lithuanian language itself came from an original "mother" language, which gave birth also, to Latvian, old Prussian, and some others (like Curonian-Kuršian). In this connection, it is interesting to note what our foremost philologist, prof. Kazys Buga, had to say, in his article "Šis-tas iš lietuvių ir indoeuropiečių senovės" (Tauta ir Žodis, Vol. II, 1924, pg. 98.).

LATVIAN AND LITHUANIAN

Kad latvių kalba yra giminingai lietuvių kalbai, gali lengvai įsitikinti kiekvienas lietuvis inteligentas skaitydamas latviškas knygas arba vartydamas latvių kalbos gramatiką ir žodyną.

Jis lengvai pastebi, kad latvių kalba turi daug bendra ne viename tikrai žodyne, bet ir gramatikoje. Jie mato daug panašumo linksniavime, asmeniavime ir žodžių sudėtyje sakiniams (sintaksėje).

Tą pat lietuvis arba latvis inteligentas pastebi ir senovės prūsų kalbos paminkluose. Ir prūsų kalbos esama giminingai lietuvių ir latvių kalbai.

Lietuvių, latvių ir prūsų kalbą mes vadiname aiščių giminės kalbomis.

Iš pat pradžių senovėje aiščių vardu bus buvusi vadinama tikrai ta prūsų tautos dalis, kurią pirmąją prie Vyslos žočių ir Aismarių (Frisches Haff) pažino senasis pasaulis (Tacitus).

In our next article we will quote Prof. Buga as to who the original Aestians were.

The most tireless followers of fortune are a man's creditors.

Russia is described as aloof. From this distance Russia re-

By reading Latvian books or turning the pages of a Latvian dictionary and grammar, any educated Lithuanian can easily convince himself that the Latvian language is related to Lithuanian.

He will easily note that the Latvian has much in common not only in dictionary, but in grammar, too. He sees many of nouns, conjugation and the similarities in the declension order of the words in sentences (syntax).

The educated Lithuanian or Latvian will notice the same in the remains of the old Prussian language. The Prussian language is also a relative of Lithuanian and Latvian.

We call the Lithuanian, Latvian and Prussian an Aestian family of languages.

In ancient times at first the Aestian name was given only to that portion of the Prussian nation which first became known to the ancient world (Tacitus) as inhabiting the mouths of the Vistula and Aismar (Frisches Haff).

sembles two loofs.

Every man wishes his wife could cook as well as he tells his friends she can.

BEFORE LITHUANIA had restored her independence, the matter of the choice of national colors was being discussed at all Lithuanian meetings. It was felt that there was a need for showing unity by means of a common decorative symbol. It was necessary for the fighters for Lithuanian independence to bind themselves to their patriotic duties with a national flag.

Here and there this question of colors was individually taken in hand. In America and in Eastern Prussia the Lithuanians had already adapted the green, white and red flag of previous days and displayed it at their gatherings, on holidays and at patriotic rallies. Elsewhere the Knights emblem united the Lithuanians in their efforts.

The question came to a head when the Lithuanian nation felt the hour of rebirth. It was only necessary that some one issue an authoritative answer.

Already, from the beginning of the World War in 1914 when two of our neighbors met in battle, Lithuanians began preparing for a new organized national life. Upon the occupation of Lithuania by the Germans on August 18, 1915, the necessary situation was formed. A group of Lithuanians in Vilnius joined in the work publicly and secretly, although burdened by the difficulties of heavy-handed occupation.

Committees and groups, in which active persons of all political beliefs gathered, were immediately organized. Among the many major problems of re-born Lithuania facing them at that time, they discussed the matter of national colors or a national flag. A flag seemed as absolutely necessary as swaddling clothes are necessary for a new-born baby.

But the question of national colors or a national flag was placed on firm footing only on June 8, 1917, during a meeting at the home of Dr. J. Basanavičius. That was, it seems, a regular meeting of the so-called Consortium.

The history of the Consortium, bearing this unwieldy Latin name, was quite irregular.

At the very beginning of the war a non-partisan Committee was formed in Vilnius for the relief of those who had suffered from the war. Martynas Yčas, being the representative of the Russian Duma, was most suited for the chairmanship and, at the same time, to collect funds. Differences arose, however, between the conservatives and the leftists.

When the Germans occupied Lithuania, the Committee divided: Yčas and a portion of the members withdrew to Russia, while vice chairman Smetona and the remaining members stayed in Vilnius. An immediate attempt was made to unite all Lithuanians into one group under this Committee. They succeeded in this, although not in the very beginning; the old clannish curdle had not yet evaporated. The situation, however, required unity and mutual agreement.

Birth of Lithuanian National Flag

By PETRAS KLIMAS

Since the main occupation of the Committee was the maintenance of asylums and furnishing relief, other groups were organizing, often composed of the same people. For example, on December 4, 1915, 31 residents of Vilnius gathered in the Ruta clubrooms, and A. Janulaitis read his paper on Gaigalaitis, who was a member of the Prussian Landtag, brochure "Litauisch-Baltische Frage," which raised the issue of the future of Lithuania. Here, also, arose discussions concerning propaganda, an information bureau, the ethnographic boundaries of Lithuania, etc.

Another such Ruta meeting, one week later, discussed Dr. J. Šaulis' address on Roßbach's book "Russland und wir." The audience discussed ways and means of resisting the attempt of the Poles, who were paying homage to the Germans, to include Lithuania in the future Poland.

After another week (December 18) these Ruta teas were becoming a bore. Ruta gathered once again on December 28. Janulaitis, rather out of order, wholeheartedly issued and defended the cry of independence. Before its death the club tried to enter the political arena, but the aura of the teas and the atmosphere were unsuitable.

After the New Year, therefore, a new group came into existence, much more limited but much more clearly defined politically. These were the so-called Thursdays. On the second such Thursday, January 27, 1915, eleven members attended: Basanavičius, the Rev. Dogelis, Grajauskas, Janulaitis, Kairys, Klimas, Kymantas, the Rev. Kukta, J. Šaulys, Smetona and Stulginskis. This group was later enlarged by the Rev. Stankevičius, Šernas, J. Vileišis, and Domaševičius.

The group gathered on February 3, 10, 17, 24 and March 16, 23, 29. The questions discussed were generally political and practical, arisen out of the conditions of occupation, of propaganda, the need of a newspaper, and even of secret proclamations.

But even these conversations bogged down somewhat in the long run, while there appeared on the scene realistic and pressing matter which required immediate and organized reaction. This was the reason that even this so-called group of inteligentsia went awry. Immediately afterward, on April 24, a new group was organized of Basanavičius, Dogelis, Klimas, Šaulys and Smetona. Biržiška, Janulaitis, Kairys, Stulginskis and Žmuidzinavičius were later invited to join the group.

Thus was formed the leading political group which prepared memorandums to the occupant government, sent delegates abroad, established representative offices, discussed the question of political orientation, organized ethnographical studies, planned a conference of representatives of all Lithuania, undertook the publishing of a newspaper, etc.

In 1917 the group, for some unknown reason, was given the name Consortium. On May 10 the following were also accepted into the organization, A. Gyls, the Rev. Brazys, D. Malinauskas, and later Stašinskas, the Rev. Kukta and the Rev. Rainys. The Consortium having thus expanded, a Bureau was formed of M. Biržiška, Klimas, Šaulys, Smetona and Stankevičius. The Bureau held frequent meetings and really performed all its duties. For example, it drafted the reply to the famous Lithuanian-Polish memorandum to the German chancellor, in which the Poles demanded

that Lithuania be included as

a part of the declared kingdom of Poland. All of the Consortium gathered to hear the announcements of the Bureau and for general debates. All of this was done, of course, altogether secret from the Germans and most often in Basanavičius' Educational Society rooms in the old monastery connected with St. Michael's church.

It was in this Consortium, on June 6, 1917, that the question of the Lithuanian national colors or national flag was raised.

Basanavičius first read his article which he had earlier published in America. He made proof that the color of the flags in ancient Lithuania always was red, while on this red background was imposed a knight astride a gray steed, about to strike with his sword. Basanavičius advised retaining this tradition and making the emblem of the knight on a red background the flag of restored Lithuania.

No one objected to this, but a few remarked that this did not settle the question of national colors, since Basanavičius himself stated that the State flag always had been with the Knight emblem. A separate red flag without the Knight emblem had never been used. It was necessary, therefore, to select new colors which would comprise a common, everyday, simple-to-make flag, for use besides the historic State flag with the Knight emblem.

The members of the Consortium decided that the colors to be chosen should be those which are most to be found in the handiwork of the peasants, such as belts, aprons, etc. All agreed that these colors were green and red. Artist Žmuidzinavičius was then commissioned to arrange the order of these colors in the flag.

For a long time a suitable combination for these colors was not found. Žmuidzinavičius was not of the same opinion as Tadas Daugirdas, who was also consulted on this matter. There were many arguments regarding the number of colors. Some wanted two, red and green, others insisted upon three. The decision concerning the third color was the most difficult. Sample upon sample was made up and there was even an exhibit of these samples. The question dragged on until the Vilnius Conference, which discussed the matter of national colors at its meeting of September 23, 1917.

T. Daugirdas, an old archeologist and artist, proposed a flag of green on top, white in the center and red on the bottom. But he was dissatisfied with his own offering, feeling that it was best to use only green and red, for these colors dominated the handicraft of our people. He finally offered using a narrow strip of yellow between these two colors. Žmuidzinavičius defended the two-color flag of red and green, because these colors denote love and hope... Others wanted to see a reflection of nature in the flag: the green of fields and lawns (on the bottom), the yellow of golden fields of rye (in the middle) and the red of the rising sun (on top).

The Conference did not settle this question and left the decision to be made by a Council elected for the purpose. This was, it seems, the final point of the program and as such there was no way to carry it over into the next day.

But even this Council was unsuccessful in making an immediate decision. The discussions dragged on through several sessions until all the members, exhausted by the arguments, agreed to adopt the colors and order of colors of the present national flag. When the Council adopted this flag—I am unable to say. In the middle of 1918 there was yet no such decision, for on April 24 this question still figured in the order for the day. After the first Volde-maras Government was organized, on November 11, 1918, the present tri-color flag already waved on the Council building in Vilnius. It was later written into the constitution and having been used for 22 years it acquired a strong Lithuanian citizenship. No aggressors nor traitors shall be able to tear it from Lithuanian hands. And with it we shall again regain our freedom.

Year of Systems By Hyginus Peculis

Always you show me a system
How to set up some other system.
To make me happy always
Show me the system of the stars
So I can search out the floor-way of the sea
And watch the silverfishes fly.

A Chicago clog dancer wants \$15,000 for a broken foot—probably claiming the jig is up.

Peržengia Visas Ribas.

Komunacijų "Vilnius" angliškam skyriui nepatinka JAUNIMO radio kolumnos vedėjo Kilomaikio nuolatinis priminimas apie tų svetimos valstybės agentų siautimą netik spaudoje, bet ir per radio.

Nusitarė jie pagrasinti: "Better watch your step 'Killy' dear. Remember Krivitsky?"

Krivitsky užmušė OGPU agentai. Ką "Vilnis" nori pasakyti liepdama atsiminti Krivitsky? Ar lietuviškieji OGPU pradės ir tarp lietuvių "čistkas"?

Siunta jie bene galą užuosdami. Iš-koneveikė jie šios šalies teikiamas privilegijas bei laisvę peržengdami visas žmoniškumo ribas. Vieną gražią dieną turės jie but suvaldyti. Ir juo ta diena ateis greičiau tuo bus sveikiau visai Amerikai.

Pirmam šio JAUNIMO puslapy telpa garsaus Chicago Daily News karikatūristo Shoemaker'io piešinys kuris vaizdžiai nusako komunacijų beribi siautimą: nedėkingas šuo kanda ranką iš kurios jis minta. Tokiam šuniui reikia tik geros lazdos.

Redaktorius Be Organo

Daugelis SLA narių pereitą savaitę gavo atspaudintą laišką iš Klefo Jurgelionio, kuriuo jie prašomi užsiprenumeruoti Jurgelionio planuojamą mėnesinį laikraštį Tėvynės Balsą.

Jurgelionis, kurį prieš mėnesį Pildomoji Taryba atstatė iš SLA organo, Tėvynės, redaktoriaus pareigų, laišką pareiškia, kad esą, pašalinimas nebuvo teisingas ir, kad jis "bent iki sekamo SLA seimo pasilieka (narių) teisėtu redaktoriu, jų dvasios žadintoju."

"Iš Tėvynės dabar bus išimta jos dvasia ir gyvybė. Bet tą dvasią ir gyvybę jūs rasite Tėvynės Balse. Tėvynės Balsas bus SLA organu."

Jurgelionis taip pat sako, kad raštai jo laikrašty padės nariams "nusitarti" ką jie turi toliau daryti išgelbėjimui mūsų Susivienijimo iš piktų ir negabių žmonių rankų."

Jau esame įpratę skaityti apie prezidentus be respublikų, karalius be sostų, generolus be armijų. Dabar turime ir redaktorių be organo.

Joe Platak Wins Seventh Straight Handball Title

Lithuanian Is Still Best By Far In Handball

First thing you know they'll be calling Joe Platak the grand old man of handball.

The blonde Lithuanian travels in the toughest possible competitive circles in his chosen sport, but none can cope with his devastating southpaw game.

Platak, whose Lithuanian name is Platakis, won his first national A. A. U. title in 1935. Since then he's been a terror, racking up his seventh straight crown April 12 over Stanley Hitz of Harrisburg, Pa., king of Y. M. C. A. handballers.

Many Years Left.

The champion is 32 years old, but he appears to have plenty of good years ahead of him for more title-collecting. No other champion ever has won more than three A. A. U. titles and none ever has won more impressively than Joe.

Platak breezed through five rivals in the week-long tourney which ended April 12 without loss of a game. None of Joe's foes scored more than seven points in a single match and their average against him for the 10 games was less than five points.

Hitz, his foe in the finals, was never in the running, losing by 21-4-21-7.

Lives In Bridgeport.

Platak works in the accounting department of the Stevens hotel but he finds time to keep in condition from one end of the year to the other. He is 5 feet 10½ inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. He has been a Chicagoan all his life, his present address being 3225 Union avenue, heart of the Lithuanian Bridgeport.

Future White Sox?



Joe Usalis, Springfield Lithuanian, whom the Chicago White Sox shipped last week for training with the farm club in Jonesboro, Ark. Usalis is an outfielder.

A Handball Champion In Action

(Chicago Tribune Photos)



Joe Platak makes a right hand kill shot from back court. He's a southpaw, but he's developed both hands to equal accuracy.



A left hand kill shot. It's aimed to hit the front wall an inch or two above the floor. Sometimes it's caromed low off the sidewall.



The champion jumps for one. If it isn't returned skillfully, his opponent will get a chance for a kill.

The best way to find missing relatives is to get rich.

—O—

Years ago a foreigner designed the present American dollar. Now other foreigners have designs on our dollars.

Latvian Minister Sells Rare Antiques To Upkeep Legation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Latvian Minister and Mme. Alfred Bilmanis are in their new Legation, way out on Seventeenth street, far removed from the diplomatic section. A perfectly charming place it is with a long drawing-room looking out over Rock Creek Park, and on one side a sun-parlor, where Dr. Bilmanis does much of his work. He is a busy many, for in addition to his other duties he acts as consul general, all consular services being now concentrated under him.

Has Eight Ships

Mr. Charles Zarins, one of Latvia's best-known statesmen who is in London as minister, has delegated his powers for the Western Hemisphere to Dr. Bilmanis, who also is in charge, under the Latvian consular ordinance, of the eight ships flying the Latvian flag and leaving United States ports for the South American trade.

Dr. Bilmanis has absolute faith in the final victory of Great Britain and the ultimate democratization of the European countries. When it was suggested to him that that was the general belief after the first World War, he said, "Ah, but one sometimes has to plant a garden three times before it flourishes."

Tribute to Lord Halifax

The Latvian Minister recently in discussing before the Baltic-American Society the part of the late Lord Lothian played in obtaining the independence of the various Baltic nations, also paid tribute to Lord Halifax, the present British Ambassador. The doctor, however, said that in his youth all that the name Halifax meant to him was Halifax skates, and that when he was a boy it was the ambition of every girl and boy he knew to own a pair of Halifax steel skates made in Halifax, England.

While a large part of the world is looking to the United States for assistance and material aid, the Minister and Mme. Bilmanis lost no time in bemoaning their fate when the Soviets occupied their country, but went about rearranging their affairs to suit the exigencies of the time.

Auctions Rare Antiques

Like many of the other diplomats, they set about arranging the sale at auction of some of their most beautiful and rarest antiques, paintings and tapestries and other household effects and went house hunting.

Mme. Bilmanis found the Legation they now occupy with its seven rooms, and a charming garden overlooking Rock Creek Park, where the doctor can set up his easel and do a bit of sketching and water color painting—which is a hobby he has indulged in for years. There will be roses and other flowers in the garden and Mme. Bilmanis likes the Colonial doorway and the lawn on all sides.

Brother Died Recently

The Bilmanises are not going about much now as they are in mourning for the doctor's brother, a Lutheran clergyman who had one of the largest parishes in Latvia, and who recently died in prison there. His church was St. Gertrude, the patron saint of the poor and the pilgrims who thronged the church as they went on their foot journeys back and forth to the country.

Dr. Bilmanis received his early education in Riga, and was graduated from the University of Moscow in 1908, majoring in philology and history of law. He later obtained his Ph. D. from the University of Vilnius. His sense of humor is delightful, and his epigrams will be remembered.



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Madness

By Hyginus Peculis

O leaf rend open your veins to me
cut apart your heart for me to see.
Rend it to tatters.

All cannot watch through the thick air;
Nothing can fall but crimson on the pointed spears of grass on the purple grass.

I cut your heart
I ploughed it through
I turned my madness even on you.

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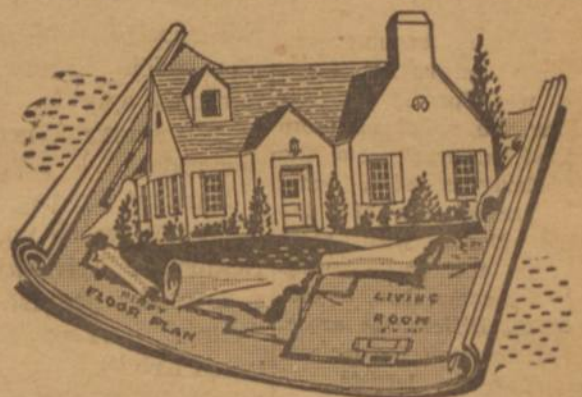
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Getting Personal

MUSICALE: Miss Florence Korsak, formerly active with the Lithuanian University Club, is at present studying voice with Adolfo Pasca in New York... Pasca is the former teacher of Grace Moore... Before leaving for New York, Miss Korsak took vocal lessons from Rosa Raisa in Chicago...

GOING WITH THE DRAFT George Brazauskas, West Side... John Shimkus, president of the Marquette Park K of L council will leave May 2nd along with a score of other Lithuanians from Board No. 21... 18th street will soon miss Frank Moeckus and Julius Gedman... Vincent Jankauskis, one of JAUNIMAS' charter subscribers is getting ready for an early June leave... John Simonavičius and Eddy Giedraitis, Brighton Pk., already left and at present are at the Camp Grant in Rockford...

POLITICS: Anthony Mickėvičius won the constable's job on the Democratic ticket in the recent Cicero election... Anthony Petkus, the undertaker, who ran for the Cicero School Board, lost out.

THIS AND DATA: John Klimavičius, C. S. V., of So. Englewood, will celebrate his first High Mass May 25 at the All Saints church in Roseland...

Rev. Kazys Matulaitis, pastor of the London Lithuanian parish, who has been in this country for nearly a year, will leave for England on the Yankee Clipper taking off from New York May 1...

The Armenian American newspaper Hairenik, published in Boston, in its April 4 issue ran a lengthy article entitled "The Role of Lithuanian and Lettish in Linguistic Studies."

Anthony Skirius, who in his spare time edits the Vytis, is now a full pledged "biznierių"... Several weeks ago he took over the Soft-Drinks-Candy store at 4358 S. Fairfield...

WEDDINGS: The wedding on May 3rd will culminate a three year old romance of Miss Anastasia Varanis and Vytautas Shilingas... Both hold high positions in the Knights of Lithuania organization... She is the center trustee, he — the press manager... The ceremony will take place at the Our Lady of Vilnius church...

The following day, May 4th, same church will be the scene of another wedding, that of Miss Genevieve Mi-

liauskas to Cyril Trinko... Other forthcoming weddings: John S. Switoris and Aldona Rutkauskas

Albin Zukauskas and Julia Cherapas, William Grigus and Josephine Polka, Raphael Palubis and Bernice Rimkus (both of Cicero), Walter Gabrys and Loretta Szadorski, Tony Poperaitis and Louis Treadway, Stanley Panavas and Sonia Naglis, Victor Cizinauskas and Myrtle Scholl, Walter P. Valentas and Valeria K. Ladigas, Gus Ruzas and Lucille Paulauskis, Frank Zickus and Evelyn Polakowski, Bruno C. Martinus and Della Zepher (both of Cicero), John Baranauskas and Helen Jovish.

EASTER ENGAGEMENTS: Miss Anne Usas and Joe Lindzius... Miss Adele Arlauskas and John Quilman... Miss Arlauskas is a secretary at the NAUJIEŅOS... Miss Stephanie Kazanauskas received her engagement ring via air-mail from California, where her fiance Joe Rudis is engaged in the aviation industry...

APPOLOGIES TO PIRMYN

We regret that due to last minute rush of more advertisements than we had counted on, we cannot find enough space in this issue to review Pirmyn chorus' greatest hit, the Lithuanian "Carmen" presented at the Goodman theatre April 4. Pirmyn will understand this "business" rush as they too experienced

NBC Network To Carry Smetona's Chicago Address

Petras Daužvardis, the Lithuanian Consul, announced that a special address by Antanas Smetona, refugee president of Lithuania, which he will deliver at the testimonial banquet in Chicago on May 4, will be carried by the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network.

Smetona's talk will be in English and will be relayed to all parts of the country by some 125 stations (Chicagoans will hear the address on WENR). The broadcast will last 15 minutes commencing at 6:45 P. M.

The banquet will be held at the Palmer House. Tickets are five dollars per person.

1,000 Expected

Justinas Mackevičius, chairman of the arrangements committee, who will also be the host to Mr. and Mrs. Smetona during their Chicago visit, says that judging by reservations more than one thousand Chicago Lithuanians will turn out to greet the man who was Independent Lithuania's first and last president.

Those wishing to make reservations for tickets can do so by phoning secretary Longinas Labanauskas, State 9833.

it April 4 when they had to turn more than 200 patrons away because the hall could seat only so many and no more. We will carry the review, however, in our next issue.

JAUNIMAS.

Lithuanian-American Encyclopedia

By VYTAUTAS SIRVYDAS

Amerikos Lietuvių Katalikų Kalendorius—an almanac for the Lithuanian Catholics in the United States for the year 1916, published by the Lietuvių Katalikų Spaudos Draugija, and edited by Father P. Lapelis. Printed by Draugas, Chicago, Ill.

Abromavičius, kun. Edvardas — (no further particulars known at present).

Alauskas, kun. — member of Kunigu Vieniūbė, Pottsville-Philadelphia, Pa. Province, 1936; (no further particulars known).

Alinskas, kun. — died in Cleveland, Ohio, March, 1941; (no further particulars available).

Amerikiečių Skyrius — a column on the religious and social activities of American Lithuanian Catholics conducted by a representative of American Kunigu Vieniūbė in the Kaunas ecclesiastical and

religious monthly Tiesos Kėlys 1934-1940; last editor, Father S. Stonis.

Amerikos Lietuvių Katalikų Spaudos Draugija — an association of Lithuanian Catholics to publish and disseminate Catholic publications, organized Chicago, Ill., 1915, under the leadership of Father F. Kemešis.

Amerikos Lietuvių Katalikų Studentų ir Profesionalių Sąjunga — an association of Lithuanian Catholic High School and College students, also alumni, organized in the East in 1931; branches in S. Boston, Mass., Scranton, Pa., Waterbury, Conn., Hinsdale, Ill., Worcester, Mass., and Marianapolis, Thompson, Connecticut (headquarters); since 1932 it publishes, except during July and August, a monthly Studentų Zodiak, which lists 42 contributors.



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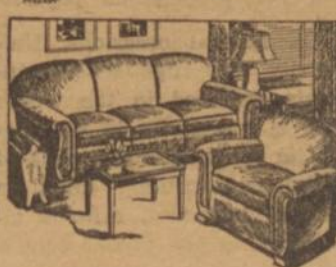
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Enslaved Baltic Nations Hail America As Champion Of Justice

The following is the text of a talk delivered by Col. Povilas Zadeikis, Lithuanian Minister to the United States of America, at the second annual dinner of the Overseas Press Club of America, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, on February 27, 1941. Two other addresses, dealing with the Baltic situation were delivered by the Estonian Charge d'Affairs, J. Kaiv, and the Litvian Minister, Dr. A. Bilmanis.

My country Lithuania, became the victim of Nazi-Soviet unholy totalitarian alliance, known as the German-Russian Nonaggression Pact of 1939, a worthy sequel of the Munich appeasement plan, which produced the capitulation of Czechoslovakia and the loss of Memel, Lithuania's only port on the Baltic.

After the destruction of Poland, the Russian bolsheviks preferred forcing the Baltic States into ill-fated Mutual Assistance Pacts, instead of attacking them outright.

Lithuania was forced to accept the ominous terms of the Mutual Assistance Pact of October 10, 1939, which provided limited garrisons of Soviet troops to be stationed in Lithuania for her "safety". Eight months later that garrison business proved to be a

Red Trojan Horse.

Invent Fantastic Story

In the following year of 1940, when the fate of Paris seemed doubtful, Soviet diplomacy saw an opportune moment to attack Lithuania: they invented a fantastic story of alleged kidnapping of two or three Soviet deserters. The Lithuanian Government invited the Soviet Government to prove that theory, but the Kremlin had an ultimatum already prepared. On June 15, 1940, Lithuania was invaded by the Red Army.

Enormous odds and the unfavorable geo-political position of Lithuania were chiefly responsible for Lithuania's failure to resist the invasion with arms. She did not even seek outside aid. Hoping that, sooner or later,



Caricature by J. Chizanskos
COL. P. ZADEIKIS

justice will prevail, Lithuania has chosen her own methods of self-preservation as she did during the 120 years of previous czarist Russian persecution.

Smetona Fled In Protest

However, Lithuania's resistance to Russian bolshevism is obvious from the following facts: Antanas Smetona, the President of Lithuania, would not accept Soviet rule, but went abroad thereby signifying the country's protest; all Lithuanian envoys abroad lodged formal protests against the unprovoked Soviet aggression, condemned and refused to recognize the pro-Soviet puppet government. A stream of political refugees followed.

In Lithuania the people are desperate and disillusioned; factory workers complain bitterly for they must work longer hours than before while the cost of living increased fourfold; the farmers are terribly downhearted for in expropriations and sovietization they see the return of slavery when a peasant must work but cannot own the land.

Population Disturbed

The farmers are disturbed and angered, they refuse to produce more than enough for their own immediate requirements. Farmers and workers have grown tired of bolshevist propaganda and everyday communist meetings, they have practically stopped reading red propaganda papers.

On several occasions, University and High school students gathered in the woods and in cemeteries to sing patriotic songs and remnants of Lithuanian military units, in several instances, refused allegiance to the Soviet constitution.

At the shrine of national heroes, men and women, young and old, wept, kissed crosses and sang the National Anthem, which is forbidden.

Every night is now a nightmare in Lithuania, for nearly

everybody is suspected of disapproving attitude towards the Soviets. Men and even youngsters, are hunted by the secret police until they are captured, then they disappear without trace. Wives and children crowd the churches, offering prayers to God to save their loved ones, to save the country.

Belong to Western World

Lithuanians, however, do not expect any chance for relief to come from these appalling conditions. Russian Communism has no appeal for the Lithuanian people who are patriotic and religious and enjoy a higher level of culture than the invaders.

Lithuania, as the other Baltic States, historically, racially and culturally belongs to the Western World. If Russia can take it, let the Soviet Union enjoy her own system and communistic experiments, but the forced inclusion of Lithuania into this system must be regarded as a crime against civilization and humanity.

America Gives Hope

Lithuania refuses to believe that brutal force will rule supreme. Liberation of the Lithuanian people from the Soviet yoke must be accomplished, independence of Lithuania must be restored. Justice must prevail. And the ray of hope comes from America. On July 23, 1940, these encouraging words of the American Government were heard:

"The policy of this Government is universally known. The people of the United States are opposed to predatory activities no matter whether they are carried on by the use of force or by the threat of force. They are likewise opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state, however powerful, in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state, however weak."

"The United States will continue to stand by these principles, because of the conviction of the American people that unless the doctrine in which these principles are inherent once again governs the realizations between nations, the rule of reason, of Justice and of Law—in other words the basis of modern civilization itself—cannot be preserved."

The Lithuanians hail the great American democracy as the champion of international justice and as one of the most sympathetic and most trusted friends of all small nations. They know America will not retreat.

Truth is mighty, but a great deal of it is suppressed.

A well-bred person is one who does not boast about it.

TAKE IT or LEAVE IT

By Vitalis Bukšnaitis

(Continued from Pg. 1)

HOWEVER, A MAJORITY of Americans, during the last presidential election, apparently disagreed with my point of view regarding FDR. And so, I will do everything in my power to cooperate with their views. At any rate, I feel that it is my duty to do so, at least until the next presidential election.

If a similar majority of Lithuanian Americans disagrees with me regarding the omnipotence of the "first and last president" of the Republic of Lithuania, I will similarly feel it my duty to cooperate with any movement which he may head for the re-establishment of an independent, autonomous Republic of Lithuania.

THIS IS NO TIME for quibbling. Let us work as hard as we are able that we may once again see a free, independent, autonomous Republic of Lithuania. When that day arrives, it will make little or no difference what we in this country prefer regarding the leadership of that little nation.

Personally, I don't think that this is any concern of our. Our job is to set Lithuania free. And see to it that free Lithuanian men and women elect a government of their own choice. What more can we ask?

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