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FIVE CENTS



TAKE
IT
or
LEAVE
IT

By VITALIS BUKSNAITIS

SINCE I stopped writing for the newspaper in which this column previously appeared, the Communist Laisve and Vilnis and Tiesa have somehow failed to reach me. Not that the Red Rags were sent to me personally. They weren't. But they were sent to the editorial offices of the newspaper, and I could always read them there. Now I have no doubt that all these "Bolshie" sheets are at present sent to the editorial offices of JAUNIMAS in Chicago, but that is a bit too far from my home town of Ozone Park, New York, so I have no way of knowing just what the English Sections of those carmine claptrap charts might contain.

—o—o—

A PROPOS of nothing in particular, whatever became of those "democratic, humanitarian principles of the US SR?" Seems to me that it was only about two years ago that "Laisve's" Mr. Kubilius (whose stuff also appears in "Vilnis") remarked in his column: "Raise high the banner of hatred, poor skeptic, and profess anti-fascism while paving its road with lies, distortions and, shame on your hypocrisy, intolerance..." And again, the same pen spouted thus: "Poor, poor child of confusion and hatred and ignorant bitterness that overleaps the bonds with distorted facts."

—o—o—

THE remarks quoted in the above paragraph were aimed at "Take It or Leave It" because on April 14 of 1939 this column had the temerity to ask: 1) What is the essential difference between the admitted totalitarianism of the **Reichsfuehrer** or **Il Duce** and the "proletarian" dictatorship of Stalin? 2) How long is it since Hitler's army officers have stopped training Soviet troops, if ever? 3) How long is it since the Soviet stopped supplying oil and provisions to the totalitarian states? 4) Does any authoritative source deny that this situation still exists. (Remember: these questions were asked in 1939.)

—o—o—

SO, two years ago, I was a "child of confusion and hatred and ignorant bitterness" and was prone to "profess nazi-fascism while paving its road with lies, distortions and intolerance..." I wonder where I stand today in Mr. Kubilius' estimation? Which of us might be justi-

TAKE
IT
or
LEAVE
IT

KAUNAS IN A NEW ROLE



For 22 years the provisional capitol of Independent Lithuania, nine hundred years old Kaunas today is the nerve-center of the communist terrorism waged in the Baltic countries. The "Igulos bažnyčia" is seen in the background

Nine Hour Ultimatum...

and Lithuania's Independence Lost

By EDUARDAS TURAUSKAS

VI

Late at night on June 14, 1940, Mr. Urbšys was suddenly summoned to the Kremlin. Molotov bluntly stated that he has a serious announcement to make to the Lithuanian Government and, in the presence of Lithuanian Minister Mr. Natkevicius and the Soviet Minister to Lithuania Pozdniakov (presently "representing Lithuania" at the Supreme Soviet of the US SR), Molotov read an act of indictment against the Government of Lithuania, — an evil charge replete with lies.

Kremlin Charges:

Molotov charged: (1) Lithuanian police had been engaged in kidnapping of the Soviet soldiers, to wit, Pisariov and Shmovginez, who managed to escape, and Butayev, who was murdered by the Lithuanian police, and Shutov, who is not located thus far; (2) Lithuania formed a military alliance with Estonia and Latvia, directed against the USSR, which is prohibited by the clause VI of the mutual assistance pact, and secret relations are maintained among the general staffs of the Baltic Republics.

Wherefore, the Soviet Government demands in an ultimatum:

(1) immediate trial of Gen. Skučas and Security Chief Povilaitis (who had resigned in the morning on June 13, 1940, but were still in office for the purposes of Molotov),

and secret relations are maintained among the general staffs of the Baltic Republics.

Mr. Urbšys asked for an extension of time, but Molotov refused. Inquiry about the number of troops to be invested brought a curt reply: three or four army corps (200,000 men).

In bidding farewell, Mr. Urbšys declared that he, as a negotiator and signer of the pact of October 10, 1939, greets that this pact came to

months, and that he fears against the Soviet military garrisons;

More Red Soldiers

(2) immediate formation of a new government in Lithuania which would be able to enforce and to guarantee honorable performance of the mutual assistance pact and to subdue the enemies of the pact;

(3) immediate guarantee of free incursion of an unlimited number of Soviet troops to be garrisoned in the most important centers of Lithuania in order to warrant enforcement of the mutual assistance pact and to prevent provocative acts directed against the Soviet troops.

9 Hour Ultimatum.

The ultimatum went on to state that a reply is expected by 10 o'clock A. M. June 15, 1940 (Kaunas time 8 A. M.), —while at the time of delivery of the ultimatum it was already 12:30 A. M. Moscow time. Failure to reply within the prescribed time would be deemed a refusal.

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Liths Confer All Night.

The tragic news reached

Kaunas at 1 A. M. (Moscow

about the future of Lithuania. Molotow rejoined this statement with a typical bolshevik cynicism, remarking that "Lithuania's future is threatened with nothing except her own provocateurs..."

—o—o—

The full text of the letter follows:

"As people who are well

acquainted with the gruesome cruelties of the bolshevik terror in the Baltic countries during the first Russian invasion of 1919, we can realize that in their hate for

bolshevism and its ugly terror some people may forget

all other considerations and in their short-sightedness embrace any opportunity to

fight the Russians.

No Cooperation

"During the first world

war we saw analogous instances, when some people

all night session. Majority of the ministers were deter-

mined to bow to the ultimatum, seeing no other way

to defeat the czarist ty-

ranny of Russia.

"I wish to state, however,

that The Baltic-American So-

cietry, Inc. and the overwhelm-

ing majority of the Baltic

peoples in America and at

home do not approve of any

cooperation with Nazi Ger-

many, even against Russia.

This is simply a choice be-

tween the devil and the deep

blue sea, and either choice

holds nothing but slavery and

extermination of

Baltic peoples of Estonia, Lat-

via and Lithuania in store

for them.

Both Choices Horrible

"The Baltic peoples have for centuries suffered from the overbearing arrogance and oppression of the Teutons. They invaded our countries in 1917 and 1918 and the brutal and crushing methods of the Kaiser's army were a good sample of what the "improved" version of Nazi

(Continued on Pg. 2)

Nine Hour Ultimatum...

Continued from Pg. 1)
at 2 P. M. Soviet hordes will swarm over the borders; (4) at 7 P. M. our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Vincas Vitkauskas, must be present at the border railroad station of Kena and meet Gen. Pavlov of the invading army to sign an agreement.

(A very reliable person, recently arrived in this country, says the a high Soviet officer of the invading troops told him at Vilnius on June 1g, 1940, that his command, Stationed at Irkutsk, Siberia, had received its marching orders in the morning on May 11, 1940, — the day after the invasion of Holland and Belgium had begun, — and traveled the whole month by rail and on foot, over crowded roads, to the Lithuanian border.

It is evident that the communist moves were synchronized with Hitler's moves, and that the Soviet Government merely toyed with the Baltic Republics during the month it took their Asiatic troops to reach Baltic State's frontiers.

Furthermore, the same informant states that before

dawn on June 15, 1940, Russian detachment flung a number of hand grenades into an outpost of the Lithuanian police, where one policeman was resting on a bed after his turn of night patrolling, and another was shaving.

The Russians killed one policeman, and mortally wounded the other. This, apparently, was to create a "border incident, bloody attack on worker's troops, successfully repulsed by the brave and invincible Soviet troops who inflicted casualties upon the Lithuanian fascists", — just in case Lithuania refuses to bow to the ultimatum.

When it became known that Lithuania submitted, all reports about the indiscriminate murder of innocent police officers were suppressed: "incident" was no longer necessary to provide.)

It became clear that this is the unprovoked military occupation and that no concessions could have helped.

Dizzy Events Follow

Other events that followed are well known to the shocked world: Dekanozov formed a puppet "government" of Justas Paleckis, inducting (for the sake of public opinion aboard) but three persons known in their own country,—prof. Vincas Krėvė-Mickevičius, Ernestas Galvaukas (who soon afterwards managed to escape to Germany) and Gen. Vincas Vitkauskas.

Incitement of "anti-Smetona" demonstrations under heavy guard of Russian troops and air squadrons and with imported speakers, the comedy of "elections to People's Seimas," "decission" (without a formal vote) to incorporate into USSR, and various disorderly "reforms" followed.

The rich agricultural country, exporting large quantities of food products to European and American countries, is now in the throes of hunger and is vainly calling for some food to be sent from Moscow. Mass exiles, imprisonments, impoverishment, shootings constitute the new Soviet "paradise."

Spirit Is Alive.

The Lithuanian people and their peaceful neighbors, the Latvians and Estonians, are silently suffering under Moscow yoke, separated by elect-



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JAUNIMAS.

rically wired barbed fences and ploughed mile-deep stretches of land, stripped of all vegetation and elevations, —separated from the civilization. Yet their indomitable spirit will not be subdued!

Our peoples are struggling to regain their independence. During the forty years of suppression of Lithuanian books (1864-1904) under the Czars our "School of Hardships", teaching of children beside a spindle wheel, carried our Nation to victory. This same school is coming to life again.

Hour of Reckoning Coming.

We firmly believe that the masters of Moscow dungeons, who have failed in 22 years to put their vast empire in order, will be unable to enslave for long the cultured Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians who yearn for freedom and the return to civilized orderly life. The hour of just reckoning will strike, and will strike soon.

HEAR YE, THE GOVERNMENTS AND THE FREE PEOPLES OF DEMOCRACIES!

THE END

Reds Rule That Lithuanians Must Have Red Plays

VILNIUS. — Government controlled publishers are speeding the translation and publication of Russian stage plays in Lithuanian, which were ordered by the government for presentation at the Lithuanian theatres.

While the opera house continues to present the outstanding operatic works of the western world, the legitimate stage is fast discarding plays that are not written by communists and are not dealing with the communist-inspired life.

Lithuanian authors at first were encouraged to write original plays and substantial monetary prizes were offered. But after few of these new "Lithuanian" plays were presented, the authorities have expressed themselves as displeased with the "Lithuanian" authors showing a lack of understanding and appreciation of the new life that Russia brought into Lithuania.

Among those to fall out of occupant's graces is Antanas Vienuolis who's latest play "Dauboje" was called as "not bolshevistic enough."

Secret Newspapers Liths Only Ties With Outside World

In spite of the watchful Russian secret police, Lithuanian patriots are producing secret newspapers in occupied Lithuania, according to

a Lithuanian refugee who reached this country several weeks ago.

All private owned publications were confiscated by the Russians few days after invading Lithuania, as were all the printing plants. At present there are three dailies in Lithuania, being published by the Red government, and as such offer no objective reporting on the happenings in Lithuania or the rest of the world.

The secret newspapers are being printed on small hand presses in basements, farm houses and even forests, declared the refugee. He said that these papers are widely distributed and at the present time are the only ties between Lithuania and the outside world.

Balts Hope For British Victory

Continued from Pg. 1)

despotism has in store for our nations.

"Our people have also had ample opportunity to take measure of Russian tyranny, the tyranny of the czars and also the bolsheviks. While their methods have differed in degree of violence, their aim has always been the same — to exterminate the Baltic nations, their language and culture and to russify the entire country—side of the Baltic.

No Appeasement

"We hold that in this titanic struggle of the forces of freedom and justice against the dark forces of totalitarianism no compromise, no appeasement is possible—all forces of tyranny must be eradicated and destroyed, lest Christian civilization, all human values, all liberty, honor and virtue shall vanish from our earth.

"The annihilation of Hitler and Nazism will not suffice —bolshevism and the Soviets hold an equal menace to the intellectual and spiritual values, to the peace and progress of humanity.

To paraphrase Lincoln's famous statement, we believe that humanity cannot endure half free and half slave, and all appeasement and compromise with one form of tyranny to play it off against the other not only suffer from a grave moral defect and insult the conscience of mankind, but are by their very nature doomed to utter futility and failure.

Hope In British Victory.

"The magnanimity of the United States and the victory of the Allies in 1918 made it possible for the Baltic peoples to win their struggle for independence and in the 22 years of their independent lives they achieved, by all consent, an internal harmony, an amazing development of their economic and cultural lives, peace and cooperation with their neighbors.

"In this dark hour of brutal and unwarranted sufferings inflicted upon our peoples by the communist invaders with the connivance and support of Hitler, the Baltic peoples base their future hopes solely and squarely upon the inevitable and final victory of the British Empire and the forces allied with the British Empire in their heroic and magnificent struggle against tyranny and oppression, in their fight for freedom and justice for all people.

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LADIES WEDNESDAY

Getting Personal

Weddings: Dr. E. F. Kriščunas, former Chicagoan, now of Hartford, Conn., returned to his native town to marry his childhood sweetheart, Miss Pearl Saks... Walter Valentas and Miss Valerie Ladiga had a real Didelė Lietuviška Veselija... The marriage ceremony was performed by Judge John T. Zuris...

Remember Eva Paulekas, the blonde "Miss Lithuania" at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933? She was married last week to Richard Sears Jr., of Washington, D. C.

Miss A. Kaminskas became Mrs. J. Venskus of N. J.... Miss Ann Vanagis became the bride of Frank Yonaitis Jr. . . .

Forthcoming Marriages:

Miss Ann Jankus (18th st.) and Bernard Kvetkus, president of the Brighton Park K. of L. council . . . Miss Frances C. Janulis and Walter A. Antuscas . . . Miss Albina Wariakojis and John J. Jankas . . . Miss Leocadia Baltauskas and Edward Puida . . . Miss Asele Norkevicius and William Lucas . . . Miss Elizabeth D. Sidlauskas and Joseph B. Lutkus . . . Miss Eleanor Stankus and Chester Dorch . . .

Rev. Anicetas Linkus, pastor of the SS Peter and Paul parish in West Pullman, was appointed to succeed the late Rev. Aleksandras Skripka at the Holy Cross parish in Town of Lake... Pastor's job at the West Pullman went to Rev. Michael Shvarlis, pastor

of St. Joseph's parish in So. Chicago... The latter position was filled by Rev. Victor Chernauskas... Both Shvarlis and Chernauskas are Chicago-born... With Rev. Peter Katkauskas recently made pastor of the Chicago Heights parish, three pastors out of 13 Lithuanian parishes in Chicagoland are American born . . . In the class of Mundelein seminars ordained to priesthood a week ago, were two Lithuanians, Rev. S. Adominas and Rev. A. Zakarauskas.

That picture history of Lithuanian people by Anthony D. Yuknies is scheduled to come off the press within a month. We've seen page proofs and must admit that the book will be most original and INTERESTING . . .

"I had a responsible job—mess sergeant, but last week was changed to a line sergeant..." writes Frank "Punchy" Alis from Camp Forrest . . . He says that the camp is full of Lithuanians...

Prof. Malbone W. Graham of the University of California, author of numerous articles on Lithuanians, was in town last week . . . One of the first things he did was to call on President Antanas Smetona . . . The two had met once before — in Kaunas, during one of professor's visits to Lithuania . . . At present he's completing a book on that small Baltic country...

When recently the bandmaster of the Illinois National Guard, 33rd division at Camp Forrest became ill, his place at the podium was turned over to Serg. Raymond Vielius-Wells, 20-year old Chicago Lithuanian . . .

Some men are so accustomed to making fools of themselves that they don't mind it.

It is better to have a few good friends than a good many friends.

Smartness enables a man to catch on; wisdom enables him to let go.

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I AM AN AMERICAN DAY

May 18th marks the celebration of "I Am An American Day", the day set aside, in the words of President Roosevelt, "for the recognition of all who, by coming of age or naturalization, have attained the status of citizenship" during the past year.

It is a day, however, that concerns us all. There are people in the past who have taken their American citizenship casually. Today such people are hard to find. American citizenship has become a priceless possession, the envy of millions of uprooted, desolate and subjugated people who live under the constant surveillance of armies, secret police, restrictions and prohibitions of every manner and kind. In the face of that dark picture, Americans can well be thankful for the protection of American citizenship.

"I Am An American Day" is a new American observance. What it stands for, however, is old and has been cherished and appreciated by many generations of Americans. Its theme is the value and responsibility of American citizenship. But beyond and behind the symbol of citizenship is the great truth that America has demonstrated to the world the fact that a nation of many different peoples from all corners of the earth can be united in wanting the free and just pattern of living which American democracy offers. However they may differ on other questions, Americans are united in their determination to keep their freedom, to maintain their way of life, and to exercise their right as free citizens to improve upon it.

When Professor Albert Einstein, world famous scientist, was inducted into American citizenship during the past year, he expressed his belief "that in America the most valuable thing in life is possible, the development of the individual and his creative powers. Here," he said, "man has never been under the humiliating necessity of unquestioning obedience. Here human dignity has been developed to such a point that it would be impossible for people to endure life under a system in which the individual is only a slave of the State and has no voice in the government and no decision in his own way of life."

American citizenship, however, has its duties as well as its privileges. The democracy and freedom that we cherish cannot be merely inherited. They must be reborn with every generation. They depend not only on our officials in Washington, but on each of us — on qualities of personal character, on our willingness to do an honest day's work, to give to our neighbor the same privileges and opportunity, to put the common good before the interest of any group, to defend with our labor, and if need be, our lives, our country and its ideals.

Happily those qualities are not the monopoly of any group. They do not depend on a man's being born on this side of the ocean. Whether of native or of foreign birth the men and women whose citizenship is being celebrated this year are equally Americans, united with the rest of us by a common loyalty, a common purpose, and an abiding faith in the American way of life.

Ancient Shrine like the one below are being torn down by the new occupants of Lithuania, according to news leaking out thru R. censors



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May 15-31

Užmiršė Kur Esą

Pats Prezidentas Rooseveltas kelias atvejais paragino lietuvius subrusti akcijai kuri padėtų pavergtai Lietuvai. Jis audiencijon priėmė Lietuvai Gelbėti Tarybą ir užgyrė jos pastangas padėti okupuotiems lietuviams.

Bet Chicagoje einanti komunacių "Vilnius" neabejotinai už iš Maskvos sinčiamus rusiškus rublius leidžiamą ir šioje šalyje platinama, Gegužės 8 d., 1941 m. (Nr. 109), editorijalu štai kaip apie Prezidento užgirtą akciją atsiliepė:

"Pažangiesiems lietuviams reikia juo labiau budėti, daugiau veikti, kad tų "gelbėtojų" darbas nevyktų".

Tik suslokime momentui pagalvoti ką tai reiškia. Tie Rusijos šnipai ir agentai, iki šiol dar vis kaip čuikės patvoriais ir pakrumiai knisęsi ir dirbė Kremliaus kliks nustatytą ir išskytą darbą, dabar jau ima ant tiek drasčių ir savo biaurius veidus galutinai švieson rodyti, kad tokį šdavikišką ašisaukimą juodu ant balto deda. Jau ančiai jie atvirai spaudoj vienam "Jaunimo" štabo nariui pagrasino, kad pasiugok, girdi, ir atmink kas atsitiko su Gen. Krivitskius (jį kaip pamena-
me OGPU agentai užmušę prieš porą mėnesių).

Dabar ir vėl, kada visa Amerika iš Jungusi kampanijon prieš pasiutusius meniakus, Hitlerį su jo gizeliais, kurių vyriausiu ir paklusniausiu yra Stalinas, kada pats Prezidentas Rooseveltas ragina tiesą ir laisvę vertinančius žmones daugiau pastangu dėti ir gelbėti pavergtiesiems, tai "Vilnius" sako, kad

"REIKIA LABIAU BUDĘTI IR DAUGIAU VEIKTI KAD TAS DARBAS NEVYKTU."

O kur jau suminėsi tuos kasdien leidžiamus melus ir machinacijas kuriuos nuodinama keli tukstančiai SIOS SALĖS GVENTOJU.

Mes kaip lietuviai iki šiol gėdinomės iš raudome dėl kelių savo parsidavusių tautiečių išdavikiškos veiklos. Mes nereagavome ir atydos nekreipėme į jų leidžiamą užnuodintą propagandą. Spaudos laivė, raminome save. Lai jie ja džiaugiasi.

Bet tai buvo ramesnias laikais, kada pasaulis nebuvvo taip išjudintas. Tai buvo laikais kada pačiai Amerikai negesė tokį pavojaus kaip, kad dabar.

Šiandien Amerika su viso pasaulio demokratija yra susivienijusi į reikšmingiausią ir lemtiną kovą už savęs ištaikymą. Šiandien kiekvieno šios ša-

lies gyventojo širdis ir protas turi priklausyti JUNGtinėms AMERIKOS VALSTIJOMS o ne Stalino Rusijai ir Hitlerio Vokietijai.

Šiandien kiekvienam iš musų Jungtinų Valstijų pilietybė uždėjusi paręgą kurią turime pildyti be jokios rezervacijos ir be ištikimybės padaliniimo.

Šiandien mes kiekvieną minutę ir kiekvieną valandą stovime savo šalies sargyboje. Kas žino, gal neužilgo prisieis musų jauniems vyrams su šautuvu rankoje ginti šalies neliečiamybę. Ne neužilgo, bet jau šiandien mes turime visu savo ištikimumu ir saugumo jausmu pradėti rinkti musų tarpe paklaidusius tų pasiutusiu Europos diktatorių agentus.

Mes nenorėjome pirmiau mesti pirsto į lietuviškuosius komunaciū ir sakyti štai jie tie neiškimięji. Lietuviškasis kraujas neleido. Vis tikėjome, kad tų žmonių širdys ir protas vieną kuria dieną pajęgs suprasti tą judošikumą ir peklišką savo akeijos juodumą. Mes meldėmės, kad jie praregėtų, kad pagaliau grynas žmogišumas jiems pasakyta, kad nėra pasau-
ly didesnio nusikaltimo kaip parsidavimas savo kuno ir dvasios svetimai valstybei ir dirbimas prieš savo šalį.

Lietuviškieji komunaciai turėjo vieną progą po kitos tapti naudingais šios šalies piliečiais. Bet tų progų neišnau-
dojo. Kremliaus rublis juos perdaug apakdino. Pereito Birželio 15 dienos įvykiai Lietuvoje aiškiausiai parodė, kad už rubli jie noriai savo tėvą motiną papiaus.

Jie dabar savo nesuvaldomais bur-
nojimais prieš viską kas nesiderina su HITLERIO IR STALINO interesais dar kartą patvintina, kad jų širdys ne-
prikluso šiai šaliai. Jie iš užkerėjū-
tik tykoja kaip geriausiai įsmeigti peiliis Dėdei Samui į nugarą ir nuplēšus nuo stiebo Amerikos vėlinavą užkarti krauju sukrekėjusių Stalino kuju ir piautuvu išdabintą mazgotę.

Mes daug ilgiau nepakėsime tų sve-
timų valstybių agentų šliaužiojimų musų tarpe. Jie nepakenčia Amerikos, o Amerika nepakenčia jų.

Jie prieš pačios Amerikos valdžios užgirtą liniją išeina agituodami, kad reikia labiau budėti ir daugiau veikti, kad darbas nevyktų.

Ir mes pradėsime labiau budėti į DAUGIAU VEIKTI. Visa Amerika pradės DAUGIAU VEIKTI. Dėdė Samas buvo patvarus bet jo kantrybė išsiseks.

Ne Tas Kelias Laisvėn

Šiame JAUNIMO numeryje telpa dvi žinios, kurios musų širdyse kelia nėrimą. Viena jų, iš New Yorko, praneša apie tariamą militarinę organizaciją Prusijoje, organizuojamą esų generalo Laidoners, ir sudarytą iš lietuvių, latvių ir estų, kuriems pasisekė laimingai išsprakti iš rusų teriojamų Baltijos kraštų. Šis karinis kunas, anot žinių, rengiasi kovai prieš rusus.

Nieko blogo nebuļų tame ir nebuļų pagrindo nerimui. Visas pasaulis žino, kad Baltijos tautų žmonės, ne tik tie kuriems pasisekė per sieną į užsienių pasprukti, bet ir tie kurie pasiliko vilkti rusų vergovės jungą, turi savo gyvenime tik vieną tikslą — kovoti prieš despotišką okupantą tol kol jis nebus išvarytas ir pakol Baltijos valstybės neatgaus savo laisvę.

(Continued on Page 5)

Voice of the Reader

This Department Is Readers Forum.

Letters Are Welcome.

Nazis Backing "Free Lithuania" Committee in Berlin, British Soldier Hears, Alarmed

SO ARE WE!

Dear Editor:

Once again I write to you from "Somewhere in England" to thank you for JAUNIMAS and to let you know how things are going on here.

The Lithuanian church in London is still intact but the Club has been put out of commission as the result of a bomb which fell in the near vicinity a couple of weeks back.

"When the War is Over"...

As the club was only rented and most of the effects and property inside was saved, the financial loss to the Lithuanians was not great. The building itself, however, is absolutely untenable and we shall need a new place as soon as the war is over.

I managed to get a few hours leave and was at the Lithuanian church on Palm Sunday. The congregation was almost up to pre-war standard and there were a number of the lads in uniform present.

London has not had the concentrated ferocity of Nazi air-raids to contend with in the past couple of months and it seems that Jerry has been gracious enough to share his presents amongst all the main cities of Britain.

"Still Jogging Along"

One of the worst bits I have seen recently was in Manchester where he made a mess of one of the best parts of that city.

The Lithuanians in Manchester are still jogging along. They have a modest little club going where they can still gather — mainly on Sundays. As in London, so in Manchester, the greater percentage of the youth are now serving in the forces and that of course reacts on the Lithuanian activities.

According to one of the London newspapers the Germans are backing a "Free Lithuania" committee in Berlin. Another report I read was that a steady stream of refugees from "Soviet Oppression" are streaming into East Prussia, and are being made very welcome by the Germans. Apparently Hitler is getting ready for the day when he is going to wipe up the floor with the Soviets and intends to use the anti-Soviet Lithuanians to help him.

That Shouldn't Happen

That would indeed be a sad day when Lithuanians would be fighting each other once more, for the benefit of rival dictatorships (See editorial p. 4. —Ed.)

Our job in the Army in England now is not terribly exciting. We are engaged in waiting for the Nazis to come over and being ready to push them back into sea.

Apart from a few planes now and then, and an occasional bomb or two, this wait-

ing is rather monotonous.

We have some of our chaps, Lithuanian Sports Club members, with the British forces in Africa and I believe one or two are in Greece now.

Fed Communists Left

The Sports Club magazine "Lithuanian Review" is still published, about once a month, by J. Degesis and it is mainly filled with letters from the chaps in the forces.

We have a few pro-Bolshie Liths in London but the great majority are definite "anti's". Incidentally, in that connection it may be of interest to relate a little story.

A number of London Liths were stranded by the war in Lithuania, amongst them a Soviet sympathizer — only a young fellow — about 25 years of age. He himself was one of the type known, humorously or otherwise, as "greenhorn", because he had only lived in London a few years.

Should Have Been Happy

He was a great admirer of Stalin and with the invasion of Lithuania by the Soviet you would have thought that here at least would be one who would live happily.

It should have been easy for him because he had lived in Lithuania most of his life and now with the added attraction of "Uncle Joe's" loving care — what more could he want? Of course we, who have lived all our lives under the "curse of capitalism" and have never known what true freedom is, may not have appreciated this great fortune, but here I felt was one person who would.

Australia Not Close Enough?

Imagine my surprise (!!!) when I learned that soon after Stalin's entry, Comrade X had left Lithuania and was now in Australia!

No doubt of course, he has gone to continue his crusade for communism amongst the capitalist unbelievers, but I'm sure that there will be some people who will not appreciate these idealistic sentiments and will just think that after having a taste of Stalin he was glad to get out at any cost, and probably wouldn't have the decency to admit that he was wrong about the "great god Joe".

Best of luck to JAUNIMAS.

Cpl. J. Liudzis

Royal Fusiliers

Somewhere in England

NE TIE PAVEIKSLAI

Gerb. Redaktoriu:

Šiuomis leidžiu sau atkreipti jusų dėmėjį į sekantį dalykėlij.

JAUNIMO Nr. 8 iš Gegužės 1-15 d. prie p. Turausko straipsnio tilpo dvi nuotraukos. Prie vienos jų yra pažymėta, kad tai A. Povilaitis, prie antros, Col. P. Skučas. Jei ši klaida liko nepastebėta,

(Continued on Pg. 6)

THE APRIL ISSUE of the magazine "NEW Europe" published in New York, and edited, among others, by the distinguished former Polish Ambassador in Brussels A. Muhlstein and the well-known Polish Professor O. Halecki, dwells on the problem of a federation for Eastern Europe.

I fully subscribe to the necessity and desirability of rebuilding the life of Europe along the lines of federal organization, indeed I believe that a permanent solution of the cultural, economic and national problems of Europe can only be achieved on the basis of closer unity and co-operation, with each nation prepared to share in greater responsibility and contribution to a lawfully regulated, peaceful federated structure.

OF COURSE, the ultimate ideal remains a federation of all Europe, as the late Aristid Briand proposed in 1930 under the name of "The Union of Europe."

The authors of the article of the Magazine "New Europe" referred to above, an anonymous "Group of U. S. Military Experts" ignores this possibility of an all-embracing European Federation entirely. The map published by the experts presumes the continued separate and sovereign existence of commu-

The Future of Eastern Europe

Tutelage or Federation?

By DR. ALFRED BILMANIS
Latvian Minister to U. S. A.

nist Sov. Russia, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Turkey, Italy, Switzerland, and, one must assume, the other Western-European countries. But the following countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Austria, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Lithuania—a rather puzzling combination—are to be united in a federation extending from the Baltic Sea to the Aegean.

For strategic and economic reasons the authors prepare to set up boundaries of the component states of the Federation, "as they existed prior to the invasion of Austria" with certain additions along the periphery of the federation. This would mean that none of the border disputes and claims of Hungary, Bulgaria, Lithuania would be solved. That all the Balkan disputes will continue, indeed

that this whole area will be of the oldest nations of Europe, who for 3000 years has lived on its present territory

Many Nationalities Disregarded

IT ALSO MEANS that the White Russians and Ukrainians are disregarded as national entities and left under the tutelage of Soviet Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, it means, that the Galicians and Western Ukrainians will remain separated from their blood brothers, the Eastern Ukrainians—a distinctly progressive Slavonic people of over 40 million. All Eastern Prussia would be placed within the federation—in order to establish an unbroken unchallengeable shore line from Gdynia to the Latvian port of Libau. Soviet Russia would have to give up the annexed part of Poland, Besarabia, Bukovina, and also a large portion of the Pripet marches—for strategic reasons. The Latvian nation—one

the same issue of "New Europe" Mr. Muhlstein sketches a constitution for a new Central European Federation. If we assume that this constitution and its representative system is applied to the federation outlined by the U. S. Military Experts, then the Legislative Assembly of the federation would consist of approximately 120 delegates, of which 40 would be for Poland, 16 for Czechoslovakia, 15 for Yugoslavia, 9 for Hungary, 6 for Bulgaria, 6 for Greece, 6 for Austria, 2 for Lithuania and 1 for Albania. It is evident that Poland and Czechoslovakia would dominate the federation, with alternating support of one of the smaller states.

At the same time the Polish and Czech armies would be the largest. Would not this federation be a new edition of the Dual monarchy of Austro-Hungary, in which the Austrians and Hungarians dominated the Slavs?

Would this not be a new Versailles, with all its unsettled problems, based, to use Mr. Muhlenstein's own description of Versailles, "on ignorance, deficiency of thought and imagination"?

Poles Realistic Project

ND ECONOMICALLY—
A as a Roman peace, it could only be an armed peace, with armament expenditures again pauperizing the nations of the federation. Who would invest the necessary capital for the development of the economic life in this unstable and artificial federation, that will rent assunder by the centrifugal forces of the injustices of its organization, by the unsatisfied claims of so many nations.

A more realistic project of a large federative state is presented by the former Polish Ambassador to Washington Tytus Filippovitz in his pamphlet published recently in London "Poland and Central Europe after the war."

As a real democrat and man of good will Filippovitz condemns violence. On p. p. 20-21 of his article he says: "To leave in the hands of Germans and Great Russians (a mixture of Slavonic, Mongolian and Chinese tribes) to reign over non-Germans and non-Great Russians would be a crime against humanity and democracy".

Fillipovitz believes that non-Slavic nations like Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria should be invited to join the "Slavonic Bloc" of Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and other Eastern Slavs proposed by him "because they lived side by side and cooperated with the Western Slavs as equals with equals". The so-called Great Russians, says Fillipovitz, belong to Asia where they have been under Tartar-Chinese rule for centuries. They are really Eurasians, and so is their culture and philosophy of life.

No Tutelage

A FEDERATION of nations can only exist if based on ethnographic and economic integrity, cultural and national autonomy and home rule, as in the case of the British Dominions, but not on tutelage, partitioning of nations and their abandonment to

Ne Tas Kelias Laisvēn

(Continued from Page 4)

Bet ta žinia taip pat sako, kad tā pabēgējujās jūrā remiai Vokietijos naciai. Čia tai jau bloga ir nerimā keliāti žinia.

Kitoj šio numerio vietoj, JAUNIMO bendararbis Liudžius, jaunas Londono lietuvis, dabar tārīnājās Anglijos kariūmenēj, praneša, kad ir Londono didžiuosiuose laikraščiuose tilpē žiniu, jog, girdi, Hitleris remiās koki tai "Laisvos Lietuvos" komitetā Vokietijoj. Ir ta žinia mus alarmuoja.

Amerikos lietuvių, kurie gyvai susirupinę padēti visomis jēgomis savo tautiečiams anapus Atlanto atgauti savo laisvę, nenori tikēti šiomis žiniomis. Greičiausiai tai Stalino-Hitlerio propagandos mašinos padaras, turis tikslu pakirsti pavergtųjų Baltijos žmonių išsilaisvinimo pastangas pačiam pumpure.

Jau kas kas, bet lietuvių patys savo kaiļu pātyrē Hitlerio 'draugiškumā' ir tiesos supratimā', kada iš jū naciai pagrobē Klaipēdos kraštā anais metais. Bet jei ir neskaityti to tiesioginiai lietuvius palietusio smurto, Lietuvos žmonės žino kad Hitleris yra nemažesnis gengsteris už Stalīnu. Jie taip pat gerai žino, kad pasauly nebus taikos ir ramybēs tol kol tie gengstriai sēdēs savo kruvinuose sostuose. Stalinas ir Hitleris yra ne lietuvių, čekų, anglų ar belgų priešai, bet visos žmonijos. Grynas žmogiškumas reikalauja, kad kiekvienas doras žmogus padētų visomis savo jēgomis tuos despotus išnaikinti.

Dēl to tai mes netikime, kad yra lietuvių kurie ir silpniausiam savo momente sutiktū užmegsti bent kokiūs ryšius su Hitleriu. Sudraskytos Lietuvos neišgelbēsi susidējēs su tuo kuris tā draskymā pirmutinis pradējo. It just

don't make sense, kaip amerikonai sako.

Bet jei, neduok Jergutaliau, atsiraštu lietuvių, kuriuos rusų okupacijos neapykanta apjokino ant tiek, kad jie pasirengę bendradarbiauti su Vokietijos rudoju žmogžudžiu, nežiurint jog jie tai daro tvirtai tikēdamis gelbsti savo tēvynēi, tai tokius lietuvius visi Lietuvos žmonės pasmerkia jų pastangų bei norų nejvertina ir nenori su jais nieko bendra turēti.

Tie žmonės vieton Lietuvai pagelbēti, jā tik labiau skandina.

Hitleris yra Stalino bendaras ir vice versa. Stalinas nedaro nieko neatsiklausę gengės lyderio Hitlerio, lygiai kaip Hitleris savo kriminališkiems aktams stengiasi gauti Stalino aprobačiją. Tie du išsigimēliai yra susijungę tampriau negu Siamo dvynukai ir kada bent vienas jų prilips lieptu galą tai pražutin nugarmēs abu kartu.

Šiandien, kada visas civilizuotas pasauly įsikinkę žut-butinon kovon išnaikinti tuos despotus, kada Lietuvos kaip ir visų pavergtųjų Europos tautų išsilaisvinimo viltys glūdi demokratijos laimējime, bent koks santykiai vimas su tais diktatoriais yra didžiausias nusikaltimas prieš netik savo brolius, bet ir visus pavergtus žmones.

Taip mes tikime, kad tos žinios iš Europos apie lietuvių ir kitų Baltijos žmonių rengimasi kovon prieš komunistus su nacių pagelba yra ne kas kita kaip laukinės Hitlerio-Stalino propagandos mašinos padaras.

Bet pakartojame — jei yra keli lietuvių kurie tokią pagelbą priima, tai visa lietuvių tauta nenori jų nei iš tolo matyti. Jau vien tik pats 'globos' 'priēmimas parodo, kad jie yra arba neturi paprasčiausio supratimo apie tai kas pasauly dedasi arba yra parsidavēliai ir kaipo toki neturi jokios teisės lietuvių vardu niekur nei kalbēti nei veikti.

Lietuviai prieš yra netik Stalinas, bet ir jo 'bosas' Hitleris.

In an article of his own in

(Continued on Pg. 7)

Fans Will Present Joe Platak with New Automobile

Hope we're not giving any secrets away and spoiling Joe Platak's surprise, but on May 27 he will get for a present a brand new 1941 Mercury automobile. The car will be presented to him at a testimonial banquet at the Lakeshore club, given by a committee composed of more than fifty leading Chicagoans of the sports world, all fans of the unassuming Lithuanian who recently won the world's handball championship for the seventh straight year.

Harold C. Lloyd, the famous screen comedian, who is one of Platak's most devoted fans and admirers, is serving as the honorary chairman of the committee and will be on hand for the presentation of the car. When Platak was defending his championship here last month, Mr. Lloyd made a special trip from Hollywood and spent two days watching the Bridgeport Lith sock that little black ball.

Lithuanian friends of Joe Platak who wish to attend the banquet can arrange ticket reservations thru William J. Hoffman, SUPerior 2315.

Cubs Send Waitkus Back to Minors For More Experience

Rookie Ed Waitkus, who played first base for the Chicago Cubs on opening day and several times subsequently, was sent to Tulsa of the Texas league on option for "more experience". Cubs management, however, is sold on the young New England Lithuanian, and predicts that he will make the major league grade next year. Besides picking up more experience on the diamond, the slim six-footer was told to pick up some extra weight. His present 170 pounds is hardly enough for a pennant minded team's first baseman.

Waitkus played with Tulsa last year and bated .303.

No Bombsights For These Two Lithuanians

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — John Yusievic of Bradford, Conn., and "Angie" Verinis of New Haven, won't even need bomb sights when they enter the U. S. Army Air Corps come July.

The dead-sureness of their eyes is known to all opponents of the University of Connecticut basketball team.

High scoring duet of the U. C. five, Yusievic was a co-captain of the "Huskies" this past season, while Verinis was an able guard.

John and "Angie" are seniors at the University. They will go to Alabama for training in Uncle Sam's team at the end of the school year.

It is better to be slandered by some men than to be praised by others.

Fortunate is the man who really deserves the opinion he holds of himself.

Athletes In News



JOE PLATAK...an automobile for a gift.



ED WAITKUS...needs "more experience".

Soviet Agents Loot Lithuanian Legation In Paris

WATERBURY, Conn. — From letters arriving from Europe an interesting story has been disclosed of a contention between diplomats of Soviet Russia and Lithuania. This story, pieced together by Dr. Matthew J. Colney, local Lithuanian leader, concerns the burglarizing of the Lithuanian legation's property in Paris by Russian diplomatic officials.

After Russia's occupation of Lithuania last June and the formation of a new government, Soviet officials ordered Lithuanian ministers and consuls to turn over their legations and consulates to the nearest Soviet Russian officials and leave.

Among those receiving such orders was Petras Klimas, the Lithuanian minister in Paris. The French government did not recognize the occupation of Lithuania, but it is believed German pressure forced the Lithuanians to give up their property and titles.

Keys Surrendered

It was on August 25 that

the Lithuanian Legation at Paris remitted its keys to the representative of the French government, who turned them over to the Soviet embassy. According to the story received here the Soviet officials immediately went to inspect the new loot.

"They found only the empty rooms of the Legation and curses inscribed in handwriting on the walls. They were displeased. They searched for the storage-house where precious objects would be hidden. In this they were aided by a fifth columnist Lithuanian stenographer who had been bribed some time earlier during preparations for the occupation of Lithuania. A Legation stenographer was informed in those days. This stenographer also knew where the personal property of the Lithuanian minister, his family and members of the Legation, was stored.

"Early on the morning of August 31st, five or six Soviet Embassy officials in Paris fell upon a garage in rue Mountchain. It was very early morning, not a soul on the streets, no policemen... the job was done quickly, in a way reminiscent of Chicago gangster..."

So it seems Russian Embassy accomplished a unique act, the only one of its kind known in diplomatic history—it resorted to gangster tactics in breaking the laws of a foreign country and protected the booty with diplomatic immunity.

The Counsellor of the Lithuanian Legation immediately notified the French police of the raid and appealed for help, but the police were at a loss to know what to do in this unusual situation, in fact, they did not know in general what they could and could not do in Paris under German military control.

"Word" Accepted

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs was informed. The Soviet Charge d'Affaires was called to the ministry and requested an "explanation." He explained that neither he nor his co-workers knew anything about the burglary. When the police record was placed before him the Soviet diplomat reddened and promised to have all the seized personal property returned immediately.

The word of the Soviet diplomat was accepted at true value; however, more than five months have elapsed since the promise was made and the personal property of the members of the Lithuanian Legation still remain unreturned. The Soviet diplomats have turned a deaf ear to the repeated requests of the constant reminders from the Diplomatic Corps.

Lithuanian Named President of Stamp Club in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md. — Dr. John A. Buchness, nationally known Lithuanian philatelist, was elected president of the new Baltimore Philatelic Society. This organization was formed as a result of the consolidation of two of Baltimore's strongest stamp clubs, the Baltimore Philatelic Society and the Oriole Philatelic Society.

Readers' Voice

(Continued from Pg. 4) norėčiau pranešti, kad toji nuotrauka, kur pažymėta A. Povilaitis yra p. Leonas, buvęs Vyriausio Tribunolo teisėjas Kaune, vėliau Vidaus Reikalų ministeris.

Antra nuotrauka yra ne p. Skučo, bet majoro Simano Narušio, kuris iki Sovietų atėjimo dirbo Generalinio Štabo Švietimo skyriuje, Kaune. Prieš keletą metų jis lankėsi Amerikoje, buvo atvežę į teikioti dovanų skiriamu Clevelando lietuvių darželiui.

J. KAJECKAS
Washington, D. C.

(Padaryta klaidą musų domen atkreipė ir kitas skaitoja, Maj. A. Vaišvila, iš New Yorko. Jis, kaip ir p. Kajeckas, neperseniausiai iš Lietuvos atvyko ir suminėtus Lietuvos pareigūnus asmeniškai pažino. Ta klaida įvyko dėl to, kad kas nors per neapsiūrėjimą (o gal taip pat per nežinojimą) pridėjo Skučo ir Povilaičio pavardes prie Narušio ir Leono klišių matričių kurias mes gavome ir panaudojome. Busime dėkingi jei kas nors atsius mums tų dviejų rusų nukankintų patriotų fotografijas. Red.)

RUPINASI SUNUM

Šiuomis siunčiame \$1.00, kad siuntinėtumėte JAUNIMĄ musų sunui. Jis eina Hight School ir mes labai norime, kad jis nors kiek apsi-

pažintų su Lietuvos istorija. Tokiam mažam miestely kaip Clintonas lietuviško veikimo nėra, kąs verčia lietuvių jaunimą amžinai savo tėvų žeme užmiršti. Už tai, nors mes esame bedarbiai, jau du metus prispausti, šiaip taip pasirupinom sukelti doleri jūsų prakilniams darbui — švesti Amerikos lietuvių jaunuomenę. Tai yra nejkainuojamas musų tautos labui darbas. —D. ir R. Riauka. Clinton, Ind.

Lithuanians Must Serve In Red Army; Term Is 4 Years

Young men of Lithuania between the ages of 18-20 are being inducted in the Red army and sent away to far corners of the Russian empire, according to letters from Lithuania reaching Chicago. The minimum length of military service in Russia today is four years.

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The Future of Eastern Europe — Bilmanis

(Continued from Pg. 5)

stronger states to exploit and suppress them.

The arguments of the military experts for strategically defensible boundaries and their cited instance of Mussolini's stalled army in the Greek mountains have been swept aside by Hitler's most recent blitz. Even Thermophila was forced in a few days.

No mountains, strategic borders, or empty promises of meaningless treaties will bring peace and security to the nations of Europe. No combat potential of any power will long prevail over the principles of justice, human brotherhood and cooperation.

The peace to be established in Europe, therefore, must be a "Pax Democratica" based on social justice, equal economic opportunity, respect for law and order and this peace must be guaranteed by the great Democracies of the world.

—Ed.)

—O—

President Smetona's reception and banquet has come and gone. Never before has any Lithuanian affair aroused so much comment and feeling, pro and con. The fact that the banquet was undoubtedly a huge success does not free us of still having to face the charge of having acted like a bunch of school-children over the whole affair.

The arrival of and reception tendered to President Smetona gave Lithuania and the Lithuanian cause some of the most priceless publicity and propaganda we have ever received since the tragic death of Darius-Girėnas.

Unfortunately, however this valuable publicity came about not so much through the efforts of those American-Lithuanians who worked sincerely for it, as in spite of the efforts of those American-Lithuanians,—individuals, organizations and newspapers— who tried just as sincerely to hinder the work of the Committee and who would have chortled with glee if the entire reception had turned out to be a dismal failure.

WITH THE SANCTITY of international law and treaties re-established, with private property, family life, religious and political freedom secured, human life can again be rebuilt on the firm and lasting foundations of voluntary cooperation, mutual respect, and freedom of trade and enterprise.

The strategical and military necessity for large scale federations would then not exist.

There never has been an "economic necessity" to form a federation in disregard of the very existence of peaceful nations, whose only fault it is to live on lands coveted by others.

The small Baltic Nations of Europe prospered on a sound economic basis of free competition, private enterprise and cooperative effort. A happy middle way had been found, with unemployment and governmental deficits abolished, social services and educational facilities functioning on the widest basis.

Therefore, it seems to me that while an all-embracing European federation remains a distant ideal, that will be achieved some day in the future, the practical task before us now is to find a way to group the nations of Eastern and Central Europe into natural integrated regional federations, on the basis of mutual economic and historical ties, into federations with real cohesion and internal unity.

COMMENTARIES

By E. J. K.

(After an absence of six months, we welcome E. J. K. and his Commentaries back into the columns of JAUNIMAS. This should be good news to all of those readers who had written us many letters requesting that the sharp-tongued columnist cut his vacation short and put his pen back to work. As you will see from his work that follows, E. J. K., called by some

"No Ulterior Motive" Until we are proven wrong, we will presume that every member of the Committee who worked for the success of the Banquet had no ulterior or personal gain motive in mind. However, we do know, beyond a shadow of a doubt, what the opposition had in mind—to do everything possible to make the banquet a failure.

The governments of the world, with a few exceptions, still recognize Smetona as the President of the Republic of Lithuania. The President of the United States received him in a private audience as President Smetona. But we, the American-Lithuanians, quibbled like a bunch of fishwives over whether we should receive him as a President, and whether we should permit him to use the title of President.

"Petty Politics"

If this, then, is the best version of Lithuanian unity we can present in the face of one of the greatest crises in our Lithuanian life, then we had better discard all the pretty pipe dreams of "the great Lithuanian cause" we have been indulging in for decades. We had better disillusion our young people about the will-o'-the-wisp they have been cajoled into following.

We may as well close up our Lithuanian schools and academies and college, disband our societies, close up our newspaper offices — we may as well tell our young people that Lithuanianism and the Lithuanian language and Lithuanian consciousness are nothing more than convenient vehicles for the furtherance of petty politics of our various Lithuanian groups and individuals.

No Brief for Smetona

Is this beginning to sound like an indignant pro-Smetona diatribe? Does all this mean that everyone must positively see eye to eye with Smetona and everything that

he did and stood for? That have been; whether President Smetona's private or public life comes up to our standards or lack of standards; whether this or that group has a right to be incensed because it was not given the right to have a majority of its representation on the Committee; whether the price of the tickets was too high; —or any number of other questions that might be brought up.

Energy Wasted.

President Smetona did not come to this country as a representative of the Nationalist Party. He came here as the President of Lithuania. Furthermore, he is not in trial in this country. The important reason — why we should not uselessly, nonsensically bring out every sceleron available out of our national closet is that in the person of President Smetona we have the only tangible figurehead, recognized by the rest of the world, about which our hopes for the freedom of Lithuania can be built.

We must realize that without solidarity of feeling and action (we do not say thought) it is utterly useless to hope for a free Lithuania again. The sooner we realize this, and the sooner we stop wasting all our national energy in acting like schoolchildren, the better.

Lithuanian-American Encyclopedia

By VYTAUTAS SIRVYDAS

Amerikos Lietuvių Kronika — a collection of lectures by Father Antanas Milukas dealing with the history of American Lithuanians, 1868-1893; published by Julė Pranaitytė, Philadelphia, Pa., 1931; 263 pages; contains a short biography of Father Milukas.

Amerikos Lietuvių Kolegijos Metraštis — a year book of the college and seminary conducted by the Marian Fathers at Hinsdale, Ill; for the year 1927-1928; (not known at present whether there were issues for other years). (Additional information has

come in on the following items: — Adomas ir Jieva — first performance in United States; Fall of 1907, Brooklyn, N. Y., under the direction of the composer, Mikas Petrauskas.

Amerikos Lietuvių Draugija, — Washington, D. C.; organized by J. L. Esuinas). Alechnavičius, Jonas — former R. C. priest; later so-called "neprigulmingas kūnigas"; Chicago, 1936. (No further particulars available).

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RADIO

TANTRUMS

By Kilomaikis

It seems that quite a few readers are asking why this department is so acidy in its comments on the various Lithuanian programs being broadcast. We offered an explanation way back when, but here goes again.

It isn't that we're old, ill, or of a crabby disposition. We are, however, interested in Lithuanian activists and affairs—and Lithuanian radio programs come under this heading.

So... when the various sponsors of the various Lithuanian broadcasts start spouting Lithuanianism, start hogging the limelight as being the only real Lithuanian patriots, etc. ad infinitum—all for their own profit—it's time someone threw some criticism their way.

No one else volunteering to take care of the radio end—every other field is pretty well-covered—this department came into being. It is dedicated to doing its share in bringing the broadcasters shortcomings to the attention of the Lithuanian public.

One promoter runs various affairs solely for profit and glory; a female counterpart of same; and her who claims to be the best Lithuanian patriot and announcer in the country; Lithuanian programs which are sponsored by non-Lithuanian firms and whose announcer kept plugging Bolshevik affairs. These and others like them are the reason for this column and its criticisms.

Paul Saltimieras, whose rating among Chicago's listeners isn't exactly as high as he'd like it to be, had to go to Pittsburgh to try to put on the biggie act. Appearing at the President Smetona banquet in that city, through the efforts of one of his relations he was introduced as a speaker. His melodramatic efforts, however, seem to have been in vain, for even to this day the people who heard him don't know just how he should be taken.

We thought Saltimieras's

undertaker sponsor had the exclusive rights to his tear-jerking speeches. Or is that only in Chicago and Hammond?

—O—

They may spout elaborate speeches about their valiant efforts in behalf of Lithuanians and Lithuania, but the radio producers are all busy at present advertising their picnics for the summer.

It is supposed that we are to believe that it is their love of the great outdoors, and their yearning to entertain us fortunate listeners that leads them to run these affairs. That's all. Money? Oh, no. They're not out to make the filthy stuff—but that thousand and bucks or so does come in handy, doesn't it?

So why keep using that hackneyed line about "lietuviybė" when the real motive is the profit involved.

The communists are once again becoming very bold on their radio broadcasts. They layed low for a short time but now they apparently feel that the storm has blown over.

Their programs gave straight news for a short while, mentioning only "soviet" Lithuania (which is not recognized as such by the United States). Now they're again talking about letters from Lithuania, "news" from Bolshevik-occupied Lithuania, and advertising communist affairs and events.

If this is supposed to be a Lithuanian broadcast, why doesn't it conform to Lithuanian standards and ideals? The only thing lacking in this Bolshevik program the way it is heard now is the Russian language.

Oddly enough, the biggest thing in broadcasting as far as Lithuanians are concerned, took place in the English language. We refer of course, to the address of President Antanas Smetona of Lithuania, from the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House in Chicago on May 4.

The occasion was the reception and dinner in his honor, given by the Chicago Lithuanian committee. The Blue Network of NBC carried the address coast-to-coast.

Remarks from those who listened to the broadcast were very favorable. And most of those who listened were astonished at the fluency of Mr. Smetona's English.

This broadcast was the first of its kind. Let's hope it's not the last.

Trouble soon pines away and dies if neglected.

Pleasure before duty means that duty will lose out.

Our idea of a heroine is a wife who could talk back but doesn't.

1941

JUNE

8

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Star Gazers Promise Perfect Weather for JAUNIMAS Picnic JUNE 8-TH — SUNSET PARK

Rain spoiled the JAUNIMAS picnic last year. But this year it'll be different.

The committee has consulted many astrologers, tea-leaf readers and crystal ball gazers (didn't they get the credit for Rudolf Hess' flight to Scotland last week?) and received numerous data on all perfect weather Sundays this summer. And they are pleased to announce that Sunday, June 8, is promised to be the most beautiful day of the year 1941. With such valuable information on hand, naturally it was decided that the sixth annual JAUNIMAS will be held June 8.

Sunset Park Again.

The outing which is expected to be the largest in the history of JAUNIMAS' picnics, will be held at the usual place — Sunset Park, 135th street and Archer avenue.

This year there won't be any big name stars (who often fail to show up) invited or unusual events conducted, the arrangements committee announced. The whole affair will be just a genuine old fashioned Lithuanian GEGUŽINĖ, where the tired city folks will enjoy a beautiful summer day in pretty bit of scenic countryside.

Day of Merriment.

Of course there will be the things that are synonymous with Lithuanian Gegužinė i.e. dancing, community singing, a bonfire, games, sports events, etc.

Should something happen to the weather June 8, come out to Sunset Park just the

same, for you'll have a chance to see what an angered committee can do to a phony star gazer.

TAKE IT or LEAVE IT

By Vitalis Bukšnaitis

fied in saying "shame on your hypocrisy" when we consider not only the imperialistic jaunts of Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany, but also the wedding of the Fuehrers of those two nations?

—O—O—

WELL, there you are. And what would be more fitting at this time than to conclude this column with the paragraph which started the column (and argument) which appeared in Vienybė of April 14, 1939? Here it is: "Communists always did have a tough time pretending they are people. Even our 'Lithuanian American' ones. But

who is to blame? Certainly not those of us who are getting dizzy from turning our other cheek and getting a kick in the pants for our tolerance. Even a loving mother will whale the daylights out of her only son if he whacks her on the nose once too often."

LIFE is like that. You either know what you're talking about, or you're just guessing, or you're just talking through your hat. I just happened to guess right about two years ago, while the estimable Comrade Kubilius just happened to be led by the nose in the wrong direction. It would be interesting, though, to have him explain at this time in terms that might be understood by the average non-Communist Lithuanian American. He must have some reason for still being a member of the Communist party. Wonder what it is?

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