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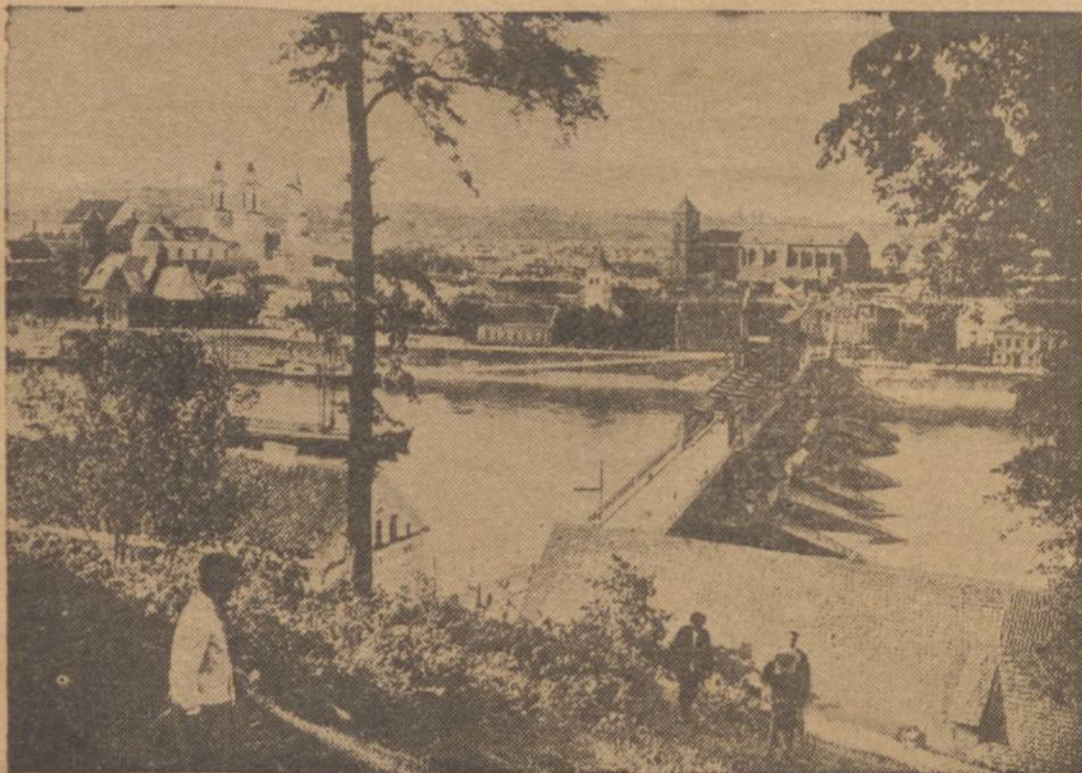
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — JULY 1—15, 1941

FIVE CENTS

Reds Gone From Lithuania

OLD KAUNAS AGAIN CARRIES BRUNT OF WAR



Only 50 miles away from the German border, Kaunas, Lithuania's provisional capital was heavily bombed by Nazi Luftwaffe few hours after the present Russ-German conflict broke out June 22. City was captured by Germans several days later.

Country Is Now In Nazi Hands

Thousands Killed In Uprising Against Russ

Berlin Says Lithuania Is "Free"

The Soviet occupation of Lithuania is now a thing of the past.

Crumbling before the diabolical onslaught of the most terrible war machine the world has ever seen, more than one million Russian soldiers were driven out of Lithuania by Hitler's panzer legions one week after the German-Russ hostilities were launched.

As in World War No. 1, Lithuania's territory has again served as a battlefield for the huge armies. Although the recent fighting in Lithuania lasted only one week, messages reaching this country indicate, that its fury and the devastation surpassed by far the destruction suffered in the first war when the innocent Baltic republic was overrun by Russian-German armies for four years.

Leading Cities Destroyed.

Lithuanian newspapermen in their dispatches to the American Lithuanian press report that most of Lithuania's leading cities were totally razed. Among those mentioned as having been completely destroyed are Vilkauskis, Marijampole, Radviliskis and Siauliai.

Kaunas and Vilnius, on the other hand, are said to have escaped with only a few city blocks destroyed. Most of the damage in Kaunas and Vilnius was inflicted by the German Luftwaffe, which began its aerial bombardments a few hours after Hitler read the declaration of war over the German radio early Sunday, June 22.

Lithuanians Revolted.

The attempt of the Russians troops to stem the tide of Nazi legions met with additional hardships when revolts against the bolshevik rule spread in Lithuania less than one day after the German march began.

At noon on June 23, the strains of the Lithuanian National anthem pealed from the Kaunas radio station, reported Donald Day, Chicago Tribune correspondent, who listened to the broadcast in Helsingfors, Finland. The hymn was followed by an announcement of the creation of a new Lithuanian government.

Col. Kazys Skirpa was reported to have assumed the premiership, with Gen. Stasys Rastikis as minister of defense. Both these men were in Berlin at the time of the proclamation.

"Lithuania is a free and independent state," it is reported the broadcast stated. "She is ready to enter the new order being established in Europe, and declares herself against class warfare and the Red terror of bolshevism. Lithuania again will establish social justice."

3,000 Lithuanians Killed

Later, pogroms were reported in Marijampole and other towns where many soviet officials and Lithuanian communists were attacked by the enraged populace.

According to the Kaunas radio, as reported by Donald Day, more than 3,000 Lithuanians were

LITHUANIANS WILL CONTINUE BATTLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

By Ilya Slapoberskis

Nazi-inspired reports claim that Lithuania and Latvia have revolted against the Soviet rule imposed upon them last fall. It is reported by the same sources that the radio of Kaunas, still in Russian hands, has broadcast a proclamation of Lithuania's independence

and the formation of a new Lithuanian government, supposedly headed by Mr. Skirpa, former Lithuanian minister to Berlin.

Mr. Skirpa, however, is still in Berlin, where "guards of honor" have been placed by the Nazis at the Lithuanian legation. The latter fact indicates that the above reports are part of the current Nazi propaganda campaign.

Broadcast from Memel?

The broadcast picked up in Helsinki probably originated in Memel, whose radio has been broadcasting in Lithuanian since its cession to the Nazis.

Although the peoples of the Baltic States would like to see their independence re-established, they are well aware that a "liberation" by Nazi Germany would only mean their transfer to another overlord.

In the event of a Nazi occupation of Lithuania the Germans undoubtedly will produce a puppet Lithuanian government. It is well known to informed Lithuanian quarters that Germany has tried to form a pro-Nazi emigre group since last fall.

Quislings, Red and Brown.

Unfortunately there exist both Fascist and Communist

quislings, and the Nazis could even have forced those Lithuanian statesmen and politicians who escaped from Soviet Lithuania to play their game by threatening otherwise to comply with the Soviet request for their extradition.

Although the peoples of Lithuania are unable to voice their opinion and sympathies at present, these are well known to Washington and London.

A fact well known to both these governments, but little known to the general public, is the existence of a Lithuanian National Committee consisting of the former Lithuanian representatives abroad, with the addition of several statesmen who were able to escape from their country in time and fully authorized by the last independent Lithuanian government to take over its functions in the event of Lithuania losing her independence.

Support Allied Cause.

However, most of these men are now in Europe and cannot openly declare themselves against Germany, which is at present dominating the continent. But their policy is to support the Allied cause, the cause of all democracies, and

(Continued on Pg. 7)

TAKE
IT
or
LEAVE
IT



By VITALIS BUKSNAITIS

"Jojau diena,
Jojau nakti,
Niekur nieko
Neprijoju..."

SO go the words of an old Lithuanian folk song which many of us were taught when we were young enough to sit in the laps of our parents. I herewith respectfully submit to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America this cute little ditty as a substitute for the "Internationale." No one will deny that "Jojau Diena" is a more melodious and more catchy tune, and it is a number which will be particularly appropriate for our local communists (especially the Lithuanian ones) to sing when they sit in the lap of "Papa Stalin" (or a reasonably accurate facsimile, i. e., Bimba, Pruseika, Mizara, etc.

o-o-o

BUT I'm getting ahead of my story. And I know that after I finish saying my piece, I'm going to be even more deeply relegated to the doghouse than ever before. For a long time the Communists have called me a nazi and fascist; the nazi sympathizers among the "tautininkai" will lose no time to call me a Com-

(Continued on Pg. 8)

killed when they attacked Red Army detachments. In fighting near Kaunas 7,000 Lithuanians were wounded.

These Lithuanian insurgents are said to have saved two bridges over the Nemunas river. One was the railroad bridge and the other a new bridge connecting Kaunas with the suburb of Vilijampolė.

No Direct News from Lithuania.

It must be stated here that no direct news from Lithuania was received by the American Lithuanian press. Donald Day's reports were based on the broadcasts he heard from Kaunas, which, according to the German communiques, was taken by Nazis on June 24. What other dispatches reached the American Lithuanian newspapers here, came from the Lithuanian refugee journalists in Berlin. Unquestionably the dispatches filed from the German capital had to pass through the hands of the Nazi censors, and, naturally, there is every reason to believe that they are colored.

That Lithuania is free of Bolshevik rule, was admitted by Josef Stalin in his historical radio address July 2. But beyond that nothing else as to Lithuania's fate is known. One thing, however, is certain — Lithuania today is occupied by Germans.

Dispatches from Berlin.

Lithuanian newspapers here which published the dispatches received from their correspondents in Berlin cautioned their readers as to the veracity of the information.

Texts of the dispatches as published in Naujienos, the leading Lithuanian daily in this country, are given below in the order of their receipt:

June 22 — Few hours after the war against Russia was declared, German government returned the Lithuanian Legation to Col. Kazys Škirpa, Lithuania's minister in Berlin. The Lithuanian flag was hoisted over the premises at once.

June 23. — According to German press reports, more than 40,000 Lithuanians were arrested and deported from Lithuania during the eight days preceding the Nazi-Russ war. Twenty thousand were from Kaunas alone.

Stores Ordered to Open

June 24. — Revolts are raging all over Lithuania. Germans have reached Kaunas. Orders were issued to open all stores. The Reichsmark was declared the new monetary unit. The worth of one mark was set at 10 soviet rubles. German spokesman announced that Lithuania is still the zone of important military operations and that all other matters are of secondary importance. Lithuania's independence was announced over the Kaunas radio yesterday. The announcement said that Lithuania is ready to enter the new order being establishment in Europe.

June 26—Life in Kaunas and Vilnius is returning to normal. The provisional government of Lithuania, formed on June 23, is closely cooperating with the German military authorities. The government is attempting to establish order in the land. All political prisoners have been released.

June 27. — Yesterday Lithuania buried her victims of the uprising, who number many thousands. Among them were laborers, students, farmers and professionals. The provisional government is operating from Kaunas. All bolshevik laws were annulled.

"Devastation Undescribable..."

June 28. — Lithuania is completely freed of bolsheviks. Although the storm of war passed through Lithuania with lightning speed, the devastation left behind is indescribable. Retreating Russians attempted to destroy everything behind them. Had the Lithuanians failed to engage in active resistance against the Russians, the destruction of wealth would have been much greater. Gen. Raštikis, upon whose shoulders most likely will fall the task of rebuilding Lithuania, left Berlin for Kaunas.

June 30. — Gen. Stasys Raštikis reached Lithuania. It is expected that he will reorganize the provisional government. Registration of unemployed is under way.

July 2. — All state attorneys, justices and notaries of pre-Russian occupation days have been ordered to return to their former duties. Ministry of agriculture ordered the county clerks to appoint men to care for the farms whose owners were deported from Lithuania by the Reds.

July 5. — Retreating Russians completely destroyed Vilkauskis, Marijampolė, Šiauliai and Radviliškis. It has been established that Lithuanian soldiers in the Red Army turned against the Russians during fighting in Kaunas and Vilnius.

America Is Real League of Nations

There are more than 38 million Americans of "foreign white stock," including 6,800,000 Germans, 4,500,000 Italians, 4,300,000 English,

Scots, Welsh and Ulstermen; 3,000,000 Irish, 3,300,000 Poles, 3,300,000 Canadians, 3,100,000 Scandinavians, 2,600,000 Russians, 1,300,000 Czechs, 1,000,000 Lithuanians, 900,000 Austrians and 500,000 Hungarians, latest immigration statistics show.

Lietuva Palaidojo Savo Didvyrius, Sukilimo Aukus

"Atidavėte Tėvynei Ką Turėjote Brangiausio..."

KAUNAS. — Birželio 26 d. čia palaidota Lietuvos sukilimo aukos.

(Amerikos laikraštiniškai iš Suomijos praneša, kad Kauno radijas paskelbė, jog vien tik Kaune trys tukstančiai lietuvių sukilėlių žuvę.)

Kapinėse laidojimo metu Lietuvos laikinosios vyriausybės švietimo ministeris Juozas Ambrozevičius pasakė sekamo turinio kalbą:

"Ne pirmą kartą šioje vietoje prasiveria duobė, kad priimti kunus tų, kurių kraujas reikalingas palaistyti tautos laisvę. Tačiau niekad toji duobė nebuvo tokia didelė kaip šiandien.

Lietuva Ištroškusi Laisvės.

"Tai rodo kiek Lietuvos žemė yra ištroškusi laisvės. Tai rodo kokia stipri tėvynės meilė jau yra išaugusi jos vaikų širdyse, kad ištisi jos burių, šimtai ir tukstančiai savo noru ryžtasi mirti, kad tik neturėtų svetimieji vergauti.

"Pajaučiame šių tylių kapų akivaizdoje visos tautos gyvenimą per mirtį. Didingas tai momentas, bet ir gaudus. Gaudu su kritusiais didvyriais išsiskirti kovos draugams, tėvams, artimiesiems, gaudu ir laikinajai vyriausybei.

Tėvynei Viskas.

"Kovos draugams ir kariamais telieka vienas nuraminimas: Partizanai kovojo ir žuvo didvyriškai, kaip kovoja narsieji pasaulio tautų sunys. Tėvams, giminėms ir artimiesiems tėvynės vardu dėkojame, kad išaugino ir atidavė tėvynei tai, ką jie turėjo brangiausio.

"Visai tautai gaudu, kad neteko tų žmonių, kurie jos gyvenimo pažangai buvo reikalingiausi, neteko idealingiausių žmonių. Pasiliko tačiau viltis, kad kraujas neišgaruos be vaisių šiomis dienomis ir ateitį.

Kapai Stiprins Pasiryžimą.

"Šios tylios ir kuklios laidotuvių, kaip tylus ir kuklus buvo mūsų partizanų pasiaukojimas, ateityje pavers jų kapus gausiai lankoma tylos ir ramybės vieta. Tos ramybės, kurioje telkiasi, bręsta nauja energija naujam gyvenimui kurti ir dėl jo kovoti.

"Skyrium ar burių lankydami prie šių partizanų kapų stiprinsim pasiryžimą dirbti, o jei reikės ir mirti, dėl to idealo, dėl kurio jie aukojosi, būtent, dėl Lietuvos laisvės."

WATERBURY LITH CLUB DONATES \$200 TO U. S. O.

WATERBURY, Conn. — Lithuanian Independent Political Club voted to donate \$200 from organization treasury for the U. S. O. drive. Thomas Matas, president, announced that 18 members of the club are already in the army.

Kaunas Had Rapid Expansion Following First World War

Liths Will Fight For Rights, U. S. Government Told

Zadeikis Delivers Note To State Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Poilas Zadeikis, Minister of Lithuania to the United States, visited the State Department on June 25 and presented the following statement on the present situation in Lithuania:

"According to press dispatches, German-Soviet war broke out on June 22, 1941, and immediately huge German and Soviet armies became locked in deathly combat on the entire front from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Red Army No Protection.

"The whole territory of Lithuania became a burning battlefield of invading foreign forces. Numerous Red Army divisions, kept in Lithuania by Soviet Russia, apparently were no "protection" against but rather an invitation to the German invasion.

"Lithuania's geographic position is also much responsible for Lithuania's involvement in this long anticipated conflict between the two mighty dictators fighting for supremacy, for near the Lithuanian borders Nazism meets Communism, Teutons meet Slavs, West meets East.

Enraged by Soviet Rule.

"A year ago, to be exact on June 15, 1940, Soviet Russia obsessed by the old Czarist Russian imperialism and communistic world revolution idea, brutally and shamefully invaded Lithuania. Sadistic methods of Soviet rule enraged the Lithuanian people to such an extent that they revolted at the first available chance.

"Signs of Lithuania's resistance to Soviet occupation and compulsory sovietization were numerous from the very outset, but the present German Drang nach Osten, according to press reports, gave the Lithuanians a real opportunity to get rid of the completely discredited nonsensical communistic experiments and sepiated Soviet regime based on artificially fanned class war and terror.

Will is Unchanged.

"The will of the Lithuanian people remains unchanged: the Lithuanian nation insists on its unalienable right to complete sovereignty and independence and is determined to fight for and defend these sacred rights with all means at their disposal no matter who the new invader may be and regardless of administrative qualifications of a new puppet regime most likely to be set up by him.

"Lithuania free from foreign troops, assured of democratic liberties for the people with independence restored and territorial integrity guaranteed is the hope of all

(Continued on Pg. 7)

Burned 13 Times

Burned 13 times when battles raged around it, but rebuilt each time until it is now largely a modern city — that is the story of Kaunas, Lithuanian capital whose occupation by German forces has been reported.

New government buildings, hotels, apartment houses, and wide avenues, shaded by lindens trees were constructed when Lithuania became independent after the World War of 1914-18, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. The city expanded until its population was about 130,000 when Soviet Russia in 1940 took over the country along with Latvia and Estonia.

Horses Stabled In Church

In the midst of the new city, some relics of the past remain. There are cobbled streets in the older quarters where droshky-like carriages used to give a Russian aspect. Still standing is a red brick Gothic church — largest and oldest in the country — which was built about 1400 by Vytautas, a national hero.

When Napoleon marched his army through Kaunas in 1812 enroute to Russia, he stabled his horses in that church. The house where Napoleon stopped is pointed out to visitors, as is the Town Hall where he gave a glittering ball in an effort to win over the burghers to his cause. Across the Nemunas River, now spanned by a steel and concrete bridge, he reviewed his Grande Armée.

City Razed By Fire

Napoleon's second visit to Kaunas, in the path of his retreat from Moscow, was a different story. That was one of the times the city was reduced to ashes.

The Lithuanians, tall, blue-eyed and blond like the English, developed new national institutions during the last two decades in a fervor of long-suppressed patriotism. The University in Kaunas grew to 5,000 students. The former home of the poet Maiorinis became a center for the recording and preservation of the country's folk songs, which number into the thousands.

Four museums were established in the capital. In the War Museum, cared for by disabled veterans of the World War, was hung a Liberty Bell — the gift of Lithuanian-Americans from Chicago. It is rung on state occasions.

WATERBURY LITH WOMAN GOLFER WINS HANDICAP CUP

WATERBURY, Conn.—Mrs. Helen Cluney, New England's foremost Lithuanian woman golfer, retired the Mrs. James V. Conway handicap cup for Chase Country club members with a score of 43-45-88-12-76 to win by a single stroke from Reta Sullivan who posted 124-47-77 in the annual handicap tournament held here last week.

Our Bolshies Have Orders For Flip-Flop

Nothing will be funnier to see, in the domestic reaction to Hitler's march upon Russia, than the complete flip-flop that must be made now by our little minority of Bolshies in America, who take their orders from Moscow.

From '36 to '39, in obedience to the orders from the Moscow Internationale, all Communist party members, around the world, had orders to support any liberal, or even democratic government against fascism.

Old Orders.

Fascism, whether in Italy, in Germany, or elsewhere in the world was seen to be the greatest enemy of labor-class rights. Therefore, Moscow sent agents to work against Hitler in Germany; backed the popular government of Spain against the Fascist rebellion; supported the "Popular Front" in France, refrained from embarrassing the New Deal in America.

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Stalin "Welcomes" Nazis to Lithuania?



Invading German troops holding picture of Stalin which they collected as part of their booty on advance into Russ occupied Lithuania. This picture was sent from Berlin by radio.

Then Stalin, with characteristic treachery, sold out behind their backs and struck hands with Hitler. The Bolshies who had been red-hot against fascism before had to reverse themselves on a day's notice and become enemies of the "imperialistic democracies."

"Help Our Tovarich..." They were given instructions to back Hitler, to interfere with every movement for the defense of free countries.

Now Hitler, equal to Stalin in treachery, turns swiftly upon the Soviet, and the Bolshies who take their orders from Moscow must somersault backward and begin once more to support the democracies.

Their support is not worth very much, but, their nuisance value is considerable. We may presume that, for a time at least, they will not be active in making trouble in our airplane factories.

Only Nuisance Value.

There will be, probably, fewer acts of sabotage in shipyards and along our docks. We owe nothing to the misguided individuals who act in this erratic way, but we can be thankful that temporarily we do not need to fear them.



Finns Hold Hope Of New Frontier Farther To East

COLLABORATE WITH SWEDISH AND NAZI STAFFS

[The following dispatch arrived in Chicago by mail only shortly before the outbreak of war between Germany and Russia. Mr. Day in a number of previous dispatches had foretold the event, and this dispatch reveals the feelings of the northern countries and Finland's hopes.]

By DONALD DAY
(Chicago Tribune Press Service.)

HELSINGFORS, Finland, May 15. (By courier, uncensored).—If Finland's hopes are realized, her frontier will be extended eastward into Russia and follow the Lake Ladoga-White sea canal and bring the entire Kola peninsula (on the Arctic) under Finnish rule.

Finland's hopes for the future are based on the fact that the present European war has destroyed Slavonic influence in Europe. Latin influence also has suffered a setback.

The Europe of the future is expected by Finnish leaders to develop along Nordic lines. Germany has declared itself a Nordic nation. German policy has been directed to help the other Nordic countries. Despite all propaganda to the contrary, Finland and the Scandinavian states and Germany are growing closer together. England has lost not only her predominant position in Scandinavia, but also in other sections of Europe.

Three Staffs Collaborate.

The general staffs of Germany, Sweden, and Finland all regard Russia as a common enemy and military collaboration between these three countries has been growing. Everything points to a war between Germany and Russia in the near future. I have not yet met a Finnish or Swedish military authority

who believes Germany can be defeated.

These military men further believe the German conquest of Europe will not be ended before the communist government of Russia has been destroyed and the disintegration of the soviet completed.

The efficiency of the Red army has not improved to any marked extent since its war against Finland (1939-'40) and the detachments occupying the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania consist of half trained ignorant soldiers led by officers equally incompetent.

Corruption in Army.

Their inefficiency and incompetence is revealed by their corruption. The Tallinn, Riga, and Kaunas soviets adopted a building program when they were elected. But all available building materials had been requisitioned by the Red army for barracks and fortifications. Officers began selling these materials to speculators who in turn sold them to the soviets at huge profits. The result was economic chaos which the GPU (secret police) seemed powerless to liquidate.

Red army officers associated with the local populations of the Baltic states and voiced their disgust with the Moscow government, hinting at a military putsch. Observers in Tallinn and Riga gave the opinion that the soviet government was afraid of the Red army, this explaining the GPU failure to deal with any undercurrents.

German occupation of Bulgaria and Rumania dealt soviet influence in the Balkans a tremendous blow.

Urged on by Cimmissars.

As early as March there was an indication that the communist party was seeking a fight with Germany. It was contained in an order to all political commissars with the Red army to agitate for the necessity of an immediate attack on Germany. This was not popular with the officers or the soldiers.

The Baltic peoples await the day when Germany will attack Russia. They said that if soviet occupation of their countries continued for many months mass exiles of the populations would take place and their countries would be filled with Russians, as happened in soviet Karelia and the land taken from Finland.

Baltic leaders and Germans believe the conquest of the Baltic states will take days instead of weeks. The Baltic armies are intact, but were deprived of their ammunition.

Exterminate Owners.

Communism regards National Socialism (Nazism) as its greatest enemy. Both of these dogmas embody a new conception of organizing world economy. The failure of the communist economy to function efficiently and produce an improved standard of living in Russia, with the natural resources at its command, is due primarily to communism's rejection of the idea of private property and initiative.

A secondary cause is the policy of communism to exterminate physically the pro-

perty owning and educated classes and to depend upon the lower classes to operate its new state owned economy. Communism's creed of class warfare was rejected by the world, but its agents met with success in promoting class differences, labor trouble, and disorders in many countries.

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July 1-15

Vergais Jie Nebus

Nebuvo turbūt pasauly tokio lietuvio, kuris būtų buvęs nustebintas pastarųjų dienų įvykiais Lietuvoje. Net ir ta menkoji saujelė išsigimėlių, kuri pasidavusi Maskvos valdovams, žinojo nuo pat 1940 metų birželio 15 dienos, kaip, kad žinojo visa lietuvių tauta, jog Kremliaus okupacija Lietuvoje yra tik laikinas reiškinys ir, kad lietuviai nusipurtys vergijos retėžių pirmą kartą pasitaikius. Lietuviai, išgyvenę 22 metų laisvėje, su ta laisve taip suaugo, jog jokia jėga pasauly nepajėgs juos ilgesniui laikui vergais paversti. Su kiekviena kruvinosios vergijos diena lietuviuose augo pasiryžimas tuos retėžius sudaužyti. Jie skaitė valandas ir sekundes, kada ateis palogi proga suduoti mirtiną smugį vilgingajam pavergėjui ir išstumti jį iš savo tėvynės.

Vien tik šaltas protas ir skaitymas su realybe sulaukė juos nuo žygių ankščiau. Jų drąsa ir noras ir pasiryžimas gyventi laisvai buvo didelis, laisvės troškimo liepsna jų širdyse nebuvo nė kiek nemažesnė už tą, kuri liepsnoja tokio anglo ar amerikiečio širdy. Dvasiniai jie buvo galiunai, bet fizinės jėgos nebuvo proporciroje. Priešas buvo perdidelis ir kova netikroje valandoje būtų buvusi tragiškai nelygi. Lietuviai buvo priversti laukti tokio momento, kuris teiktų jiems bent daliną užtikrinimą, jog jų smugis priešą paveiks.

Kada birželio 22 dieną Berlyno gendsteriai susimušė su Maskvos banditais, Lietuvos žmonės nusprendė, kad leminamą valandą prisiartino.

Apgailėtina, kad lietuviai, sukildami prieš Raudonasias hordas tuo laiku kai Berchdesgadeno maniako legionai pradėjo prieš tą patį Sovietą savo naujau-

sią agresiją, pasaulio akyse patapo Hitlerio talkininkais. Tas likimo parėdymas pažeidė lietuvių žygio kilnumą ir pastatė juos nemalonion padėtin. Per savo kovą už laisvę, jie prieš savo norą turėjo patapti vieno iš didžiausių pasaulio laisvės smaigikų "talkininkais".

Bet kas gali lietuvius už tai kaltinti? Jie būtų ir su pačiu Belzabubu jungęsi, kovai prieš tą, kuris per suvirš melus jų kraują mito.

Argi ne pats Churchill aną dieną pareiškė, kad, girdi, nežiurint kaip mes negalime pakęsti Stalino ir viso to kruvinajo ir barbariškojo režimo, kurį jis atstovauja. Raudonoji Armija dabar kovoja su mūsų mirtinuoju priešu ir mes, gyvybinių interesų verčiami, turime noromis ne noromis talkininkauti su bolševikais.

Lietuva pastarosiomis dienomis irgi panašioje padėtyje radosi — nežiurint kaip ji nepakenčia Hitlerio ir visko už ką jis stovi, faktas yra, kad jis kovoja su LIETUVOS MIRTINGUOJU PRIEŠU.

Lietuviai pakeldami ranką prieš bolševikus negalvojo apie jokią pagalbą Berlyno banditams. Jie tik savo likimu rupinosi. Jų padėtis sovietų vergijoje buvo tokia pragariška ir tokia beviltiška, kad jie jautė, jog niekas pasauly negali jų likimo paskaudinti.

Šiandien Lietuvoje Maskvos okupantų jau nėra. Jų legijonai nustumti Rusijos žemėn kovoja jau už savo nuosavosios šalies laisvę.

Bet Lietuvos žmonėms rusų išsikraustymas neatnešė trokšamos laisvės. Suvirš metus iškentėję nenusakomas kančias, lietuviai keletą dienų džiaugėsi atsikratę kruvinajo engėjo, šiandien jau praregėjo, jog likimo primestas "talkininkas" nėra nei talkininkas nei draugas. Jis yra tik kitas žiaurus despotas, nei kiek nesiskirias nuo to, kuris sėdi Maskvoje. Jie šiandien geriau negu kas kitas pasauly savo akimis ir savo kailiu gauna patirti abiejų tų tarptautinių kriminalistų panašumą ir niekšiskumą. Lietuviai išvarę metus po Kremliaus banditų padu ir įsitikinę, kad kol jie nebus išnaikinti, pasauly žmonės nežinos ką ramybė bei taika reiškia, šiandien taip pat mato, kad ir Berlyno gauja turi susilaukti to paties galo.

Kaip ir visas pasaulis, Lietuva šiandien giliai širdy linki, kad tie drakulos vienas kitą suėstų. Bet jei vienas jų išliks, tai lietuviai nepalaužiamai fiki, jog jam mirtiną smugį suteiks herojiškai kovojančios demokratijos. Ir kada ta valanda ateis ir lietuviai pajus, kad jų silpna ranka gali bent kiek prisidėti, jie bus vėl pasirengę kirsti smugį, ir vėl aukoti savo kraują. Tik toje kovoje jie demokratijų talkininkais bus ne likimo verčiami, bet savo švenčiausių įsitikinimų vedami.

trend of our American-Lithuanian life changes and confirms itself to the changing times. Healthy growth and development necessarily require a shedding of the old, and adaptation to the new. A gradual fusing of the purely Lithuanian with the American way of living and thinking and planning is not only inevitable but necessary.

We must remember that a too strictly isolationist attitude toward other nationalities is very dangerous for us to adopt. We cannot stem the tide of Americanization and the inevitable results of fusing in the common American melting pot.

And unless we adopt ourselves gradually to this change, we will one day suddenly find ourselves stranded on a desert isle of strict Lithuanianism and out of touch with the rest of America.

Share Our Life.

We repeat again that we need not be so frightened at the prospect of having to rub shoulders with other nationalities. We thus have the opportunity of sharing what we have that is good in our Lithuanian life with them.

We should welcome the day when even a larger percentage of non-Lithuanian students begins to study in our Lithuanian schools, high schools, academies and colleges. For one thing, the financial burden will not be so great for us.

And others will help support and develop institutions that are Lithuanian, and always will be Lithuanian, because their foundation and guiding spirit are Lithuanian.

Uncomfortable Position.

The position of American Lithuanians in this country in the present international setup is an uncomfortable one. Let us face facts squarely and courageously:

We are American citizens, deeply conscious of and grateful for our American heritage.

The United States is and always will be the foremost object of our love, our loyalty and our deepest concern. And yet — let us admit it — a sudden crazy twist of the war has placed us in a position where in spite of our heads, our hearts urge us to give three cheers for Hitler and his unbelievably efficient legions.

The Very same Hitler who has conquered almost the entire European continent in his mad, ruthless, but efficient determination to wipe out the humiliation of Versailles.

Will Help Defeat.

The very same Hitler whom our country—the United States—has openly committed itself to help defeat.

The very same Hitler who has, in the eyes of the rest of the world, become a modern Attila, the scourge of civilization—the enemy of everything humane and just and decent and honorable.

This is the very same Hitler who has—let us admit it frankly—freed the land of our fathers from the brutal slavery of sickeningly hypocritical communists. Perhaps,

in fact we have every reason to expect, that Lithuanian henceforth will be a Nazi dominated state. The fact nevertheless remains that Hitler has chased Stalin's dirty, inefficient Red clique scurrying out of Lithuania like vermin and rats.

Air Still Not Pure.

The fact nevertheless remains that Hitler's legions have given Lithuanians—at great cost, alas, we read!—the opportunity to breathe, if not the absolutely pure air of complete independence, then at least air that is not so choking and oppressive with communistic stench and filth as it has been since June 15, 1940.

These are facts that cannot be disputed or denied.

And yet these undisputed facts do not eliminate a truth that is just as evident, that Hitler's part in this bewildering confusion of alliances and sympathies is purely co-incidental.

Two Alike Evils.

If his pursuance of one evil has given Lithuania an opportunity to rid herself of another evil, that is one of the fortunes of the sickening butchery called war.

Hitler has the interests of Lithuania at heart only so far as they serve his own interests. We cannot watch a man enslave and strangle 100 million people and then not doubt his sincerity when he suddenly becomes maudlinly solicitous over the fate of three million people.

Certainly Hitler is no angel of mercy in the world of today. Though we can positively say the same for Stalin, and question the logic of those statesmen who condemn communism with one breath, and with the other shout for outright aid to the source of communism.

Both Must Be Defeated.

Aid to Russia in this war means that we are to help Stalin so that he will not be defeated, and so that he can continue to openly undermine the very foundations of the edifices which gave him shelter and succor.

Hitler and Naziism must be defeated just as positively as the forces of communism. We American Lithuanians support our government to the utmost, we will give her every bit of our moral and financial support, we will fight for her on the battlefields if she needs us—yes, even against our own blood-brothers Lithuanians, if necessary.

But we, as American citizens, reserve the God given constitutional right to protest against our government's—or at least her individual head's—determination to give moral and financial aid to Moscow so that she may be undefeated and continue her subversive aims toward the United States and the rest of the world.

JOKE OF THE MONTH

"Anyone who does not support and speaks against the glorious Red Army in its combat against German nazism, supports the nazis."

Vilnis English Section
July 3, 1941

COMMENTARIES

By E. J. K.

Our Schools.

Our Lithuanian schools and institutions of higher learning have again turned out hundreds of graduates, who face life now not so much with a solution to the problems of the world and their individual lives, as with a sturdy American, Lithuanian, religious foundation upon which to build the mechanism with which they will be able to help solve these problems.

graduates from our high schools—notably St. Casimir Academy. We believe it is a very healthy sign and the best possible approbation of our Lithuanian academies when non-Lithuanian parents send their daughters to our schools.

It can mean only one thing—that these parents very evidently place the educational and character-training caliber of a school like St. Casimir Academy above any other academy — otherwise they would not be sending their daughters there.

Times are Changing.

Decade after decade the

BRIEF REVIEW OF LITHUANIA'S SOVIETIZATION

SINCE the brutal invasion of Lithuania on June 15, 1940, the Lithuanian way of life in all its phases has been changed, disrupted and destroyed. It is difficult to give a complete picture of all changes that have been forced upon the Lithuanians since that darkest day of their history, for all doors and windows in occupied Lithuania are closed tight by the invaders. However, the following description of the major developments in Lithuania that occurred during the first year of occupation have been verified.

Patriots Imprisoned.

The terror that broke out on July 20, 1940, on the eve of the Soviet decreed elections, when about 2,000 prominent people were seized by the GPU agents in one night, still continues. The people are being threatened day and night, imprisoned, exiled, starved to death and murdered. Prisons are still packed to suffocation and only Heaven knows, how many people died from starvation, exposure and diseases.

The effectiveness of the GPU spying system, organized by the Russians, has been frightfully increased: by threats of death and persecution they recruit their spies from among all strata of the population. People are afraid to talk and to meet each other. Factory workers, and especially farmers, are sick and tired of attending communistic meetings and reading monotonous red papers.

Workers Risk Lives.

Workers, at the risk of their lives, demand bread in place of propaganda. But, the heavy hand of GPU rules supreme. There is no escape from the communistic "paradise." The Lithuanian-German frontier is guarded more than ever before. In spite of all that, people prefer to risk their lives to escape. Just recently, the former Commander-in-chief of the Lithuanian Army, General Stasys Raštikis, with the help of hand grenades, made his way across the border.

About 50,000 people, among them a great number of Lithuanians, leaving all their belongings behind, were repatriated to Germany before April 1941, according to the terms of the German-Soviet agreement signed last winter. Under normal circumstances, the number of repatriates would not have exceeded 25,000 people.

After this repatriation there is every reason to believe that the terror in Lithuania will continue to increase.

Land Taken Away.

Democratic Lithuania had its own land reform and 80 hectares were considered normal for a farmer to own. One of the first things the Soviets did, was to nationalize by decree all land, without exception. Under certain conditions, farms not larger than 30 hectares (about 75 acres) were left to former owners to ad-

minister for the time being. All land above that size was immediately taken over by the Soviets and part of it distributed to the landless or small farmers. In this way 586,000 hectares (almost one and a half million acres) have been confiscated from 27,000 proprietors. Of this land 56,000 hectares were to establish collective farms, the so-called "kolchoz".

The landless and small farmers, 71,000 families in all, received 284,000 hectares of land or 5 hectares each. It is a clever way to ruin the farmers and to force them into "kolchoz."

"Dead Zone."

Apart from this wholesale nationalization of land, according to the latest information received, all people—peasants and workers alike—have been ordered to leave their farms and homes before April 15, 1941, all along the Lithuanian-German frontier within a zone of 2 kilometres (1.24 miles) wide. All land owners within this so-called "dead zone" were deprived of their land and homes.

Land owners have to pay higher taxes than they did before the Soviet invasion. They have also to give over to the occupation authorities a contribution in kind: grain, cattle, milk, butter, wool, etc. This sort of contribution is being imposed on the farmers irrespective of the fertility of the soil, quantity of production and the fact whether it is a grain, cattle producing or dairy farm.

Shortage of Grain.

Every possible pressure is being used to force farmers into collective farming.

Despite a good harvest in 1939 and regardless of the fact, that Lithuania, as an agricultural country, has always been a grain exporter, 35,000 tons of grain, according to Soviet statistics, were imported into Lithuania in 1940. The reason for this is that part of that year's Lithuanian harvest has been taken out of the country earlier and that the Lithuanians were obliged to feed a big Soviet Army.

Salaries of agricultural workers increased, under the Soviets, by about 30%, but food prices increased by 300—400%.

The wages paid for farm labor on land is divided into 4 categories. The lowest pay is \$0.59, the highest \$1.30 per day, calculating one Soviet ruble at the official rate of 19 American cents.

Property Confiscated.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Trades and Labor have been abolished.

All banks, industrial enterprises, commercial establishments, cooperative unions, stores, buses, cars, boats, foreign currency, gold and silver money and articles, securities and bonds have also been nationalized.

Industrial and commercial property has been nationalized together with their assets.

In many cases liabilities were left to former owners.

Industrial production has decreased considerably. Soviet officials admitted that fact themselves in the cases of textile, metal and other industries. Just recently the Soviet statistics estimated the metal industry production in Lithuania at 62% of what has been expected. Some industrial establishments in Lithuania have been dismantled and transported to Russia. Others send all they produce to Russia leaving nothing to the people of the country.

Workers Can't Quit.

In the case of textile industry instructions have been issued to manufacture 6 or 7 types of material instead of 70 as formerly.

Workers in industry are not permitted to transfer or quit their jobs. Only by official permission they may change from one firm to another.

Labor in the metal industry is paid from \$1.14 to \$3.80 per day; in the brick industry from \$1.07 to \$3.20 per day at the official rate of exchange.

Industrial labor is divided into from 7 to 10 categories and paid accordingly.

The minimum daily amount of work in industry is fixed. The "stachanovite" (speed-up) method has been introduced, practically turning the workers into slaves. Compensation, even for the maximum amount of work done fails to provide a bare existence.

Was Leading Bacon Exporter.

The Soviet official organ in Lithuania complains of the shortage of meat products, although up to the occupation Lithuania was one of the leading bacon exporting countries. The joint-stock Co. "Maistas" during 1939 exported meat products to the value of 71,745,000 Litas and during the first 3 months of 1940 the export of livestock, meat and meat products totaled 20,800,000 (over \$3,466,000).

Current accounts in banks in some instances have been frozen, in other cases confiscated or nationalized. Property of refugees abroad has been confiscated.

Until the end of January 1941 there were 2,860 homes with 7,333 apartments nationalized in Kaunas alone.

Rubles Replace Litas.

The Soviet currency, the ruble, was introduced into Lithuania. The official rate fixed by the Soviet law for the ruble is about 16 times higher than the price paid for it on the Lithuanian market before the occupation.

Here are some of the prices at present in Lithuania: Butter—\$2.85 per pound, sugar—\$1.90 per pound, men's shoes—about \$33.00, men's overcoat—about \$250.00, etc.

Butter, sugar and other products have been rationed recently.

A number of commodities disappeared from the market altogether. Strict control was introduced over such commodities as: clothing, shoes, dresses,

underwear, stockings, etc. But in view of the enormous prices, people can not afford to buy even goods that are available.

The weekly wages of an ordinary worker can buy only a pair of soles or a dozen of eggs.

Cultural Life Suffers.

All grammar schools and high schools are sovietized; private schools closed, a number of scientific institutions, student organizations, the Boy Scout movement inclusive, have been closed down, disbanded and their funds confiscated.

The standards of teaching have been reduced in all schools. Russians without any knowledge of the Lithuanian language were put at the head of many schools.

Special Technical schools, compulsory for boys of 14 years of age have been founded with the intention of teaching them communism.

Libraries have been nationalized throughout the country and all books unacceptable to the Soviets have been destroyed.

Only Communist Books.

During 7 months of occupation there were 6 special pamphlets printed in the Government Printing Office alone, mostly translations of articles by Stalin. According to plan, there are going to be 120 pamphlets printed in 1941 on Marxist-Leninist subjects alone and 60 translations from Russian authors.

The publication of the Lithuanian Encyclopedia, started before occupation, is to be discontinued by the Soviets.

The Russian language has been decreed compulsory in all schools. The russification methods of czarist times are again revived.

At present there are only 26 newspapers and magazines published in the Lithuanian language as compared with 140 before the occupation. Newspapers are monotonous and articles are mostly translations from Russian.

No New Books.

There is a shortage of printing and writing paper in Lithuania. Part of the paper manufactured in Lithuania is being sent to Russia.

On several occasions the Soviet officials complained of the Lithuanian writers not producing new books now, and people not reading Soviet papers.

The number of students attending the so-called "people's university" is decreasing in spite of pressure.

There were 120 students recently expelled from the Technical college in Lithuania for not respecting communism.

Religion Called Propaganda.

About 80% of the population in Lithuania are Roman Catholics. The Theological-philosophical faculty at the Vytautas the Great University in Kaunas and some religious congregations have been disbanded and closed. One bishop and a number of Catholic

priests are imprisoned. Land and property of all churches has been nationalized. Some of the bishops have been ejected from their residences. A law has been introduced not recognizing marriages performed in church. The whole religious and devotional press has been suppressed.

Many catholic organization leaders and editors have been imprisoned. The propaganda of the "bezboznik" (Godless) is being spread in the country. All military, school, prison and hospital chaplains have been removed from their offices. Religious teaching is forbidden. Preaching in churches is being classified as propaganda. A number of priests and nuns are among the refugees, who managed to escape abroad.

Thousands to Siberia.

According to press dispatches from Europe this very day of June 15, 1941, the date of the first anniversary of Soviet invasion of Lithuania, the Soviet regime of occupation staged a virtual pogrom on all intellectuals, including ministers of all religions: again thousands of persons were put in concentration camps and sent to Siberia in freight cars.

The impact of Russian bolshevism on Lithuanian people was terrible indeed. Therefore, the reaction of Lithuanian people, both in their home country and abroad, is one of decisive condemnation of Communism and Russian bolshevism.

Bolsheviks, through the intermediary of the GPU, are inflicting on the Lithuanian people a terror unimaginable in a civilized country and unprecedented in history, and equal to that of the first years of terror in Russia proper: religion, culture, national and educational institutions, standards of life, the whole economic, industrial and financial life of Lithuania is being torn down and destroyed.

People Will Fight.

The brutal invasion of Lithuania did not destroy the people's will to fight for freedom once again as in its historical past. The determination of Lithuanian people to fight for their independence by all means at their disposal is being emphasized on every occasion.

People's resistance is growing, treacherous, wicked and ruthless Soviet methods, described by Mr. Welles as "devious processes", should not mislead the world's public opinion.

The policy of many countries concerning the occupation of Lithuania and other Baltic States by Russian bolshevism, and in particular the non-recognition policy of the United States and the stand taken in this respect by some of the greatest states of the world, is a priceless source of moral consolation and encouragement for all Lithuanians of the world to continue their traditional resistance to the evil, and to continue their fight for justice and for a free and independent Lithuania.

PRESS DIGEST

When Crooks Meet

(Editorial in the East St. Louis Journal)

When international gangsters fall out among themselves, honest men are entitled to full enjoyment of the spectacle, and sometimes to a good hearty laugh from the side-lines. Even the mountains should have laughed Sunday when Minister Molotov of the Soviet declared to the world his innocent grief and surprise at Nazi "perfidy."

Hitler broke a solemn treaty promise when he attacked Russia without warning. No demands had been presented; no ultimatum. There was not even a declaration of war until the German armies actually had marched in. This was an act of aggression, unprovoked aggression, contrary to all international law and human decency.

M. Molotov is right about that. Nobody doubts him. His surprise and grief, however, bring up recollections of certain misfortunes which overtook little Finland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia some months ago. Soviet embarrassment today recalls Soviet "smart diplomacy" of 1939 when Dictator Stalin thought he had insured peace for Russia, and war for everybody else. Horse trading, without sincerity, is a risky business in international relations, where the guns are

always loaded and one crook has a pretty good understanding of the other guy who is packing a deck.

Victims Of Crooked Double Dealing

(Chicago Tribune)

Before Stalin used his Hitler friendship treaty to move in on Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, these little Baltic countries were prosperous.

The contrast between their good standard of living, their decency, and cleanliness, and the conditions across the border in soviet Russia was one of the most striking in the world.

When Hitler allowed the communists to move in on these three countries the squalid side of the border flowed over and degraded the independent and self-respecting people.

They were sacrificed to the double dealing of two land grabbing crooks.

Apparently the people of this Baltic region are rising against their Red masters and will welcome the assistance of one evil man to get rid of the other.

Rivals In Impudence

(Editorial in Toronto Evening Telegram)

The fact is that the Soviet government is a gangster government of the same stripe as the Nazi government; it has, as the Toronto Star (Canadian newspaper admirer of the Bolsheviks) says of Hitler, "no more sense of honor than a rattlesnake", and though it is now fighting our enemy it is no more to be trusted than that enemy. A gangster does not become a good citizen by virtue of the fact that another gangster attacks him.

JAUNIMAS DEKOJA

Cicer6 Raudonos Rožės Klubui, kuris per Mr. K. P. Deveikį iš savo išdo atsiuntė į šio laikraščio piktiną penkių dolerių auką. Tai jau trečiometal iš eilės kaip organizacija panašiu budu paremia JAUNIMO leidimo darbą.

RADIO TANTRUMS

By Kilomaikis

The summer slump, very marked in the big-name programs, hasn't affected the Lithuanian broadcasts to any great degree.

The quiz programs, which became "quiz-the-announcer" and are now only announcement and music programs, are now registering amateur singers and singing groups. No definite date for the first amateur singers to make their appearance was announced.

Another change is the newscasting on the Margutis broadcasts. It is now being done by Vyt. Misiurevičius, a handsome lad recently arrived from across the pond. And a good job he does of it.

It's a pleasure to make this announcement: the communist sheet's radio program has gone off the air, as stated by them on the June 28th broadcast. Permanently, it is hoped. They said, however, that they were returning to the ether soon with a bigger program at a different hour. Well, well. Who would have thought that Moscow could afford more radio time for the Lithuanian commies? What with the price of armaments and ammunitions for use against their erstwhile pals the Nazis going up and all.

That the Lithuanian communists intensely dislike any comments made about them or their sheets is shown by the term red-baiters which they use in connection with JAUNIMAS and its staff members.

If they resent being called communists, then why do their sheets and their radio program give forth with announcements of communist affairs, meetings, movies, etc.

Their radio program was replete with announcements of communist rallies; the showings of Red Russia's propaganda films; "joyful news" from "Soviet" Lithuania.

Yet, anyone who calls them communists becomes a red-baiter. Perhaps they're silly enough to think they deserve a pat on the back for their Moscow-ordered efforts.

Some time ago the Lithuanian programs presented real singing talent at least occasionally. Now they seem to have adopted the policy of having the same talent on each end every program.

This could, of course, be blamed on the expense of hiring the better grade of talent, but after all, the sponsors do want to attract and hold listener-attention, so why should the matter of a few dollars difference prevent the presentation of the best talent available?

Wonder what Eve fussed about before Adam learned to smoke?

DO YOUR FRIENDS GET JAUNIMAS

Hitler Barely Ahead Of Napoleon's Schedule In Drive Toward Moscow

Hitler, declaring war on Russia on June 21, was barely one calendar jump ahead of Napoleon. Bonaparte made his war declaration on Russia on June 22, 1812. For his campaign—mainly pedestrian—he found that date too late in the season for full conquest before the severe Russian winter snowed under his victory hopes.

Like Hitler, Napoleon had concluded a friendship pact with Russia before the invasion (the Peace of Tilsit, in 1807). Napoleon's lasted for nearly five years, Hitler's less than two.

Entered Kremlin Sept. 15. Starting out from German territory, two days after the declaration of war, Napoleon led more than 400,000 men across the Russian frontier along Lithuania's Nemunas River. After he passed the first Cossack guard at the border the Russians offered no opposition to the first three hundred miles of his advance.

But the timetable of Napoleon's progress was geared to ambling cavalry and infantry, the path to Elba.

Campaign Won, But No Peace.

With relatively little fighting, it took Napoleon thirteen weeks to reach Moscow and capture the capital of the country he was not to conquer. On September 15 he moved into the abandoned Kremlin.

Although he won the campaign, Bonaparte lost the peace. The wily Russians prolonged the negotiations until the first frost, six weeks later, caught the invaders without provisions or peace terms deep in hostile territory. It took the French forces almost ten weeks to fight their way out on the disastrous retreat from Moscow. Napoleon deserted them before all had staggered out of Russia, and hurried toward France in a carriage mounted on a sleigh. The Moscow venture cost him 300,000 men and set him on the path to Elba.



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GERMAN OCCUPATION WILL NOT BRING FREEDOM TO LATVIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Alfred Bilmanis, Latvian Minister to the United States, issued the following statement concerning the present situation in his country and other Baltic nations:

The Republic of Latvia, a free and independent country, was invaded on June 17, 1940 by strong Soviet Russian armed forces in violation of all existing treaties between Latvia and Soviet Russia and contrary to solemn pledges given to Latvia and its statesmen by the Government and the leaders of the U.S.S.R. Similarly were invaded Estonia and Lithuania.

By the way of brutal aggression and treachery and through enforced elections of a puppet parliament, the U.S.S.R. took control of all the institutions of Latvia and annexed Latvia and made it a part of Communistic Soviet Russia, thus committing illegal acts never recognized by the Latvian Nation and its representatives who were not under the duress of the invaders.

According to news filtering out of occupied Latvia a regime of communistic terrorism had been established in Latvia; the social, economic and political order destroyed, and religious life suppressed; indescribable, inhuman sufferings were the result. Similar events took place in Estonia and Lithuania.

It is evident that the Latvian Nation has struggled by all possible and available means to liberate itself from the brutal Soviet invaders.

At the same time it is evident also that the change from the monstrous terroristic military occupation by Soviet Russia to military occupation by German troops apparently taking place at the present moment in Latvia will not bring freedom and full independence to Latvia and its inhabitants.

As duly accredited Latvian Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary I have the honor to declare solemnly in the name of the Latvian Nation that Latvia will continue to struggle for her complete and unconditional independence.

With gratitude for the sympathetic support given by the Government of the United States of America and the great American Nation to the cause of freedom of Latvia, the Latvian Minister requests the continued goodwill and support of the United States of America in the present difficult situation of Latvia, the innocent Godfearing people of which are now suffering all the horrors of war waged between two great military powers against the will of the Latvian Nation, which asks only to be permitted to become again free and independent and to enjoy the fruits of its hard labor and to live as a really good neighbor.

Liths Will Fight For Rights, U. S. Government Told

(Continued From Pg. 2)
Lithuanian patriots everywhere.

U. S. Gives Moral Support.

"The friendly attitude of the American Government and the American people is the greatest source of moral support and encouragement for the Lithuanian nation in these trying times. Any form of possible assistance by the American Government to thousands of Lithuanian nationals deported by the Soviet Government into the interior of Russia, would be profoundly appreciated by the Lithuanian Government and the Lithuanian people.

"I take this opportunity to emphasize the conviction of the Lithuanian people that restoration of Lithuania's independence will find warm support among all civilized nations of the Old as well as of the New World and that Lithuania will merit continued American sympathy and support."

Lithuanians Will Continue Battle For Independence

(Continued From Pg. 1)

It is recognized that only the Lithuanians of America, numbering over a million souls, are free to speak and act.

They realistically endorse the policy voiced by Prime Minister Churchill.

U. S. Policy Endorsed.

At a "Baltic freedom rally", supported by Willkie, Mrs. Roosevelt and many other Americans, a resolution was adopted pledging not to recognize any aggression in any form in any part of the world, the policy adopted by the administration.

They endorsed America's policy of effective aid to the embattled British Commonwealth of Nations and other democracies fighting for the restitution of a free association of independent states.

Arizona Fans Give Rousing Sendoff To Lithuanian Boy

TUSCON, Arizona. — Two thousand Tuscon fans gave Catcher Bob Kubickas of its Arizona-Texas League team a rousing send-off to the Army the other day. The Edwardsville, Illinois, Lithuanian, who was inducted into Army June 20, received a basket of individual gifts and \$115.40 in cash which was raised in the stands during Bob's final game.

Tears welled in Bob's eyes and his voice broke as he said, "Gosh, how I hate to leave a swell bunch of like these."

In his last game Kubickas contributed two singles in three times at bat and tossed out a couple of would-be stealers at second, as his team went on to defeat El Paso, 6 to 5.



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TAKE IT or LEAVE IT

By Vitalis Bukšnaitis

(Continued From Pg. 1)
munist. Meanwhile, those of my friends among the "tautininkai" who have not forgotten that they are American citizens whose first interest should be the welfare of the United States will also find themselves in the doghouse of the Lithuanian-American scene.

PERHAPS it is a bit premature to become angry with those of our "veikėjai" who have (or seem to have) forgotten that they owe their allegiance to the nation of which they are citizens. It may be that the prospect of ridding Lithuania of the hated Russian tyrant has upset their better judgement. But, if these worthy "leaders" find cause for jubilation in such a prospect, let us hope that their joy will be tempered by the fact that the abhorred Red Troops will be ejected from the land of our fathers by the Teutonic legions whose Fuehrer has not distinguished himself for his sympathy with the democratic way of life.

LIKE two ferocious wolves, the two totalitarian citadels are engaged in a titanic struggle, each obsessed with a consuming desire to keep for himself their common prey, which in this case is world domination. Neither Prime Minister Churchill, nor President Roosevelt, nor Secretary of State Hull made any effort to obscure the fact that any assistance which either Great Britain or the United States will give to Russia will be given only for the purpose of eliminating the more pugnacious of the two equally repellent dictatorships. The very idea of friendship for either the Nazis or the Reds is repugnant to any lover of democracy.

THERE is another reason for extending assistance to Russia at this time, but it might be called more or less wishful thinking and should not be considered too seriously. But the possibility is there, and we should encour-

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GERMANS ENTER LITHUANIA



German approved caption accompanying this picture radioed from Berlin said it shows Lithuanians welcoming German motor-cycle troops advancing to meet Russians at former Lithuanian-Polish border. After one year of unimaginable terror under the Red rule, Lithuanians rejoiced at the sight of seeing bolshevik legions driven out of their land, even though it meant occupation by another evil.

age it as much as possible. War wreaks great havoc among the nations, people and governments which engage in it, both in a physical as well as a mental sense. No nation emerges unscathed, whether victorious or defeated. And there is a possibility that democracy may prove to be more vital, more virulent and more powerful than nazism, fascism or communism. Democracy is a force which stems from the people, not from a dictator, and it is possible that the sacrifices which the people of the warring dictatorships will be asked to make may wake them up to the fact that they alone are powerful enough to control their own destinies.

NOW to get back to the Lithuanian American scene. We are all part of it. The impression which our activities will make on our fellow Americans depends entirely on ourselves. And it is up to us to see to it that the impression is not a false one. False impressions are very easily made by small but well-organized gangs of Communist and Nazi sympathizers who always profess to speak for all of us. It is up to us to make every effort to organize the vast majority of us who by our deeds, rather than by our words, will show our fellow Americans that the vast majority of us are loyal American citizens and not just a noisy bunch of provocateurs, such as the Communist press, notably Laisvė and Vilnis, as well as the more clangorous nazi-lovers would have us believe.

LET us face the facts. This is no question of whether we are to choose between our love for the United States and our affection for Lithuania, the land of our fathers. This is not a case of choosing between our sympathy and loyalty for either nation. This is a matter of using common sense and of having confidence in the last bulwark of democracy, whose president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, has time and again gone on record as recognizing the right of Lithu-

ania to an autonomous, independent and democratic government. By being loyal American citizens we may once again see the land of our fathers a free, democratic nation, rather than a stooge for either Stalin or Hitler.

THERE are those among us who, in their craven awe of Nazism, will say that such an arrogant attitude on our part will bode no good for Lithuania in the event of a Hitler victory in this war. All I have to say to this stupid line of reasoning is that any attitude on our part, whether sympathetic or arrogant, will have nothing to do with the case in the event of a Hitler victory. We have seen too many nations, one after another, peacefully submit to Nazis demands in order to remain on friendly terms with the Teuton Maniac in Berchtesgaden, only to discover that their status was no different from that of nations which had been conquered by fire and sword. Hitler has no friends. You are either his subject, if you are a "pure" German, or you become his slave if you try to appease him. Only an idiot would say differently in view of recent history.

IT is for this reason that I am particularly happy to note that the Lithuanian Relief Fund recently organized in Sodus, Michigan, is headed by Anthony Olis, and has for its honorary chairman Wendell L. Willkie. A glance at the officers who were elected fills me with indescribable satisfaction. None of them are nazi-sympathizing appeasers, none of them are Communists, none of them are anything more than you or I would like to be. They are loyal citizens of the United States of America who have earned the respect of their fellow Americans by their distinguished service to both their own nation and to the land of their fathers. Let us get behind them and show the world what sane, intelligent and loyal Americans of Lithuanian descent can accomplish!

Balts Pray For Homelands At N. Y. Cathedral

NEW YORK. First, and as it appears now—the last, anniversary of the occupation of Baltic States by the bolsheviks, was observed here June 15 at the St. John's Cathedral with special prayer for freedom by Bishop William I. Manning.

Bishop Manning prayed for the peoples now invaded and enslaved who are suffering oppression. More than 1,000 Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and Finns attended the services, among them Dr. A. Bilmanis, Latvian Minister, J.

Freedom Seen For Lithuania In Allied Win

TORONTO, Canada. — Liberation of Lithuania is conclusively linked with victory by the Allies, and so the cause of Lithuanians is that of Britain, Carl Bure, secretary of the Lithuanian Council of Canada, declared in a statement to the Canadian press.

The Council is the meeting ground for all groups of Lithuanians, regardless of politics or religion. It carries on its banners three mottos: "For Liberation of Lithuania," "For Loyalty to Canada," "For Victory of the Allies."

Affiliated with it in Toronto are: Lithuanian Canadian Association, Patriots' Association, C. C. F. Lithuanian Section, Lithuanian Alliance of America Lodge, St. John the Baptist Mutual Benefit Society and Parish, and the Aušra Chorus.

Speaking for all these groups, Bure declared that the change of dictatorship over Lithuania will make no difference in the feeling of Lithuanians in Canada. Their hope still is to see, some day, a free Lithuania.

Under Russia, Lithuania has suffered greatly and her national institutions destroyed. They expect no better treatment from the Germans.

Many Lithuanians, he said, have joined Canadian forces, and Lithuanian societies here are assisting war service funds.

Kaiv, Charge d'Affaires of Estonia, and Jonas Budrys, Lithuanian General Consul.



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