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JAUNIMAS

THE LITHUANIAN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

Entered as second class matter June 11, 1941, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. VI, No. 13

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—JULY 15—31, 1941

Published by
JAUNIMAS
PUBLISHERS
1739 S. Halsted
St., Chicago, Ill.



FIVE CENTS

Lithuania's Sad Plight Told

Eyewitness Story Describes Horror of Devastated Country

(Special dispatch sent to American Lithuanian newspapers by Franas Ancevicius, a Lithuanian journalist who has been living in Berlin for several years. Readers should bear in mind that the dispatch was written in the German capital and that it had to be passed by Nazi censors.)

BERLIN, July 21. — At the invitation of the German military authorities, I and a score of other foreign correspondents in the German capital visited Lithuania and Latvia, to see at first hand the scars that were left there by the fury of the Nazi-Russian fighting.

We spent one week, July 11-18, traveling in Lithuania, visiting one town after another, and headed by the Lithuanians found nothing but heaps of ruins. Among the reality meant all Lithuanians, their personal by us were Virbalis, Vilnius, Kaunas, Jonava, Ukmergė, Širvintai, Vilnius, Panevėžys, Pasvalis, Biržai, Skaistkalnė, Riga, Minčiūnai, Joniškis, Šiauliai, Kelmė, Tauragė, Skaudvilė, and Tilžė.

Boys of 15 Fight

The revolt against the automobiles, visiting one Reds was organized and found nothing but heaps of ruins. Among the reality meant all Lithuanians, their personal by us were Virbalis, Vilnius, Kaunas, Jonava, Ukmergė, Širvintai, Vilnius, Panevėžys, Pasvalis, Biržai, Skaistkalnė, Riga, Minčiūnai, Joniškis, Šiauliai, Kelmė, Tauragė, Skaudvilė, and Tilžė.

The uprisings began in all parts of the country at about the same time. More than 125,000 men, most of them between the ages of 15-25, took active part in the organized warfare.

As early as June 23, insurgents already were strongly fortified in strategic points in Kaunas, Vilnius, Šiauliai, Panevėžys and several other towns.

500 Farmers Killed

Five hundred farmers were mowed down by machine guns in a concentration camp of Pravieniškiai, where the farmers were imprisoned for failure to surrender to the authorities the demanded amounts of their crops.

The shooting was done by soviets in tanks which fell upon the camp without any warning. The attack was so sudden that many Red guards standing close to the groups of prisoners in the yard, were shot down together with the Lithuanians.

Weekly newspapers are being issued in Panevėžys (Išlaisvintas Panevėžietis), Šiauliai (Tėvyne), and Telšiai (Žemaičių Žemė).

From this trip I assembled the following tragic picture of Lithuania:

Back In Lithuania



Gen. Stasys Raštikis.

crews threw hand grenades into the piles of bodies.

Thirty two Lithuanians were executed in Panevėžys on June 26. Among the victims were three physicians, Mačiulis, Žengulys and Gudonis. Russian soldiers were ordered to cut Dr. Mačiulis' heart out and stuff it into the mouth of his young son who was also slain.

500 Fall in Battle

More than 70 people were shot in Telšiai. Of other wholesale murders in other parts of Lithuania, I haven't the necessary details at the present time. It was announced in Kaunas that 4,025 partisans lost their lives in the street battles against the Russians.

Most of Lithuania has suffered great devastation during the furious battle between Hitler's and Stalin's legions. Many cities and villages have been completely razed. In Vilkaviškis, only the church and few buildings remain. Marijampolė was destroyed by fire.

Kaunas Radio Is Only Means of Communication With Lithuania

(Dispatch from the Lithuanian Information Bureau, Switzerland, released to Lithuanian American newspapers).

BERN, Switzerland, July 16. — Communication with Lithuania by telephone, telegraph or mail is still impossible and therefore detailed accounts of the latest events there are unavailable.

Whatever news there is, it is only what has been picked up by this office from the Kaunas radio station, which is powerful enough to be heard in most of Europe.

Insurgents announced that the provisional government, headed by Col. Kazys Škirpa, Lithuanian minister to Germany, includes Rapolas Skipitis, Gen. Stasys Raštikis, Juozas Ambrozevičius, Balys Vitkus, and Vytautas Statkus.

The first act of the provisional government was to annul the laws introduced by the Bolsheviks. One of these dealt with the "sovchozai"—soviet governmental farms where the land of many farmers was pooled and the farmers themselves were made farm hands.

Shortly before the Russian-Nazi hostilities broke out, tens of thousands of Lithuania's intelligentsia were arrested and deported to the depths of Russia. Among these were such men as Kazys Bizauskas, one time minister of education and author of numerous text books, Valdemaras Čarneckis, former ambassador to the Vatican, and Gen. Vladas Nagevičius, director of the "Karo Muziejus."

Staugaitis was 75 years old. One time president of the Lithuanian parliament, he was consecrated bishop in 1926, after the late Pope Pius XI established an independent ecclesiastical province in Lithuania. Theretofore Lithuanian dioceses belonged to the province of Poland.



Col. Kazys Škirpa.

The Lithuanian Red Cross has appealed for funds to relieve the plight of thousands of families left without homes and food.

Škirpa and Skipitis have remained in Berlin, although the reasons are not given. Some informed circles believe

Baltic Countries To Be Incorporated In German Reich

Baltic countries may be incorporated in German Reich. This indication was given July 22 by Adolf Hitler's appointment of a 'special commissioner' for the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. He is Heinrich Lohse, governor of Schleswig-Holstein.

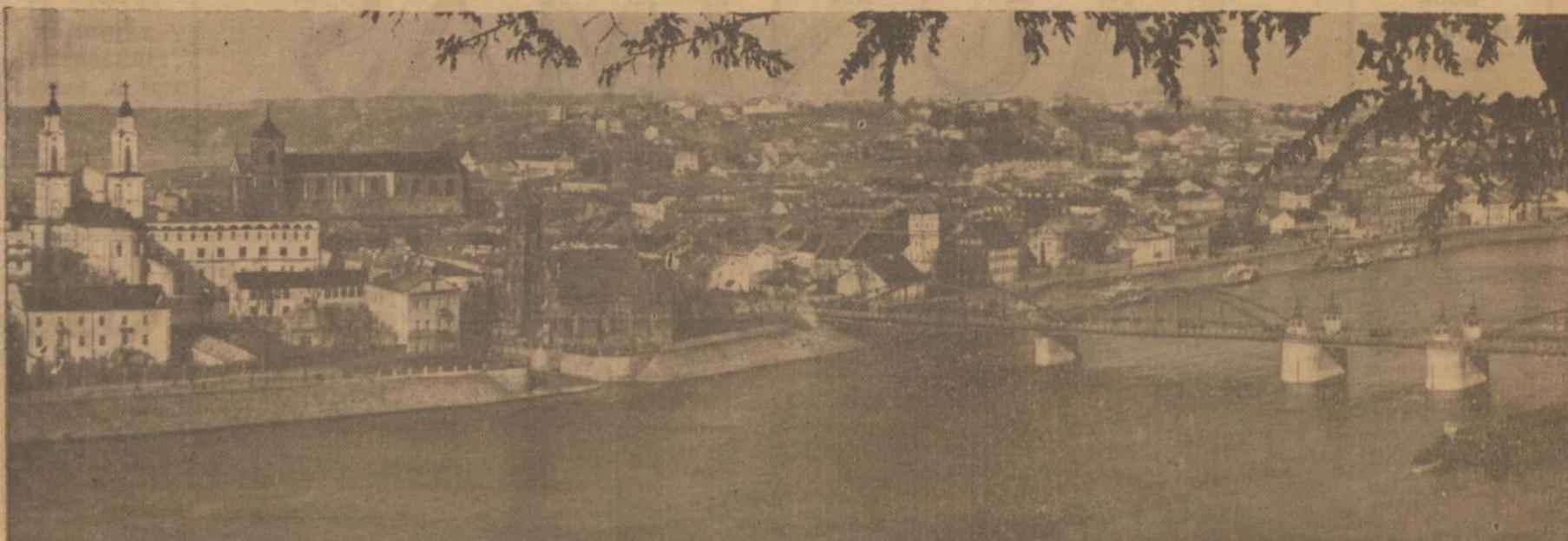
Alfred Rosenberg, a native of Russia and Hitler's chief of culture and world outlook, was chosen "reichsmarschall for the east." It is believed that he will rule Soviet Russia when and if she is conquered.

Bishop Staugaitis Murdered by Reds, Report from Berlin.

A score of clergymen, among them bishop Justinas Staugaitis of Telšiai, were murdered by the retreating Bolsheviks, according to a dispatch from Franas Ancevičius, Lithuanian journalist in Berlin. No other details are available at the present time.

Judging from the German controlled press and official spokesmen, Germany is completely ignoring the revolt of the Lithuanian people and their wish to be allowed to live a free life.

The German press is playing up the "fact" that the Nazi legions were accorded an "enthusiastic reception" by the "Lithuanian populace." The Germans have disarmed the Lithuanian insurgents. They maintain silence regarding Lithuania's immediate future.



A spontaneous uprising of Lithuanians against the Soviets broke out in Kaunas the day following the Nazi declaration of war on Russia. Insurgents are credited with saving two bridges across Nemunas and Neris from destruction by the retreating Reds. Photo above shows the heart of Kaunas, with its centuries old churches, and the new bridge across Nemunas which is one of the two that were saved. In street fighting in Kaunas, more than three thousand Lithuanians were killed and seven thousand wounded.

EYEWITNESS STORY DESCRIBES HORROR OF DEVASTATED COUNTRY

(Continued From Pg. 1)

Future Unknown

The Nazi authorities have failed so far to announce their views regarding Lithuania's juridical and political status.

The provisional government, which is doing a fine job of restoring order to the devastated country, is headed by professor Juozas Ambrozevičius. In cities and towns Lithuanian military commanders are operating in cooperation with German military authorities. Villages are patrolled by Lithuanian police and partisans.

Gen. Stasys Raštikis at present is acting as the intermediary between the Lithuanian administration, of which he is a member, and the German military organs.

There are ten thousand Lithuanian soldiers in Vilnius. Germans have permitted them to keep their arms for mopping up of bolshevik remnants.

Liths Turn Against Reds

During the first day of the Nazi-Russ hostilities, the Russians dispatched several units of Lithuanian soldiers to the front at Varena. These men, once entrenched, turned their guns on the Bolsheviks and fought them until German units reached the scene.

Vilnius is ruled by a special Civilian Commission headed by prof. Zakevičius and prof. Jurutis.

On the day when the Russians were completely expelled from Lithuanian territory, Vilnius'

new daily, *Naujoji Lietuva*, announced the news with a screaming head.—"Yesterday we were in Asia, Today we are in Europe."

Unity Reigns

One thing catches the eye as you go thru Lithuania and talk to her people. It's the unity. Never before have Lithuanians showed such spirit of complete harmony and consolidation. Not even in the historical days of 1918 when Lithuanians first fought for the independence of their country.

Most newspapers have adorned their front pages with an excerpt taken from the National Anthem—"In the name of this Lithuania, let unity prevail" (Vardan Tos Lietuvos Vienybė Težydi).

The Tėvynė in Šiauliai commented on this spirit of harmony in following words:

"Today, for once and for all, we must forget all programs of separate parties. We must cease disuniting the nation in individual collectives. Every Lithuanian, whatever be his or her individual views, must become an integral part of the huge rebuilding program of this country. We must do this inspired by the love for our fatherland. Those of us, who have survived and have not been sent to the steps of Siberia, must participate in this great task."

Shortage of Workers

And work, hard work is what Lithuania is facing today. Most of

Three Lith Girls Lost In Atlantic Ship Tragedy

RUMFORD, Me. — Three Lithuanian girls were among the 36 excursionists who lost their lives when the yacht in which they were sailing off the Atlantic coast, exploded and sank June 29.

One of them was Miss Adele Kaulaicis, long time JAUNIMAS subscriber. The others were Miss Anna Stasulis and Miss Mary Chepas. Miss Stasulis' body, along with 10 others, was found the following day, but the bodies of the remaining twenty five victims have not been located. It is believed that they went to the bottom of the ocean with the ship.

JAUNIMAS is shocked at learning of the tragic death of Miss Kaulaicis, one of this paper's active boosters, and expresses its deepest sympathy to her parents and brothers.

Miss Kaulaicis was 24 years old. A graduate of Springfield (Mass.) College, she has been active for many years in the SLA Council 299 in Rumford, Maine.

the towns which we visited, such as Vilkaviškis, Marijampolė, Jonava, Kelmė, Tauragė, are totally razed. I am told by reliable sources that a similar fate has befallen also Raseiniai, Zara-sai, Šėta, Kalvarija, and Kretinga. Others among them Ukmergė, are badly damaged. Tens of thousands of Lithuanians are left homeless.

Another problem facing the provisional government is the acute shortage of people needed in the administrative, municipal and cultural spheres.

Lithuania today might be down but she is not out. In the eyes of the Lithuanians you can see the flame of unshakable faith in a brighter future.

TALLINN, ONE BALTIC GOAL OF GERMANS, IS MEDIEVAL-MODERN CAPITAL OF ESTONIA

Tallinn, capital city of the Sovietized former republic of Estonia which last week was taken by Germans, was an outpost of German business activities until Hitler's 1939 order to call east Baltic Germans to go home to the Reich.

Thousands of German merchants, artisans, and industrialists were evacuated so hastily from Tallinn and other Estonian cities in answer to Hitler's repatriation call, that, as news reports stated, it was expected they would not have time to pay their Estonian taxes.

MEDIEVAL TOWERS.

From the belfry of St. Olaf's 470-foot steeple in Tallinn, one can look 50 miles across the Gulf of Finland, on a clear day, to the islands and shores near Helsinki, the Finnish capital. Close below, he would see the electric cranes, warehouses, grain elevators, and refrigeration plants of one of the busiest Baltic ports, which ice-breakers keep open even through the severest winters.

As a peace-time visitor looked out over the walls, towers, churches, and forts which give Tallinn a strong medieval flavor even today, he might hear the whistle of a train, perhaps pulling out for Leningrad, 200 miles to the east, or see an airliner circling for a landing after a flight from Riga, 170 miles to the south.

WOMEN TROLLEY CONDUCTORS

He certainly would seek out the old towers known as 'Kick-in-de-Kok' ('Peep-into-the-Kitchen') and 'Stout Margaret'; the cone-capped towers and arched gates of the ancient town walls; the cluster of churches and fortifications on Castle Hill; the parks built up around the moats where swans glide; the narrow, cobbled streets of the old section. He would find women punching trolley tickets and selling newspapers in Tallinn.

MEDLEY OF ARCHITECTURE.

Estonia's first city is a blend of many nations' build-

ing efforts. Danes, Swedes, Germans, and Russians all had a hand in shaping Tallinn to its present-day appearance. Architectural oddments include an Italian baroque palace, a simple Dutch home, and a minaretlike steeple on a Gothic city hall. Of course, in the more spacious modern part of Tallinn there are high, many-windowed structures as typical of the mid-twentieth century as the hoary Sea Gate is of the early sixteenth.

Through Tallinn, in stable times, passes roughly three-quarters of all Estonia's commerce. Outbound ships and trains carry away textiles, timber, cellulose, cereals, cement, flax, meat and dairy products. In exchange, merchants import cotton, coal, sugar, machinery, and steel.

BUILT BY DANISH KING.

Before the World War of 1914-18 which gave Estonia independence, Tallinn was an important Russian port. During the Middle Ages it was one of the Hanseatic League's most flourishing centers.

Valdemar the Victorious, a Danish King, built the original castle in the 13th century on Tallinn's site, naming it Reval for a local tribe known as the Revels. But the people called it 'Taani-linn,' which means 'Danish Castle.' When the Estonian Republic was created in 1918, the city's name was changed from Reval to Tallinn.

Tallinn's violent history features conquest and reconquest by Baltic tribes, by Germans, Swedes, Danes, and Russians. In the World War it was occupied by German troops and later was threatened by the Red Army of Russia. Tallinn's population during the last few years has been about 145,000.

Racial Purity and Lithuanians

(This interesting article was written by a prominent Lithuanian journalist refugee "somewhere in Europe" before the present Russian-German war, as a result of which, Lithuanian has been abandoned by the Russians in favor of a Nazi occupation.)

By M. ŠARUNAS

We could say that every era has its idiosyncrasies of fads, if we didn't wish to insult the fair sex.

The twentieth century disease is *racialism*.

Today every nation wants tremely difficult to find even to prove its origin, always one nation which does not pure, without a strain of an have within it a strain of alien nationality or race, or one or another alien nation what is even worse, a mixture.

The Germans were the first to begin, and the Russians have begun following them, as is shown by the Pan-Slavic thread being more and more in evidence in their official publications.

Scientific Viewpoint.

Historically and scientifically this question has no significance, for, not knowing when and how which nation migrated to Europe, we cannot know which nation intermingled with which other on the journey from Asia or Africa to Europe. This, without mentioning the racial mixtures in Europe itself where, today, it is ex-

Rest assured that I would never have begun writing on this theme if this disease had not affected certain of our Lithuanian groups which are content with the situation in Lithuania and even wish to confirm this matter historically.

Study of Slavs.

Since the German menace is temporarily sidetracked from Lithuania, it becomes necessary to study this question only in connection with the Russians and Slavs in general.

At this time, when our fatherland's fate is at least temporarily (there is nothing eternal in this world) joined to Russia, it is worthwhile to become acquainted with the past of these same Russians, at least superficially, in order to see that they too sprang from the common roots of fortune and misfortune.

Some persons, in opposition to these historical facts and solely from a desire to prove that what occurred today will remain so forever, tend to picture the Russians as some sort of supermen who have always been almighty and to whom the entire world, or at least the leading role as ruler of the world, belongs from centuries back, as does Hitleristic Germany today state of herself.

Russian Nations Mission

Not being acquainted with or having distorted history they attempt to show that the mission of the Russian nation is—to form an empire not only of the Slavic nations, but an universal empire—whose author was Alexander

Lithuanians Are Opposed to Both Reds And Nazis

Declares Former U. S. Minister To Lithuania



Owen J. C. Norem.

Imperialistic Method

This is a purely imperialistic method notwithstanding the fact that it has always been hidden under and covered with various and fancy slogans.

It is the first stage of bankruptcy for the nation or empire which does not want to or cannot give its inhabitants anything better just yet, but is forced to spiritually prepare the millions for the slaughter against a smaller nation or state.

Our Nation's Purpose

We, too, speaking through the lips of Daukantas or the active persons of the "Aušra" era, could speak thusly, boast of much, especially of our two historical merits to Europe, being: the rescue of Europe from the Tartars, and from the coming into power of the present Germans in the early centuries, when the boundaries of our state touched two seas: the Baltic and the Black Seas! All of which no one can deny.

But that would be empty boasting although the facts themselves cannot be disputed by anyone.

It was so! But why? Could it be that in defeating the orders of the Cross or in holding back the Tartars we did so because of a desire to aid the rest of the world? Nothing of the sort!

We were defending ourselves, our homeland, and if this defense and our efforts also rescued the remainder of Europe from this scourge, we do not wish to credit ourselves with an unusual meritorious service. We only require, and not without good cause, an acknowledgement that about five centuries ago, being free, we did our duty as an independent state, and thus have all the more today, for the Russians did not hold out against the Tartars and in place of fighting, went to these same Tartars to serve them, to pay them homage not only in merchandise, but with their women and daughters, which debasement we did not experience! We did not experience this because in those days we had progressed much farther than the Russians who were still fighting among themselves, not recognizing the common peril, which we Lithuanians already understood!

Mr. Norem spent the last three months at Northfield, Minn., concluding the work on his book about Lithuania. The manuscript has been delivered to the publishers and the book is expected to be out shortly.

of Macedonia. If the Russian nation has thus far not succeeded in doing this it is only because, to her misfortune, and the good fortune of others, the Russians have never, or very rarely, had the proper leaders for the accomplishment of this historic mission.

In spite of its declared proletarian stand in which there should be no purely jingoistic items, in the Russian press of today there appear more and more regularly unusual panegyrics for the Slavs in general and the Russians in particular, as the only ones fit to lead the world to a "better tomorrow". Such bias is noticeable in all nations when the rulers have nothing else with which to entice their subjects. Such means have been used for ages by imperialists of all countries leading and forcing their subjects, not citizens, to war for "their" leading place in the world.

one former group, so that the combined forces could do battle for their existence, for a small place among the other nations of world which, today, seek to deny us even this!

(To be concluded in next issue)

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JAUNIMAS

THE LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

Entered as second class matter June 11, 1941,
at the post office at Chicago, Illinois, under
the Act of March 3, 1879.Published Twice Every Month by Jaunimas Publishers
at Chicago, Illinois

1739 So. Halsted St.

Tel. CANal 8500

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Vol. VI, No. 13

July 15-31

Naujieji Okupantai Veikia.

Ji Europos ateinančios žinios praneša, kad naujieji Lietuvos užgrobiškai, naciai, muginklavio Lietuvos sukilėlius. Nepasitiki, vadinas.

Tai ženklas, kad Lietuvos vokiečiai neranda to pritarimo ir kooperacijos, apie kurią iš Berlyno paskleistos žinios kalbėjo, ir apie kurią po šiai dienai zaunija čia lietuvių komunistų spauda.

Mus ta žinia nenustebino. Po teisybės, mes jos laukėme nuo birželio 24 d., kada naciai įsityvintino Lietuvos teritorijoje.

Lietuvos žmonės į nacius žiuri kai-
pa iš lokius pačius bestiškus krauge-
rius ir tarptautinius banditus kaip,
kad jie žiurėjo į iš Maskvos atsibro-
vusius bolševikus. Ir jie pasirengė
prieš juos UŽ SAVO LAISVĘ kovoti
su tuo pačiu jžulumu ir neapykanta.

Lietuviai niekada nenusižemins iki
to, kad ištiesė ranką nei vienam nei
antram pasaulio didžiausiu kroniškų
jų agresorių.

Tik komunistai drysta leisti tokius
biaurius tvirtinimus, jog sukilusioji
Lietuva yra Hitlerio sėbri ir talkiniuk.
Tie patys komunistai, kurie

iki birželio 22 dienos tvirtino, jog
visi demokratijos fronto gynėjai, sto-
vė už galutiną Hitlerio sutriuškinimą,
yra imperialistiniai pelnagružiai ir
warmongeriai.

Jei Jie Butų Buvę Laisvi.

Daugelis šiandien bando atspėti,
kaip lietuviai butų elgesi rusu-nacių
konflikte, jeigu Lietuva butų buvusi
laisva ir su Sovietu Rusija butų turė-
jusi tuos draugiškus santykius, kurie
egzistavo iki 1939 metų rudens.

Musų spėjimas yra, kad jų simpati-
jos butų buvę rusų pusėje. Komunis-
tu teigimas, kad Lietuvos žmonės sto-
vė už Hitlerį ir jo parudusius nacių,
yra neteisingas, ir nenusako jų tikro-
jo atsinešimo.

Lietuviai, kaip ir visas civilizuota-
sis pasaulis Hitlerio asmeny mato tik
tarptautinį banditą, kuris niekados
nebus pergreitai likviduotas. Jie į tą
tikėjo nuo pat Hitlerio įsigalėjimo
Vokietijoje. Jie į tą, labiau negu bille
kada, tiki ir šiandien.

Reikia atminti, kad Lietuvai teko
paragauti Hitlerio "naujoji tvarka"
dar 1938 metų pavasari, kada jis be
jokių ceremonijų atplėše Lietuvos
vartus į pasaulį—Klaipėdą.

Su rusais, po kita ranka, Lietuva
gana pakenčiamoj santaikoj išgyve-
no netoli dvidešimt metų. Juk tai bu-
vo Rusija, kuri per visus tuos metus
buvo beveik vienintelė šalis Europoje,
kuri be svyravimo viešai išpažino,
kad Vilnius priklauso Lietuvai ir,
kad jis turės kurią dieną buti sugrąžintas
teisingajam savininkui.

Lietuviai niekados negalėjo nieko
gero įžiurėti komunizme, bet jautė,
kad tai buvo Rusijos išvidinės san-
tvarkos reikalas, į kuri pašaliniam
nėra reikalo kištis.

Jei Rusijos valdovai butų tą *status quo* išlaikę iki šios dienos, jei jie ne-
butų staiga sutrempti savo duotus pa-
sižadėjimus ir nebutų taip barbariš-
kai ir kriminališkai išžaginę Lietuvos
laisvę, tai šiandien lietuviams nebutų
butų pamato rikiuotis Sovietų mirtinu-
ju prieš pusėje.

Mes linkę manyli, kad panašus at-
sinešimas butų buvęs rastas ir kitose
Baltijos valstybėse.

Iš Šalies
Žiūrint

Jieks JAUNIMO pakeltas
protestas prieš vieną Chicago
radio stotį už pavelini-
mą komunistams terštį oro
bangas biauriai Maskvos pro-
paganda, reiškė, mes nežino-
me, bet tiek žinome, kad
pričia pora savaičių ta Rusi-
jos agentų programa sustab-
dyta. Taip ir turėjo buti pa-
daryta. Padorioji visuomenė
neori jokių svetimų izmu-
glifiavimė šioj žaly.

Jei programos sustabdy-
mas įvyko radio stoties ini-
ciatyva, tai mes ją ir jos ve-
dėjus pasveikiname už tą
žingsnį. Stotis WGES jau
daug metų pasižymi savo pa-
vydingu patriotizmo keli-
mu; už tai ji rodos ir keletą
prizų iš Amerikos Legiono
bet kitų panašių patriotinių
organizacijų gavo. Komunistų
arūnė programą kažkaip ne-
siderino su bendruoju stoties
atsinešimu ir polisais.

Mes neabejojame, kad ko-
munistai į radio stotį įsi-
vo prisdengė nekaltu vardu
(kaip kad jie ipratę daryti)
ir tik kada pasiraše kontrak-
ta ir gavo norimajį laiką,
tik tada jie pradėjo savo tik-
ruosis veidus rodyti.

—o—

Kiek žinome, pavyzdžiu, apie radio stotis, progra-
mos leidėjas, noris paduoti
žinias, turi jas imti iš studi-
jon ivestos vienos ar kitos
dėlžių spaudos asociacijų
telegrafinių mašinų. Komu-
nistai leidžiam programą W.
G. E. S. stoty turėjo žinias
semėti ir perduoti iš, rodos,
International News Service
tikerio (Ironija — Interna-
tional News Service yra
Hearsto kontrolėje—to Hears-
to, kurio komunistai negali
pakesti). Bet labai dažnai
tekdavo komunistų progra-
moje klausytis ZINIŲ iš Ru-
sijos pavergtos Lietuvos ir
pačios Rusijos — tokų žinių,
kurios minėtu tikeriu nea-
tėjo.

—o—

Oro bangų taip pat nega-

lima vartoti kitų organizacijų
ar asmenų šmeižimui. Komu-
nistai vienok labai dažnai
komentuodavo apie "šlykš-
čiai meluojančius" ir "žinias
fašiškuojančius" Chicagos
lietuvių dienraščius. Keliais
atvejais net "Naujenų" bei
"Draugo" vardus suminėjo.
Tas žinoma galėjo sukelti
bėdos jei minėtieji laikraš-
čiai butų rimčiau ivertinę
komunistų pastangas.

—o—

Ta ir yra visa komunistų
bėda. Milžiniška visuomenės
didžiuma jų rimtai nepriima.
Žino, kad tie keli "komis-
rakai" taip loja ir zulinas
už tai, kad jie iš to gyvena.
Jie nieko kito nemoka ir ne-
sugeba. Jei ne komunistinis
"judėjimas", tai jiems tektų
eiti kur dirbtuvėn ar į ka-
siklas juodo darbo dirbtis.

Pasekėjų komunistai iš vi-
so mažai turi ir tu pačiu
protinis subrendimas yra
abejotino laipsnio (kitaip
jie nesiduotu keliems svetim-
os valstybės agentams už
nosiu vedžioti). Tai kaip
žmogus gali juos vertinti
rimtai—nėra kas.

THE MAD DOG AND THE RUSSIAN...



Voice of the Reader

This Department Is Readers Forum.

Letters Are Welcome.

FEELS SORRY.

My deepest sympathy goes
to the young American Lith-
uanians who have aligned
themselves with the com-
munist cause in this country.
The George Starkauskases,
Frank Stulgises, Joseph Sa-
cals, John Ormans, Walter
Kubiliuses and few other
"journalists" of the Muscovite
press, are running ragged,
what with the party line
being changed oftener than
baby diapers.

Those poor fellows never
know what they will have to
"work" for on the morrow.
One day their orders from
the bosses are to work hand
in hand with one movement,
the next day they are told to
join the opposition. And so
day to day, month to month.
What a heluva way to earn a
living!

S. D.

Chicago, Ill.

where the new generation is
springing up.

Believe me when I say that
I appreciate your sending it
to me for I certainly would
have missed it had it been
discontinued. May I also say
that, for a publication of li-
mited number of pages, JAU-
NIMAS contains much good
news in which every item is
to the point.

I sincerely hope that in the
very near future you can
boast of a hundred thousand
subscribers.

MARIJONA CIZAUSKAS,
Worcester, Mass.What One Man
Saw...One man, in a long life-
time, saw these things:

His mother murdered, his
father imprisoned, his grand-
father exiled in a futile re-
bellion for freedom when he
was 3.

His country divided, op-
pressed, for 50 long, turbu-
lent years.

His country fought over by
two great opposing forces in
the World War, devastated
and stricken again and again.

Its independence declared
four years later.

Two years later, a bitter
and almost disastrous war
with the new Soviet state.

Twenty years of effort to
establish republican govern-
ment in the face of old racial
and national hatreds.

Another war, and his
country overrun by blitzkrieg
and partitioned in a few
weeks.

Less than a year later,
another fierce campaign
sweeping across its prostrate
body.

All this, in Ignace Pade-
rewski's 80 years. Yet despite
it all, he was able to live a
full and productive life in
art.

(Nukelta i p. 5)

The Border Lands

(Editorial in The New York Times, July 1, 1941).

In terms of human suffering, the fate of the helpless peoples doomed to live on the shifting borders between two great and greedy tyrannies, Germany and Russia, has few parallels in history.

In the west the unhappy nations standing in the path of Nazi conquest are enduring the miseries of a hateful occupation, but they have been invaded only once, and all of them, including Western Poland, are represented by exiled Governments which continue to speak in their name.

The western states are not quite abandoned; in the east, however, the Baltic states, Eastern Poland and Bessarabia have been twice overrun, twice pillaged, and for eighteen months completely isolated.

Victims of the unholy alliance between Hitler and Stalin, these countries have been brutally incorporated into the Soviet "new order", which means that those who owned anything were dispossessed, and that intellectual, political and religious leaders were exiled or otherwise liquidated.

Now they are the battlefields for the "biggest battle in history," and this means burned towns, bombings, pogroms, uprisings, hideous reprisals of all kinds.

There was bound to be revolution in the Baltic states at the first opportunity, with or without the machinations of Hitler. These unfortunate nations are sure to be betrayed if they exchange Soviet rule for Nazi rule; but it is probably inevitable, caught as they are between impossible alternatives, that they should help the devil they know.

The case of Finland, which has maintained independence by its own force, is somewhat different. So is the position of Russian-occupied Poland; the great advantage of having an outside Government to act for the Polish state is that President Sikorski is in a position to negotiate for the release of Polish prisoners of war and other exiles held in Siberia, including the wives and children of Polish soldiers fighting for Britain.

The soldiers in Russian camps will be in no condition to fight, perhaps, but their release will be great political importance as the first sign that Poland can be reunited if Hitler can be defeated.

In any event, the policies of the border states are not real choices; they are reactions to

Iš Šalies Žiurint

(Atkelta iš p. 4)

Tie keli jaunikliai komunistai (Amerikoje gimę ir augę) gal greitai iš to pritersto lizdo išlėks. Kada buvo prasti laikai, tai jems gal ir užsimokėjo taip biauriai vergauti už porą dolerių, bet dabar darbams pagerėjus jie gali gauti švaresnius darbus ir už geresnį atlyginimą. Ir turės jie sąžinės ramybę tada, nes dirbs Dėdei Samui, o ne Rusijos diktatoriui.

World's Oldest Language Spoken On Baltic Shores

Along the Baltic shores two of the world's oldest yet absolutely distinct languages are spoken. South of the Gulf of Finland, the Estonians or Chuds still retain a primitive form of Mongolian. In the neighboring Letts-

cruelty and terror. It is not for us to judge them in their tragic dilemma. It is for us to remember that we are one of the dominant and responsible Powers in a world in which man-eating and nation-eating monsters are at large.

Vision of New Europe

By DR. ALFRED BILMANIS
Latvian Minister in Washington, D. C.

In the new Europe we envisage there will be less chauvinism, less unrestricted sovereignty, fewer tariff barriers and fewer monetary system.

We look forward to great freedom of trade, for all nations. A great coordination of creative economic and political forces, voluntary grouped in natural integrated confederations, will lift up the standard of life throughout Europe.

The seas will be free and the crushing load of armament expenses will be abolished—no armies will be needed, except police forces.

Racial minorities shall have the right to emigrate and sufficient territories will be set aside or opened anew for desired exchanges of populations. In areas of mixed populations special trustees will be established as administrators.

Voluntary adjustment and coordination upon the basis of humanitarian policy will save Europe in the demobilization period. Progressive labor laws and social legislation will establish peaceful and contented relations among all classes. The spectres of internal strife, the spectres of communism, anarchism and nazism will be laid dead.

There will be great possibilities for investments, large markets for industrial and farming products and opportunities for scientific and technical employment.

This is The New Democratic and Cooperative Order of Europe that Latvia hopes for. The guarantors of this Normal Order of Europe will be the Great Democracies, who are now fighting and supporting the fight for this new order of human freedom and enterprise.

In this great struggle there can be no appeasement.

This struggle is more than a war between rival nations—this a holy crusade against the destruction of the human spirit.

This is a struggle of all that is good and fine constructive and true in human life against all that is evil, cruel and destructive.

This struggle can not—it will not fail humanity.

other hand, a speech which is closely akin to the old Aryan is employed. Almost any Lithuanian peasant can understand simple phrases in Sanskrit.

The survival of archaic languages in this section of Europe is the result of isolation provided by a forested and marshy country in which folk-characteristics maintained their ancient forms.

From the racial standpoint Estonians, Letts and Lithua-

(Cont. on Page 7)

GETTING PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dargis (he is the director of the only Lithuanian radio program in Pittsburgh, Pa.) spent four days in Chicago last week, visiting friends and relatives... They stopped at the JAUNIMAS office to say hello to the editor and staff...

FOURTH ESTATE:

Edward J. Kubaitis is leaving Draugas August 1st... Reson—his business in Willow Springs is growing fat and requires more of his time... His popular "Commentaries by E. J. K." will continue in JAUNIMAS...

Since the beginning of the Russ-Nazi war, Vilnis, the Lith communist daily discontinued its radio program and announced an increase in the subscription price... also increased the number of appeals for donations... Konnie Savickus is again editing the Vytis... But don't be surprised if the magazine will get a new editor after the convention in Pittsburgh next month... Those in the know say that the new editor, if and when, is well known to JAUNIMAS readers...

Are the faces of the editors of Margutis and Dirva red? Several weeks ago there appeared in the Chicago Hearst daily an interview with Antanas Smetona... Margutis and Dirva immediately reprinted it although some of the statements attributed to Smetona didn't exactly make sense... Smetona was quoted as saying that "The Lithuanian uprising, apparently, was instigated by the Germans"... Last week the Lithuanian Legion announced that it was authorized to "state that no such statement was ever made by President Smetona, nor was a similar expression ever used in any interview..."

BIRUTE CHORUS: Miss Mary Barnett was elected new president of Birute... Three new members joined last week: Dorothy Pajauskas, Tony Zickus and Albert Davis... Miss Sue Katilavas was stricken with acute appendicitis and underwent an operation... Zenon Prane received a commission in the U. S. Navy...

PIRMYN CHORUS: Mr. and Mrs. Stephens motored to Brockton, Mass. for their vacation... The professor hails from that town... Now they're back in city and chorus is holding rehearsals regularly... Pirmyn will be heard in a coast-to-coast broadcast over Mutual net August 9... Chorus will also participate in the Chicagoland Music Festival at Soldier Field August 16... Victor Bender will vie for solo honors (and prize) in the tenor division... Bender became a proud papa of a son July 19...

Miss Helen Šlakis is now a regular member of the Grand Detour Players, a summer stock company staging theatricals in Oregon, Ill... Miss Šlakis has recently appeared in "The Family Upstairs" and "Personal Appearance"... Many of her Chicago friends often travel the 100 mile distance to see Helen act...

Anthony Sandys, M. I. C., who is preparing for priesthood at the Marian Fathers Seminary, was sent last week to the Laval University in Canada for a course in theology in the summer school... Sandys will be ordained next year...

Miss Ruth T. Baltadonis, class president, delivered the salutatory address before 240 seniors at commencement exercise at Kensington High School in Philadelphia...

Keep your eyes on young Johnny Janunas of St. Charles, Ill. That fellow is a good golfer and his name will be figuring in many big meets to come...

When Pvt. Thomas Shimkus arrived at Camp Barkeley, Tex., one of the items he handed officers for their inspection was a carbon copy of his induction papers. It gave the officers quite a start—not to mention Private Shimkus, who did not know the carbon had slipped and listed his features as follows: Frame—Red; Color of Hair—Blue; Color of Eyes—Ruddy; Complexion—No Comment.

Miss Emma Ascilla spent her vacation at Delavan, Wis... Anthony and Milda Vaivada covered 3,500 miles in their travels through the eastern states... Miss Lillian Baronas, Mrs. Vaivadas' sister went along... It was her first trip east...

Bruno Nekrash, Lithuanian organist in Minersville, Pa., has been named music teacher at the Brown School of Music in Pottsville, Penn., deep in the heart of the coal region...

There was enough cake to go around at the recent wedding of Miss Marion Bogush and Adolf Rakauskas in Waterbury, Conn... The cake was baked by the groom's father and it weighed 150 pounds... The wedding took place June 28...

Miss Agnes Frances Vilkas and Peter J. Stanaitis, both of Waterbury, were married there June 26...

Lon Labanauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian consulate, and Miss Josephine Girdzius, will be married September 27. Their wedding is to be "tikros lietuviškos"...

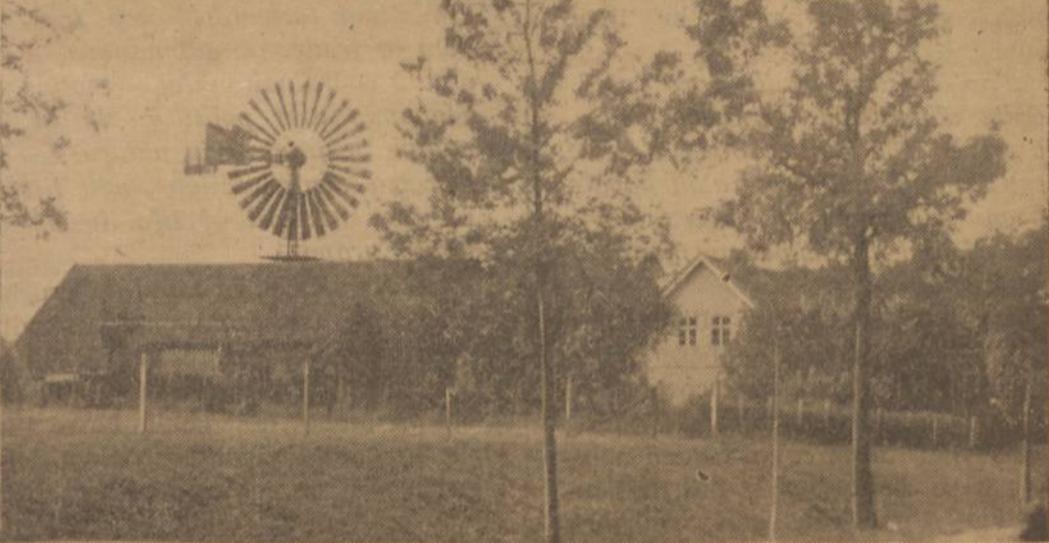
Pvt. William Jankauskas writes from Camp Wolters, Texas, "it gets kind of lonesome here—away from Chicago and all my friends..." So he asks for JAUNIMAS...

Mary Alice Stokes of Waterbury, Conn., has been awarded a four-year full tuition scholarship to New York University... She will study radio dramatics...

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. — The Charles Narcum family here was recently enlarged by the arrival of another baby girl... Both Narcums are active in the Lithuanian circles and are great boosters for JAUNIMAS...

"The real American interest is plainly to give full support to the people of the Soviet Union and to all peoples fighting Hitlerism, to help them deliver a crushing blow for the destruction of German Fascism," writes Daily Worker, the U. S. Communist organ. And who will later help Europe to crush the Russian Communism?

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JAUNIMAS



Lietuvių jo uakis yra jo gyvenimas. Jis negalėjo pakęsti prieš jo žemės užgrobiką. Žinios iš Lietuvos sako, kad ukių

rusų jungo, kuris apart laisvęs atėmė ir jo žemę. Dėlto pirmos progos sulaukęs jis sukiolęs grąžinami teisėtiems savininkams. Paveiksluose mato Lietuvių ukininkus beplušant savo žemę

K. of L. Annual Convention Meets In Pittsburgh

August 12-14.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The national Knights of Lithuania convention will be held here August 12, 13, and 14, an-

nounced Anthony Mažeika, national president. Nearly a hundred delegates are expected to represent fifteen hundred members from all parts of the country.

nia", was unsuccessful in his attempt to flee Lithuania during the revolt and Nazi invasion. He was captured and is now being held in the Kaunas prison.

Liths Fought Reds Only In Their Own Territory

Reports from Finland say that Lithuanian insurgents fought the Red Army alongside the German soldiers only while the Russians were in the Lithuanian territory. Once the border had been reached, Liths retired and returned to Kaunas where the regular Lithuanian army is being organized at the present time.

TWO CORPORALS IN KAUNAS

Berlin radio announced last week that during the lull in Nazi-Russ hostilities the week of July 7-12, Adolf Hitler visited Lithuania. According to the Berlin announcement, the German dictator inspected the ruins of Šiauliai, Radviliškis, finally stopping at Kaunas.

Lithuanians here wondered if Hitler, while in Kaunas, took a walk to the Aleksotas hill, from which another corporal in 1812 supervised his Grand Army's crossing of the swiftly flowing Nemunas. Napoleon's soldiers occupied Kaunas on June 24, 1812.

Paleckis, Puppet President Seized In Escape Attempt

According to Berlin radio reports, Justas Paleckis, Kremlin appointed puppet president of "Soviet Lithuania"

Lith Language Barren in Books? That Was 1874!



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World's Oldest
Language Spoken
On Baltic Shores

(Cont. from Page 5)

nians are fair, generally tall, narrow-faced and long-headed. In the Fellin district, in southern Estland, a very pure Nordic type is still found among people of Estonian speech.

Liths Divided in Tribes.

Early chronicles describe the Letts and Lithuanians as divided into several tribes. The Jotvingiai were scattered along the banks of the Narev. The Lithuanians proper together with the Žemaičiai peopled the Nemunas valley.

Very little dialectical differences exist between the two. The Žemaičiai cluster now northwest of Kaunas without, however, attaining the Baltic shore. The left bank of Dwina was occupied by the Somigals, while on the right dwelt the Letgals who were the ancestors in direct line of the Letts of southern Livonia.

The Kurs, who lived on the western shores of the Gulf of Riga, were later to impose their name on the province of Kurland.

Lands Inaccessible.

Two of these tribes, the Žemaičiai and the Lithuanian, escaped the Teutonic conquest through the inaccessibility of their forested and marshy retreat. Around them the Kurs and the Letts, as well as the primitive Slav occupants of Prussia, had been subjugated by the Knights of the Teutonic Order.

The only salvation for these tribes from Teutonic oppression consisted in their seeking the natural shelter occupied by the two more fortunate groups of their kinsmen. Behind this natural barrier, Lithuanian nationality was born and in the middle of the thirteenth century the Lithuanian state was organized under the leadership of Mindaugas, an energetic chieftain, who later crowned himself king of Lithuania.

Teutons Expansion Checked.

With the help of the Poles the Lithuanians eventually checked the easterly expansion of the Teutons.

The region occupied by the Lithuanians in former times can be traced today by the distribution of the type of dwelling peculiar to this people. The ancient area exceeds the borders of the present linguistic zone.

The earliest examples of Lithuanian houses consist of a singular room. The indoor life of a single family was spent with this one room apartment.

This primitive habitation grew into the modern style by the successive addition of rooms.

In course of time a kitchen or a stable was added to the main building. Sometimes the old type of house stands to this day adjoining more modern buildings. In such cases it is used as a barn.

In spite of the antiquity of their language, no texts prior to the sixteenth century are known.

Six Lithuanians
In All Star
Football Poll

Gladchuk Apolskis High In
Standings For Center
Position.

Six Lithuanians are receiving votes in the nation-wide poll to determine the starting College All-American team to meet the Chicago Bears, National Football League champions, in Chicago August 28.

Heading the sextet in number of votes received is Chester Gladchuk of Boston College, who is near the top in the standings for the Center position. Gladchuk was the center on the All-American team last fall, selected by the Associated Press.

Chester is 22 year old and hails from Bridgeport, Conn. He is the only salvation for these tribes from Teutonic oppression.

Behind this natural barrier, Lithuanian nationality was born and in the middle of the thirteenth century the Lithuanian state was organized under the leadership of Mindaugas, an energetic chieftain, who later crowned himself king of Lithuania.

Other Lithuanians in the

poll are Kuzman of Fordham, tackle; Bruno Andruska of Iowa U., center; Eshmont of Fordham, and Joe Osmanski of Holy Cross, half backs.

Joe Osmanski is the brother of Bill, who was acclaimed the most valuable player of the 1939 All Star squad. Bill, few years older than Joe, is now playing professional football with the Chicago Bears and expects to see plenty of action in the forthcoming All Star game.

Brother Against Brother.

Although Joe so far has not fared well in the standings of the poll, reports from east indicate that a huge campaign to gather votes for him is in progress, and it is predicted that he will win a berth on the star team. In that case the Osmanski brothers might find themselves playing against each other.

On the whole, this year's poll has less Lithuanian candidates than at any time since its conception. However, the six that are in the running, are rated highly and it is almost certain that most, if not all of them will be members of the All Star squad.

Barbartsky Returns
To Cards For Try
At Pro Football

Al Barbartsky, former Fordham tackle, has decided to take another fling at pro football this season.

The giant Lithuanian abandoned the Chicago Cardinals last season to coach in the east, but he signed a contract last week to play again with the Cards this fall. Barbartsky reported he already was down to his playing weight of 235 pounds.

Osmanski Signs With Bears.

In the meantime, the Chicago Bears announced that Bill "Bullet" Osmanski signed a contract with them for another season. Terms were not disclosed but it is said that Osmanski is one of the best paid ball carriers in the business.



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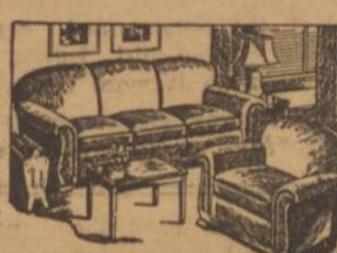
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Sundays 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Anti-Religious Propaganda? Lithuanians Had That Too

In their anxiety for help the concoction of lazy people from the Christian world, i.e. the rulers of Soviet Russia are now denying that there ever existed any religious persecution or even anti-religious propaganda in Russia or the territories occupied by her, among them Lithuania. The following editorial appeared in the December 25th issue of the Red Government controlled daily "Tarybu Lietuva". It was Christmas everywhere else in the world but in Lithuania and the rest of Russian empire. Only few days previously, authorities issued a decree forbidding the people to observe Christmas holiday. Factory workers and farmers were told to work that day and demonstrate to the world that Christmas is nothing but a holiday for and of the capitalists.

The article appearing below was the only mention of Christmas in the entire newspaper:

"In vain you will search the telephone directory of the City of Nazareth for the year 65, for the name of a person in the observance of whose birthday some people believe to this day.

"But you will find there the name of a journalist Tacitus (who also specialized in writing history). This fellow, Tacitus, as should be expected from a journalist, had a peculiar talent for picking up news items. For this reason he knew the names of even the merest speculators of those days.

"I called him up and asked what he knew about the gossip making the rounds in Nazareth caffees, that there was a male born who is destined to lead the humanity to a brighter future. According to rumors, even a special holiday called Christmas, has been thought up, I told Tacitus.

"Tacitus spent a few moments in deep thought, for he was a wise man, and slowly said:

"I don't know anything about such a person. As for the holiday, I think that labor and its fruits is the most beautiful holiday of them all. Everything else is

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"It astonishes a present day chronicler that after more than nineteen hundred years a brighter future was created only for those people who, while doing no work themselves, have come into possession of unaccountable wealth and properties, while the people who created these riches to this day allow themselves to be killed at work and war so that those who exploit them may enjoy a brighter future.

"All this after 1900 years!!!

"What is that you say — after 23 years it is difficult to obtain material for clothing in Soviet Russia?

"But then we have here no unemployed!"

Louis Rosenthal Is Lithuania's Gift to America

Lith Born Sculptor
Compared to Cellini

By ALLEN H. EATON.

A craftsman in the precious metals, gold, platinum, and silver and the finer alloys of bronze, one who might as appropriately be grouped with the sculptors as with craftsmen, is Louis Rosenthal, born in the village of Plungé, Lithuania.

We cannot here trace his interesting development from the small boy carving images in the tree trunks in the forests of Lithuania, to the unique place he now holds as a miniature sculptor in his adopted America.

Better Than Cellini.

To some he is known as the Penknife Sculptor and there is a certain correctness in the description, for all his figures are done originally in wax with a small penknife as the only tool. But Penknife Sculptor is an inadequate title for an artist who has been compared in technique with Benvenuto Cellini. It is doubtful if Cellini was ever able to cast miniature images as in as delicate form as several Mr. Rosenthal has made.

Among the best known Mr. Rosenthal's sculptures are: Samson and the Foxes, an enduring bronze statue of only one and one-half inches high; Hercules and the Centaur; The Spirit of the Jest; and the Bacchanalian Dance, all four of which one could almost lose in his vest pocket.

Carves Them Small.

In his Memorial to the Unknown Soldier of Greece the soldier measures but half an inch and the whole group less than three inches high.

His monument to Charles P. Steinmetz, called The Spirit of Electricity, is two and one-half inches high. Mr. Rosenthal's study of Beethoven, although miniature, is very impressive both in conception and in execution. Here he has molded the aged and deaf musician standing beside an open piano, striking very high order.

Liths See More Misery Under Nazi Domination

**Hitlerism Must Be Destroyed
Insist Liths Here.**

The Lithuanian Americans were quick to register their views concerning the German-Soviet conflict which made Lithuania a new battle field and now a province of Nazi Germany.

In strongly worded resolutions they condemned both the former Soviet barbaric seizure and present Nazi occupation. Lithuanians here unanimously laud the spirit of Lithuanian resistance to foreign domination and express their deep conviction that Lithuania, small though she may be, will regain her independence.

Stand Reaffirmed.

The League for Democracy and Lithuania's Independence, who's chairman is the veteran editor of NAUJINOS, Pius Grigaitis, issued the following statement:

"The dictators, through whose 'friendly' agreement Lithuania last summer lost her independence, are now fighting each other. But the changes now taking place as a result of this conflict do not in any way mean that Lithuania is now standing on the threshold of freedom. For the time being, one invader succeeds another.

"News dispatches reaching this country advise of riots and uprising of the Lithuanian people against their Red tyrants, and of formation of new anti-soviet governments in the Baltic countries.

More Misery.

"Although the cause for these disturbances is understandable, they will not ease the burden of slavery of the Lithuanian people. In fact, these riots will cause more bloodshed, more misery, and further destruction of wealth.

"As long as Lithuania remains under German occupation she will not be allowed to have a government representing the will of the people. Every government formed under Hitler's control is bound to serve his policy, as his aim is to enslave the weaker nations and to dominate the world.

"The Nazis, in occupying Lithuania, are undoubtedly striving to arouse one section of the population against another and inflame antagonism between national, religious and other groups in order to divide the populace of the country and enable the brown-shirt legions to subjugate it more easily.

Enemy of Democracy
"After a year of oppres-

with one hand the notes which he cannot hear, sounding the themes of the Ninth Symphony to the enraptured sense of the great composer.

These works not only deserve a place of honor as examples of American sculpture but measured from the standpoint of craftsmanship alone they are creations of a very high order.

sion under the bolshevik yoke, Lithuania will have to suffer misery, probably even under more terrible conditions, because of the fact that she has been plunged into the front line of this war.

"We stand for freedom, freedom from ALL foreign oppression and for an independent Lithuania based on democratic principals. Just as other oppressed nations, so will Lithuania regain freedom only when Hitlerism, the most dangerous enemy of democracies of the world and the United States of America itself, is destroyed."

RADIO TANTRUMS

By Kitomaikis

That early morning Lithuanian hour (daily, WSB, 7:00—7:45 A. M.) just radiates along. We don't know what the set-up is, but it certainly must be easy on the announcer—no commercials to worry about, no guessing whether the sponsor is pleased or not. Pretty good, eh what?

The talent was dropped quite some time ago. The discs now used for the musical end of the broadcast are mostly of popular music, which should appeal to the younger set.

News, time, weather forecast.

**Hear! Hear! That tuneful
trio, the Radio Grenadiers,
are back on the Lithuanian
ether after a rather long ab-
sence. It's the Peoples' Tues-**

day eve spot on which they were heard.

This sort of singing is what we referred to in the last issue of JAUNIMAS when we wrote of hiring better talent.

—o—

The future amateur hour (WGES, 7:30 to 8:00 P. M., Tuesdays) is still calling for amateur talent to register for appearances on the programs.

The way they're calling for amateurs, good or bad, to respond, they're going to need a good gong. All of which should make it good listening.

—o—

The Lithuanian program are all doing their share of advertising for Uncle Sam. Every one of them devotes some time to the U. S. Defense Bond campaign.

Do the Lithuanian communists (who are now lustily screaming for America to speed up her defense production, not because they want America to be safe, but so that their matushka the Soviet Union could be supplied with the instruments of war), remember that their radio program, while it lasted, never once mentioned the sale of the U. S. Defense Bonds?

—o—

Sophie Barcus continues to be the housewives' favorite. Her newscasts early every morning are newsy with information about Lithuanians and their doings.

Shoes and socks would be the first items that might be sent to soviet Russia as a result of the U. S. Government pledge to extend aid to Russia in its struggle against the Teutonic hordes, says a dispatch from Washington.

Russian people have been needing shoes and socks long before the world ever heard of Hitler.



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