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SWASTIKA OVER LITHUANINA

Red's Haste Saved War Waste In Baltic

By ALEX SMALL
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

BERLIN, July 31. — The German military authorities have just allowed me to see what happened to the Baltic states of Lithuania and Latvia as a result of the German army's campaign against Russia.

As in Poland, France, and the Balkans, it was difficult to find traces of fighting. Most of the conflicts occurred at junctions or depots, but sometimes one could see an open space in the woods or along the roads where the soviet soldiers decided to make a stand as witnessed by their wrecked and burned out tanks and armored cars.

Tell of Hasty Retreat.

The only plausible explanation I got for the lack of physical evidence of war was that the soviet army retreated from the Baltic area as hastily as possible.

Certain small towns and villages did get heavy punishment. The towns on the Lithuanian side of the border opposite the German town of Kydtkuhnen (apparently Kybarai, Lithuania), which was one of the crossing points, seems to have suffered a heavy air bombardment. Long before the shelling, however, civilians had been evacuated forcibly from the border zone by the soviet s.

Small Lithuanian towns badly hit — I speak only of those I saw — were Virbalis, Vilkaviskis, and Marijampole.

Kelme In Ruins.

The most thorough destruction I saw was at a little town of Kelme on the highway from Tilsit, Germany, to Riga, Latvia. Apparently there was fierce fighting at Kelme and the town got all varieties of explosives from airplanes and artillery, but its two churches stand out relatively intact from the heaps of rubbish about them.

The three cities I saw — Kaunas, Vilnius and Riga — came through the ordeal relatively little damaged.

Kaunas evidently saw considerable fierce street fighting between revolting Lithuanians and Russians before the Germans arrived. There were many marks of rifle and machine gun bullets on buildings in the center of the city. A small number of houses were burned and the big bridge (Continued on page 2.)

U.S. Lithuanian Does His Share for Democracies



Eddie Mileski

An interesting story about an American Lithuanian lad who has become a deputy flight commander in the Royal Canadian Air Force comes from Worland, Wyoming.

He is Eddie Mileski, a native of that small Wyoming town. His parents still reside there.

Mileski is now second in command of flight "C" at the Trenton, Ontario, training school and is in line for the position of flight commander as soon as the next shake-up and transfer is made.

Each flight is a separate unit in itself, and each maintains its own airplanes and servicing crews.

Only American.

On July 11, sixty-five senior officers of the section in which Mileski is serving, were invited to attend a dinner given for the governor general of Canada, the Earl of Athlone, and the brother of the queen mother of England.

Following the dinner, the officers were presented to the governor general. Being the only American present, Mileski had a lengthy chat with him. Later Mileski said he got "quite a kick out of talking with him."

Trained In Chicago.

Americans serving with the Canadian Air Force now are allowed to wear a badge on their shoulders with the letters U. S. A. on them.

Mileski, who had his primary training in Chicago about 12 years ago, has been in the Royal Canadian Force for nearly two years.

Nazis Tighten Grip Over Helpless Baltic People

By PRANAS ANCEVICIUS

BERLIN, (Radiogram).—The Nazi military regime, introduced in Lithuania following the rout of bolsheviks, has now been replaced by a German civilian administration. Lithuania's territory has been enlarged with the addition of Latvian lands south of the Dvina river.

Baltic Nations Gather Proofs of Russian Terror

Intend To Submit Data To U.S.

BY DONALD DAY,
(Chicago Tribune Press Service.)

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 31. — Documents bearing proof of mass executions and deportations by the Russians of the educated and property owning classes in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia are being compiled to be sent to the ministers of these governments in Washington, D. C., for presentation to the American government. The committees collecting this material are acting independently of the German military authorities, who have taken over control of most of the Baltic area.

Photographs Taken

It is estimated that more than 300,000 persons have been victims of the Red terror since the Russian annexation of the Baltic nations, 12 months ago. The list of names of the liquidated families, which will be included in the evidence, is growing daily as reports arrive from provincial centers and towns.

Photographs of torture chambers of the GPU (Russian secret police), and the mutilated bodies of the victims are being included, together with affidavits of relatives of those executed, arrested, or tortured.

Leaders Liquidated

In the GPU headquarters in Riga has been found a collection of group photographs of members of various patriotic Latvian societies. All persons in these photographs who were found living in Latvia were either executed or exiled before the Russian fled.

There were many political organizations in the little Baltic countries and all of their leaders, former members of the cabinet, and ministers (Continued on page 2.)

Dr. Adrian Rentlen was named the Reich's General Commissioner of the Lithuanian territory. All Baltic lands, occupied by Nazis have been renamed Ostland (Eastland) and this addition to the German Reich is ruled by Commissioner Heinrich Lohse, appointed by Adolf Hitler.

Nazis Now "Protectors".

Lohse issued a program declaration to the Lithuanian people in which he announced that Germany has now become the protector and guardian of the former free state of Lithuania.

[Full text of the declaration appears on page two.]

Commissioner General Rentlen announced that German commissioners have been appointed for Lithuania's larger cities and counties. Among them are: County of Kaunas—Lentzen; City of Kaunas—Craemer; County of Vilnius—Wulff; City of Vilnius—Hingst, and County of Siauliai—Gerwecke.

Relations Uncertain.

On August 2, Lohse received the provisional Lithuanian government headed by Juozas Ambrozevicius. Although it could not be learned what transpired in the lengthy audience, it is believed that the subject of the conversation dealt with the new conditions brought about by the establishment of the German civil regime.

It is difficult to foresee at this time what the future relationship of the Lithuanian people and the Germans might be and what sphere of activity the Lithuanians will be permitted by the Nazis.

One thing must be stated and that is that the Lithuanians have a somewhat brighter outlook toward the future. The present feeling of the Lithuanians was expressed in the "I Laisve" newspaper in Kaunas in the following words:

"Returning to Normal"...

"Lithuanians as one are returning to normal order and the fulfillment of duties. There is a light in our eyes and a smile on our faces. The

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present difficulties are not difficulties at all. Now everything has become easier because we know that we will wake up in the morning in our own homes and that in the evening we will be able to return to our own homes.

"That everlasting uncertainty, that bestial treatment of human beings by the bolsheviks is not striking fear into our hearts any more."

(All Lithuanian newspapers in Lithuania are now under the strictest Nazi censorship and naturally the views they express are the views of the occupants. Announcement of the establishment of the German civil administration is another proof that Lithuania today is completely under the domination of the Nazis and that the Lithuanians themselves are not trusted with self-government.)

(This evidence should convince even those optimists who wanted to believe that the Germans will give the Lithuanians a free hand in the administration of their own affairs, that Nazism is the synonym for serfdom.)

Text of Declaration

BERLIN. (Radiogram). — The full text of the declaration issued by the German Commissioner to the people of Lithuania is as follows:

"Lithuanians! By the decree issued on July 17, 1914, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler of the Greater Reich has appointed me as the Reich's commissioner for the Ostland. The former free state of Lithuania has been incorporated into this sphere.

"On the same day, the Fuehrer has also named Dr. Adrian von Renteln as the commissioner-general for the Lithuanian territory. Commissioner-general von Renteln, as the representative of the government of the Reich in Ostland is responsible to me for the carrying out of all orders and rulings issued by the government of the Reich or by me personally in Lithuania. His orders must also be carried out in every instance.

"Come to My Aid"...

"I am directing this declaration firstly to the inhabitants of the territory lying south of the Dvina (Daugava) river to the borders of the former free state of Lithuania and urge that they with all their might and determination come to my aid in re-establishing order and work in this district.

"Bolshevism has been threatening the whole of Europe. It was going to attack Germany. It has struck you with frightful results. Had this enemy of the world stayed with you a few more years, nothing would have remained of your nation or your property. The bolshevik leaders would have sent you away to Siberia, would have robbed and murdered you.

"Your Blood Sacrifice"...

"With the help of your blood sacrifice, the armed forces of the German nation has crushed the bolshevik enemy of the world, therefore, everyone will understand that the German nation now has not only a duty

Red's Haste Saved War Waste In Baltic

(Continued from page 1.) over the Nemunas river was blown up.

Houses Blown Up in Vilnius.

In Vilnius, houses near the bridge on the south side of the river Neris (Vilija) got one brief air bombardment. That's the city's only mark of war.

The destruction at Riga, likewise, is along the water front near the long railway bridge over the river Dvina. Latvians told me the Russians turned their artillery on this, the oldest part of the city, and shelled it to pieces. Practically all monuments of historic value were destroyed.

In other parts of the city, smashed windows and balconies and holes in walls show where Latvians fought with Russians prior to the German entrance into the city July 1.

but also the right to adjust our new relations in such a way that a similar danger will never again threaten the traditions and the very life of the European nations.

"Those who for twenty years continued to promise you so much freedom, thought that they could enforce their politics by toying with a contradictory foreign policy with both Soviet Russia and the German Reich. But as soon as the German Reich, in view of the treaty (with the soviets) concerning our respective sphere of interest, ceased to be interested in this district, that deplorable policy showed its real meaning. Soviet Russia was able to attack you without resistance.

"Harm to Germanism"...

"Notwithstanding the harm to Germanism and the attacks against the national-socialistic German Reich, the government of the Reich will make every effort to further your welfare and will assure you of work, bread and conditions of progress. However, the German administration must insist that her orders be unconditionally carried out, for they will serve only this one purpose: the protection of your country and of your lives.

"The German administration will invite your representatives in villages and cities for common action. Should a need arise, trustworthy men of your nation will be appointed through whom your wishes will be forwarded to the commissioner of the Reich, the commissioner-general and the district commissioners. You will be permitted to form your own police force for the protection of your property and lives.

"Heed My Advice"

"I trust that every inhabitant will heed my advice in order that the deep wounds inflicted by the bolshevik enemy of the world be cured. Then only will culture and prosperity revive, then

Young Cartoonist Publishes Book On Lithuania

HISTORY TOLD IN ILLUSTRATIONS



Anthony D. Yuknis

By A. M. Cirveis

How many of you know that a Lithuanian sculptor designed the Lincoln head for the U. S. one cent piece?

That the Lithuanians are a distinct race by themselves and their language is the oldest living language in Europe? Philologist Benjamin Dwight said it is the most antique in its form of all the living languages of the world.

That a good number of the Lithuanians came from Sweden in 150 A.D.?

That some of Poland's greatest men were Lithuanians?

These are only a few of the vast multitude of unusual facts discussed in the copyrighted book of Anthony D. Yuknis, "The Lithuanians, an Illustrated History".

Sought by Disney

Yuknis, a professional cartoonist and staff member of JAUNIMAS, is widely known for his drawings. His work has appeared in numerous nationally known comic magazines, newspapers, and trade journals. He also had the opportunity to go to Hollywood and work for Walt Disney, creator of Mickey Mouse, but personal reasons kept him from going.

The Lithuanian history so fascinated him that he decided to compile and record their achievements and pass the in-

formation on to the other Americans of Lithuanian descent.

only will you all be able to live in peace. The German Reich is offering you this opportunity. It leaves up to you the chance to make use of this opportunity."

(Signed)

HEINRICH LOHSE
Reich's Commissioner
for Ostland.

formation on to the other Americans of Lithuanian descent.

One of the best features of the book is that Mr. Yuknis clearly illustrates the story that even a child can understand it. "The Lithuanians" is the result of the author's ingenuity and years of painstaking research.

Book In English

It is written in English and contains over 70 sketches of Lithuanian personalities, and 15 different maps from which the reader can trace the different positions of the Lithuanians from 1000 B. C. until the modern times.

Due to the author's draft uncertainties only a limited number of the book will be printed. For announcement of date of publication readers can send for further information to A. D. Yuknis, 4405 So. Fairfield Ave.

**As Others
See Us**

Lowell Thomas and Liths

I suppose not one person in a hundred knows the difference between Lithuania and Liberia. That I happen to be one of the exceptions is no fault of mine, for I once lived in one of the world's largest Lithuanian cities — Chicago. Prior to that, during my first years at college, I roomed next to a couple of Lithuanian chaps.

Lowell Thomas, 1827.

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Baltic Nations Gather Proofs of Russian Terror

(Continued from page 1.)

were executed upon arrest or disappeared.

Other groups systematically exterminated included judges, lawyers and court officials. Then many persons owning urban property disappeared.

Soviet authorities destroyed all registers of property titles, and mortgages and other valuable papers. All urban buildings, with the exception of small one family homes, were nationalized, together with factories, mills, shops and other places of work.

Doctors Nationalized

Artisans, such as shoe makers and mechanics, and all repair shops were permitted to function, provided the owners shared their business with employees and formed so-called cartels, which resembled cooperative societies.

Physicians and surgeons were prohibited from practicing privately. Private clinics were nationalized and placed under the direction of a soviet trained doctor. Many of the medical men and their families were seized and disappeared into Russia in sealed freight cars.

One Baltic statesman who has been appointed a cabinet minister of his country told me that the little countries had been unable to form a united foreign or economic policy during their 22 years of independence and because of differences of opinion were undecided whether to lean toward Germany or Russia.

Ties With England

"From Germany we feared economic exploitation," he said. "From Russia we feared bolshevism. And so we all directed our policies toward developing closer economic relations with England.

"Then we were swallowed by the soviet government, which intended to destroy our nations by introducing class warfare and the Red terror and mass executions. We have lost the best elements of our nation. German military authorities have permitted us to rehoist our national flags."



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Little Independents Need A Superstate Small Nations Are Doomed Unless Self-Determination Is Guaranteed

By PHILIP A. ADLER

In Detroit News.

While Lithuania does not at present figure much in the headlines, what is happening in that little republic of yesterday should be of general interest to the American public for the following reasons:

Lithuania, one of the smallest republics in post-war Europe, was one of the most peaceful, liberty-loving and democratic in the true sense of the word. She not only preached these virtues, but actually practiced them. In the 22 years of her post-war existence, she waged no war of aggression but improved the status of her own people, which also included her national minorities.

As things now go in Europe, the most profound changes in the life of nations often take place after they have ceased to attract public attention. Lithuania has not figured in press cables since her occupation by Hitler nearly two months ago.

Warning to Dictators.

With America's attitude toward Russia now daily becoming more sympathetic, Lithuania stands as a reminder of what Comrade Stalin did but a few months ago and what he may do in the future. Lithuania stands as a warning against all dictators—red as well as brown or black.

The fate of little Lithuania brings to mind an important question about the future of nations. Can any small nation—democratic, like Lithuania or Czecho-Slovakia, or with marked leanings toward fascism, like Poland or Yugoslavia—exist alongside colossi like Russia or Germany? Is the principle of national self-determination doomed, no matter who wins the war? Let us see.

First of all who are the Lithuanians?

Often regarded as Slavs, Teutons or Finns, the Lithuanians are none of these, but the nearest thing to the original Aryans in existence. Illiterate Lithuanian peasants

speak a language so much like the old Latin and Greek that it should be the envy of any professor of classical literature.

This people at one time held European territory from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Absorbed by Poland, in 1386, Lithuania, together with the largest portion of that country, subsequently fell into the hands of Russia. She regained her independence in 1918 and save for a few defensive conflicts lived peacefully, trying to avoid future catastrophes through a policy of liberal reform.

Needy Aided.

With this end in view, Lithuania gave land to her landless peasants, abolished rural as well as urban unemployment, and gave her national minorities their full measure of civil rights. To preserve peace, Lithuania even gave up Vilna, her capital, to Poland, and Memel, her only sea-port, to Germany.

But even that did not do Lithuania much good after Stalin and Hitler decided against her right to an independent existence.

The long 44-page bulletin on "The Lithuanian Situation", recently compiled by the Lithuanian legation in Washington, reveals it as a deep secret that "the first move toward the occupation of Lithuania took place soon after the second meeting of the German foreign minister, Von Ribbentrop, with Stalin and Molotov in Moscow in September, 1939."

It so happens that I first read about Hitler's plan to give Lithuania, together with other territories, to Russia as the price for Stalin's neutrality pact, in August, 1939, in London. Lithuania's fate had been sealed by the dictators,

as President Smetona, of Lithuania, was negotiating with Moscow a "Mutual Assistance Pact" with the Soviets, concluded on Oct. 10, 1939.

Under the terms of this pact, the Soviets were to garrison 25,000 troops in Lithuania, for "Lithuania's safety." The pact proved to be a Trojan horse. Moscow soon brought charges about little Lithuania "kidnaping Russian soldiers," "shooting Russian deserters," etc.

Ultimatum Given.

These were but the overture to the real thing. On June 14, 1940, the Lithuanian foreign minister, who happened at the time to be in Moscow, was presented by the Soviets with an ultimatum: to form a new government acceptable to the Soviets and permit the entry of an unlimited number of Soviet troops into Lithuania, or else.

Every provision of the Mutual Assistance Pact was violated by the Soviets. The Lithuanians bowed before the great power. President Smetona fled as the Soviet troops entered Kaunas, Lithuania's capitol. Lithuania's independence came to an end.

And then began Lithuania's real tragedy.

Immediately following the Soviet occupation of the country, Lithuania's constitutional parliament was dissolved and all political parties and organizations disbanded. A Communist party was formed in their stead and elections to a brand new diet opened. Since only Communists could run for office, the new parliament by a vote of about 99 per cent adopted a resolution for the incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

Leaders Imprisoned.

However, the matter was not as simple as all that and Moscow took no chances. So on July 29, on the eve of the elections, some 2,000 of Lithuania's most prominent citizens, picked from the list prepared in advance by the G.P.U., were seized and imprisoned. Among the victims were former cabinet ministers, army officers, school teachers, editors, party leaders, etc. Some of the prisoners were killed, some committed suicide, some were sent in the interior of Russia and have not been heard from since.

Soviet troops were sent to the Lithuanian-German frontier with instructions to shoot anybody trying to flee the country. A frontier zone, miles wide, was established and, until Lithuania's occupation by Germany, was guarded with the aid of machine guns, trained dogs and many lines of barbed wire.

All these were but preliminary, preventive measures. And then came the "Soviet reform"—socialization, collectivization, sovietization—with the imprisonment, exile and "liquidation" of the bourgeois, the intelligentsia, the kulaks, etc. The entire gamut of Soviet enlightenment thus was applied to Lithuania in truly Soviet fashion. All this nearly a year before Hitler's invasion of Lithuania.

So much for Stalin's "reform" in Lithuania.

As for President Smetona's statistics, with all due regard for Lithuania's truly great president, I must take his figures with a grain of salt. They are his personal guess, at best. Lithuania never had a Gallup poll with which to measure public sentiment.

(Mr. Adler is referring to a recent statement by Smetona that only five per cent of Lithuania's populace have become reconciled with the Red regime.)

50% Reconciled.

My personal guess is that a considerable portion of Lithuania's peasantry and working people—I should say 50, rather than 5 per cent—have become reconciled with the Soviet Regime.

I note that neither President Smetona, nor the Lithuanian legation in Washington has said anything about the treatment accorded to Lithuania by Hitler. My guess is the people are treated well now that Hitler needs Lithuania's loyalty. For the time being Nazis must do nothing to Lithuanians which may start them on the road of sabotage and guerrilla warfare.

The best way to assure this is to fan Lithuania's well justified contempt for Stalin.

Normally Hitler's regard for Lithuanians is no higher than his esteem for Poles, with whom they had been for centuries united politically. And this esteem for Poles is no greater than his love for Jews. They all, in his mind, are "sub-races."

Or do my Lithuanian friends hold that because of their pure Aryan descent, Hitler will put Lithuania on a pedestal for general worship. Should Hitler ever be moved by such a noble sentiment, it is my guess, he is more likely to pickle the Lithuanians in jars of alcohol to be placed on shelves in Nazi anthropological museums.

Their Only Hope.

What happened to Lithuania also happened to Estonia, Latvia and Bessarabia. It also happened to Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and a portion of Finland. Hitler has no use for small nationalities, save as serfs under the German super state. He is determined to exterminate their culture. Stalin grants them cultural autonomy, but economically they are an integral part of the Soviet Union. Neither dictator tolerates their full political, economic and cultural independence.

Does this mean that the little nations are doomed, that there is no future for them, no matter who wins the war?

Were this an isolated conflict between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany, my answer would be—"Yes, they are doomed." As the situation stands, however, with Russia's victory still depending on British and American aid, there is hope.

The only hope for the independence of the little nations is in a European Superstate, a League of Nations, based on President Wilson's original ideal of people's right to self-determination, not the parody of it concocted by the big powers to perpetuate their existence at the expense of the little fellows.

ALTHOUGH his team is in the second division in hitting and the percentage column of wins and losses, Barney McCoskey, the Lith outfielder of the Detroit Tigers is batting a cool .327 and is ninth among the American League batsmen.

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Liudnos žinios ateina iš Lietuvos. Jos
žmonių troškimas būti laisvais ir sava-
rankiškai tvarkyti savo kraštą, Berlyne
rado tiek pat pritarimo kiek ir pernai,
rušams įsikrausčius, Maskvoje.

Lietuva tapo paversta Reicho "Rytų
Krašto" dalimi, jai užkrauta nacių ad-
ministracija (kurioje lietuviai turi tiek
pat balso kiek turėjo po bolševikais),
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tuvų vyriausybė, uždrausta giedoti Lie-
tuvos Himnas ir iškelti Lietuvos trispai-
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pakeitė rudieji nacių komisarai. Vieto-
je raudonojo Maskvos skarmalo su ku-
ju ir piaučė, dabar Lietuvoj plėve-
suoja kitas raudonas skarmalas su ly-
giai bauria emblema — svastika.

Kitoje šio JAUNIMO numerio vietoje
yra įdėtas Reicho Komisarų Rytų Kra-
što Lohse atsisaukimas į lietuvius. Šis
dokumentas išsklaido visas abejones ap-
ie Lietuvos padėtį, atsidurus jai po vo-
kiečių okupacija.

Apie nepriklausomą Lietuvą tame at-
sisaukime naciai kalba tikrai, kaip apie

Laisva Lietuva "buvusią laisvą Lie-
Eranti 'Nesaugi' tuvos valstybę" ir
nedviprasmiškais žo-
džiais pareiškia, kad fueheris visai ne-
reina nepriklausomą Lietuvą atsteigti.

Lietuva, girdi, per dvidešimt metų lai-
kė "pragaištingo" nusistatymo savo
politikoje: žaisti prieštaraivimais tarp
Sovietų Sąjungos ir Vokietijos. Kai tik
šie prieštaraivimai laikinai šnyko, ku-
omet Berlynas susitarė su Maskva dėl
"interesu sferų" t. y. kada Berlyno ir
Maskvos diktatoriai, tuo kart dar bičiū-
liai, pasidalino dar neužgrobtomis žemė-
mis, tai bolševikai tuojau užpuolė ir
pavergė Lietuvą.

Tas Hitleriui "nepatiko". Vokiečių
tauta, "jaučianti pareigą ir teisę", nuta-
rė santykius sutvarkyti kitaip ir kad
paušus puolimas ant Lietuvos negalė-
tų pasikartoti, tai pasiėmė Lietuvą sa-
vo "globon".

Taigi Hitleris nepripažįsta Lietuvai
teisės būti nepriklausoma valstybe. Jisai
rengiasi ją "globoti", saugodamas ją
nuo pavojaų ir per savo komisarų tvar-
kydamas jos vidaus gyvenimą.

Išvada iš to yra aiški: jeigu Hitleris

laimės karą, tai nepriklausomos Lietu-
vos nebus. Vadinasi,
Hitleris Turi kad Lietuva galėtų
Buti Sumuštas atgauti laisvę, Hitle-
ris turi būti sumuštas!

Šituo dabar yra suinteresuota visa lie-
tuvų tauta. Tie, kurie iki šiol manė,
kad Hitleris Lietuvą išvaduos, nuo šios
dienos turės savo pažvalgą pakeisti.

Per metus laiko Lietuva kentė bai-
siausią spaudimą po Rusijos bolševikų
jungu. Atgal grįžti ton vergovėn Lietu-
vos žmonės nieku būdu nesutiktų.

Kaip naciai, taip ir bolševikai pasiro-
dė esą lietuvių tautos priešai. Todėl nei
iš vieno, nei iš antrų Lietuva negali ti-
kėtis pagalbos.

Tačiau, paviršium žiurint, atrodo ki-
taip. Hitlerio armijos išvijo bolševikus
iš Lietuvos, tuo būdu išgelbėdamos Lie-
tuvos liaudį nuo nepakenčiamo Maskvos
jungo. Prie šitos kovos prisidėjo ir Lie-
tuvos žmonės, paaukodami šimtus, jei
ne tukstančius, savo gyvasčių. Kad ir
buvo užmokėta brangi kaina už tą bol-
ševikiško despotizmo nuvertimą, bet nėra
jokios abejonės, kad milžiniška dau-
guma Lietuvos liaudies yra patenkinta,
nusikračiusi raudonųjų barbarų.

Tačiau dabar Lietuvą slėgia kiti des-
potai. Jie, gal but, nėra tokie aziatai,
Tegu Vienas kaip bolševikai, bet
Kitą Išmuša ir jie neduoda žmo-
nėms laisvės ir ne-
pripažįsta teisių lietuvių tautai. Juo
greičiau hitleriškoji Vokietija bus nu-
galėta dabartiniame kare, juo greičiau
bus atsteigta Lietuvos nepriklausomybė.

Kadangi sovietų Rusija šiandien ko-
voja prieš Hitlerį, tai ji netiesioginiu
būdu padeda Lietuvai. Stalinas pirma
baisiai nuskriaudė Lietuvą, bet dabar
jisai yra priverstas už ją kovoti! Jisai
kovoja ne iš gero, bet iš bėdos — dėl
to, kad banditas, su kuriuo jisai per
dvejus metus draugavo, jį patį užpuolė.

Tegu juodu mušas! Juo daugiau na-
cių išmuš Stalino Raudonoji armija,
juo lengviau bus demokratijoms nu-
sukti sprandą hitlerizmui, kuris dabar
yra pavergęs Lietuvą. Todėl lietuviai ga-
li tikrai palinkėti kuodidžiausio pasise-
kimo bolševikams šitame kare.

Kai kas bijosi, kad bolševikai nuga-
lės Hitlerį ir vėl sugrįš į Lietuvą. Jeigu
taip atsitiktų, tai

Pergalė Turi taip atsitiktų, tai
Buti Demokra- Stalino žvalgybinin-
tijų Pusėje kai pribagty Lietu-
vą kankinti! Bet ne-

atrodo, kad būtų koks nors rimtas pa-
grindas šitokiam pavojui. Raudonoji ar-
mija dar nė vienoje vietoje nėra atka-
riavusi iš nacių prarastos teritorijos.
Visą laiką ji yra stumiama tolyn ir to-
lyn į rytus.

Daugiausia, ko Hitlerio priešai tikisi
iš Raudonosios armijos, tai kad ji truk-
dys vokiečių ėjimą priekyn ir darys
jiems nuostolius. Demokratijų atžvilgiu,
butų geriausia, jeigu bolševikai ir na-
ciai, bekovodami vieni su kitais, vieni
kitus sunaikintų!

Su tuo pilnai sutinka ir lietuvių tau-
tos troškimas. Nežiurint kiek smugių
suduos rudieji bolševikai raudoniem-
siams arba raudonieji fašistai rudiem-
siams, galutina pergalė turės būti demo-
kratijų pusėje. Su demokratijomis mes
ir einame.

Herbert Hoover:

(Radio address, June 29, 1941)

"One of the real compensa-
tions America received for our
enormous sacrifices in the
last war was from the large
part we played in establish-

ing the democracies of Fin-
land, Poland, Estonia, Latvia
and Lithuania."

Dorothy Thompson:

(New York Post, July 2, 1941.)

"This country is still for
the freedom and independence

of Finland, Poland and the
Baltic States. It will never,
we trust, support gains won
by Russia in cahoots with the
Nazis. Hitler has no business
in Russia and Russia has no
business beyond the bounds
of her own territory."

Racial Purity and Lithuanians

By M. ŠARUNAS

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

(Continued from the last issue
of JAUNIMAS)

We and the Russians

The Russians, just as we
Lithuanians, experienced
their periods of ascension and
decline during the centuries,
periods of slavery and peri-
ods of mastery. And yet, to-
day, these Russians cannot
boast of their purity from a
racial viewpoint as can we Li-
thuanians, who had good for-
tune to arrive in East Europe
after long wanderings and to
settle in a splendid plain,
where there were no large
rivers nor steppes with the
fine pasturage which would
attract other nomads, fol-
lowing us from Asia, to tra-
verse our settlements.

It was our good fortune
that fate led us to the Nemu-
nas, that we grouped together
even in pre-historic times
(long before Christ) in the
Baltic country between two
great rivers: the Vysla in the
East, the Dauguva in the
North!

The present Russians, an
unusual mixture of various

We Exist

Between these two large
rivers the Nemunas was the
only natural and possible path
for the other wandering tribes.
However, before one reaches
the Nemunas, one will come
to two large roads, the Dau-
guva and the Vysla, which
will entice one not to seek any
farther, but to follow them
into the center of the East of
Europe. This helped the Lith-
uanians to avoid many nomad
tribes which, turning aside
with these rivers, did not
reach us. Thanks to this, we,
or at least the nucleus of our
nation residing on the shores
of the Nemunas, remained in-
tact and free from intermix-
ture with other tribes and
races.

Purity of the Nation's
Nucleus

Because of this the Goths,
led by Germanich, forcing
their way into the plains of
Eastern Europe from the West
and from the North in the
fourth century, did not reach
the Nemunas and abducted only
those Lithuanian clans
which dwelled close to the
Vysla, for he followed the
Vysla in his journey to the
Black Sea by means of the
Buga river. He did this be-
cause of the sufficiency of the
route for expansion without
seeking other routes, thus not
finding the Nemunas where
the Lithuanian tribes were
grouped.

The nucleus of our nation,
therefore, has remained pure
while all the others, includ-
ing the Slavs, whom the Rus-
sians consider to be their an-
cestors, were compelled to in-
termix with other nomads who
had come to the plains of
Eastern Europe and paused
on the shores of the larger
rivers, for they were in their

path. In later years other
tribes or races journeyed by
these rivers, forcing their way
from Asia or the North into
these plains.

I believe that I will not err
in stating that some of the
Lithuanian tribes, closer to
the Vysla or the Buga rivers,
disappeared in the fourth cen-
tury A.D. by intermingling with
the Goths who were wending
their way East and who set-
tled on the left side of Danu-
ba. This is mentioned in the
history of the warring in this
part of Europe against the
Romans and later against the
Eastern (Byzantine) empire
after destroying Dakija, about
which we have little inform-
ation, but which was no less
powerful than the Goth state,
for tithes were paid to them
by these same Romans led by
Trajanus in the second cen-
tury.

It would be funny if today
we Lithuanians should attempt
to demand more rights in the
world for ourselves because
of the alleged purity of our
nation and our race, as do
the Germans and lately, in
aping them, the Russians.

If we remained more pure,
without a greater admixture
with other nations or races
during the later years, it is
only due to our geographic
situation, to our ancestors
settling in such a place where
in later years almost none of
the new nations of the Eu-
ropean continent traveled un-
til we had become a power-
ful state, when we were able
to not only defend ourselves,
but even to threaten others.

Vanished Lithuanian Tribes

History will probably never
reveal the true number of
Lithuanian tribes which set-
tled on the edges of the pres-
ent territory of Lithuania and
which vanished under the ever-
lasting pressure of the other
nomad nations. On the shores
of the Nemunas there was
left only a small part of the
Lithuanian tribes, for it is dif-
ficult to believe that the Li-
thuanians were weaker numer-
ically than the other nations
or that all the clans could
have settled on the Nemunas,
especially since the shores
were covered with almost im-
penetrable forests.

Many Lithuanians migrated
with the Goths, many with
the Vandals, many Lithuanian
clans (the jotvingiai) vanished
in wars with other tribes
which in later times were
trespassing on our territory.
The firm Lithuanian nucleus
which was able to resist in-
vasion and which understood
its duty, was formed only in
the tenth and eleventh cen-
turies, while we Lithuanians
had migrated to Europe long
before Christ. It took some
length of time for us to set-
tle between the Vysla and the
Dauguva and we have sur-
vived to this day, although in
greatly diminished numbers.

Therefore, in view of our
(Continued on page 7.)

Take it or Leave it

By VITALIS BUKŠNAITIS

"V" IS THE symbol of victory over oppression which the conquered peoples of Europe are being exhorted to throw in the face of their Teutonic masters. Americans of Lithuanian descent and their cousins across the ocean might do well to adopt the same symbol of victory, it is the predominant letter of an assonant phrase which has been recurrent in any mind ever since it first entered: "Vaduokime Lietuvą nuo Vokiečių ir Slavų."

"V" IS ALSO the Roman numeral which represents our own number five. The fact that in few weeks JAUNIMAS will be five years old makes it particularly appropriate for us to use "V" as a symbol at this time. At five years of age, JAUNIMAS is still the youngest Lithuanian newspaper in the world. That it has not aged before its time by easing into the same rut of intolerance, bias, mud-slinging and making mountains out of mole-hills, which seems to guide the destinies of most older Lithuanian newspapers, is to the everlasting credit of Juozas Poshka, editor of JAUNIMAS.

VERILY you may ask, "But what connection is there between the "V" campaign in conquered European nations with the fifth birthday of JAUNIMAS?" The fact is that, as far as the matter of regaining Lithuania's freedom is concerned, JAUNIMAS is in a better position to serve the land of our fathers than is any other Lithuanian newspaper published anywhere. Just think a moment. Except for sporadic "English pages" which are rarely independent, and are frequently purely local in character, all Lithuanian newspapers, with one exception, are published in the Lithuanian language.

VIVID presentation of facts, our theories and aspirations regarding the re-creating of a free democratic, autonomous Lithuanian State are indulged in by all our Lithuanian American newspapers. But who, of our non-Lithuanian speaking fellow Americans, knows anything about what we feel, think, dream, and hope for, regarding Lithuania's future? The answer is obvious. JAUNIMAS is the only Lithuanian American newspaper which almost exclusively is published in the English language, and its non-Lithuanian readers find no difficulty in understanding and sympathizing with our problems.

VAGUENESS in the minds of our fellow Americans regarding Americans of Lithuanian descent, and our cousins in war-torn Lithuania, is the biggest obstacle to be surmounted if we are to enjoy the sympathy and support of both the administration and the State Department of the United States of America in our efforts to regain Lithuania's independence. And JAUNIMAS, five years old, has grown strong enough to shoulder the responsibility of dispelling whatever vagueness exists among our neighbors. There is no doubt in my mind that JAUNIMAS will do its utmost in tackling the job which, quite patently, has been cut out for it.

VERY likely, many of you will read these lines and murmur "that's the spirit!" But will you do your share? Cooperation between the editors, publishers and readers of JAUNIMAS is absolutely essential, otherwise we will fail to attain our objective. The editors and publishers of JAUNIMAS will do their part by producing the newspaper. Will you see to it that your non-Lithuanian friends, acquaintances, city or town officials, state dignitaries, congressmen and senators, all manage to get a copy of JAUNIMAS from time to time? Let our fellow Americans know about us!

VOTARIES who have pledged themselves to the cause of regaining Lithuania's independence should be delighted to cooperate with JAUNIMAS in this manner. Loyal American citizens of Lithuanian descent should make every effort to place in the hands of all their non-Lithuanian friends copies of JAUNIMAS, the newspaper which they themselves take such delight in reading. The widespread circulation of JAUNIMAS among non-Lithuanian Americans of importance will assure the success of our campaign for "Vadavima Lietuvus nuo Vokiečių ir Slavų". In hoc signo ("V") vinces!

GETTING PERSONAL

POLITICS: Anthony A. Olis is being touted for the presidency of the Lithuanian Alliance of America by the New York committee of Younger S.L.A. Members. For vice-president of the biggest, wealthiest and most influential Lithuanian fraternal organization in the world, attorney Cheleden of Philadelphia has been endorsed by the same committee. The committee is one of the few groups made up of younger Lithuanian American who take a vital interest in the political aspect of the Lithuanian American scene. Vytautas G. Vizbara is chairman of the N. Y. Committee of Younger S.L.A. Members, and Vitalis Bukšnaitis is secretary. Both are contributors to JAUNIMAS.

BASEBALL: If the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball club wins the National League pennant, and then goes on to win the World Series (as predicted recently by our New York correspondent and conductor of the "Take It or Leave It" column), it will be without the assistance of Vytautas (Vito) Tamulis, who was recently traded to a minor league ball club in return for two players who are calculated to provide additional batting strength to the Brooklynites. However, this experience is no novelty to Vito, and the chances are that his "change of pace" ball will soon be regaling the followers of major league baseball once again.

THESPIANA: As far as the eye can see, there isn't a decent original play in rehearsal anywhere in the Lithuanian American scene... True, translations of fairly entertaining operettas appear here and there... Our dramatic clubs heretofore awaited with bated breath the arrival of new plays from the erstwhile Republic of Lithuania... When they did arrive, few of them were presentable by the average group... Our thespians are tired of playing variations of "East Lynne" and "Madame X"... Have you an original idea for a play which would interest Lithuanian American audiences? Send your synopsis to JAUNIMAS. We'll find a playwright who will do it justice...

THIS AND DATA: Antanas Vaičiulaitis, the youthful refugee novelist, is spending the summer at the St. Francis Lithuanian girls academy near Pittsburgh, where he is lecturing on Lithuanian language and literature to the vacationing nuns-teachers...

Mr. and Mrs. L. Zibavičius (she's the former Mary Juozaitis of dancing fame) opened up a restaurant near 61st street and Kimbark ave...

John Čižauskas, organist of Our Lady of Vilnius parish in Worcester, Mass., has returned home from hospital but doctors' orders are that he refrain from activity for few more weeks... Juozas A. Valatka of Worcester, Mass., received his M. D. diploma from the Middlesex University and will spend his year of internship at the Swedish hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y.... Before leaving for his post, he married Miss Mary A. Zurba of Norwood, Mass....

It's an eight pound boy in the John Carobus family... The youngster will be hereafter referred to as Kenneth Carobus...

Edward A. Uzemack, D. Times reporter, back at work after several weeks in bed with a foot infection... His bride just returned home from hospital where she underwent an emergency appendicitis operation...

Mr. and Mrs. John Banky went to Tabor Farm for their honeymoon... They were married Aug. 3rd...

The Knights of Lithuania Convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., last week, attracted 108 delegates... Among the notables from Chicago were Joseph C. Peters, John L. Juozaitis and Konnie Savickus...

WEDDINGS: Frank Zamba and Katherine Mineika... Thomas J. Rudis and Frances Resch... John Wilkus and Olga Washko... Albert Vaitis and Violet Kaulinas... Victor Juknius and Loretta Holtz... Bernard W. Szudlo and Mary M. Bartasius... John Wasko and Lottie Kotivas... Kenneth Crozier and Agnes Yirkus... Felix Viscount and Aldona Suipis... Joseph J. Petkus and Florence Reed... Albin W. Kaminski and Stella Midona... Harold Eudecavagh and Juliene Maske... Charles Seputis and Josephine Spiezio... Edward J. Koren and Adeline Nauduz... Joseph Klimas and Bernice Tumas... Anthony J. Kraus and Wanda Budvitis... James Kostal and Josephine Stanis... Gerald J. Ramoska and Victoria Steponaitis... Michael J. Chapis and Lillian R. Fiske... Joseph Wm. Karalius Jr. and Josephine Reed... Frank Karloskas and Bernice Tilenis... Edward J. Weston and Catherine Dubas... Joh W. Twist and Emily Druktenis... Bruno D. Skever and Ruth Kaulinas... Joseph Putrimas and Mary Lesskio... Frank Balchaitis and Josephine M. Marinkus... William V. Rimkus and Anna Šeštak... Frank Passen and Julia Shatkus... Raymond Riczkus and Helen Bestes...

MARCH MILITAIRE: Alfred Orlakis, who joined the U. S. Marines Corps last year, was a member of the U. S. marine contrigent which landed in Iceland last month... His folks received a letter from him postmarked at Rejkjavik... George Shereikis and Kenneth A. Warnes were assigned to the 4th motorized division stationed at Pine Camp, N. Y.... They received their preliminary training at Fort Riley, Kansas... Anthony Uzumack was promoted to the tank gunners position in the 2nd motorized division at Fort Benning, Ga.... Uzumack's tank was recently pictured in Life magazine... He says he was in the tank when the Life photographer took the picture... Sgt. Frank "Punchy" Alis underwent a serious operation in the Camp Forrest hospital... "I'll be here in the bed for quite some time" — pens Frank...

Commentaries :-

By E. J. K.

IN A RECENT article in JAUNIMAS we referred to Hitler in the present war scene as "A modern Attila, the scourge of civilization—the enemy of everything humane and just and decent and honorable." At another point in our column we stated: "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 this world of today"... "Hitler and Nazism must be defeated just as positively as the forces of communism."

WE FURTHER exhorted American-Lithuanians to let their heads rule their emotions and sympathies and to be careful not to let their hearts give three cheers for Hitler in his war against Stalin. You can imagine how our eyebrows lifted when we heard that JAUNIMAS had gone on record as being very violently pro-Nazi, pro-Hitler, and pro-a-lot-of-other-things-that-we-can't-remember-right-now. Informed that JAUNIMAS had suddenly changed colors (a grave infringement of the exclusive rights of the communists), we did a bit of checking up, and received an object lesson in the prostitution of truth a la Vilnis.

TO BEGIN with, our editor Juozas Poshka was given complete credit (we use the word credit advisedly—because it is to one's credit to rate being attacked by the communists) for the column which contained the above statements, whereas we feel that we should have merited the opprobrium heaped upon Poshka, since we wrote the column. Anyway, it seems that our communistic editors had lifted the lone phrase "three cheers for Hitler" from the midst of the above quotations, which, to say the least, smack of anti-Nazism,—leaving it glaring in its pro-Nazi isolation.

VERY clever, we must admit—although the goddess of Truth must blush for her virtue at the liberties being taken with her by communistic editors on the make.

WHATEVER else we may think of our Communistic element, we must admit that their ability to adapt themselves to any situation or critical turn of affairs puts even the chameleon—that remarkable member of the reptile family that can instantly change its color—to shame. No one can mouth such lovely-sounding platitudes where religion, freedom, democracy, Lithuanianism or Americanism are concerned with such a beautiful disregard for the truth. We are sometimes almost driven to tears by some of the impassioned protests against the present treatment being accorded the fountain of democracy and liberty, the lone protector of humanity and decency and justice in this cruel world, the champion of the working man, the source of all light and truth, the Utopia of Utopias on earth.

WHEN THE devil was ill, the devil a saint would be. When Stalin, in his curiosity, pressed the wrong button on the Frankenstein monster in the laboratory of war, and it suddenly started chasing him around with not the most amiable intentions, he suddenly had to call on the rest of the world to help him out of his mess. Not even God was spared in this call to arms to help Stalin in his "holy" crusade to save the world—the Soviets decreed services to be held in Russian churches for heavenly assistance in this war! In this country, the communists have over night become the most ardent patriots, lovers of the Stars and Stripes, supporters of the Constitution and the American system of government.

WHAT contemptible, sickening hypocrisy! Our communists prostitute America to serve their own purposes. War is all right now, pacifism is all wrong now—because it is Soviet Russia that needs help. The very Constitution and government of the United States, which the (Continued on page 8.)

3 Liths Win Berths On All-Star Squad

Three Lithuanian boys were named by the nation's intercollegiate football fans on the All-Star squad which will face the powerful Chicago Bears, champions of the National Football league, in the eight annual All-Star game at Soldier's field August 28.

They are: Chester Gladchuk, Boston college, center; Ray Apolskis, Marquette, center, and Len Eshmont, Fordham, half back.

Lithuanians fell short of being included in the starting lineup. Of the trio, Gladchuk received the biggest number of votes — 931,558, finishing fourth in the race for center honors.

Osmanski Falls Short.

Apolskis, a Chicago lad, who years ago played in the JAUNIMAS basketball league, collected 473,106 votes and was eight in the standings for center position. Eshmont gathered 858,978 votes, finishing eleventh in the half-back column.

Bruno Andruska of Iowa, and Joe Osmanski of Holy Cross, didn't fare so well, the first receiving 52,118 votes and 31,419 for Osmanski.

Apolskis a Marine.

The boys are working out in Dyche Stadium. They are living in the Hinman and Goodrich houses on the Northwestern university campus in Evanston.

Ray Apolskis had to get a furlough from his marine superiors to be able to report for the big game. He joined the officers training class of the United States Marine Corps after graduation last June and is stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

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Accident At Work Fatal to Montana Football Star



Keistutis A. Narbutas.

Only a few minutes before he was to quit his day's work, Keistutis A. Narbutas, 25 year old University of Montana football star, was crushed to death by a falling nine ton steel pipe at a south side iron works shop last Thursday. He was to quit the job in another week and return to school on September 12.

Before going to the University of Montana, the husky LITHUANIAN gained city wide fame as a tackle at the Morgan Park high school. He is survived by his parents Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Narbutas, and sister, who reside at 1033 West 103rd street.

Another Lith Becomes A Bear

The Chicago Bears last week signed up the bespectacled Albert Matuza, George-town center, thus enlarging



Clyde Turner (left), center, serves Bill Osmanski, full back, a drink of water as the Bears go through rigorous training for their meeting with the college All-Stars.

SPORTS JOTS

By the "JOTTER"

JOHNNY Mellus, the giant tackle on the New York Giants football team, is spending his summer pitching for the Breslau, Pa. semi-pro club.

* *

JOHN Supulski, a triple threat star at the Manhattan College, has signed to play professional football with the New York Giants. Supulski hails from Edwsville, Pa.

* *

CHESTER Romanauskas, 17, of Detroit, Mich., an outfielder, was recently signed by the Paragould Browns of the Northeast Arkansas league. Chester is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 154 pounds and does his baseball chores left-handed.

* *

JOE Krakauskas, the Canadian born southpaw, was recalled by the Cleveland Indians from Syracuse of the International league. He already has pitched in several games.

* *

IN THE meantime, the much-traveled Vito Tamulis was released by the Brooklyn Dodgers to Nashville. While with the red hot Dodgers, Vito failed to win a single game this season. For that matter he didn't lose any. In fact he was not allowed to start a single game.

* *

JOHNNY Nojunas of Philadelphia, who in 1938 went to Lithuania with the U. S. A. Lith Olympic team to bos, is now in Chicago preparing for a few professional bouts.

The Lithuanian contingent on the champions of the National Football league to three. The other two are: William Osmanski, back, and Robert Nowaskey, former George Washington end.

Matuza is 22 years old, 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 195 pounds.

Nowaskey played with the Bears last season. He's 25 years old, 5 feet 11 inches tall and carries 195 pounds. Bill "Bullet" Osmanski has seen two years of service town center, thus enlarging with the pro team.



A young football fan asks for autographs and gets them from Chester Gladchuk, Boston college center (center), and Tom O'Boyle, Tulane guard (right), at the Dyche stadium where the All-Stars are holding workouts preparatory for a game with the Chicago Bears. Gladchuk, a Bridgeport, Conn., Lithuanian, is 6 feet 5 inches tall and weighs 252 pounds.

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Balts In Boston pledge Selves To U. S. A. Policies

BOSTON, Mass. — Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians of Greater Boston commemorated the recognition of the Baltic republics by the United States of America on July 27, 1922, by a union meeting in Faneuil Hall July 27, at which they pledged anew their allegiance to the United States and endorsed the present foreign policy of "effective aid to the endangered democracies and of the restitution of a free association of independent states, including the republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania."

Resolution of Gratitude

Copies of their resolution expressing gratitude for the American attitude, and conviction that the people of the United States never would recognize the annexation of the little republics by any of their powerful neighbors, were sent to the President, the Secretary of State, the two Massachusetts senators, the Governor, the Mayor and to the legations of the three Baltic republics.

A program of speaking by representatives of the three peoples, and of their national music was presided over by Anthony O. Shallna, honorary consul of Lithuania.

Goy. Saltonstall, in a letter to Chairman Shallna, said, in part:

Symbols of Liberty

"Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania," he said, "have long been symbols of liberty. Their people have for centuries made great sacrifices for freedom and democracy. Your loyalty to our country needs no formal expression. Yet, your action today in pledging allegiance to the United States can only serve to cement more closely the bonds of affection and regard existing between America and the distressed Baltic peoples."

Prof. Theodore A. Wiel of American International College discussed the possibility of

the formation of a Baltic Federation, possibly including Finland, after the present war, dispensing with the duplication of many expensive functions, including diplomatic representation. With regard to the present situation, he said he did not know which to choose between Slavic and Germanic oppression.

Other speakers included Dr. Oscar M. Poeld, Jacob Sieberg, one-time consul of Latvia; Dr. Jacob Graudin and Dr. Joseph L. Pasakarnis.

Praises Thrift.

Harold G. Jackson, chairman of the speakers' division of the State Defense Savings Committee, praised the thrift and honesty of the Baltic folk and said he hoped that they would take advantage of the opportunities to buy stamps, thereby avoiding necessity for increasing prices, also to furnish them with collateral to be cashed to avert some future depression.

The musical program was under the leadership of Ludwig Juht, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, an Estonian, Mrs. Juht led in singing the national hymns.

The meeting was sponsored by the Baltic American Society of New England.

Racial Purity And Lithuanians

(Continued from page 4)

racial purity, and our ancient language (very close to the Sanskrit), we are one of the purest nations in all Europe. Yet, we do not demand the world, let alone all of Europe because of this. All we ask is to be the keepers of our own destiny.

This is a modest and a just demand, but one which we can demand of the world only by a struggle, a tenacious struggle against all those who do not want to grant us the right, although they demand it for themselves.

However, there is no need to become disappointed and thus to strengthen this demand by these hollow, although historical, supports, such as racial purity or something similar.

Lithuanian-American Encyclopedia

By VYTAUTAS SIRVYDAS

[There is no record, either in Lithuanian or English, of the organizing, cultural, artistic, political, and literary activities of American Lithuanians. There is no encyclopedic biographical dictionary of the more distinguished American Lithuanians. It is the purpose of this column to collect material for such a record. We began in October, 1940, with JAUNIMAS No. 15-16. We are still on letter A. God knows when we will reach Z. But we hope, in time, a group of collaborators will join this work, and a publisher will be found to give United States a record of the activities of its Lithuanians. The Poles, the Swedes, the Italians, and others have written such records. The Lithuanians will write one, too. Here are some items for the letter A, which came in after the others have been published in JAUNIMAS.]

A Plea For The Lithuanians — a bulletin in English published in Philadelphia, by the Lithuanian Information Bureau, Feb. 1916-1919 (size 9x6). The active editors and publishers were Father J. Kaulakis (deceased) and a Law student at Penn University, M. M. Šlikas. Fourteen issues in all were published. The aim of the publication was to furnish information to influential Americans about Lithuanians and their aims.

Abromaitis, Rev. V. — a Catholic priest in the Pittsburgh Diocese (1940). No further particulars available.

Adominas, Rev. S. — born Cicero, Ill., in the Lithuanian Parish of St. Anthony; ordained May 3, 1941, Mundelein Seminary.

Ajauskas, Jonas Keistutis — born Brighton, Mass.; graduate of Boston Latin School and Massachusetts State College (June 9, 1944, Bachelor of Science).

Alinskas, Rev. Dominic F. — born in USA, ordained 1915; pastor of the Lithuanian Parish, Youngstown, Ohio. (1918); in Akron, Ohio. (1922); in Cleveland, Ohio. (1922-); later went to Canton, Ohio and Louisville, Ohio. Died in Cleveland, Feb. 15, 1941, age 51.

Aliquippa, Pa. — Lithuanian population (estimated), 150; Lodge 247 of Lithuanian Alliance of America.

Alleghany, N. Y. — interesting to Lithuanians on account of the Franciscan St. Bonaventure College from which many Lithuanians graduated. In 1913 there existed a Lithuanian Library (1914-1916). The total number of attending Lithuanians and graduates has not been as yet estimated.

Alliance, Ohio. — Lithuanian population unknown; Lodge 180 of SLRKA (Lithuanian B. Catholic Alliance of America).

Alpis — an historical novel by K. S. Karpus, editor of Dirva (Cleveland), written and published in 1941.

Ambridge, Pa. — Lithuanian population unknown; Lodge 169 of the Lithuanian Alliance of America.

American Relief For Lithuanian War Sufferers — a relief organization organized by Father A. Milukas in 1914 and having as honorary Chairman Cardinal Farley. No estimate of money collected and spent published.

Amerikos Lietuvių Laikraščio Etinė Draugija — a Lithuanian Ethical Culture Freethinkers Society, organized during the visit of Dr. Jonas Šliupas to United States in 1936 (Chicago, Ill.). Under Communistic influence. No statement of number of members available.

Today each right is based on might, and only force, meanwhile, is the deciding factor!

This should not, in the meantime, be forgotten by the Lithuanians!



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FREEDOM—ONLY MOTIVE OF REBELLING LITHS: ŽADEIKIS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Lithuanian rebellion against Soviet tyranny on June 23 was inspired solely by the keen desire for independence, says Povilas Žadeikis, Lithuanian minister to U. S.

Neither the motive of the revenge against the Soviets nor the desire to assist the German drive could have been responsible for the widespread and spontaneous uprising that took place, he said.

Depends Upon Germans

He pointed out that the manner in which Lithuania will be governed depends, of course, temporarily upon the German military authorities. The Kaunas radio and other sources of information indicate that the Lithuanian insurgents have proclaimed an independent state and a provisional administration is in process of formation, he added. In this connection the Lithuanian Legation in Washington has issued a statement to the Lithuanian American press which reads as follows:

"At the present moment Lithuania's prospects for the future remain obscure. One thing, however, is certain: the Lithuanian people are in direct need of every possible help.

No Pseudo-Independence.

"The Lithuanian nation is determined in her quest for reestablishment of Lithuania's complete independence, the proper functioning of which was interrupted by the Soviet invasion of last year. The original Declaration of Independence — the Vilnius Act of February 16, 1918 — and the 22 succeeding years of traditions of meritorious independent existence have lost none of their validity. Therefore, we demand unconditional restitution of an independent Lithuania, this independence stemming from the will of the Lithuanian nation itself. Any pseudo-independence is not our choice."

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COMMENTARIES—

(Continued from page 5.)

communists have for decades been attempting to destroy has abruptly become a Holy Grail to them, to which they will sing Hosannas so long as it will be a horn of plenty sending war materials—and perhaps even troops—to their beloved and hardly beset Stalin. The very same communists who spouted at the President of the United States (Vilnis, English Section, June 5, 1941): "The President is not America... He has abandoned America... The people still stand for peace... The President was beloved by millions when he spoke the words of peace... He has now turned traitor on these words..."—these same communists now pat President Roosevelt on the back and tell him what a good fellow he is because he has committed himself to aid Russia in its war against Hitler.

—O—

WHAT has happened to the pacifistic stand of the Communist party in this country—to the parades against war, against armaments, convoys and war aid? That, my friends, has been stored away for the time being in the pigeon-holes of Moscow—that Limbo of broken promises, treacheries, murder, hate, deceit, and of every offense against the human concept of liberty and justice...

Voice of The Reader

Reader in China

Recently I sent a copy of JAUNIMAS to a member of our association residing in Tientsin, China. He is very interested in it and wishes to subscribe, and has asked me to send in a subscription on his behalf. This I gladly do.

The news of the last few days received over the radio and from the local press tells of the German declaration of war upon Soviet Russia. Our motherland has been made a part of the battleground for the opposing forces. We have suffered much since the spring of 1939 when part of Lithuania was annexed by Germany and then in the following year when the country was occupied by Soviet Russia.

But Lithuania will rise again and regain her independence. The evil forces now spreading throughout the world shall be overthrown, and freedom and the individual rights of man once more be recognized.

With all best wishes,

J. A. ZABULIONIS,

President, Lithuanian Association.

Shanghai, China.

RADIO TANTRUMS

By Kilomaikis

The Lithuanian communists are quite angry over the fact that Lithuanian newspapers and Lithuanian listeners rejoiced when their squirt of a radio program went off the air. They were quite put out about it. Especially Georgei Starkauski, the Russophile who calls himself a Lithuanian and who sincerely hates JAUNIMAS, its staff members, and even the paper it's printed on.

Oh, yes! Georgei couldn't resist telling the world that the commies are coming back on the air with a bigger and better broadcast. How interesting! Moscow (or the Daily Worker) cut off one program of the "Vilnis" group to give them an opportunity to find a better station, and better and more time, which means more money. And everybody was certain that comrade Josef Dhughashvili-Stalin needed the money for bullets to pump at the soldiers of erstwhile comrade Adolf Schickelgruber-Hitler. All of which means that communist propaganda must be maintained among the Lithuanians in America regardless of the cost. Else, how come the "bigger and better" radio program?

The stations, naturally, have to take the commies' word for it that they are a "Lithuanian", "anti-fascist" (Boy! How true since June 22.), newspaper group, desiring to give Lithuanian listeners news in which they are interested, even assuring the station that their news is general and non-controversial.

Once the commies have a signed contract for radio time —BAM! Jagminas, Andrulis and Pruseika start "news" casting — about Soviet Russia's successes in Everything; about communist rallies at which our United States' Government is ridiculed and the Soviet form of slavery is advocated; about Soviet propaganda films being shown in the vicinity; about the pamphlets and booklets which the commies publish; about Soviet this, Soviet that, etc., etc., ad boredom. And the Halsted street reds call this "Lithuanian news". The only truth in the statement is the word "Lithuanian", and that only because their broadcasts are made in that language.

But are these broadcasts by Russ-loving reds, in the Lithuanian language, of interest to Lithuanians? Decidedly not. It's like asking a Norwegian to listen to a German broadcast in the Norwegian language about how good mother Germany is to them.

The reds, as is their custom, did, do and will use deceit. If the station doesn't understand the communist propaganda with which they clutter up the air, so much the better.

It's time some one brought the attention of the radio station to the fact that the "Vilnis" broadcasts are not Lithuanian, but that they are

Our Mother Tongue

By VYTAUTAS SIRVYDAS

A WAY TO DELVE IN THE PAST

In his interesting "Šis tas However, during these Dark is lietuvų ir indoeuropiečių Ages of Lithuanian literature senovės", Prof. Buga, as we our ancestors, without a doubt, have seen, thinks that the lived as close neighbors to original mother tongue of all other people. They borrowed the Indo-European languages words from these people, came into existence sometime Other people borrowed words during the Neolithic Age. An from the Lithuanians. By de- elemental Lithuanian, out of tecting these loan words, by which later developed our comparing them and by har- Lithuanian, Latvian and Prus- monizing these peoples it is sian, probably existed around possible to determine some 1500 B. C. broad deductions about the

What was this mother evolution of Lithuanian and Lithuanian like? What laws the history of the people governed its evolution during which used it. 3,500 years?

No Record Left.

A Lithuanian must ruefully admit that the pages of our literary history offer next to nothing on these interesting questions. The first Lithuanian literary document is the Catechism of Daukša published in 1595. A Latvian Catechism published in 1585, was recently found in the Swedish university town of Upsala. From 1,500 B.C. to 1585 A.D., therefore, we have nothing to go on. We can only pluck a word here and there found in the records of other nations.

only using that language; that they are communists and as such they are interested and only in "matushka" Soviet Russia and in spreading her propaganda; that their program can in no way be construed as patriotic (it would be only in Russia); that allowing them radio time puts the red seal on the station.

American Opinion

The Washington Evening Star:

(Editorial, "Aggressor's

Nemesis", June 25, 1941.)

"Before the Russo-German war was a day old, the three Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, brought under Soviet rule last year, were seething with rebellion. The three little countries, like Finland and Poland, declared their independence when the Czarist empire collapsed toward the close of the last war. For more than twenty years they maintained their freedom and built up progressive national lives. These were suddenly snuffed out when Joseph Stalin, bent on recovering the lost borderlands of the Czars, compelled them to "join" Soviet Russia under the menace of overwhelming force."



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