

CONDEMN POLISH OPPRESSION OF VILNIUS AT NEW YORK RALLY

Demand right of self determination for Vilnius Lithuanians; urge boycott

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Co-operating with the Lithuanian American National Youth League, fifteen Lithuanian American organizations held a mass meeting at Alliance Hall Saturday evening, October 8th.

A short, but impressive program included the singing of the Lithuanian Operetta Society, a silent prayer for those who gave their lives for Lithuania's independence, decoration by members of the Long Island Birute's Girl's Club of veterans who had fought for Lithuania's independence and addresses by Attorney Nadas Rastenis of Baltimore, Miss Sophia Šinkūnaitė of the Birutė Girl's Club, Mr. A. Bender of the Tautininku Club, VIENYBĖ'S Editor in chief Stasys E. Vitaitis, Antanas Alekna of the National Youth League and Vitalis Buksnaitis, president of the National Youth League, who acted as master of ceremonies and read the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the normal progress of human social order depends entirely upon certain basic inviolate international rights and the ideal of the sanctity of treaties and sovereignty, which heretofore have been mutually and collectively respected by the community of nations, thus assuring the perpetuity of civilization; and

WHEREAS both Lithuania and Poland regained their independence due to the existence of these basic rights, by the application of the principles of self-determination, and as a result of heroic sacrifices made by American descendants as well as patriots of the aforesaid two nations; and

WHEREAS the Government of Poland subsequently initiated a series of violations of treaties by acts of aggression and violence, such as the seizure by brute force of Lithuania's historic capital Vilnius and adjacent territory on October 9th, 1920, exactly two days after signing the Treaty of Suwalki which recognized Vilnius as belonging to Lithuania; and

WHEREAS the Polish authorities, while clamoring about purely imaginary and non-existent persecution of Polish minorities in Lithuania, have for the past eighteen years pursued a vicious and violent denationalization campaign against Vilnius Lithuanians, closing hundreds of Lithuanian schools, kindergartens, libraries and other educational, cultural and economic organizations in the occupied territory; and

WHEREAS the Polish Government's acts of invasion, intimidation and violence directed against the Lithuanian republic and other nations have encouraged other Powers to substitute a resort to force for fundamentals of international justice, and because of this, are of grave concern to the people of the United States, calling for an

institution of adequate measures to safeguard the civilized life and functioning of democratic institutions and liberties:

NOW, therefore, BE IT RESOLVED that we demand for the Lithuanians in the Vilnius territory the same right of self-determination which Poland recently demanded from Czechoslovakia for Poles in the Teschen region;

Be it further resolved that we demand for the Lithuanians in the Vilnius territory the same right of self-determination which Poland recently demanded from Czechoslovakia for Poles in the Teschen region;

Be it further resolved that until the right of self-determination is accorded to Vilnius Lithuanians, we appeal to our Government of the United States to sever diplomatic, consular and trade relationships with the Polish Government;

Be it further resolved that we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to boycott the products manufactured in Poland, and that we will call upon all American people to join in the measure of protest;

Be it further resolved that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governments of the United States, Lithuania, Poland, to the League of Nations and to the Press.

CLEVELAND CULTURAL GARDEN

Cleveland, O.—Another statue representing Lithuania's great today adorns the Lithuanian Cultural Garden in Rockefeller Park.

A bust of Dr. Vincas Kudirka, Lithuanian writer, poet, composer and author of the Lithuanian national anthem, was dedicated October 2 by Major Simanas Narusis of Kaunas, Lithuania, while over 2,000 Lithuanians of Cleveland and neighboring cities witnessed the ceremony.

Major Narusis represented the Lithuanian Army Officers Club of Kaunas, Karininku Ramove, which donated the bust to the Lithuanian Garden.

"May this symbolic token cherish and develop greater friendship among our people," said the visitor, "and may it inspire in my dear Lithuanians greater devotion to their duties as citizens and residents of your city, state and country."

"May it also inspire in them a greater love and respect for the land of their ancestors, with its numerous traditions, sacrifices and commendable traits."

The bust was received officially by Mayor Harold H. Burton, who paid tribute to the Lithuanian people for their cultural proclivities and their contribution to the common fund.

Other speakers were Peter Dauzvardis of Chicago, Lithuanian consul; Peter V. Ches-

LITHUANIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

By Vincas Kudirka

(English Translation By Nadas Rastenis)

Hail Lithuania triumphant,
Land of heroes hoary!
From thy past sons may ever
Draw their strength and glory.
May thy children ever follow
Their undaunted fathers.
In devotion to their country
And good will to others.

May the sun of our loved shore
Shine upon us evermore:
May the faith
And the truth
Keep our pathway lighted.
May the love of Fatherland
Make us strong of heart and hand:
May our land
Ever stand
Peaceful and united!

Free aviation training

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Student Flyers of America at Floyd Bennett Field are offering a free twenty week classroom course in Civil Air Regulations, Air Navigation and Aeronautical Meteorology.

This course, beginning the first week in November will continue for twenty weeks and is free to any student or solo pilot in the Metropolitan area.

The SFA has just completed its second year of successful operation and is recognized as one of the most progressive non-profit flying organizations in the United States.

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WRITE A LETTER

It's only a few steps to the nearest mail box—write a letter! Take a little chunk of your heart and spread it over some paper; it goes, oh, such a long way!

Write a letter to your mother or father, to your sister, brother, sweetheart, loved ones. Are they dear to you? Prove it with a letter! Write a letter and give them the same thrill you had when you last received that same kind of a letter. Think of the joy of opening the mail box and drawing out a warm envelope enriched with old familiar hand-writing! A personal letter—it's good to get one. So send one—write a letter!

Write a letter to the aged relative who hasn't many days to live, the friend of your father, the friend of your family, the one surviving link between your own present and past. Don't wait for that dear soul to die till you act. Act now with a message of love to cheer those last few days on earth. Sit down and start writing!

Write a letter to the author whose story gave you that delightful half hour last night. Write a letter to the cartoonist whose serial strip you avidly devoured this morning; to the teacher who inspired you twenty years ago; to the doctor who saved your baby's life; to your old employer to show him there was something more between

you than a pay check. Be a human being—write a letter.



COTTON QUEEN—Miss Flossie Houston of Tunica, Miss., winner of the parade-of-beauty contest during the Mississippi Delta Staple Cotton Festival at Clarksdale. She now reigns as Cotton Queen of the entire river delta. She is shown with her official crown.

you than a pay check. Be a human being—write a letter.

There's a man in public life you admire, believe in, rave about. Write him a letter of praise, of encouragement. To be "with him in spirit" is not enough—show your spirit with a letter. We can't all be pioneers, crusaders, presidents—but we can help those brave men stay on the track and push through to a grand and glorious success, if all we ever say is "Attaboy!" Write an "Attaboy" letter!

Write a letter and—give. Give praise, encouragement, interest, consideration, gratitude. You don't HAVE to give these things; but the real letter is the one you don't HAVE to write!

The sweetest, gentlest, and most useful of all the arts—letter writing. Great, grand characters like Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, and the greatest men of all nations, have been regular letter writers. Write a letter! Write it with pen, pencil, or typewriter. Use any kind of paper, any kind of spelling or grammar. It doesn't matter how you say it, and it doesn't even matter what you say; its beauty, its gold lie in the pure fact that it's a letter! Each mistake is another handclasp; every blot is a tear of joy.

Do you see a job? Do you smell an order? Is your mind on business? Write a letter. Then write another letter. No, business, no individual, built on the "write-a-letter" rule ever failed. Because you simply can't fail, if you write a letter.

Try it, you'll like it. Great joy and many surprises are in store for you. You'll get letters back. You'll get help from unexpected sources. All that you gave in your letters will be returned to you a thousand-fold. For a letter is a 3-cent investment in bountiful good fortune.

Write a letter! Whether you say: "Attaboy!" "Thanks!" or "I love you," always remember **A LETTER NEEDS NO EXCUSE!**

—James Mangan

Youth in Ginger Rogers Case To Be Sent to Canada

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson revoked the probation of John Anthony Buzas, 20 years old, who wrote a \$200 extortion letter to Ginger Rogers, screen actress and ordered him deported to Canada.

Buzas recently pleaded guilty to the charge and was placed on probation for two years.

IN QUEST FOR LITHUANIAN WAYS IN LIFE

By C. R. Jurgela, following J. Aleksa and Doctor J. Matusas

(Continued from last week)

VI. Lithuanians Meet the Western World

Our associations with Finnish tribes had been friendly and lasted many centuries, resulting in a profound Lithuanian influence upon Finnish language and culture. Contacts with the Scandinavians had come later, leaving certain imprints.

Wulfstan, a rich and adventurous merchant, gave an early account of Lithuanian life and trade. Excavations on the site of Trusau, ancient Prussian port and trade center, confirm Wulfstan's story. Lithuanians were prosperous and, naturally, invited Viking raiders: Swedish king Olaf besieged Apuole and received one-half pound of silver ransom for each Lithuanian prisoner, and there had been 15,000 prisoners! Of course, the number could not be true. In 1911 an excavation near Stockholm uncovered a box with a weighing scale. A Runic inscription disclosed that it came from Sambia Prussian. Swedish archeologic expeditions uncovered many proofs of a high Lithuanian culture and prosperity on the sites of ancient trading posts at Grobin, Viskiautai (near Krantas-Krantz, a site of ancient Seburg), Linkūnai (near Tilže) and Apuolė Swedish Knytinga Saga relates the adventures of Vidgaudas of Sambia.

Sites of Lithuanian towns and forts were so well chosen that subsequently the Teutonic Order of military experts chose same for their strategic fortresses. There are about 500 "piliakalnis" in Prussia alone.

Adam of Bremen describes Prussians as healthy blue-eyed, red-faced people with long blond hair, and their women as beautiful. Saxon's "Danish History" relates king Haguin's expedition to Sambia at the end of the 10th century. Danish vikings killed Sambian men and captured their women, whose love made them forget their homeland and families at home, and settled in Sambia. 11th century writers describe raids by Canut, Canut IV the Saint. The last viking expedition by Canut the Great took place in 1210. Lithuanians had been obliged to pay tribute (like Mecklenburg, Rugen and Pomeranian Slavs), but they had never been subjugated. The Popes repeatedly condemned Viking traders for selling salt and arms to the heathen enemies of the Crusaders.

Swedish prof. Trautmann and our Kazys Būga aver that Swedish-Lithuanian contacts left imprints in both languages: Swedes adopted from the Samogitians words for a "child" and "mutter," while Lithuanians borrowed words denoting wheat, street and bread (Klaipėdams "klieps", a large loaf of bread: Klaipėda's name means "Eaters of Bread" on account of garrison's heavy demand of supplies).

Tacitus wrote that Lithuanians were growing wheat and other cereals more carefully than "inbornly lazy Germans". East Goth king Teodorik lived

in peace with our ancestors. Gothic historian of the 6th century describes "Aestians" as totally peaceful people. Adam of Bremen testifies that the "Sambians or Prussians bury to help those who met with calamity at sea or were attacked by raiders" and that our ancestors had little appreciation for gold and silver, and he praised these "homines humanissimi" as exemplary to his own nationals: "Many things could be said in praise of those tribes' customs had they been of the Christ's faith".

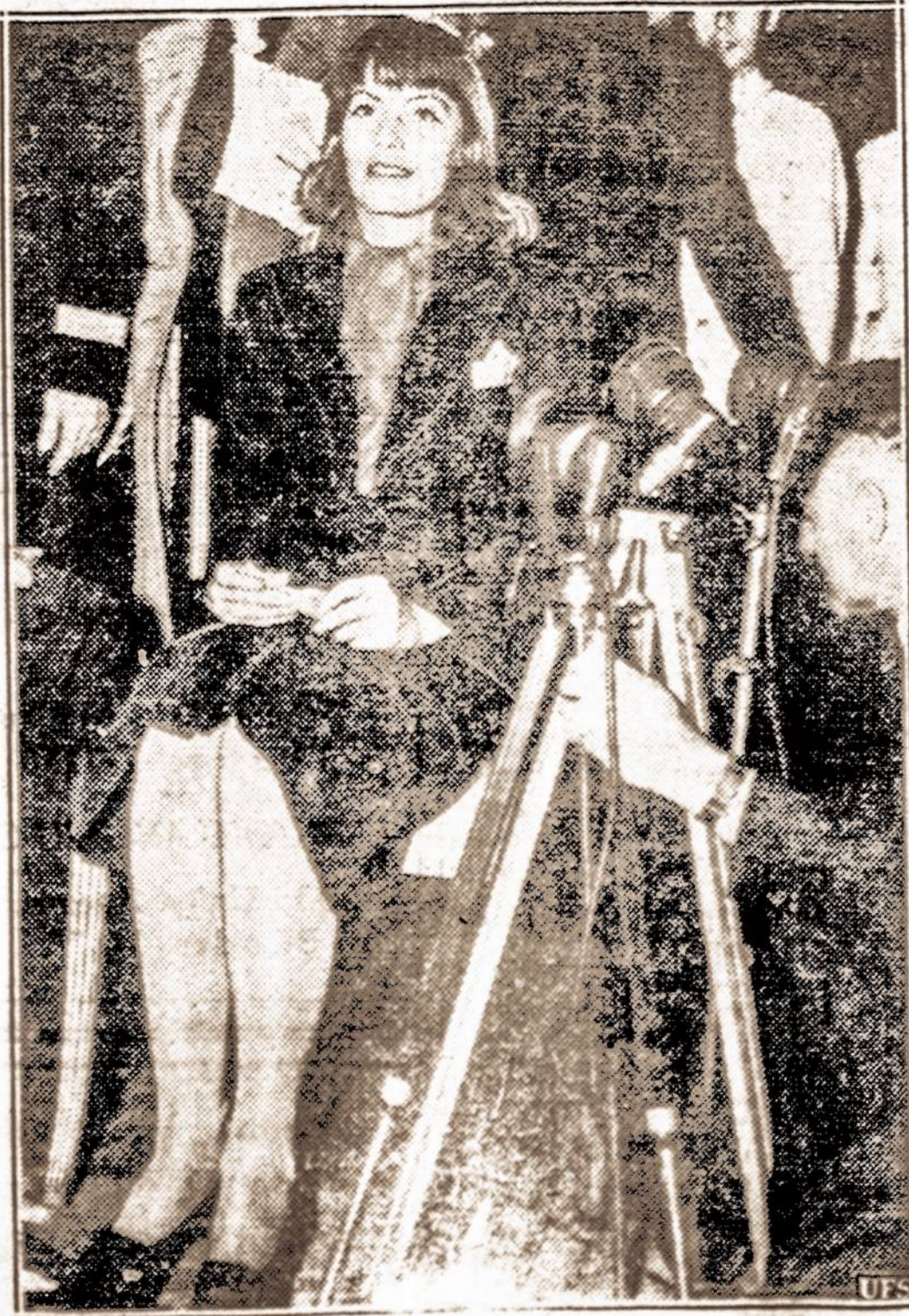
Bishop Christian of Varmia stated that our ancestors were "gens humanissima". Duisburg's chronicle, opposed to our ancestors, states: "Although they were infidels and served various gods, yet in relations with their Christian neighbors they were friendly, did not obstruct their honoring of the living God and otherwise did not interfere with them".

Unobservant and tendentious Polish chroniclers admit the high level of our ancient culture and prosperity, and the exceptionally gentle and humane family relations. Russian scribes often express amazement at Lithuanian prosperity and great stores of food: a loot from several Lithuanian farms was sufficient to feed a large Russian raiding army, and much of it had to be burnt, as was a Russian custom...

And yet this Lithuanian "gens humanissima" was being set upon as a prey to the adventurers and bandits of Europe, with the blessing of the Popes and the whole Western Europe. After the very first "conversions" the Prussian lands were confiscated, inhabitants murdered, kidnapped and enslaved, and the whole Lithuanian race at the same time was being most perniciously libeled before Western courts. This same process is going on to date.

Contrast the tolerance of our ancestors, as related by Duisburg's chronicle of the Teutonic Order, with the bulla of Alexander IV in 1261 (see Preus. Urkundenbl. vol. 1, ream 2 page 109) which confirmed Vatican's absolution to the clergy of Varmia in the "Prussian matter": if any one shall pierce eyes and burn at stake any Prussians who renounced Christianity and returned to "paganism", then the sins of such liquidators of the Prussians and Lithuanians may be absolved...

In return we hear that in 1263 (same Duisburg's chronicle) the Lithuanians at times burned their German foes—he relates German defeat at Pokarvis on January 22, 1261. Mantis or Monte, the leader of the Great Prussian Rebellion of 1260-1283, twice saved his old friend von Hirschalz, his former tutor at Magdebur. The "heathens" demanded a sacrifice to their gods for the great victory. On the third drawing Hirschalz submitted and was burnt at stake with his horse: in great contrast to the death of innocent Prussians, a white dove flew out from the knights' mouth...



GARBO RETURNS—Greta Garbo, returning in New York from a ten-month vacation in Europe, is seen here by reporters to understand that she was not married to Leonid Stokowski. She also denied emphatically that she ever uttered the phrase, "I want to be alone." Gracious to everyone, she was completely at ease as 100 reporters and cameramen interviewed and photographed her.

