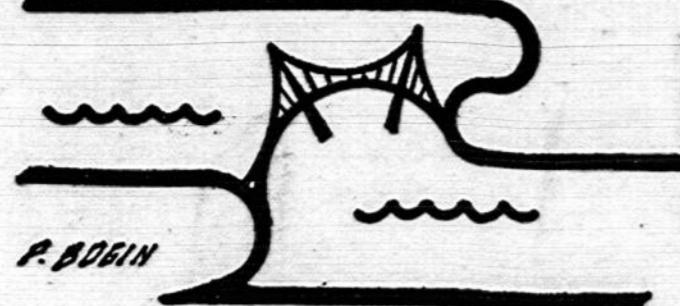
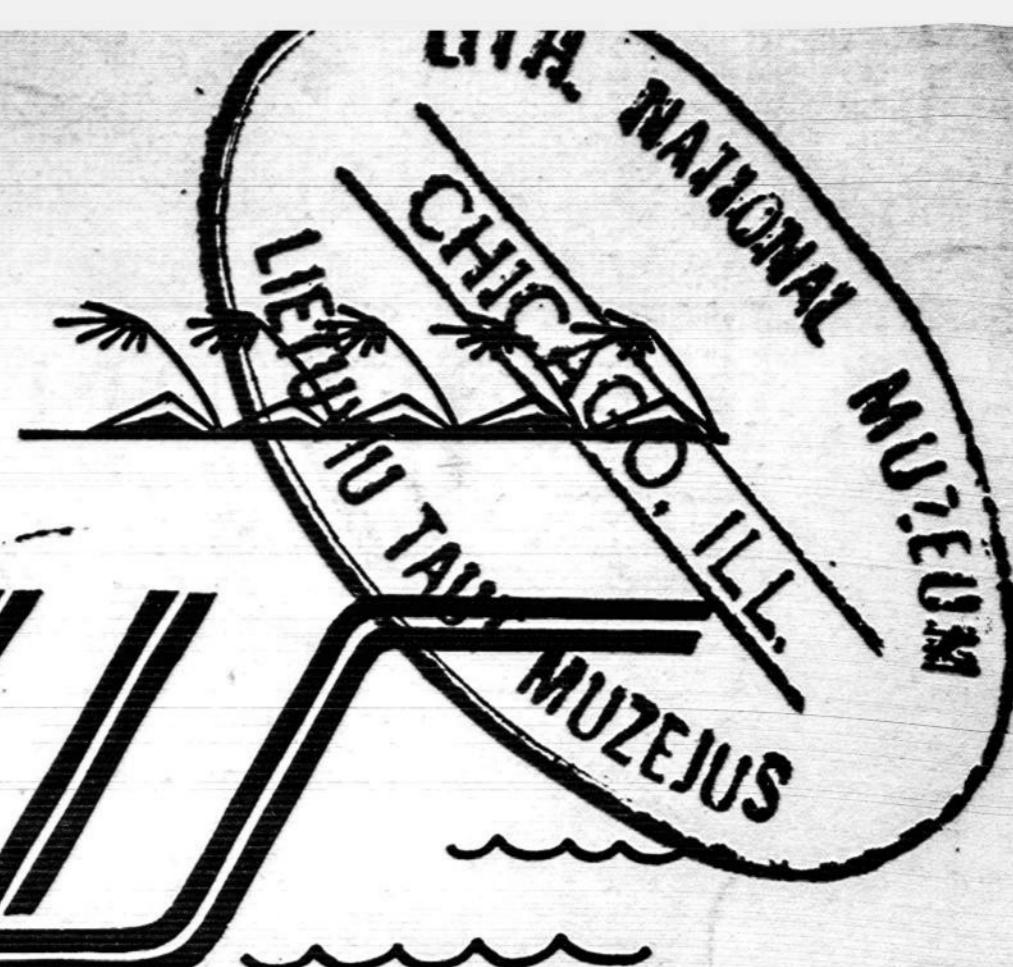


# KALIFORNIIJOS LIETUVI



P. BOGIN



"CALIFORNIA LITHUANIAN" — A MONTHLY JOURNAL

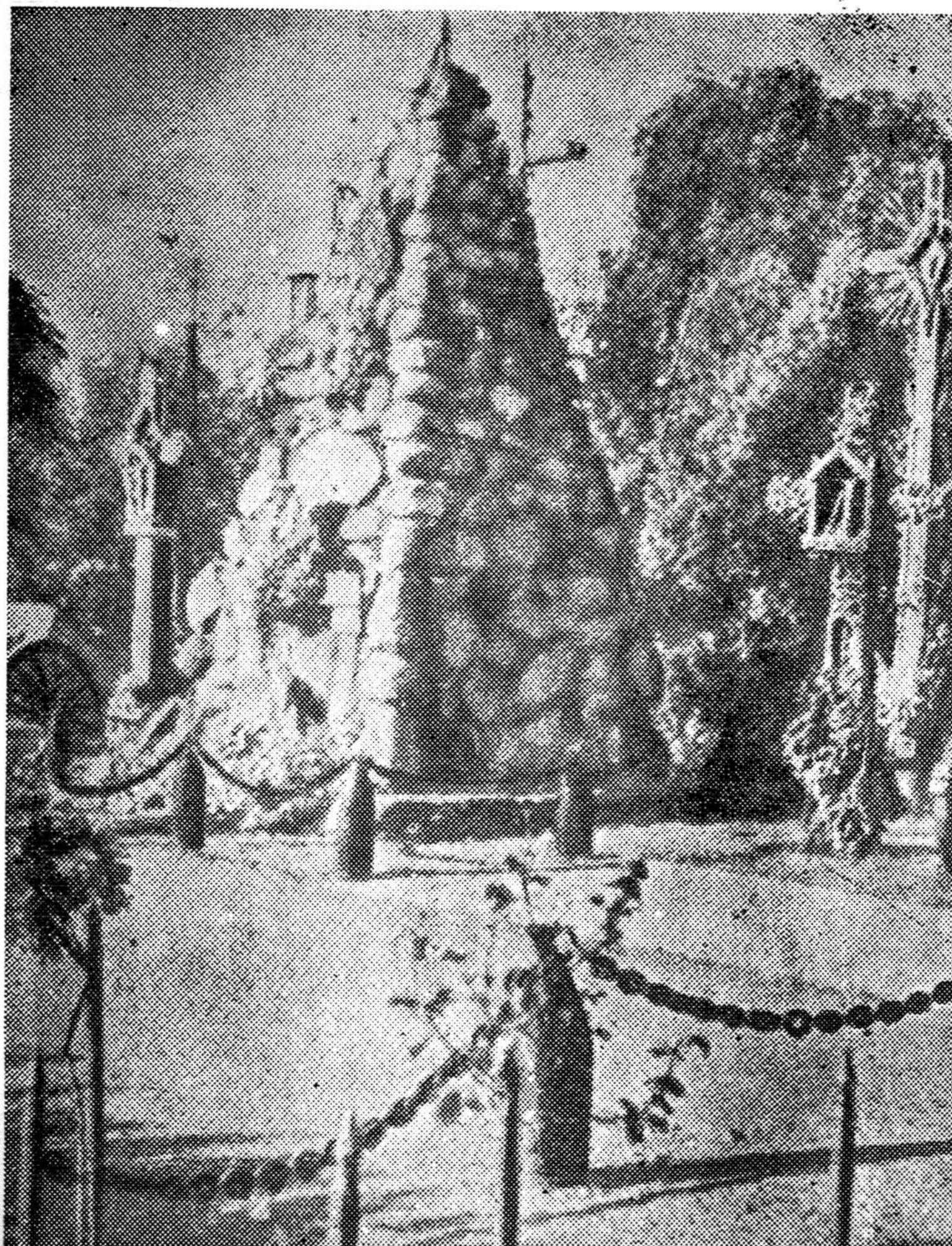
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Volume II

JUNE, 1947

Number 6

We Dedicate this Issue to Lithuanian Martyrs  
Murdered by Russian Communists



Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Lithuania at Kaunas.  
This simple tomb is surrounded by hand-carved artistic  
crosses and shrines.

# KALFORNIJOS LIETUVIS

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## IMPORTANT CORRECTION

In the article "Russians annihilating Lithuanians" of last month's issue, some paragraphs were mixed up when they were being paged; and this, in some parts, changed the principal meaning what the author wished to express.

On page eight, second column, the last four paragraphs should have followed right after column one, after the sentence:

".... From the ruins of its pillaged soil and the remains of its intellect, it constructed a real democratic form of government."

And then start with:

"Trade was reinstated on an international basis; educational . . . "

## TO FATHER

Valiant is he, whom we call Father,  
His sorrows go unheeded,  
His joys we do not conceive,  
But life reminds us that he is needed.

Of all the times we caused him regret,  
By thoughts, words without end,  
Humble hearted, he never rebukes  
Wishes us those deeds to amend.

A helping hand, is his, we find  
Thru tears and heartaches,  
In silence, in sympathy without complaints  
For, Father, a name we know to be no mystery.

One day out of so many  
We return to him glory in phrases,  
For his deserving of all our devotion and love,  
More than is expressed in words and praises.

—JEAN GRAZIS.



The Late Msgr. Julius Maciejauskas

## IN MEMORIAM RELIQUISTI

If someday you cross the Baltic Sea  
Where grow the forests of fir and pine,  
Stop a moment by the wayside shrine  
And say a word, a prayer for me.

Monsignor Julius Maciejauskas,  
priest and patriot

In the light of those dying eyes lives the faith still  
Which in the years before gave comfort and hope to the  
living and the dying,  
Who have gone as he goes now to that secret shore.  
The hand that bore the cross in so many lands lies wasted  
on the sheet;  
Still it is raised to do blessing, though it may not pass the  
sacred host.  
White and worn is the face, more in becoming than in  
being;  
Still it knows the heart that served the Altar and peopled  
the square.

He is gone.

And in the half-light of his own chapel  
The people pass to look on the old priest—  
Peace on his brow,  
Cross in his hand.

Dante's face.

There the fallen cheeks of prolonged pain;  
There the regret of parting far from home.  
He knew the hour  
And took the way.

I knew the man. I know his wish: Liberty for  
Lithuania!  
Be hopeful, be courageous—fight on!

—MILTON C. STARK.

# Kun.Jono Kucinsko 10 Metu Kunigystes Sukaktuvės

Kun. Jonas Kucinskas yra nauja asmenybe Amerikos lietuvių visuomeneje. Jis yra vienas iš tu laisvosios Lietuvos atstovų, kuriems trągingos Tevynės aplinkybes padiktavo ziauria alternatyva: buti sunaikintam zmogžudisko Stalino komunizmo arba laikinai atsisveikinti su mielaja gimtine ir visa kas zmogui yra siame pasaulyje brangu, kad saves atsizadancia gyvenimo auka priartinti jai laisves valanda.

Siandien, kada Jubiliatas žvilgteria ī prabegusi pirmajį kunigystės desimtmetį, klaikus naujo pasaulio vaizdas atsistoja pries akis: Lietuvos zmones naikinami ziauriausios pasaulio istorijoje vergijos, draugai ir prieteliai issklaidyti po ledinio Sibiro stepes ar badu marinancias isvietintuju stovyklas Vokietijoje. Ta pati Telsiu Kunigu Seminarija, kuri Dievo valia pasvente kun. Jona Kucinska sventam ganytojiskam darbui, siandien yra azijatisku barbaru likviduota o jos vadovybe ir ilgu mokslo metu draugai issklaidyti po platuji pasauli arba sunaikinti kruvino smurto.

Taciau 1937 metu pavasarį kun. Jonui pasiliks amžinai brangių prisiminimų ir nuolatiniai dvasines stiprybes ir patvarumo akstinu. Sioje naujai atgimusios gamtos simbolikoje jaunas ir ryttingas klériskas paskutiniame drasaus apsisprendimo momente sudejo ant Dievo ir Tevynės aukuro savo sventa izodi kunigystės isventinimo ceremonijose. Jis jautesi laimingas galedamas pasvest savo jauna gyvenima, savo pasaukima ir visas dvasines ir fizines jegas didingam meiles ir pasiaukojimo idealui: Kristaus vynuogyno talka ir tautos svietimo darbas lauke jo. Kun. Jonas Kucinskas jaute daug drasos, pasiryžimo ir pasitikejimo savimi sio didingo isipareigojimo akyvaizdoje nes sunkiame darbe ir pasiaukojime jis jautesi surades prasmingiausia kelia sio zemiskojo gyvenimo pateisnimui.

Pirmasis kunigystės desimtmetis jaunam ir ryttingam kunigui daznai buna religines romantikos ir sunkiu megnimu laikotarpiu. Todel ir kun. Jonas jautesi labai laimingas galedamas aukoti savo geriausius norus ir pastangas gimtosios pastoges aplinkumoje savu zmoniui svietimui ir ju dvasiniams bei moraliniams tobulinimui. Visuomet atsidaves savo pareigoms ir jas megdamas. kun. Jonas neturejo progos nei pastebeti, kai jo veikla ir vpc io meile ir atsidavimas jaunimui pradejo skinti iam kariera. Pabuvė Silaleje vikaru ir progimnazijos kapelionu. kun. Jonas isvyko į Italiją testi aukstuiu religiniu moksli Milano Sv. Jezaus Sirdies Universitete. Grizes atgal į Lietuvą jis ir vel grizo prie jaunimo tapdamas Telsiu



REV. JONAS KUCINSKAS, new pastor of St. Casimir's Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church, is celebrating his 10th anniversary of priesthood. Rev. J. Kucinskas is one of the editors of the "California Lithuanian."

Amatu Mokyklos kapelionu ir 6-to Pulko Vice-Kapelionu Telsiuose, o vėliau Varniu progimnazijos kapelionu ir Kraziu ir Silales klebonu. Nuo 1941 iki 1944 metu kun. Jonas Kucinskas dirbo Telsiu gimnazijoje kaip jos kapelionas. Taciau tais metais vel isiverzus į Lietuvą raudonuju azijatu gaujoms kun. Jonas buvo priverstas nutraukti pamiltaji darba ir brangia teviske, nes budeliai jau rinko Lietuvos liaudies vadus viena po kito kad ja viena likusia sudemoralizuotu ir vergijoje sunaikintu. Taciau kun. Jonas toli gražu nemane palikti save beginkle auka. Karo suirutes metu jis laikinai apsistoję Nasheustadt'o klebono pareigose Vokietijoje, kad galetu nustatyti savo tolimesnio veikimo gaires naujose aplinkybese.

Kun. Jonas Kucinskas yra a.a. prelato Juliaus Maciejausko aukletinis ir parapijietis. Velionis nujaudamas savo gražaus gyvenimo metus baigiantis nerimo, budamas vienintelį ganytoju savo isteigtoje ir isugdytoje parapijoje. Mintis, kad jam mirus nebus kam testi jo sunkiai pradeto darbo, prelata kamavo labiau negu jo ilgo amžiaus metu nasta, labiau negu sunkus pastoracijos ir parapijos vadovavimo darbas. Jis nuolatos rupinosi parsikiesti atsakinga kuniga, kuris galetu tinkamai testi jo ryttingas pastangas. Musu visu laimei, jo rupestis ir maldos nebuvę veltui. Prelatas mire su ramia Dievui dekingumo sysprena veide: Jis paliko mums du darbscius ir gabius kunigas—kun. Jona Kucinska ir kun. Jona Tamuli vadovauti vienintelei, bet siandien jau stipriai, Pacifiko pakrantes Sv. Kazimiero lietuvių parapijai.

Svesdamas pirmajį 10 metu kunigystės sukakti ir prisimindamas išsventimus toli Tevynėje uz melynojo okeano, kun. Jonas Kucinskas gal pirma karta pajunta, kiek daug Apveizda ji tada ivertino isskirdama iš kitu tarpo sunkiam kenteimui ir pasisventimo keliui ir palaimindama ji patvarumu. Nekalbant jau apie vargingus metus tremtyje Vokietijoje ir apie jo nuolatiniai dvasios skausma del Tevynės vargu ir jo numyletu zmoniui naikinimo komunizmo vergijoje, naujos pareigos Sv. Kazimiero parapijoje pareikalauja iš kun. Jono Kucinsko daug darbo ir pasisventimo. Lietuvių parapija Los Angeles mieste



Saint Casimir's Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church at 2511 - 3rd Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., established in 1941 by late Msgr. Julius Maciejauskas.

# 1940-1941 METU BIRZELIO DIENOS

Lietuva, Lietuva tu kaip saule gyva  
ir uz rudenio debesio juodo,  
Tu benamiu sunu uz kalvu ir kalnu  
Ir daina, ir viltis, ir paguoda.

Daug istrepta sunu uz Altajaus kalnu,  
Daugel krito kovoj del taves—  
Ju mirtis ir kancia, musu kelias nakcia  
Tavo laisves rytoju pasves.

(Bern. Brazdzionis)

1940 metu Birzelio men. 15 diena 3 val. po pietu per Vilniaus ir Kauno radija transliuojama popiecio muzika buvo pertraukta ir radijo pranesejas sujaudintu balsu pranese: "Demesio, demesio . . . Bolseviku kariuomene perzenge Lietuvos siena."

Jo zodziai trenke lyg perkunas giedra diena. Lietuvos zmones dar nespejo suvokti tikros tu zodziu reiksmes, o tuo tarpu bolseviku tankai jau riedejo Vilniaus gatvemis. Liudnais, nustebintais veidais ziurejo zmones i karius gelezies tvirtovese, kurios riedejo vis pirmyn ir gilyn i krasto giluma. Miestuose ir miesteliuose, kaimuose ir vienkiemiuose i svetimus karius zvelge nustebusios akys. Seke juos motereles, skareliu kampais asaras nusislustydamos; ziurejo i juos seniai tyledami, kvapa sulaikydam; raudojo mergaites, neiprasta muzika girdedamos; jaunuoliai su nepasitikejimu stebėjus.

yra nedidele ir tie patys parapijieciai gyvena placiai pasiskleide po placia apylinke. Baznytele yra labai maza ir jau nebesutalpina nuolat didejancios lietuviu kolonijos. Naujos baznycios statyba todel yra labai aktualus reikalias. Isvietintu tautieciu Vokietijoje selpimas yra ne tik pareiga bet ir grazi tradicija, palikta mums Msgr. Juliaus Maciejausko. Kun. Jonas Kucinskas, pats buves tremtiniu, labai nuosirdziai atjaucia vargstancius brolius ir kiek galedamas padeda jiems Affidavita ir selpia juos paaukodamas paskutini centa. Kaip ir visur kitur Amerikoje, parapija yra lietuvisko veikimo tvirtove ir kunigams tenka vadovauti daugeliui organizaciju. Zinoma, sie visi darbai butu neimanomi jei ne susipratusi lietuviskoji visuomene. Musu laimei taciau, parapijoje yra nuosirdziu zmoniu, kurie ateina kunigams i pagelba gera talka, o taip pat ir finansine ir moraline parama.

Siu metu balandzio men. 11d. Los Angeles Archivyskupas John J. Cantwell paskyre kun. Jona Kucinska Sv. Kazimiero Baznycios Administratoriumi ir Los Angeles Archivyskupijos lietuviu klebonu. Sis paskyrimas uzdeda jam pareiga rupintis lietuviu dvasiniai reikalais ir tolimesnese lietuviu kolonijose placiajame Pacifiko pajuryje, kas is klebono pareikalauja dar daugiau laiko ir pastangu. Sarysyje su siomis pareigomis kun. klebonas jau yra aplankes San Francisco ir apylinkes lietuviu kolonijas.

Mes esame laimingi turedami kun. Jona Kucinska savo tarpe parapijos vadovybeje. Jo nuosirdus veiklumas ir patyrimas, jo zmoniu meile ir patriotizmas uztirkina mums, kad lietuviu kolonija Los Angeles mieste ir toliau stipres ir progresuos ne tik skaiciumi bet ir tautine veikla ir brolisku sugyvenimu ir religiniu taurumu.

Sveikindami Jubiliata musu mylima kun. klebona Jona Kucinska su pirmuoju kunigystes desimtmeciu, linkime daug grazios sukakties dziaugsmo, o taip pat nuolatinio entuziazmo ir istvermes vieningumo dvasioje, kad bendromis visu Kalifornieciu jegomis issilietume nauja jega musu sventa rezoliucija: Dievui ir Lietuvos Prisikelimiu.

A. REGIS.

Tankai gi riedejo, ir riedejo. Svetimu kariu buriai uzpludo sali. Buvo tai liudnas, labai liudnas Birzelis. Buvo tai pradzia Lietuvos Kanciu. Ir nuo tos dienos baime, nelaime ir vargas pasidare kasdieninis lietuviu svecias. Kiekvienas garsas gasdino zmones: zingsniai gatveje—sukeldavo nerima; automobilio uzesys—baime, nes juk niekas nebuvo tikras, kad tie garsai nepranesa nelaukiama svecia—NKVD agenta atvykus. Jo gi vizitas—reiske kancias ir mirti.

Baimej ir nerime atejo baisiosios 1941 metu birzelio men. 14-16 dienos. Tu dienu niekad nepamirs lietuviai.

Buvau tada Vilniuje. Atsimenu, birzelio men. 14 d. ryta isgirdom sunkvezimio uzesi gatveje. Masina sustojo prie kaimynu namu. Po keliolikos minucių isgirdom verksmus ir dejavimus. Manem, kad arestavo vyru. (Mat, bolseviku laikais masinu privatus zmones naturejo. Masi nos gi uzesys nakti-reiske NKVD agentus atvykus.) Taciau labai apsirikom. Pazvelge per langa, pamatem visa kaimyno seima sedint sunkvezimyje. Juos saugojo 3 ginkluoti kariai.

Mieste buvo klaikus vaizdas. Sunkvezimiai lakste i visas puses. Juose sedejo vyrai ir moterys, seni ir jauni, ligonys ir vaikai. Juos veze, bet kur? I VARGA IR NEZINIA, I KANCIAS IR MIRTI. Melynkepuriu (taip vadinom NKVD karius) atrode, buvo daugiau, kaip civiliu gyventoju. Judejimas buvo nepaprastas. Sunkvezimiai su zmonemis skubejo i stoti, kur nelaiminguju lauke gyvuliniai, grotais apkalti vagonai. Tuscios masinos vel leke i miesta, ieskodamos nauju auku. Ir buvo taip netik Vilniuj, bet visoj Lietuvoj. Tas pats buvo kaime ir mieste. Ten, kur pritruko sunkvezimiui, transportui buvo panaudoti arkliai. Liudnai zvenge jie, labai daznai savo seimininkus vezdami i prazuti.

Kraste užviespatavo kaskokia keista nuotaika. Atrode, kad jau viskam galas atejo. Daugelis jau rinko pacius reikalingiausius daiktus ir lauke, kol ir juos isgabens. O kiek buvo tokiu, kurie, suzinoje, kad ju seimos arestuotos, patys pasidave i NKVD rankas. Vargsai, mane, kad tuo palengvins savo artimuju kancias, bet taciau . . .

Karsta ir tvanku buvo tomis dienimis. Zmones trosko uzkaltuose, perkimstuose vagonuose, ir is ten nuolatos girdejosi vaiku sauksmas; "Gerti." Sirdi varste tie sauksmai, bet niekas negalejo padeti: aplinkui stovejo ginkluotu kariu sargybos.

Nebuvo Lietuvoj seimos, kurios nebutu palietes tas baisusis siaubas. Kaip baisu buvo, kai veliau, pirmai karo audros bangai prauzus, grizo mirti pasmerktieji ir rado namus tuscius: ju seimos, ju artimieji buvo i tolima Sibirā isvezti.

Kada tik prisimenu tas baisias birzelio dienas, noriu suzinoti "UZ KA" tos visos kancios. Ir rodosi, kad klausimas "UZ KA" negali buti isbrauktas is musu tautos istorijos. Juk vos pries kelias desimtys metu caristines Rusijos zandarai kamavo musu zmones, siunte juos i tolimas Sibiro taigas. Ir klause tada lietuvis "UZ KA?" Dabar gi visa Lietuva ir kiekvienas lietuvis klausia "UZ KA?" "UZ KA" baude mus Auksciausias, uzleisdamas musu sali okupantais; "UZ KA" tukstanciai prazuvo baisiuose kalejimuose; "Uz Ka" nekalti zmones savo kaulais nusejo placiuosius Sibiro laukus: "Uz Ka" kencia Lietuvos salele ir jos zmones dar ir dabar? A Uz Ka?, Uz Ka?—bet ar sugebes pasaulis duoti i tai atsakyma. O taciau iuk turi buti teisybe ir sioj zemej. Upeliais pralietas nekaltuju kraujas ir vargsu asaros negali buti pamirsta. Turi buti atpildas uz varga ir kancias.

J. L.

## LIETUVIU TAUTOS LIUDESIO DIENA

Didesne sio numero dali skiriame paminejimui sesiu metu liudnos sukakties lietuviu tautos didvyriu, kurie Lietuvos okupantu bolseviku buvo terorizuoti, kankinti ir ziauriai iszudyti.

Birzelio menuo yra tragiskiausias lietuviu tautai. Tai nerimo, skausmu ir kankinimu menuo. 1940 m. birzelio 15 d. Raudonoji Armija pirma karta isiverze i Lietuva ir NKVD agentai pradejo arrestus ir tardymus. Po vieneriu metu terorizavimo, sulikvidamimo visu lietuvisku organizaciju, laikrasciu, instituticiju ir intelligentijos, 1941 m. birzelio pabaigoje vokieciu sumusta Raudonoji Armija su kvislingine sovietine valdzia traukdamiesi viska plese, voge, degino, naikino ir zude. Ziauriausios zudynes ivyko birzelio menesye Rainiu Miske ties Telsiais, Pravieniskiuose, Panevezye, Rokiskyje ir kitur.

1944 m. birzelio men. Sovietu armija frontui besikeiciant vel Lietuva palaipsniui pradejo uzimti. Tas užemimas truko kelis menesius ir lietuviai labai daug nukentejo nuo abieju okupantu: tiek nuo besitraukianciu vokieciu, tiek nuo griztanciu rusu. Tik dabar grize NKVD agentai jau neberado apie 80,000 lietuviu, kuriuos jie turejo suregistravę i savo "juodusius sarasus" del "likvidavimo" ir "izoliavimo." Tokie sarasai buvo surasti jiems netiketai ir skubiai issinesdinus is Lietuvos 1941 m. lietuviu pasitrauke i Vakaru Europa: Svedija, Sveicarija, Austrija, Vokietija, Prancuzija ir kitas valstybes. Tada NKVD agentai pradejo "medzioti" ju gimes ir draugus, net jiems kersijo. Okupantai vel pradejo istremti lietuvius i Sibira, Vorkuta ir kitas tolimas Rusijos vietas prie sunkiuju darbu, ju vieton ant graziu ir derlingu musu tautieciu sodybu agabeno rusus, kirgizus, kalmukus ir kitus azijatus. Tai nekulturingas, tiesiog barbariskas tautu isnaikinimo budas-kolonizacija ir denacionalizavimas.

### MINEKIME LIUDNA SUKAKTI

Viso pasaulio lietuviai turetu pasirinkti viena kuria birzelio menesio diena siai tragedai ir liudnai musu tautai sukackiai pamineti. Galetume pasirinkti ar tai birzelio 15, 25 ar kuria kita diena, ir kasmet sia sukakti atitinkamai pamineti, surengiant prakalbas, koncertus, specialius susirinkumus ir pan.

Kataliku organizacijos galetu uzsakyti Sv. Misias ir atitinkamas pamaldas uz nekaltus kankinius, lietuviu tautos zinomus ir nezinomus didvyrius. Jie kentejo ne del savo garbes, ne del blizganciu medaliu ir nesitikedami, jokiu ordenu. Jie buvo kankinami ir ziauriai nuzudyti vien del to, kad nesutiko issizadeti savo idealu; Dievo ir Baznycios, Kristaus ir Lietuvos. Jie, troksdami savo tevams, broliams ir sesutems laisves, kentejo ir mire uz savo krasto nepriklausomybe.

### ZODIS ISBLASKYTIESIEMS LIETUVIAMS

Visame pasaulyje randasi virs milijono isblaskytu lietuviu. Vieni ju jau baigia tirpti, kaip pavasario sniegas, svetimos ir stipresnes kulturos spinduliuose, kiti dar, susibure i organizacijas, islaikę savo tautini jausma, kultura ir tradicijas, treti, nesenai pasitrauke is terorizojamos tevynes, dar iesko sau vietas laikinam apsigyvenimui. Visi lietuviai, kokiose tik salygose begyventu, turetu pagerbti musu tautos kankinius, susikaupti keleta valandu musu tautos likimo apsvartymui.

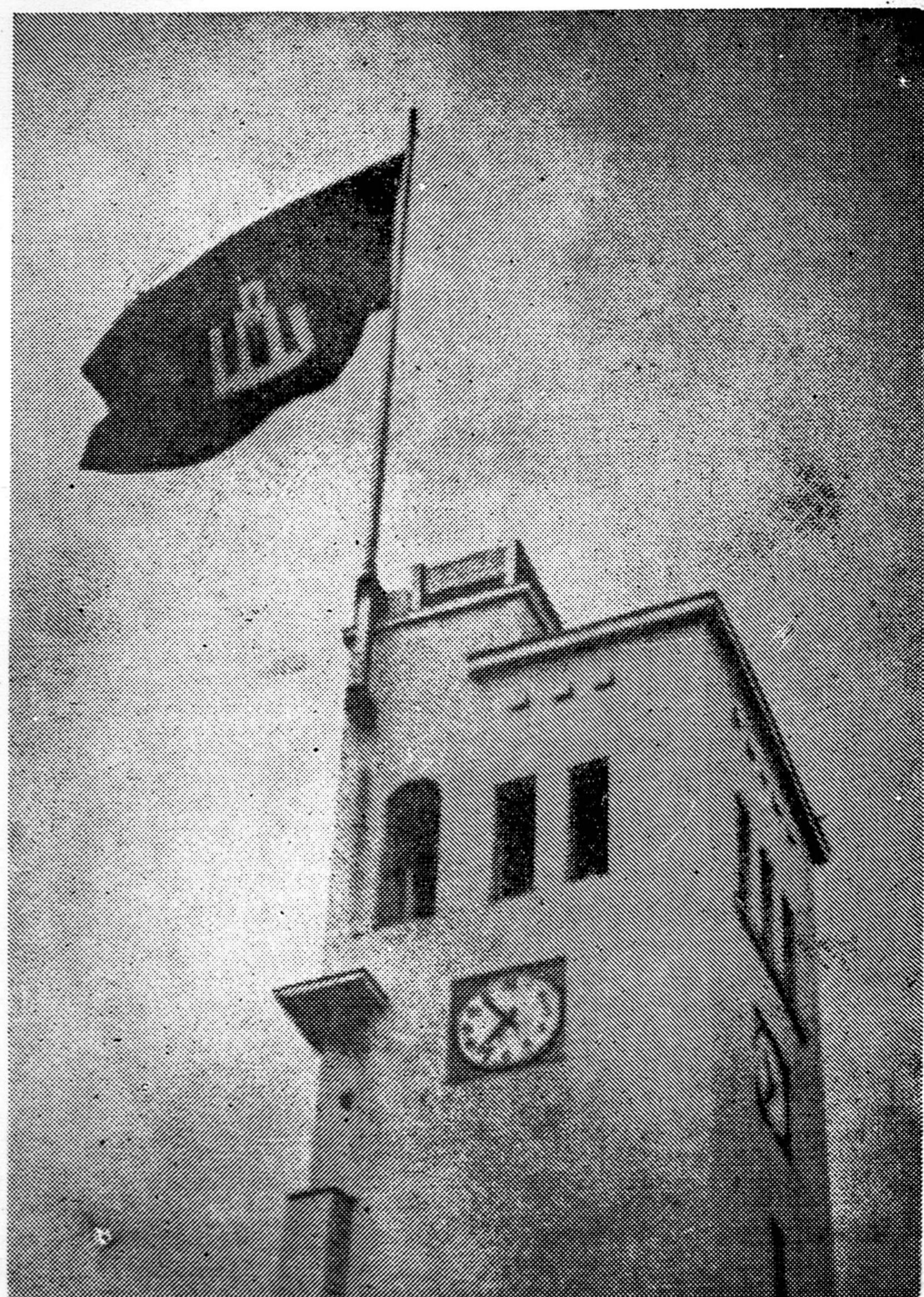
Kiekvienas lietuvis turetu pasirygti islaikyti gyva lietuviu tautos dvasia: 1. vengiant misriu vedybą, 2. susi-

buriant i lietuviskas organizacijas, 3. steigiant naujas ir palaikant esancias lietuviu institucijas (parapijas, mokyklas, prieglaudas, ligonines), 4. remiant lietuviska spauda, 5. padedant medziaginiai ir dvasiniai vienas kitam, kaip brolis broliui.

To moko didis musu tautos nauju didvyriu pasiryzimas, ju meile savo tautai, to saukia ju nekaltai islietas kraujas. Uzsikreskime ju kilnia dvasia, ju ryztingumu, ju drasa. Visi ir visais budais dirbkime lietuviu gerovei ir del Lietuvos Nepriklausomybes atstatymo.

Turetume uzmirsti buvusias partines intrygas ir rietenas, jau nera ko nepasidalinti. Jau nera Tautininku Krikscioniu demokratu, Valstieciu liaudininku partiju ir nebera reikalo ju bet kur atgaivinti. Juk musu drasieji partiznai netrui jokiu partiju. Visa lietuviu tauta, be jokiu partiniu ambiciju ir savanaudiskumu, turetu dirbt vieninga Lietuvos islaisvinimo darba. Tegul karsta kankiniu tevynes meile ir pralietas ju kraujas nuplauja musu srovinės intrygas, tusciu ambiciju jausmus, tegul suminkstina savanaudeliu ir sykstuoliu ledines sirdis, tegul atgaivina pataikunu ir parsiadaveliu priesui atbukusias saazines. Tegul galinga kankiniu dvasia mus visus sujungia vieningam, bendram darbui-lietuwybes islaikymui ir isvadavimui broliu is azijatu vergijos panciu.

SK.



The Tower of Vytautas the Great Museum in Kaunas, Lithuania.

# THEY ACCUSED COMMUNISM AND DIED

On June 25, 1941, bolsheviks, after long torture, murdered in Rainiai woods 73 young students, farmers and laborers. On this and the following page you see pictures and short biographies of some of them. They died because they were true Lithuanians, good Catholics and they refused to decline their ideals. They were brave to tell the truth to terrorists. During

investigations H. Zvirgzdinas declared: "Your flag is red because it is soaked with our blood."

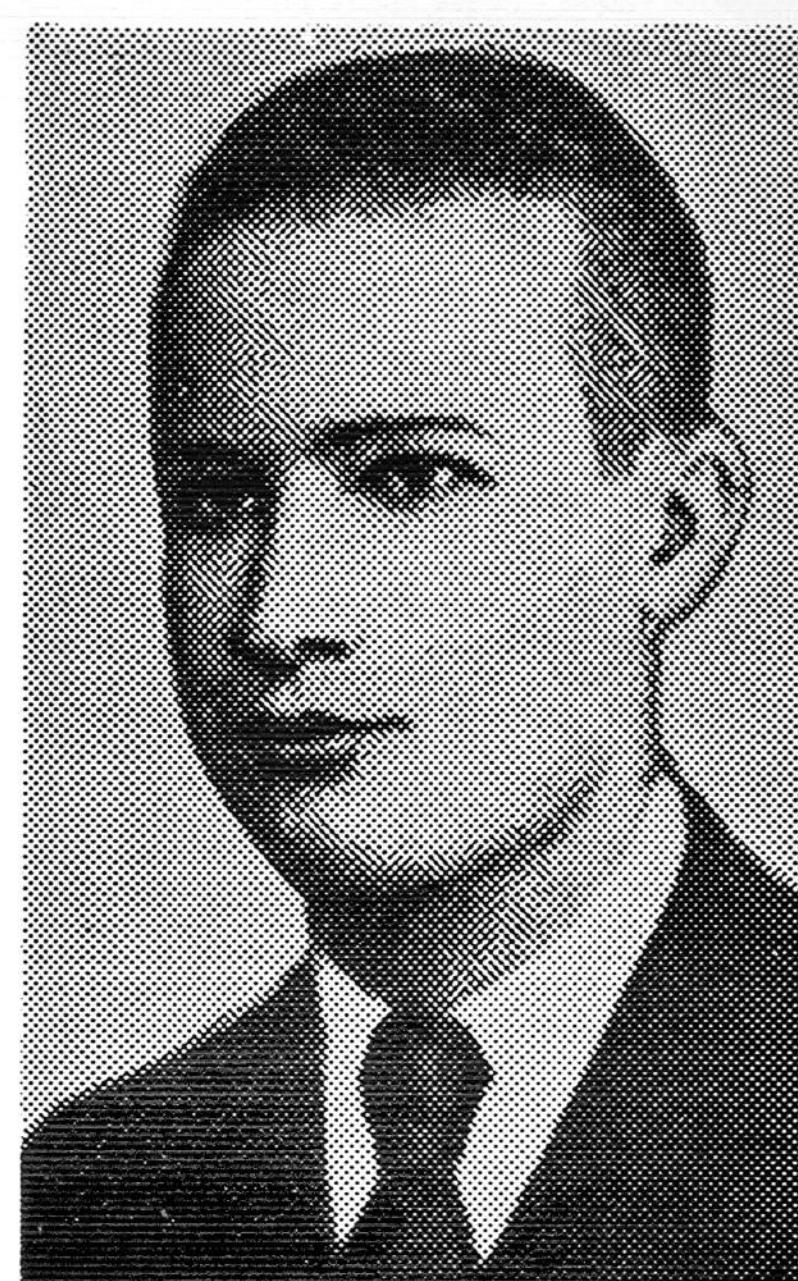
And truly, there wasn't a family left that didn't suffer from communists; often a whole family was massacred by the sadistic bolsheviks. For instance, in Telsiai all five Antanaitis' brothers were murdered.



KAZYS BALTRIMAITIS, Telsiu Amatu Mokyklos mokinys, gimes 1922 metais Sniuraitciu km., Radviliskio vals., nukankintas bolseviku 1941 m. birzelio 25 d. Rainiuose, prie Telsiu. Darbininku seimos sunus.



ADOMAS RAKAS, Telsiu Amatu Mokyklos mokinys, gimes 1923 m., Rietave, neturtingoje seimoje, buvo nukankintas bolseviku 1941 m. birzelio 25 d. Rainiuose, netoli Telsiu.



K KOSTAS BUCIUS, Telsiu Amatu Mokyklos mokinys, gimes 1922 m. Kairiskiu km., Tryskiu vals., bolseviku nukankintas 1941 m. birzelio 25 d. Rainiuose, prie Telsiu. Neturtingu tevu sunus.

## MES KALTINAME BOLSEVIZMA

"Jusu veliavos raudonos, kadangi jas mirkote musu kraujuje".

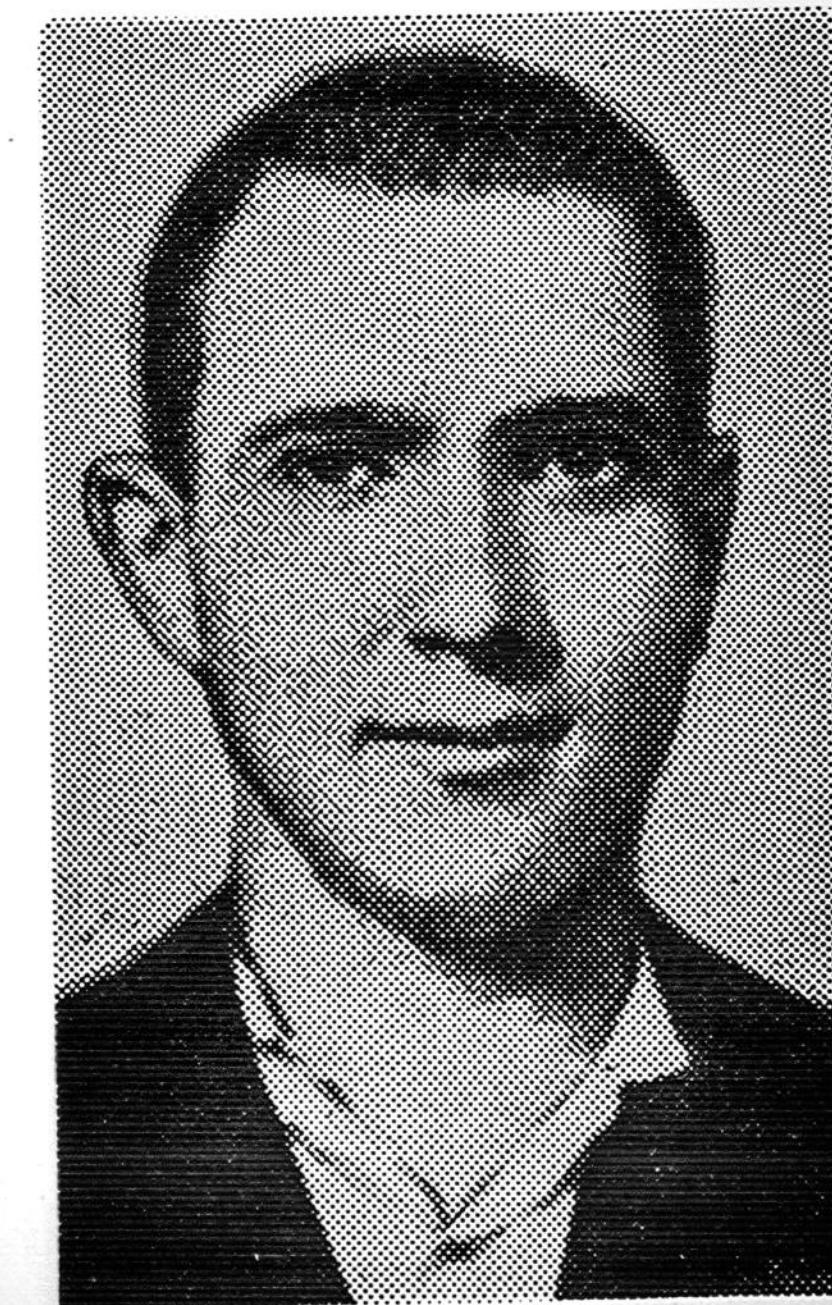
(Kankinio Z. Tarvainio zodziai, pasakyti enavidistams tardymo metu).

Laikai, kuriuos mes gyvename, kalbejo karta Pijus XI, neturi sau lygiu istorijo. Istikruju, giliau izvelgus i siu dienu zmogaus dvasios apreiskas ir i laiko zenklus, musu gyvenamasis metas turi ka tai tragisko, velnisko . . . Pasaulyje eina zutbutine kova Blogio su Geriu. Is vienos puses rikiojasi bedievybe su zmogaus nuvertinimu, o is kitos puses frontas uz Dieva, už zmogaus sudievinima per Kristu.

Sioje zutbutineje kovoje daugiau ar maziau dalyvauja visas pasaulis. Tauciau sioje tragizmo gadyneje lietuviu tautai tenka ne ziurovo, bet pati svarbiausia aktoriaus role. Ant josios peciu uzkrito baisus bolsevizmo jungas, kuris paskelbe lemiama kova religijai, lietuviybei ir zmoniskumui.

Tik per pirmuosius okupacijos metus lietuviu tautos kulturinis gyvenimas buvo atsuktas 50 metu atgal. 40.000 isvezta i Sibira, 12.000 sugrusta i kalejimus ir 5000 ziaur iausiu budu nukankinta. Zodziu, buvo kesintasi smogti lietuviui tiesiai i sirdi, kad mirtinai ji suzeistu.

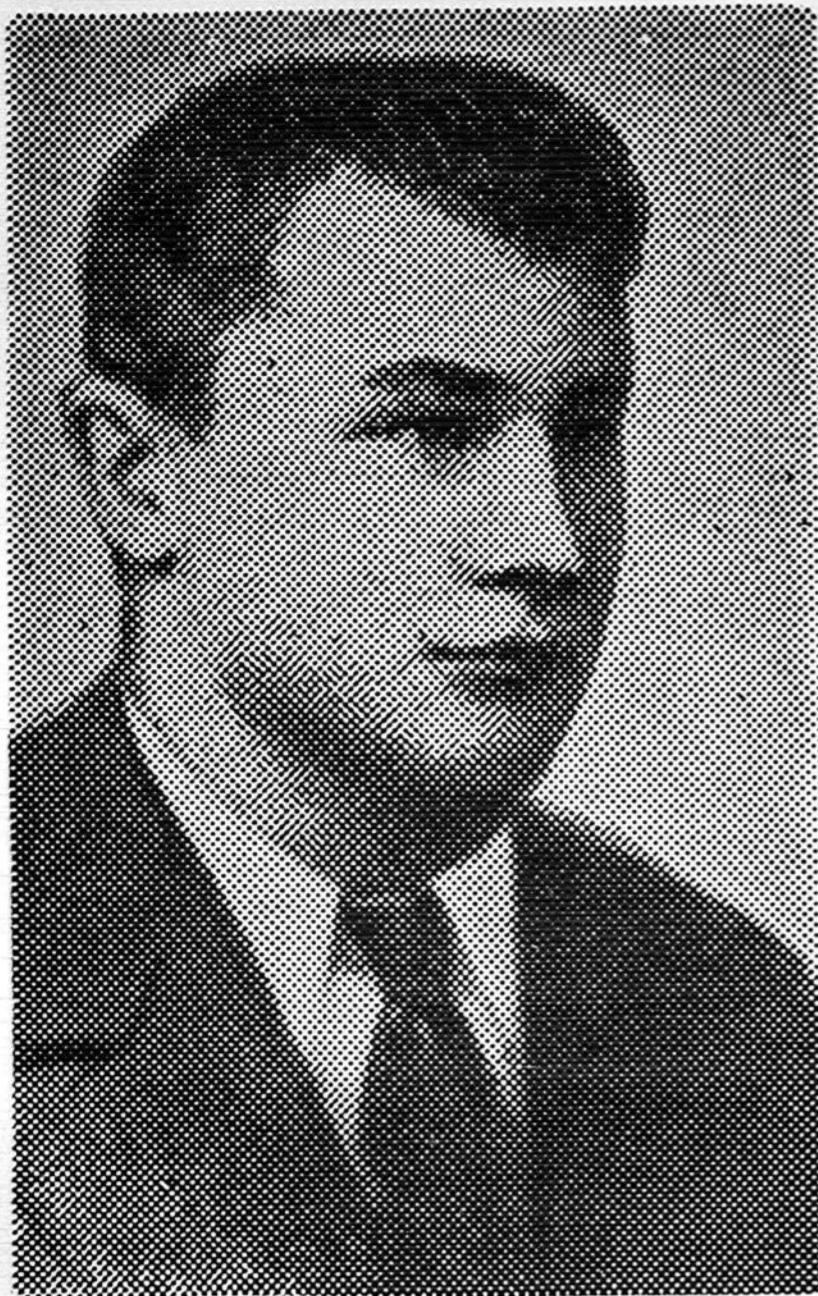
Lietuviu tauta gaivalingai tam priesinosi. Ji negalejo pakesti azijato kulturos, nes lietuviai instinktyviai suauges su Vakaru kultura, krikscionybe ir josios dvasia. Geriausiai si egzamina isliske idealusis Lietuvos jaunimas, moksleivija. Ji bolsevizme mate mirti, o lietuviybeje, pagristoj krikscionybe, gyvenima, pazanga ir zmogaus



KAZYS PUSKORIUS, Telsiu Amatu Mokyklos mokinys, gimes 1921 m. Meinartu km., Rietavo vals., neturtingu darbininku seimoje. Nukankintas bolseviku 1941 m. birzelio 25 d. Rainiuose, prie Telsiu.



ANTANAS CIUZAS. Telsiu Amatu Mokyklos mokinys, gimes 1922 m. Rietave, neturtingoje seimoje. Nukankintas bolseviku 1941 m. birzelio 25 d. Rainiuose, dvi mylios nuo Telsiu.



ZENONAS TARVAINIS, Telsiu Gimnazijos mokinys, gimes 1920 m. Uzventyje. Labai neturtingu tevu sunus. Nukankintas bolseviku Rainiu miskelyje 1941 m. birzelio 25 d.

asmens didybe. Todel, suprantama, kada musu jaunimui ziaurusis enkavidistas liepdavo pasirinkti mirti arba atsisakyti savo idealu,jisai nedvejuodamas pasirinkdavo geriau mirti, negu neprasminga ir zmogaus verte zeminanti gyvenima.

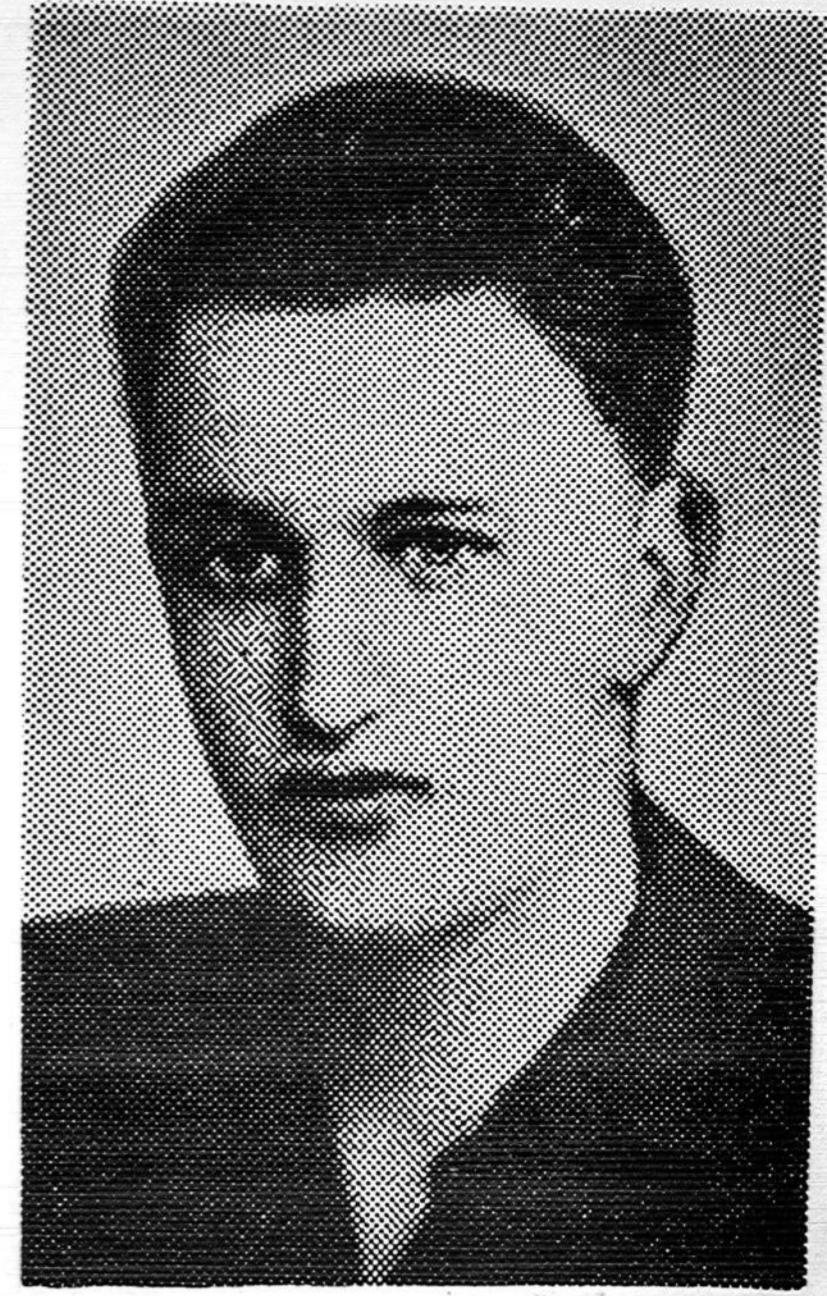
Tad lietuviu kankiniu tarpe salia darbininko, ukininko ir inteligento mes randame daugybe jaunu, ka tik pradejusių gyventi jaunuoliu, mokyklos suolo zmoniu. Pav., vien tik Rainiu miskelyje (3 mylios nuo Telsiu) is 73 kankiniu 16 ju buvo jauni moksleiviai. Be abejojimo, savo idealizmu visus pralenke Telsiu miesto moksleiviai, nes is ju tarpo suzverejusio enkavidisto peilis pareikalavo 7 gyvybiu kurie zuvo Rainiu miskelyje.

Todel siandie, svesdami ju kankinystes metines, lenkiame pries juos savo galvas, gerimes ju didvyriskumu ir ju heroizmas mus uzdega.

Musu tautos pranansas, tremtinys, poetas Milasius pranasavo, kad Lietuva is savo kancios pakils. Ji kelsis didinga, uzsigrudinus kovoje ir nusiskaidrinusi sopoliuose. Po situ baisiu bandymu ir meginimu, lietuviu tautai, anot Milasiaus, bus skirta didele misija pasaulio zmonijos istorijoje. Lietuva didziuosis tukstanciais kankiniu ir sventuju. Musu Zeme taps lyg Romos koliziejaus arena, persunkta kankiniu krauju, ji taps piligrimu Zeme . . .

Tik kvailiams atrodo jie mire . . . Jie gyvena ir veikia . . . Ju dvasios uzdegti viso pasaulio geros valios lietuviai rengiasi triumfaliskai pergalei uz savo gimtojo krasto Laisve ir prisikelima.

—J.K.



HERMINEGILDAS ZVIRGZDINIS, Telsiu Gimnazijos mokinys, gimes m. Telsiuose, darbininku tevu vaikas. Labai pamaldus ir idealus jaunuolis. Nukankintas 1941 m. Rainiu miske kartu su savo sesiais bendros idejos ir kovos draugais.

## LIETUVOS KANKINIU DIENA

Tur but, nera pasaulyje kitos tautos, kuri butu tiek daug kentejusi, kaip mazute, su nepaprasto grozio kalba, krikscioniska, kulturinga, lietuviu tauta. Josios istorija yra pilna tragedijos, kancios ir kentejimu. Buta laiku, kada atrode, kad ji daugiau nebesikels, tauciau ji vel pakyla, suziba ir spartesniu zingsniu, lyg Pavelavusi i svarbia paskirti, skuba, bega . . . ir vel puola.

Be abejojimo, didziausia lietuviu tautos tragedija yra buvusioji ir dabartine bolseviku okupacija, kurios tikslas yra visiskai isnaikinti lietuviu tauta ir i josios vieta atvaryti azijata, be kulturos, laukini zmogu. Zmogu, sutariama komunizmo misija ir ligustu rusisku polinkiu, viespatauti ant kitu tautu.

1941 m. birzelio 22-28 buvo pacios skaudziausios lietuviu tautos dienos, kada, vokieciu vejami bolsevikai, turejo aplieisti Lietuva ir begti atgal. Tada bolsevikuose pasiriese patys zemiausi ir ziauriausi instiktai ir baisus sadizmas. Jie, palikdami Lietuva ne tik saude zmones, bet juos kankino, kryziuojo prie medziu, lupo oda, piauste lyties organus, isbadinejo akis, triuskino kaulus, degino geležimi, svilino karstais kopustais, maise zmoniu smeginis ir t. t. Tokiu budu daugybe geriausiu Lietuvos vaiku padejo galvas ir mire kankinio mirtimi. Vien tik is pirmosios bolseviku okupacijos ju priskaitoma apie 5000 asmenų.

Jau vokieciu okupacijos metu pirmasis sekmadienis po 22 birzelio buvo tapes bendru viso krasto gilaus susitelkimo ir dideliu iskilmiu diena.

Be to, reikia manyti, kad antru sykiu bolsevikams atejas, kankiniu skaicius pakilo neisivaiduojamu budu. Pagal mus pasiekusias zinias kankiniu kaulais yra nuseti sventosios Lietuvos girių, placioji raudonoji Rusija, o labiausiai saltasis Sibiras, kur tukstaciai musu broliu ir sesuciu mirsta ir buna be zenklo sukisami i Setono sukurtojo "rojaus pragaro zeme".

Daugel kankiniu vardus mes zinome, ju kapus gal paslapcioms puosia musu sesutes, bet tukstaciai liks mums amzinai Nezinomais Kankiniai. Todel verta yra viena diena metuose skirti ypatigai Lietuvos Kankiniu garbei ir atminimu. Kad mes, budami uz "Gelezines Rojaus Sienos", dar uoliau dirbtumem del atstatymo Neprieklausomybes ir musu senosios Tevynes Lietuvos. Musu pastangos siame darbe niekad nebus perdidėles, nes kankiniu sventas kraujas ir gyvybes auka pervaizija viska. Tad petys i peti i kova uz Lietuvos ir uz lietuviu islaisvinima. O kankiniai musu zingsnius ir darba laimins is Dangaus.

—J. PADAUBIETIS.



Political prisoners of Telsiai who were murdered on June 25, 1941 in Rainiai woods.

# MURDERED IN LITHUANIA BY BOLSHEVIKS DURING 1941

According to the documents found in the NKVD files, during the first Russian occupation over 31,000 Lithuanians were murdered, most of whom were tortured to death, and over 40,000 were exiled to Siberia or other distant parts of Russia.

The statistics of the second and present bloody purge is unknown because of the iron curtain.

On this page the pictures of some of the martyred priests are shown, and also a short life history of some of the exiled priests is given.

## MARTYRED PRIESTS

Msgr. Vaclovas Dambräuskas, Rev. A. Juknevicius, Rev. Pranas Vitkevicius, Msgr. Jonas Navickis, Rev. Vaclovas Balsys, Rev. Povilas Rocevicius, Rev. Jonas Petrika, Rev. Dr. J. Dabrla, Rev. Valentinas Balcius, Rev. Jonas Daugela.

Fathers Justinas Dabrla, Vaclovas Balsys, and Jonas Petrika were crucified on tall wooden crosses in mid-summer, 1941. Father Dabrla was a foremost leader of Catholic Action. He directed religious and historical sound films showing prominent national Catholic personages; wrote many articles; and was an authority on Lithuanian ballads and folklore, of which he had published a large collection. At his death, Dr. Dabrla was only 36.

Father Balsys was born and ordained the same years as Dr. Dabrla, and Father Petrika was an aged priest. A dozen other priests were brutally murdered by the retreating Russians, making 15 who gave their lives for their faith.

## EXILED PRIESTS

Rev. Stasys Baltrimas, born October 13, 1889, pastor of Catholic church in Kupiskis and lastly in Zarasai, was arrested and deported to Russia.

Rev. Vladas Didziokas, born May 4, 1912, priest in Panevezys, energetic worker with the youth, was jailed and later deported to Russia.

Father Augustinas Dirvele, O.F.M., born April 3, 1901, rector of boys' high school and college in Kretinga, one of the greatest orators in Lithuania, was taken to prison and deported to Siberia.

Rev. Juozas Kostrickas, born March 23, 1909, from Kelme, was imprisoned in Raseiniai, and deported to Russia.

Father Liucijus Martusis, O.F.M., born August 28, 1915, TB victim, was deported to Siberia.

Father Vladas Mazonas, Marian, born June 24, 1881, was arrested in Marijampole and exiled.

Rev. Aleksandras Mileika, born January 1, 1881, pastor of Vyzonai, exiled to Russia.

Rev. Petras Prunskis, pastor of Paluze, despite his old age, 70 years, was exiled to Siberia where he died.

Rev. Stasys Rimkus, born January 2, 1912, vikar in Kraizai, was jailed in Raseiniai and later deported to Russia.

Rev. Dr. Juozas Vailokaitis, born December 17, 1880, was deported to Russia in 1941 by the retreating Bolsheviks. He had been sentenced to prison for his Lithuanian activity in czarist time too. Rev. Vailokaitis was one of the greatest Lithuanian economists.



Rev. Vaclovas Balsys



Rev. Jonas Petrika



Rev. Jonas Daugela



Rev. Valentinas Balcius



Rev. A. Juknevicius



Rev. Povilas Rocevicius

# SOVIET ATROCITIES IN LITHUANIA



Msgr. Vaclovas Dambrauskas



Rev. Juozas Vailokaitis



A. Navakas

KALIFORNIJOS LIETUVIS, June, 1947

In the articles I have written heretofore on Soviet atrocities in Lithuania I have intentionally avoided describing the horrible details of individual cases of mutilation of persons. The gore of slaughter and the screams of tortured human beings do not afford pleasant reading; on the contrary, such themes are for the scrutiny of the criminal anthropologist, who records them in secret archives.

Despite my own disinclination to unfold this ghastly panorama of bestiality, I do so, if only to prove the depravity capable of the Soviet mind.

Shortly after the Russians fled from Lithuania in 1941, the inhabitants of the town of Telsiai uncovered the bodies of 73 political prisoners in a nearby wood (June 24-5, 1941). The prisoners had been the inmates of that town's carcer for political prisoners. Of the 73 cadavers only 27 were recognizable. If not for certain articles of clothing and what few personal belongings discovered, it is questionable whether any identifications could have been made at all.

The following facts bear the attestations of official medical examiners and investigators of the Lithuanian Government. There are actual pictures, documents, and witnesses to support each sanguinary detail. There can be no question as to who were tortured to death or by whom the act was committed.

Case 1. Identity unknown. Epidermis peeling. Left leg shattered from the hip bone down. Chest smashed. Neck broken. *Head scalped*. Left cheek and temple smashed. A jagged wound 3cm deep in the forehead just above the eyebrow. General loss of blood.

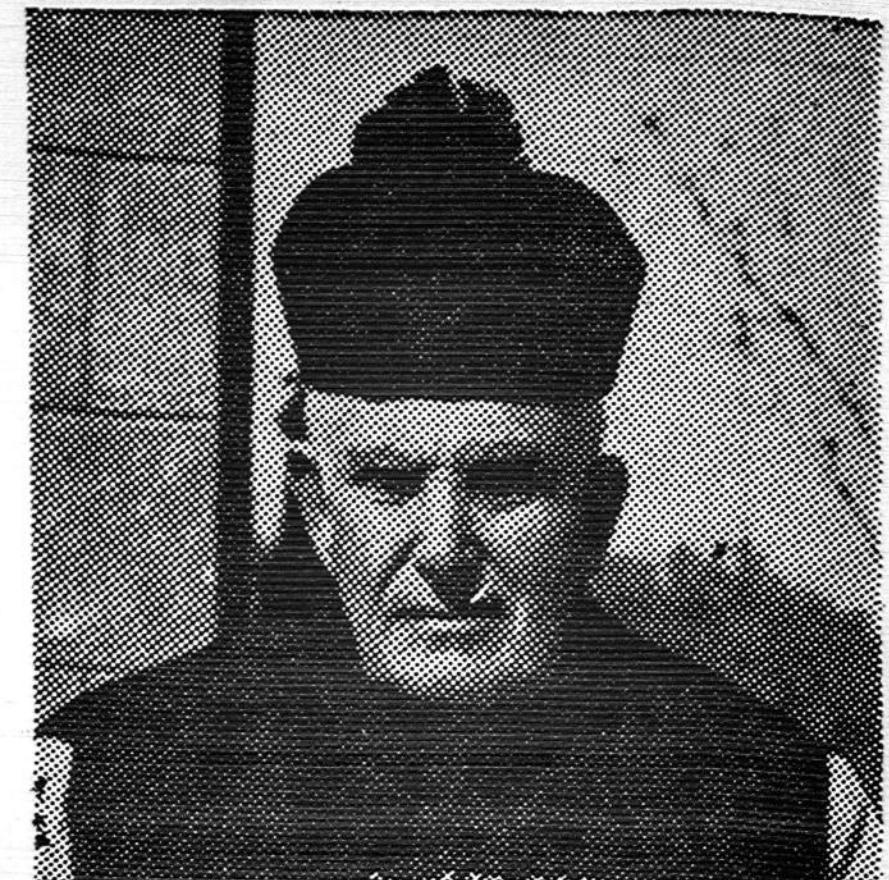
Case 3. Kavolas, Peter. Skull shattered, defaced. A jagged wound in the right side of the head, between the forehead and temple. Loss of blood through the nose. *Head scalped*. *Brain splattered*. Two wounds 10cm deep near the right juncture of the lips. Lower jaw shattered. Contusions on the right side of the body under the arm. *Genital organs pulped*, loss of blood. Extremities of the hands scalded and abraded. Advanced bodily putrefaction.

Case 18. Identity unknown. Advanced putrefaction of the lower part of the body. Face and skull defaced. A jagged wound 8.5cm long at the elbow joint, bones crushed. Lower jaw shattered without evidence of wound. *Tongue severed*. An open wound 4.5cm long, extending from the right ear. Hands bound behind, skin abraded. *Genital organs beaten with a blunt instrument*, extensive loss of blood. *Two wounds in the soles of the feet*.

Case 30. Identity unknown. Body generally abraded, loss of blood. Bodily putrefaction. Skin macerated. Hands bound behind. Entire skull smashed, excepting the upper right jaw and ear bone. *Head scalped from the right juncture of the lips across the right ear to the suture at the top of the skull, bones removed*. *No brain in the skull*.

Case 42. Identity unknown. Putrefaction of abdomen and chest. Skin macerated. Two circular wounds 1cm in diameter in the right side of the body below the hip bone. *A wound 9.8cm long in the right side of the body under the arm pit, through which the lung protrudes . . . A 3.8 wound in the right side, extending from the neck to the top of the head, through which seeps the brain*.

Prepared by Milton Stark.



Msgr. Jonas Navickis



Rev. Pranas Vitkevicius



J. Rauckis

# An Appeal of Ex-President Dr. Kazys Grinius

Ex-president of Lithuania, Dr. Kazys Grinius, who recently arrived in the United States, prepared in English, French and Spanish languages an appeal in behalf of Lithuanian Independence and sent it to the heads of these countries: U.S.A., Great Britain, China, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, Columbia and Cuba.

Here follows the English text of this appeal.

The Hon. Harry S. Truman  
President of the United States.

Sir:

The present undeserved misfortunes and sufferings of the Lithuanian people, now passing through a most ruthless process of dispersion and extermination, have given me, a former President of the Democratic Republic of Lithuania, the courage to take the bold and unusual step of directing an appeal to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's personal intercession on Lithuania's behalf.

Through no conceivable fault of her own, Lithuania has undergone, in the course of seven years, three consecutive occupations, one more terrible than the other, by alien totalitarian powers. The third and present occupation, which began in July, 1944, greatly transcends, in severity and horror, the two preceding ones.

If the present situation behind the "Iron Curtain" is permitted to continue; if the civilized world does not raise its voice in protest and condemnation of those inhuman crimes against international law and humanity, which now have been perpetrated for three years in occupied Lithuania; if the free nations and states do not take urgent measures to prevail upon the Soviets to withdraw from Lithuania, the Lithuanian nation, three million strong, will be stricken, in the very near future, off the roll of nations, together with its sister nations Latvia and Estonia, and the world community will lose forever a numerically small but unique member—unique by virtue of its origin, its language, its folklore, its popular art, and its customs. Through no act of its own, in its glorious past or the more immediate present, the Lithuanian people, composed for the most part of peaceful, law-abiding agriculturists, has not merited such an indescribably horrid fate, as has been lately imposed on it by brute force.

Despite the double Soviet "iron curtain," which separates the three Baltic States from the rest of the world, I have succeeded in obtaining exact and objective information regarding the present appalling state of affairs and the criminal character of Soviet policies in occupied Lithuania. The following is a short summary of the more pertinent facts:

1) In violation of international law, the Soviet authorities have drafted and are still drafting the country's youth for military service, despite Lithuania's neutral status and the forcible nature of its incorporation in the Soviet Union. Furthermore, about 100,000 young people of both sexes, between fourteen and twenty years of age, were deported to the remote recesses of Russia for labor in the course of the one single year of 1945. The deportations were continued in 1946.

2) The prisons are filled to overflowing. The conditions prevailing and the methods of examination employed in them are more reminiscent of Medieval than of modern times. Ninety per cent of all their inmates is composed of so-called political prisoners. After undergoing physical and mental torture for months on end, they are usually



Ex-president of Lithuania Dr. Kazys Grinius with his wife Kristina and son Liutas who recently arrived in the U. S.

sentenced, without the benefit of a public trial, to terms of from eight to fifteen years of forced labor in the infamous Soviet concentration camps in the Arctic.

The prisoners and the other Lithuanians seized for forcible deportation are transported in conditions defying description to concentration camps in the region of Vorkuta, not far from the Arctic Ocean. There they are forced, despite the murderous character of the climate and the permanent state of starvation in which they are kept, to perform the very heaviest type of work in the newly opened and primitively equipped mines. The Soviet concentration camps do not yield the palm in any respect to the notorious Nazi camps of Buchenwald, Dachau and Auschwitz. To the concentration camps in the region of Vorkuta the Soviets have deported many prominent Lithuanian intellectuals, some of the most active members of the Lithuanian anti-Nazi underground movement and those political leaders who had not sought safety in flight.

During the first Soviet occupation (1940-1941), about 40,000 Lithuanians were deported to Soviet concentration camps or to Siberia. Since July of 1944, that number has risen to several hundred thousand.

3) Lithuania, which had once aroused the envious admiration of its neighbors by the flourishing state of its national economy and its rising standard of life, is now reduced by the unceasing depredations of successive invaders, back-breaking levies, and the sovietization of its economy, to the verge of starvation. The farming population is weighed down by an oppressive burden of compulsory agricultural deliveries, for which practically no payment is made. Failure to make these deliveries is punished with instant arrest and subsequent deportation to certain death in a Soviet concentration camp.

4) In Western Germany and other countries in Western and Northern Europe, there are 80,000 Lithuanians who are unable to return to their occupied homeland, for death by famine or cold, these grisly concomitants of the Soviet prison and concentration camp, awaits them with the grim relentlessness of doom.

5) The forcibly deported Lithuanians are replaced in Lithuania by colonists from Russia. At first, the latter were settled in towns and cities, but now they have made their appearance even in the rural areas. By the systematic deportation and dispersion of Lithuanians throughout the Soviet Union and the importation of Russian immigrants into Lithuania, the Soviets are putting into



The massacre of Pravieniskiai Labor Camp by Soviets

operation their plan for the extermination of the Lithuanian people and for the colonization of Lithuania by alien populations. The number of Russians imported into Lithuania now totals 400,000.

6) The Lithuanian people have been deprived of their most elementary rights and liberties. The educational system, the press, and the administration is under the absolute control of the Communists. The Lithuanian people are obliged to participate under duress in various Soviet "elections."

And such an appalling state of affairs is found not in an enemy country, but in neutral Lithuania. Though it had suffered so many grievous wrongs at the hands of the Soviets in the course of their first occupation—the direct outcome of Soviet Russia's agreement with Nazi Germany, the Lithuanian people resisted, with utmost vigor and no mean measure of success, the Nazi efforts to draw it into the war and to mobilize its youth for war against the Soviet Union. The Lithuanian people put all its trust in the promise of a better world held out in the Atlantic Charter, which had been signed by the Western Democracies, and the Soviet Union as well, and which expressly guaranteed the right of all nations to independence. But of what consequence is the disavowal of a signature to a state which has calmly violated twenty-eight international treaties—treaties concluded with such countries as Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and others!

I have lived through the Soviet occupation of Lithuania of 1940-1941 and I have arrived, on the basis of personal experience, at the conclusion that the system of terror and oppression instituted by the Soviets, has far surpassed any terror exercised by the Tsarist regime or the worst atrocities perpetrated by Nazi Germany. During the present occupation, Soviet terrorism has not fallen off in the slightest degree, but has, on the contrary, increased and has attained such a degree of intensity, that the Lithuanian people are confronted with a very real threat of total extinction.

I am far advanced in age. In the course of my long life, I wrote and fought for my country's freedom and independence, for democracy. I have seen the inside of Tsarist prisons, and I have been sentenced to banishment by the Nazis. And today, when a most deadly peril overhangs my people, I venture to appeal to Your Excellency,

for Your Excellency's personal intercession, as well as that of Your Excellency's Government and people, in behalf of the Lithuanian Republic in its hour of greatest need.

I take the liberty of requesting the mediation of Your Excellency's Government in bringing up the question of Lithuania in the international forum, with a view to:

1) Securing the withdrawal of Soviet occupation forces from Lithuanian territory;

2) Dispatching a special international commission of the United Nations to determine the extent of the damage inflicted on Lithuania by the invader and to investigate the crimes committed by him against international law and humanity;

3) Securing the release, from Soviet prisons, concentration camps, and other places of banishment, of all Lithuanian citizens;

4) Securing the return of all forcibly displaced Lithuanians from Germany and other countries to Lithuania.

I most earnestly appeal to Your Excellency for the signal favor of your help in putting a stop to the wanton extermination of the Lithuanian people.

I have the honour to beg Your Excellency to accept the expression of my highest consideration.

DR. KAZYS GRINIUS,  
Former President of the Republic of Lithuania.

#### Living Conditions of the Deported by Soviets



Aleksandras Stulginskis, ex-president of Lithuania, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party, who died in a forced labor camp in Siberia.

Bolshaya Rechka prison, Krasnoyarskaya Oblast, about 100-150 kilometres from the railway line of Kans-Irkutsk.

About 85 Lithuanians were taken there in August, 1941. They had been previously kept in the Kansk prison.

Among them were: Aleksandras Stulginskis, formerly President of Lithuania, Silingas, formerly a Cabinet Minister, Colonel Kazlauskas, 50 years old, Major Pomeranskis, 45 years old.

The prison was merely a wooden barrack. The prisoners slept on the floor. The food consisted of a plate of flour soup and 400 gr. of bread a day. Theoretically the prisoners could have a second plate of soup and an additional 200 gr. of bread, but this was made dependent upon whether the prisoner had accomplished a certain amount of work during the day, an amount much beyond his physical strength.

The day began at 4 o'clock in the morning and ended at 9 p.m. A distance of 10 kilometres separated the place of work from the prison. The work itself, lasting 14 hours,

## MY VISIT TO MOSCOW

How do the people live in the Soviet Union? What is happening behind the Iron Curtain? Such are the questions of many today. Many reporters and newspapermen attempt to penetrate this Iron Curtain and observe the Soviet way of life, but very few succeed.

I could easily recall the days when I traveled across the Soviet Union. Only through many hardships and difficulties I succeeded entering the Red Capital. I was no famous diplomat or a great newspaperman, but a tiresome Lithuanian refugee seeking for a way to escape the horrors of the war.

It was in late November of 1940 about one o'clock midday when one of the Soviet trains on which I was aboard moved into the huge central station of Moscow. With great excitement I rushed to the half-frozen window of my carriage to glance for the first time at this city. I was most anxious to see the inside life of Moscow.

I did not wait for any Soviet permit, as I certainly knew that such permits are not given to "foreigners." As soon as the train stopped and a suitable moment occurred with another passenger, who was as anxious as myself to see Moscow, I departed from the station.

Passing a few streets we came to a large square. It is called the Red Square. For centuries this place has been the center of Russian political events. It is a forum and center of revolutionist demonstrations and processions under the Soviet Government. The Square is about a kilometer in length and 130 meters broad. It has the Kremlin wall on one side, Soviet administrative offices of the Red Army opposite to it, and Lenin's Mausoleum on another and the fantastic Pakrovsky or Vasili Cathedral opposite to it. In 1921-24 this Cathedral was converted into a museum by the Soviet Government.

Dominating the Red Square is Lenin's Mausoleum, where crowds of shabby folk wait in lines to view the khaki-clad body of their leader in its crystal casket. The Lenin Mausoleum is a strange, wooden structure, painted red, within which lies the embalmed body of Lenin.

In October 1917, fierce fighting took place in the Red Square between the Bolsheviks and the Czar's Army. Since then workers' demonstrations and military parades have been regularly organized.

We went straight across the Red Square. Three of the principal streets meet here, as do most of the city's bus and streetcar routes. In the streets, the Russian people stared at us with such astonishment and interest that I am quite certain they imagined us as "dangerous Capitalists."

To the Russian millions "Moskva," as it is called in Russian, is no longer "Holy Mother," because of the antireligious drives of the revolutionary leaders. The old walled monasteries, the hundreds of Churches with their bright and bulbous domes, the turreted palaces, the myriad bells that pealed their devout hymns at evening—these gave Moscow its individuality. But most of the Churches now have been converted to other uses, or torn

consisted of uprooting tree trunks in the tayga, the prisoner not infrequently having to stand waist-deep in water.

In the first days of November 1941, the above mentioned President Stulginskis was taken from the prison to an unknown destination. Both he and all the other prisoners were in a state of extreme exhaustion. Some of them less able to do work, like e.g. ex-Minister Silingas, an old man and of extremely small stature, were very badly treated by the guards. The prisoners had little hope of surviving. Ex-president Alexandras Stulginskas died in a Russian concentration camp in 1942.

down to make room for new buildings, and bells now play revolutionary songs.

In general appearance, the city presents a striking picture of the variety of the national life as displayed by the wooden houses of the suburbs, the low built houses of the former aristocracy, the many storied modern dwellings, business blocks of 11 or 12 stories, the factories and the oriental splendor of the Churches and Cathedrals.

My attention was attracted by the busy traffic in the streets of Moscow. There is a good streetcar and bus service. Two storied and double wagoned streetcars, peculiar looking buses and many other vehicles composed the traffic. Crowds of pedestrians, crossing the streets, often checked the traffic. I guess we visited the busiest parts of Moscow.

With reference to the Moscow citizens, it is significant to mention, that compared with western European people, their general attire was very poor. There was no decided variety of fashions among them. I did not notice any man with a hat on. All were wearing caps. The reason was not clear to me. Perhaps it was more suitable that way for the cold weather, but probably the Russians count the hat as a "capitalist" part of clothing. No luxurious clothing was seen there.

The clothes of the women were simple also. Nearly every woman or girl was dressed alike. Red or white simple handkerchiefs were on their heads. Simple winter coats formed the principal feature of their clothing. Some young women had attempted to paint themselves, but very badly, showing that they did not have much experience or any understanding of this art. They spoilt themselves rather than made themselves look pretty.

As we moved farther, passing and crossing many other streets, in the distance, the Kremlin came in sight. It is a beautiful establishment built on a high hill dominating the city. The word "Kremlin" means in Russian a citadel. It is an imposing city in itself.

In 1625 an Englishman erected the famous peal of bells in the main tower of Kremlin. Now these bells are used for Communistic purposes. The Soviet national anthem is pealed at 2 and 6 o'clock, and the Russian Revolutionary Funeral March at 3 and 9 o'clock.

The Kremlin is surrounded with stone walls and a special permit from the commandant has to be obtained to enter it. Within, it is the only street renamed Communist Street, where the residences of former court officials and the most important government officials of the Soviet Union are now housed.

The Kremlin was the legal residence of the Czars, and the "Vatican" of the Russian Church. Now it is the seat of the Soviet Government whose officials reside in the former Imperial Palace. Within is a crowded display of historic Cathedrals, sacred relics, big guns and cannons, tombs and priceless collections of jewels, works of art, and tapestries.

I noticed a river on the side of the Kremlin. Actually the Kremlin is built on the bank of this river, which is called Moskva. It is the tributary of the Oka.

We were not able to enjoy for very long our visit of this Soviet city, because it was reported to the Red Police that "capitalists" were wandering through the streets of Moscow. Very soon a Soviet policeman approached us and we were arrested. Only with the interference of the British Embassy we were released and placed on a Trans-Siberian train for Siberia.

So ended my visit to Moscow. Anyhow, a rough idea of the Soviet capital was obtained, although many details I still missed and wished to see.

NEMUNO SUNUS.

JUNE, 1947—KALIFORNIJOS LIETUVIS

Skaitytojams pageidaujant, nuo sio numerio ivedame specialu puslapį, skiriama lietuviu tautos kurybos, ypac meno, klausimams iskelti. Pakol kas nemanome placiai nagrineti meno problemu, bet tik supazindinti su svarbiasniaisiais menininkais, kurejais, bei ju charakteringiausiais kuriniai. Visi lietuviai menininkai, ar tai gyvena jau Amerikoje ar tremtyje, kviečiami talkon.

—REDAKCIJA

Paulius Augius gime 1909 metais Zemaiciu Kalvarijoje, Lietuvoje. Lietuvos Meno Mokykla baige 1935 m. su labai aukstais pazymiais. Tais paciais metais, kaip Lietuvos valstybes stipendininkas, isvyko į uzsieni testi studijas. Paryziuje studijavo Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, prof. Jacque Celstrand studioje grafika ir lygiagreciai lanke Valstybine Taikomojo Meno ir Amatu Konservatorijos, prof. M. Magne vadovaujamas studijas, kur eme teatro dekoracija, sienine tapyba-freska ir spaudos dalykus, medzio graviura, paisyba ir litografine spaudyba. Sias studijas baige 1938 m. su puikiais pazymejimais ir labai gerais prof. M. Magne ir Jacque Beltrand atsiliepimais.

1938-1949 metu begyje dailininkas Paulius Augius sukomponeavo veikala "Zemaiciu Vestuves," paremta musu liaudies pasaku turiniu. Si veikala sudaro daugiau simto ivairiausių to siuzeto kompoziciju. "Zemaiciu Vestuves" Lietuvos Svetimo Ministerija mane išleisti, bet nera tikrai zinoma, ar sis jo veikalas buvo atspausdintas.

"Zemaiciu Vestuves" yra triju spalvu medzio raiziniai ir tekstas. Knygos autorius pavartoja placią spalvines dekoratyvinės demes, jas derina su konturinėmis linijomis, kurios isreiskia esencialinė kurinio prasme. Si sunki grafikoje problematika Pauliui Augiui puikiai sekasi. Spalvines demes duoda daug jauskumo ir tuo paciu suminkština drasias ir kompozicinei aiskias juodas konturines linijas. Tekstas taip pat puikiai ijjungiamas su pavartota grafika kiekvienam minetos knygos puslapyje. Siuose Augiaus kuriniuose vra paimta gausiai musu liaudies skulpturos bei architekturos ornemančijos motyvu, bet sis ju panaudojimas taip yra gerai suprastas, kad nesimeta į akis, viskas ka Pauliaus ranka perleido virsta savita individualia kuryba, igauna neabejotinai grazias naujas ir realias formas.

Dailininkas Paulius Augius dalyvavo su savo kuriniais



One of P. Augius' creations.

eileje parodu Lietuvoje ir uzsieniuose. Pauliaus Augiaus grafika pirmoje jo kurybos epokoje buvo gana klasiska savo forma ir kompozicija. Veliau issivyste į dideli laisvuma, originaluma ir pabrežtinai ritminga kompozicija, kuri yra labai aukstos kokybės ir nepaprastos technikos. Jo kuriniu tematika veik visuomet persunkta musu liaudies folkloro. Be didelio plastiniame mene talento, Paulius Augius taip pat sugeba puikiai valdyti plunksna plastinio meno klausimais, kuriuos taip ryskiai ir nuodugniai analizuoją.

Paulius Augius (Augustinavicius) yra vienas iš žymiausių musu grafiku, jo kuryba didelis lobis lietuviškosios knygos vystymosi istorijai.

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# LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## SV. KAZIMIERO PARAPIJOS KRONIKA

Redaguoja Kun. Jonas Kucinskas

... Visiem, kurie, Didziai Gerbiamui Prelatui Maciejauskui mirus, zodziu, telegramomis arba per spauda pareiske mums uzuojauta ir prasidejo darbu bei patarimais, tariame nuosirdziausi krikscioniska aciu. Los Angeles Lietuviu parapijos tikintieji ir Kunigai.

... Kun. Prelato laidotuve be vietiniu lietuviu kunigu dalyvavo dar sie lietuviai kunigai: Prel. M. Krusa, Kun. Kleb. Jusevicius, Kun. Kleb. Jonaitis ir Kun. V. Cizauskas is Meksikos.

... Geguzes 11 diena parapija iskilmingai minejo Motinos Diena. Baznycioje buvo specialios pamaldos su pritaikintu pamokslu. Po to Arroyo Seco Park ivyko minejimas-piknikas, i kuri privaziavo labai daug zmonių. Visi gabiuju musu seimininkiu buvo gardziai ir sociali pavaisinti. Po pietu tuo seke minejimo programa, kuria antidare Kun. J. Kucinskas, pasakydamas trumpa kalba-Placiau apie Motinos Dienos prasme ir siu dienu lietuve motina kalbejo prof. K. Pakstas. Kalboms pasibaigus, buvo itiekta motinoms dovanos. Pirmaja dovana gavo p. Naginiene, 7 vaiku motina; antraja-p. Morauskiene, 6 vaiku motina ir trečiaja-p. Tunyliene, kuri ta pacia diena svente 50 metu vedybinio gyvenimo sukakti. Apdovantu "vardu padekojo p. Tunyliene. Minejima dainomis naivairino parapijos choras, vedamas p. Slapelio. Minejimo dalyviai pasiunte rasta Kalifornijos Gubernatoriui, kad i Amerika isileistu daugiau pabegeliu ir Presidentui Trumanui, reikalaujant uztarti vargstancias Sibire ir Lietuvoje motinas.

Po to seke motinoms dovanu loterija, kurioje buvo vertingu laimejimu. Piknikas dave 256 dol. pelno.

Visoms gerosioms seimininkems, organizatoriams, dovanu aukotojams ir bendradarbiams tariame nuosirdziausi lietuviska ir krikscioniska aciu.

... Naujosios baznycios statymo fondas kasdien auga. Per si laika gauta is siu asmenu: Pranas ir Elzbieta Norkai aukojo 200 dol., Juozas ir Marcele Petrauskai-200 dol., p. Navickiene is Burbank-100 dol., p. Petkiene is Chicagos 10 dol. ir p. Pranas ir Marcele Dirgelai-500 dol. Visiem aukotojams tariame nuosirdziausi aciu ir linkime "ausios Dangaus palaimos. Statybos fondas dabar yra \$7025.05.

... Liepos 1 d.yra musu parapijos isikurimo metines. Siai sukakciai atzymeti nutarta visa baznycios nama is lauko nudazyti, pakeist vandenleidzius ir sutaisyt siena. Ta darba apsieme ivykdyti p. Z. Kruminas. Lietuviai savo baznycios papuosimui mielai aukoja ir remia. Be to, tai paciai sukakciai pamineti ir islaids padengti liepos 13 d. Arroyo Seco Park yra rengiamas grandiozinis piknikas su placia ir ivairia programa. Pradzia 1 val. P.M.

... Birzelio 29 d. musu parapijos Jonai, Petrai ir Povilai rengia savo vardadienio pietus. Kviecia visus dalyvauti. Pradzia tuo po Sumos. Pelnas skiriamas parapijai.

... Kun. J. Jusevicius is Nabraskos musu baznyciai uzfundijo grazu ir brangu smilkintuva. Visos parapijos vardu labai dekojame, kad musu naujakuriu nepamirstate.

... Mus aplanke simpatingi zmones p. Dubauskai is Waterbury, Conn. Jie yra musu baznycios geradariai ir remejai.

... Pas mus isikure gyventi p. Petras Kupraitis is Boston.

Tai veiklus ir sumanus vyras. Jis jau istojo i parapijos chora ir Vyciu kuopa.

... Musu parapijos ribose veikia vyciai, kat. susivienijimas, choristu kuopele. Dabar organizuojama Jezaus Vardo vyru draugija ir moteru sajunga. Tokiu budu visa parapija bus pajungta po ivairiu kat. organizaciju.

... Birzelio 28 d.musu baznycioje priims Motystes sakramento Jurgis Radauskas ir Natalija Kazlauskaite. Linkime laimingo vedybinio gyvenimo.

... Vel parapijos vardu pabegeliams selpti pasiusta 300 svaru rubu ir avalynes. Uz pasiuntima sumokejo 10 dol. Labdariu Dr-ja, 5 dol. p. Drabickai ir 13.30 dol. surinta prie baznycios. Pasiuntimas kastavo \$23.11. Kitam pasiuntimiui liko \$5.19.

... Geguzes 31 diena buvo parapijos Komiteto susirinkimas. I parapijos komiteta pakviesta dar 5 asmens. Dabar parap. Komitata sudaro sie asmens: pirm. p. Strongis, vicepirm.p.Bruzga, sekretorius p. Naginis ir reikalaujant uztarti vargstancias Sibire ir Kru-minas. Komitetas nutare isigyt parapijos veliava.

## LIETUVIU ORGANIZAZIJU VEIKIMAS

REDAGUOJA BRONE STARKIENE

Birzelio 1 d. Arroyo Seco parke ivyko grazus piknikas rengtas S.L.A. 75 kuopos savo narius-karius pagerbt, itekiant jiem pagerbimo zenklus-certifikatus ir metalinius guzikus su ju vardais atzymetus. Negalejo jie visi buti su mumis ta diena. Bet buvusieji ir gavusieji zenklus yra sie: p-le L. Jociute, p-nia A. DeRose-Nausiediene, Viktoria Mileriute (per teva p. Mileri), H. Waitekunas, Jonas Uzdavinys ir Miltonas Starkus. J. Ratkus tebera uzjuryje, o kiti del kokiu nors priezasciu nedalyvavo. Certifikatus ir zenklelius iteike seniausia amziumi ir naryste Ona Luziene. Jai padejo B. Starkiene, S.L.A. 75 kuopos pirmininke, pasakius keleta zodziu musu kariu adresu sia proga. Dekojo uz visus karius, tardamas keleta zodziu, Jonas Uzdavinys.

Nors i Komiteta rengimo pikniko iejo tik vieni vyrai: P. Zilinskas, N. Mockus ir J. Uzdavinys, bet jie surado labai geru moteru vireju ir pagelbininkiu, taip kad pietus buvo ko puikiausi ir nebrangus. Maista pagamino nares K. Pauzuoliene, A. Baltusniene, J. Zilinskiene, Aftukai, turbut, ir P. Zilinskas. Padejeju irgi daug radosi, kuomet jau viskas buvo ir suvesta ir sunesta—J. Davidoniene, M. Sareikiene O. Rackiene, Z. Waitekiene, R. Janusauskiene ir daugelis kitu.

Puse padaryto pelno skirta B.A.L.Fui, kas labai grazu. Uzdirbom gal \$100.00 Tautiskas paselpinis Klubas turejo piknika geguzes 18, gauta pelna \$100.00 paskyre tremtiniu selpimui. Dar BALF-ui aukojo L. V. S. Skyrius \$50.00 ir tevynes myletojai \$15.00. Pas mus obalsis sia vasara—"Viskas B.A.L.F.ui" Manome, kad mums skirta kvota bent dalinai ispildysim. B.A.L.F. 13 skyriaus pikniko rengimo komitetas smarkiai dirba ir, kaip girdeti, maistas jau beveik sudovanotas duosniu geru zmoniu-tu, kurie visur ir visados duoda ir dar prie to dirba. Smarkiai tuo reikalau rupinasi P. Zilinskas J. Uzdavinys, N. Mockus p.p. Aftukai ir gal kas nors daugiau, bet smulkmenu neteko suzinoti. Piknikas ivyks ir jau garsinamas Liepos 20 diena. Tikimes geru pasekmiu. Prie to ivyku-

## APIE A. A. PRELATO J. MACIEJAUSKO LAIDOTUVES

Isgyvenus siame mieste virs dvieju desetku metu ir palydejus i kapus bent po kelius i metus is musu ne taip jau skaitlingo lietuviu, burelio galima pasakyti, kad tokiu ispudingu ir iskilmingu laidotuviu neteko matyti, bet-gi tenka pridurti, kad neteko laidoti ir tokio zmogaus, tiek daug uzsitarnavusio. Uztenka pasakyti, kad po ceremoniju is St. Vibian Katedros lydetoju automobilais suskaityta virs simto vezimu. O kiek tai galejo buti zmoniu juose galima atspeti. Lydejo Ji visi. Nuosirdus tikri katalikai, ir geri lietuviu, lydejo Ji ir tie, kurie nesutiko su jo ar tai isitikinimais, ar tai taktika su zmonemis. Lydejo Ji ir tie, kurie dar nebubo perzenge Jo isgeigtos koplycios slenkscio. Lydejo Ji jo pakrikstytieji, lydejo Ji ir is Jo sliuba gavusieji. Lydejo Ji kur tai kada tai girdeje jo pamoksla, jo misijas. Lydejo Ji mazai Ji pazine amerikonai, kaimynai, dvasiskiai, kitu tautybiu, kitu isitikinimu zmones. Trumpai pasakius: lydejo Ji visi! Pamokslus Katedroje Pasake Kun Jusevicius ir vienas pranciskonas kunigas. Ant kapu pasake paskutinius atsisveikinimo zodzius Kun, J. Kucinskas, Kun. J. Tamulis. Profesorius K. Pakstas, garbes Konsulas J. Bielskis, K. Luksis, nuo jaunimo A. Regis.

Ispudingiausia ir issamiausia pamoksla-kalba pasake musu naujas Kun. klebonas J. Kucinskas. Vos asaras besulaikydamas, isvarges ir nusikamaves per kelius menešius priziuredamas prelata J. Maciejauska, besirupindamas naujomis savo pareigomis, pratare i susirinkusiui zmoniu minia salia iskastos duobes zemeje: "Mielieji lietuviu, niekuomet nemaniau, niekuomet neatejo man i galva nei sapne, kad as i krasta atgabentas prelato J.

---

siame skyriaus susirinkime Birzelio 17 diena sudaryta komitetas, kad kreiptis i lietuvius, kurie galetu parasyti afidavitu tremtyje esantiems lietuviams. Ta darba jau senai pravedes buvo A.A. prelatas Maciejauskas ir dabar seka Kun. Kucinskas. Daugelis is musu jau turime parase ir po kelius afidavitus, bet gal dar rasis ir tokiu, kurie nei vieno nera isdave. Tad komitetas megins ju surasti.

Kulturos Labdaros Klubas rengiasi mineti savo desimties metu gyvavimo sukakti, surengiant ka nors grazesnio ateinanti rudeni. Data dar nenumatyta. Praeito menesio susirinkime si grupe zmoniu ir vel paaukojo trentiniu selpimui \$105.00 dolerius.

I rytus sveciuotis isvaziavo sie asmens: prelatas M. Krusas, K. Luksis ir A. Regis. Linkime jiems geru ir graziu atostogu.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alex Masulis have returned after their honeymoon in the East. They will make their home in Los Angeles.

Lou Jocius, a choir member as well as a good bowler, has won a gold trophy for her efforts. Her team won first place at the Arlington Bowling Alley. She is also the Secretary of the Knights of Lithuania Club and treasurer of the choir.



At the grave of Msgr. J. Maciejauskas, inaugurator of St. Casimir's Lithuanian Church in Los Angeles, who died on May 14, 1947.

Maciejausko, kaipo D.P., reiskia nereikalinga pamesta zmogu lietuviu kuniga, prelato J. Maciejausko krikstyta jo aukleta, svetimame ir tolimame kraste teks savo mokytoja laidoti." Sie keli aiskus paparasti lietuviski zodziai pajudino, sukrete beveik kiekviena ten stavincio lietuvio jausmus. Toliau tese Kun. Kucinskas visa biografija A.A. prelato J. Maciejausko nuo pat jaunystes iki dabar. Jau neskaiciuojant Jo nuopelnu is seniau katalikybei ir lietuviu, paciame saulelydyje savo gyvenimo, galima sakyti, niekas is senesniu, o nei jaunesniu kunigu Jam neprilygs energija, sveikata, kantrybe, sumanumu organizuoti neorganizuotus, nezadant dangaus ant zemes. Tik jo A.A. J. Maciejausko pasiaukojimui, kantrybei, sumanumui katalikybei ir lietuviu—esame pasireiske Ramiojo vandenyno pakrasciuose kaipo lietuviu ir katalikai. Gale savo grazios nuosirdzios kalbos, kuria yra sunku perduoti, Kunigas Kucinskas perdave norus A.A. prelato J. Maciejausko, kad: lietuvis, kur jis bebutu, jis gali, jis turi buti lietuviu. Ir siame Dedes Samo kontinente mes turime progos tokiais pasireiksti. Tad stengkimes, kol galime, kol nepervelu, jeigu nenorime buti neisnykusiais sios zemes sutverimais. Manau ne vienas is musu, tuos pazardus padare su asaroms akyse.

Kunigas J. Kucinskas dekojo visiems uz grazu ir nuosirdu pagerbima A.A. prelato J. Maciejausko, perstatydamas sekanti kuniga kalbetoja J. Tamuli, kuris irgi nesenai musu kraste atsirado deka prelato J. Maciejausko pastangu isgelbeti kuodaugiausiai lietuviu is bedu ir nelaimiu. Kunigas J. Tamulis invertino prelato J. Maciejausko pastangas, pareiske dekinguma nuo saves ir pridėjo, kad mes nei vienas ir niekados nenustotumem tos dorybes padeti vienas kitam nelaimeje.

Turbut, nesiras lietuvio, kuris nebutu girdejes Prof. Paksto prakalbu viena arba kita proga. Trumpai pakalbejes apie prelato nuopelnus pareiske gailesti, kad netenkame nuosirdaus lietuvio ir kunigo, kuris tiek daug gero vyras padares saviesiem per visa savo gyvenima. Gal dar ilgaliau butu galejes buti su mumis, jeigu netiek daug dirbes, vazinejes, rupinessis apie kitu gerove." Katedroje gedulingas misias laike prelatas M. Krusas, asistuojant keliem kunigam. Lai buna lengva Jam sauletos Kalifornijos zemele.

7050

# SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



View of San Francisco from the Bay Bridge

Even though the weather wasn't just right for a picnic, the turnout was good at the picnic given by ULFRA (BALF) on May 25th, in Tilden Park, Berkeley.

Both the older and younger generation was there.

Visitors from Waterbury, Conn., Mr. & Mrs. J. Dubauskas, were at the picnic where they had the opportunity to meet the people.

The next meeting of ULFRA will be held on June 29th, Sunday. Members, please reserve that date.

## PERSONALS

MR. & MRS. J. DUBAUSKAS from Waterbury, Conn., visited Oakland, Cal., during the later part of May.

FRANK ASTRAUSKAS recently visited "K.L." office. He has been on the sea since 1938; he saw the war of Finland with Russia and the battles in the Mediterranean and Pacific waters. For the past 2 years he has been a resident of San Francisco and is a subscriber to "K.L."

DR. K. PAKSTAS spent a week-end in San Francisco and Oakland the first week of June.

DR. J. ZAIKIS and his family arrived from Boston and plan to settle down in California. He served in the Army three years.

EMILY STIRBYS, our most recent refugee, will be present at the next ULRFA meeting. She will tell of her experiences in Lithuania during Soviet and Nazi occupation, and will give an account of the DP situation in Europe.

PETER BOGIN left for an extended vacation to Southern California and Arizona.

MRS. DAUGVILA, who is living with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Owen, in San Jose, has been seriously ill for the past 8 weeks.

ALGIS REGIS, Los Angeles Real-Estate man, has gone for vacation to the East. While most of his customers are Lithuanians, he recently sold property to a young aristocratic couple from China.

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## GAUTA PAMINEJIMUI KNYGOS IR NEPERIODINIAI LEIDINIAI

★ "LITUANIA ENTRE FUEGO CRUZADO"—Casimiro Verax, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Tai 477 psl. ispanu kalba parasyta ir graziai iliustruota knyga.

★ "El Pais de las Cruces"—Casimiro Verax, 31 pulsl. iliustruota ispanu kalba parasyta knyga apie Lietuva.

★ "Lietuva-Krastas ir Tauta"—redaguota Dr. A. Stanio, Augsburg, Vokietija. Ta pati knygele (62 psl. dydzio) yra isversta ir i anglu kalba—"Lithuania, Country and Nation".

★ "Komunizmas—Antikristo Religija"—Kazys Cibiras. Isleido kun. P. M. Juras, spausdino "Darbininkas"—366 W. Broadway, Boston, Mass. Kur per redaktoriu ar leideja galima uzsakyti sia vertinga knyga.

★ "Be Taves"—Ales Rutos-Nakaites eilerasciu rinkinys. Isleido Antanas Urbonas, Stuttgart, Vokietija. 132 psl. dydzio.

★ "In the Name of Lithuanian People"—isleista "Perkuno"—Wolfberg, Vokietija. 64 psl. knyga anglu kalba apie lietuviu tremtiniu reikalus ir Lietuva.

★ "Laivai Palauztom Burem"—Stasio Santvaro eilerasciu rinkinys. Isleido "Patria" leidykla, Tuebingine, Vokietijoje. (172 psl. dydzio)

★ "3000 zodziu prancuziskai"—spaudai paruose Helen Dubois. 64 puslapiu lietuviskai—prancuziskas zodynėlis.

★ "Lietuviai Montgomery Stovykloje" vienkartinis leidinys. Spaudai paruose ir isleido Salomeja Narkeliunaite, Zeben-Seedorf, Kr. Bremervoerde, DP Baltic Camp, Vokietija.

"Lietuviai" brosiura 39 psl. dydzio, isleista Lietuvai islaisvinti centro Argentinoje.

"Kur Bakuze Samanota"—Antano Vaiciulaicio noveliu ir apysakaiciu rinkinys. Isleido "Kulturos Institutas," spausdino "Amerikos" spaustuve Broklyne, N. Y. Knyga turi 228 puslapius ir talpina 12 istoriju ir 12 pasaku. Knyga galima isigytu Kulturos Institute, New Yorke ir "Amerikos" spaustuveje.

"AIDAI"—menesinis kulturos zurnalas, leidziamas Jono Sakaviciaus ir redaguojamas Kazio Braduno. zinomo jaunosios kartos poeto. Redakcijos adresas—München 27, Lamonstr. 21 ir administracijos adresas—Augsburg, Hochfeld, D.P. Baltic Camp. Prenumeratos kaina nepazymeta, atskirais numeriais parduodamas po 6 markes (apie 60 centu) Zurnalas turiniu panasus i buvusi "Zidini." Jau pirmajame numeryje telpa sie rimti straipsniai: A. Maceinos—"Kulturos tragizmas," Z. Ivinskio—"Lietuviu tautos valstybines samones reiksmingieji etapai," J. Grinius—"Tradicijos ir pazanga," Prof. J. Brazaitis—"Mokyklos ir mokytojo uzdaviniai tremtyje," J. Baltrusaicio, J. Aiscio, K. Braduno eilerasciai, daugelis kitu straipsniu ir labai plati literaturos, meno, mokslo ir ivykiu apzvalgos. Amerikos lietuviai savo prenumera tomis turetu paremti si rimta zurnala.

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