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Tikimes, kad ateityje irgi atsiras lietuviu, norinciu padeti "K.L.", kurie taps garbes prenumeratais. Tik su tokiu lietuviu parama bus galima "K.L." tobulinti ir leisti tinkamoje formoj.

★ ★

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BRONE STARKIENE

Los Angeles lietuviu kolonija gali pasididziuoti turedama visa eile darbsciu moteru veikeju kaip tai Brone Starkiene, Sareikiene, Luziene, Markuniene, Batkuviene, Grazyte ir daugli kitu.

Si karta noriu supazindinti su viena is ju—Brone Starkiene kuri sekmingai eina pareigas net penkiu lietuvisku organizaciju valdybose ir yra is iniciatoriui is redaktoriu "Kalifornijos Lietuvio" zurnalo.

Brone yra gimusi ir augusi Lietuvoje, Gelgaudiskio parapijoje, Sakiu apskrityje. Los Angelyje gyvena jau nuo 1919 metu. Po to Lietuvon lankesi kelis kartus. Vyras mire 1936 metais ir jai vienai teko tada 10 metu suneli uzauginti.

Starkiene yra viena is L. A. lietuviu organizaciju vadu. Kiekviena patriotine draugija, organizacija gauna is jos paramos ir pritarimo. Daugelyje klubu ji per eile metu eina caldybos pareigas, kaip tai: Kulturos Labdaros Klubui sekretoriauja jau penkeri metai, ketvirtas metas, kai pirmininkauja SLA 75 kuopai, dabar yra ALT skyriaus ir BALF sk. sekretore, taip pat parapijos choro organnizatore ir vedeja. Pastaruoju laiku stengiasi, kad prie SLA kuopos susiorganizuotu jaunimo sekcija ar net atskira kuopele.

Nuo 1946 m. B. Starkiene yra "Kalifornijos Lietuvio" zurnalo redakcijos nare ir viena is to zurnalo organizatoriui. Per eile metu ji yra uolia bendradarbe "Tevynes," "Amerikos," "Naujienu" ir kitu lietuviu laikrasciu. Kalifornijoje ji yra viena is populiariausiu ir veikliausiu moteru lietuviu visuomeneje. Turedama gera balsa Brone daznai ir scenoje pasirodo.

MILTONAS STARKUS

Keleta zodziu apie Miltona Starku, Brones vieninteli sunu.

Miltonas yra gimes ir auges Los Angelyje, tik teko progos nuvykti i Lietuva ir lankyti tenai pradzios mokykla vienus metus. 1939 m., grizes i Amerika, istojio i Marianapolio Kolegija, kuria lanke keturis metus. 1943 metais buvo istojes i U.C.L.A., bet tuoj teko stoti karinen tarnybon.

Amerikos laivyne isbuvo 28 menesius, daugiausia laiko praleido Pacifiko salose. 1946 m. pavasari sveikas grizo is tarnybos ir dabar vel studijuoja Kalifornijos Universitete, L. A., imdamas zurnalistika, anglue kalba bei literatura.

Miltonas Starkus yra patriotingas lietuvis ir geras zurnalistas. Jau keleta kartu jo straipsniai, gina Lietuvos byla, tilpo anglu spaudoje—vienas ju tilpo net visuose Hearst' o dienrasciu vedamuosiuose. M. Starkus ieina i "K.L." redakcijos staba, rasydamas anglu kalba straipsnius lietuviu tautos aktualiais klausimais ir Lietuva liecianciomis problemomis.

SKAITYTOJU DEMESIUI

Atsiprasome, kad lietuviskus straipsnius turime spausdinti be lietuvisku zenklu, akcentu. Kai kuriuos tekstus esame priversti net isversti anglu kalbon.

Priezastys yra sios: 1. dar iki siol mums nepasisেকে surasti Pacifiko pakrastyje spaustuves su lietuviskais zenklais; 2. anglisku spaustuviu raidziu rinkejams, nesuprantant lietuviu kalbos, trunka tris kart ilgiau straipsni surinkti, dar daugiau gaista taisydami ji ir visvien palieka klaidu. Todel spaustuviu vedejai atsisako spausdinti musu zurnala, jeigu patiekiamo daugiau lietuvisku straipsniu.

Administracija.

VASARIO 16-sios SAUKSMAS

“Kur bega Sesupe, kur Nemunas teka, ten musu Tevyne grazi Lietuva.” Sino trumpu poezijos posmu Didysis Lietuvos Dainius Maironis nusako musu gimtosios zemes remus i kuriuos Dievo Apvaizdos piristas ispraude savo nuostabu kurybos paveiksla—lietuvi.

Bego amziai ir kartu su jais visokios nelaimės ir ivykiai. Lietuvis savo zeme saugojo ir narsiai gyne. Savo tautos didvyriams pagerbti jisai supyle milzinkapius ir sventuosius kalnus. Visur ruseno negalinti uzgesti sventoji ugnis, saugoma ir kurstoma nekaltu mergeliu—vaidiluciu. Galingasis Perkunas ir neizengi-ami paslaptingi sventieji miskai kele lietuvio siela i Anapus, darydami ji naturaliai tobulu zmogumi fiziskai stiprus, mylis savo zeme, istikimas savo zodziui, karin-gas ir nepaprastai svetingas.

Kristaus is Nazereto paskelbtoji meiles revoliucija jau buvo apemusi visa Europa. Po ilgu kovu ir svyravimu lietuvis tapo krikscionis, meistriskai atskirdamas relig-ijoj kardo ir Evangelijos dvasia. Tokiu budu Lietuva tapo jauniausia Baznycios dukte Europoj.

Su situo naujuoju religiniu perversmu proporcingai padidejo lietuvio pareigos ir atsakomybe. Jam dabar reikejo ne tik savo zeme ginti, bet atlaikyti pravoslav-ijos ir protestantizmo religiju brovimasi. Sioje naujoj kovoje sis jauniausias Baznycios karys pasirode pats istikimiausias ir narsiausias. Lietuvis apgyne ne tik savo dvasios nepriklausomybe, bet po ilgu ir kruvinu kovu jisai issikovojo ir tautini integraluma, kuris buvo iskilmingai paskelbtas 1918 metais vasario 16 d. Nuo tada prasidejo Lietuvoje dvasine ir medziagine gerove.

Taciau, neilgai buvo galima tuo dziaugtis, nes, pasir-odzius Europoj komunizmo ir nacizmo sajudziams, Liet-uva atsidure tarp piatuvo-kujo ir svastikos. Lietuvos zeme tapo niekad istorijoje negirdetu ristyniu lauku ir lietuviui buvo uzdeti baisiausi vergijos panciai. Po tos vergystes panciais jisai gyvena dar ir siandien . . . O Vasario 16-ji tapo jo tautines vienybes, kovos ir gyvybes simbolis.

Mes zinome su koku uzsidgeimu dar ir siandien lietuvis Tevyneje kaunasi uz Vasario 16-sios ideja, labiau ja brangindamas, negu savo gyvybe. Mat, liet-uvys gerai supranta, kad tik Vasario 16-sios dvasioj galima laisvai gyventi, kurti ir atlikti savo kaip tautos pasiuntinybe zemeje.

Mes esame tie, kurie del vienokiu ar kitokiu priezas-ciu, laisvai arba prievarta, buvome issprengti is savo Tevynės ir atsidureme uz josios ribu. Mes tapome lyg tie prikalteji Prometejai, kurie sielojames, kad issines-toji Tevynės meilės ugnis neužgestu mumyse ir kenciamė neapsakomas dvasinės kancias del savo Tevynės likimo.

Si issinestoji Tevynės meilės ugnis is musu siandien reikalauja triju dalgyu, triju pareigu.

Mes turime raudona a arba b rusies krauja. To negana. Musu kraujas dar yra lietuviskas. Jisai pad-aro, kad mes esame sios, o ne kitos tautos nariai. Did-inkim ir stiprinkim ji, kurdami tradicines lietuviskas ir krikscioniskas seimas.

Be to, mes savo burnoje turime maza, bet labai brangu, uz milijonus doleriu neperkama daikta. Jisai vadinasi liezuvis. Gal mes nebemokame kalbeti ta se-niausia, graziausia, skambiausia Rojaus kalba—liet-uviskai. Kalbekim ja visada patys, mokykim jos savo tautines gyvybes pratesejus vaikus, nes zinokim, kad “maza garbe svetimomis kalbomis kalbeti, bet didele geda savosios gerai nemoketi.”

Pagaliau mumyse yra dvasia, kuri viska daro ir veika. Uzenka kartais mazo neapsiziurejimo, netink-

VASARIO 16 IR DR. JONAS BASANAVICIUS

Didesnio paminklo didvyriams nebus,
Kaip vykdydas ju idealo. —Janonis.

1918 mt. Vasario men. 16 d. Vilniuje Lietuviu Tautos Taryba paskelbe Lietuva—Nepriklausoma valstybe. Zo-dis tapo kunu. Ir 22 metus mes dziaugemes savo laisve. 22 metus linksmi skambejo Laisvės Varpas Karo Mu-ziejaus bokste. 22 laisvus Vasario 16 minejo Lietuva. Sauniai zygiavo tada moksleiviu, ivairiu organizaciju ir kariu gretos. Skambejo dainos, gaude trimitai.

Negalima mineti Vasario 16, neprisimenant Dr. Jono Basanaviciaus. Jis—Lietuvos Laisvės Pranasas. Jis—Ko-votojas uz Tevynės Laisvės. Jei nebutu buve Dr. Jono Basanaviciaus, vargu ar butume mes kada nors isvyde Nepriklausomybe. Juk po 1569 mt. Liublino Unijos, Lietuva vis labiau ir labiau artejo su Lenkija. Musu didikai pamirso savo kalba; grazesnes ieskojo. Ir nyko visa kas lietuviska. Lietuviu kalba buvo isvyta is dvaro ir baznycios. Tik siaudine pastoge priglaude lietuvi-skaji zodi.

19 amziaus pradžioje Vilniaus Universiteto profeso-riai ir ju paraginti studentai susidomi lietuviu kalba, lietuviu tautos praeitim. (Vilniaus Universiteto dvasloj dirbo; Teodoras Narbutas, Motiejus Valancius, Simonas Daukantas, Dionizas Poska ir kiti) Po 1831 mt. suki-limo Vilniaus Universitetas uzdaromas, o po 1863 mt. sukilimo Lietuvai uzdraudziamas spausdintas zodis. Tai baisus smugis. Baisenis jis gi dar tuo, kad nebuvo tada, zmoniu, kurie tuo susirupintu: kaimo zmoneliai tamsus, neapsviesti buvov, o inteligentijos daugumas lenkiskai kalbejo, lenkiskai galvojo, lenkiska literatura tenkinosi. Lietuviu buti—inteligentui geda buvo. Ir stai tada, nebijodami caro valdzios persekiojimu, nesusipra-tusios visuomenės pajuokimo, burelis drasuoliu pradejo leisti Prusuose “Ausra” Taip, tai buvo tikra ausra, Tai buvo pirmas lietuvisko prisikelimio zenklas. “Ausra” za-dino, kele tauta is miego.

Ausrininkams vadovavo Dr. Jonas Basanavicius.

“Ausros” darba tese “Varpas,” “Tevynės Sargas,” Lietuvos ir Zemaiciu Apzvalga.” Susipratusiu lietuviu eiles dideja. Kova su Caro valdzia astreja.

1904 mt. Rusu-Japonu karas. Subraskejo Rusijos galybes pamatai. Pavergtos tautos ima kelti galvas. Lietuviai taip pat nesnaudzia. 1905 mt. susaukiamas Vilniuj Didysis Seimas. Cia ir vel susitinkam su Dr. Jonu Basanaviciaus asmeniu. Jis—Seimo vadovas.

Nebeužtvenksi upes begimo,
nors ji begtu ir pamazu,
nesustabdysi tautos kilimo,
nors ji pasveikint butu baisu.

Sake musu poetas ausrininkas Maironis. Ir tikrai. “Ausros” is miego pazadinta tauta kelesi. Ji dirba, ko-voja.

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amos knygos ar laikrascio, klastingo draugo zodzio arba pavyzdzio ir musu dvasiniame pasaulyje gali ivykti prazutinga lutzis. Tad mes turime budet, kad musu dvasia visada isliktu lietuviskos formos ir krikscionisko turinio savo individualybeje. Stovedami mes ant liet-uvybes principu, atsispirsime visokiems gundymams ir jokios audros neistengs uzgesinti mumyse issinestosios savo Tevynės meilės ugnies. Be to, lyg tie Muratono begikai, mes perduosime ta lietuviu tautos gyvata ir savo vaikams.

Tai sitoks yra VASARIO 16-sios sauksmas dvides-imts devintaji karta.

—Padaubietis.

SHOULD THE BALTIC STATES BE FREE?

BY HEDY S. LANE

It is the greatest desire of the world today to establish a just and lasting peace.

"A peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all men may live out their lives in freedom and fear from want."

The two World Wars have been fought, and millions of lives have been sacrificed for these principles. Victory, however, has not brought freedom to the six million inhabitants of the Baltic countries. The Great Powers are so occupied with settlement of their own problems that they pay little heed to the most cruel violations of all human rights in these seemingly distant lands of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. And, yet, all the obligations and principles assumed by the United Nations are just as applicable to these countries as to any other, large or small.

The present and the immediate future of the Baltic nations is tragic and should be of grave concern to the rest of the world. The terror exercised on these people is most unhuman. As Soviet official Victor Kravchenko, eye-witnessing these cruelties states:

"When the little Baltic countries were raped, I burned with shame. On all sides we saw the evidence of terror visited upon these non-Russian peoples. High Soviet officials daily arrived in Moscow in cars and trucks loaded with property stolen from Estonians, Letts, and Lithuanians, who were deported by the scores of thousands."

The careful planning of the Russians to destroy these nations is obvious in the document known as "The Instructions." It is a list of instructions regarding the procedure of carrying out the deportation of the Balts. The people are spoken of as "undesirable elements" and "enemies of the Soviet Union." It is remarkable that Soviet Russia considers so many innocent children, women, and aged people her "enemies." Many horrifying stories are being told by Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian refugees reaching the American and English zones. It is, for instance, asserted that well-known patriots and leading men are being executed; all men from fifteen to sixty-five are forcibly conscripted for the Red Army; and the last bit of food is being requisitioned from the farmers.

Not being able to destroy the national spirit, Russia is deliberately destroying the physical life of these nations.

And yet, there were times when one of these nations, Lithuania, was a great military power. Her boundaries extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea embracing large parts of Russia and Ukraine. Russian historians bear witness to the tolerant attitude of the Lithuanians in preserving religion, language, and customs in the conquered lands.

Successfully fighting the invading barbarians tribes of Asia, Lithuania formed a wall protecting Western Europe from destruction. Behind this strong power Western European culture and civilization was able to grow and flourish.

The great victory over the Teutonic Order at the battle of Gruenwald, near Tannenberg, stopped the German "Drang nach Osten" for hundreds of years to come.

Lavissee and Rambaude in "Histoire Generale" speak

of the importance in the history of civilization, that these Baltic rulers should have succeeded in stopping the Tartar invasion of Europe and the further advance of the Teutonic Knights.

A period of gradual decline followed this period of glory, and in 1795 the Baltic countries lost their freedom through partitions between Muscovite Russia and Prussia. The major part of these lands came under Russian domination which lasted 120 years. In the beginning the "Czarist" rule was humane to some extent. However, the constant uprising of these people for liberty brought about a change in Russian policy. Oppression became marked and religious and national persecution began. Native schools were closed and only several Russian schools were set up in their place; churches and other religious institutions were closed and converted to Russian "cerkves." The most infamous weapon of this foreign regime was the ban on printing literature in native languages. It failed, however, to bring about the expected results. Everybody, capable of writing, wrote; young patriots, known as "book-carriers", smuggled the literature printed abroad; mothers, while spinning at their "wheels," taught their children. This great desire for education and the love of their countries kept the national spirit alive.

At the outbreak of World War I, Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians proclaimed the restitution of their independent states. Faced by famine, epidemics, and numerous other deficiencies, they began the organization of independent and free states. These difficulties are understandable because these lands had been the battlefields of the Russian and German armies, and had been bled white. As today, the Great Powers were too occupied then solving their own problems to pay any attention to what was transpiring in these countries. Therefore, the Baltic people were thrown on their own scanty resources. But freedom is a word of magic. Emerson says: "But what avail to plough or soil, or land, or life, if Freedom fail?"

There is so much truth in these words! Inspired by this hidden power, the Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians were enabled to perform miracles. With great enthusiasm, all men, women, and children returned to their fields and other daily tasks. The bountiful crop of 1919 saved the people from famine. With the same enthusiasm, the intelligentsia began to organize an economical and cultural structure.

Within twenty-two years, from a distant and forgotten provinces of Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia became modern states resembling those of western Europe. The economical and cultural progress was remarkable and the standard of well-being was raised to an incomparably higher level than when it was under alien domination.

The mere fact that during so many centuries of bitter struggle with external foes, the Baltic countries have successfully preserved their national individuality is sufficient evidence of their innate national vitality. It is also obvious that these nations are of great potentialities in their ability to contribute to the material, spiritual, and cultural enrichment of the world.

Therefore, if the forthcoming peace is to be just and lasting, aggression on these nations must be stopped, enabling them to carry on their creative work for their people and for the peace and happiness of mankind.

The Emergence of Prosperity Era in California: Its Course and Causes

There are many factors assuring a very bright era for California. This era has already begun with the impetuous realities of war and very decidedly is marking a new pattern of the post-war world's economic activities.

If one looks back to the history of the United States economic development, one would notice that rapid and dangerous changes every two or three decades are responsible for the rise and decline of prosperity of this country. The Mississippi Valley Boom, the Civil War, the Spanish War and the First World War were the events that awakened the Nation from its smooth pattern of life, relieved her energy, created imagination and aroused her productive capacity. With the advancement of scientific inventions and better methods of manufacturing, communication and organization of national social security, the United States has reached new peaks of prosperity, and yet, with disruptive declines in its aftermaths.

California, being a remote and undeveloped region, remained aloof and her role in these national economic activities was rather insignificant until the Second World War, when this region was discovered the second time. The latest war industry moved out here. The technological changes removed that barrier of distance between the East and the West: thousands of people reach California every day by the trains, by the buses and the airplanes. Travelling is a pleasure and relief these days. Some merchandise find their way through the Panama canal. Eastern population, in the effort to escape noisy and overcrowded East, swarm this way by the hundreds of thousands by convenient private automobiles. Since the start of war, California's population increased by nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants. In the month of June alone 400,000 persons came to see this state or to make new homes over here. The impact of this migration of land around San Francisco Bay Region and in particular Los Angeles proximity were bought out quietly from the public eyes by the main producers of leading industries such as automobile, airplane, prefabricated houses, all kinds of appliances and scores of others in their rush to get prepared for the big start as soon as the OPA, labor and material problems are solved. According to latest Bureau of Labor Statistics announcement, Los Angeles is far ahead of other metropolitan areas in building construction permits and is \$5,000,000 above its main competitor, New York City.

It is well recognized that California is one of the most scenic countries. However, the heavy industry is concentrating here not for romantic reasons. Here are some facts: the manufacturing cost is much lower in California, because it is unnecessary to spend millions of dollars for heating factories and offices; the heavy industry does not need extensive storage houses for protection of products against the snow, cold and other climatic changes; the necessary structures are very light and rather inexpensive. On the other hand the Eastern industry faces Europe as the sphere of economic activities. The Second World War left every nation over there in ruins, hunger and destitution. The post-war Europe has no money to buy American goods; nor she has anything to sell or give raw materials for exchange.

While across the Pacific there are 1,000,000,000 people—one half of the world. Some countries, like Australia and New Zealand, are prosperous and are in position to exchange goods according to the principles of supply and demand. Other countries, like China, India and the Netherland Indies, are poor, but they have all the raw materials that U.S. industry needs: cotton, rubber, oil, rare atom research metals, present very important values in exchange for finished goods.

Therefore the industry is moving to the Pacific shores to take strategic commercial position to meet the above mentioned situation. With the industrial movement a long chase begins; the big money is following the industry and the Bank of America is already ahead of the Chase National Bank—the largest in the East. Big money is being chased by business. Where there is good business, everybody flows there and in turn the population promotes recreational establishments, educational institutions, transportation system and you get the situation in which California is now; everything the best and latest is here.

The Immediate New-Comer Problems in California

Even though California is very overcrowded at this moment, there is no greater difficulty in finding suitable work than in any other part of the country. In the contrary, new industrial and commercial establishments and the rise of economic activities creates a situation for new labor demands.

The transportation inadequacies in Suburban L. A. and San Francisco areas are quite obvious. It takes time to reach widely scattered places in expanded cities, even though all suburban regions are connected with the main bus or streetcar lines. A private car, therefore is quite indispensable under these circumstances. For the folks coming from the East, it is suggested to secure their cars in the local towns because they are overpriced in the Pacific area.

The housing shortage is very acute in California. Los Angeles, for example, has been built for not much over one million of population while the city at the present time has to provide shelter for almost twice as large a number of inhabitants. In addition to that, it has to endure the pressure of another 2,000,000 population in thickly populated surrounding areas having everyday's business with the metropolis. This housing shortage is well demonstrated by the hundreds of so-called "trailer camps" where thousands of families are living in the tiny trailers for many months—not because they can't afford to rent an apartment. Many families share their living quarters with friends and relatives.

The prices for houses are generally high and continue to increase. Therefore there is a lot of speculation in the real estate exchange. It is common knowledge that persons with little money but with a foresight and courage buy houses at the valuation point, collect rents for a year or two and resell on a much higher market price.

For some time there was a hope that the house prices would stabilize or start dropping. However, this failed to materialize and the prices follow the same pattern on the slight increase. The government offices in connection with the real estate situation do not encourage the expectation for price stabilization on houses. The explanation for this may be suggested as following: the indus-

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AMERICAN LITHUANIAN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1946

For the benefit of "Kalifornijos Lietuvis" readers, the editorial staff prepared this summary of major achievements of the American Lithuanians in 1946. There might be some important facts which we have missed because our "K.L." scrap book contains material only from March, 1946. If you would notice some omissions, please notify the "K.L." editorial staff at 2721 Logan St., Oakland 1, Cal. Your remarks and notices shall be appreciated.

CONVENTIONS, CONGRESSES, ETC.

LEAGUE FOR LIBERATION OF LITHUANIA (L. V.S.—Lietuvai Vaduoti Sajunga) held a convention on June 1st and 2nd in Detroit, Michigan. Its president is P. J. Ziuris. Several memorandums concerning Lithuania and the DP's were sent to the proper American officials.

THE LITHUANIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA (Lietuviu R. K. Kunigu Vienybe), which represents the 125 Lith. parishes in the U.S., annual convention took place on August 20th, 1946, at Marianapolis College, Thompson, Conn. This convention sent a significant appeal to the President of the U.S. in behalf of the Baltic States. The new officers of L.R.C.P.L. of America which were elected are: Rev. F. M. Juras, president; Rev. J. F. Boll, treasurer, and Rev. M. G. Kemezis, secretary.

"THE MOTHER" (Motineles Draugija), an organization which gives scholarships and aid to poor students, on Aug. 20, 1946, made elections of new officers: Rev. J. Karalius, pres.; Rev. P. Juras, vice-pres.; Rev. Balkunas, sec.; Rev. P. Lekesis, treas.; Msgr. J. Ambotas, Rev. I. Valanciunas, trustees.

LITHUANIAN ORGANIST ASSOCIATION'S (Lietuviu Vargonininku Sajunga) convention was held on August 21st, 1946, at Brooklyn, N. Y., where new officers were elected: J. Kudirka, pres.; P. Dulke, vice-pres.; J. Olsauskas, treas. and sec.; P. Hodelis and A. Mondeika, trustees; A. Pocius, librarian.

THE LITHUANIAN WORKERS SOCIETY (LDD—Lietuviu Darbininku Draugija) on Aug. 31st, 1946, held its annual convention at Boston, Mass.

LITHUANIAN SOCIALIST SOCIETY'S (LSS—Lietuviu Socialistu Sajunga) annual convention took place on Sept. 1st and 2nd at Boston, Mass. LSS has 32 chapters with 500 members. The new Center Committee was formed from: P. Grigaitis, J. Januskis, Mrs. F. Warnes, J. V. Stillson, J. Glaveskas, J. Buivydas, Mrs. B. Spudaskas, P. Kriauciukas, and M. Zvingilas. The convention decided to change the organization's name to "Lithuanian Social Democratic Society." The organs of LSDS are: "Keleivis," a weekly newspaper and "Naujienos," a daily newspaper.

SPONSORS OF MARIANAPOLIS COLLEGE and MARIAN HILLS SEMINARY (Lithuanian Institutions) held their annual convention on Sept. 8, 1946, at Marianapolis College, Thompson, Conn. New officers are: Rev. J. Vaitekunas, pres.; Mrs. Kadis, Mrs. Karinauskis, and Mrs. Volungis, vice-pres.; Rev. Dr. V. Andriuska, sec.; Rev. J. Kuprevicius, treas. The Marian Fathers are doing a great job in the cultural and educational field of American Lithuanians and, therefore, they deserve everybody's support.

KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA (Lietuvos Vyciai) convention, Sept. 20, 21, 22, at Worcester, Mass., elected the following national officers: Joseph Boley, pres.; A. Young and J. Juozaitis, vice-pres.; Josephine Adams, sec.; Miss L. Totilas, fin. sec.; J. Maticinskas and Rev. Modestas, trustees; Atty. J. Grish, legal adviser, and Phyllis Grendal in Ritual Committee.

UNITED LITHUANIAN RELIEF FUND OF AMERICA convention, held in New York on Oct. 18-19, 1946, made a decision to have a drive for the DP Fund, starting Jan. 5th, 1947. The goal is \$525,000.00. Officers elected are: Rev. Dr. J. Koncius, pres.; Mrs. V. Kolicius, atty. A. Olis, Rev. N. Pakalnis, N. Rastenis, vice-pres.; Mrs. N. Gugis, sec.; Dr. A. Zimont, treas., and A. Zilinskas, fin. sec.

THE LITHUANIAN AMERICAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS, held under the auspices of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Federation of America, was on the 20th and 21st days of October, 1946, at Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, N. Y. The Congress accepted significant resolutions concerning Lithuania's Independence and Lith refugees. These resolutions later were printed in a separate booklet.

THE LITHUANIAN ALLIANCE OF AMERICA (SLA—Susivienijimas Lietuviu Amerikoje) had its 60 years anniversary convention. The president of SLA is Judge William Laukaitis. Also LITHUANIAN R. C. ALLIANCE OF AMERICA (LRKSA) celebrated its 60 years anniversary. President of LRKSA is Leonard Simutis, and secretary is Wm. Kvetkas.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

LITHUANIAN REPUBLICANS

On Oct. 12, 1946, the Republican National Committee established a Lithuanian Division with Anthony Olis of Chicago as its Chairman.

Present at the conference were representatives of the Republican Party. The Chairman of the National Committee, B. Carroll Reece, in his long statement gave hopes for Baltic countries. He said in part:

"Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia must be restored to their former status of freedom and independence. The Soviet army and the Soviet police occupying those countries should leave. Refugees of those countries must have an opportunity to be repatriated, without fear of Soviet recriminations or persecution, and thereafter the right of free unfettered election should be assured to the people of those countries. The Republican Party stands for the restoration of their national independence."



ANTHONY OLIS

Chairman, Lithuanian Division
of the
Republican National Committee
and
Sanitary District Trustee
of Chicago



AMERICAN LITHUANIAN COUNCIL'S DELEGATION (Lietuviu Taryba) was accepted by pres. Truman in the White House, Washington, D.C. on Sept. 29, 1946. The delegation consisted of prominent, active Lithuanians: L. Simutis (editor of "Draugas"), Dr. P. Grigaitis (editor of "Naujienos"), S. Michelsonas (editor of "Keleivis"), M. Vaidyla (editor of "Sandara"), Judge John T. Zuris, Atty. K. J. Jurgela (LAIC director), Miss M. Kizis, J. J. Grigalus, M. G. Kumskis, B. Kvetkas, and Judge W. Laukaitis.

The delegation submitted a memorandum requiring the restoration of Lithuania's Independence.

LVS, ALM, ALTC, AND AMERICAN FRIENDS OF LITHUANIA on Oct. 23, 1946, submitted a memorandum in defense of displaced Lithuanians in Europe to President Truman, State Department, UNO, and some senators and congressmen of U.S. This memorandum was signed by: P. J. Ziuris, pres. of League for Liberation of Lithuania (LVS) and K. S. Karpus, sec.; Dr. M. J. Colney, vice-pres. of The American Friends of Lithuania; A. Olis, pres. of American Lithuanian Mission (ALM); V. Abraitis, pres. of American Lithuanian National League (ALTC).

NEW INSTITUTIONS

St. Peter and Paul's Lith. R. C. Church at So. Boston, Mass., on Sept. 10, 1946, opened a new grammar school. It is a two story school building, previously called Capen School, which the parish bought from the city. The pastor of this parish, Rev. Francis A. Virmauskis took the initiative in this purchase.

Almost every larger Lithuanian parish has its own grammar school, and some even have high schools which usually are conducted by Lithuanian sisters. There are about 125 Lithuanian parishes in the U. S.

On June 7, 1946, Franciscan Fathers of Lith. descent received a permission to organize The Lithuanian Province of St. Francis Order. Father Justas Vaskys, OFM, was appointed as its first provincial, and J. Liauba, OFM, L. Andriekus, OFM. as his advisers. The center of this Order is Mt. St. Francis, Greene, Maine.

(To Be Continued)

AMERICA IS TURNING WESTWARD (Cont. from Page 5)

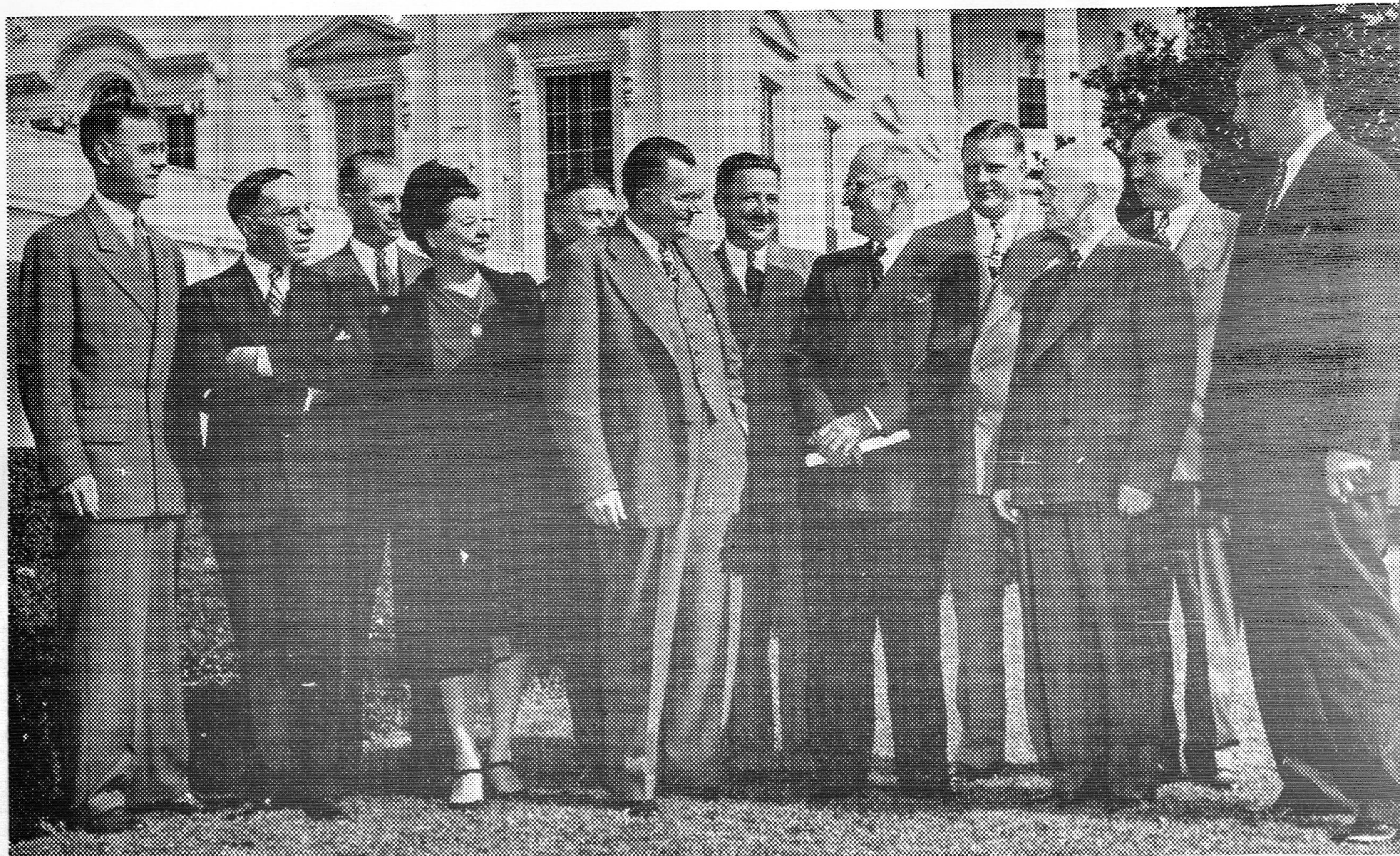
try is still tied-up with the material shortage and the labor disputes for mass production. Only a prefabricated house could come out of mass production but even in that case it could hardly clean-up the trailer camps and fulfill other high pressure needs in particular that the prefabricated house will have to prove its endurability in order to change generally the prevailing skepticism as to its value. Liquidation of the OPA inevitably will lift up the rents. This will stimulate further price increase for the homes in particular when the city population continues increasing.

Because of tremendous exchange of properties during the last few years, naturally, there were men drawn in to the real estate field who were interested only in profits to be made. Therefore for those that are not familiar with California, it is suggested to be careful in choosing advisers for a property purchase. The safest way would be to consult a person with real estate connections that is well known to the local society—a person whom you can always meet in church, in a public meeting, in a picnic, etc. By now there are several well known Lithuanians in the real estate service in California whose cooperation may well be trusted.

It is hardly possible to present a more complete picture of the economic situation in California here. For the folks in the East interested in the real estate situation and desiring specific information about properties in San Francisco, Oakland or the Bay Region, I suggest you write to Mr. Anthony Skirius, 2721 Logan St., Oakland 1, California.

For those interested in the properties located in Los Angeles and vicinity, the author of this article will be very glad to find out correct answers and serve every information if you will write in English or Lithuanian to the following address: Mr. Algis Regis, First National Real Estate and Management Co., 636 Ardmore Ave., Los Angeles 5, Calif.

(Below) American Lithuanian Council's Delegation



Who Is Punishing the Russian War Criminals? . . . By Milton C. Stark

(Continued from last month)

The Major Russian Atrocities

Pravieniskiai: This village is about thirty kilometers from Kaunas, in a forest between the villages of Rumiskai and Palemonas. Here was the location of the Pravieniskiai Hard Labor Camp for political prisoners. At least 500 persons were imprisoned here; of these, some were workers of factories, charged with sabotage against the Soviet Government, others were farmers who had been unable to meet Soviet crop levies, in the majority were those who had somehow manifested their hatred of the communist invaders. Peat digging was the lot of the prisoners. For example, the peat output for a gang of thirty-five laborers working with a machine was expected to reach 12,000 bricks a day! If the minimum number of bricks was not produced, the daily food ration was cut. This meant that the normal individual ration of two pounds of bread, two grams of sugar, and a thin soup was to some degree lessened. Oftentimes an offender was thrown into an iced KAMARA instead, and his share of food entirely denied him. On other occasions inmates were beaten until they went out of their minds. A standard treatment was the smashing of the bones in the hands with rifle butts. One time a prisoner pushing a cart stopped to rest; his guard bayoneted him for attempting to escape! Upon the advent of the Nazis, the Russians, retreating into Russia, massacred the inmates of the Pravieniskiai Hard Labor Camp. These are the details given by Kazys Gailius, a survivor:

On June 26, 1941, about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, several hundred Red troops surrounded the Camp's barracks and began shooting in its direction. At once seventeen turnkeys were driven into the forest and shot. Of all the employed in the Camp (cooks, secretaries, helpers) twenty-one were murdered, including several young girls (I. Pundzeviciute, 16, Budryte, 13, M. Savickiene, 18). The sound of a bursting grenade was heard from the quarter of the administration building. A band of soldiers rushed into the barracks with flying gun butts and forced all to march out into the barbed wire space of the yard. The prisoners, some women included, were separated into three groups; then they were machine-gunned. Shrieks, wails, and supplications filled the air as the bullets mowed them down. One or two criminal prisoners yelled in Russian that they loved Stalin and were anxious to help him in his work—they were shot down to a man. The wounded nearer the barbed wire fence clutched it with bloody hands, slumping ground-ward when other bullets found them. Another group was fired upon; a few of the lucky fell to the earth feigning death. The wounded and dead fell on top of them, all around them. Again grenades began to burst, this time in the piles of bleeding flesh. Then a silence came upon the scene. A couple of soldiers went about making sure that all were dead.

At this point of the slaughter the invading Nazis reached the Pravieniskiu railroad station, thereby causing the Camp's executioners to leave for the defense of that station. Owing to this piece of good fortune a number of the Camp's would-be victims were able to escape with their lives. All in all, out of 450 inmates and 50 attendants, the Bolsheviks murdered about 420 persons in the Pravieniskiai Hard Labor Camp.

Telsiai: When the Russian-German war began, and the Russians retreated from this city, newly dug earth

was discovered in a wood four or five miles distant. Thinking that arms might have been cached here, local inhabitants began digging. Two feet below the surface they found the pieces of seventy-three badly decomposed cadavers, most of which exhibited signs of torture. Three more cadavers were discovered close by, indicating that these had tried to make a get-away. For the most part, bones were broken, eyes poked out, tongues torn out, throats cut. The news of this newly discovered horror spread; it was found out that the dead were political prisoners brought from a Telsiai carcer by the Bolsheviks and murdered on the spot (June 24-5, 1941).

Petrasiunai Graveyard (a mile east of Kaunas): A common grave containing the bodies of twenty-nine political prisoners was found. The dead bore hammer marks on their heads.

Kleboniskiai-Eiguliai (three miles north of Kaunas): In this village not far from Kaunas, by the fence surrounding the graveyard, nineteen corpses were unearthed from a common grave.

Kaunas (Kovno): In a cemetery of this city twelve corpses bearing earmarks of torture were unearthed. Again, at a place not far from this city three more mutilated cadavers were found (August 18, 1941).

(To be continued)

THE ROSE PARADE OF PASADENA

There are many who know and many more who are not acquainted with the greatest event of the year in California—The Rose Parade of Pasadena on New Years' Morning. One should make an earnest effort to see this spectacular event sometime during their span of life.

The Rose Parade is a display of flowers on floats, mainly roses, portraying the beautiful scenery of California and its cities, symbolic figures, national memorable days, historical events, etc. The floats are decorated during the night by many hands placing flowers and their petals in place to design the symbols. This year the theme represented the significance of each holiday of the calendar year, titled: "Holidays in Flower." The Rose Parade begins at 9 A. M. and comes down Colorado Street, the main highway, and shopping districts; it is 5 miles long.

The traditional Rose Parade was started in 1890 by a small group of enthusiastic Easterners who decided that a climate which produces flowers in the dead of winter should be celebrated at the beginning of the year. They decked their horses with hibiscus, their surreys with poinsettias and hung roses on the fringe on top. They formed a short parade and drove down the street to the community baseball diamond.

Another tradition of this festival is the selection of a group of seven girls to serve as Queen and Princesses, selected from the Pasadena Junior College. These girls reign over the parade of floats, 20 or more bands, majorettes, marshals and a personnel of more than 2500 persons.

The Tournament of Roses Association, an organization of Pasadena businessmen and others, is responsible for this great spectacle. They spend thousands of dollars yearly to make this celebration as elaborate as possible.

Do not miss this breath-taking native beauty on display!

—ADELE KUCINSKAS,

General Delivery, Pasadena, Cal.

CHRISTMAS IN VAIL AND TUCSON, ARIZONA

In Vail, Arizona, the Christmas midnight Mass at the the Santa Rita in the Desert Church was celebrated by Rev. George Jonaitis. The church was full of people of all kinds of nationalities, race, color, rich and poor. The altars were decorated with flowers, and two large Christmas trees were on each side of the large altar. The crib was on the left side of the church in front of the Blessed Virgin altar and lit with Christmas candle bulbs. The music was under the direction of Mrs. Dolores Aros, a soprano well-known in the State of Arizona. After the midnight Mass, friends of Fr. Jonaitis came to the Rectory and extended him Merry Christmas. Some of them had come from Tucson and others from distant States of the Union.

On Christmas Day Fr. G. Jonaitis had guests for dinner at the El Presidio Hotel in Tucson. A special table was set for 12 people. Of the Lithuanians were Mr. Peter Fabijonaitis from Oakland, Cal., Mr. and Mrs. Peter Joncius from Detroit, Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. Hahnel and son from Hammond, Indiana. The other guests were of different descent. The table was specially decorated with beautiful flowers. The guests enjoyed the turkey dinner and champaign.

Mr. Peter Fabijonaitis left after Christmas for Phoenix, Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. P. Joncius also left for Phoenix and the West Coast. The Joncius' spent four month in Tucson where they enjoyed the Arizona sunshine.

The weather in Tucson turned very cold since the New Year.

—Reporter.

VASARIO 16 IR DR. JONAS BASANAVICIUS (Cont. from Page 2)

1914-1918 mt. karo audros isgriove didziasias galybes. Lietuvos drasuoliai 1918 mt. Vasario men 16 d. paskele Lietuvos Nepriklausomybe. Laisve reikia issikovoti. Jos niekas veltui neduoda. Ir isejo Lietuvos vyrai teviskes laisves ginti. Nebuvo tada pinigų. Nebuvo ginklų. Buvo tik "Ausros" uzdegtoji tevyne meile. Meile daro stebuklus ir pasiryzeliai savanoriai iskovojo mums laisve.

Reikia nepamirsti, kad 1918 mt. Vasario men skelbi-ant Lietuvos Nepriklausomybes akta Lietuviu Tautos tarybos DVASIA buvo Dr. Jonas Basanavicius.

1920 mt. spalio men 9 d. Vilniaus krastas buvo atskirtas nuo Lietuvos. Lietuvos Laisves Kovotojas Dr. Jonas Basanavicius is Vilniaus nepasitraukia. Jis lieka Gedimino miesto Sargyboje. Ir kiekviena karta Vasario 16 kildavo i dangu trispalves, lietuviu mintys krypdavo i ten, kur Gedimino kalnas, Ausros Vartai, Vytauto kaulai, i ten kur musu lauke Senelis Basanavicius.

1927 mt. Vasario men 16 d. pakilusias trispalves perjuosem gedulo sydu.

1927 mt. Vasario men. 16 d. Vilniuje mire Tautos Laisves pranasas Dr. Jonas Basanavicius. Jis viska Lietuvai paaukojo. Jis ir Lietuva neatskiriami. Ir, matyt, pats likimas panorejo, kad kiekviena karta, kai lietuvis mines Vasario 16, jis tures prisiminti ir ta, kuris daug, oi daug Tevynei paaukojo.

Siemet ir vel svesim Vasario 16. Jau septinta karta tai nebe Laisves diena, bet susikaupimo ir pasiryzimo diena. Ta diena mes prisimenam ka turejom, ko nebeturim, bet ka ir vel turim atgauti.

20 mt. praejo nuo tos dienos, kai mire Dr. Jonas

LOOKING AROUND CALIFORNIA

BY PETER BOGIN

Sacramento—the Capital of California. The city of Sacramento is situated on the eastern bank of the Sacramento river which flows through the wide flat valley, called the Sacramento Valley. In the east the valley is bounded by the towering range of Sierra Nevada and in the west by the Coast Range. The city stands near the old Fort Sutter which acted as a nucleus for the settlers in the valley. The Fort was built by Sutter, a Swiss immigrant that came to California with almost nothing, built a great fort, amassed a fortune and was later made Major General by U. S. but who almost lost everything during the California gold rush when hordes of Gold seekers trampled over his fields, stole his cattle right from under his nose, and stole everything else that they could lay their hands on. So that when many people made their fortunes during the gold rush days, Sutter lost his.

At present the city has about sixty thousand inhabitants and is the agricultural center of the Sacramento valley as it is also the State Capital. The agricultural products grown in the Sacramento valley are bartlett pears, peaches, almonds, walnuts, sugar beets, tomatoes, hops, rice, kafir corn, and others. The soil in the valley is very rich and productive, most of it being black river silt.

The valley has dry and hot climate, but the heat is not unbearable (highest temperature recorded is 114 F.) as there is almost always a slight breeze. The nights are cool and it is possible to sleep in comfort. There is practically no rain during the summer months, most of the precipitation occuring during the winter. Winters are not cold, lowest average being 40 F. above zero.

The Sacramento river is navigatable up to the city of Sacramento, but as the river bed often fills up with mud and silt, the State government is planning to dig a canal directly from the San Francisco bay to the vicinity of Sacramento so that when it's completed it will virtually make Sacramento a sea port. The property around the proposed canal site went up considerably in price, but it will probably go up more when the canal is completed.

The Sacramento river has many kinds of fish and there is an annual run of salmon. Besides salmon there is striped bass, black bass, lots of catfish and carp.

The best time to visit the Sacramento valley is around early spring (March, April, May) when the fields are green and the orchards are blooming. During the summer the fields dry out and turn yellow for lack of rain. Most of the crops are irrigated, however.

Basanavicius. Mire jis, bet juk "idejos jei didzios, nemirsta kaip zmones." Jis juk tvirtai tikejo Lietuvos prisikelimu tada, kai daugelis ja laidoti renges. Tada nebuvo lietuviskos knygos, nebuvo lietuviskos inteligentijos. Argi galim mes dabar suabejuoti, po 22 Nepriklausomo gyvenimo metu, laisvos Lietuvos prisikelimu. Ne. Ir dar karta ne. Lietuva bus laisva ir nepriklausoma. Ji bus. Ji turi buti. Juk neveltui simtai mire Sibiro taigose uz lietuviska zodi, neveltui savanoriai kovojo uz laisve ir neveltui dar ir dabar partizanai lieja krauja.

—J. LIESYTE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SV. KAZIMIERO PARAPIJOS BIULETENIS Redaguoja prel. Julius Maciejauskas

Musu parapija auga visais atzvilgiais. Zmoniui privaziavo is visu Siaurines Amerikos koloniju, Kanados, net is Europos ir Pietines Amerikos. Gavau laiska is vieno zydelio is Palestinos, kad ir jis noris atvykti i Los Angeles. Jau turime ivairiu profesionalu: gydytoju, profesoriu, advokatu, o ypatingai daug namu pardavimo tarpininku (Real Estate Brokers), kurie lietuviams padeda Los Angeles mieste isigyti nuosavybes. Kadangi lietuviu kataliku skaicius trigubai padidejo, prisieina pastatyti ir didesne baznycia. Gana sunku buvo gauti is arkivyskupo leidima statyti lietuviams baznycia, bet isaiskinus priezastis, kodel mums didesnes baznycios reikalinga, jau gavau dokumenta, kad si darba galiu pradeti. Svarbus dalykas yra nustatyti baznyciai vieta, kuri ir ateityje butu patogiausia ivairiais atzvilgiais. To klausimo issprendimui buvo sukviestas parapijieciu susirinkimas, bet kadangi keli balsai buvo priesingi del numatytos vietos, tai atidejau to klausimo galutina issprendima ateiciai ir pavedziau ta klausima isristi savo pagalbininkams kun. Jonui Kucinskui ir kun. Jonui Tamuliui, kad jie susitare su parapijieciais, kurioje vietoje naujoji baznycia turi buti pastatyta. Tegul ta klausima issprendzia ir darba pradeda neveliau kovo 4 dienos, nes ta diena yra musu parapijos globejo Sv. Kazimiero diena ir tegul Sv. Kazimiero garbei musu sumanymai buna realizuoti. Is mano puses uztenka, ka padariau: nepalankiose salygos ikuriau parapija, net neturedamas cento kiseniuje. Turim labai grazia baznytele ir klebonija be skolu ir sutaupiau keturis tukstancius doleriu. Toji sutaupyta suma pinigų bus naujos baznycios pamatams, ir tegul jaunoji karta parodo savo energija, o man senam uztenka to, kas padaryta.

Vasario 9-tos dienos vakare North Star Auditorijoje, 1631 West Adams Blvd. turesime musu parapijos naudai soku vakareli su programa is prakalbomis.

Vasario 16-tos Dienos Paminejimas

Vasario 16-ta, Lietuvos Nepriklausomybes 29 metu sukakties dienoje, bus iskilmingos pamaldos uz tevyne Los Angeles katedros baznycioje, S. Main ir 2-nd street. Dalyvaus Jo Ekselencija vyskupas Timonthy Manning ir daug garsiu zmoniui. Pamoksla sakys kun. William J. Duggan—Pontifical Society for the Propagation of the Faith direktorius. Visi lietuviai privaletu dalyvauti pamalduose. Reikia buti prie katedros duru 15 minuciu iki vienuoliktos, kad gautume tautiska zenkliuka ir nueitume i paskirta lietuviams vieta. Moterys pasipuoskite tautiskais rubais. Po pamaldu bus iskilmingi pietus SCULLY'S CAFE, 4801 Crenshaw Blvd., Los Angeles restorane, kur bus prakalbos ir grazi programa.

Manau, kad kiekvienas mylintis Tevyne lietuvis, suprantantis tos dienos svarba, todel nuosirdziai pasimels uz Lietuvos islaisvinima is vergijos ir parodys pasauliui, kad mes nepripazistame musu tevynes uzgrobimo ir kad jokia brutali jega neturi teises mums isplesti ta, kas mums Dievo duota.

DR. JOHN STASULAT
DENTIST

BELL, CALIFORNIA

LIETUVIU ORGANIZACIJU VEIKIMAS

REDAGUOJA BRONE STARKIENE

Palydint senus 1946 metus praeitin ir zengiant i naujus 1947-tus, Los Angeles lietuviu grupes klubai draugijos turejo visa eile savo susirinkimu. Perrinko valdybas, uzsibreze naujus darbus ateinantiems metams. Teko dalyvauti pirmiausia Piliociu Klubu susirinkime. Perrinkta valdyba ir nutarta surengti Nauju Metu sutikimo vakara. Klube nariu priskaitoma 40 asmenu. Dalyvavo susirinkime 15.

KULTUROS LABDAROS KLUBAS BUVO GAUSIN-GAS zmonemis-nariais. P. Sareiku namuse dalyvavo net 30 asmenu. Bet valdyba sunkiai buvo perrenkama, atsisakius sekretoriauti senutei Onai Luzienei ir pirmininkauti S. Jociui. Visgi po kalbu ir diskusiju ir nuosirdziu paraginimu sias pareigas eiti, klubo pirmininku buvo isrinktas Vincas Arcis ir sekretore Zuzana Morkuniene. Visi kiti liko tie patys betarnauja, jau kelintas metas: finansu sekretorius P. Zilinskas izdininke Mare Sareikiene, izdo globejai Mrs. Miskiene ir kitos.

S.L.A. 75 kuopos susirinkime valdyba buvo perrinkta 1947 metams. Valdyba likto ta pati, senoji, isskiriant kasos globejus ir korespondente. Svarbesnieji nutarimai buvo tie, kad butinai organizuoti jaunuoliu grupe musu kuopoje esanciu. Turime ju virs tuzino zmoniui, prirasytu ju tevu deka. Meginama juos tuos jaunuolius uzinteresuoti, kad tvarkytusi jie patys: Manoma tam daug pades jaunas sios kolonijos lietuviai biznieriui ir musu kuopos narys Petras Zaunius. S.L.A. nariu prirasymo vajus jau prasidejo tad ir musu kuopos nariai ir organizatoriai megins kuodaugiausia lietuviu i sia grupe suorganizuoti.

A.L.T. skyrius ir B.A.L.F. taipgi laike savo susirinkimus, perrinko valdybas ir uzsibreze platesnei veiklai siais metais. Nutarta susirinkimus vienos ir kitos organizacijos laikyti kas menesi, kad daugiau galetume padeti broliam tremtiniam, ir kad musu publika supazindinti su politine ALT veikla iki siolei jis pasitenkino tik 16 Vasario suruosimu. Susirinkimas buvo idomus, jame aktyviai dalyvavo musu abu Kunigai: prelatas J. Maciejauskas, J. Kucinskas, konsulas J. J. Bielskis ir Prof. K. Pakstas. Patarimu turime daug ir geru, kaip sekmingiau padeti lietuviui ir Lietuvai. Sunkiau buna su darbu, kuomet sumanymai reikia vykdyti. Jei bent dalinai savo sumanymus vykysim su noru ir entuziazmu—musu mazai kolonijai to uzteks.

Iki siolei dvi grupes lietuviu tepasizymejo selpime tremtiniu: Sv. Kazimiero lietuviu parapija, vadovaujant ir dirbant prelatui Maciejauskui su gera talka, (ypac rubu rinkime), o Kulturos Labdaros Klubas pinigais Salpos fondui. Per praeitus metus K. L. Klubas aukojo is izdo ir per narius virs \$300.00 doleriu. Stai ir dabar pradedant naujus metus, pasidekojant p.p. Miskiam, ivykusiam susirinkime ju namuose sausio 12 ir vel buvo sukelta apie 100.00 Salpos Fondui tremtiniam selpti. P. Miskiene sukviete daug sveciu, aukojo visa maista, gerima ir patarnavima. Uz tai p.p. Miskiam priklausu nuosirdus aciu. Kad daugiau butu tokiu zmoniui, ir tokiu grupiu lietuviui!

★ ★

A.L.T. skyrius si met ruosia Vasario 16 kiek bus galima ispudingiau: su prakalboms, dainomis, muzika etc. Bankietas ivyks Vasario 16-ta, 1 p.m. Scully's Cafe,

4801 Crenshaw Blvd., L. A. Pietu kaina \$2.50. Kvieciame visus ir visas is anksto isigyti bilietus, kad veliau nebutu nemalonumu.

Parapijos rengtas vakaras naujiems metams sutikti puikiai pavyko ir rodos dave pelno.

Choras stropiai ruosiasi su dainomis 16-tai Vasario. Kvieciame ir dar ir dar karta, galincius dainuoti, prisideti. Kvietimas geras yra visais laikais. Dainuoti ir giedoti mes visuomet turime buti pasiruose.

Nuosirdu dekui choristams uz surengtas vaises mano gimtadienio proga. Teipgi labai aciu uz grazia dovanele visiems ir visoms.

Kaledu diena grupele parapijieciu padare vizita prelatui M. J. Krusui Monrovija California. Gerbiamas prelatas juos vaisino kalediniais pyragais, skaniais valgiais ir gerimais. Prelatas atrodo si meta daug sveikesniu ir drutesniu negu kitais laikais.

Musu labai nuosirdi choriste M. Murauskaite su savo malonia mamyte visus choristus uzsiprase pas save kalediniam pusryciam. Nors tai ir buvo niuri diena, bet pas panele Murauskaite visi susilom ir isilinksminom. Cia pat gyvenanti ir musu veikli Zuzana Morkuniene nese vaises is zemai aukstyn, kad tik tuos choristus daugiau privaisinus.

Siomis dienomis ir vel priguzejo i musu miesta daug lietuviu chicagieciu. Ju tarpe ir pora ar daugiau profesionalu-daktaru Dr. K. Drangelis ir J. Juska. Daugelis is atvaziavusiu turbut ir pasiliks cia gyventi, nes K. Luksis smarkiai apie juos sukinejasi rodineja vezioja vaisina. Tokiu budu didindamas musu kolonija.

Lietuviai parapijieciai siomis dienomis atrodo nejuokais subruzdo mitinguoti diskusuoti apie isigijima didesnes, grazesnes baznycios sales gal ir mokyklos. Tai yra labai pagirtina ir reiketu dar daugiau mitingu, dar daugiau kalbu tuo reikalu del aiskumo visiems, kuriems tas reikalas rupi. Juk yra pas mus zmoniu kurie labai nusimano apie musu miesto vertybes ju blogumus ir gerumus. Reiketu visu ju isklausyti ju patarimus priimti, o tik paskiau veikti.

Megina susiorganizuoti ir Vyciai. Linkime pasisekimo si karta. Butu maloun, kad nesenai is Lietuvos atvaziave imtusi nuosirdziau to darbo. Tokiu budu ir cia gimusiem-uzaugusiem butu lengviau mus suprasti kaipo lietuvius.

★ ★

Daughter and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Jocius were visiting here during the holidays, and just recently left for Indiana.

Open houses during Christmas were that of Helen and Lucille Varkalis, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pociunas, and Lou Jocius.

Mrs. B. Stark had a get-together for choir members as well as a few friends. Lunch was served and the evening closed with the singing of Lithuanian songs. Indeed, a grand time was had by all. —J. G.

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WELCOMING REV. J. KUCINSKAS

Sunday afternoon, December 29th, a group of Lithuanians gathered at the home of Mrs. Bernice Stark at the edge of the beautiful Pacific, welcoming our pastor's new assistant, Rev. John Kucinskas, who has arrived from Europe just this past summer. We are very happy to have Father Kucinskas in our midst at our rapidly growing parish in Los Angeles.

A delicious buffet luncheon was served. Having several well-known Lithuanians in our presence, they were called upon for a few words.

Father Kucinskas, our honored guest, stated that he was happy to be with us, and shall always be at our service.

Dr. Pakstas made us realize the other peoples' opinion of the Lithuanian genuine hospitality, the beauty of our language, its ageless songs and poems that echo and re-echo as lovely as silver bells in the hills, and would charm the world were it possible to translate their full emotional meaning into other languages. He said that Lithuania is a country of persistent workers, and poets, embers of love and heart rendering sorrows. "It is up to us to keep singing the songs, then the living spirit of Lithuania will always live," were the inspirational words of Dr. Pakstas.

Then spoke Mr. Luksis, our successful real estate broker and a well liked man by all. Also Mrs. Stark, the hostess, gave a speech and several others.

Lastly, Mr. Milton Stark, the promising orator of our circle, reminded us of the fading spirit among Lithuanians.

Personally, I believe that the young folks must be taught of the precious heritage of its people. A plant will not grow if it is not watered. And so the young folks will not develop into true and sturdy patriots unless they get the traditions from the previous generation. It is up to our parents and other enthusiastic souls to pass on to us the burning desire to keep the Lithuanians alive and prevent extinction. I myself know of many American-Lithuanian youth who are rearing their children in the spirit of their forefathers.

We, the American born Lithuanians, have every reason to be proud of our heritage, of our most ancient language, of the great past of Lithuania; we can and must preserve these treasures and make them known to the world.

—ADELE KUCINSKAS.

LAISKAI REDAKCIJAI

"Kalifornijos Lietuvis" galima pavadinti Kalifornijos padangeje prazydusia gelele. Kaip gele kiekvienas dziaugiasi ir geresi, taip lygiai dziaugiames ir Tamstu pastangomis isauginta gele — Kalifornijos Lietuvis." Zinau ka reiskia isleisti laikrasti, nes per daugel metu esu susirises su "Darbininku." Todel tuo labiau ivertinu pastangas garbinguju katalikiskosios spaudos apastalu. Linkiu "KL" isaugti, isbujoti i rimta literaturos, mokslo, visuomenes gyvenimo menesini zurnala."

—KUN. P. M. JURAS.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA ULRFA (BALF) ACTIVITIES

On the 29th of December, members of the San Francisco ULRFA chapter had a party at the Y.C.W. Hall. To our regret, it was a farewell party for Lucy and James Saviski. Both of them were members the kind all organizations would like to have.

Lucy, as once her husband expressed himself, is the better half of the Saviskis. She is the one who made sure they both find the time to come to meetings, to participate actively in all doings, and she, no matter what type of a job was to be done, never refused. What really will never be forgotten are the donated clothing to the Lithuanian war victims. Already she has received many letters of thanks from the refugees and still many more will be coming. Lucy from profession is a nurse. In general, she is of very humane character; the sorrows, needs, and wishes of another are her worries, too. Our group will miss her a lot.

James has helped along our small group in many matters. He took interest in the important problems, such as writing, in regards of Lithuania, memorandums to high officials at the White House and UNO members; he also took lots of responsibility when our concert was given last summer and perfectly performed his duty as Master of Ceremonies.

James Saviski has been a Lt. Commander in the Navy for several years. During the war years, he served as an assistant manager to War Shipping Administration in San Francisco. Now James is being transferred with a promotion to Portland, Oregon, as local manager of Maritime Commission. We feel proud to have had somebody like James and wish him great success.

After dinner, for our pleasure, Mr. S. Skiman, put up a screen and showed us movies of our neighbors, the Latin-American countries. It was something like a travelogue: educating, interesting, and beautiful.

A meeting was called on January 19th, at Y.C.W. Hall. At that meeting members discussed ways of commemorating the 16th of February, the 29th year since the Declaration of Lithuania's Independence. It was decided to rent a hall where movies from Lithuania could be shown and a few speeches concerning the commemoration could be told. After the program there shall be dancing and bar service. The profit shall be divided for the Lithuanian Council and United Lith. Relief Fund.

All San Francisco and Oakland Lithuanians are asked to come and enjoy the evening.

The Commemoration of Lithuania's Independence will take place on the 16th of February, 1947, at the POLISH HALL, 3046 - 22nd St. (Shotwell and 22nd St.), San Francisco, Cal., at 3 P. M.

Members are asked to come at 2 P. M., at the same place and date. A regular monthly meeting will be held.

PERSONALS

ADELE KUCINSKAS from Pasadena, Cal., came for a three day visit to San Francisco. She has a sister, Mrs. Frances Nunez, in S. F. and a brother, Albert, in Berkeley, Cal. Even though Adele is a graduate nurse and has been practicing for several years, she is taking more courses to broaden her knowledge. Adele speaks Lithuanian well and is a defender of their cause.

VALERIE WELICKA, from Chicago, dropped in to say "hello" to her old-time folk dancing instructor, Mrs. Skirius. Valerie belongs to the "Ateitis" Lith. Folk dancing group which so far has been taking the first place for dancing among other nations.

EVELYN KUBILES, a young Lithuanian from Rockford, Ill., accidentally dropped in at the BALF party on Dec. 29 in S. F. and made many friends. She is planning to leave S. F. for Los Angeles.

BERNARD POSKUS, youngest son of Mr. Anthony Poskus, will perform the rites of matrimony sometime in April, 1947. The other two children of Poskus, Eleonor and Edmund, got married last year.

MRS. T. YOUTCHAS AND HER SON THADDEUS have moved from Rochester, N. W. back to California. She and her family lived in Berkeley 26 years ago. It is remarkable that both mother and son have graduated from the same school—the Conservatory of Rochester. Youtchas is a pianist and her son majored in cello and piano.

MR. and MRS. J. PETERS' from La Mesa, Cal., baby boy was baptized Richard Thomas. The God-parents were J. Poska and A. Rudis Stegvilas.

MR. and MRS. J. RECLITE'S car was tightly packed and ready to leave Los Angeles for Chicago when Algis Regis came to wish a farewell. As a successful Real Estate man he took them for a ride and showed them a nice high income property. John and Angeline were so impressed by the good returns on the investment that they changed their plans by overnight; they unpacked the car, bought the property and are very happy to remain in sunny Los Angeles. Bill and Violet Dudor financed the deal.

JOE URBONAS again came out to help us with the Christmas "K. L." mailing. Joe subscribed to magazines and newspapers from Lithuania while she was independent. How many of our American Lithuanians bother themselves that much about Lith. periodicals. There are some here who take pride of not reading any. Is that something to be proud of?

MRS. A. SKIMAN just recently received a letter (it appeared more like a scrap-note) from Russian occupied Lithuania. It is the first letter she received from home since 1941. Besides a few introductory sentences, this is all the letter contains: "There is nothing left in Varsia. William, Joe, and aunt Casimer haven't returned from Russia. Well, that is all. I am not allowed to write more. Good-bye."

KALIFORNIJOS LIETUVIS

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