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SKAITYTOJU LAISKAI

Jums sio zurnalo isteigejams, leidejams ir redaktoriams tenka atiduoti pagarba ir kreditas uz kilnu sumanyma puikiai vykdoma. Aciu Jusu pastangomis, mes turime progos arciau pazinti ir sekti veikla Kalifornijoje gyvenanciu lietuviu. Turime progos pazinti ir geretis ju kurybiniais gabumais.

Malonu pastebeti, kad Jus turite tiek daug gabaus jaunimo savo bendradarbiu seimoje. Nera abejones, kad jus visi nuolatos rodysite daug idomaus sumanumo ir kurybinio gabumo, kad "K.L." greitu laiku lankys mus, jei ne kasdien, tai bent kas savaite. Lauksime.

Su geriausiais linkejimais Jums visuose Jusu darbuose,

Nuosirdziai,

NORA M. GUGIS,

Chicago, Ill.

"Labai džiaugiuosi gaudama Jusu laikrastuka "Kalifornijos Lietuvis." Perskaitau ji nuo pradžios iki pabaigos. Yra daug idomiu zinuciu. Zinoma, taip pat mums idomu, kaip Kalifornijos lietuviai veikia. Suprantu, kad yra dideliu islaidu, bet turim visi po truputi pasiaukoti: vienas darbu, antras lesomis. As tai prisiunciu Jums \$10.00."

BRONE PIVARIUNIENE,

Chicago, Ill.

"It has been a long time since I saw you last, and I am glad that you are doing nice work for the cause of Lithuania and Lithuanians.

Today we have so much reading material, that another magazine will mean we will have another document to glance over but I know that the subscription alone will not carry you very far.

I like your article on American Lithuanian Achievements in 1946, in which you show all groups and parties, showing your broad view points.

Please accept this check for one year's subscription and the balance as a contribution to your activities.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH J. GRISH,

Chicago, Ill.

**DIDZIAI GERBIAMAM PRELATUI JULIUI
MACIEJAUSKUI MIRUS REISKIAME GILIA
UZUOJAUTA JO GIMINEMS, DRAUGAMS
PARAPIJICIAMS.**

**"KALIFORNIJOS LIETUVIO" REDAKCINIS
STABAS LIUDI, NETEKES GERO BENDRA-
DARBIO IR VIENO IS "K.L." STEIGEJU.**

KALIFORNIJOS UNIVERSITETAS

Sio "K.L." vyrselyje matote istorinio Kalifornijos Valstybinio Universiteto bendra vaidza. Paciname virsuje kalnuose randasi didziausias pasaulyje Atomu Skaldytojas (Atom Smasher), kur dr. Lawrence pirma karta suskalde atoma, o sio karo metu buvo tyrinejamos atomines bombos pagrindines detales.

Kalifornijos universitetas tur but yra didziausias ne tik Amerikoje, bet ir visame pasaulyje, nes dabartiniu metu savo astuoniuose skirtingose vietose turi 50,109 studentus.

Universiteto centras yra Berkeley, Cal., kur campus uzima 530 akeriu zemes su virs simto pastatu ir apie 2200 studentu. Universitetas turi didziausia Kalifornijoje sporto stadijona, Graiku amfiteatra po atviru dangumi, angliakasybos paroda, auksta observacijos boksta, moderniska kyngyna ir puikias laboratorijas.

Dabartiniu universiteto prezidentu yra Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, kuris pats yra baiges si universiteta ir per 17 metu jau eina tas pareigas. Kai Kolumbijos universitetas New Yorke buvo pakvietes ji rektorius pareigoms, Kalifornijos universiteto studentai uzprotestavo ir demonstravo per kelias dienas. Sproul pasiliko su Kalifornijos universitetu.

Universitete studijavimo salygos yra geros. Uz moksla Kalifornijos "pilieciams" (cia isgyvenus vienerius metus) tekainuoja \$27.50 per semestra (pusmeti), nepilieciams \$150.00. Manau sio karo veteranai turi isimciu del "pilietybes" reikalavimo. Gyvenimo salygos neblogos, daugelis studentu susiranda kabarius aplinkiniuose miestuose Oaklande, Richmonde ir net San Francisco, nes atvaziavimas yra patogus.

Gerbiamas Redaktoriau ir Bendrabarbiai!

"Kalifornijos Lietuvis" aplanke mane savo pirmosiomis ir dabar po kurio laiko isgrazejes ir padidejes.

Malonu mums, nesenai atvykusiems, skaityti laikrascius kalba, kuria mokemes mokyklose, kuria vartojame namuose, bet dar maloniau, kad tie mieli lietuviski, zodziai yra patiekiami grazioje, meniskoje ir skoningoje formoje.

"Kalifornijos Lietuvis" yra graziausias mano skaitytas laikrastis, leidziamas Amerikos Valstybese lietuviu kalba. Sis laikrastis pilnai gali reprezentuoti lietuviu kalba, daile, mena ir kultura.

"Kalifornijos Lietuvio" redakcijai ir visiems bendradarbiams reiktu tik linketi testi toliau taip graziai pradeta darba.

DR. MILDA BUDRYS, Chicago, Ill.

MAY 1947—KALIFORNIJOS LIETUVIS

KELETAS BRUOZU IS KUN. P.M. JURO GYVENIMO

Dabartinis Kunigu Vienybės Centro pirmininkas ir naujai paskirtas Amerikos Kultūrinio Instituto direktorius kun. Pranas M. Juras si menesi svencia 25 metų kunigavimo sukaktį. Šia proga norime "K.L." skaitytojus siekti tiek supažindinti su juo gyvenimo svarbesniais bruožais. Kun. P. M. Juras yra vienas iš populiariausių Amerikos lietuvių kunigų, žymus lietuviškosios spaudos sulas ir aktingas jos bendradarbis. Štai keletas bruožų iš jo praeities.

Pranas M. Juras gimė 1891 m. birželio 16 d. Bridu kaime, Šiaulių parapijoje. Jo vyresnysis brolis Antanas jau buvo išventintas į diakonus, kai pagautas dziovos mirties. Tėvai, turėję daug išlaidų, Prano negalėjo leisti mokslus. Tada jis baigė pradžios mokyklą, dirbo krautuose, kol susitaupęs pinigų galėjo tęsti mokslą Šiaulių gimnazijoje. Studijuodamas jis priklausė prie Sv. Petro ir Povilo parapijos choro, Sv. Juozapo ir Blaivininkų draugijos. Geru draugu patartas 1912 m. atvyko į Ameriką tęsti savo studijas.

Jau nuo 1912 m. pradėjo rąsinėti į laikraščius ir iki 1916 m. darbavosi Baltimore, Md. 1916-1917 m. mokėsi St. Vincent de Paul universitete, Chicagoje, Ill.; o nuo 1917 iki 1921 m. lankė Kenrick kunigų seminariją, St. Louis, Mo. Seminarijoje būdamas dirbo Moksleivių, Blaivininkų ir L. Vyciū organizacijose. 1921 m. buvo išrinktas Lietuvos Vyciū organizacijos centro valdybos pirmininku. Tada rąsino į "Vytį", "Moksleivį", "Giedrą" ir kitus laikraščius.

1922 m. birželio 18 d. paties kardinolo O'Connell io buvo išventintas į kunigus vienu vienas Bostono vyskupijos katedroje per Dievo Kūno šventę. Tą dieną šventinimu diena buvo paskirta į Lawrence, Sv. Pranciškaus parapiją kun. F. Virmauskio asistentu ir ten išbuvo iki 1927 m. balandžio mėn.

Tada buvo paskirtas Sv. Juozapo parapijos, Lowell, Mass. klebonu, o nuo 1929 m. gegužės 19 d. perkeltas klebonu į Sv. Pranciškaus parapiją, Lawrence, Mass., kur ir dabar dar tebeina šia pareigą. Čia atejęs turėjo baigti įrengti naują statomą baznyčią. Nuo 1922 m. aktingai dalyvauja Lietuvių Darbininkų Sąjungoje (LDS) ir prie laikraščio "Darbininkas", kurio generalinio vedėjo (manager) pareigą ejo nuo 1935 iki 1945 metų. Taip pat šį laikotarpį buvo L.D.S. vice-pirmininku, o nuo 1945 m. iki šiol eina Lietuvių Darbininkų Sąjungos pirmininko pareigą. 1940 m. LDS seimo delegatai jį pakele garbės nariu.

A.L.R.K. Federacijos Centro izdininko pareigą ejo nuo 1939 iki 1946 m., ir dabar jis yra tos organizacijos centro valdybos nariu.

Kunigų Vienybės Centro sekretoriumi buvo nuo 1932 iki 1939 m. Dabar antrą kartą yra išrinktas Kunigų Vienybės Centro pirmininku. Jis taip pat yra Amerikos



Rev. Francis M. Juras one of the foremost Lithuanian priests is celebrating this month, 25 years of priesthood. His outstanding vigilance and ability in leadership could be seen from this outline given here of these offices he holds now: President of Lithuanian R. C. Priest's League of America, Director of Lithuanian Cultural Institute, President of Lithuanian R. C. Ass'n of Labor, Director of Lithuanian Archives of Culture, one of directors of American Lithuanian Council, Censor Deputatus of Lithuanian print in U.S.A.

Lietuvių Tarybos centro valdybos narys. Lietuvos Vyciū organizacija kun P.M. Jura yra pakelusi garbės nariu.

Be to, šiuo metu pradžioje kun. P.M. Juras buvo pakviestas eiti Amerikos Lietuvių Kultūrinio Instituto direktoriaus pareigas ir taip pat jam pavesta tvarkyti Amerikos Lietuvių Kultūrinio Archyva. Pastaruoju metu arkivyskupas Richard J. Cushing kun. P.M. Jura paskyrė Nukryžiuotojo Jėzaus Seserų Vienuolyno Remejų centro pirmininku ir taip pat jam pavedė apžvelgti lietuvių parapijas su pamokslais apie pasaulimus.

Dar tenka paminėti, kad jubiliasas yra vyskupijoje paskirtas lietuvių katalikų leidiniams Censor Deputatus, kurie patikrina, kad knygų turinys nenukryptų nuo Katalikų Mokslo dogmų.

Sv. Jono Kunigų Seminarijoje, Brighton, Mass. kun. Juras dosto lietuvių kalbą. Ten jis ikure lietuvių knygyną ir visas knygas patsai paaukojo.

Iki šiol kun P.M. Juras yra išleides keliolika religinio turinio knygų, net paruosęs ar išvertęs jas lietuvių kalbą: kaip tai du tomai "Šventųjų Gyvenimai", maldaknygės "Didysis Ramybės Šaltinis" ir kitos. Šiais metais baigė parasyti ir išleido idomią knygą "Pranasystės apie pasaulio pabaigą", kuri yra iliustruota ir gausiai cituota Naujuoju ir Senuoju Testamentu.

Garbingo Jubiliejaus proga "Kalifornijos Lietuvio" redakcinis stabas nuosirdžiai sveikina kunigą Jura ir linki jam laimingiausiu ir ilgiausiu metu!

ISIGELBEJIMO BEIESKANT

Zmones ant ledo . . .

Svedu rasytoja Selma Lagerlof savo rastuose paduoda sitoki atsitikima. Viena karta burys jaunu zmoniu isejo linksmintis ant juros ledo. Jie ten soko, gere ir selo.

Vakaru puse labai pajuodavo. Tai zenklas baisios audros. Namie pasilikusieji didziu balsu sauke jaunima mesti sokti ir grizti namo. Sie i tai nekreipe demesio ir dar labiau linksminosi. Namiskiai pagaliau padege savo namus, manydami, kad jaunieji, isvyde degant savo tevu namus, palike leda ir begs namo gelbeti savo degancio turto. Taciau ir sis bandymas nieko nepadejo. Jaunimas i nieka nekreipe demesio ir aistringai skendo soku su kuriuose.

Priartejusi baisi juros audra atplese juros pakrascio leda ir kartu su besilinksminanciu zmoniu minia pradejo nesti i juros platybes, i silta Golsfromo srove. Ledas istirpo, o zmones zuvo juros gilybeje.

Pasaulio isminciu sauksmas . . .

Nera didesnes zmogaus nelaimes, kaip tureti akis ir nematyti. Daugel zmoniu nemato, kad po ju koju tirpsta ledas, kad jie eina i prazuti. Buti aklu yra didele nelaime, taciau dar didesne nelaime yra nematyti ir negirdeti. Pasaulio isminciai mato musu prazuti, liepia palikti leda ir begti gelbeti deganciu savo namu, miestu, civilizacijos, zmoniskumo . . . Jie liepia mus susimastyti, pajusti artejanti pavojy ir grizti . . . Prie tu ispejanciu balsu reikia priskaityti ir Popieziu Piju XII. Jisai ragina zmones ir pasaulio valdovus grizti i Kristaus meiles vienybe, kurti taika ant teisingumo pagrindu, panaikinti karo baime ir atstatyti tarptautini pasitikejima.

Kilti ir kelti . . .

Norime, kad pasaulis butu geresnis. Mes patys tapkime geresniais. Norime, kad pasaulyje viespatautu taika, pirmiausia nuginkluokime savo sirdis, pasalindami is ju pavydo, kersto ir turto troskimo jausmus. Kurkime taika



Numerous crosses and wayside shrines express the deep religiousness of Lithuanians.

savyje, savo seimoje, savo aplinkumoje. Kiltime ir kelkime. Siame dulkiu pasaulyje, anot Marijos Peckauskaite, uoliai tarnaukim sviesos pasauliui . . .

Kertinis Akmuo . . .

Syki sv. Petras kalbejo tautos virsininkams ir vyresniesiems: "Klausykite, jei mes siandien tardomi del geradarystes ligoniui, kuria jis pagydytas, tebunie zinoma jums visiems ir visai tautai, kad vardu Kristaus Nazareno, kuri jus prikalete ant kryziaus ir kuris prisikele, tuo vardu sitas stovi jusu akivaizdoje sveikas. Jisai yra tas akmuo, kuri atmetete jus, statytojai, is kurio pasidare kertinis akmuo. Per nieka kita nera isganymo. Nes neduoda zmonems kito vardo po dangumi, per kuri mes turetumem buti isgelbeti" (Apd. 4.8-12).

—Padaubietis.

MOTINYTE BE SUNAUS

FAUSTAS KIRSA

Pamiskely, grytelytej
Likus rauda motinyte,
Motinyte, tu gera,
Tik sunelio nebera.
Rieda asara per skruosta,
Neateina nieks paguosti;
Daug lietuviu, daug sunu
Uz Uralo, uz kalnu.
Miskas uzia. Prietemelis.
—Kur tu, kur tu, sunuzeli?
Praziurejau langelius,
Raudu vejui vargelius.
Kad atskristu varnas juodas,
Nestu mirti ar paguodos,
Nors zinociau as tada,
Laukt su duona ar malda.
Laukia laukas ankstu ryta,
Pradalgeles nevarytos . . .
Tu palauzta gal zuvai,
Nors vienturtis man buvai,
Metu metais po vargeliu
Gal sugrissi prie gryteles,
Tau saulute bus sviesi,
Tik motules nerasi.
Motinytei vienu vienai
Miskas uzia nakti diena
Kai tik veria kas duris,
Ji vis mano: "Jis, tai jis . . ."

A TRIBUTE

A tribute to mother we give,
One so gracious and one to forgive,
For this day we should render
To her glory and sweet surrender.
Her hours and days may be long and dreary,
But never dares she falter even tho' she's weary,
Admire is given honest and fair,
Her judgment by which we should abide and care,
In sorrow she will be near,
Joys she will share,
Our burdens help us bear,
Never complaining for "Mother" does care.
To "mother" this day we give our love,
To her far superior and above,
Only "mother" is our real friend
Who will remain so till the end.

—JEAN GRAZIS.

U.S. Foreign Policy vs. American Democracy

ALGIS REGIS

The Elements and Traditions of American Democracy

In the evolution of human search for modern and progressive system of human society and for effective principles of association of nations, the American Democracy takes an important place.

One of the most spectacular features of the American Democracy is that it has been formed out of peoples of the world, out of rich and poor, of all creeds and races thus outwardly possessing an important element of cosmopolitan unity. She also has another not less significant characteristic of a broad universal application, which is the deep respect and adherence to religion.

It can be said that the core of the American philosophy of government is the individual and his freedoms: the right to worship, to speak, to believe in a free individual way. The government is not master, but a servant of an individual. The American Democracy affirms in the inherent dignity of the individual with political and civil liberties. Its strength lies in every man and woman who loves freedom and serves the cause of freedom.

American Democracy believes that one group of the people is just as good as another; therefore there is faith in the capacity of the common peoples to create a world more human and just than any world tyrant can impose upon them. In this way, the American Democracy believes also in the rights of other nations. From this belief she has drawn a noble tradition of support for other free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed forces or by outside pressure.

For decades America has been known as a haven of refuge from racial, religious, and political persecutions. In particular after the First World War America has aroused the world's respect and admiration through President Wilson's championing of the freedom cause for the oppressed Eastern European nations by his famous 14 Points of Freedom. No paid propaganda would ever have won so much fame and popularity for America as that simple, but honest gesture of moral support to a weaker neighbor at the moment of his desperate attempt to liberate himself from the shackles of tyrannical oppression. Since that time, the world at large has been used to look at America with complete confidence as a great leader of the moral cause in the troubled international arena.

The World War II and U.S. Commitments to the World

The Second World War presented another test for the sincerity and endurance of the humanitarian principles of the American Democracy.

When Hitler started sweeping Europe one country after another, it has become clear to the leading Western Democracies that the compromising principles with the matters of political expediency is a poor alternative. In a year the war has been almost lost to the Nazi Germany. The world's hopes were America, but the U. S. was utterly unprepared for a global war. Not everything was well even at this side of the ocean: at the time Molotov was shaking hands with Hitler in Berlin, the communists in America, on the orders from Moscow, were picketing the White House against any help for the European Democracies. Joseph Stalin, upon entering into alliance with Hitler, assured von Ribbentrop in Moscow that "the friendship of Germany and the Soviet Union cemented by blood has every reason to be lasting and firm." Later

Molotov confirmed that "it is not only senseless, but criminal to wage war for the destruction of Hitlerism camouflaged as fight for democracy."

America joined the veteran nations when she was attacked herself. By this time the communist propaganda all over the world had painted Great Britain all black as an imperialist nation and thus created doubts in many factions of peoples as to the sincerity of Britain's aims and purposes in the war. But now America had risen her Old Glory in the front of the battle and had made appellations to the rest of the world to join the common cause in the name of freedom and civilization.

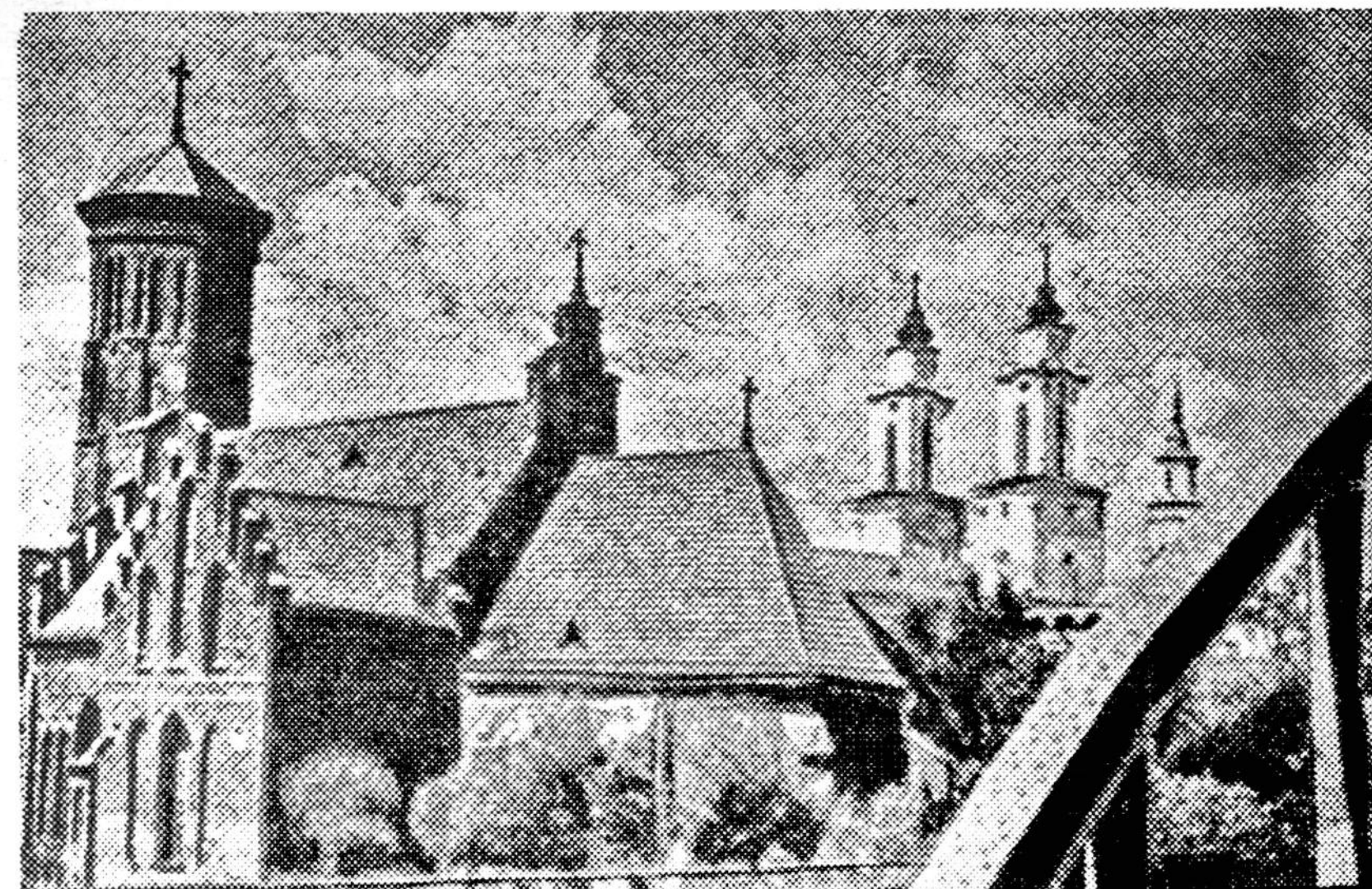
America came to the war not only with her industrial genius, but also with the pledges and commitments before the world. She declared herself as the "Arsenal of Democracy" and summarized her war aims in the principles of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter. The popularity of the international moral standards and the "fair play" of the American Democracy and her ambition once more to champion the freedom cause in the war aroused tremendous enthusiasm in every Hitler foe.

In particular the Eastern European nations were frantic strongholds of the uncompromising cause. They produced no Quislings. The little Lithuania, for example, being completely overrun by Hitler's war machine and utterly isolated from the Western allies, has exhibited spectacular courage and determination not to succumb under Hitler's chains. There were active combat units in the forests, there were the passive resistance staffs, and the underground press tightly controlling every nation's movement and commanding individual resistance by all means at the people's disposal. Germany's resolution to organize a Lithuanian Army to serve their needs failed completely. In their desperate efforts, the Germans recruited Lithuanian youth by surrounding towns, villages, and private homes; but by these means they only strengthened partisan forces, for every eligible man was looking for safety in the woods.

In a bitter reprisal action against Lithuanian youth, the Germans closed the universities, colleges; the SS men smashed the libraries and archives in their barbarian ways seeking for collaboration.

But the savage suppression, the executions, and concentration camps did not alter the firm determination of the Lithuanian people to stand by the flag of freedom, for this time the great America—the Arsenal of Democracy—was the supreme commander of the global-wide battle for the free world.

The Church of Vytautas the Great in Kaunas, Lithuania, is over 500 years old.



The U.S. Foreign Policy Fails the Aims of American Democracy

The war has been won. It is almost two years since the shooting has been stopped and where are we now?

One gets a sense of political frustration if one recalls thousands of crosses on the graves of selected American youth in hundreds of overseas cemeteries and asks what has become of the professed war aims and the democratic principles, the Four Freedoms, and the Atlantic Charter for which the war has been so gallantly fought. The bitter fact remains that America subjected herself to the horrors and sacrifices of war to see Joseph Stalin and the Red Russia reaping the fruits of victory and imposing the same kind of slavery and the extermination policies to a great number of the democratic nations in Europe and Asia that Hitler has been condemned for.

The Atlantic Charter proclaims the right of every people to self determination and free choosing of its government. Yet Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and many other countries were swallowed up by the Soviet Russia—former Hitler ally. The peoples of those countries today are subjected to unheard of oppression by the puppet governments set up by Moscow. Millions of the democratic citizens, veterans of the underground warfare against the Nazi, instead of enjoying their well deserved and U. S. government's assured peace and liberty, have been driven from their shattered homes by the Russian communists under conditions of most revolting cruelty.

The asserted freedom of commercial opportunities for all states "large and small, victor and vanquished" can be only laughed at. The peoples of the Eastern Democracies were stripped of most of their belongings and like prisoners cannot move about. How could they ever practice commerce of any kind? The loudly proclaimed Four Freedoms remain only a dream and irony to those unfortunate peoples. In their long history of national tragedies and oppressions, they have never experienced yet such an acute deprivation from free speech, communication, religion, and other expressions of the democratic civilization as they are now subjected to. They are in a continuous state of want and fear in such proportions that a million war refugees would rather continue their meager existence of starvation in degrading DP camps in Germany instead of returning to their homes under savage Russian subjugation.

There was a time when a frank and honest statement of American opposition to those plans would have stopped the Russian program of aggression. But instead in every conference from Teheran to Potsdam, the American government betrayed every principle and pledge made at the beginning of war and contented itself with appeasing Russia and thus becoming a party to the Russian aggressions and vandalism.

By the cynical denial of the war objective in which millions of peoples of the world put their hearts and fought for, America lost faith of the greater part of the world. This criminal resignation from the principles of the American Democracy and the moral compromise with diabolic schemes of the Red Fascism created tragic consequences not only for the millions of America's most devoted friends in the world, but also for every American at home. Instead of being on the road to peace, now we are on the road to atomic war. At no peacetime has U.S. had to spend so much taxpayers' money for preparation against uncertain future as today.

The conscience of America is not yet awakened to this tragedy.

CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMY

California is making the change-over from a war to peace economy with unexpected facility and is headed toward ever-rising levels of well-being.

Civilian per capita income dropped last year, but income as a whole moved up to a new all-time high, and employment continued to expand, the reports showed.

Total civilian income in 1946 was \$12,937,000,000, compared with the previous high of \$12,502,700,000 in 1944.

Per Capita Pay

Per capita income, reflected by continued increase in population, slipped from \$1526 in 1945 to \$1441 in 1946. Population reached 9,350,000 last year, a 35 PER CENT JUMP FROM 1940.

Last year's pay envelopes contained \$8,020,600,000, or 61.8 per cent of the State's total income.

Farm income, at \$637,000,000 in 1940, gained 212 per cent to \$2,100,000,000 in 1946.

Factory pay rolls in the same period moved upward 277 per cent to \$2,661,000,000.

Taxable retail sales gained 153 per cent to \$9,250,000,000; liquid assets, such as money in bank, war bonds and readily convertible securities, went up 285 per cent to \$13,250,000,000.

A Look into the Future

Looking into the future, the Reconstruction and Re-employment Commission report predicted the following:

POPULATION—Gains will continue to be greater than in the Nation as a whole.

LABOR FORCE—Expansion of the working population over the 1940-50 decade will be greater than in any other State.

INCOME—Per capita income will continue well above the national average.

AGRICULTURE—Completion of each additional unit of the Central Valley Project will result in more extensive use of land for farming, continuing the upward trend in that type of income.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—A shift Westward is noticeable and should reach significant proportions by 1960.

MANUFACTURING—Prospects for future expansion appear excellent in all types of enterprise, but particularly in apparel, food processing, steel and steel-using industries.

TRADE AND SERVICE—An already highly developed activity will continue because climate permits maximum operation.

CONSTRUCTION — The present backlog may take until 1960 to absorb, but by that time 1,000,000 new homes will be needed.



Mission San Jose de Guadalupe, oldest in Alameda County, is celebrating its 150th anniversary this month.

LOOKING THINGS OVER

By MILTON C. STARK

Pick up any newspaper and what do you see?

"... Baron Jasper Von Klausewitz, recently arrived from Moravia, is reported to have said that satisfactory international peace agreements can be reached only through world cooperation. The Baron is staying at the Ritz."

Or,

"... Margot O'Leary Smerdyakovich, Russian novelist and internationally known war correspondent, currently engaged in compiling material for a new psychological novel, said, at a luncheon given in her honor by Mr. and Mrs. J. K. M. Moneybags of New York City, that there can be no world peace without world cooperation and friendship. Miss Smerdyakovich suggested that international exchange of students would help solve the situation."

Or,

"In a recent speech, Governor X. Faucett charged that political freedom in Europe is somewhat restricted. He went on to say that there is danger of communism gaining the upper hand in Hungary and Yugoslavia."

Everywhere, so-called experts on foreign relations and authorities on politics, statesmanship, and so forth, are yelling "Cooperation! Cooperation!" The word has become so odiously meaningless that I hesitate repeating it. Cooperation with whom, for heaven's sake? Certainly not with Soviet Russia. Is it cooperation we are getting from Soviet Russia in Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania; or is it what they call a run-around? When we want to talk about peace settlements in Europe—of course there is no peace in Europe—Soviet Russia talks about the Far East; when we turn to discuss the Far East, Soviet Russia wants to know how many bulldozers we will provide for a Siberian irrigation plan. The Reds are a shrewd bunch, there is no getting around it. They have us so well trained that we do not care so much about the several hundred American citizens in Siberian concentration camps or the five American fliers that were shot down over Yugoslavia. We simply say "forget it" and continue to send the Reds whatever supplies they demand. Oh, Barnum, America's greatest philosopher!

Entire nations are being subjected to planned annihilation, the terrors of which any Baltic DP can write volumes on. Ask any Lithuanian, Latvian, or Estonian refugee what it means to know Soviet domination: Edgar Allen Poe never wrote about such horrors.

In the face of the disaster sweeping Europe in the wake of what is called Sovietization, there is an American brand of Don Quixote politicians who are constantly reminding us of the menace of Fascism. These more-than-mere-Quixotes—Quixote realized his folly—insist that crushed Germany is still a threat to civilization; they would have us believe that certain of the starved and tattered Germans are now planning another world war! I say, "Tell it to the aborigines of Australia!" The only present threat to the world is centered in Moscow.

The prize joke of the season, however, is this: the United States is soon to begin, or already has begun, a series of radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union; these broadcasts are intended to bring about mutual understanding between the two peoples. There is one difficulty, though: the Soviet Union has no radio receivers, and even if it had, Stalin would be the only listener. In a state where written permission from the government is a pre-

VAIL, ARIZONA

The Lithuanian Picnic

There was a Lithuanian picnic at Vail, Arizona, on Sunday, April 20, 1947. The day was started with a Mass celebrated by pastor—Rev. George Jonaitis at Santa Rita in the Desert Church. The Service was offered for those who died fighting for their country.

After the Mass, people enjoyed the gathering of friends from far and near; they ate out in the open and spent the time leisurely and happily. Refreshments were furnished by Fr. Jonaitis for which everyone was grateful.

Guests who were from distant states visiting their friends in Arizona or who have come for health improvement were: J. Juknavage from Pennsylvania, B. Starkunas from Wisconsin, J. Ligmalis from Michigan, Mr. & Mrs. G. Pavelin from Indiana, Mr. & Mrs. Roger from Colorado, Mr. & Mrs. Haehnel from Indiana, Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Joost from New Jersey, Mr. & Mrs. J. Poishis from Wisconsin, Mr. & Mrs. P. Kubilius from Ohio, T. & H. Vodak from Illinois, and Regina Simonis.

Of those from the vicinity of Vail and Tucson, Arizona, were Mr. & Mrs. J. Rogers, F. Casper, M. Young, Mr. & Mrs. J. Poishis, Mr. & Mrs. W. Petrowski, Mr. & Mrs. W. Peters, M. Young, Jr., Mrs. Mary Miller, Mrs. Stan Young, Mr. & Mrs. S. Maezes, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Aros, and others.

Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rogers celebrated their 45 years wedding anniversary. A Mass was held at Santa Rita in the Desert Church and many of their Lithuanian friends from Tucson and other cities were present. After Mass dinner was served.

Mr. & Mrs. J. Rogers were married in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1912 moved to Denver, Colorado. Only a few years ago, the Rogers' came to Tucson where they find the climate more suitable for their health. Their three children live in Denver, Colorado.

Rev. George Jonaitis' Birthday

On April 23, Fr. Jonaitis celebrated his birthday and nameday. Many parish members and friends came to greet him with the many years of service for the people and country and wished him many more years of blessed work in God's vineyard. Fr. Jonaitis is a disabled veteran of World War I. (Editors of "K.L." also wish him many happy years).

Visitor Rev. Dr. K. Cecys

Rev. Dr. K. Cecys, author of "Katalikiskoji Lietuva," which has been published only a year, came to Tucson for recuperation. Rev. Cecys also visited Vail for a few days, where he stayed with Fr. Jonaitis.

Reporter.

requisite to a sojourn to the toilet, radios are a ridiculous bourgeois affectation. It is my guess that if a citizen of Soviet Russia were caught in the act of listening to an all Shostakovich concert from the United States, he would either be shot on the spot or shipped to the Ural Mountains to dig in the mines for about fifteen years.

RUSSIANS ANNIHILATING LITHUANIANS

*"The war is over, the fighting is done.
But where, Humanity, is your elusive shape?
The ravaged lands of Europe
Still echo the cries of the oppressed,
Still soak the blood of the innocent."*

At one time Lithuania was one of the most powerful states in Europe, extending from the Baltis Sea to the Black; however extended wars with the Tartars, Germans, and Russians reduced it to its present size, which is 64,000 square kilometers with population about 3,200,000.

In 1795 Russia, with the assistance of Austria and Germanized Prussia, conquered Lithuania and subjugated it.

Among the enforcements introduced by the new invader were measures preventing the Lithuanians from practicing their hard-won religion, laws forbidding the use of the Lithuanian language in print, and drafts mobilizing the youth for 25-year military terms in the czar's army.

A people of lesser spirit would certainly have succumbed to such extended onslaughts, but the never-die Lithuanians continued to live their religion and continued to read their native tongue in the books they managed to smuggle across the border.

Nation Reborn

Enslavement of Lithuania by Russia drew to a close with the coming of the First World War. The Lithuanians reaffirmed their rights as human beings and as a people at Vilnius in 1918: "... (they) declared that Lithuania must become an independent democratically organized state within its ethnographic boundaries."

Late in 1918, Lithuania, though impoverished and disabled, gained its dream of 123 years—freedom, independence from Russian domination.

During the short-lived period of Lithuanian independence between 1918 and 1940, that tiny nation accomplished more than mighty Soviet Russia has since the Bolshevik Revolution. From the ruins of its pillaged soil and the remains of its intellect, it constructed a real democratic form of government.



Symbolically to their death, a monument of three crosses was built at Laukeliskiai, Vilkaviskis County, Lithuania, in memory of the bolshevik crucified priests — Rev. Balsis, Rev. Petrika, and Rev. Dabrila.

Religion Attacked

Religious freedom was abolished and the Church made the object of derision and abuse. The schools and colleges were prevented from giving instruction in religion, and the clergy were kept under constant surveillance by the NKVD.

These Catholic priests died martyrs at the hands of the Soviets: Rev. Vaclovas Dambrauskas, Rev. A. Juknevičius, Rev. Pranas Vitkevičius, Rev. Jonas Navickis, Rev. Vaclovas Balsys, Rev. Povilas Racevičius, Rev. Jonas Petrika, Rev. J. Dabrila, Rev. Valentinas Balcius, Rev. Jonas Daugela, and others.

Many priests were herded to Siberia and are probably no longer alive. A number escaped, but not from Siberia.

Germans Followed Russians

Just before the German offensive under Hitler, Lithuania rebelled against the fleeing Soviets and succeeded in forming a provisional coalition government. It lasted only a few weeks. The Germans dissolved it as soon as they overran the country. In the revolt of 1941 against the Soviets, Lithuanian casualties were 4000 killed and 8000 wounded.

The Germans took what was left of shattered Lithuania. Once more thousands of men, women and children were deported to forced labor camps—this time in Germany.

Trade was reinstated on an international basis; educational facilities were organized and made available to everyone; cultural programs were encouraged and financed, and the lot of the peasant class greatly eased by means of cooperative societies. In short, while Soviet Russia planned war, Lithuania planned civilization.

Reds Marched In

In 1940 Soviet Russia, contrary to its Treaty of 1920, which renounced for all time any right to Lithuania that it might have had in the past, marched into Lithuania.

What went on in Lithuania between 1940 and 1941 is written in the archives of Lithuania and in the hearts of those thousands murdered, those thousands exiled to Siberia.

The Soviets introduced a mass annihilation plan in Lithuania, the like of which history has never recorded. "In Lithuania it was estimated that at least 40,000 civilians were deported to Russia (30,000 names have been obtained from a list which the Russians left behind) and 31,000 persons killed by the NKVD."

There were persecutions, tortures and imprisonments. The Lithuanians formed underground movements in the same manner they had when the Soviets were the conquerors. They fought the Germans bravely, in the face of overwhelming odds.

Soviets Returned

In time Nazi Germany weakened to the Soviet armies fighting with American Lend Lease equipment. The Soviet "forces of liberation" forced themselves back into the Baltic States.

"Russians, however, continued to kill people in the liberated areas. A radiogram received in London, August 20, 1944, reports that on July 12 and August 6 they killed almost the entire population of Kalsnava and Landone, in Latvia, no consideration being given to children, old age or sex.

"According to a statement made by the Lithuanian American Council, eyewitness refugees from Lithuania reported in September, 1944, mass executions and deportations in Lithuania. Several cities already are entirely devoid of any Lithuanians." (The New Leader, April 14, 1945.)

At the time of the Soviet offensive against the Nazis in the Baltic region, thousands of Lithuanians attempted to escape to foreign lands—36,000 reached the shores of Sweden (this number includes both Latvians and Estonians, besides Lithuanians).

Seventy thousand Lithuanians are in Germany, 2500 in Austria, and 2000 in Denmark. Others are scattered through Europe but in smaller numbers.

One wonders that there are any people left in the Baltic States. Estonia, for example, has less than half its original population of 1,200,000 left! And the same holds true for Latvia and Lithuania!

The horrors of Lidice and Dachau are trifling incidents when compared to the mass annihilation of whole civilizations. Lidice and Dachau have been avenged—what about Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania?

—MILTON C. STARK.

TREMTINIO SAPNAS

Kazys Bradunas

Sapnavau, broli, platuji Nemuna-
Issiliejo toli is krantu . . .

Rodos, viska matau, viska pamenu,
Nemuneli, kur as, o kur tu? . . .

Vel maciau dumus gimtojo namo,

Brangu balsa girdejau tenai,

Nezinau tiktai, kas melynavo,

Ar jos akys, ar slenio linai?

O paskui? O paskui kilo vejas,

Gaude girios audringai saly,

Laisves varpas kazin kur skambejo

Taip tyliai, taip tyliai, taip toli . . .

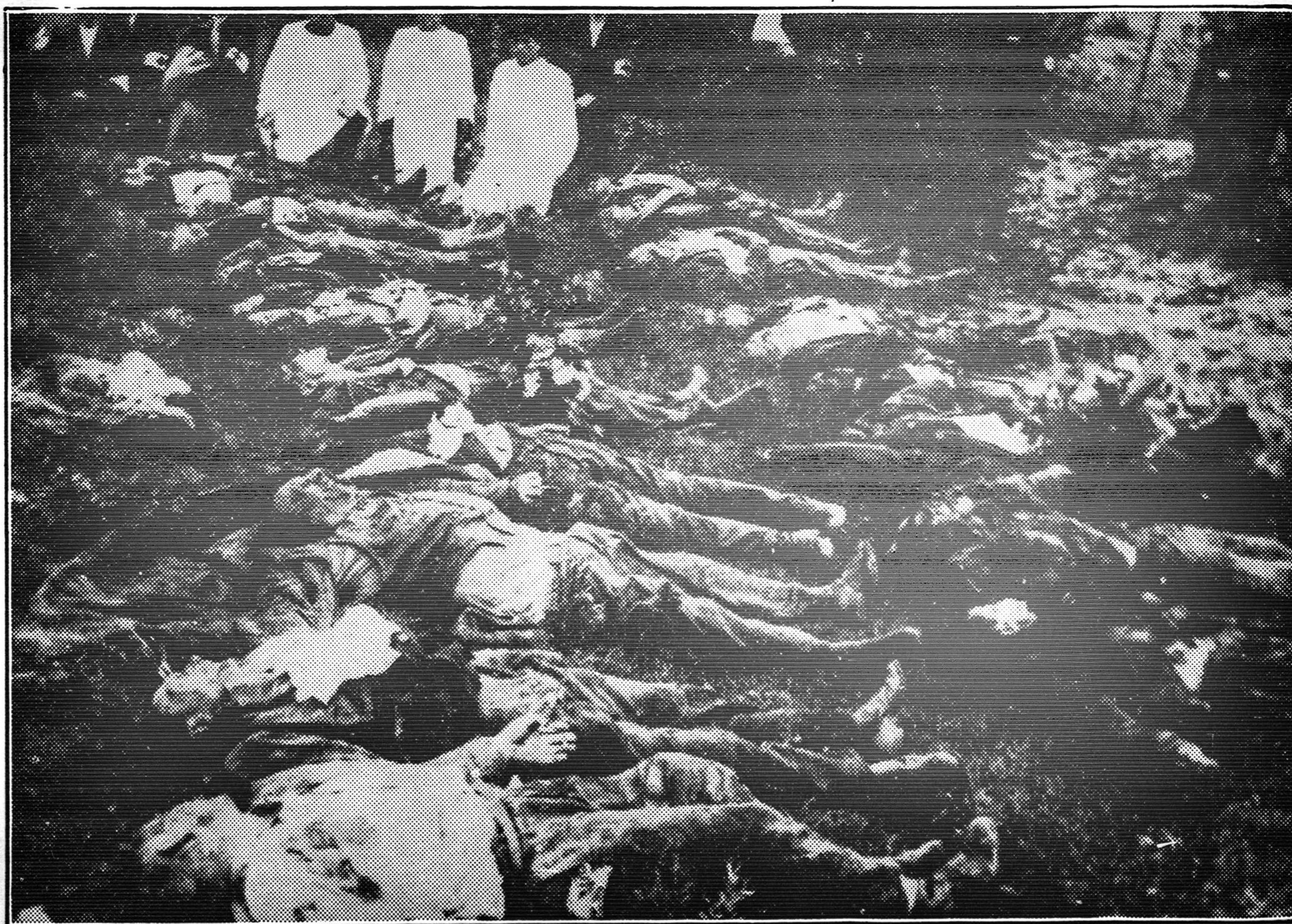
Ir dziaugsmingi trimitai 'Ak, pamenu' . . .

Su aidais ju ir mirsiu kartu . . .

Sapnavau, broli, platuji Nemuna-

Liejas, teka toli is krantu.

In 1940 the Soviets introduced a mass annihilation plan in Lithuania and within one year 31,000 persons were killed by the NKVD.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Site, Climate, and Transportation

The Berkeley campus of the University of California is situated on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, directly opposite the Golden Gate. The University grounds comprise five hundred and thirty acres, rising in gentle slopes to the Berkeley hills. From almost every part of the campus—and the city of Berkeley—there is a magnificent outlook over the bay and city of San Francisco, the neighboring plains and mountains, the Pacific Ocean, and the Golden Gate.

Berkeley has a climate well suited for university work throughout the year. Extremes of heat and cold, such as are experienced in many other parts of the country, are unknown in Berkeley. The average temperature for winter months is about 53 degrees; for the months of May, June, and July, about 60 degrees. Temperatures as high as 85 degrees are of infrequent occurrence and brief duration.

The average rainfall is 24 inches, of which about three-fourths comes in the four months, December to March, when it rains approximately one day out of three. Throughout the rest of the school year on an average one-fifth of the days are rainy. In the rainy season fogs are infrequent. Fully half the foggy days of the year come in the summer months.

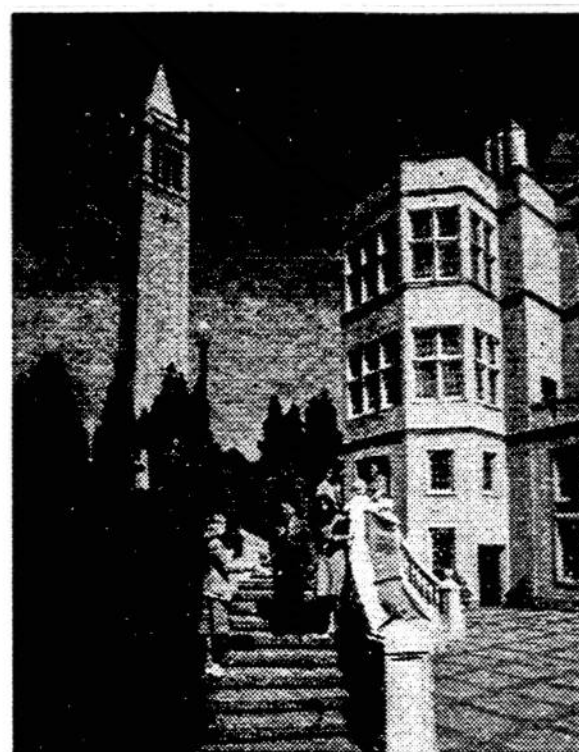
From the business center of Oakland, it is about thirty minutes' ride by electric car to the University; about thirty-five minutes from San Francisco by electric train. Motorists from San Francisco may come by way of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

General Expenses and Fees

The question of expense while attending the University is of importance to every student. It is difficult, however, to give specific information about yearly expenditures. In a student body of several thousand members there are so many different tastes, as well as such a wide range of financial resources, that each student must determine his budget in keeping with his own needs and financial condition. It is possible to live simply, and to participate moderately in the life of the student community, on a modest budget. The best help the University authorities can offer the student in planning his budget is to inform him of certain definite expense items, and acquaint him with others that he will in all probability have to provide for.

A table of estimated minimum, moderate, and liberal budgets for a college year of two semesters is given below:

EXPENSE ITEMS	MINIMUM		MODERATE		LIBERAL	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Incidental Fee	\$ 55.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 55.00
Books and Supplies.....	25.00	25.00	43.00	43.00	63.00	63.00
S.S.U.C. Membership..	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Board and Room	285.00	315.00	392.00	450.00	500.00	585.00
Miscellaneous (Recreation club dues, laundry, drugs, etc.)	30.00	46.00	80.00	130.00	206.00	286.00
Total	\$407.50	\$453.50	\$582.50	\$690.50	\$836.50	\$1001.50



★
The Famous Campanile
on the Campus of the
University of California
in Berkeley, California
★

Incidental fee. The incidental fee is \$27.50 each semester, for both undergraduate and graduate students. This fee, which must be paid on the date of registration, covers certain expenses of students for library books, for athletic and gymnasium facilities and equipment, for lockers and washrooms, for registration and graduation, and for such consultation, medical advice, and hospital or dispensary treatment as can be furnished by the Student Health Service with the aid of the visiting staff at Cowell Memorial Hospital and not elsewhere. No part of this fee is remitted to those students who may not desire to make use of all or any of these privileges. If a student withdraws from the University within the first four weeks from the date of his registration, a part of the incidental fee will be refunded.

In the Medical School, tuition for residents is \$125 a semester; for nonresidents, \$250. (Note that intrants are required to make an advance payment of \$50 upon acceptance of the application for admission). Undergraduate resident students in the College of Dentistry pay a tuition fee of \$100 a semester, nonresidents, \$175; resident graduates, \$150, nonresidents, \$225. In the College of Pharmacy the tuition fee for resident students is \$100 a semester; for nonresident \$175.

Tuition. The University charges a tuition fee to every student who has not been a legal resident of the State of California for a period of one year immediately preceding the opening day of the semester during which he proposes to enroll. Such a student is classified as a nonresident. A student entering the University for the first time should read carefully the rules governing determination of residence, as quoted below, that he may be prepared, in the event of classification as a nonresident, to pay the required tuition fee. This fee must be paid at the time of registration. An alien who has not made, prior to the opening day of the semester during which he proposes to attend the University, a valid declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, is classified as a nonresident.

Tuition in the academic colleges is free to students who have been residents of the State of California for a period of one year immediately preceding the opening day of the semester during which they propose to attend the University. Students who are classified as nonresidents are required to pay a tuition fee of \$150 each semester. This fee is in addition to the incidental fee.

POLITIKOS APZVALGA

Maskvos Konferencijai Pasibaigus

Keturiu Didziųjų vyriausybių konferencija, užtrukusi keliolika savaicių, Maskvoje pasibaigė be jokių rezultatų. Svarbiausios kliutys buvo statomos iš Sovietų pusės, reikalaujant jai pavesti visa Austrijos ir Vokietijos darbo jėga (darbininkų organizacijas) ir ekonominius resursus bei pramonės priemones. Žinoma su tuo nei anglai nei amerikiečiai negalėjo sutikti. Gerai, kad sekretorius Marshall nedarė su Stalinu jokių kompromisų. Amerikos kongrese abi partijos (republikonai ir demokratai) šiuo klausimu laikėsi vieningai ir remė Marshallo reikalavimus bei planus.

Kongresas Patvirtino Graikijai Paramą

Geguzės 9 d. Amerikos kongresas pravedė paramą \$400,000,000.00 dėl Graikijos ir Turkijos. Tai yra geras ženklas, nes aišku, kongresas ir senatas, kuriu dauguma sudaro republikonai, svarbiuose politikos reikaluose remia demokrato prezidento Trumano planus. Tas vieningumas gal siek tiek palaus ragus Sovietų imperialistiniams siekiams, ruošiant revoliucijas Graikijoje ir Turkijoje ir tuo būdu užguobiant Viduržemio jūros laivyno bazių bei laivininkystės kontrolę. Tas labai susilpnintu anglus. Ka dabar Sovietai darys, sunku atspėti, bet tur but dar karinės pagalbos bent tiesioginiu būdu Turkijos ir Graikijos komunistams nesuteiks, nes tas išprovokuotų karą tarp Amerikos ir Sovietų Sąjungos.

Reikalaukime "Stratton Bill" pravedimo kongrese

Jeigu jums svarbu jūsų giminių bei tautiečių tremtinių likimos badaujancioje Europoje, kreipkitės savo laiskais bei telegramomis į senatą ir kongreso komitetą pirmininkus, prašydami, kad "HR 2910," žinomas kaip "Stratton Bill," įstatymo projektas būtų kongrese svarstomas ir priimtas.

Pagal šį įstatymą per ketverius metus būtų išleidžiama Amerikon po 100,000 Europoje esančių tremtinių. Tai gi i tą skaičių gal iėtu ir keliolika tūkstančių tenai skurstančių mūsų draugų ir net giminačių. Tad veikime skubiai ir neabejuodami. Siųskime telegramas, laiskus, susirinkimu rezoliucijas savo valstijos senatoriams, kongreso nariams, ir taip pat siems komitetu pirmininkams:

Alexander Wiley, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

Earl C. Michener, Chairman, House Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives Building, Washington, D.C.

Taip pat pasiųskime po laiskų šio įstatymo projekto autoriui:

William Stratton, Representatives Building, Washington, D.C. Rasykite nors ir po trumpa laiskų, kad mes tam projektui pritariame. Kongreso atstovai reaguoja į žmonių prašymus ir reikalavimus, mat jie yra tu žmonių išrinkti ir vel nori būti išrinktais.

Bukime aktingi savivaldybių rinkimuose

Siais metais Amerikos Komunistų partija yra užsimojusi mėginti paimti pozicijas apie 200 vietose miestų valdybų rinkimuose. Jie apskaiciavo, kur jiems pritariantiu yra daugiau, ypač is juodžių ir kitų tamsesnių sluoksnių, užstate savo propagandos masiną i darbą. Pavyzdžiui turime ir Oaklandą, Cal. Čia jie nedideliu balsu trukumu jau išbrovė i miesto majoro ir patarėjų vietas. Paprastai šiuose savivaldybių balsavimu vos pusės kvalifikuoti balsuotojai tedalyvauja, kai raudonieji fasistai vieningai dalyvauja rinkimuose ir dar gauna balsus is kitų nesusipratėlių ir politiniu ignorantu. Todėl lietuviai turetų aktingai dalyvauti visuose balsavimuose. Neisileiskime valdžion Stalino "progresą" ir "kultūrą" skleidžiančiu siame kraste. Mūsų tautiečiai jau paragavo ju "kultūros."



A VIEW OF OAKLAND'S DOWNTOWN BUSINESS SECTION

REVIEW OF AMERICAN-LITHUANIAN ACTIVITIES

★ Lithuanians all over the world are commemorating 400 years of Lithuanian printing. In 1547 Martynas Mazvydas, protestant priest, wrote and published a catechism—"Catechismusa prasty szadei"—in Karaliaucius. (The city was named by the Germans Koenigsberg and now by the Soviets it is named Kaliningrad).

★ Monthly magazine "Viltis", devoted to Folklore and Lithuanistica, was celebrating its 5 years anniversary with a gala Folk Festival, on May 10th, at the International House, in Chicago. The originator, publisher, and editor of "Viltis" is Vytautas F. Beliajus, the well known authority on Oriental and European folk dances.

★ The traditional concert of LUC (Lithuanian University Club in Chicago), which took place on April 27, 1947, was a big success. All profits of this concert was donated to the United Lithuanian Relief Fund.

★ Knights of Lithuania Chorus' concert was on May 4th, 1947, in Chicago. The students of St. Casimirs' Academy performed a new play "Man kvepia berzeliai." The chorus of "K of L." is successfully directed by a young musician Leonard Simutis, Jr.

★ One of the most famous Lithuanian writers, Vincas Mickevicius, known by his penname "Kreve", arrived from a D.P. camp to the U.S. He has written "Sarunas", "Skirgaila", "Dainavos Salies Senu Zmoniu Padavimai," and many other books. At present he is teaching at the University of Pennsylvania; there courses of Lituanistica have been opened.

★ The headquarters of the United Lithuanian Relief Fund have been moved to their own building at 105 Grand St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

★ Another brother of Wiltrakis family is climbing to the tops in the American Army. Recently Leo was appointed as a Commander of the 122 Field Artillery. He is only 34 years old and already has a Lieutenant Colonel rank.

★ On April 29th the American Lithuanian Council sent a protest to George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, and Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, against the measures taken to force the DPs back to Russian occupied territories. They were General Lucius D. Clay, American head official on the DPs in Germany, and Colonel C. B. Findley, official in Italy, who have issued the infamous instructions.

★ Former President of Lithuania, Dr. K. Grinius, has sent to President H. Truman and 15 other prominent statesmen in the world an appeal concerning Lithuania. The importance of such an appeal at this time is immense. The text will appear in the next issue.

★ The next issue of "K.L." will be dedicated to the Lithuanian martyrs of the first Russian occupation.

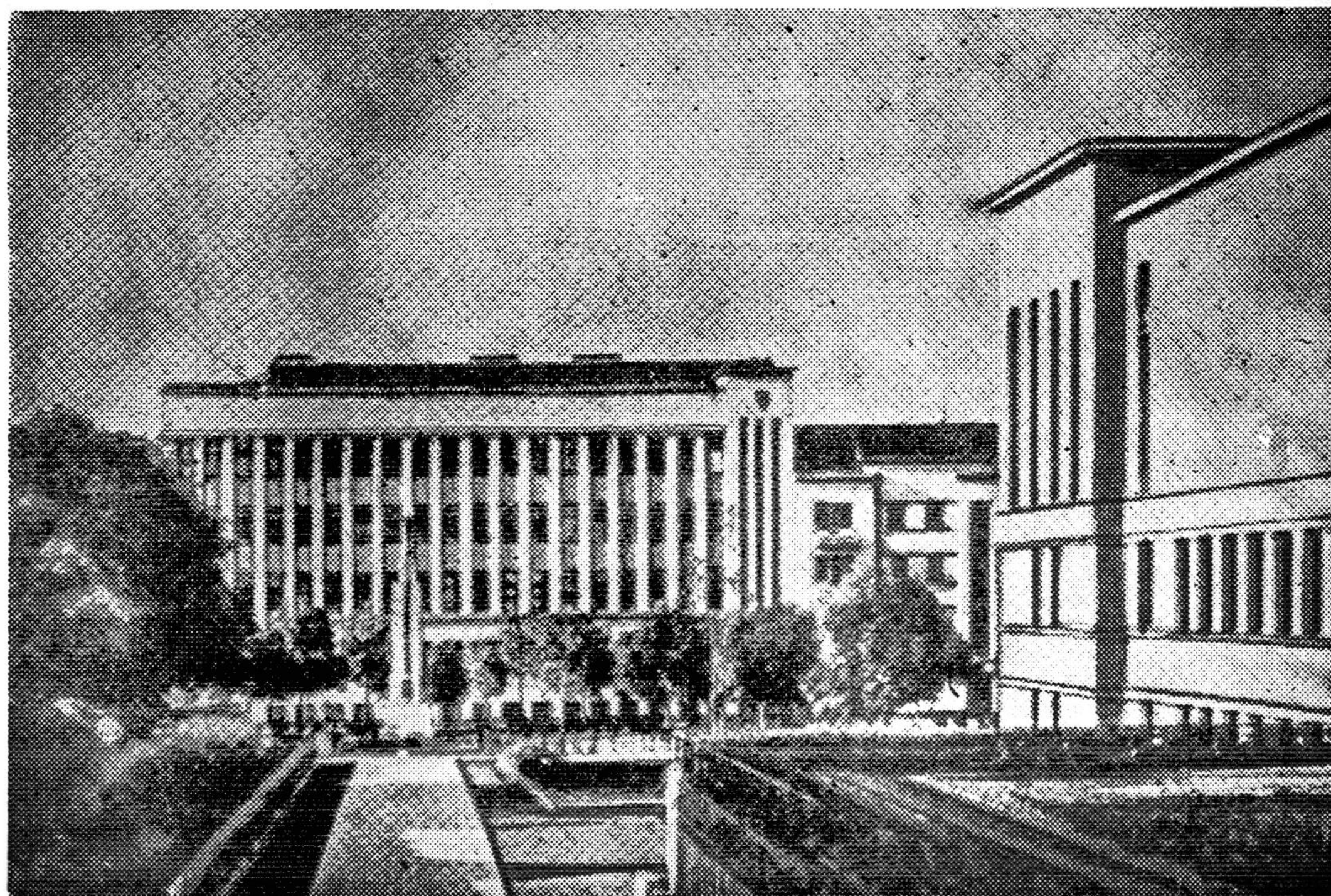
LITHUANIANS' FIGHT CITED

Despite Russian efforts to wipe out the underground movement in Lithuania, the partisans are continuing their struggle for "freedom," Povilas Zadeikis, Lithuanian Minister in Washington, has informed the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

In a communication to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the commission, Mr. Zadeikis enclosed a short history of the Lithuanian partisan movement, declaring that the partisans were "deeply convinced" that the struggle was not in vain.

Mr. Zadeikis drew attention to the human rights provisions in the constitution of Lithuania during the period of her independence, prior to the Soviet occupation, and suggested that the constitution might be useful to the commission in drafting its international bill of rights.

(THE NEW YORK TIMES, May 3, 1947)



The independent Lithuania (1918-1940) built beautiful buildings such as this "The Bank of Land" in Kaunas.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SV. KAZIMIERO PARAPIJOS KRONIKA

Redaguoja Kun. Jonas Kucinskas

Geguzes 14 d. Mire prelatas Julius Maciejauskas.

Ligoni priziurejo dr. Pollia, o slauges pareigas su krikscionisku pasisventimu atliko ponias M. Sliateriene.

*Nuo balandzio 11 dienos Los Angeles Archivyskupo rastu Sv. Kazimiero baznycios administratoriumi ir Los Angeles Archivyskupijos lietuviu klebonu paskirtas kun. Jonas Kucinskas. Birzelio 6 diena kun. Jonas Kucinskas svencia savo kunigystes desimties metu sukakti.

*Ponia Martina Varkaliene is Pranciskaus Stulginsko pomirtinio palikimo musu parapijai, naujosios baznycios statybai, paukojo \$1000. Uz A. + A. Pranciskaus Stulginsko vele geguzes 2 diena buvo atlaikytos gedulingos pamaldos, o gerasirdziai ponias Varkalienei tariame giliausios padekos zodi. Taip pat p. Miksys is Chicagos tam paciam tikslui paaukojo \$20.00 Ir jam nuosirdus aciui. Tuo budu baznycios statymo fondas pakilo iki \$5515.00.

*Nesenai ikurtoji Los Angeles Lietuvos Vyciu kuopa rodo dideli veikluma. Balandzio 13 d. turejo iskila i pajuri, o balandzio 20 d. vel susirinkima. Kuopa turi apie 50 nariu. Ju skaicius kaskart auga. Planuojama jaunimo vakaras, tautiniu soku grupe ir kitos prasmatnybes. Geguzes 4 diena buvo nariu priesaika ir seimyniski uzkandziai. Su jaunimu graziai veikia kun. Jonas Tamulis. Vyciams pirmininkauja Miltonas Starkus, gabus Lietuvos reikalu gynejas ir saunas amerikonas. Tas geras ypatybes jis paveldejo is savo mamytės, ponios Starkienes.

*Balandzio 27 d. buvo eilinis LRKSA susirinkimas. Aptarta svarbus reikalai ir nutarta kiekvieno menesio paskutini sekmadieni saukti susirinkimus. Kuopai pirmininkauja p. Vilkiene, sekretoriauja p. Bruzga ir izdininke yra p. Varkaliene. Kuopa mano gauti daug nauju nariu.

*Nuo balandzio 28 dienos parapijos kunigai pradejo lankyti lietuviu seimas tikslu sudaryti tikslesni parapijieciu sarasa ir rinkti aukas naujosios baznycios statybai.

*Los Angeles lietuviai yra auksines sirdies zmones. Jie nepamirsta savo broliu Europoje ir savo brangiosios tevynes Lietuvos. Jau vel prinese kelis simtus svaru drabuziu ir avalynes. Laukiame atvykstant keliu desimties dietuviu is Europos. Jiems affidavitus isrupino Los Angeličiai. Daugelis ju privaciai remia savo tautiecius, pasiunciant jiems CARE paketus arba pastu siuntinius.

*Los Angeles lietuviu kolonija auga labai sparčiai. Nera to sekmadienio, kad nepamatytum nauju zmoniu, atvykstanciu cion isikurti. Visi dziaugiasi sauleta ir sveika Kalifornija. Atvykusius nuosavybemis aprupina daugiausiai Algis Regis ir Kazys Luksis. Kalifornijos neturetu bijoti ir dabar is Europos atvykusieji, nes cia isikurti salygos nera sunkesnes uz kitur, o klimato salygos papildo visus sunkumus. Cia isikurti mielai padetu kataliku organizacijos ir pavieniai asmenys.

A FEW NEWS ITEMS

Sorry to hear about the illness of Natalie Kazel. We all wish her a successful operation and fast recovery in time for her wedding in June, which is to take place at St. Casimir's Church.

Knight of Lithuania, Los Angeles Council, is now officially organized and all members have been sworn in. A meeting and social was held at the home of Lou Jocius Sunday, May 4. About 20 attended. Refreshments were served and dancing was enjoyed by all.

LIETUVIU ORGANIZAZIJU VEIKIMAS

REDAGUOJA BRONE STARKIENE

Pas mus jau prasidejo piknikai. Stai Geguzes menesyje visi sekmadieniai uzimti vienos ar kitos grupes isvaziavimais. Nekurios grupes pradejo jau Balandzio pabaigoj Kaip tai Vyciai ir L.V.S. skyrius. Geguzes 4-TA turejo isvaziavima Labdaros Klubas. Grazus burys publikos suvaziavo, pavalge gerus pietus, pasikalbejo, jaunimas sviedini pamete, nes viesame miesto parke daugiau nieko ir nebeimanoma daryti. Is rytiniu valstiju atvaziaves jaunimas siek tiek nusivyles, kad cia netaip kaip rytuose, nes nera kur pasokti. Mat, pas mus nera cia tokiu patogumu. Jeigu ir yra, tai nezmoniskai brangu ir rengejai labai rizikuoja, jei paima tokia vieta: t.y. darza su sale sokiams. Be to ir muzika labai brangiai kainuoja o savo orkestro neturime. Taigi taikomes prie esanciu aplinkybiu, nors ir nevisiem tai patinka.

Labdaros klubas tures ir pelno, kuri visuomet aukoja labdarybei. Siuo atveju B.A.L. Fondui. Ne viena is organizaciju nera lygi aukomis Labdaros Klubui. Tik per vienus metus laiko Klubas yra isaukojes is nariu mokesciu ir pelnu nuo parengimu arti 400.0 doleriu pabegeliu lietuviu naudai.

Piknike dirbo issijuose sie nariai ir nares: Petras Zilinskas, kaip ir visuomet ir visur, N. Mockus, A. Cvirkiene, M. Sareikiene, p.p. Atkai, dar nauji musu kolonijos gyventojai bet darbstus; ponias Tuinyliene, J. Uzdavinys. Aftukiene rodos tvarka vaiku ir suaugusiu lenktynes. Z. Morkuniene pardavinejo islaimejimo korteles; ta darba dirbo ir p. Vaitekiene. Jeigu katru ir nesuminejau tai teiks dovanoti, nes labai sunku visas smulkmenas suzinoti. Tankiai buna taip, kad musu moterys cia pat ant vietos apsiima padeti ir ju pavardziu netenka nei suzinoti. Klubo pirmininkas V. Arcis irgi turejo pareigu. Teipgi ponias Miskiene musu didele geradare niekad neuzmirsta priminti, kad labdarybe yra vertingiausia dorybe. Ji priziurejo, kad niekas be pietu neliktu ir tinkamai atsilygintu.

Ta pacia diena L.A. Vyciu kuopa turejo savo priesaikos ceremonijas ponu Jociu namuose. Ceremonijas pravedo Kunigas J. Tamulis, dalyvaujant visai kuopos valdybai ir visiem nariam. Po ceremoniju L. Jociute, kuopos sekretore ir seimininke, vaisino visus uzkandziai ir kava. Jaunimas net ir pasisokti gavo lietuvisku ir amerikonsku soku. Po to visi vaziuo i Labdaros Klubo geguzine pietus.

Geguzes 11 diena Sv. Kazimiero parapija surenge dideli isvaziavima ir pietus motinu dienos proga. Pradedant gerais pietais, ir su prakalboms dainomis zaidimais laimejimais motinoms etc. Isvaziavimas pasiseke puikiai.

Geguzes 18 diena ivyko L.A. Tautisko pasalpinio Klubo pietai-isvaziavimas. Toje pacioje vietoje: Arroyo Seco Parke.

Tas parkas lietuviams yra jau senai zinomas ir prieinamiausias, nors ir ne visiem mums arciausias. Pavyzdziui is Santa Monikos vaziuojant susidaro arti 30 myliu vienan galan per dideli miesto trafika. Kas sekmadieniais yra nelabai patraukiantis dalykas. Tokiu atveju mums Santa Monica lietuviams ne visi piknikai tenka lankyti. Musu cia yra apie tuzinas asmenu.

Tolimesnese datose seka S.L.A. piknikas, B.A.L.F. ir kitu organizaciju. Numatomas taip pat ir Kalifornijos Lietuvio paremimui didesnio masto piknikas.

T.M.D. 8 kuopos rengtas koncertas Bal. 13 diena, kiek girdeti is rengeju, nusiseke puikiausiai. Neziurint labai nepaprastai karstos dienos ir menko isgarsinimo, publikos susirinko nemazai ir rengejai nuostoliu netures.

Parapijos choras vadovaujant A. Slapeliui zygiuoja pirmyn. Mokosi daugiau nauju giesmiu ir dainu. Turime daug grazaus jaunimo is kitur atvaziavusio, kurie yra kitur giedoje ir dainave. Su jais nera sunku dirbti—dainuoti ar giedoti. Taigi linkime nuosirdziai musu naujam chorvedziui sveikatos. Nepersenai, choro nariai ir kunigai musu parapijos pagerbeme p. Slapeli, suteikiant jam dovanele nuo visu choro nariu ir remeiu.

LIETUVIU TREMTINIU LAISKAI

“Vakietijoje-Kemtono lageryje gyvename apie 1500 asmenu. Cia permaza vietos mums isaikinti, kaip brangi mums kiekviena zinia apie musu brangiaja tevyne Lietuva, apie veikima ir gyvenima musu broliu uzjuryje ir apie musu paciu likimo klausimus. Gautus laikrascius iki visisko nusidevejimo rankos is ranku skaitome savo skaitykloje. Mes labai dziaugtumemes, jeigu jus galetumet savo leidziamojo laikrascio bent po viena egzempliori mums siuntineti.”

VINCAS GREBLIUNAS—Kempton, Germany.

“Tavo laiska gavau. As esu labai dekingas, kad neuzmirsti ir rupiniesi mumis. Aciu uz laikrasti ‘K.L.’, kurio du numerius esu gaves. Labai malonu, kad musu tautieciai Amerikoje rodo tiek geros valios ir pasiaukojimo musu atzvilgiu. Studijuoju chemija. Gyvenimo salygos gana sunkios, nes truksta maisto. Pirktis spekuliacinomis kainomis ne kiekvienas gali, nors maisto ir aprangos galima gauti. Labai neturtingus daiktais ir siek tiek maistu selpia Lietuviu R. Kryzius is BALF'o gautais daiktais.”

M. SARAUSKAS, Hamburg, Germany.

“Pasidrasines kreipiuosi i Jus su prasymu, t.y. gal galite man dovanomis (bent kuri laika) siuntineti Jusu laikrasti ‘K.L.’ Gyvenu su seima Vokietijoje, Amerikieciu zonoje. Pinigu teturiu vos pragyvenimo islaidoms.”

JUOZAS KALVAITIS—Erbach, Germany.

“Pries keleta dienu visai pripuolamai gavau Tamstos leidziama ir redaguojama menesini laikrasti ‘K.L.’, kuri skaiciau dideliu pasigerejimu. Straipsnis ‘Padekime tremtiniams lietuviams’ mane labai sujaudino ir paskatino parasyti si laiska. Tuo straipsniu Tamstos reiskiate mums, benamiams lietuviams, tiek daug artimo meiles ir tiek daug nuosirdzios uzuojautes! Tokiais siltais straipsniais Jus, Mielas Tautieti, nusipelnote musu tremtiniu didele pagarba, meile ir dekinguma. Garbe Jums uzjurio broliai ir seses! Teatlygina Jums Auksciausias uz Jusu gera sirdi ir grazias pastangas!”

JONAS VENCLOVAS—Waldzell 5, Austria.

NUOSIRDUS ACIU!

Kai tik ‘K.L.’ administracija gauna kelis ekstra dolerius del jo palaikymo, skiria juos i TREMTINIU SPAUDOS FONDA, uz kuri apmoka zurnalo siuntinimo tremtiniams islaidas. Per balandzio menesi gavome Tremtiniu Spaudos Fondan aukas is siu asmenu:

Kun, Jono Kucinsko, Los Angeles, Calif.....	\$11.00
Mrs. Anna Swillow, Chicago, Ill.....	\$ 1.00
Advokato J. J. Grish, Chicago, Ill.....	\$ 3.00
Juozo Gavenes, Chicago, Ill.....	\$ 3.00
Kun. F. M. Virmauskio, Boston, Mass.....	\$ 3.00

Visiems aukojusiems tariame nuosirdu aciu. Tremtiniu, norinciu gauti ‘K.L.’ sarasas kasdien auga. Tad siusdami savo metine prenumerata pridekite viena antra doleriuka del Tremtiniu Spaudos Fondo.

Adm.

TUINELIU AUKSINES VESTUVES

Geguzes 8 d., 1947, ponios A. Valenty, P. Atko ir A. Cvirka suplanavo puota del Viliaus ir Barboros Tuineliu (Tuynell) ju 50 metu vedybinio gyvenimo sukakties progai. Vakare jo draugai pripilde pilna ju nama. Tarp vietiniu dalyvavo ir sveciai Paulina Giraitiene is Chicago ir Dubauskai is Waterbury, Conn.

Puotos rengejos stropiai ir mielai vaisino viesnias ir svecius gerimais, lietuviskais suriais, pyragaiciais ir vestuvinemis tortomis. O kiek ten buvo linksmu dainu! Vakarienes metu Kazys Luksis pasake trumpa sveikinimo kalba, linkedamas ‘senvedziams’, kad laimingai gyvendami sulauktu net deinamtiniu vestuviu sukakties.

Tuinylai yra nuosirdus ir geri lietuviai. Jie yra vazineje net keleta kartu po laisva Lietuva, todel ir dabar jie visad atjaucia lietuviu tautos aktualiuosius reikalus.

PAUL ATKO.

NAUJAKURIAI LIETUVIAI

Kalifornija savo grazumu, siltumu, sauletumu ir gyvenimo salygomis per pastaruosius kelis metus jau daug lietuviu paviliojo ir ateityje dar pavilios. Kurie tik laikinai cia apsigyvena mums sunku susisiekti ir apskaiciuoti, bet kurie atvyke nusiperka nuosavybes, daugumos turime vardus ir adresus. Stai lietuviu sarasas, kurie per pastaruosius kelis metus atvyko i Kalifornija ir ir isigijo nejudoma nuosavybe vien per Real Estate Broker Kazi Luksi, Los Angeles, Cal.:

Adomas Dickas, is Hazelton, Pa.; Dalielius Slenis, is Chicago, Ill.; Mike Aleliunas, is Detroit, Mich.; Marie Marshall, is Seattle, Wash.; Jocius su seima, is Kenosha, Wisc.; J. Jagmin, is Chicago, Ill.; Paul Atko, is Seattle, Wash.; Joseph Kumeta, is Hartford, Conn.; Emma Urk, is Akron, Ohio.; Antanas Butkus, is Toronto, Canada; J. L. Steponauskas, is New York; Mary Buytkus, is Waterbury, Conn.; J. Naginis, is Dayton, Ohio; Dr. Mikalauskas su zmona, is Vokietijos; sekantieji visi atvyko is Chicago, Ill.: J. Shillim, H. Waitek, Frank Dargela, Marion Varkalis, J. Danauskas, Frank Zukauskas, J. Smilgis, J. Janush, Johanna Machernis, F. Speecher, Charles Achas, Mrs. Zilinskas su seima, ir Derring seima.

Jeigu ‘K. L.’ skaitytojai, minetu asmenu pazystami, noretumete su jais susirasineti ir gauti asmeniska nuomone apie Kalifornijos gyvenimo salygas, ju antrasus galite gauti K.L. redakcijosje ir pas Kazi Luksi.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

ULFRA (BALF) ACTIVITIES

The 20th of April was an historical day to the Lithuanians of San Francisco and Oakland. On that day for the first time in Northern California, the practicing Lithuanian Catholics gathered at the Mission Dolores Church, the oldest church in San Francisco, went to confession and received Communion in corpore. Rev. J. Kucinskas from Los Angeles was the missionary.

That a Lithuanian priest should come to our part at least once a year is of great importance: because some of us lack sufficient knowledge of the English language, because we still represent a group among the Americans which otherwise would never be recognized, and because such en masse prayer gives us greater moral strength and self-confidence.

Probably for the first time in that church the sufferings of Lithuania and her people were spoken of at length. The Americans, people of various descent, had the opportunity to learn that there is a Holy Lithuania where crosses are arrayed in the fields and around homes.

Most Reverend Bishop Thomas A. Connolly was happy to have met the Lithuanians and to be of service to them. He consented to have his picture taken with the group.

In the afternoon, a meeting of BALF was held at Mr. and Mrs. S. Skiman's home in the Rockridge district, Oakland, from where the sun was seen setting behind the Golden Gate Bridge and the lights go on in both cities—Oakland and San Francisco.

It was a great treat for our members to hear one of the best Lithuanian speakers and to get the first-hand information of what's going on behind "the iron curtain." The speakers were guests from Los Angeles: Rev. J. Kucinskas, Prof. K. Pakstas, and A. Regis.

Reverend Kucinskas, being a refugee from the communist occupied Lithuania, told us just how the churches in Lithuania were being confiscated "according laws" which say that any building larger than 9 square meters becomes disowned and becomes the property of the government automatically; he also told us that for reasons such as not becoming "loyal" to the Soviet Government, when one does not agree to turn a spy on his own friends and relatives, the punishment was often death by torture. Privately, Rev. J. Kucinskas admitted that he too had been "questioned" four times at the communist customary

busy hours—the night hours—with the usual finesse of working on its victims nerves.

Prof. K. Pakstas, as one of the most inspiring speakers in Lithuania as remembered by his students, few of whom were present, reminded us with the greatest caution of our obligation—TO HELP. He said that we—the Lithuanians—are the greatest nation in suffering, but not the greatest in sympathy with the sufferers. The Lithuanians have sacrificed and suffered with the greatest bravery more than any other nation, but freedom may never come—lest we forget.

A. Regis, son of the Independent Lithuania, veteran of this World War, and an ambitious and well-informed young businessman, stated that the war wasn't fought for a "victory" as it is today. The Atlantic Charter promises will have to stand even if it means another war.

Mr. and Mrs. Skiman were the hosts who served a delightful luncheon after the meeting. Guests and members were pleased with all that the Skimans offered—their home, their hospitality, and their cordiality.



Above: Most Rev. Bishop Thomas A. Connolly with San Francisco Lithuanians at Mission Dolores Church.

Below: ULFRA Chapter 109 members with guests from Los Angeles: Rev. J. Kucinskas, Prof. K. Pakstas and Algis Regis.

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PERSONALS

PETER FABIJONAITIS had guests from the East: his sister Mrs. Saulys and her daughter Julia had come to visit him from Kenosha, Wisconsin.

MRS. B. SKIRIUS' sister Mrs. Emily Stirbys has arrived from refuge in Germany and is now visiting the younger sister Mrs. L. Zaikis in Boston, Mass.

MRS. FRANCES NUNEZ has been very ill the last month. She was in the hospital for over three weeks and now intends to go to some resort for rest. We wish Frances to recuperate soon and participate again actively in our BALF and join the Folk Dancers.

JULIA LIESIS is organizing a Lithuanian Folk Dancers group. A meeting was called at her home and plans for the future discussed. Those interested, write to her at 833 Cabrillo St., San Francisco 18, Cal.

MRS. M. NORRES donated a big bundle of clothes for the Lithuanian DP for which they will be grateful.

MRS. ANN SKIMAN succeeded in getting a lot of used clothes from her neighbors. While Mrs. Skiman doesn't have any of her relatives or personal friends in refuge, she has been doing her utmost to help those Lithuanian DP who do not have relatives outside of Lithuania.

MRS. LUCY SAVISKI, former member of San Francisco BALF, is doing all by herself a job of a BALF branch in Portland. Lucy asked for a list of Lith. DP to whom she will send some food and clothing. She expects her American friends to help her out with clothing. We admire Lucy for her continuous desire to help and her good will.

MRS. S. MARKUNAS from Los Angeles promised to help in soliciting new readers for "California Lithuanian." The publisher appreciates exceedingly such help. Those who like this paper and would want to see it constantly improving, please do pay for your subscription and get a new subscriber.

MRS. B. PIVARONAS from Chicago, honorary subscriber of "K.L." has written out to eight Lith DPs the Affidavit of Support; and, with the help of other members of her BALF chapter, she succeeded in making \$429.00 profit from a bingo party for the benefit of the Lithuanian orphans. Great work!

Stanley Armoskus has been with Eddie Murphy's orchestra at the Leamington Hotel in Oakland, Cal. for few years and starting May 30th he will be playing at the Cassa de Rey Hotel in Santa Cruz, Calif.

MSGR. J. MACIEJAUSKAS DIED

On May 14, 1947, died the Right Rev. Monsignor Julius Maciejuskas, pastor and founder of St. Casimir's Church in Los Angeles, Calif.

Poet, priest and patriot, Monsignor Maciejuskas, 79, has been in Los Angeles since 1940 when he came here from Europe under orders.

He established St. Casimir's Church with the permission of Archbishop John J. Cantwell and has since helped it grow in numbers and influence.

Father Maciejuskas was twice decorated by Pope Pius XI and was Lithuanian delegate to the Eucharistic Congresses in Chicago in 1926 and Dublin in 1932. He had been a priest for 55 years.

SKAITYTOJU IR PLATINTOJU DEMESIUI

Turime viena svarbu prasyma i Jus, mieli skaitytojai! Daugelis is Jusu visai negauna kai kurio "K.L." numerio arba ji gauna suveluotai. To priezastimi yra, kad persikrauste gyventi i nauja vieta, nepakeiciate nei paste, nei pas mus savo adresu. Tas sudaro mums dideli nepatoguma: kainuoja tris kart daugiau ir uzima trigubai daugiau laiko. Taip pat, jeigu pastebesite, kad antrasydami neuzdedame Jusu zonos numeri, malonekite mums ta zonos numeri pranesti. Del to numerio trukumo daznai laiskan-asiai Jusu laikrasti nunesa visai kitiems zmonems.

Antras dalykas, ko norejome prasyti is skaitytoju ir platintoju, tai grazinimas senesniu "K.L." numeriu, ypac No. 1-2 ir No. 3, 1947 m., nes ju mums jau pritruko. Kurie nerenkate komplektu, ar kuriems pasitaikytetu po dvi kopijas, ar kurie nemanote uzsiprenumeruoti, o gavote del susipazinimo kelis numerius, malonekite juos mums grazinti, nes nauji prenumeratoriai prasyte praso, o mes ju neturime. Uz grazinima galite pasto zenklu nemo- keti, tik salia Jusu adresu stambiai uzrasykite "RETURN TO SENDER" ir imeskite i pasto dezute. Mes gave juos uzmokame persiuntimo islaidas. Platintojai turetu papras- tyti pirmuju numeriu is tu asmenu, kurie gavo kelis nu- merius, bet nemanu ji uzsiprenumeruoti. Uz si mums patarnavima busime dekingi. Administracija.

L. PRUSEIKA alias VABALAS, editor of the com- munist Lith. daily "Vilnis," has a sister in a DP camp in Germany who had fled from communist occupied Lithuania. Will her brother Pruseika have enough of brotherly love to help her? (Or will he follow the party line—get rid of those who do not agree?)

SNIECKUS, Minister of the Interior of the present red government in Lithuania, has a mother and sister as refugees from "freed" Lithuania. His mother, asked what she thinks of her son, replied that he's helpless—he couldn't protect her from possible persecutions and he's too deep in the mess to get himself out.

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