

Kalifornijos lietuvis



Miss FLORENCE KORSAK, A WELL KNOWN LITHUANIAN SINGER, WILL GIVE A CONCERT ON OCT. 8, 1948, AT WILSHIRE EBELL THEATRE, L. A. CALIF.

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—Red. ir Adm.

**THE FIRST RECITAL OF
FLORENCE KORSAK
IN LOS ANGELES**

Florence Korsak was born in Chicago of Lithuanian parentage and graduated from Northwestern University with the intention of studying law, however was advised to train her voice. She went to New York in 1941 to study with Astolfo Pescia for a number of years after which Miss Korsak concertized throughout the East including two very successful Recitals in Chicago. There followed a period of operatic work with the well known Conductor George Sebastian.

For the past year and a half Miss Korsak has been coaching with Ruth Chamlee here in Los Angeles. This will be the first Recital of Florence Korsak in this city. Florence Korsak lives with her parents, who have their own business.



— PROGRAM —

I

Contrition	Beethoven
I Love You	Beethoven
Death	Beethoven
Adoration	Beethoven

II

Wie Melodien Zieht es Mir	Johannes Brahms
Auf Dem Schiffe	Johannes Brahms
Wir Wandelten	Johannes Brahms
O Liebliche Wangen	Johannes Brahms

III

Visur Tyla	Gruodis
Tykiai, Tykiai	M. Petrauskas
Burtai	Gruodis
Kur Kakuze Samanota	Simkus

IV

"Suicidio" from La Giaconda	Ponchielli
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V

El Amor Es Como Un Nino	Nin
Seguilidda Murciana	de Falla
Nana	de Falla
Polo	de Falla

VI

Music I Heard With You	Richard Hageman
Wisdom	William Whitaker
The Pasture	Neginski
We Two	Elinor Remick Warren

**PLANTINKIME KL LAIMEJIMU
BIBLIETELIUS**

Su praejusiu ir sio KL numeriu gavot po viena KL laimejimu knygele, kurioje randasi 10 tikieliu po 10 ct. vertes. Jei salygos leidzia prasome tarp giminiu bei draugu siuos biblietelius isplatinti, o jei ne tai kiek patys isgalite savo vardu uzrasykite ir prisiuskite KL administracijai (prasome naudoti prisiustus vokus) iki lapkricio (November) 20 d., 1948. Jus gerai suprantate, kad lietuviskajai spaudai be parengimu ir "siu laimejimu" yra sunku padengti vien tik spausdinimo islaidas. O jei jums ekonomines salygos neleidzia ne desimtuko isleisti liet. spaudos palaikymui, tai neikvokite ne triju centu pasto zenkleliui, bet numeskite knygele i "waste basket"—neturesime jokio "heart feeling." "Kalifornijos Lietuvis" turi jau dideli skaiciu geru biblieteliu, nuolatiniu remeju bei skaitytoju. Tas skaicius kas savaite vis auga. Mes juos gerai pazistame ir iverstiname ju parama.

SPAUDAI BEGALO SUNKU ISSIVERSTI MATERIALIAI, JEI NE LAIKU SUMOKAMA PRENUMERATA. KVIECIAME TAMSTA BUTI SPAUDOS PIONIERIU IR ATSITEISTI KAIP GALIMA GREICIAU BE ATSKIRO RAGINIMO.

Vilnius - Tautos Laisves ir Garbes Kriterijus

ALGIS REGIS

Spaliu 9-toji lietuviu tautai yra skaudi istorine data. Ta diena, 1920 metais, desperaciniai kovodama del nepriklausomybes, Lietuva sutiko ziauru smugi is kaimyno, kuris simtmeciu begyje vadindavo save broliška tauta. Vos porai dienu prabegus po pasaulio akyvaizdoje pasirasytos Suvalku sutarties, klastingiausiu smurto keliu jis vandaliskai smoge atgimusios tautos sirdin. Lenkija pasigrobo Vilniu su trečdaliu Lietuvos.

Kad izvelgti i sio konflikto teisine ir moraline padeti ir suprasti lietuviu tautos jausmus, pakanka tik prisiminti mums visiems Amerikoje gerai zinoma Pearl Harbor analogija. Izuli ir netiketa japonu ataka Havaju salose sukele gilaus pasipiktinimo ir pasmerkimo Amerikoje ir visame demokratiniame pasaulyje. Kiekvienas patrijotingas amerikietis laike savo asmeniniu garbes reikalu parodyti japonams sitokios klastos tikrasias pasekmes. Karo paskelbimas, laivyno patrankos ir atomines bambos tapo vienintele kalba tarp Amerikos ir Japonijos.

Vilniaus pagrobimo klasta buvo nepalyginamai skaudesnis smugis lietuviu tautai. Taip pat sio smurto egzekucija buvo daug barbariskese kulturingu tautu santykiavimo nusistovejusioje praktikoje. Japonai tik bande nuduoti nori taikingo susitarimo. Lenkai gi Tautu Sajungos akyvaizdoje pasirase sutarti, pripazindami Vilniu Lietuvai, ir mirtinai smoge is uzpakalio tos sutarties parasams nespejus nudziuti. Pearl Harbor Amerikai yra tik mazas uostas tolimoje Pacifiko saloje. Vilnius gi yra didziausias Lietuvos miestas ir josios simtmeciu sostine. Vilniaus kraste gime ir kuresi Lietuvos valstybe. Tenai ilsisi lietuviu tautos vadai ir karzygiai. Vilnius yra ne tik valstybes industrijos ir prekybos centras bet taip pat kulturos, meno ir religiniu relikviju sventove. Trumpai bet tiksliai sakant, Vilnius yra Lietuvos kunas ir siela. Be Vilniaus, Traku, Svecioniu, Gardino, Kreves ir Suvalku lietuviu tautai nera ko zvalgytis praeitin—ji tuscia ir nyki. Be Vilniaus krasto taipgi nera realios ateities Lietuvos valstybei—ji pasiliktu be ekonominio uznugario, be erdves ir istorinio palikimo. Tokia valstybe butu tik kazkokiu apgailietinu praeities amziu paminklo likuciu—suzalota, apiplesta, be geopolitinio charakterio ir ideologinio patiesinimo.

Sitoks beviltiskas tautos pasmerkimas buvo pakankamai suprantamas ano laiko lietuviskajai visuomenei. Visa Lietuva spontaniskai subruzdavo ir steveresi ginklo. Lietuvos narsus savanoriai sulaike klastingai isibrovusios lenku kariuomenes likucius ties Sirvintais ir Giedraiciais. Taciau pasiekti pilnos pergales buvo neimanoma. Lietuvai paradyta skaudi zala liko neatitaisyta Tauta Sajunga pasirode bejege sioje smurto ir klastos dramoje. Tautos teise ir tarptautinis teisingumas tapo paniekintas brutualios jegos.

Sitokios padeties akyvaizdoje lietuviu tauta visdelto turejo pasigeretino drasumo ir moralinio atkaklumo ryztis pati viena apginti savo neabejotina teise. Ji tvirtai apsisprende nepripazinti klasta ivykdyto fakto. Negaledama atgauti sostines teises ir teisingumo priemonemis ji pasirinko pacifistines kovos kelia, atsisaikydama nuo bet kokių santykiu su plesriu ir veidmainingu kaimynu—Lenkija.

Neivertindami sio apsisprendimo rimtumo lenkai, tikejosi, kad lietuviai bus vaikiskai nubovinami ir laikui begant uzmirs Vilniu arba net patys bus priversti pulti su visu kuo i nacionalistines Lenkijos nasrus. Taciau jie labai apsiriko. Tautos protestas ir pasipiktinimas buvo per daug gilus. Laikui begant jis ne tik negeso, bet plieskesi vis i didesne liepsna. Vilniaus pagrobimo metine sukaktis Nepriklausomoje Lietuvoje tapo tautine gedulo ir susikaupimo procesija. Ta diena gedulo

kaspinau apgaubdavo giedria trispalviu veliavu nuotaika. Mokyklose buvo laikoma specialios paskaitos, baznyciose pamaldos. Organizaciju, visuomenes ir vyriausybes atstovai atnaujindavo Vilniaus kovos izodi prie Nezinomojo Kareivio kapo. Ispudingiausias momentas, taciau, budavo Susikaupimo Minute. Dvylikta valanda, staugiant fabriku sirenomis ir aidint armotu trenksmu, visa Lietuva vieningumo ir pasiryzimo vardan, susikaupdavo vienai tylos minutei, prisimindama pavergta sostine, persekiojamus brolius ir kiekvienas lietuvis individualinai atnaujindavo savo pasiryzima Vilnijos islaisvinimui. Tai buvo liudna bet didinga tautos vieningumo ir tautinio subrendimo manifestacija!

Nors Lietuva pati viena savu budu kovojo pries kelis kartus skaitlingesni nacionalistini vulgara, taciau niekas visame kraste nelaike sios kovos beviltiska. Tauta tikejo, kad moraliniai ginklai, laiko begyje, visoumet bus patvaresni ir sekmingesni uz plieno ir smurto. Tautu istorija daugeliu pavyzdziu yra paliudijusi, kad brutuali jega gali pakeisti ir net visiskai panaikinti valstybiu sienas. Taciau ji negali israuti is zmoniu sirdziu laisves ilgesio, ji negali sunaikinti tautu pasiryzimo jos visomis pajegomis siekti ir del jos aukotis.

Siandien, kada su nauju skausmu sirdyse vertiname ano laikotrapio lietuviu tautos vieninga ir atkaklia pacifistine kova pries Lenkijos ivykdyta Vilniaus agresija, turime pripazinti, kad ta kova ir jos gyvybinga idealistine atmosfera dave lietuviu tautai labai daug. Visu pirmiausia, ji labai sekmingai dezinfekavo Nepriklausoma Lietuva nuo naivaus lenkomanizmo vezio, kuris, parazitiskai isiskverbes i jos etnografini kuna, nuodijo ir zude tauta per simtmecius. Vilniaus idealizmas giliai pazadino aprusejusia lietuviu tautine savigarba ir bylodamas apie dar nebaigta kova del laisves, neleido uzgesti tai atkakliai partizaniskai dvasiai, kuri nauju okupaciju audroje liko vienintele lietuviu tautos militarine reprezentacija. Lietuvos jaunimui gi, Vilnius ir jo atvadavimo aureole tapo neissemiamu dvasinio dinamizmo akstinu. Net mazas vaikas, atsivertes pirmaji elementoriaus puslapi ir stebedamas paveikslelyje Gedimino Pilies konturas, rasdavo pats sau atsakyma, kodėl jis turi augti ir gerai mokytis. Pavergtojo Vilniaus apeliacija i jo jauna vaizduote ir jausmus atskleide jam nauja gyvenimo prasmingumo vaizda ir jis sugebejo numatyti jame savo geniju. Jis paslapciomis svajotojo, kad viena diena, baiges mokykla ir uzauges, jis gal taps tuo tevynes karzygiu, zygiuojanciu atvaduoti Gedimino sapno sostines. Niekas kitas jam nebutu suteikes tiek daug pasididziavimo, kaip sitokia vizija.



THE CHURCHES IN VILNIUS



THE CATHEDRAL OF VILNIUS

Per jaunima, dviejų dešimtmečių valstybinės nepriklausomybės laikotarpyje, Vilniaus ideologija ir jos sužadintas tautinės savigarbos principas perauklejo tautą iš pagrindų. Vilnius ir jo atvadavimo mistika kažkaip spontaniskai kele jaunimo dvasia į visai naują, sudvasintą pasaulį—didingesni negu realus gyvenimas, zavingesni ir karzygiskesni net už ana Dainavos Salies padavime. Jaunajai Lietuvai Vilnius tapo kažkokia nuostabia misterija ir kiekvienas turejo nepaprasta entuziazma jaustis esąs svarbiu dalyviu. Gilus ir nuosirdus Vilniaus idealizmas grazino Lietuvai Basanaviciaus valstybinio misticizmo ir Maironio tautinio romantizmo gadyne. Smurto aktas ir demarkacine linija skyre mus nuo Vilniaus tada, bet mes jį jauteme giliau ir gyvenome jame pilniau, negu bet kuri kita tauta savo sostinėje. Nebuvo tautinės sventės, nebuvo sporto žaidimo atidarymo ar mokyklos baigimo iskilmiu, kur nebūtu buvę pasigesta Vilniaus ir patikinta, kad visa tai daroma jo greitesniam atvadavimui. "Ei pasauli, mes be Vilniaus nenurimsim" tapo antruoju tautos himnu. Jis skambejo spontaniskai iš krutiniu gelmiu ir gilaus pergyvenimo israiska palydedavo kiekvieno veida. Vilniaus zodis kaupe savyje aktingiausia tautos laisvės ideala.

Gal kas siandien pasakytu: "tai kas is to viso, Lietuva visa neteko nepriklausomybes." Tas tiesa. Taciau taip pat yra tiesa, kad ne pesimizmas laimejo Lietuvai laisve, ne pesimizmas ja ir vel atstatys. Tautu istorija itikinanciai parodo, kad ne tiek isorine priespauda ir perse-

kiojimai, kiek demoralizacija ir vidujine rezignacija sunaikina tautas. net ir naiviausi "liberalai" siandien jau sutinka, kad ju "Dede Stalinas" vien tik "durniu voliojo" si prosovietiskais amerikieciais ir ju naiviomis viltimis. Siandien gal tik raudonas fanatikas, gincysis, kad naujas pasaulinis konfliktas nera vien tik laiko klausimas. Normali istorijos eiga negali ilgiau pateisinti nuolatinio teroro ir tautu zudymo pasauliniame mastabe.

Siame tragingame pereinamajame momente yra svarbu lietuviu tautai islikti gyvai, samoningai ir islaikyti tradicine Vilniaus kovos dvasia ir tautini atkakluma. Svarbu nesusvyruoti lemiamajam momentui priartejus. Si karta tauta, dar karta pazvelgus mirciai į akis is arciau negu bet kada, turi prisikelti vieninga, su Vilniumi ir platesniu Gintaro pajuriu.

Lietuviu tautos kova del Vilniaus per du nepriklausomybes desimtmečiu nebuvo veltui. Anaipol! Nekalbant jau apie tautos atsamonejima ir kurybini atkutima kaipo tiesiogine tesines ir moralines kovos del Vilniaus isdava, siandieninese tautu tragediju aplinkybese tos kovos tikslas negalejo buti pilniau pasiektas: likusis pasaulis liko itikintas, kas yra tikrasis Vilniaus seimininkas. Siandien lenkai yra toliau nuo Vilniaus teisiniai ir faktiniai negu bet kada. Neziurint kokia ziauri ir tautzudiska buvo Lietuvos okupacija karo metu, visdelto pasilieka reiksmingas faktas, kad nei Hitleris, nei Stalinas, nei ju agentai nedriso atskirti Vilniaus nuo Lietuvos. Lietuviu tautos nusistatymas Vilniaus atzvilgiu likusiam pasauliui atrode toks aiskus ir nepalauziamas, kad net ir siandien, kada lietuviu tauta yra zudoma ir naikinama be atodairos kiekvienu imanomu budu, didysis Azijos barbaras visdelto nedrista palikti Vilniaus sale etnografiniu Lietuvos ribu. Jeigu ne tvirta ir nesvyruojanti Lietuvos vyriausybes uzsienio politika ir jei ne vieningas lietuviu tautos nusistatymas Lenkijos atzvilgiu pries ivykdyta agresija, likusiam pasauliui siandien nebebutu jokios Vilniaus problemos. Niekas ir nezinotu, kad Vilnius yra ka nors bendra turejes su Lietuva.

Lietuviu tautos kova del Vilniaus yra vienas is nuostabiausiu moralines jegos patvarumo demonstraciju šio dvidešimtojo amziaus humanizmo epoklipsiniame mo-

VILNIUS PRIES AUSRA

Maironis

Antai pazvelki! Tai Vilnius rumais
Dunkso tarp kalnu placiai!
Naktis ji rubais tamsiais, kaip dumais,
Dengia! Jis miega giliai!
Kame tas garsas, kuriuo skambejai?
Kame galybe ir pranokejai?
Kur tavo, Vilniau, tie spinduliai,
Kuriuos skleidei
Lietuvai, musu tevynei?

Negreit su saule isaus dar rytas!
Miega aplinkui naktis.
Tik kartais menuo, bailiai isvytas,
Is debesu tenusvis . . .
Noretum brangia isvysti pili,
Kur garsus amziai uzmige tyli,
Kad Vilnius buvo mums kaip akis,
Kad sviete jis
Lietuvai musu tevynei.

Ko taip nuliudai? Ko ant krutines
Asara krinta graudi:
Gailiesi amzius didzius atmines?
Praeiti brangia liudi?
Ziurek, rytuose ausra jau teka;
Laikai juk mainos: slege pikti,—
Nusvis kiti
Lietuvai, musu tevynei.

Vilnius ir Mes

JULIA LIESIS

Ten draugu mano burelis,
Ten seni mano tevai,
Sveikas mylimasis mieste,
Grizdams sauksiu as linksmi.

(Julius Simius)

Artejant Spalio menesiui mano mintys nenoromis vis dažniau ir dažniau nuklysta i Vilniu, i musu senaja, istorine sostine. 1920 metu, Spalio menesio 9 diena musu pietu kaimynas uzgrobe Vilniu, o 1939 metu, Spalio menesio 10 diena Vilnius vel buvo grazintas Lietuvai. Vilnius buvo Lietuvos sostine tada, kada Lietuva buvo nuo Baltijos iki Juoduju mariu. Is Vilniaus ejo Didziojo Lietuvos kunigaikscio isakymai i tolimasias rusu zemes. I Vilniu vyko vakaru Europos valdovu pasiuntiniai pasveikinti Vytauto. Vilniuje kuresi ir formavosi Lietuvos kulturinis gyvenimas: cia buvo ikurta pirmoji Lietuvos aukstoji mokykla—Jezuitu akademija, cia prasidejo tautiskasis atbudimas XIX amziuje.

Vilnius—Lietuvos sventove. Juk ten Gedimino kalnas, ten didziuju Lietuvos kunigaiksciu kaulai, ten Lietuvos patrono Sventojo Kazimiero palaikai.

As niekada nepamirsiu savo pirmojo apsilankymo Vilniuje. Miestas atrode toks savas, savas. Mano semininkai lenkai labai stebejosi, kad as taip gerai orientavausi mieste. Ir tikrai as ten jaciausi, kaip sena gyventoja. Visa juk Lietuva zinojo Vilniu is dainu, pasaku ir pasakojimu. Per istisa 19 metu mes girdejome Vilnius, Vilnius, Vilnius. Ir jis buvo dalis kiekvieno lietuvio. Bet tik tada, kada pamaciau Vilniu, supratau kodėl musu vyresnieji taip vertino ir brangino ji. Esu tikra, kad kas karta Vilniu mate, pamilo ji visa sirdimi. Vilniuje nereikia Lietuvos istorijos knygu; ten

mente. Argi ne nuostabu ir pasigeretina, kad net sian-dienineje pasaulio modernaus mechanizuoto barbarizmo santvarkoje, kada tautu gyvybines teises ir tarptautinis teisingumas yra nuslopinamas plieninio kumscio ir organizuoto melo, visdelto mazos lietuviu tautos moraline pajega, pasirodo, yra neveikiama.

Dvidesimt astuntaja Vilniaus pagrobimo sukakti minedami pastebekime sia tautos moralinio patvarumo pajega. Rikiuokimes ir nuolat papildykime ja ne tik skai-ciumi, bet ypac Gilesniu pasiryzimu ir atkaklumu. Pasi-darykime aktingais tos kovos dalyviais. Nepamirskime, kad pesimizmas ir dvasine rezignacija tautos laisves ko-voje ne tik nieko neduoda, bet, naujam konfliktui arte-jant, yra pavojingesnis veiksnys uz vandalu adminis-truojamus ziauriausius persekiojimus. Kova del laisves nebuvo lengva nei vienai tautai. Jokiose aplinkybese ji nebuvo ir nebus lengva ir musu tevu zemei. Taciau nera aukos, kuri butu perdidele ar persunki del tautos lais-ves. Jeigu rusams, lenkams ir vokieciams Lietuva yra tokia viliojanti ir masinanti—ka ir bekalbeti—juo labiau ji turi buti brangi ir visomis pajegoms apgintina mums patiems—jos tiesioginiams ainiams.

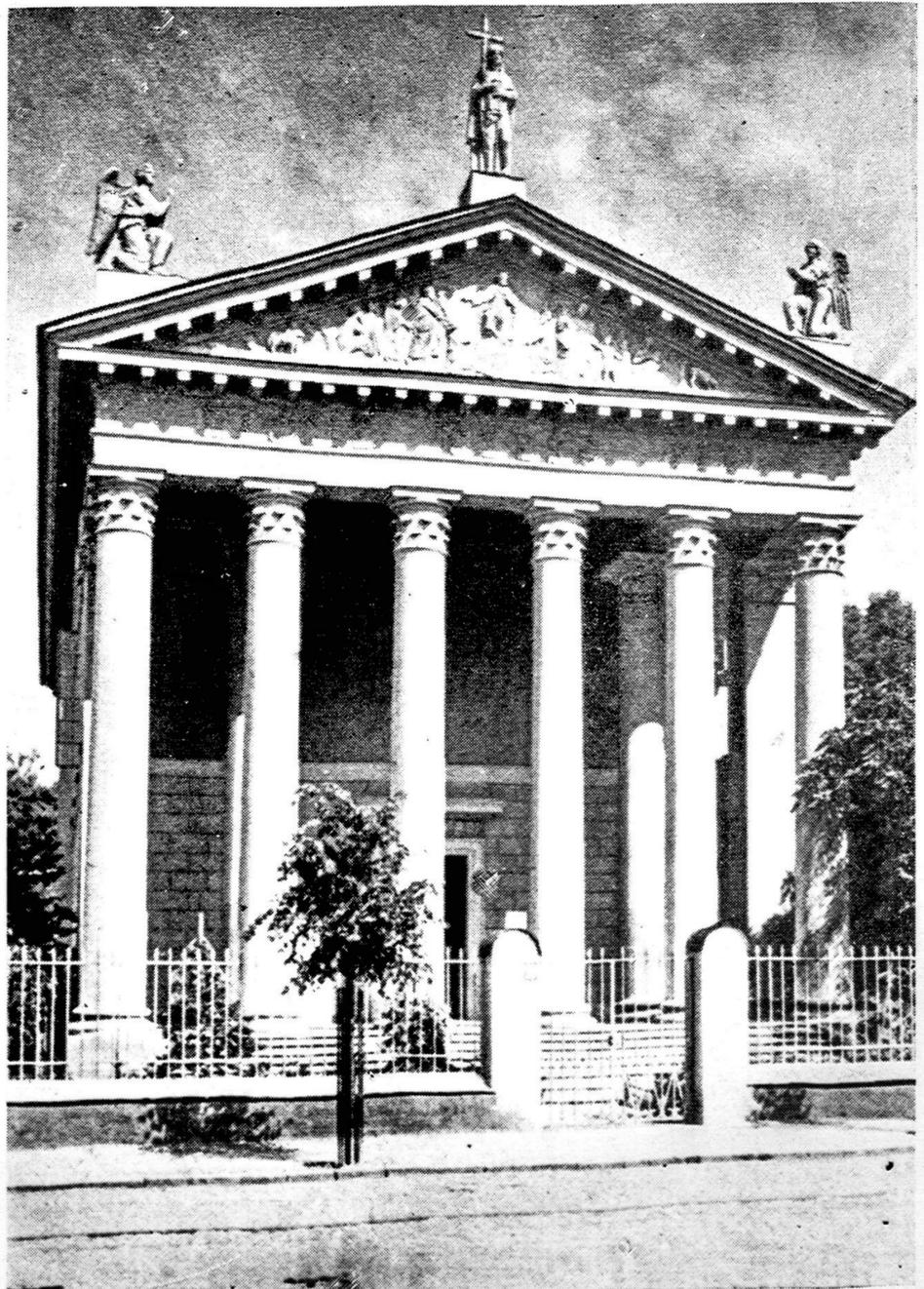
Nei vienas lietuvis, neziurint kur jis begyventu, ne-turi teises pasitenkinti vien Suvalkija, Zamaitija ar Kaunu. Tauta yra gyvas ir nedalomas organizmas ir jo zalojimas yra savizudyste. Vilnius yra sio organizmo sirdis ir pulsas. Dar daugiau: jis yra musu vieninteliš dvasinis rysis su gilia senove. Be sio rysio tauta pasi-liktu be istorijos—tarytum medis be saknu: ji butu pasmerkta letai bet neisvengiamai mirciai.

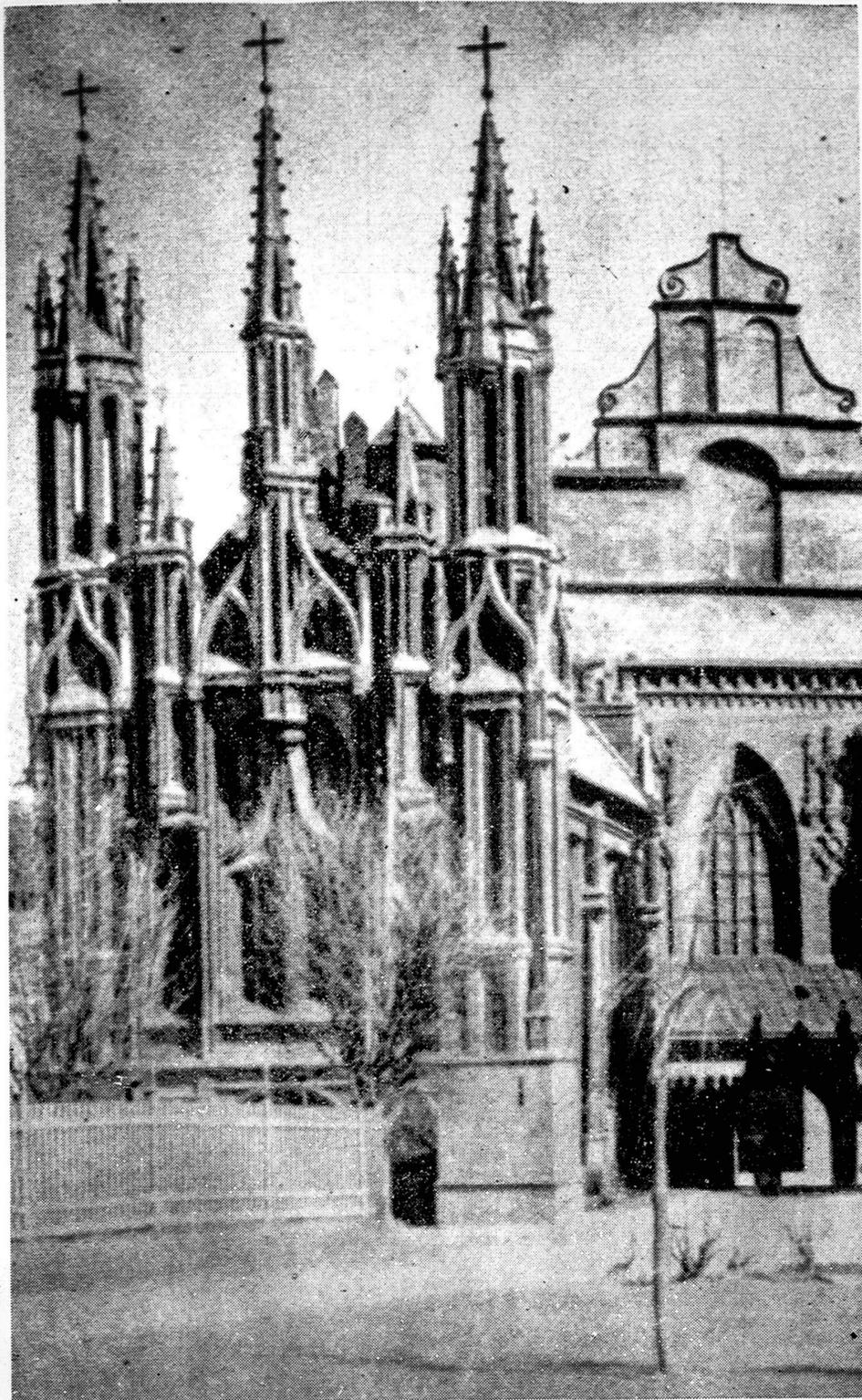
Gyvendami toli nuo Tevynes ir numatydami pamazu artejant nauja tarptautine atviros jegos audra, netrupe-kime patys ir joku atveju netrupinkime tautos fizinio ir moralinio kamieno. Dvidesimt asuntoji Vilniaus pa-grobimo sukaktis ir tautos kovos del jo laisves paty-rimas teatnaujina ir tesujungia visas musu placiai pa-birusias fizines ir moralines pajegas pilnai ir nedalomai Tevu Zemes lasvai.

praeitis pati byloja i jus. Kad patiketumete, noriu bent trumpam pavedzioti po Vilniu. Pradekime savo kelione nuo Ausros Vartu. Juos zino kiekvienas vaikas Lie-tuvoj. Ausros Vartu Dievo Motinai guodesi lietuvis pris-paudimo metais, i ja bent mintimis keliavo Nepriklauso-mos Lietuvos vaikai (Demarkacijos linija skyre mus nuo Vilniaus). Didziosios gatves pradioje randame did-ziuli pastata: Cia 1905 metais posedziavo Didysis Vil-niaus seimas. Ant susikirtimo Vokieciu ir Didziosios gatviu stovi Vilniaus rotuse. Ji yra naujojo klasikinio stiliaus, o state ja XVIII amziuje lietuvis architektas Stoka-Gucevicius. Priesais rotuse stovi Sventojo Kazi-miero baznycia. Ten kur baigiasi didzioji, o prasideda Pilies gatve stovi Vilniaus pasto rumai. Juos vilnie-ciai labai dažnai "Kardinalija" vadina. Cia gyveno vie-nintelis lietuvis kardinolas—Vilniaus vyskupas Rad-vila. Ten kur Svento Jono gatve i Pilies gatve remiasi, ten stovi namas, kuris brangus kiekvienam lietuviui. Cia 1918 metais Vasario menesio 16 diena Lietuvos Taryba pasirase Lietuvos Nepriklausomybes Akta. Svento Jono, Universiteto, Skopo ir Pilies gatviu kva-drate stovi Vilniaus Universitetas. (Jezuitu akademija isteigta 1579 metais 1773 metais buvo paversta Lietuvos Aukstaja Mokykla, o 1803 ji buvo pavadinta Vilniaus Universitetu. Po 1831 metu sukilimo Universitetas buvo panaikintas. 1920 metais lenkai Universiteta atgai-vino Stepono Batores Universiteto vardu. Lietuvos Universitetas ten pradejo veikti 1940 metu Sausio me-nesy). Pilies gatve pasiekiamo bernardinu skersgatvi o juo iseiname i aikste, kur stovi net trys baznycios: Bernardinu, Sv. Onos ir Sv. Mykolo. Bernardinu baz-nycios zakristija yra zinoma del savo gotisko stiliaus. Sv. Onos baznycia yra graziausias gotikos pastatas Lietuvoje.

THE REFORMERS CHURCH IN VILNIUS

THESE TWO CHURCHES, THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AND REFORM-ERS CHURCH, RESEMBLE ONE ANOTHER VERY MUCH, WHAT IS QUITE COMMON FACTOR IN VILNIUS, LITHUANIA, FOR THERE ARE SO MANY CHURCHES THERE.





CHURCHES OF ST. ANN'S AND ST. BERNARD'S MONASTERY

O Pilies gatve mes gi pasiekiamė Katedros aikste. Cia tai tikrai Lietuvos relikviju centras. Katedra statyta Stoka-Guceviciaus ir yra taip kaip ir rotuse naujojo klasikinio stiliaus. Baznycios viduje yra XVIII amziuje pagarsejusio lietuvio dailininko—Smugleviciaus paveikslas. Viena katedros koplycia yra pasvesta Lietuvos patrono sventojų Kazimero palaikams. Karaliskoje koplycioje yra laikoma Zigmanto Augusto zmonos Barboros Radvilaite karuna. (Tai vienintele lietuvaitė, kuri buvo tapusi Lietuvos—Lenkijos karaliene.) Katedros rvsiuose ilsisi Aleksandro ir Vladislavo kaulai. Spejama, kad ten turi buti palaidotas ir Vytautas. (Jo palaikai nebuvo rasti darant katedros remonta). Katedra stovi Gedimino kalno papedeje. Nuo kalno isdidziai i Vilniu zvelgia Gedimino pilies griuvesiai. Nuo kateros eidami i desine pasiekiamė Neri. Jos pakranteje stovi Vrublevskiu biblioteka. Eidami Neries pakrante i desine—prieiname prie kalejimo. Kadaise cia didiku rumu buta ir dar ir dabar ta niuruji pastata puosia Slusku herbas. Antakalnio gatves gale stovi Sv. Petro baznycia. Tai graziausias baroko pastatas Lietuvoje. Statybos darbus vede italai. Lesas baznycios statymui dave Lietuvos magnatas Pacas. Is lauko baznycia atrodo labai kukliai, bet viduje jos grozis neispasakytas. Antakalnio gatveje 6 No. bu-

vo Ryto spaustuve. Uz spaustuves, kieme stovi Petro Vileisio rumai. Cia prieglauda buvo radusi Lietuviu Mokslo Draugija, kurios organizavime daug savo darbo ir prakaito yra idejes Dr. Jonas Basanavicius.

Grizkime atgal prie katedros ir keliaukime pirmyn Gedimino gatve. Prieiname prie Vilniaus gatves. Cia 20 No. per daugeli metu buvo vilnieciu lietuviu studentu patalpos. (Vilnieciai lietuviai studentai per 19 metu drasiai stovejį senosios musu sostines sargyboje.) Gedimino gatve eidami pasiekiamė Jaksto-Dambrausko gatve. Cia per metu eile buvo Vytauto Didziojo Gimnazija. Dar toliau Gedimino gatve eidami pasiekiamė Lukiskio kalejima. (Cia daugelis kentejo uz lietuvybe). Labai idomu savo charakteriu yra Vokieciu gatve. Ji vienu galu remiasi i Didziaja, kitu—i Vilniaus gatves. Tai senojo Vilniaus prekybos centras. Apie Vokieciu gatve grupuojasi zydu getos. Ten stovedamas zmogus nejudimomis budavo pradedi galvoti apie vidurinius amzius. Is Vokieciu gatves pasiekiamė Sv. Nikalojaus skersgatvi. Ten stovi Sv. Nikalojaus baznycia. Joje lietuviskos pamaldos buvo laikomos nuo 1905 metu. 1920-1939 metu okupacijos laiku S. Nikalojaus baznycia buvo lietuvisko judejimo centras. Baznyteles viduje stovi paminklas Vytautui Didziajam. (Negaledami viesai apvaikscioti Vytauto Didziojo sukakties 1930 metais, vilnieciai tautos didvyriui paminkla baznycioje pastate.)

Uz miesto yra Rasu kapines. Ten ilsisi Dr. Jonas Basanavicius, Konstantinas Ciurlionis, Vileisiu seima., Kun Cibiras ir daugelis kitu Lietuvai daug pasidarbavusiu zmoniu. Ten ilsisi kariai, zuve uz Lietuvos laisve Nepriklaussomybes kovu metu (1918-1920). Ten prieglauda sau rado musu partizanai, kurie gyne Lietuva nuo uzpuoliku paskutiniojo karo metu. Kelione i Rasus baigsime savo pirmaji apsilankyma Vilniuje. Aplankeme mes tik keleta zymesniu vietoviu, o tikrumoje gi, Vilnius yra atversta Lietuvos Istorijos knyga. Ten amziai savo pasaka seka. Ji gi garbinga ir liudna ir taip miela lietuvio sirdziai.

TURTUOLIAI IR RUSIJOS AGENTAI FINANSUOJA IPP

Nenuostabu, kad Henry Wallace visur pasitinkamas su pasmirdusiais kiausiniais ir pamidorais. Visiems jau paaiskejo, kad naujoji IPP partija yra komunistu padaras ir tevo Stalino uzgirta bei jo partijos finansuojama.

Stai faktai. Kongreso narys Earl E. Mundt patieke siuos davinius Pries Amerikoniskos Veiklos Komisijai apie naujosios partijos finansuotojus. Partijai isisteigus Wallace pareiskes, kad ji busianti finansuojama neturtingu zmoniu nikeliais ir desimtukai. Taciau per pirmuosius 1948 m. du menesius IPP surinko auku \$87,178.00, is kuriu \$48,500.00 sudare 22 stambus aukotojai, dave 1000 ik 5000 doleriu. Tokiu dideliu auku nera gave nei demokratai nei republikonai. Stai keletas tu turtuoliu-Frederick V. Field, Nina Dexter (LA), Barbara Klein (NY), Bernard L. Ades (NY) Robert Sales (NY)—dave po penkis tukstancius; Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine (Chicago), Mrs. Luke Wilson (Md), Paul Tishman (NY), Mrs. Elinor S. Gimbel (NY) aukojo tarp 2 ir 3000 doleriu; daugelis kitu dave po tukstantine.

Toliau Mr. Mundt duoda davinius apie kiekviena siu asmenu veikima ir santykius su komunistu partija. Dauguma ju yra aktyvus partijos nariai ir "Daily Worker" bendradarbiai bei remejai. Tiesa, mes turime "L." ir "V."—lietuviskus "Daily Worker" ir "Pravdos" vertimu, kuriuos nemokamai atsiuncia ir i Kalifornija propagandos tikslu, o musu berasciai ir bemoksliai "progresyvieji" aklaiai siai propagandai tiki.

K. M.

ZMONES BE DIEVO

Kun. J. Kuzmickis

PASAULYJE vyksta nuolatinė kova. Kovoja blogis su geriu, tikejimas su netikejimu, Dievas su setonu . . .

Tos kovos lauke esame ir mes, placiame pasaulyje issisklaide, lietuviai. Esame ne del to, kad saltai stebėtume, bet kad kovotume, kad irodytume katalikiskos Lietuvos paprocius.

VISUOMENE BE DIEVO

J. E. KARDINOLAS E. Suhard, Paryziaus Arki-vyskupas, praejusios gavenios metu ganytojiniame laiske rase:

—Ivairiais budais yra aptariama dabartine visuomene: tai esanti masinizmo epocha, prisitaikymo laikotarpis . . . Galima duoti kur kas taiklesni, musu civilizacijos aptarima, isryskinanti, bruoza, kuris ja isskiria is visu praejusiu civilizaciju i visuomene be Dievo.

—Tas apsileidimas, kuris ligi sio laiko issaukia daugelio rasiu nepasitenkinima, nera kokia nors pavirsutiniska blogybe. Netikejimas Dievu nematuojamas "geografiniu" mastu, tartum tik kai kurie krastai butu jo apimti. Yra tai netikejimas, galbut, organinis ir universalus: kartu faktas ir apmastyta intencija; Dievas . . . yra isvartytas is pacios zmogiskosios sirdies. Visuomene, isskyrusi Ji, uzsidare savyje ir mirsta sita tustuma: tustuma be Dievo . . .

Ta skaudzia tustuma, kuri liko isvairius Dieva is savo sirdies, jacia ne vienas zmogus. Ta tustuma norima uzpildyti kuo nors kitu: pasilinksminimais, triuksmingu gyvenimu, mokslu. Deja, siela nenurimsta, nes ji sutverta Dievui.

PASO KATALIKAI

VISUOMENE be Dievo ne karta pritraukia ir vadinamuosius paso katalikus, nes ju elgesys maza kuo skiriasi nuo netikinciuju elgesio. Apie tai minetas Kardinolas raso:

—Prie ju priklauso tie paso katalikai, kurie lanko baznycia tiktai didziuju svenciu metu. Ar galima pasakyti, kad turi "Dievo minti"? Apie tai liudija ju elgesys. Nesiskiria nuo netikinciuju elgesio, kurie supa juos. Skaito tas pacias knygas, eina i tuos pacius vaidinimus, panasiai vertina gyvenima ir ivykius.

—Ypatingai seimos gyvenime aiskiai pasirodo ju religine ubagyste. Issiskyrimai, laisvi rysiai, vengimas seimos, gimimu reguliavimas ju traktuojamas su neitiktetu pavirsutiniskumu, o daznai net ginamas. Ar kas nors mums pasakys, kad per grieztai tvirtiname?

Gyvenimas rodo, kad sis tvirtinimas nera per grieztas . . . katalikai i seima pradeda ziureti per civilines metrikacijos akinius: tai esanti sutartis, kuri labai lengvai gali buti nutraukta ar pakeista;

vaikai, kurie yra moterystes tikslas ir garbe, ne vieno laikomi nereikalingu apsunkinimu: yra vyru, kurie liguistai vengia kudikiu ir savo zmona pastato keblioje situacijoje;

katalikai, kurie lauzo moterystes priesaika, daznai gyvena kitu nepastebeti, neperspeti, net toleruojami . . .

EVANGELIJOS ITAKA

KRISTUS graziausiu patarimu ir nurodymu paliko Sv. Raste. Taciau ne vienas visiskai nekreipia i tai demesio. Kard. E. Suhard raso:

— . . . Ju gyvenimo visumoje Dievas jau nera gyvas Dievas: yra moralinis isakymas, bespalvi abstrakcija. Perspeja ir supurta Kristaus zodziai jau nepasiekia ju samones. Evangelija neturi itakos ju gyvenimui. Kaip

gi tad stebetis tiekos krikscioniu nevaisingumu ir papiktinimais, kuriuos jacia netikintieji ju gyvenime, taip mazai, taip blogai liudijant Tiesa? . . .

Ne be prasmes tad netikintieji moja ranka ir su kartumu pastebi: "Juk jie gyvena kaip mes . . ."

Evangelijos, Linksmosios Naujienos, grazios mintys tikrai nepasiekia daugelio kataliku samones, nes kaip daznai yra uzmirstamas pagrindinis Dievo ir artimo meiles desnis.

DVASINIS ATGIMIMAS

KATALIKAS turi jaustis esas sakele, kuri ima sultis is gyvo medzio kamieno. Tas kamienas—gyvasis Kristus, kuris stovi prie duru ir beldziasi.

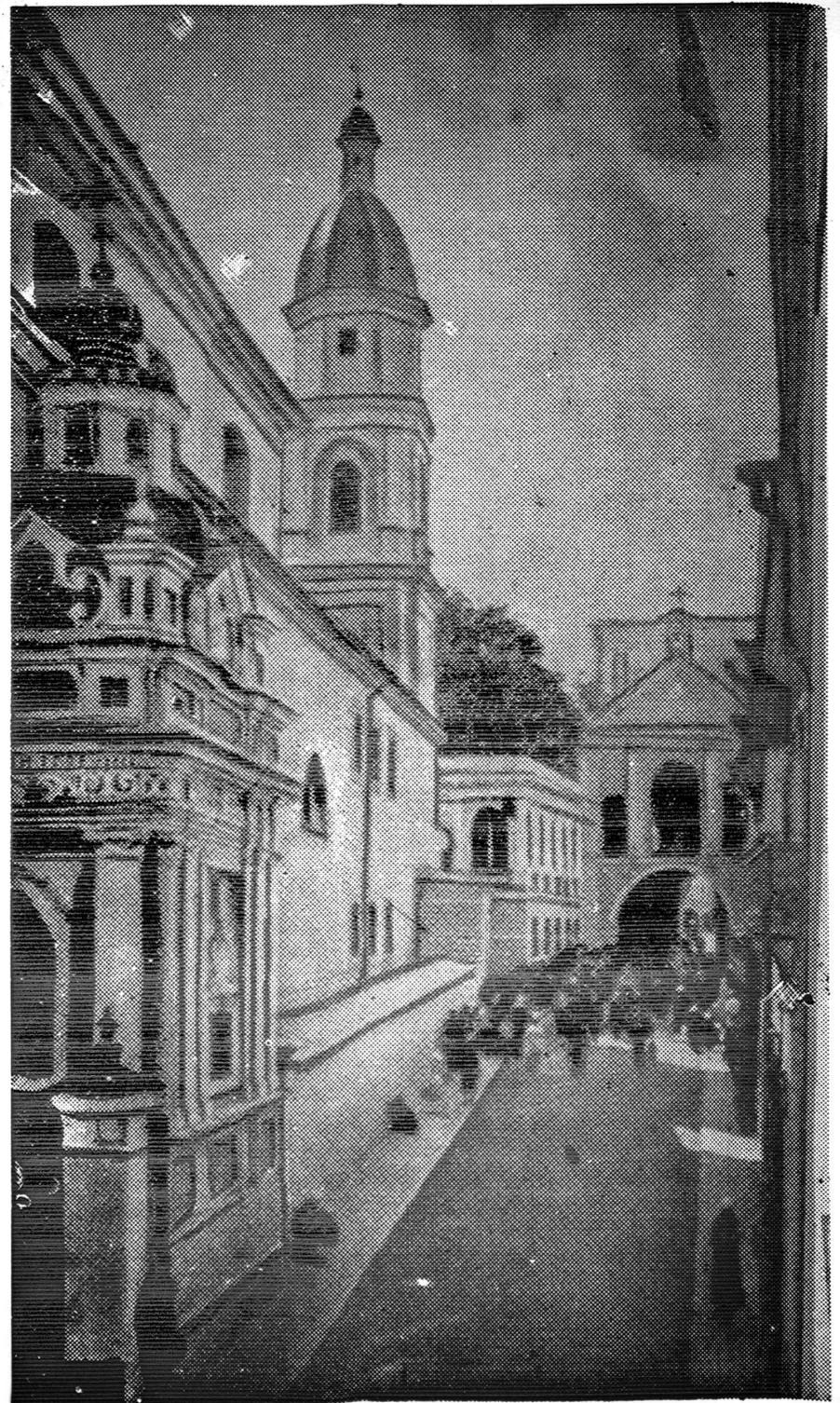
Tegu atgimsta kataliku dvasia!

Siandien labiau nei kada dvasiniai ginklai tvirciausi.

Malda, religine praktika, atsinaujinimas atgailos ir Svenciausiojo Sakramentais, geri, artimo meiles kupini darbai turi atnest dziaugsmo kiekvieno sirdziai ir sustiprinti kitus.

Dvasinis atgimimas—musu ateities gyvenimo laidas. Tik budami dorovingi, gyvo tikejimo, sukursime visuomene, kurios galva ir sirdimi bus Kristus.

The Shrine of Blessed Lady in Vilnius, Lithuania





MODERN RADIO STUDIOS AT HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
(Courtesy Chamber of Commerce, L. A.)

SPELLBOUND CALIFORNIA

We can find mystery and romance in the lives of nations and countries as well as in the lives of individuals and, perhaps, of all the strange and mysterious parts of the world there is none that is so filled with the elements of fascinating and alluring mystery as that of the country of California. The more one becomes acquainted with the State of California, its history, its traditions, its heritage, and its people of today with their inherited customs and interesting habits of living, the more one is convinced that the personal sentiments regarding California are more deeply seated than most Americans realize.

There is no other state in the Union, perhaps, in which, as in California, the school children are taught so many songs to praise their state and pay tribute to its ancient and present-day virtues, and where such songs are sung not only by children but by the adults in their theaters, by the members of the various service clubs, and by large conclaves wherever they may be assembled. The ancient spirit of gaiety and gala festivities is still so alive in the hearts of the Californians, the least excuse—the visit of some government official, the visit of some foreign diplomat, or commander of a foreign vessel, the discovery of some new field of mountain of gold, the anniversary of some old Spanish or California event, is the occasion for wonderful parades, gay holiday celebrations with the schools closed, the business institutions semi-active, the governors, mayors, city councilors, and leaders and citizens taking part with elaborate flowered floats, the wearing of Spanish costumes by most of the citizens, the selection of local queens to rule over mythical courts, community dancing on the streets in the evening and every other form of festivity for which the ancient periods of its history were famous.

The extreme contrasts in its climate, its scenery, the

spirit of its people, so far as present-day matters are concerned, and the thousands of variations and gradations that lie between these extremes constitute a combination of conditions that helps to make California so attractive. While one may bask in the warm sunlight on its southern beaches at any period of the year, one may also journey for a few hours by auto or train to its mountaintops, and in comfortable sports attire, enjoy the thrills of snowballing and skiing. From fertile green valleys filled with dozens of varieties of wild flowers and roses, and from plains trampled by herds of thousands of head of cattle, or desert places of wind-blown sand that afford the opportunity for the making of pictures with Sahara settings, one may journey in a few hours to the highest peaks surrounded by rugged scenery, or into forests that are so dense that many of them have never been fully explored and are natural museums of research. Every hour spent in driving or riding, walking on California lands or boating on lakes, bays or ocean, brings continuous surprises and an ever-changing panorama of new interest and thrill.

Many moss-covered, shrubbery-hidden ruins have been found accidentally by explorers who have made their first reports in great astonishment, but were later prevented by mysterious forces and strange incidents from returning to their sites and making any further investigations.

But, what interests those of a scientific or philosophical mind to a greater degree than its gold or spirit of joy and happiness, health and invigoration, are the many mysterious explorations and stories of ancient times that one hears in every part of this unusual country. On every trip one sees the remnants and relics of the days of '49 when the miners hastily erected cabins and buildings, while others worked in bringing forth the fortune that proved the ancient stories of California to be true.

Problems of our Lithuanian Youth in Los Angeles

Rev. John Tamulis

Although the organization of our Lithuanian youth here in Los Angeles is still in its primary stage, there has been some criticism already expressed on this matter. The situation urges to bring some light on the activities of our young Lithuanians in Los Angeles.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES

In the event of attempting to get our young Lithuanian boys and girls organized, we come up against some difficulties. Many local Lithuanians look rather sceptical towards the fact of organizing our youth. Many think that our young generation in all its duties, is not as good as the old-timers, that our youth engages itself too much in the thought of having "good times," that they neglect their religious duties, do not give any national or cultural creative work. Many other dissatisfactions here in Los Angeles have been expressed towards our Lithuanian youth.

Many complain, also, that our young people are spoiled, that one has to do things for them constantly, that they are unappreciative of things done for them, etc.

Unless we understand the true nature of the problems of our Lithuanian youth, we will be eternally behind time in this new and important question. Then

The spell of the California mysteries gradually overpowers the discerning visitor who prolongs his stay, and therein lies the secret of the universal enthusiasm for this land that every native son and daughter expresses so convincingly.

(Taken from the Book, "Lemuria.")

—Adele Petras

what should be required and expected from our young generation and what is the real understanding of this problem.

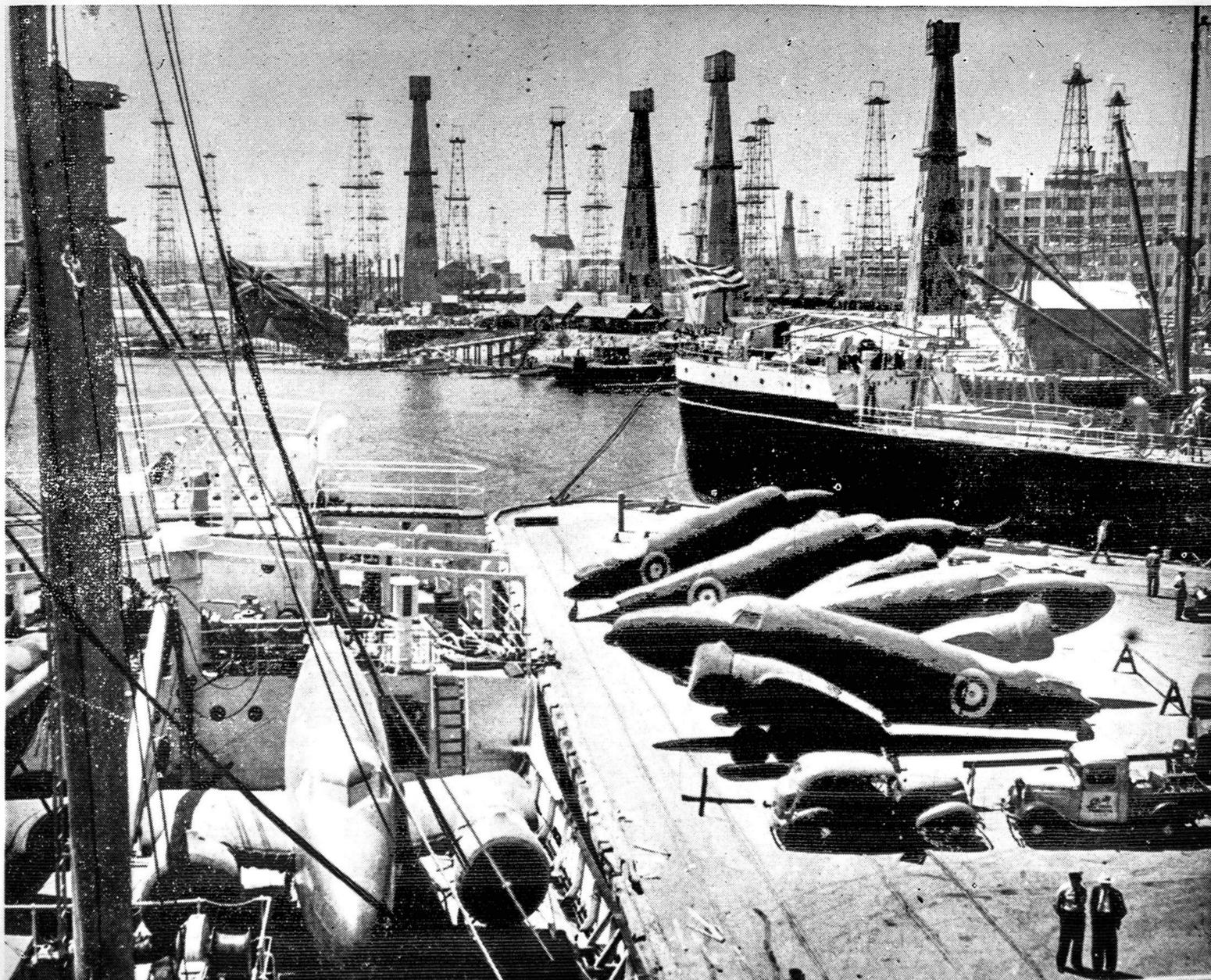
A GENERATION AGO

To obtain a more comprehensive picture of the position, let us go back to the days when our old-timers were young, just boys and girls like our present youth. A generation ago life was much more simple than it is now. Most of the leisure time of the people, young and old alike, was spent in and around the home or in the close neighbourhood. There were no radios, no movies, no automobiles. Men and women worked long hours with their children helping them. During week-days everybody was tired and went to bed early at night. Only Sunday was, more or less, for leisure time.

The modern inventions and labour-serving devices have increased leisure hours and have made leisure time more plentiful. Modern living conditions, especially in the cities, have caused the people to spend more time out of the home than in it. Many other modern ways of entertainment with their facilitated transportation improvements has made home a place only for meals and for sleep. We have to agree with this fact, whether we like it or not.

Problem of finances have also fundamentally changed. There is a great difference from that of our fathers' and grandfathers' days. Young people today are earning more money than our predecessors did. Their week pay has considerably surpassed the full time week-pay of our grandfathers' even when they worked at ten hours a day. High wages make them feel independent and facilitate to obtain many conveniences, which the previous generation never thought of.

OIL PUMPS AT LONG BEACH HARBOR, WHERE COMMUNISTIC UNION MEN PROVOKED FIGHTS
(Foto Chamber of Commerce, L. A.)....





CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND PAUL

Apparently, the whole life of our Lithuanian youth becomes involved in these different conditions. On account of this all our organizing work has to be based on the consideration of these facts. The work with the youth today has created a new science and a new way for better results.

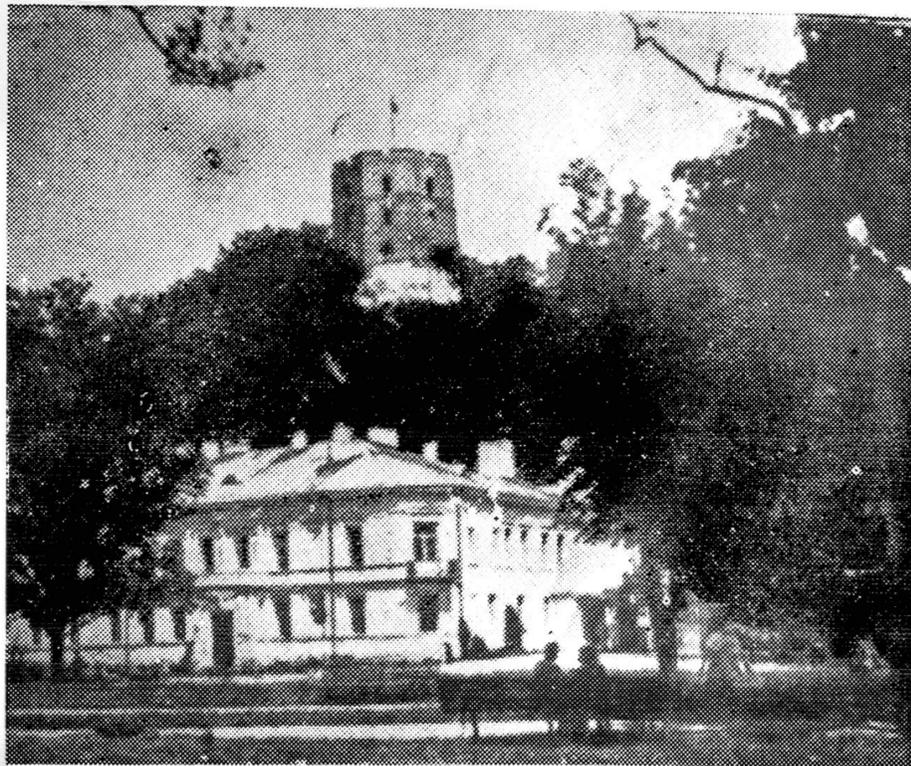
AIMS OF OUR YOUTH

The whole action of activities of our organized Lithuanian youth is based on the following four points: RELIGIOUS, NATIONAL-SOCIAL, CULTURAL, PHYSICAL.

Very often a danger occurs of overemphasizing one or another of these bases. If we judge our successes of activity by financially successful dances or by the promotion received in social activities, or by the numerous attendance at our social gatherings and beach parties, we will not be completely achieving our aims as real good Catholic Lithuanian boys and girls.

We cannot permit ourselves to separate from our religious and national programmes. What are we accomplishing if we turn out to be fine dancers, leading social figures or good athletes, but not examples of high religious, national and moral standard.

What can we think of our activities, whose programme month after month is the same routine: meeting opened with prayer, reading of minutes of last meeting, treasurer's report (he or she tells how much money there is in the treasury, if there is any), a talk by one of the leaders or guests, then coffee or some other entertainment.



Castle of Gediminas in Vilnius, Lithuania

This programme is good, but not sufficient to be essential to our activities. There are matters such as various discussions on religious topics. It is important to know more about our Catholic Faith, especially today, when the world is dealing with strong anti-religious and materialistic influences. Very often we find ourselves incapable of defending the truths of our Faith even against the weakest attacks. We are short of instructions and knowledge.

We are American-born Lithuanians, with Lithuanian blood in our veins. Shouldn't we know more about the country where our parents came from and which gave us those fine inherited Lithuanian qualities and features. Doesn't our mother-country Lithuania deserve more attention. Many interesting questions can be brought up and discussed on these matters. By getting ourselves more instructed, we shall be able to enlighten other American people about Lithuania and in this manner, indirectly we will be helping our suffering land of nationality—Lithuania and doing a great patriotic work.

Very often we become too selfish. It is amazing how much we care about ourselves and so little about



PARTIAL VIEW OF VILNIUS

others. More charitable acts are needed. Not many of us give evidence of such charitable desires.

We might know a hospital where there are sick Lithuanian people. They would appreciate a visit from the youngsters. Perhaps somebody knows some old folks, whom nobody ever visits, for whom nobody seemingly cares. Wouldn't it be a fine thing if some zealous youngsters would put their shoulder to the wheel and help with time and service and even with a small contribution to those neglected and forgotten. There can be found many other ways of uplifting our young activities.

Although many improvements have to be achieved in the activities of our Lithuanian youth here in Los Angeles, still we have to agree that the youngsters are doing their best towards progress. The young Lithuanian boys and girls are not so much backward as some attempt to picture it. These young men and women have more understanding than we give them credit for, and if sometimes something goes wrong, they are shrewd enough to discover where the causes come from.

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INSIDE SOVIET RUSSIA (REMINISCENCES OF A LITHUANIAN TRAVELLER)

With this issue of "Kalifornijos Lietuvis" we are commencing a series of interesting articles on the life inside Soviet Russia by a Lithuanian war time traveller, who has made a long journey from Kaunas to Vladivostok.
—Ed.

TO THE READER

Very often I used to narrate my experiences gathered when travelling around the world to many of my friends and acquaintances. "Why don't you write them down," was a very frequent suggestion from many. "They are interesting." So spurred by the great encouragement of these, I decided to record some of my impressions of my travels. I know the keen interest of the people today to discover details about the life inside Russia, so this is a short record of impressions gathered during my wanderings as a refugee through the Soviet Union.

For a traveller to write about Soviet Russia a great gift of observation and shrewdness is needed, as to observe Russian life in detail is almost impossible for an outsider. A foreigner cannot go and see what he likes to.

I do not intend here to give any philosophical, political analysis of Russian life, or any interpretation of life inside Soviet Russia, my purpose is just to place before the reader facts coming from an ordinary traveller, who saw things as they came to him. I leave it to the reader to make his own conclusions.

So now take the road with me and it shall lead you to many interesting adventures through a trip of 5000 miles inside the Soviet Union.

ON THE PLATFORM OF KAUNAS CENTRAL STATION

It was the end of October 1940. An October day which differed very much from many previous ones in Lithuania. There was uncertainty, fears and war terrors in the air. Though the sun shone brightly, not a cloud in the sky, there was no happy feeling of Autumn around. The Lithuanian people began a new era—the Soviet occupation. Something entirely different from that of what it used to be in the days of independence. And further more, nobody knew what the future will bring.

Such thoughts ran through my mind as I was waiting with my luggage in the Central Railway Station in Kaunas for my departure to an unknown destination. Here I had a permit in my hand to reach Moscow from

where I had to make my way out of Europe via Vladivostok.

We were about fifty British Subjects of various nationalities—English, Polish, Canadian, Jewish, Lithuanian and other, waiting on the platform for our departure. One could easily feel the desire of each to leave the country as soon as one can.

A tension and nervousness existed around. Some nervously walking to and fro killing time, others impatiently talking with each other, a few attempting to relax.

"Luggage inspection! Everybody open your suitcases," was a strong shout on the platform. Well, another inspection again. We had our luggage examined the previous day, and what an inspection it was. The Soviet officials wasted an hour inspecting my belongings. But thank God, everything was "Korosh" as the chief inspector expressed. Now again another inspection. But we had to remember, this is the new rule.

The examination was short this time. Surprisingly very short. I opened my two small suitcases and one of the customs officials just glanced at them and said in Lithuanian "Tvarkoj" (in order). This man was a Lithuanian and seemed to dislike the Soviet new way of life.

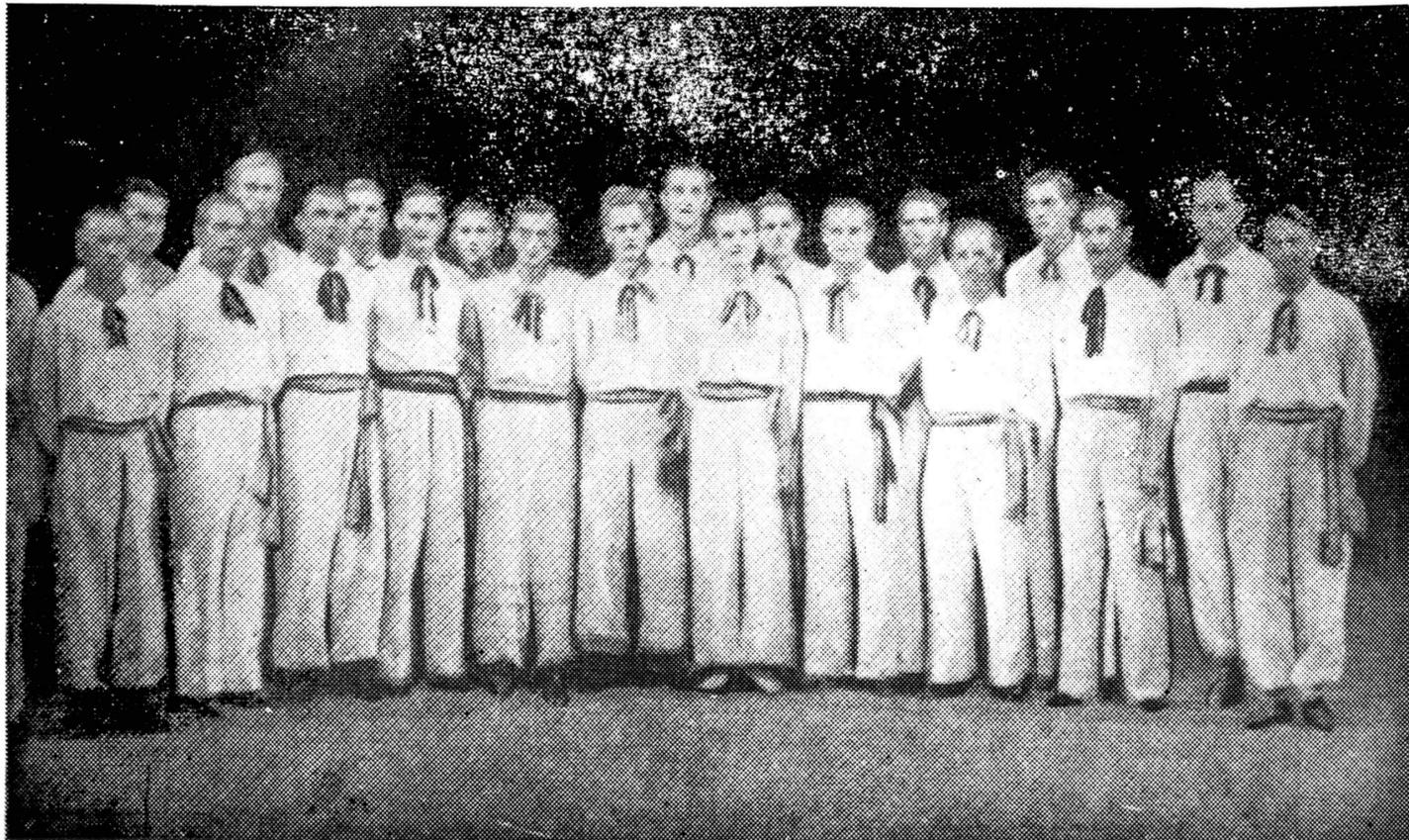
CHANGING LITHUANIAN SCENES

One after another, the Autumn scenes of Lithuania's country-side passed swiftly by. There was some depressed feeling among all the departing. We were happy to get away from the chaos of this country, but on the other hand our future was obscure. Where are we going? Some say to Canada, others South Africa, Australia. But who cares. Nobody could do anything about it.

The train did not stop at every station. We passed in full speed the town of Jonava. I do remember this place when visiting sometime ago the neighboring town Ukmerge. An important railway junction branches off from Jonava to Ukmerge. Soon we were passing Kedainiai, another town very well known for its great Lithuanian military barracks, now occupied by the Soviets. Here is Dotnuva, a fertile country district with its famous Agricultural Institute. There is Radvilskis, a small town, but with the greatest railway junction in whole of Lithuania.

Suddenly the train came to a halt. We were already in the third largest city of Lithuania, Siauliai. It was announced that the train will stay here for a while. This was the first stop since our departure from Kaunas.

THE FAMOUS CIURLIONIS CHOIR, FOR WHICH THE CLEVELAND LITHUANIANS GAVE SHELTER AND WORK GUARANTEES.



In the mean time many of the relatives, friends and acquaintances of the departing began to gather inside the station. They wished to say the last Good-bye and witness us departing. We were supposed to be the lucky ones, as they thought. Maybe lucky, but none of these departing was certain about his or her destination.

More and more visitors were pouring in. Although a special sign "No visitors" was placed in the station, and we were warned not to invite any relatives or friends on the day of our departure, all this was ignored. All these people wanted to say the last Good-bye to us, because nobody knew when we shall meet again.

Many "Good-bye," "Don't forget us!" was heard from all these people. There were tears in the eyes of many of the departing.

"The train! The train!" was the cry suddenly. Everybody turned its head towards the approaching train. With great noise and squeaks the train "puffed" into the station, landing at the platform. It was the International Express from Konigsberg, Prussia. No time is wasted now. Everybody became excited and hurried. But we were halted. A special carriage with the attached notice "Reserved. Only British Subjects," was connected. Ha, I thought, we are getting something special. No time for any discussion. Everybody is on the move. This is our last chance to leave Lithuania.

Delays again. The checking of our papers. Nobody is allowed to board this special carriage without a permit. We had to wait again.

In the mean time, somebody from somewhere presented to the leader of our group a big British flag, the Union Jack, a symbol of our loyalty to the British Empire. With high spirit the melody "God save Our King," the British National Anthem sounded from the hearts of many of the departing. At the same time the flag was raised on the carriage of the train.

"Now the Lithuanian National Anthem," somebody shouted in the crowd. Unfortunately an interruption occurred. A station official, in a language of broken Lithuanian yelled out, "Take that capitalist flag down! The train won't move until it disappears." Great dissatisfaction was expressed by the departing, but an account of "Soviet military regulations," the flag had to disappear.

"All aboard." The green light flicked, the train blew a sharp whistle and we began to move. It was just a few minutes after 12 noon. Good-bye Kaunas.

Siauliai with its 23,000 inhabitants and with its famous steeple of the well-known Catholic Church, played an important part in the days of Lithuania's Independence.

The platform was crowded with people—soldiers, civilians, men and women. Whether they came to meet us or was it just a coincidence it was not clear. Great sadness was felt among the standing there. They did not know how to act, to greet us, or treat us as enemies of the working class. No welcome was expressed.

Again the Union Jack appeared on the carriage of the train. This surprised the Lithuanian people very much. Everybody seemed to feel uneasy at this event. The expression on many of the faces seemed to say: "Who has the courage to hoist any other banners than the red ones with the hammer and sickle on?" To make things worse the Lithuanian flag appeared too. The atmosphere on the platform became exciting and everyone was anxious to know what will happen now.



REV. DR. IGN. KONCIUS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED LITHUANIAN RELIEF FUND OF AMERICA, VISITED THE L. A. CHAPTER OF ULFRA ON SEPT 28 AND GAVE THE LATEST INFORMATION CONCERNING THE IMMIGRATION OF DP'S.

Suddenly one of the station officials appeared. "Put those flags out of sight," he commanded. Oh, he was furious. "This is Soviet Russia, not capitalist England," he shouted in Lithuanian.

Words of protest came from the disappointed passengers. There were many "boos." "This is Lithuania, not Soviet Russia," somebody attempted to argue with him. But despite the opposition the Union Jack and the Lithuanian banner had to disappear.

Immediately after this incident, our train steamed out of Siauliai.

Again the same Lithuanian Autumn scenes moved in front of us. Hardly any crops were seen on the fields. Everything has been taken away. Here and there sacks of potatoes were scattered over the muddy soil, where they have just been taken out.

It was an hour or so since we departed from Siauliai, and we stopped again. This was Joniskis, the last Lithuanian town on the Latvian border. I gazed through the window of my carriage to take a good look for the last time of Lithuania. Strangely, I still saw on the wall of the station a painted galloping horse—Lithuania's historical escutcheon. I wondered why it was not removed by the Soviets. In many other cases I have seen it removed or exchanged with the hammer and sickle. This sign stands for the Galloping Knights of the old powerful Lithuania. It was used as an emblem on all official documents and coins and at all other important events in the days of independence.

On account of our crossing the border into Latvia, another inspection had to take place. What difference does it make to us. We had so many of these inspections and examinations, that we became already used to them all. And further more, we knew this won't be the last one. Fortunately this was not a strict inspection. More or less a formality. Latvia as Lithuania was under the Soviet rule, so actually no boundary between the two countries existed now.

After certain formalities and inspections, which delayed us for a while, we left Joniskis and began to approach the Latvian boundary. In twenty minutes or so, our train crossed the border and in another few moments we were travelling through Latvian territory.

(to be continued)

LOS ANGELES

Sv. Kazimiero Parapijos Kronika

★ Visi parapijos žmonės gyvena vienu rupesčiu netrukus turėti baznycia skyrium nuo sales. Spaliu (Oct.) 3. ir 10 dd. vyksta didžiulis parapijos bazaras, kurio pajamos eis parapijos Statybos Fondan. Pavasari manoma pradėti statybą. Placiau apie bazara bus parasyta vėliau.

★ Chicagoj mire p. Krauleidienė, uoli mūsų parapijos remėja. Ji buvo neturtinga ir ligota moteris, bet savo tautos ir religijos reikalu niekad nepamiršo.

★ Rugsejo (Sept.) 16 d. parapijos choras vėl pradėjo repeticijas. Pratybos vyksta parapijos saleje kiekvienos savaitės ketvirtadieni: 7:30 val. vakarais. Choras mokosi naujų dainų ir giesmių, kad gražiai galėtų pasirodyti parapijos koncerte, kuris bus Kaledu Antrąja Diena, gruodžio 26 Masonic Hall prie Vermont Avenue. Turintieji tinkamus balsus yra kviejami eiti giedoti. Chorui vadovauja p. A. Slapelis. Chorui daug padeda pp. Jonusauskai, dideli muzikos mylėtojai ir puoseletojai.

★ Rugsejo 19 d. parapijos Sunday School pradėjo savo darbą. Pamokos vyksta tuoj po paskutiniu Sv. Misiu, maždaug apie 12 val. Mokyklele veda seselės prancisietės. Tėvai pakartotinai yra raginami leisti savo vaikučius į lietuvišką mokyklele, kur jie išmoks daug gerų ir naudingų dalykų.

★ Prie parapijos choro yra organizuojama lietuvių tautinių sokių grupė, kuriai vadovauti apsiėmė prityrusi tautinių sokių mokytoja ir sokeja p. L. Zaikis, kuri neseniai isikūrė gyventi Los Angeles mieste. Jai talkininkaus p. Algis Regis. Jau sudaryta 6 sokeju poros. Apie Kaledas laukiame pirmojo pasirodymo.

★ Ponia O. Acienė grįžo iš Chicago, kur praleido savo astostogą. Budama Chicagoj, ji išplatino 22 bazarų bilietų knygučių už 55 dol. Be to, ji parvežė 145 dol. auku Los Angeles Sv. Kazimiero parapijos baznyciai. Aukojai šie asmenys: Mr. John Makunas 40

dol., Mr. Mrs. Rezgis, Mrs. Julia Verbickis, ir Mrs. A. Navickis po 10 dol. Mrs. P. Kairis, M. Lukauskis, Mrs. Mintienė, Mrs. Schultz, Mr. F. Eurkaitis, Mrs. Rimkus, Mrs. P. Vaickauskas, A. Rebelis ir Mr. A. M. Phillips po 5 dol. Mr. Mrs. Muller, Mrs. J. Puidokas ir Mrs. N. Slatkus po 3 dol. Joseph's Dry Goods Store, H. Laskauskas, Mrs. A. Janusauskas, Mrs. A. Jaučas, J. Swolkin, Mrs. Jenkus, Mrs. Dvarionis, Mr. Mrs. J. Dauchunas, Mrs. S. Barcus ir Mrs. U. Eidietis po 2 dol. ir Mrs. E. Syznkevicz 1 dol. Aukų rinkėjai ir visiems malonesiems mūsų parapijos geradariams tariame nuosirdžiausi ir lietuviška aciū. Jūsų centas padės mums įvykdyti didžius darbus, kurie ilgai bylos apie Jūsų gera sirdį ir prielankumą. Aciū!

★ Rugsejo 21 d. Vyciū kuopa turėjo savo susirinkimą. Buvo išklaudyta pranešimas iš Seimo. Be to, buvo kalbėta įvairiais veikimo klausimais. Kuopai vadovauja prityres vytiš Adv. Petratis. Atejus rudeniui, ir kitos organizacijos rodo didesnio gyvumo.

★ Labai apgailestaujama, kad dėl New Yorke vykstančių streikų negalima pasiūsti tremtinėms rubu, kurie supakuoti guli parapijos rubu surinkimo punkte. Taciau tolimesnis aukų priėmimas nesustabdomas.

★ Parapijos Komitetas Tremtinėms ikurdinti, veikia kartu su NCWC, 71 asmeniui sudare darbo ir buto sutartis.

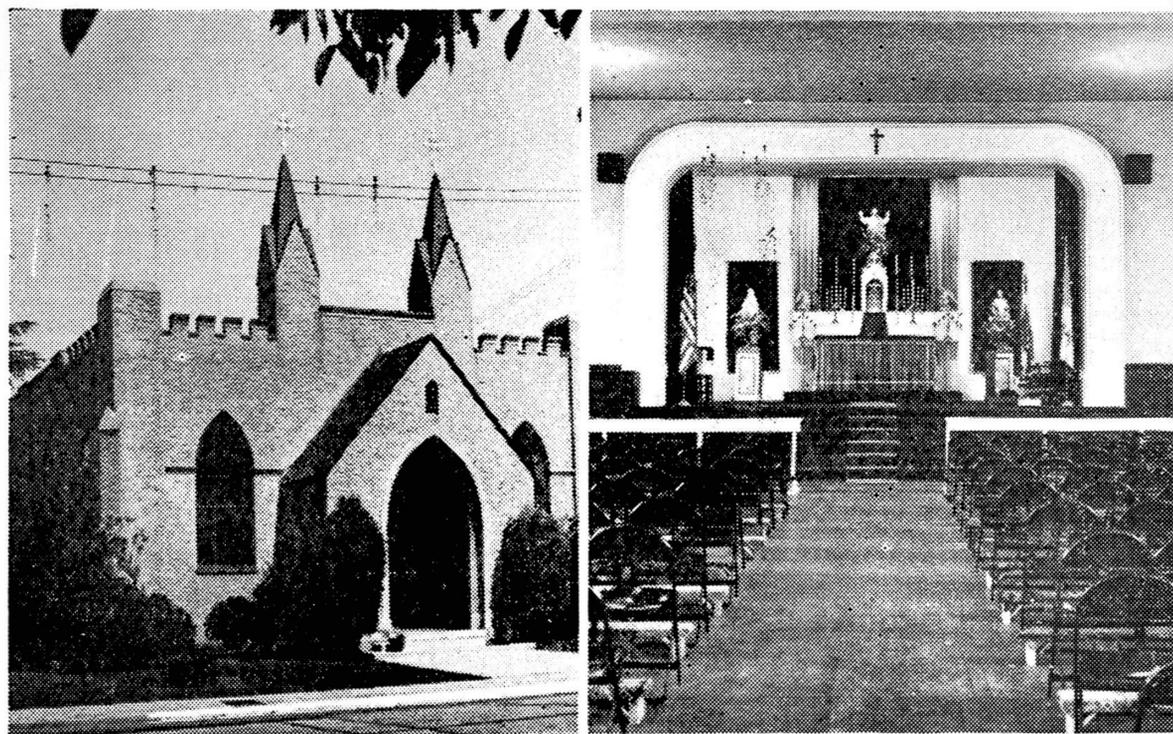
★ Los Angeles miestan atvyko tremtinys Prof. Dr. Alminauskas, kuris profesoriaus Loyolos Universitete, kur dėstys vokiečių kalbą ir kitus dalykus.

★ Inz. Viole jau rengia naujai Los Angeles Sv. Kazimiero Lietuvių Parapijos baznyciai planus, kurie bus pristatyti vyskupui ir miestui užtvirtinti.

★ Mr. Antano Skiriaus spaustuveje yra atspausdintos gražios dabartinės baznycios atvirukai su dviem vaizdais; baznycios vidus ir išore. Patariama lietuviams naudoti savo baznycios atvirukus korespondencijai.

★ Šiais metais Kristaus Karaliaus šventė bus spalio (Oct.) 31 d. Ta diena 9 val. bus visu organizacijų narių ir visos parapijos narių bendra komunija su iškilmingomis Sv. Misiomis. Visi kviečiami dalyvauti ir pareikšti Kristui Karaliui savo meilę ir prisirišimą.

★ Šiuo metu mūsų parapijos 40-valandų atlydai bus gruodžio (Dec.) 17, 18 ir 19 dienomis.



THE OUTSIDE AND INSIDE VIEWS OF ST. CASIMIR'S LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN L. A., WHERE THE ANNUAL BAZAAR WILL TAKE PLACE ON OCT., 10, 1948

Los Angeles Lietuviu VEIKIMAS

SVARBUS ALT SUSIRINKIMAS

Amerikos Lietuviu Tarybos Los Angeles skyrius spalio 17 d., 1948, Sv. Kazimiero parapijos saleje saukia svarbu susirinkima. Visos Los Angeles lietuviu draugijos privalo atsiusti bent po du atstovu, bet kvieciama dalyvauti kiek galima daugiau. Aktualiaisiais reikalais pranesima padarys ka tik is Europos atvykes K. Alminauskas.

ISIDEMEKITE SIUOS LIETUVIU PARENGIMUS

★ Spalio (October) 8 d., 1948, FLORENCIJOS KORSAKAITES koncertas grazioje WILSHIRE EBELL teatre, 4401 W. 8th St., Los Angeles, Calif. Visi lietuviai yra nuosirdziai kvieciati dalyvauti.

★ Spalio 10 d. bus paskutine Sv. Kazimiero parapijos bazaro diena, kurioje bus traukiami bazaro laimejimai. Kiekvienas lietuvis turetu atvykti ir paremti besikuriantios parapijos grazias pastangas. Bazaras vyksta parapijos patalpose—2704 St. George St., Tel. OL. 4660.

★ Spalio 31 d., Lietuvos Vyciai ruosia sokius su programa jaukioje American Masonic Temple—saleje 225 North Vermont, L. A. Sokiams gros St. West. Jauni ir seni kvieciati dalyvauti.

★ Lapkricio 21 d. ivyksta "K.L." bankietas ir koncertas Sv. Kazimiero parapijos saleje. Koncerto programa pasizadejo ispildyti gabi lietuvaite soliste Florence Korsakaite. Bus ir kitu ivairumu.

★ Lapkricio 28 d. Tevynes Myletoju Draugija tures savo metini parengima (rodos irgi Amer. Masonic Hall).

★ Gruodzio 26 d., 1948, bus Sv. Kazimiero parapijos koncertas, kuriame pirma karta pasirodys naujai suorganizuota Tartiniu Sokiu grupe, vedama Liucijos Zaikienes.

JAU GRAZINO LAIMIEJIMU SAKNELES

Kiekvienne "K.L." numeryje iki Kaledu tesime sarsa, prisiunciusiu isplatinusiu laimejimu bilietelius, chronologine tvarka. Sio laimejimo pelnas bus skiriamas nupirkimui raidziu renkamiosios masinos (linotype) su lietuviskais akcentais.

Jau iki siol isplatino po 10 bilieteliu ir prisiunte po viena doleri sie skaitytojai: Mrs. K. Norbunt—L.A., Jos. Mason,—Pasadena, Mrs. Samson—L.A., Dr. P. Dauzvardis—Chicago, Mrs. Celuska—L.A., St. Krecius—L.A. Mrs. Amelia Sliakis—L.A., A. Gyls,—Cicero, Jonas Simokas—Collinsville, Ill., A. Putis—Chicago, Mrs. A. Bukauskas—Cicero, Julia Liesis—San Francisco, Alice Shambaris—Chicago.

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APIE SKAITYTOJUS IR BENDRADARBIUS

★ KAZYS LUKSIS, KL garbes prenumeratorius rugsejo, men. pabaigoje buvo isvykes pamedzioti. Parvyko ne su tuscioomis rankomis, bet su grazia stirna. Daugeliui teko sios stirnienos paragauti.

★ VYTAUTAS BELECKAS, apvaziaves visa America su lietuviskomis filmomis, Lietuvoje sios okupacijos metu veikes kaipo partizanas, s. m. lapkricio 6d. veda Genovaite Stancikaityte. Linkime daug laimes!

★ VINCE JONUSKAITE—LESKAITIENE is Santa Barbara, Calif. spalio 10 d. ispildo baznytinio konerto programa, Sv. Kryziaus parapijos baznycioje, Chicago, Ill. taip pat ji dalyvauja ir parapijos klebono kun. A. Linkaus sidabrinio kunigavimo jubilejaus pagerbimo bankieto programoje.

★ PREL. M. KRUSUI, Monrovia, Calif., faktinam Sv. Jurgio parapijos Chicagoje klebonui rugsejo 26 d. buvo suruostas didziulis pagerbimo bankietas. Prel. M. Krusas siais metais svencia triguba jubileju: 70 m. amziaus, 40 m. kunigavimo ir 30 m. klebonavimo. Linkime garbingam jubiliantui ko geriausios sveikatos ir ilgiausiu metu!

★ MRS. ADELE PETRAS (PETRAUSKAS), KL bendradarbe, ateinanti pavasari laukiasi seimos prieauglio. Linkime jai sveikatos, o Jonui Petrauskui norime priminti, kad jau pradetu ieskoti ilgu cigaru.

★ Kun, kleb. NENORTA is Hazelton, Pa. dvi savaites viesejo pas KL skaitytojus, buvusius jo parapijiecius Mr & Mrs Ad. DIKSA, Los Angeles, Calif.

ONA ACHIENE, Los Angeles, Calif. uzprenumeravo KL metams del MRS. M. MINIOT, Chicago, Ill. ir del MRS. A. RIMKUS, Cicero, Ill.

* * * * *

Padeka

LOS ANGELES R. K. PARAPIJOS AUKOTOJAMS

(per kun. kleb. J. Kucinska)

Gerbiami Gerieji Tautieciai:

Jau pries poros menesiu pasieke mane maisto siuntiniai, pasiusti Jusu Gerbiamojo Kunigo Klebono uz Jusu suaukotus pinigus.

Negaledama anksčiau ir kitaip padekoti, prasau nors siuo trumpu laiskeliu priimti mano nuosirdziausia padeka. Jus man suteikete labai didele pagalba, nes maistas sanatorijoje, kurioje gydausi yra labai prastas ir jo mazai. Kadangi sergant sia liga valgis yra vienas is svarbiausiu vaistu, tai Jusu auka man yra tuo didesne ir reiksmingesne. Niekad nepamirsiu, kad parodet tiek daug artimo meiles nepazistamai savo tautiete. Negaledama kitaip ir neturedama kuo kitu atsilyginti, meldziu tik Viespati, kad jis is savo begalinio gerumo atlygintu Jums uz Jusu gera sirdi ir duosnuma—duotu tai, kas cia ant zemes brangiausia-sveikata.

Jeigu man kada Dievas sveikata sugrazintu—jauciu savo pareiga cia pareiksti—noreciau ir stengsiuos savo jegas sunaudoti tu idealu igyvendinimo tarnyboje, kurie Jums ir man brangiausi—dirbdama Dievo ir musu brangiosios tevynes—Lietuvos naudai.

Jusu dekinga visada,

Jusu tautiete, ELENA TUMIENE

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Kas turite atliekamu minetu KL numeriu, prasome juos grazinti administracijai, nes ju truksta sudarymui pilno komplekto. Bus atsilyginta naujais numeriais arba pasto zenklais.

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