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CITY HALL OF LOS ANGELES BETWEEN BANANA AND PALM TREES

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MRS. BERNICE STARK

1642 Ocean Ave., Santa Monica, California

ANTHONY F. SKIRIUS - - - - - EDITOR

9204 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 3, Calif. - PLymouth 4-1377

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Visiems aukotojams reiskiamu nuosirdziausia padeka.
—Administracija.

SVARBUS LIETUVIU SUVAZIAVIMAI

Siu metu spalio menesyje Chicagoje ivyko trys reiksmingi suvaziavimai: Bendro Amerikos Lietuviu Salpos Fondo, Amerikos Lietuviu Kataliku ir Kunigu Vienybes. Sios didziules organizacijos apima daugiau negu puses visu aktinguju Amerikos lietuviu draugiju.

BALF yra nei politine nei religine organizacija, isteigta grynai tremtiniu salpos reikalui. Ji yra remiama visu Amerikos patriotiniu draugiju ir pavieniu asmenu. BALF-as buvo isteigtas sio karo metu Chicagoje. Daugiausia prie steigimo ir jo vadovavimo iniciatyvos idejo Kun. Dr. J. B. Koncius, kuris ir toliau jam pasiliko vadovauti.

Amerikos Lietuviu Romos Kataliku Federacija, kuri sauke Amerikos Lietuviu Kataliku Kongresa, jungia dauguma Amerikos lietuviu katalikisku draugiju. Zinant, kad Amerikoje yra apie 120 lietuvisku parapiju su arti tukstancio kat. draugiju, galime drasiai pasakyti, kad tai yra didziausia lietuviu pajega Amerikoje. Siu metu kongrese Chicagoje dalyvavo virs 2000 atstovu, jame kalbas pasake J. E. Kardinolas Stritch ir daugelis zymiu veikeju. Taip pat siame suvaziavime buvo isteigtas Kataliku Akcijos Fondas ir nutarta paskirti Kataliku Akcijos Direktoriui, kuris siam reikalui pasvestu visa savo laika.

Amerikos Liet. R. Kat. Kunigu Vienybe jungia visus Amerikos lietuvius kunigus, kuriu Amerikoje yra apie keleta simtu. Jie vadovauja visoms Amerikos lietuviu kataliku organizacijoms, jas priziuri ir taip pat daug prisideda prie bendru Amerikos lietuviu salpos, kulturiniu draugiju bei instituciju.

TAUTININKUS PRIEMUS I AMERIKOS LIETUVIU TARYBA. Amerikos Lietuviu Taryba, susidedanti is triju politiniu grupiu: kataliku, socialistu ir sandarieciu (tautininku liberalu) sekmingai dirbo Lietuvos islaisvinimo reikalui. Taciau tautininkai (Smetonos salininkai) i sia taryba nestojo, o organizavo savo atskirus vienetus, vadinamus Lietuvai Vaduoti Sajungos ar tai Amerikos Lietuviu Misijos. Taigi vyko paralelis Lietuvos laisvinimo darbas: buvo keliami atskiri fondai, siunciami atskiri delegatai pas prezidenta ir t. t.

Tas daugelyje atveju bendriems lietuviu interesams pakenkdavo. Dabar, atvykus is tremties keletai energingu ir platesniu paziuru tautininku, buvo nutarta prisideti prie ALT bendro darbo. Tai yra sveikintinas zingsnis. Bet ALT skyriai ir visuomene noretu zinoti, kurio mis salygomis Tautininku grupe buvo priimta, kas padaryta su ju sukeltais fondais Lietuvos laisvinimo reikalams ir kokias turime garantijas, kad jie ir toliau nekels insinuaciju, bei intrygų. Ju sukeltieji fondai butu repateisinama sunaudoti vienos partijos intersams, vieno kurio nors laikrascio remimui ar net asmeniskoms algoms.

MISS FLORENCE KORSAK, the lovely Soprano, who will sing for "California Lithuanian" Banquet - Concert on Nov. 21, 1948.



Dr. Jurgio Saulio Asmenybe

Siomis dienomis mus pasieke liudna zinia, kad siu metu spalio men. Sveicarijoje, Lugano mieste mire Nepaprastas Pasiuntinys ir Igaliotas Ministeris, Filosofijos daktaras *Jurgis SAULYS*—vienas zymiuju Lietuvos atgimimo ir valstybes atkurimo veikeju: **LIE-TUVOS TARYBOS I Vicepirmininkas**, Lietuvos Nepriklausomybes (16 Vasario) Akto Signataras, zinomas diplomatas bei spaudos darbininkas.

Dr. Jurgis Saulys buvo gimes Zemaiciuose, 1879 m. geguzes men. 5 diena Balsenu sodoje, Sveksnos valsčiuje, Taurages (anuomet Raseiniu) apskrityje (Lietuvoje). Jo tevai vidutiniai ukininkai, suprasda mi mokslo verte, nors ir sunkiais tuometiniais rusu valdymo laikais, is paskutiniuju stengesi savo vaikams duoti mokslo. Tat ir sunu Jurgiuka jau anksti pradejo leisti mokytis i Sveksnos valsčiaus dviklase pradzios mokykla, sia baigus i Palangos progimnazija—anuomet viintele visame pajurio Zemaiciu kraste. Baiges keturiu klasiu Palangos progimnazija Jurgis Saulys, tevams pageidaujant, buvo istojes i Kauno dvasine kunigu seminarija is kurios keleta metu joj pasimokes isstjo. Aukstuosius mokslus J. S. ejo Sveicarijoje, Berno universitete, studijuodamas filosofijos bei sociologijos mokslus. Berno universitete parase disertacija uz kuria jam buvo suteiktas filosofijos mokslu daktaro laipsnis.

Jurgiui Sauliui teko ilgus metus gyventi Sveicarijoje, pirma studijuojant, veliau politini, kulturini darba dirbant ir pagaliau kaip Nepaprastam Pasiuntiniui ir Igaliotam Ministeriui atstovauti okupuota savo krasta. Prasidejus antrajam Pasauliniam Karui J. S. Lugane (Sveicarijoje) buvo isigijes savo namus ir perkele i juos is Berlyno savo gausia ir labai vertinga lituanistikos biblioteka, Uzemus vokieciams Varšuva, kur jis buvo Lietuvos Pasiuntinys, Jurgis Saulys, kaip N. P. ir Igaliotas Lietuvos Ministeris persikele tenai gyventi. Sunkiose II Pasaulinio Karo meto politenese salygoje, jis atstovavo savo kraste Sveicarijoje ir kiek galedamas dirbo Lietuvos Nepriklausomybes atgavimo ir valstybes atstatymo darba, 1947 metais pirmininkavo VLIKO konferencijai Berne, nepaleisdamas is ranku plunksnos ir bendradarbiaudamas lietuviu tremtiniu spaudoje Vokietijoje.

Dr. Jurgis Saulys jau nuo 1900 metu aktingai dalyvauja lietuviu spaudoje. Jo rasiniu ivairiuose ano meto dar draudziamuose lietuviu laikrasciuose randame pasirasytu ivairiais pseudomimais bei kriptonomais J. Mazagetas, J. Bekampis, J. ir kitais. Rase jis: Tevynes Sarge, Zinyne, Ukininke, Varpe, Naujienose, Vilniaus Ziniose, Lietuvos Ziniose, Ausrineje, Lieutuvos Aide, Musu Senoveje. Nuo 1903-1904 metu redagavo Varpa ir Ukininka su Naujienomis, o pirmam Pasauliniam Karui prasidejus, iki vokieciams uzimant Vilniu, redagavo Vilniaus Zinias. Nesvetimas jam buvo ir literaturinis darbas: is klasiku yra isvertes Antigona ir 1905 metais isleides knygele apie Naujaja Zelandija.

Per pirmaji Pasaulini Kara, vokieciu okupacijos metu Jurgis Saulys—jau patyres ir aktyvus kovotojas del Lietuvos reikalu su okupacine vokieciu valdzia. Jo su Smetona ir Kairiu sykiu yra redaguoti pirmieji memorandumai, reikalauja Lietuvos Nepriklausomybes vokieciu vyriausybei ir pavergtųjų tautu Kongresui Sveicarijoje, 1916 m., Del savo platesniu ant tautines bazes pagristu, placių tolerantiskumu pasizyminciu, paziuru ir del savo diplomantiniu sugebėjimu J. S. isrenkamas 1917 metais Valstybes Tarybos Generaliniu Sekretoriumi, o nuo 1918 metu pirmuoju Valstybes Tarybos Vicepirmininku. Pirmininkui nebegalint J. S. teko eiti neretai faktinojo Valstybes Tarybos pirmininko

pareigas. Dr. J. S. saltas ramumas, taktas ir kietas savo nusistatymo laikymasis, nemaza jam padejo ko-voje su okupacine vokieciu vyriausybe del Lietuvos Nepriklausomybes. Nors ir labai kietai suspaude ir nuo pasaulio atskyre vokieciai laike Lietuva 1915-1918 okupacijos metais, taciau Valstybes Tarybos nariams: Dr. I. Sauliui, St. Kairiui ir Surgantui, A. Smetona, pavyko is okupacines vokieciu valdzios gauti leidimas isvykti Sveicarijon ir dalyvauti pavergtuju tautu Kongrese 1916 metais birzelio men. 27 d. Bene lemiamos reiksmes, paskatinusios vokiecius anuomet galutinai nusistatyti isleisti Valstybes Tarybos narius vyksti Sveicarijon, bus turejæs Amerikos Lietuviu Delegacijos, is kun. Dr. Bartuskos ir Dr. J. J. Bielskio, lankymasis 1916 metais geguzes men. Lietuvoje, ju konferencijos su okupacine vokieciu valdzia Kaune, Vilniuje ir su Vokietijos vyriausybės nariais Berlyne.

Del savo didelio diplomatinio patyrimo ir savotisku budo ypatumu J. Sauliui tekdamo Lietuva atstovauti ten, kur budavo kieciausi ir jautriausi tarp valstybiu santykiai. Jam teko nutiesti pirmuosius bendradarbia-vimo kelius tarp atsikurusios Lietuvos valstybes ir Kaimynines Vokietijos—busuvio vakarykscio okupan-to—nes jis buvo paskirtas pirmuoju Lietuvos atstovu Vokietijai. Jam teko atstatyti paslijusius tarp Lietuvos ir Vatikano santykius, Lietuvos Vatikano Konkordatas pasirasytas jam atstovaujant Lietuva prie Vatikano, Ne kam kitam, bet jam teko buti pirmuoju Nepasprastu Pasiuntiniu ir Igaliotu Lietuvos Ministeriu Lenkijoje, po ultimatyvinemis priemonemis uzmegstu 1938 metu gale Lenkijos diplomatinium santykiu su Lietuva. Visados J. S. jam uzdeta bet kuria valstybes pareiga, kan-triai ir istvermingai nesdavo, kol atsiekdavo uzbrezto tikslo. Kiek jo diplomatinis itampas atveju tureta sal-tu nervu bei ramumo, pavaizduosiu bent vienu pavyz-dziu. Berods 1934 metais, iskilus Lietuvoje Sasso-Neu-mano bylai pries Klaipedos Krasto nacius, vokieciu spauda tiek ikaitino savo visuomene pries Lietuva ir lietuvius, kad nebebuvo imanoma lietuviui dristi bet kuriam Vokietijos mieste pasirodyti vokieciams. Tada, grizdamas is Muencheno, uzejau Lietuvos atstovyben Berlyne aplankyti Dr. J. Sauli ir pasiteirauti nuotai kas tenai. Po to, kaip tik vakaryksciai vokieciai buvo is-dauze Lietuvos atstovybes langus, ministeris Saulys, sededamas dar isdauzytais langais kabinete, tik tiek tepasiskunde padetimi, girdi: "Telefonas yra pikciau-sias sio amziaus isradimas. Jam paskambinus niekuo-met nezinau su kuo turi reikala. Kartais, jei zinotum kas skambina, tikrai su juo nekalbetum." O apie bu-vusi incendenta ne zodzio nepasiskunde.

Per su virsum 30 metu savo diplomatinis tarnybos Lietuvos Valstybei Dr. J. Saulys yra ejes sias pareigas:

- 1917 m. Valstybes Tarybos generalinis sekretorius.
- 1918.II.16. Valstybes Tarybos pirmasis vicepirminin-kas.
- 1918.XI.20.—1919.VI.11. Nepaprastas Pasiuntinys ir Igaliotas Ministeris Berlyne.
- 1919.IX.1.—1919.XII.1. Lietuvos atstovas Sveicari-joje.
- 1920.VII.31. Pabaltijo Konferencijos Lietuvos Dele-gacijos pirmininkas.
- 1921.I.31.—1923.V.29. Charge d'Afaires Romoje.
- 1925.I.9. Misija Suomijoje.
- 1925.III.1. Lietuvos Uzsienu Ministerijos centre.
- 1925.XI.3. Uzsienu R. M—jos Teisiu—Administra-cijos Departamento direktorius.

1927.II.10.—1927.V.5. Klaipedos Krasto Guberna-torius.

1927.V.5. N.P.I. Ministeris prie Sv Sosto.

1931.X.1. N.P.I. Ministeris Vokietijai.

1932.II.24. N.P.I. Ministeris Vengrijai ir Austrijai.

1934.XI.19. N.P.I. Ministeris Sveicarijai.

1938.XII.15. N.P.I. Ministeris Lenkijai

Be savo tiesioginio tarnybinio darbo Dr. Jurgis Saulys buvo didelis megejas mokslo, ypac lituanistikos knygu. Per visa savo amziu kruopsciai rinkdamas, su-dare Lietuvos mastu didele ir ypac siais laikais, svarbia lituanistine bibliote ka su vertingu Lietuvos ir gretimų krastu zemelapiu rinkiniu. Sis turtas jau normaliais laikais buvo aukstai vertinamas. Laisvu laiku Dr. J. S. domedavosi Lietuvos istorija, archeologijos ir kitais lituanistikos mokslais. Rasydavo tais klausymais ir pe-riodineje spaudoje. Turejo dideli is Valstybes Tarybos laiku archyva ir rase jos istorija. Vidaus Lietuvos poli-tiniame gyvenime nereiskesi. Placiu ir tolerantisku pa-ziuru zmogus, mokejes ir sugebejes su ivairiu paziuru zmonemis bendradarbiauti, stengdamasis politineje dir-voje niekuomet nekelti dulkiu ir netemdyti pagrindiniu reikalu smulkiaisiais.

—K. A.

* * * * *

A CHANGE OF BEAUTY

Nature surrounds us far and near,
Life we see before us makes its premiere,
Even old, gray, worn and faded,
Yet there's beauty beyond compare.

Trees, who have been straight and mighty,
Now look somewhat weathered,
Thru heat, thru rain, thru storm,
They live on even tho worn and battered.

Leaves to brown have turned.
And scattered over hills and mounds,
The grass has lost its silky gloss,
Which has faded to the coolness of the grounds.

Another season, another year,
Were happy to be here to meet,
Fall in all its glory,
So refreshing to enjoy and greet.

JEAN GRAZIS - SLIAKIS

* * * * *

PRISIUSKITE SVEIKINIMUS KALEDINIAM KL NUMERIUI

Planuojame isleisti padidinta ir grazu KL Kaledini numeri. Lietuviai prekybininkai, profesionalai ir siaip asmens prasome prisiusti Kaledinius sveikinimus iki gruodzio 1 d. Sveikinimu kainos tokios: 8 eilutes (vie-nos kolumnos)—\$2.00, 4 eilutes—\$1.00, tik vardas ir antrasas po bendru sveikinimu—25 cts (viena eilute).

Savo pasveikinimais prisidesite prie isleidimo pagr-zinto numerio. Bsim "z tai dekingi.

Pasibaigus laimingam musu valstybes nepriklausomam gyvenimui, baigesi ir normalios mokslo salygos. Jau Lietuvoje vokieciu okupacijos laikais nevisos mokyklos ir gimnazijos galejo dirbti savo patalpose. Kariuomenes reikalams buvo paimta daugybe pastatu, is kuriu daugiausia buvo mokslo istaigu pastatai. Daugumas mokyklu turejo dirbti joms neiprastose patalpose ir net keliomis pamainomis.

Traukiantis vokieciams is Lietuvos, buvome priversti trauktis kartu. Atsidure Vokietijoje, dirbome ivairius darbus ir apie joki moksla negaledavome ne pagalvoti, nes nebuvo tam jokiu salygu. Vokietijai zlugus, pradejo steigti lietuviskos mokyklos ir gimnazijos. Kai suzinojome, kad galina bus mokyti, skubiai registravomės i mokyklas bei gimnazijas, nors nezinojome, nei is ko mokysimes, nei kur mokysimes, nei kuo rasytume, nei i ka rasytume. Zinojome, kad pradžioje bus daug vargo, nes truko visko: ir mokslo priemonių, ir patalpu ir dar daug ko. Bet tada musu mintys ir troskimai skriejo vienan taskan: kuo daugiau mokslo, kuo daugiau sviesos i musu tamsu tremties gyvenima. Jokios kliutys musu daugiau nebaugino, nes buvome tvirtai pasiryze testi toliau nutraukta darba.

Ir pagaliau mokslas prasidejo. Susirinkome is visur po metu vargo, kad galetume vel testi moksla, isigyti nauju ziniu ir pradeti ruostis sutryptos tevyntos atstatymo darbu. Mes mokemes, nors salygos buvo sunkios, patalpos blogos. Daugumas galvojome, kad neislaikysime tokiu sunkiu mokslo salygu, bet pasiryzimas nugalejo viska, ir mes kopeme mokslo laiptais vis aukstyn ir aukstyn.

Tremties mokyklu patalpos yra labai blogos. Tokias patalpas sunku yra ir atvaizduoti. Pacios pirmosios musu tremties gimnazijos patalpos savo isore ir vidaus struktura labai primine mokykla, nes ir buvo tam tikslui vokieciu statytas namas, bet kadangi jame turejo sutilpti Lietuviu Bendruomenes Komitetas ir kiti lietuviai, naturi privaciu butu, tai musu mokyklai teko susispausti, ir vienam kambary, pertvertam dviem spintom, reikejo mokyti dviem klases. Kai kur tokiam viename kambaryje mokesi net trys klases. Vienoje vyksta anglu kalbos pamoka, kitoje aiskinamos matematikos gudrybes, o gi trecioje mokiniai susikaupe raso rasomaji. Darbas neimanomas. Kambaryje triuksmas. Galvos svaigsta. Be to, klasese nera suolu. Visi sedi prie stalu, kiek galima susispaude, kad butu daugiau

vietos—daugiau galetu tilpti. Bet ir tie stalai nieko bendro neturejo su gyvenime vartiojamais stalais, nes tai buvo spintos durys ar koks nors kitas lentgalis, uzdegtas ant keturiu tuscium benzino backu. Zinoma, sedejimas ir rasyimas cia buvo nepavydetinas. Veliau gavome is vokieciu mokyklu atliekamu suolu. Tas palengvino darba ir primindavo normalias mokslo salygas, bet suolai daugiausia budavo nepritaikinti mokiniu ugiui. Jie budavo per mazi, todėl didesniems mokiniams tekdavo sesti i visai maza suola. Jie turedavo sedeti susilenke, persikreipe bei susikuprine. Tas kenke isvaizdai ir sveikatai, bet tai budavo tokia maza kliutis, kad niekas nesusvyruodavo ja sutikes. Mokytojo stalas taip pat nebuvo geresnis. Ji dazniausia atstodavo perversa aukstesne deze, o gi kita mazesne deze turedavo eiti kedės pareiga. Su mokslo priemonem buvo tikras vargas. Rasydavom i is ivairaus popieriaus padarytus sasiuvinius, nes tikru sasiuviniu nebuvo. Koks buvo rasyimas, galima isivaizduoti.

Laikui begant, po truputi mokyklu patalpos bei mokslo priemones pradejo gereti. Musu gimnazija is siu nepalankiu nokslu patalpu buvo parkelta i kitas. Tai buvo paprastas darbininku kvartalo gyvenamasis namas, kurio butai bei kambariai buvo ankstoki. Juose ir isikure musu gimnazijos klases. Kadangi musu klasej buvo nedaug mokiniu, tai ji buvo patalpinta virtuveje. Kiek cia buvo sviesos ir erdves, aisku is kambario paskirties. Artejo ziemos laikas. Kai kurios klases gavo mazus skardinius peciukus. Bet ar uztenka ju palaikyti normaliai silumai? Mokiniai patys turedavo juos pries pamokas pakurti. Malkos slapios, nekaitrios. Pakurimas uzimdavo net iki valandos laiko, kol slapios malkos pradedavo degti, bet klasese vistiek buvo salta, nes tik aplink peciuka jautesi siokia tokia siluma. Vos uzkurus peciuka, prirukdavo pilna klase dumu. Mes sededavome klasese su paltais, kaip galima silciau apsirenge, bet visvien kojos saldavo, ir visas kunas jausdavosi kaip saltame vandenyje. Saltesnemis ziemos dienomis susaldavome net iki drebejimo. Rankos budavo sugrubusios, negaledavome islaikyti piestuko, ir pro asaras, nes dumai grauздavo akis, nematydavom, ka rasome, bet vistiek mokemes ir laukeme pavasario. Mokemes, nes zinojome, kad ateityje busime reikalingi tevynei, ir tai mums dave jegos ir pasiryzimo visus tuos sunkumus iskesti iki galo. Ir mes iskenteme. Atejo pavasaris, salygos pagerejo. Su dar didesne energija

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Rev. John Tamulis assigned to a new post with the Federal Catholic Immigration Committee in Sydney for the immigration of Lithuanians to Australia.

mokemes toliau. Buvome tvirti, nepaluze. Po poros menesių persikele i ligonines pastata, kuriame turejo sutilpti triju tautybiu mokyklos—ligonine. Musu gimnazijos aukstesnes klases buvo patalpintos treciamе aukste. Tai buvo didziulis kambarys sutvarstytas atskirais kambareliais. Kiekvienas kambarelis turejo viena langa, bet neturejo duru. Sienos buvo padarytos is storo kartono. Mes turedavome pro jas labai atsargiai vaikscioti, nes nuo didesnio trepsėjimo jos mus baugindavo savo siubavimu. Be to, sienos mums visiskai netrukde pasimatyti ir pasikalbeti per pamoka su kaimyninomis klasemis, nes jose buvo daug plysiu. Be to, galedavome aiskiai girdeti, ka kitoj klasej mokytojas kalbedavo ar aiskindavo. Is to matome, kad darbo salygos ir cia buvo neperpuikiausios. Musu laime, kad siose patalpose mokemes labai trumpa laika, nes, perkelus musu stovykla i kita miesta, buvo perkelta ir gimnazija. Cia ji isikure gan erdviose ir svariose vokieciu mokyklos patalpose, kur mokomes popientinomis pamainomis. Nors po metu ta erdve truputi ir sumazino, nes is vienos klases padare dvi arba tris, bet vis delto sios patalpos yra geriausios is visu tremties mokyklu patalpu. Kitos tremties mokyklos skaito mus laimingais, nes jos ir dabar dar turi mokytis nepalankiose mokslui patalpose.

Tai taip mes mokomes ir lavinames tremtyje. Jei kartais ir kyla kuriam kokia nors abejone ir susvyravimas, tai juos nugali noras tapti tikruoju zmogumi, o ne buti minios vergu.

Vyt. Vidugiris

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Kun. Jona Tamuli Islydint

Kun. Jonas Tamulis, Sv. Kazimiero lietuviu parapijos Los Angelyje asistentas, lapkricio men, pradžioje isvyksta i Australija svarbioms baznytinem valdiskom pareigoms, susijusiomis su tremtiniu imigracija i Australija. J. Tamulis Los Angelyje isgyveno beveik tris metus ir cia isigijo daug draugu. Be parapijos pareigu jis daug laiko pasvesdavo prie "Kalifornijos Lietuvio" redagavimo, vesdamas jo angliskaja dali.

Kun. J. Tamulis, baiges Jurbarko gimnazija, lanke Kauno Kunigu Seminarija, o 1940 m. baige Vytauto Didziojo Universiteto Teologijos-Filosofijo fakulteta. Sovietams okupavus Lietuva, 1941 m. pradžioje jis atvyko i Australija, kur isgyveno virs 5-kiu metu. Per ta laika kun. J. Tamulis kapelionavo dviejose mokyklose ir kartu padedamas kapelionauti Australijos ir Amerikos kariuomenes stovyklose. Veliau buvo paskirtas asistentu prie Sv. Stepono Katedros Brisbane.

1946 m. pradžioje Kun. Tamulis isvaziavo i Anglija ir kuri laika gyveno Londone, padedamas Sv. Kazimiero lietuviu parapijai, kol atvyko i Los Angeles, Calif.

Dabar Kun. Jonas Tamulis isvyksta i Sydney, Australija dirbti Baltieciu, o ypatingai lietuviu, imigracijos i Australija reikalui. Jis yra specialiai kviečiamas Arkivyskupo McGuire, kuris yra kataliku imigracijos komiteto pirmininkas, rekomenduojant Sydney Apastoliskam Delegatui.

Jo naujas adresas bus toks:

Rev. John Tamulis,
 Federal Catholic Immigration Committee,
 150 Elizabeth Street,
 Sydney, N.S.W. Australia.

Lapkricio 7 d. Sv. Kazimiero parapijos saleje Los Angeles lietuviu kataliku draugijos rengia Kun. Jonui Tamuliui isleistuviu bankieta.

Sveikiname Kun. Jona Tamuli su nauju paskyrimu ir linkime ko geriausio sėkmės naujose pareigose. Musu viltys, kad uz poros metu vel pasimatysime Los Angelyje.



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NAUJOS VALDYBOS

Lietuviu visuomenei yra svarbu zinoti, kas per ateinancius metus vadovaus centrinems lietuviu organizacijoms. Spalio men. ivyke Chicagoje atstovu suvaziavimai isrinko naujas valdybas, kuriu sastatus cia patiekiamo.

BALF-fo seimas, ivykes spalio 15-16 d.d., 1948 m., Chicagoje tokia valdyba: pirm. Kun. Dr. J. B. Koncius; vice-pirm. adv. A. Olis, J. Boley, St. Bakanas ir P. Pivarunas; sek. N. Gugiene; izd. A. Treciokas; fin. sek. A. Zilinskas; kontroles komisija-M. Michelsoniene, Julia Mack, St. Geguzis.

Be to buvo isrinkta po penkis direktorius is kievienos politines grupes: Kun. I. Albavicius, K. Balciauskas, St. Bakanas, J. Boley, A. Devaniene, S. Geguzis, N. Gugiene, P. Lapiene, J. B. Laucka, J. Mack, M. Michelsoniene, A. Olis, P. Pivarunas, V. Tysliaviene, A. Treciokas, J. Tuinyla, M. Zujus ir A. Zilinskas.

AMERIKOS LIETUVIU KATALIKU KONGRESE spalio 17 ir 18 d., 1948 m., Chicagoje isrinko nauja A.L.R.K. Federacijos centro valdyba is: dvasios vado prel. J. Balkuno, pirm. Stasio Piezos, vice-pirm. J. B. Lauckos, Poskienes, iz d. kun. Albaviciaus sek L. Simucio, izdo globeju prof. A. Damusio ir kun. Dr. J. Prunskio

Spalio 19 d., 1948 m., AMERIKOS LIETUVIU KUNIGU VIENYBES seimas Chicagoje isrinko sekancia valdyba: pirm. kun. Vasys, sek. kun. Peciu-kaitis, izd. kun. Daumantas. Taip pat buvo paskirti Dvasios vadai katalikiskoms organizacijoms: Lietuvos Vyciams—kun. Jutkevicius, Ateitininkams—kun. Juras, Vargonininku Sajungai—kun. Simonaitis, A.L. R.K. Susivienijimui—kun. Baltusevicius.

Spalio 18 d., 1948 m. Chicagoje ivykes zymesniu Ateitininku suvaziavimas nutare isteigti Amerikoje. Liet. Kat. ATEITININKU Sajunga. Prie Ateitininku Lietuvoje priklause besimoka ir jau mokslus baige asmens. I naujai suorganizuota L. K. Ateitininku Sajungos valdyba buvo isrinkta: pirm. J. B. Laucka, vice-pirm. prof. Salys, gen. sek. Dr. V. Smulkstys, teisininku adv. Minkunas, ir prel. Balkunas, Taip pat buvo sukurtas ir Ateitininku Fondas, i kuri ieina Kun. P. Juras, Kun. Dr. Mendelis ir kun. I. Albavicius, o Fondo globeju prel. J. Balkunas.



MSGR. M. KRUSAS, Pastor of St. George's Parish in Chicago, Illinois, Last Month Celebrated His 70th Birthday and 40 Years of Priesthood Anniversary. M. Krusas is Residing in Monrovia, California.

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I am enclosing a translation in English of the Allegory written by Dr. Vincas Kudirka (1858-1899) over 60 years ago. During the period in which Dr. Kudirka wrote, Russia was determined to Russianize Lithuania, but failed. This allegory—*Lietuvos Tiltas Atsiminimai*—Memories of the Old Bridge, portrays the voice of Lithuania or Lithuanian people, hardened in resistance to the Russianization.

I thought, perhaps, you could use the English translation in the "Kalifornijos Lietuvis," since there is no other Lithuanian paper that is publishing so extensively literature in the two languages.

J. Kripas

I have been spanning the Sesupe for quite a good time now. I have let a deal of water past into the Baltic; the tears and sweat of many men have flowed along with my water; many of the feet that have trodden me rot in the graveyard.

A Lithuanian forest bore me; Lithuanian hands brought me into the world; it was the hoofs of Lithuanian steeds that made me first rumble.

Ay, I was a strong bridge!

I still remember the time when the gentlemen drove, but the Jews walked over me. A carriage and four would come galloping over me—and I did not even feel it.

The Jews of the whole town would assemble before their "Black Feast" to drown their sins in me—and not a quiver from me . . . The very fattest parson would drive across me—and not a shiver from me . . . I felt but the more comfortable for the strain. Or in the spring, when the downpours began, and the wastrels would gape open-mouth, waiting for the rain to dash me down:

You ninnies—I would think—I am not so *nesh* as you imagine. Governesses did not bring me up.

The rain did its worst, and I remained standing as of yore.

To tell the truth, even the ice-breaking poles were useless—sticking up as they did, they only made my glory less.

I was sturdy.

The Poles said that I was a *most*¹. Say what you like, but I know that I am a *tiltas* and stronger than any of your *mosts*.

Two carriages once came rushing across me from opposite directions and swept a couple of Jews, who in their terror had rushed to my sides, into the river. From that time fast driving over me was prohibited, and they put up at both ends of me some sticks with a board across on which was written the Lithuanian word: *Zingine*².

I was sorry that furious driving was prohibited, taking away from me my nice rumbles; but if it benefited the people, well, that was all right.

I was stout.

I had never needed repairing. And who knows how long I might have lasted, if it had not been for the Muscovite *chinovniks*? Singular beings they are—devil take them. Drunkards beyond words—always swilling, and the vodka running into their gizzards as fast as the water pouring off me. And when they swear—why, a shudder runs along even me who don't understand Russian. But they are best at nibbling at the public funds; that has become a sacred rite with them, you

¹*tiltas* is the Lithuanian, *most* the Polish word for a bridge.

²The word means "at a walk."

might say. Ay, and they have had money out of me too, and robbed me of health and strength. Who betide them if they can't make something out of the custom dues!

The district sheriff, Mr. Lovepenny, was once walking across me in the company of the engineer, Mr. Badenough.

"What do you say, Boleslav Stanislavovich," the sheriff suddenly said, "don't you think this bridge might be repaired?"

"Mercy on us, Theophilus Dulovich! Why, the bridge is as firm as a rock," replied the engineer, who had not yet grasped the position.

"Well, but doctors take consultation fees even from sound patients if they are anxious to be cured."

"Oho, I see now . . . Yes, it is a good idea . . ."

I could not hear what they said after that.

I grinned in all my chinks at the thought of mending me. *Mend me!*

I had forgotten the whole matter, when a Jew, a stranger to me, came along a fortnight later. First, he inspected the top of me, poking at me here with his stick and having a kick at me there. Then he surveyed me from below, taking off his boots and wading into the river. He had a squeeze at my piles, then turned back, and so out on to the bank. Then he stopped, counted on his fingers and hurriedly put his boots on again, muttering something the while: "Good; they want their profit, but there will be enough for me . . . we shall go halves . . . we shall make a bit by repairing it annually . . ."

The Jew took himself off. Nausea came over me. Did they really mean to repair me?

It turned out that they did.

The sheriff and the engineer did not take long to draw up the estimate and get it passed, and the Jew undertook to provide the materials and do the job. Timber was brought and men set to work cutting and hewing; and then, one fine day, they closed me.

It was a waste of time to bring the wood, for I was given none of it. They cut a few pieces into shape, so that everybody could see them. And how they worried me! A stroke of the broad axe here and a touch with the jack plane there—that was all. And they made a big enough noise about it—they were working, you see. But the work and the worry made me ill. I remember that it was market day after the repairs had been done. Quite a number of people crossed me, some with loads, others without. I felt nothing during the day, but at night I began to shake with fever. On the next day came a hay cart, and did it not make my sides ache? I heeled over on to that side for half the day. Ever since then something ailed me. I felt that I was not the bridge I once had been. What angered me most was that I was brought low through no fault of my own nor through old age, but because of the heartlessness of the officials. I once glanced at myself in the Sesupe, and was almost frightened to death when I saw how I looked—so dejected and unlovely.

But what was to be done? Feeble though I was, I still continued to be of use to the people.

A new sheriff came. The old one had stolen public moneys and had been transferred to somewhere else where there was no opportunity for theft. The newcomer was called Maxim Maximovich Ruganson. He kept a hen house, and always strutted along with spurs in his boots. You would never think it, but I caught his eye on almost the very first day. That is my luck with sheriffs!

It occurred to Ruffianson to Russianise me. I afterwards learned that all sheriffs are well paid for that—more than for mere repairs.

He began the process by prohibiting the Lithuanian language on the board.

In a public place, he said, only Russian must be used.

Now, the public place was the bit of board with *Zingine* on it. He had the Lithuanian notice painted out, and the Russian "*Shagom*" put in its place.

But his outrageous attempt to forbid the Lithuanian language did not prove successful. The new notice appealed only to the bailiffs, village elders and shepherds. They would walk more sedately alongside it and tried to talk Russian. But the horses began to shy when they saw it. It was not long before they had upset a few carts and had hurt and run over a few people; so the Russian notice had to be removed, and although the Lithuanian one was not put back, the horses' terror ceased.

Now, I said, they won't touch me.

Ay, but they did.

"I must Russianize it," Ruffianson said after a while, looking askance at my piers.

I waited for what he would do to me, wondering how this violent Russifier of Lithuanian bridges would set to work after his first failure. He determined to apply the cruellest of all methods—that of force.

It would not, I think, have been so callous if I had felt that there was at least some kindness, even though I felt the injustice of the act; but in this case it was just brute force.

You see, he was intending to dismantle my parts, which had been hewn for me by Lithuanian hands, throw them away and replace them by new ones, made in the Russian fashion under his own supervision. At first, it was even decided to build quite a new bridge, but as people began to make a fuss it was resolved only to "reconstruct" me.

The sheriff summoned Mr. Badenough and explained what he wanted done. The engineer looked like a real mouse murderer, and skilled at pouncing upon the money. He saw that it was a premeditated crime, but still he agreed to be a party to it, and even added of his own accord that there were a good many little bridges on the high road which might well be Russianized. Just think of it! He was a Pole, more or less, a Catholic, and was helping the Russians to Russianize Lithuanian bridges! And people say that the Poles see eye to eye with the Lithuanians!

The cost of reconstruction was estimated at 3,000 roubles. The work was entrusted to the Jew we know of, the engineer's bosom friend.

An enormous amount of material was brought up. I was again closed, and work started with a din, compared with which the noise of the old mending was nothing. When they began tearing at me, I swear I thought my last hour had come. It was a stroke of luck for me that the engineer and the Jew came to a private agreement behind Ruffianson's back. To avoid having to buy much new material, the workmen had been instructed, you must know—and as they worked at night-time their wages were, of course, raised—to hew and plane my old parts that had been thrown away. What was old in the evening was new in the morning; that is how they managed it.

Now, this reconstruction came to only 500 roubles.

In that way I got many of my beams and boards back and, weakened though they were, they were at least stronger than my new additions. New piles had been put in on one side, not to speak of other trifles. And what piles! Crooked they were, thin, and driven point downward into the ground so that the water might make their thinness less obvious. Fit to keep a bridge up, you ask? Too slight for a dovecote!

So now you know what kind of a bridge I am.

An empty cart passes over me, and I sway as though I am gone at the hips; a foot passenger—and I still sway. Ay, and sway again, if a wretched dog races over me. I say that if I had not got at least some of my old parts back, it would have been all over with me.

Everyone sees that I am good for nothing, but the sheriff does not care. He thinks that I am Russianized, and is satisfied at being able to boast to the authorities.

Satisfied, did I say? Not he!

Maxim Maximovich has recently taken it into his head to make me orthodox. How it will turn out, is hard to say. I only know this, that orthodox converts have first to be christened in the orthodox way—that is, plunged into water.

Has we weakened me only to thrust me into the Sesupe?

A fig for him!

While I continue to have even one old part left, there will be no christening of that sort. I shall hold out. You and all your boon companions together will not manage to change me! You yourselves are not eternal; you will lose your hold and topple off, as you march over the bridges that are your handiwork.

(Translated by N. B. JOPSON.)

The translation appeared in THE SLAVONIC REVIEW, June, 1925, published by the School of Slavonic Studies in the University of London, King's College.

ILLUSTRATING PROSPER MERIMEE'S WORK "THE BEAR"—V. K. JONYNAS



WHAT MAKES PEOPLE COMMUNIST

It is astonishing to see the fact, that in spite of the truth so often made public about Communists, still there are many people who fanatically praise and believe in the teaching of Communism. We are not speaking about those, who do understand the fallacies of this system and have sold themselves to labour in its field, but here we are attempting to explain the reasons of those who are misled, or for other purposes sympathize the Communist way of life. What makes Communism successful in spreading its ideas? Why people become Communists?

Disguising the Truth with False Pretenses

The Communists seem to have reasonable complaints based on altruistic ideals. They speak violently against the abuses of the present economic order, against the unequal distribution of earthly goods and claim themselves the only group helping the hard-working man.

Communists point out how untold poverty exists along-side wealth and plenty. They rebel against the fact, that many men seeking in vain for a job and a living wage. They protest against the greed and selfishness of the present industrial regime. All these complaints receive confirmation from the world-wide industrial misbehaviors. With these protests, the inhumanity, cruelty and atheism of Communism is never mentioned. The workingman's situation is never given a chance to be proved under the Communist rule. These go often unnoticed by the average man.

Lack of Christian Justice and Chairty

Certain wealthy Christian owners, many who are Christian only by name, and who are lacking knowledge in justice and charity, have contributed to the discrediting of the Christian principals in the eyes of the workers.

These wealthy people have refused to understand that Christian justice and charity demands the recognition of certain rights to the working-man. What can be thought of the actions of those Christian employers and industrialists who deny the Christian principals of

justice and charity and who have shown themselves hostile to a labour movement defending the worker's rights. Very often it happens that the Christian right of private property has been used as a weapon to cheat the working-man of his just salary and his social rights. In this case Communism offers remedies.

Desire For Speedy Happiness

It is often said that man lives more in the future than in the present. He is continually looking forward to the time when he will be happier than he is now. Communism offers a short cut to happiness to all who are poor, suffering and destitute. It appeals to those who have nothing to lose and something to gain by a social change, which Communism advocates. It appeals, especially, to young people, who are impatient for gradual changes, who are desirous for immediate results and who are too immature to detect the fallacies of the Communist system.

Anti-Religious Life

Many people, especially, in the United States profess no religious affiliation whatsoever. Many make no attempts of adhering to any organized religion and many live as practical atheists. They are educated in schools where God is ignored, and trained in colleges and universities where materialism and atheism is favoured. These people can be easily lead into Communist teachings, as Communism propagates anti-religious movements.



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INSIDE SOVIET RUSSIA

(REMINISCENCES OF A LITHUANIAN TRAVELLER)

(Continued from last issue)

Across the Latvian Border

The boundary posts with the name "Latvia" indicated that we were in the next Baltic State—Latvia.

Latvia—the land of the Letts, is just a little smaller than Lithuania, but more thickly populated. The Letts with the Lithuanians create a separate branch of the Sanscriten family. The republic has an area of about 60,000 square miles and 2,500,000 people.

Latvia, like Lithuania, existed as an independent country for only twenty-two years. Despite this short period from 1918 to 1940, the development of this small state was great until the Soviet Union marched into Latvia and since then Latvia became the 14th Republic of the Soviet Union.

While meditating about the misfortunes of the country, the train pulled into the first Latvian town, Meitene. We did not stay here very long. There was no inspection at this place, although huge Custom and Inspection barracks were erected by the Independent Latvian Government for that purpose. Because there was no more independent Latvia, just all "Russian territory," Latvian customs were unnecessary.

As soon as a few Latvian officials, who formally had to accompany us to Riga, boarded the train, we moved slowly out of Meitene. Now the train took a straight northerly direction. The weather was becoming gradually colder and colder.

Darkness soon descended upon the Latvian fields and

Low Morals

Low moral life with its divorce courts, sterilization centers and birth control clinics, places Christian marriage close to the system of mating very much like the one propagated by Communists. Even university professors are teaching the young people that morals are mere inventions of primitive people handed down to us. The theory of moral responsibility must be rejected. Many books prescribed for the students, many movies shown to the public attack and ridicule the sacred institution of marriage and moral life. Communism contains these teachings as basic principals.

Shrewd and Extensive Propaganda

The rapid spreading of Communism is due to its shrewd and extensive propaganda. It is dealing with great financial resources, gigantic organizations, international congresses and countless trained workers. It makes use of pamphlets and books, of cinema, theatre and radio, of schools, and even universities. Little by little it penetrates into all classes of the people and even reaches the better-minded groups of the community, with the result that few are aware of the poison which increasingly penetrates their minds and hearts.

"Trojan Horse" Policy

The expression "Trojan Horse" originates from Virgil's "Aeneid" where we read that a huge wooden horse, concealing Greek warriors within, was trickishly introduced within the walls of the city Troy. This policy provides that certain Communist organizations be dissolved and that the Communists join other non Communist organizations of civic, economic or political nature. Here the Communists are to keep their identity and purpose secret and try to act from within. They are to influence the members of these organizations with Communism and in due time turn over to the Communist Party.

Nemuno Sunus

soon it was impossible to see anything through the windows of the travelling train. Presently a sharp whistle of the train broke the silence of the darkness. We were approaching another Latvian town, Jelgava. Quite plainly the twinkling lights of the town were seen far off distance.

Jelgava, also called Mitau, is built on the banks of the large river Aa in a fertile plain about 12 feet above sea level. Its population is over 33,000 and it has the appearance of a German city.

The engine vibrated once again, and then the whistle blew three times and we left Jelgava behind.

It became intensely dark and it was impossible to observe anything outside, so most of the passengers gathered together in one coupe and began chatting and planning about their unknown futures.

At a small and insignificant Latvian town about ten miles from Riga our train stopped again. Here we received a surprise. A group of Latvian high school girls entered our reserved carriage. In an explanation by one of the local officials, we were informed, that the other carriages were overcrowded and nothing was left to be done, but to place them in ours, although we had not enough room for ourselves.

The girls looked rather smart in their Latvian school uniforms. The peculiarly shaped school cap with a big brass badge on the side gave them a solemn appearance. All the girls made a good impression with their educated manners and politeness. Many of the passengers began to converse with them. Nearly all of them spoke perfect German.

These girl-students told us the reason of their present trip. They were sent by the Soviet educational department in Riga, to do crop-picking work on the farms. This group of girls did potato digging for two days. The practice of sending school students to work on the farms was well known to the Lithuanians as well. It had been introduced in Lithuania by the Soviet government.

First Night Abroad

It was about 8:30 in the evening when we reached Riga, the capital of Latvia. Strangely we found this grand city in complete darkness. We discovered later that an air raid practice was in action. But this did not upset our evacuation plans.

At Riga's central station, we were met by two British officials from the Embassy in Moscow. They distributed certain cards introducing each of the British passengers to a hotel. So these permits in one hand and our portable luggage in the other, we rushed through the dark streets of Riga to our appointed places of rest.

All traffic in the streets was halted. Not a single light was seen anywhere around. A terrific noise of diving Soviet planes was heard above. We were very fortunate to have a good guide, who, making short-cuts and breaking every traffic regulation, lead us to our hotel. Huge letters in block print soon appeared on a few story high building. This was the hotel "Komerco." Here I was directed to spend the night. On account of the shortage of rooms here, some refugees had to move to another hotel "Roma." I stayed in "Komerco."

The hotel was modern and very comfortable. Every service, as for Britishers was provided. The room I had to occupy was on the fifth floor. There were three beds therein. Very soon the two other young men appeared. One was from Canada and the other a revo-

lutionary looking Polish student from Krakow, Poland. Three of us had to spend the night together.

It was already late, so without delay we rushed downstairs to the dining room for our supper. We were very hungry.

The supper was tasty, and the food displayed in a very decorative fashion. It seemed, there were more table decorations than food itself. But that did not spoil the Latvian hospitality. We were all satisfied, especially as being served in a very efficient and polite manner.

During supper entertainment was also provided. A ballerina danced a few ballet dances and sung a few songs in Latvian, German and English. Feeling extremely tired, we did not enjoy this Latvian entertainment. Each of us after our supper rushed to bed. So ended our first day abroad.

Riga On Sunday

Next morning, after a good Latvian breakfast, which was very similar to the previous night's supper, I decided to pay a visit to the city. So finding a group of other curious refugees, we went on a tour of observation.

Generally, Riga gives an impression of a modern, western European city, except for the "Old City," with some unique landmarks. In area it is one of the largest European cities.

The new Statue of Liberty is in the center of the town. It has been erected as a symbol of the historical events which took place during the wars of Latvia's independence. "For Fatherland and Liberty" is the inscription on the plate of the monument. On the top of the white column, the Mother of Latvia is standing; she is holding three stars in her hands, representing the three large parts of Latvia. At night the monument is beautifully illuminated by strong search-lights. Well-kept gardens surround the monument. These gardens also assist to beautify the National Opera House. Every evening the best known operas by famous composers are performed and well-trained singers appear in the National Opera House.

In the center of the "Old City," on the banks of the broad river Dvina, is the Riga Castle. The castle was built in the year of Riga's foundation and after having been modernized several times, it served as the residence of the President of the Republic. In various wide halls of the castle, the representatives of many countries were introduced to the President before starting their diplomatic activities in Latvia.

Also on the banks of the Dvina and practically next to the castle, the English St. Saviour's Church of England is situated. It was in 1857 that the British Consul, Sir Swift laid the foundation stone for the Church. A whole ship-load of earth had been brought from England in order that the foundation of the Church should rest on British soil. The red bricks used in the erection were also brought over from England.

Soon we reached the heart of the city where heavy traffic plied up and down the streets. Two-waggoned street-cars and peculiar looking buses painted blue and white, moved along in various directions. Many modern buildings few stories in height, wide boulevards, parks, apartment houses and cafes were seen. In some parts of Riga, warehouses existed in narrow winding streets. Great numbers of Soviet soldiers and officers crowded the streets.

As it was Sunday, we decided to find a Catholic Church. Waisting no time, we began to search the wide streets of Riga for this particular Church. We noticed many Churches of Gothic style, but we could not find

UNTIED NATIONS

I am informed by a certain source that if the Russians defecate on the Americans in Berlin the Americans will object. Of course this may not be the entire truth.

Henry Wallace, who has earned the sobriquet of "Bubblehead" from the vituperative Pegler, is campaigning in Los Angeles these days. Some sympathetic soul has called him a "misguided idealist." I think, on the contrary, he has the makings of a guided Chekist. How strange it is that he, a man of considerable wealth, should be condoning a system of government which execrates the capitalist. He is said to fight racial discrimination, but not the kind that subjects thousands of peoples to slavery and death. He is for justice and equality, yet he smiles patronizingly on the Soviet Union, the largest concentration camp in history. I rejoice in the knowledge that he has not the chance of a snowball in hell in the coming presidential election.

More Estonians have found their way into this country. According to the latest news they are being "received" at Ellis Island. How kind of the American immigration officials who offered this hospitality. How fine a democratic gesture! Truly this land is an asylum for the oppressed who have visas. "No visa, no stay," said one Department of Immigration gentleman jokingly. What rare wit! Of course he did not mean this. The Estonians could stay until the next boat for Russia.

Count Bernadotte, erstwhile mediator for the United Nations, is no longer with us. He died for the cause, but for what cause is not clearly known. Perhaps it was for that chimera peace. At any rate, the United Nations is investigating. More than likely a "strong note of objection" will follow — unless Vishinsky vetoes it. I do not think Bernadotte was the man for the job. For any single man to undertake and accomplish such a ticklish feat as bringing the Arabs and Jews to rights—granting such a thing possible—he would have to know the East and the psychology of the Eastern peoples and be another Thucydides to boot. And he would have to be more cautious in exposing his skin. Finally, he would have to be somebody other than an Untied Nations legate.

Mr. Zhdanoff has passed on to the Red hereafter. Whether he died naturally or by some human agency is a question which will be answered on Judgment Day.

Perhaps he was no longer "necessary," as is often the case with public figures in the Soviet Union. He had held many important offices in the Red hierarchy, but like many of his colleagues who either disappeared mysteriously or dropped dead suddenly, he came only to pass.

Milton Stark

a Catholic one. It was useless wandering any longer, so we decided to inquire. Rather a religious looking man drew our attention and we decided to ask him. He explained to us in German, that the most convenient Church would be St. Peter's Cathedral, which was in the heart of the city. Also he emphasized to see the 405 feet high wooden steeple of the Cathedral.

Unfortunately, his directions to find this church were so complicated that we were entirely confused. And as time was drawing near for us to return to our hotel, we had very reluctantly to give up the idea of finding a Catholic Church.

LOS ANGELES

Sv. Kazimiero Parapijos Kronika

● Spaliu 3 ir 10 dienomis musu parapija isgyveno nepaprastas dienas. Tai buvo jos metinis bazaras ir pirmasis naujoji vietoj. Per abi dienas dalyvavo daug zmoniu, o ypaciai paskutiniaja. Rengejai buvo graziai susitvarke ir neleido niekam nuobodziauti. Buvo galima laimeti visokiausiu dalyku, kuriuos buvo suaukave gerieji Los Angeles lietuviai. Paskutiniaja bazaro diena buvo leidžiama laimejimui 250 dol., kurie buvo isskirstyti i 15 daliu. Po 5 dol. laimejo sie asemnys ir atitinkami bilietu numeriai: Mr. J. Margis is Long Beach, Cal., nr. 17963. Gene Redmond is Los Angeles, Calif., nr. 12635; Mindy Bagdon is Los Angeles, Calif., nr. 17667; Paul Samoska is Chicagos, Ill., nr. 11238; Ir Jonas Dabasinskas is Cicero, Ill., nr. 12856; Po 10 dol. laimejo: John Zekas is Waukegan, Ill., nr. 3858; L. U. Smith is Monterey Park, Calif., nr. 6300; Steve Savicz is Chicagos, Ill., nr. 6591; Benedict Ekinskas is Waterbury, Conn., nr. 300; ir Zadina Florzt is Omaha, Nebr., nr. 13312. Po 25 dol. laimejo sie: B. Janus is Los Angeles, Calif., nr. 7625; B. Cavaillis is Los Angeles, Calif., nr. 13635; Ir Anna Murc sky is Los Angeles, Calif., nr. 7266. Pagaliau po 50 dol. laimejo sie: Agnes Naginis is Los Angeles, Calif., nr. 7178 ir Agnes Nary is Los Angeles, Calif., nr. 16738. Po laimejimu traukimo buvo iteikta parapijos dovana daugiausiai isplatinusiai loterijos bilietu. Siais metais sia dovana gavo p. Ona Aciene, kuri isplatino 42 bazaro knygetes uz 125 dol. ir surinko parapijai 145 dol.

**Mrs. ANNA ACHAS, winner of the first prize
at St. Casimir's Church Bazaar**



auku. Zmones jai labai plojo ir jai buvo suteiktas 1948 metu parapijos bazaro "karalienes" vardas. Antroje vietoje atsistojo Mrs. B. Cavaillis, kuri isplatino 22 bazaro knygetes. Klebonui visiem nuosirdziai padekojus, bazaras buvo uzbaigtas su geriausiomis pasekmėmis. Gauta apie 2300 dol. gryno pelno.

Ypatinga padeka reiskiamė:

1. Biznieriams K. Luksiui ir K. Speecher uz bazaro bilietu atspausdinimo islaidu padengima.

2. Parapijos Komiteto nariams: Dudor, Dirgelai, Sleniui, Drabickui, Zukauskui, Naginiui, J. Petrauskui, Mason, Graziui ir ju pagelbininkams Dering, Regiui, Acui ir Kilmoniui.

3. Seimininkams: Dirgelienei, Mitkienei, Dovidonienei ir jos seimai, Kilmonienei, Acienei, Owens, Stephans, Sleinienei, Taylor, Speecherienei ir visoms joms padėjusioms.

4. Pyragu kepejoms. Vycienei, Miskienei, Naginienei, Acienei, Sliaterienei, Liutkienei ir kitoms.

5. Dovanu aukotojams, ju buvo labai daug, bilietu pirkejams, bazaro dalyviams ir visiems darbininkams.

6. Los Angeles Moteru sajungos skyriui uz bingo pravedima, o ypac Deringienei ir Tiknienei su visoms kitoms.

7. Pagaliau aciui visiems tolimiesiems musu geradariams uz Kalifornijos ribu uz atsiumtima bazarui aukos ir malonius zodzius. Tegul visiem Gerasis Dievas atlygina simteriopei. Gruodzio 8 diena uz visus musu geradarius bus atlaikytos iskilmingos Sv. Misios ir pries Marijos Nekaltai pradetos Svente visa parapija atliks Novena, kaip padeka uz gausias Dievo malones musu parapijai.

● Prie parapijos choro suorganizuota tautiniu soku grupe is 8 poru. Sokti mokys p. Zaikiene ir Algis Regis. Muzikantas-akordijonistas bus Jakuben. Be virs minetu asmenu tautinius sokius soks sie asmenys. Rimdzius ir Stella Birbal, Mason ir Ruth Kilmonis, V. Navickas ir Helen Varkalis, J. Dranginis ir Agnes Naginis, P. Kupraitis ir Anna Naginis, Jonas Vidziunas ir Mrs. T. Vidziunas, Arthur Rimdzius su Mary Birbal. Sokejai rubus uzsisake is Vokietijos. Repeticijos daromos sekmadieniais, tuoj po paskutiniu Sv. Misiu, mazdaug apie 12 val., parapijos patalpose.

● Spaliu 17 diena Sajungietes turejo savo susirinkima. Be kito nutarta Advento antraji sekmadieni aplankyti Ranchos Los Amichos seneliu prieglaudos uki, kuriame yra 9 lietuviai ir juos pavaisinti. Isirase dar 5 naujos nares.

● Per parapijos Tremtiniu Ikurdinimo Komiteta pasizadejo priimti tremtinius sie lietuviai. Petras Baltrenas-7. Kazys Luksis-4. Antanina Cvirka-4. Steponas Deringis-3. Monika Sliateris-1. Frank Lubinas-1. Rev. J. Kucinskas-6. Frank Dirgela-5. Kotr. Navickiene-1. Antanas Skirius-6. St. Tiknis-5. Ona Vilkiene-6. Peter Paliulis-6. Martina Varkalis-6. Jurgis Drabickas-5. Anicetas Slapelis-2. John Kvedaitis-1. Natalija Strogis-1. Joseph Bakus-4. Elizabeth Markus-3. O. Paltus-2. Be to, daugelis dar yra pasizadeje uzpildyti aplikacijas. Visais siais reikalais malonekite rasyti 2701 St. George Str. L. A. 27 arba skambinti OLympia 4660. Visiem bus mielai patarnauta.

● Mrs. Vladislava Marriott, didele musu tremtiniu remeja, atveze tremtiniam kelis simtus svaru drabuziu. Be to, p. Marriott neseniai surenge musu naslaiciu fondo naudai parengima, kuris dave 128 dol. gryno pelno. Siu metu spaliu 30 diena ji vel rengia tam paciam tikslui parengima savo grazioje rezidecijoje, Hollywoode. Grazus pavyzdys ir kitiems.

KUN. DR. IGNO KONCIAUS VIZITAS LOS ANGELYJE

Rugsejo 28 d., 1948, BALF-o Centro Valdybos pirmininkui aplankius Los Angeles, buvo susauktas BALF-o skyriaus specialus susirinkimas. Kun. Dr. I. Koncius, dalyvaves Denver, Colo. tremtiniu reikalais suvaziavime, aplanke ir Kalifornijos lietuvius. Is jo pranesimo paauskejo sie visiems zinotini faktai apie lietuviu tremtiniu ikuridinima Amerikoje.

IRO savo lesomis tremtinius atves iki Amerikos uostu: New Yorko, Bostono ir New Orleans. Daroma pastangu isgauti lesu del ju pristatymo is uosto iki giminiu ir remeju gyvenamosios vietos.

Nereikalinga del tremtiniu isgauti darbo sutarciu ar pasizadejimu, pakanka, kad gimines ar draugai pasizadetu duoti kambari ar buta ir kad padetu, jam atvykus, surasti darba.

Tuos pasizadejimus galima pasiusti per NCWC, Worlds Church Service, arba tiesiog per BALF rastine (105 Grand St., Brooklyn, N.Y.). Dokumentai beverciai, jeigu nusiunciami tiesiog tremtiniui ar konsulatui Europon. Buto pazymejimai turi buti paruosti penkiose kopijose. Jokiu notaro patvirtinimo nereikalinga.

Apskaiciuojama, kad is 40% isileidziamu pabaltieciu pagal naujai DP istatyma per dvejus metus lietuviu Amerikon atvyks apie 30-35.000. Stengiamasi, kad jie

● Los Angeles Sv. Kazimiero parapija vel padare suoli i prieki. Nupirkta dar du dideli sklypai zemes, mazdaug vienas simtas pedu nuo dabartines vietos, tame paciam bloke, prie Griffith Park Blvd. ir St. George Str. Sioje vietoje numatoma statyti nauja baznycia. Tokiu budu musu parapija dabar turi tiek erdves, kad jai uztenka zemes pastatyti visus parapijai reikalingus triobesius. Geruju lietuviu deka ir tai bus pradeta netrukus vykdyti.

● Parapijos Statybos Fondan Mrs. Pauzuolis ir Baltis aukoko po 25 dol. Nuosirdziausias aciui.

● Ponia Ona Brisgill musu baznyciai itaise dvi dideles ir grazias lietuviskas tautines veliavas. Aciui.

● Parapijos Sunday School daro pazanga. Jau turime 17 vaikuciu. Raginame visus leisti savo vaikucius i vienintele lietuviska mokykla Los Angelej. Mokykla veikia kiekviena sekmadieni, tuoj po paskutiniu Misiu, mazdaug 12 val.

● Siais metais musu parapija 40 valandu atlaidus tures gruodzio 17, 18 ir 19 dienomis.

● Gruodzio 26, Kaledu Antraja diena, American Masonic Hall, 225 N. Vermont Ave., yra rengiamas metinis parapijos koncertas su placia ir idomia programa. Dalyvaus parapijos choras, solistai, bus Kaledu eglute ir Senelis, kuris vaikams is dalys Kaledu dovanas. Sunday School vaikuciai duos programa. Be to, bus sokiai ir grazi p. West muzika. Seimininkes stengsis visus gardziai pavaisinti. Kvieciame ir laukiame visu!

● Parapijos Katal. Organizacijos, negaledamos pasiusiti atstovo i Katal. Kongresa Chicagoj, pasiunte sveikinimo telegrama ir savo 50 dol. auka, kuria sudejo organizacijos ir pavieniai asmenys.

● Ponia Kotryna Navickiene is Burbank, Calif. savo sunui zuvusiam kare pagerbti pasizadejo uzmoketi visas islaidas uz komunikantus, perkamus musu parapijai. Tai gilus pagerbimo budas ir didele parama baznyciai.

● Prof. Dr. K. Alminauskas, kuris pries kelias savaites atvyko cion is tremties, Loyolos Jezuitu Universitete pradejo eiti profesoriaus pareigas. Spaliu 17 d. profesorius kalbejo lietuviams tremtiniu reikalais. Parapija dziaugiassi nauja ir stipria pajega.

apsistotu didesnese lietuviu kolonijose, o ne issiblaskytu po tolimus ukus.

Pirmasis laivas su apie 800 tremtiniu atvyks i New Yorka spalio 23-24 d., antrasis su apie 400 atvyks i Bostona spalio 25-26 d. Kiek tuose skaiciuose bus lietuviu nera zinoma.

Buto davejai apsiima, reikalui esant, tremtini globoti per dvejus metus, bet turi teise uz buta imti nuoma. Kai jie suranda kita buta, gali issikraustyti. Atvyke tremtiniai per dvejus metus sausio 1 ir liepos 1 dienomis turi pasirodyti imigracijos biurui. Per ta laika persikelus kitur gyventi, turi pranesti nauja adresu.

Kun. Dr. Konciaus paskaita buvo idomi ir sio momentu labai reikalinga.

—Kor.

PASALPINIO KLUBO "CARD PARTY"

Rugpiucio 27 d., 1948, Barboros Tuynell patalpose Amer. Liet. Vyrų ir Moterų Tautiskas Pasalpinis klubas suruose zaidimu sueiga. Po skaniu desru, ir pyragu uzkandziu nariai pazaide kortomis ir nuosirdziai pasikalbejo.

LABDAROS IR KULTūros KLUBO PIETUS

Spalio 2 d., 1948 Labdaros is Kulturos Klubas turejo pietus ir zaidimus Jociu patalpose. Visi nariai buvo pavaisinti gardziais valgiais ir gerimais. Po pietu seke bingo, zaidimai kortomis ir pasikalbejimas einamaisiais reikalais. Padaryta klubo naudai pelno apie \$50.00.

KLAIDOS PATAISYMAS.

TMD parengimas s.m. lapkricio 28 d. neivyks, bet yra rengiamas koncertas ir sokiai 1949 m. vasario 6 d. North Star Auditorium, 1631 W. Adams Blvd., L. A., Calif.

APIE SKAITYTOJUS

● PETRONELE KUCINAS is Cicero, Ill. spalio men. praleido Hollywoode, Calif. besisveciuodama pas Barbora Rimdziuviene.

● E. ROMANAS is Brooklyn, N. Y. yra atkeltas dirbti i Los Angeles. Jis zada cia istoti i lietuviu organizacijas.

● J. G. Good (Gudas) is Chicago, Ill. dabar atostogauja Kalifornijoje, lankydamas zymesnes vietas. Gudas yra zinomas Chicagoje solistas.

● E. VENCKUS is Chicago, Ill. atvyko i Los Angeles, Calif.

● ST. KESILIS, orlaiviu inzinierius, baiges Pardue ir Notre Dame mokyklas, dabar apsigyveno Los Angeleje, Calif. Sveikiname!

● Chas. S. ir Alan WICKS is San Diego spalio men. aplanke ka tik is Europos atvykusius i Los Angeles giminaicius prof. dr. K. Alminauskio seima.

● SAULIUS ZAUNIUS, buv. Lietuvos ministerio sunus, dabar lanko Kalifornijos universiteta Westwoode. Jis seka tevo pedomis ir studijuoja politinius mokslus. Linkime ko geriausios sekmes!

● Apie inz. P. LABANAUSKA lapkricio men. "Apostle" laidoje buvo ideta platus straipsnis ir keletas iliustraciju. Ten aprasome jo sumanus pasprukimas is Lietuvos uzgrobeju enkevidistu nagu.

TRUKSTA 1947 m. "KAL. LIETUVIO" siu numerių: 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9. Kas nerenkate komplektu, malonekite prisiusti KL administracijai—9204 S. Broadway, L. A. 3, Calif. Busime dekingi.

* Leo ir Elizabeth SCHULTZ, atostogaudami Chicagoje siuncia visiems geriausius linkejimus. Raso, kad smagiai laika leidzia su senais draugais ir pazistamais.

* PETER BOGIN, "Looking around California" autorius, dabar apsigyvenes Indio, Cal., pasirase buto ir darbo garantijas del Stases Cilvinaites.

A NEW SINGING STAR'S DEBUT APPEARANCE IN LOS ANGELES

Florence Korsak, a singing Lithuanian soprano star, performed her debut concert at Wilshire Ebell Theatre on October 8th, 1948.

An interesting and carefully selected repertoire of masterpieces by Beethoven, Brahms, Conchielli and de Falla consisted of the first part of the performance. Lithuanian, German, Spanish and English songs gave a light variety to the second part.

The whole performance was accepted with great enthusiasm by the audience. Her highly trained and sweet lyric voice impressed many of those present. Applause and cheers indicated the fond reception of this young singer.

Miss Florence Korsak again will appear at the Farewell Banquet given to Father John Tamulis, who is leaving for Sydney, Australia for immigration work of the displaced Lithuanians there. Many of the Lithuanian public in Los Angeles are looking forward for the young singer to appear again. We wish her every success.

"Kalifornijos Lietuvis," has also invited Miss Florence Korsak as the leading singing star of its Banquet Party given on November 21, at the St. Casimir's Parish Hall in Los Angeles.

We wish our new singing star to shine higher for the Lithuanian colony in Los Angeles and that very soon we shall see her appearance in the American Opera.

* * * * *

KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA HALLOWEEN PARTY

K. of L. Youth Club in Los Angeles had its traditional Halloween Party Dance last Sunday, October 31st. The program consisted of the "Happy Go Lucky" part, with its comical singing and acting and also the lovely singing of Florence Korsak, the young Lithuanian soprano star.

The attendance was great. Lithuanian Colony is proud to see that their youngsters are also interested in Lithuanian social activities. We congratulate this young club with its leader, Mr. J. Peters and are looking forward to more of such cultural entertainment.

* * * * *

PROF. DR. K. ALMINAUSKIO PADEKA

Siomis keliomis eilutėmis norime išreikšti savo džiaugsmą ir padėką Los Angeles Lietuvių kolonijos musu tautiečiams, kurie mus, iš sunkaus tremties gyvenimo atvykusius, čia maloniai ir nuosirdžiai priėmė ir kuomet kas galedami paremė. Ypatingai esame dėkingi: Sv. Kazimiero Parapijos Klebonui kun. J. Kucinskui, kuris mus nuo pat atvykimo į Los Angeles geležinkelio stotį globojo, kun. Tamuliui, mieliems tautiečiams pp. A. ir Chas. Ačas už nuosirdų priėmimą musu visos seimos į savo namus gyventi ir dvi savaites teviskai mus globojusius savo namuose, kol susiradome sau butą, ne tik neimdami už tai jokio atlyginimo, bet dar materialiai mus paremdami trukstamais daiktais naujo gyvenimo pradžiai; pp. Naginiui seimai už visokeriopą mums suteiktą paramą ir visiems kitiems tautiečiams mus moraliskai ir materialiskai paremusiems.

Prof. Dr. K. Alminauskis ir Marija Alminauskiene su vaikais.

UNTIED NATIONS

/Continued from page ten/

Was his death in any way connected with the Tito controversy? Remember the Red dictum: "You may be necessary, but you are never indispensable."

The sixty-four dollar question which to date no one has been able to answer is, what is the Untied Nations and what is it supposed to do? Is it animal, vegetable, or mineral? It is not animal, for animals can think, e.g. homo sapiens. It is not vegetable, for it can't be stomachached. Is it mineral then? No; there's nothing like it in the inanimate world, whether manufactured by man or placed there by nature. What the hell is it?

The Lithuanian Legation in Washington has nine million dollars (\$9,000,000) in the bank. Why not use this money for the rehabilitation of the Lithuanian DP's? Nine million dollars could buy things: it could buy ships and supplies to transport the DP's to a new home: it could finance a colonization scheme. What of the assets of the other Lithuanian legations left high and dry by the war? I do not like to know that vast sums of money lie idle while our Lithuanian fellows in Germany and elsewhere in the world live as strangers in inhospitable lands, where there is not enough to eat and where there is hardly sufficient shelter for them.

Of course I anticipate the objection to this plan, viz. the nine million dollars, though it is in the possession of the Lithuanian Legation in Washington, is nevertheless frozen and may not be used for purposes other than attend the maintenance of the Legation, with allowance for certain little business. Surely there must be some way of unfreezing this money. I say this matter is well worth our consideration.

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