

Kanados Lietuvių Žinios

WINNIPEG MARGUMYNAI

"Liaudies Balso" naujas vingis: pirma apšmeižė žmogų, o dabar jį giria

WINNIPEG, Man. — Kaip skundžia, kad "Liaudies Balsas" jų korespondencijas iškreipia, taip sakant, ant savo kurno pėdirba. Galimas daiktas, jog ir su šia korespondencija tas pat atsitiko. O rezultate, perskaičius "Balsą" korespondenciją, gali susidaryti toks įspūdis, kad Povilas Liaukevičius pilnai pritaria liaudies politikai, — kas, kaip jau matėte iš paduotų faktų, yra visai klaidinga.

Kaip ten bebūtų, bet vartoti tokius negražius triksus (nepalankius dalykus visai nutylėti) yra labai negražu.

Liaukevičiaus Kaimynas

BENDRA APSAUGA

KLAUSIMAI, KURIŲ NEGALIMA IŠVENGTI

Gal niekas taip puikiai nepasipiešė Amerikos progreso atsiėmimo ir teisingumą kaip Abrahamas Lincolnas. Pradedant su Nepriklausomybės Deklaracijos principu, Lincolnas sakė: "vieša nuomonė vis turi centralinę idėją, nuo kurios viskas prasideda. Mūsų pati pradinė centralinė idėja buvo — žmonių lygybė, ir kad nors įvyko visokių nelygybių, bet daug progreso padaryta."

Ką Lincolnas taip teisingai pasakė dešimtyje šimtmečių, šiandien yra pripažinta. Demokratija šioje šalyje išbandyta ir patikrinta kiekvienoje gentkartėje. Nepriklausomybės Deklaracijos principai kiekvienam Amerikos gyventojui pritaikinti. Ar yra daugiau progų žmonėms taip, kad sūnus bėdžiausiu gyventojų, pasiryžimu ir sunkiu darbu, gali atsiiekti savo nustatytą tikslą? Ar civilinės teisės visų garantuotos ir apsaugotos taip, kad žmogus ateityje galės džiaugtis gyvenimu? Ar rasinė ir tikiybinių neapykanta — ir jos ar-

Susirinkime dalyvavo ir Povilas Liaukevičius. Matydamos vietos lietuvių norą bendrai veikti, jis juos už tai pagyrė ir pasižadėjo prisidėti prie aukščiau lietuvių naštaičiams atgabendami į Ameriką. Tačiau savo kalboje jis gana aštriai pasmerkė Lietuvos okupantus, kurie ir šiandien tebeleiko paverę mūsų tėvų kraštą.

Kodėl "Liaudies Balsas" visai neprisiminė apie tai?

Kiek man žinoma, Winnipeg korespondentai dažnai nusi-



NAUJIENŲ-ACME Telephoto
Gen. Lin Piao, komunistų vadas Mandžūrijoje, pasakė kalbą, kuri buvo nukreipta prieš Amerikos intervenciją. Kalbėjo jis tris valandas. Netrukus po tos kalbos gen. Marshall ir ambasadorius John L. Stuart pareiškė, jog Amerikos pastangos sutaiškyti kiniečius nepasisekė.

timas rėmėjas, diskriminacija — išnaikinta iš žmonių tarpo?

Tie klausimai visada statomi amerikiečiams. Ir amerikiečiai stengiasi rasti tinkamus atsakymus. Negalime išvengti jų šiandien, lygiai kaip negalime pirmieji amerikiečiai. Mes negalime išvengti, nes Lincolno žodžiais, vieša nuomonė Amerikoje yra vis augančios pastangos dėl praktiškos lygybės visiems žmonėms.

ENGLISH COLUMN

A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE C. R. ATTLEE, M. P. The Prime Minister of Great Britain (LAIC) —

The following letter has been addressed to the Prime Minister of Great Britain on July 16th, on the occasion of the recent Congress of Lithuanians in Great Britain.

London, 14th July 1946

Sir,
The Congress of Lithuanians in Great Britain, meeting in London on July 13 and 14th, 1946, and, by duly elected delegates, representing the overwhelming majority of Lithuanians or British subjects of Lithuanian descent in this country, submits to His Majesty's Government this resolution, which was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates:

The Congress pays tribute to H. M. Government under your leadership and pledges its loyal support in carrying out your difficult tasks in home and international matters. A particular tribute is due to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the Right Hon. E. Bevin for his courageous stand in defence of liberty and rights of men everywhere.

The delegates reiterate their firm belief in the principle of equality of men and in their right to pursue individual happiness and to develop their creative talents in freedom under a representative democratic form of government for all nations capable of self-government, and in the war aims proclaimed by the Western Powers.

Being particularly concerned with the destiny of Lithuania, the country of their forefathers, and realizing that the people of Lithuania desire nothing that is not rightfully theirs, the Congress takes cognizance of the following:

1. The ethnic, cultural and linguistic individuality and the political traditions of the Lithuanian people;

2. The ancient Lithuanian statehood dating back to the year 1200 A.D., its splendid historical record of tolerance, of

individual, racial, linguistic and cultural liberty, of most progressive and beneficial Lithuanian leadership in the educational and political reforms of the last quarter of the 18th century, before the final partition of the Commonwealth of Poland and Lithuania.

3. The long, unceasing and determined struggle of the Lithuanian people against the foreign (Muscovite as well as German) domination and, finally, resulting in the proclamation of independence by the people of Lithuania on February 16, 1918, followed by free elections to a constituent assembly and establishment of democratic representative government;

4. The admirable progress between the years 1918-1940 in democratic self-government, social and cultural reforms, the improvement of the material well-being of the people, the consistent adherence to the rule of reason, of justice and law in internal as well as in international relations, full co-operation in the peace machinery devised by the League of Nations, and scrupulous performance of all international obligations;

5. The notorious "Mutual Assistance Pact", between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany, signed in August, 1939, by Mr. V. Molotov, Foreign Commissar of the U.S.S.R. and Herr J. von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister of Germany, now being tried at Nuremberg for crimes resulting from this pact, — a pact which unleashed aggressive forces, initiated the world war and was accompanied by an explicit criminal conspiracy to deprive Lithuania and other Baltic States of their independence;

6. Unprovoked aggression of the Soviet Union against Lithuania in June 1940, whereby Lithuania was forcibly occupied and incorporated into the Soviet Union in spite of solemn guarantees from Russia to respect the independence of Lithuania, and in violation of all treaties then and now in force between the Soviet Union and the Sovereign Republic of Lithuania;

7. The subsequent sovietization of Lithuania in spite of Russians promises of non-interference in domestic, political, social and economic affairs of the country, followed by the Soviet Policy of lawlessness and intimidation, oppression and terror, mass arrests, executions and mass deportations, which policy is being pursued by the U.S.S.R. to this day with the aid of bayonets of the Red Army and N.K.V.D., the secret Russian police;

8. The universal insurrection of the people of Lithuania against foreign domination and enslavement, in June 1941, and the restitution of the political independence of Lithuania under a provisional coalition Government and its dissolution by Nazi Germany in August 1941.

9. The occupation of Lithuania by Germany and the sufferings of Lithuanian people under Nazi occupation, which were the same as in other Nazi occupied countries and are too well known to be repeated.

10. The effective Lithuanian underground struggle against both the German and Russian occupation, which struggle is being waged to this very day against uneven odds for the restoration of fundamental human rights and political independence.

11. The adherence of the Soviet Union to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations organization and the condemnation of the Soviet action against the Baltic States by the entire civilized world and the non-recognition of the Soviet occupation

Lietuvos Pasiuntinys Londonė Naujas Adresas

B. K. Balutis, Lietuvos ministris Londonė, praneša, kad pasiuntinys buvo perkelta į naują vietą.

Naujasis adresas yra toks:
Lithuanian Legation
17, Essex Villas
London W. 8
Great Britain

of Lithuania by the majority of free and democratic countries in the world;

12. The allied war aims which were to restore freedom and right of choice of their own Government to all peoples who had been deprived of these rights by force of arms.

Taking into consideration all the above mentioned facts, this Congress calls upon H. M. Government to implement their wartime policy declarations, since it holds it to be a duty owed by the victorious Powers to oppressed peoples everywhere, and especially to small nations, victims of wilful and unprovoked aggression, such as Lithuania.

The Peace Conference of the United Nations is soon to take place in Paris. In connection with this, the Congress urges H. M. Government to assume the leadership of forces standing in defence of those immutable principles of justice and rights of men and nations adherence to which alone can assure peace and happiness for great and small nations alike.

In so far as Lithuania is concerned, the Congress requests H. M. Government to initiate appropriate measures in order.

(1) to induce their ally, Soviet Russia to withdraw the Soviet army of occupation, secret police and administrative apparatus from the territory of Lithuania, and to

allow the Lithuanian people to exercise their sovereign rights of an independent nation in conformity with treaties freely entered into between the Soviet Union and Lithuania and in accordance with the principles embodied in the Atlantic and UN Charters subscribed to by the Soviet Union;

(2) to allow independent observers, foreign correspondents, and representatives of the International Red Cross and other charitable organizations freely to enter Lithuanian territory;

(3) to induce Soviet Russia to repatriate those many thousands of Lithuanians who were deported to Soviet Russia during the Soviet occupation of Lithuanian territory;

(4) to take measures allowing the Lithuanian people to hold free elections under impartial United Nations supervision and to restore democratic self-government in Lithuania;

(5) to admit Lithuania into the United Nations organization;

(6) to give all possible help and support to the Displaced Persons of Lithuanian nationality, now in Germany and other countries and to repatriate them after termination of the Soviet occupation of Lithuania.

Finally, this Congress is confident that H. M. Government will spare no efforts in bringing about conditions which would enable the Lithuanian people to regain their lost freedom and to resume their rightful place as an independent State in a world of free nations.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Most obedient Servants,
Congress of Lithuanians of Great Britain.

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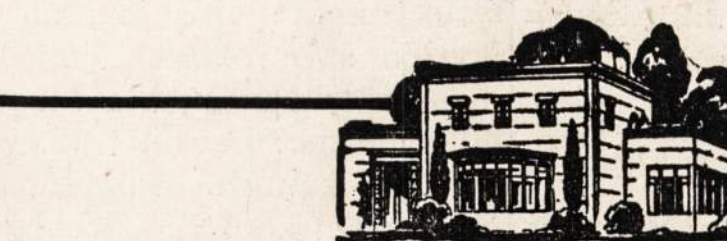


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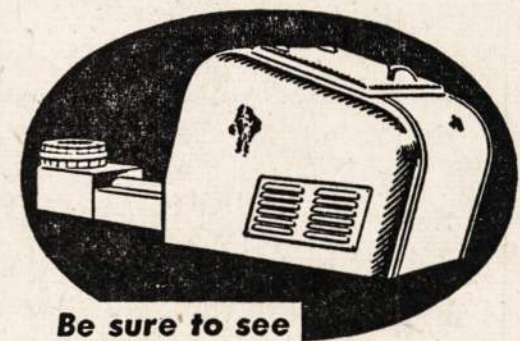
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