









VOLUME XX.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1939.

NO. 265

THE Pulse OF Youth

LAST Sunday I went visiting in Roseland. There I met with a group of concerned and conscientious young people...

As if they were one, they unanimously agreed that the people of America have nothing to gain by becoming involved in the Imperialist War now flaming in Europe...

It pleased my heart, when following the conversation, the group decided to arrange a youth rally so as to inform other youth of the actual status of things and to start preparing to fight against our entrance into the war.

INCIDENTALLY, the attitude of this group aptly illustrates that: "We cannot remain indifferent to the present situation. Whether we like it or not we will have to fight..."

For me, this meeting was an object lesson. It has strengthened my belief that the young people are willing to tackle their problems with the same vigor that a football tackle hits the smashing fullback...

The trip to Roseland taught me that what is needed is more such meetings of Lithuanian-American youth. If it were possible for

Youth Here Mark Armistice Day Sunday

Hundreds of youth from every type of youth organization are expected to attend an Armistice Day Peace Rally sponsored by the American Youth Congress at the Town Hall, Northwestern University, Lake Shore and Chicago Avenue, Saturday at 3 p.m.

The rally is one of the many hundreds of youth Armistice Day meets that will take place breadth of the United States. The LDS, an American throughout the width and Youth Congress affiliate organization, is expected to mobilize its membership to attend the rally.

WAR PARALYZES SCIENTIFIC WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN

Scientists are being directly and adversely affected by the war, one noted British scientist told the London Daily Worker recently. War unemployment has hit scientists as badly as any section of the community.

"If our scientific resources were used in the most efficient way in peace time it would mean better feeding, clothing and housing for the people and a raised standard of living all around," said the scientist.

"In a country facing war, these resources could be applied to prevent shortage of fuel and other materials, to develop agriculture, provide proper ARP, and ensure that the mass of people should suffer as little as possible from the war."

"In certain fields, especially military fields," he went on, "there is tremendous activity and laboratories attached to the Service Departments are engaging great numbers of extra scientific staff."

"But most research that is not directly of military nature is being allowed to slow down."

"The Government of this country does not care a scrap for the continuation of research and the progress of knowledge and culture."

"The only part of the program that has a chance of continuing is that which is directly profitable to the ruling class."

Once hair loses its color, there is no means known to science of restoring it. So-called "hair-restorers" are only dyes, many of which are harmful to the hair and scalp.

young people in Roseland to start doing something about restricting the fire, it is also possible for Lithuanian-Americans in Brighton Park, Marquette Park, Bridgeport and other Lithuanian colonies in and around Chicago and the Midwest. For fellas' and gals, this is a real fire and we have to act fast if we want to stop it from reaching us.

Lithuanian Consul Hails Aid of USSR to Lithuania

"Vilno's return to Lithuania symbolizes the close bonds of peace and friendship that have always existed between the Soviet Union and Lithuania." Petras Dauzvardis, consul of Lithuania in Chicago, emphasized this point in an interview with the DAILY RECORD.

"No Blackout of Peace"

STUDENTS TO RALLY ON ARMISTICE DAY

NEW YORK.—The United Student Peace Committee last week issued a call to all students to stage an Armistice Day mobilization under the slogan "No Blackout of Peace for America."

The call was signed by the majority of the organizations

the United Student Peace Committee—National Intercollegiate Christian Council, National Student Service, National Student Federation of America, American Student Union, Committee of Militarism in Education, New York League of Nations Association, American League for Peace and Democracy, Medical Students Association, University Commission of the Board of Christian Education.

The call urged students to line up their campuses for peace by "allowing no moratorium on American democracy" and by "opposing war preparations. Its program calls for no war loans and credits, a halt to war profiteering and the preservation and extension of civil liberties and academic freedom."

The call stresses the necessity of extending aid to the Chinese people and the victims of war everywhere. It calls for cooperation with the peoples of Latin America to preserve freedom and democracy in our hemisphere, and states:

"American students live today in the midst of a war torn world. The peace of Europe and Asia is shattered, and the threat of American involvement, and threat to America's peace and democracy becomes greater every day. In this crisis American students must act to save their lives, their ideals, their future—and help to establish for all humanity, a lasting peace based on security, justice and democracy for all."

"These official relations go back as far as 1917, when the Russian people set up their own government through their revolution," he said. "It was this very revolution that brought freedom and independence to Lithuania."

"Struggles of the Lithuanian people for freedom have coincided with those of the Russian people, both against the Czar. The years 1863, when the Lithuanian people had their press taken away from them, 1905 and 1917 are landmarks in the history of both nations."

The consul showed the Daily Record a batch of fresh correspondence just received from his native land.

"This tells about the rejoicing of the Lith people with the return of Vilno," he declared.

"On the 17th of October, the treaty with the Soviet Union was signed, and immediately Vilno became once more the territory of Lithuania."

"The next day, the 18th, was turned into a holiday. Schools and factories closed down for the day. The workers and the children paraded through the streets and the day was given over to festivities. Throughout the land, joy reigned."

"You see," he said, "Vilno has a historic, national and cultural significance for the Lithuanian people."

"For more than six centuries it has been the economic, political and cultural center of our nation. The University of Vilno, our seat of learning, is located there. During the years of oppression by the czar, it was the center of struggle for freedom. In the days long ago, of former Lithuanian independence, it was our capital."

"When it was seized by the Poles in 1920, the Soviets were the only nation to refuse to recognize the seizure. When in 1919 we set up our own government, the Soviets were the first to recognize our sovereignty. In the Soviet-Lithuanian treaty of July 12, 1920, all rights of Lithuania as an independent nation were set forth."

"The non-aggression treaty between our countries in 1926, and the recent mutual assistance pact, through which Vilno has been returned, are extensions of the amity and friendly relations of our two countries."

"Now through this mutual assistance pact, and the strengthening of friendly relations between Germany and Soviet Union, the peace of our small country of 3,500,000 people is assured."

P.P.P.S.—On hearing this news, several ladies who had believed that Chamberlain wanted democracy in Germany fainted away. M. Howard, from Daily Worker

An Unfortunate Error

INDIAN PEOPLE LEARN ABOUT THEIR ENEMY

An English aviator dropping leaflets down upon the German people forgot to consider the winds. The leaflets were caught in a sudden stormy gust and carried swirling away to the east. They landed in India.

Peasants in the Indian fields and textiles workers began to read with delight.

"Your government is untrustworthy," the leaflets said. "You should take measures to insure your national independence and achieve freedom, honor and liberty."

The author of the seditious leaflet was a man called Chamberlain. British police got busy. Here was a dangerous character preaching the Communist doctrine that the people have the revolutionary right to determine the character of their government. The far famed British espionage was immediately put on the job. They rapidly picked up the scent.

From all the evidence it looked like a "boring from within" case. The leaders of the British Labor Party were called in as experts in tracing down "Communist influence". One of the Labor Party leaders was given the honor of tracking down the criminal singlehanded. This man fully deserved the trust placed in him. It was said that he could sniff 'Communist influence' in a room to one part in a hundred thousand cubic centimeters of air volume. In a crowded meeting of 10,000, he had once detected a

woman, who under the inciting influence of a Communist leaflet, insisted on thinking that her children be fed by the English Crown. And she had not even muttered her thoughts; she had only thought them. But this man ferreted her out.

He soon got on the trail of the subversive leaflets. He was tipped off that they were printed by Communists at one of their special hiding places, 10 Downing St. Without much fuss, the whole plot was nipped in the bud, and England was saved from such doctrines.

P.S.—That explains why the British aviators no longer drop leaflets to the German people urging them to make a revolution against Hitlerism.

P.P.S.—The Daily Worker has just been confidentially informed that Lord Alfred Duff Cooper, who arrived in New York has explained that Chamberlain was vilely maligned by the rumors that he was the author of the revolutionary leaflets. Chamberlain would like to see a "conservative revolution in Germany", Lord Duff Cooper said.





