

VILNIS

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American Red Cross Relief Supplies Aid War Victims in Devastated Stalingrad

65,000 Clothing Articles
Fill Home, Hospital and
Nursery Needs: Hubbell

Baby blue layettes, knitted afghans marked with the names of American Red Cross chapters, children's shoes sent to Russia by the National Children's Fund of the Junior Red Cross, were some of the tangible evidences of American friendship seen recently by Ralph G. Hubbell, American Red Cross Relief Director in Russia. Hubbell spent four days visiting Stalingrad the devastated and heroic city on the Volga, inspecting the work of relief and rehabilitation now going on there. As the tides of battle recede further from its shores, the remaining 200,000 inhabitants out of the former half million population of Stalingrad are working long hours clearing away the rubble and ruins, Hubbell cabled.

Among the places visited by Hubbell was a nursery set up in the basement of one of the fifteen, completely equipped hospitals which were all razed during the long bombardment. Seventy-six beds were occupied by tots under four years of age. The job of reconstruction, plastering, building and setting up of beds and stoves had been done by the nurses themselves. The small children were all dressed in American Red Cross layettes. The baby blue flannel blankets on each bed made a contrast with the whitewashed walls and the whole place, cabled the American Red Cross Director, "was an impressive, heartening sight."

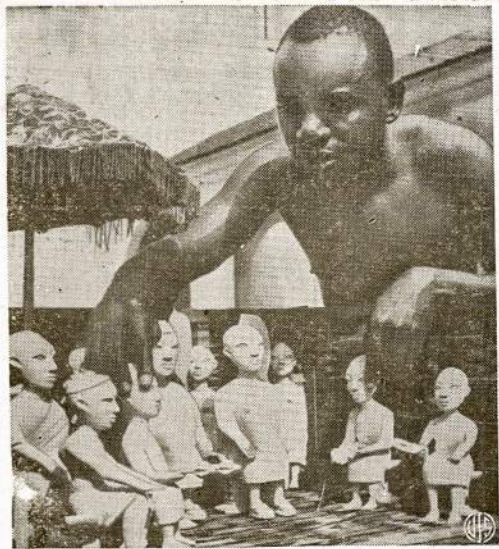
Another highlight of Hubbell's tour of inspection of Stalingrad was his visit to a temporary home set up in the basement of a destroyed building. It was occupied by a mother and two children, one five years old and the other two months, and the grandmother. The two women had reconstructed the place themselves and it was spotlessly clean, according to Hubbell. The old lady, who had been born in Stalingrad, had refused evacuation and insisted she would remain in her beloved Volga city as long as sticks and stones remained to rebuild the home. With great pride she displayed two pairs of American Red Cross shoes, a knitted

afghan, and other articles marked: "Gift of the Sheridan County Chapter, American Red Cross, Sheridan, Wyoming."

For the present there is only accommodation for 1,700 sick beds in the whole state of Stalingrad. The largest proportion of these are in peasant homes and in tents. The water has to be carried in pails from the Volga, then boiled and chlorinated before it is used. Plans are being worked out to add 1,500 additional beds for the sick, putting them up in improvised hospitals in the basements of destroyed buildings having the strongest walls. There will be 500 beds for surgical cases, 500 for therapeutical, 300 for maternity cases and 200 for children.

War orphans have been housed in thirty re-established orphan homes and arrival of 3,000 pairs of Red Cross shoes enabled that many children to leave their homes and attend school. Madame Zenia Kozintseva, the chairman of the Stalingrad chapter of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, made a special visit to Moscow to select 65,000 articles of American Red Cross clothing which were distributed to the needy of the city and state of Stalingrad. Madame Kozintseva, who has been badly crippled all her life, lost all her personal belongings in the siege of Stalingrad. Her proudest possessions now, apart from medals of the Red Star and Defender of Stalingrad, is an American Red Cross button which Hubbell presented to her as the chairman of the Stalingrad chapter of the Red Cross. Equally precious, she says, is the priceless warm Red Cross overcoat she is now wearing.

More American Red Cross chapter-produced and other material is now moving across the seas. Some of it will be distributed by the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to the heroic women and children of Stalingrad. And among material now awaiting transportation to Russia at an American port is a shipment of 8,000 gift boxes from the Junior Red Cross, each one clearly stamped: "For the Children of Stalingrad."



GIFT FOR F. D. R.—Osei Bonsu, West African wood carver who teaches his trade at Achimota College, West Africa, sets up gift for President Roosevelt that he originally made for Lord Swinton, resident minister. Figures represent head chief of an Ashanti division and his followers.

Lithuanian-American Star To Report For Navy

Al Matusza, former Georgetown University football star and second string center for the Chicago Bears, is to report for Navy running next week at Sanson, N. Y.

Al was born in Shenandoah, Pa. His parents still reside in the town. He and Mrs. Matusza lived for some time in Chicago with Mr. and Mrs. V. Yuden.

Young Democrats of Ohio Ask For Fourth Term

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Ohio League of Young Democrats last Monday had urged President Roosevelt to run for a fourth term and promised unanimous support.

Chicago Rally To Spur Fight On Poll Tax

CHICAGO.—An "Abolish-the-Poll Tax" mass meeting in support of the Marcantonio bill, H. R. 7, will be held at the Hamilton Hotel here Feb. 22 at 7:30 P. M.

The session, initiated by the Illinois Chapter of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, includes among its sponsors; Professor J. L. Adams, the Rev. George M. Gibson, the Rev. Clarence M. Cobb, State Rep. Corneal A. Davis, Dr. Louis L. Mann, Rabbi David Traubart, William L. Patterson and many civic and community organizations.

Senator Scott Lucas has already agreed to vote for cloture on the bill but no commitment has yet been secured from Senator Brooks.

Diet for Blood Donors

Valuable dietary information is given blood donors in the February issue of the "Good Housekeeping." The magazine states:

"For people who are going to contribute blood to blood plasma banks the following diet is suggested:

"Four ounces of meat, poultry or fish; one or more eggs; one pint or more of milk; two or more servings of fruit and vegetables; two or more servings of soy beans, dried beans, lentils, or peanut butter; some whole grain breads and cereals; and occasionally fats and sweets. Hot cocoa or flavored milk is recommended immediately after blood is donated."

AMERICAN SONGS IN MOSCOW

Some time ago, at one of the gala concerts in Moscow, the following American songs were presented:

- Old Folks At Home.
- Old Man River.

Moscovites, it is said, love the songs of Stephen Collins Foster, George Gershwin, Cole Porter, Richard Rogers, Jerome Kerns and other writers popular in America.

GETTING READY FOR 1948 OLYMPICS

NEW YORK.—Site for the 14th Olympiad may be selected at the Swiss convention of the International Olympic Committee next summer, and plans for post-war amateur athletics discussed, a spokesman for American Olympic committee said.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF

Yes, Says The
Smeton-Nazis Organ

By LAUKUVISKIS

Some time ago you read in this column that towards the end of the last war, when the Kaiser realized that Germany can't win, he organized various "councils" in the occupied territories to proclaim their "independence."

At the head of the Lithuanian "council" the Kaiser put the late (but not lamented) Antanas Smetona, who immediately announced Lithuania "independent" — with a full-blooded German as its king!

That the Duke von Urach never wore the Lithuanian crown is no fault of the Lithuanian "council." He couldn't have done that without the help of the Kaiser. And we know what happened to the Kaiser just at that time.

Something like that is brewing now. Last week all the anti-Democratic Lithuanian papers in the USA published an "appeal to the Lithuanians of America," signed by . . . yes, you guessed it—by a "supreme Lithuanian Committee" in Ostland!

Who was it that let the cat out of the bag? Why, none other than our neighbor, Reverend Juozas Prunskis! The same Prunskis that left Lithuania before the Nazis attack and on his way to the US stopped at . . . Berlin!

I read the "appeal" and failed to find one word against the Nazi terror in Lithuania. In it we find only:

"In the struggle for national independence, Lithuanians should depend only on their own strength."

Lithuanians in the USA "should wholeheartedly support the American-Lithuanian Council," the outfit of which Rev. Prunskis is supreme "spiritual adviser."

We are also told by the "supreme committee" that we should not stint in our donations to this Quisling outfit.

'Nuff said!

Lithuanian Fascist Plans

My suspicion that history is going to repeat itself confirms Smetona's organ, Dirva. In its issue of January 28th, Dirva explains why Lithuania's Smetona and Latvia's Ulmanis had to establish Fascism in those countries.

After Smetona overthrew the government of Lithuania he established a "stronger Government" in 1926. Latvia held to the democratic form of govern-

ment for another 8 years, but American-educated Karl Ulmanis "saw that the country was going to the dogs" and followed Smetona's footsteps by organizing a Fascist putch in Latvia in 1934.

Now you will see the diabolical conspiracy of that outfit when I give you a quote from the same article in Dirva:

"The Latvian example (Fascist dictatorship of Ulmanis) should warn us not to depend too much on the idea that what is good for England and the United States would be acceptable to Eastern or Central Europe."

Now aren't they very good boys? They are even willing to permit us in the United States to continue to live under the Democratic form of government!

But that wouldn't suit the Baltic States or Central Europe. Oh no!

And with that purpose in mind, no wonder they pulled rabbit out of the hat—the "appeal of the supreme committee." I can close my eyes and hear der Fuehrer bless our Smeton-Nazis:

"Go to it, boys! Blessings on you, my children!"

Of course they will rule Western and Central Europe as much as Hitler himself. Like Hell they will! But to say that they won't do a considerable amount of damage would be like shutting your eyes in face of a danger.

More so that they still have a pretty strong press in the United States. They have a powerful Roman church behind and they are still collecting money (under false pretense) which they will use for disruptive purposes.

Needless to say that their efforts towards that end will be increased to the same proportion with the advances of the Red Army towards the Baltic States. You see, one does not have to be Einstein to see that two-and-two equals four.

We must remember that the Kaiser did not invite Smetona to organize the "council" until he saw his Wermacht crumbling under the blows of the Allied armies.

In the present struggle we are approaching that stage now. Therefore, we are not a bit surprised by the latest action of the American Smeton-Nazis. It is understandable that Hitler will want to salvage something out of total defeat. And since we can be sure that those that came here via Berlin must make some pledges, it should explain everything.

We would like to read some



History of Music Written Under Bombing

By Tikhon Kholodny

Copies of the second volume of Professor Roman Gruber's **History of Musical Culture** have been sent to Moscow and to the larger libraries of America, England, China and other friendly countries. This volume, an interesting event for musicians, connoisseurs and music lovers, appeared in June, 1942. It was printed and bound amid the shrieking of Nazi bombs falling upon the peaceful cities of the USSR.

In August, 1941 Roman Gruber, a Professor at the Leningrad Conservatory, came to Moscow where he had accepted a chair in the Capital's Conservatory. Toward the end of October he received a telegram informing him that the printing of the second volume of his book was being held up, since there was no possibility of sending author's proofs to Moscow.

Leningrad was already under siege, but Professor Gruber did not hesitate; he secured a seat in a plane leaving for the Neva city, and from the airfield hurried straight to the publishing house. From that time he remained in Leningrad, sharing all the hardships of the siege and aiding in the defense of the city. During the day he was busy in the bookshops, libraries and museums, and at the publishing house. In the evening, interrupting his literary work,

editorial comment on this question by our "democratic" neighbor Mr. Grigaitis. He was one of the first to publish the "appeal" in his Naujienos.

he took up his post at the entrance to his apartment house, or mounted to the roof as a watcher and firefighter, extinguishing incendiary bombs.

He felt that he could not leave Leningrad, not only because its libraries, ancient and unique manuscripts, old folios, etc., were sources for his work, but also because he was impelled to record the achievements of culture in that splendid city—the cradle of Russian civilization—precisely at the moment the barbarians were striving to destroy it.

Like all Leningrad citizens, Professor Gruber starved and froze in his unheated apartment, and finally fell seriously ill. But even then he did not abandon his work. Since he was unable to walk, his friends brought a child's sled with a high back, placed him on it and dragged him to the publishing house, where he acted as author, editor, proof-reader and make-up man.

In these days the example of his friends inspired him. Dmitri Shostakovich was writing his famous **Seventh Symphony**. Leningrad artists carried on with their work, took turns as watchers on the rooftops and helped to bandage the wounded. To do this seemed to them simple, natural and necessary.

At last—amid the shrieking of Nazi bombs and in spite of them—the second volume of Professor Gruber's work appeared in the besieged city. He is now completing the third volume, about which he says, "I believe and hope this volume will also be published in Leningrad—but in a liberated Leningrad, celebrating its triumph over the enemies of mankind."

CORPORAL LOTHAR WRITES A LETTER

By ILYA EHRENBURG

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.—To this day there are naive people in the world who are bent on dividing Hitler's soldiers into bad and good ones. I once read in a foreign newspaper that villains are only SS, SD and SA.

As regards the ordinary units of the German army, they are guiltless of their perpetrated crimes. Here is a dry account of Corporal Lothar of France. He is neither of the SS nor the SD, but an ordinary corporal of the 751st sapper battalion of the German army.

"During the German retreat from the Orel region, our battalion destroyed dwellings in Karachev. Later the battalion was transferred to the Roslavl direction. On the order of the battalion commander, Major Rogers; we proceeded to destroy all the buildings in Roslavl.

In Karachev, I merely blasted homes, in Roslavl I did both blasting and setting fire to them and in Krichev, I merely burned them.

"For blasting, we used explosives and anti-tank mines. For setting fire, we mostly confined ourselves to the use of primitive methods, as using straw, hay and other inflammable mediums.

"In Krichev, we used pitch and tar, which was specially supplied to the battalions. We carried out our orders conscientiously. I do not remember the names of the smaller inhabited points which were destroyed by us.

"We did not engage in the deportation of civilians, as this was included in the duties of infantry units. We sappers merely did the blasting and burning."

Let us give the floor to the German infantryman Feldevel Herman Scholtz, also, not of the SS or of the SA, but an ordinary Feldevel of the 6th infantry division.

In a letter to his brother he writes the following:

"During our retreat we noticed a group of women in the woods near Gomel, who were trying to hide. Under other circumstances, we would have convoyed them to a marshaling point, but the situation was so tense, that I ordered my company to liquidate the women.

SINLESS ONES?

"My Tommy-guns did not require much coaxing and everything was settled in three to four minutes."

Where are the sinless ones? The artillerymen? Let us re-

Leningrad. Systematically day call the blood in the streets of in and day out, German artillery shelled apartment buildings and creches.

Perhaps the air men? The roads of the Ukraine and Byelorussia remember the terrible days, when from a low level German pilots machine-gunned women and children. The ashes of Chernigov, Gomel, Torzhok, Livny and other towns are glaring evidence of the crimes of the German airmen.

Then perhaps the tankmen? In the diary of Corporal Paul Vogt of the 23rd tank division I read the following: "We tied these girls and then slightly pressed them with our caterpillars. It was a pleasure to look at them." . . .

Here is the most peaceful German soldier. Peter Schuber was a bank clerk before the war and later a waiter in an officers' club at the Sivers airdrome. Perhaps, at least this one did not stain his hands? Let us hear what Peter Schuber has to say:

"We went to the village of Rozhdestveno near Gatchina. We had orders to bring back girls for Herr officers. We successfully accomplished the operation, having surrounded all the houses. We brought back a truck full of girls. Herr officers kept the girls all night long, and in the morning they were distributed to us soldiers."

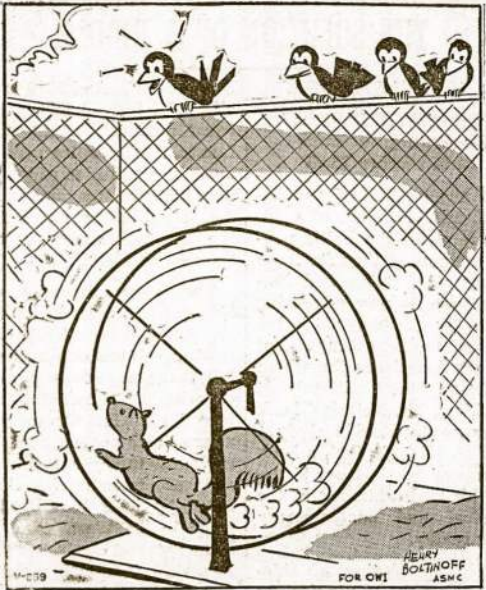
There you have the German army. There is no difference between the SS and sappers, the SD and Peter Schuber. It is hard to judge them in court. The globe lacks such spacious court rooms. It is easier to judge them on the battlefield.

More on 'Poor' Finland; Ryti Thanks Pal Hitler

The fascist rulers of Finland continue in their alliance with Germany, it was made clear again, when the President Risto Ryti sent thanks to Adolf Hitler for some 264,000 tons of wheat the Nazis sent to Finland recently.

CBS, picking up a Berlin broadcast, reported Ryti as declaring that 71.7 per cent of Finland's total foreign trade in the past year went to the Nazis.

Last week, it will be recalled, the government of Premier Edward Linkomies narrowly averted a vote of non-confidence in the Finnish Diet when Opposition forces criticized the pro-German orientation in Finland.



"THAT, CHILDREN, IS WHAT I MEAN BY LABOR-TURNOVER: GETTING NO PLACE FAST!"

15 High School Start Dancing Classes

All young people who plan to enter the dance contests being staged in the high school social centers this season, will find it possible to brush up on their ballroom dance steps, by the inauguration of coaching classes in fifteen of the city's high school centers, starting February 4th, according to Miss Ernestine L. Badt, director.

The social centers, sponsored by the Chicago Board of Education under the supervision of Dr. Wm. H. Johnson, superintendent of schools, will offer the regular class for beginners at 7 p. m., followed by the special coaching class at 7:45, which will feature dance steps and routines suitable for participation in the contest. These classes precede the general dancing period which lasts from 8:30 until midnight each Friday night. Fox-trot, waltz, one-step, tango, and rumba are the types of dances that will be taught by the dancing instructors.

The fifteen high schools opened as social centers are:

- Austin, 231 North Pine Avenue; Bowen, 2710 East Tightly-Ninth Street; Calumet, 8131 South May Street; DuSable, 4934 South Wabash Avenue; Farragut, 2345 South Christiana Avenue; Hyde Park, 6220 Stony Island Avenue; Kelly, 4126 South California Avenue; Lano, 2501 West Addison Street; Lindblom, 6130 South Wolcott Avenue; Medill, 1326 Fourteenth place; Steinmetz, 3030 North Mobile Avenue; Taft, 5625 North Watoma Avenue;

Silent Filibuster on Now

Washington, D. C.—Thirty-seven weeks after passage by the House of Representatives, the Marcantonio anti-poll tax bill has not yet come up for action in the Senate.

What is happening is that lip-service supporters of H. R. 7 in the Senate are carrying on a silent filibuster against it.

First they were going to bring it up the third week in January. Then they said it would be brought up around the middle of February. Now they are handing out word that this, that, and the other measure must be disposed of first, and it is quite evident the plan is to stall consideration of H. R. 7 on the Senate floor indefinitely on one excuse or another.

The old gag which turns topsy-turvy and puts the blame for delay in important legislation on the sponsors of the anti-poll tax bill and whitewashes the filibusters is also being trotted out by so-called friends of the bill.

You can help to break the silent filibuster by:

Telling Senator James Mead, of New York, that delay in consideration of H. R. 7 by the Senate must be taken as comfort to poll-taxers;

Telling your own two Senators the same thing.

Tilden, 4747 South Union Avenue; Wallor, 2039 North Orchard Avenue; Wells, 946 North Ashland Avenue.

YOU CAN BACK UP MacARTHUR AND HELP TO SHORTEN THE WAR BY SUBSCRIBING TO UNITED CHINA RELIEF

THE SOLUTION OF A RIDDLE

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

"THE BALTIC RIDDLE"

By Gregory Meiksins

L. B. Fischer \$3.00

For the readers of our paper, there is not much of a riddle left about the Baltic peoples, no more so than for those Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian patriots now advancing toward their homelands in the ranks of the Red Army. But to those Americans for whom the Baltic States still present a problem, Mr. Meiksins' book is the most valuable study I know of. It is, in fact, a book for anyone who wishes to deepen his understanding of the historical and contemporary Baltic reality.

There are dozens of sidelights about the Baltic peoples in it that were a revelation to me. And there are all sorts of suggestive ideas in it, for example, Mr. Meiksins points out in great detail that the Soviet Baltic Republics did not represent a victory for the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Communists alone but for many anti-fascist circles. Social-Democrats, bourgeois politicians and scientists who collaborated wholeheartedly in the transition to the Soviet form of state. The significance of this for present-day Yugoslavia or France is obvious. And it throws light on Soviet policy along lines that I never seen done before.

Meiksins himself was a Socialist, not a Communist, and was active in the Latvian national youth movement until the victory of the Ulmanis dictatorship in 1934 sent him abroad. But he is a man who knows the Baltics by heart. And simply to finger through the volume will suggest dozens of ideas, trends and facts about Baltic history which nobody ever taught you in school, and which you would never learn in most American newspapers.

He starts way back in the Middle Ages, and emphasizes the role of the German Teutonic Knights in the earliest suppression of the national aspirations of the Baltic peoples. After the 18th century, the Baltic area is identified with Czarist Russia, but it cannot be understood except in the intricate interplay of religious and national factors in which the Poles and Swedes play a role until modern times.

The year 1905 is a key year like 1919 in understanding Baltic history. For in 1905 the Baltic national liberation movement first appreciated that its future lay with the movement of social liberation in

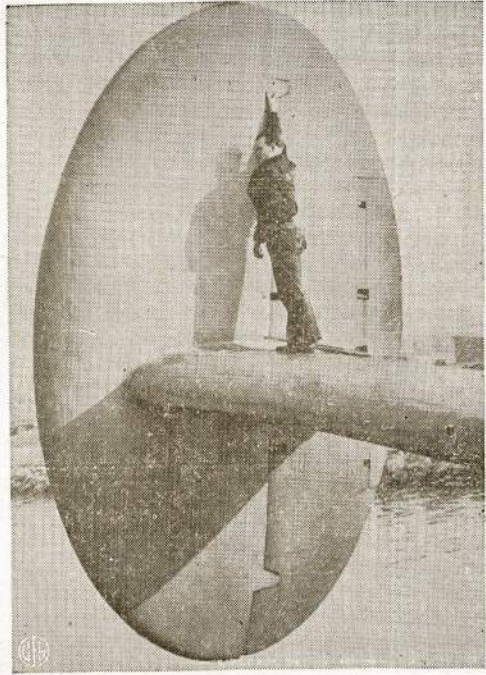
Russia itself. And 1919 is crucial. For instead of becoming equal members of the Soviet family, these peoples were torn away by a collusion of the German imperialist armies and the Allied politicians who saw in the Baltics elements of their "cordon sanitaire."

The chapters discussing what happened to each republic in the period of their fictitious independence are rich in the detail that comes from personal experience. The characters of men like the late Smetona who steered their peoples from vassaldom to the Entente into subservience to Hitler are illuminated by facts hardly understood in the West. And then come the most significant chapters of all: the way in which Soviet power came to the Baltics. If read together with Anna Louise Strong's pamphlet "New Lithuania" this passage leaves no doubt whatsoever about the democratic and historically just development that the 1940 change represents.

In two final passages, Meiksins stresses the very important role that the Baltic peoples have played in the present war, and discloses episodes of sacrifice and bravery by these peoples in defending Dvinsk, Libau and Leningrad that have never been given their proper credit abroad. And to boot, several chapters on Finland throw light on the deep pro-German orientation of Finnish ruling class from before the World War: antidote to that simple myth of little Finland as a democracy.

The book is a bit ungainly at spots, where the organization of complex material is too much for the author. Some of his appraisals of Soviet policy are more popular than precise. But it appears at a time when victory for the Baltic peoples will close a controversy about their independence in the Soviet family of nations, a controversy that may still exist for some Americans but has been answered in the tragic experience of these peoples themselves.

Meiksins is an exile from his native Latvia, and this book is a modest contribution to the rebirth of that Latvia. It is the good fortune, however, to have it appear in this country where it forms an important contribution to our own deeper understanding not only of the Soviet Union, but of the indispensable foundations of a genuine post-war security in eastern Europe. "Four stars," as the movie critics say.



HOW BIG IS THE MARS?—Well, here's the huge rudder of the Navy's latest flying giant, as compared with AMM 2/c Nolen Williams of Salt Lake City, at San Francisco. World's largest plane, costing \$7,500,000, has completed round trip to Hawaii.

King Peter Flirts With Moscow

LONDON (ONA).—The Yugoslav Government-in-Exile has offered to sign a friendship pact with the Soviet Union, but Moscow has rejected the offer, it is learned.

Premier Bozhidar Pouritch, who is also Yugoslav Foreign Minister, made the suggestion to the Soviets, adducing the Slav Charter of the two countries as well as common interests in the Balkans as factors favoring an alliance.

The Yugoslav Exile Government is represented as convinced that Yugoslavia will become a virtual neighbor of Russia's after the war, since it is assumed the Soviet frontiers will extend to Hungarian territory.

Nothing precise is known of Russia's reasons for rejecting the offer, but it informed Yugoslav circles advance two explanations. First, Moscow may suspect that Pouritch sought the pact to fortify the Yugoslav Exile Government at a time when its authority has been challenged inside the other great powers, and Russia may not wish to act in this sphere without consulting the British and Americans.

When the Soviets signed a friendship pact with the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, other countries were invited to join. But it was assumed they would be neighbors—particularly an acceptable Polish Govern-

Industry Kills More Than the War

WASHINGTON. — Casualties among workers on the home front outnumber by far the number of deaths and injuries among members of the armed forces, the Office of War Information reveals.

Based on statistics gathered by government agencies, employers and labor unions, the OWI reports that from Pearl Harbor to January 1, 1944, 37,600 workers have lost their lives in industrial accidents.

That is 7,500 more than the number of servicemen killed on the war fronts since Pearl Harbor.

Beyond that, fully 210,000 workers in industry at home were temporarily disabled—all during the same period, Pearl Harbor to January 1, 1944.

This is 60 times more than the military wounded and missing in that period.

ment—and that discussion between the previous signatories would precede any new adherence. Pouritch, it is understood, would have been willing either to adhere to the Soviet-Czech pact, or else sign a separate agreement.

This latest move is seen as an indication that the Cairo Government which acts in the name of King Peter of Yugoslavia is resorting to dramatic actions to maintain itself in the face of heavy opposition.

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The Editorial Comment

Some recent moves by the Soviet Union are not exactly pleasant to those people who, although admire her part in this war, would rather see her docile on all other matters.

The latest move—re-organization of the USSR into a virtual commonwealth of nations—is arousing among these people “a flock of new questions.” Will it be to Soviet advantage by winning her more influence and power in her border areas? Will the USSR now bid for 16 places at the peace table?

Some quarters regard this move as the Soviet Union's answer to the Atlantic Charter and its emphasis on the freedom and independence of peoples.

Official Washington, of course, has not yet shown its reaction to this move.

The Soviet enemies, as is expected, view it as a “sinister move” and a bid for more power in the post-war world.

In London, European experts do not think it will immediately effect the international situation to any extent, however, they see “some implication” in the future.

Whatever its effect on the international situation may be, the re-organization will give more independence for the 16 Republics and will be enthusiastically accepted by the people of these Republics.

It will further a successful solution of the national question in the USSR.

The Lithuanian, Latvian, Ukrainian and other reactionaries and pro-Nazis who carry anti-Soviet and pro-Nazi propaganda under the guise of fighting for the independence of those countries will be hit hard by this move of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Walter Lippman, a columnist, well posted on international affairs, has given good advice both to the Polish government-in-exile and to the Polish reactionaries in America. He writes:

“There is no way out of the impasse of Russian-Polish relations except by recognizing frankly that an independent Poland can be restored only if it is allied with Russia. The proof is in this unalterable circumstance: Poland can live without the territory east of the Curzon line; Poland cannot live without access to the sea. There is only one way that Poland can obtain access to the sea. That is by annexing what the Germans consider German territory. If Poland annexes such territory, then Poland must be able to defend it. Poland alone cannot defend its western borders against Germany. Great Britain and the United States cannot defend the western borders of Poland. Only Russia can defend them. Therefore Poland must come to terms with Russia, to terms which make Russia the principal guarantor of the Polish-German boundary. If Russia has a moral grievance over her own boundary as well, then there is no chance whatever that Poland can maintain herself.”

Fighting against the Soviet Union may help Goebbels, but it hurts Poland and the Polish government itself.

Why is this policy continued?

Prof. Harold J. Laski, British Laborite, answers it. He says:

“But its government in large part is dominated by reactionaries. It has a heavy responsibility for the flood of vicious anti-Semitic propaganda. Its treatment of the Ukraine in the interwar years was a tragedy of the first order. We know no special reason for supposing that the men who speak for Poland in London represent the millions who have suffered at Hitler's hands.”

Liths We Are Proud Of



JOHN STUKAS
Chicago, Ill.

First Lieut. John Stukas, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stukas, Chicago, Ill., is now overseas and says he gets a lot of excitement “going on a mission.”

Johnny is serving Uncle Sam for over six years.



LILY JANUKAITIS
Berea, Ohio



JOHN TRJONIS
Chicago, Ill.

As We See It

A friend of mine, a waitress, was puzzled She complained: “Why so much fuss just because one old man died. His number was up anyhow. Why don't they cry for millions of young men killed on the battle fields?”

Hers was a real feminine viewpoint: One young man is worth ten old men. And here is a group of people with long faces because a 69 year old priest died.

A fellow customer offered an explanation. He said:

“Some people go for everything new, others go for fossils.”

Some body else however had a better explanation: Most of the mourners were old men themselves and the death of their fellow man reminds them of “their own number”.

What is more, the world they love is dying.

Being a sort of speaker myself, naturally I resent hecklers. But here is one who forces on you admiration of him. It happened in England. The speaker was Herbert Morrison, Labor Minister, who released from jail the fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley. It was reported by a liberal weekly, the New Republic:

“Morrison: I have a hunch that history will be on my side—

Heckler: Sir Oswald Mosley will.

Morrison: Though perhaps I won't live long enough to see it.

Heckler: You won't.

Morrison: I see you want me to die, too. I'm still alive.

Heckler: Worse luck.

Morrison: I never saw such an unfriendly fellow. I bet he starts his letters “Dear comrade” and ends “Yours fraternally.”

Heckler: Like yours to Mosley.”

Finally the Labor Minister withdrew. The Heckler was victorious.

In case you did not notice this, I will quote it:

“Benjamin Adamowski has gone off to the Army. Illinois made a sad mistake when it failed to elect him congressman-at-large in 1942. Instead it re-elected Stephen A. Day, co-worker in the vineyard of isolation with that political malformation, George Sylvester Viereck, agent in the United States of the Nazi propaganda machine, directed from Berlin.

While Uncle Sam gets Adamowski's services in the Army, Illinois is again offered Day's services in Congress.”

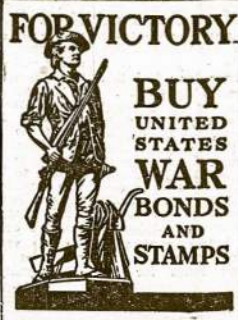
(Chicago Daily Times, Jan. 30, 1944)

Adolph Hitler has delivered one more speech. It may be his last public speech. Mr. Irving Pflaum thus characterizes his speech:

“Hitler's lamentations were couched as an appeal to Britain and America to save Europe—and incidentally Hitler and Germany—from Soviet Russia. His speech was nothing less than the desperate cry of a terrified man, to rescue him and his country from the vengeance of the Red army. It also was a bid for support from all the other frightened men of Europe, for, he said, either the Germans or the Russians must win—there can be no other result.”

Hitler hoped, as many American fascists and reactionaries did, that Nazi propaganda would destroy unity among America, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Seeing this failed, Hitler is desperate.

Some of the Lithuanian fascists are also getting desperate. It is not unusual to hear one of them shouting vehemently not only at Premier Stalin, but also at President Roosevelt.



L. K. M. News

Here I go again. Back to the days when Percy and Miss Kilbasaitis used to correspond. By that I mean that when they wrote, they were stressing the importance of your attendance.

Maybe you're not informed as to what's what and who's who in the chorus now?

May I have the pleasure of guiding you? Our director is Ann Peters, a young woman who has energy, ideas and such, but has nothing to work with.

There are three important performances for the LKM and we need voices. Voices like those that belong to Aldona Grazulis and Isabell Benek. The chorus kind of misses these two blond beauties.

Say, does anyone know if the Slench's or the Melesh's have deceased? Their voices are rare specimens at rehearsals. A good five years or more those voices have rested. In order to keep them in trim, the best means of vocalization is on Tuesday nights at LKM chorus rehearsals.

We're in need of altos. Speak-ink of altos, it makes me think of Phillis or better known as Duttee Rasins. Has she joined the service or something? She is hardly seen at the affairs these days.

More young blood missed is Olga Putnam and Julia Janush.

Many more faces that haven't visited the chorus is Charlotte Jackson, Francine Stogis, Ann Junevich, Stanley Vitkus, John Graber, Helen Paukstys, Alma Waller, Adolph Kaukas, the Kwain's, K. Guzevichienė, Frank Donikauskas, and many more who are vitally needed.

Some of the people say, "Why do you keep asking me to come to the chorus?" If you weren't needed we wouldn't bother you.

Give us your cooperation and come down to rehearsals on Tuesday and help us keep the chorus going so that when our boys come back from the battle fields, they will be happy because we were thinking of them and kept the chorus going.

I'm not asking you to go and climb the highest mountain without proper equipment. I'm merely asking you to come down to rehearsals so we can keep the fine name of LKM on the top of everybody's list of best entertainment.

Before I go any further, I must remind you that we have a performance at the Vilnis Concert the 6th of February at the Sokol Hall, and the 20th of February with the Latvian concert at the Lith. Auditorium.

That's about all for now, but there will be more next week.

Valeria Urbikas.

ROSELAND AIDO CHORUS NEWS

Hello folks. It's your old friend, Maisie, again and you'll have to forgive me if this column is kind of short this week.

Friday at rehearsal the attendance wasn't what it should and could have been—especially in the male sections. For the four basses who were there, congratulations certainly are in order because they did a wonderful job of missing their cues. (Now don't get mad boys.) Watch your temper. Did you notice those Sopranos who were sitting right in front of the basses? Could they be the reasons that

the boys were so slow in getting their cues? Sometimes I wonder. Certainly was lonesome in the Sopranos without Frances there. Hope we see you there tonight, Frances. Ruth, what's the idea of not showing up Friday? Huh? There certainly was quite a bit of noise in the girls' sections what with all of them excited about Sunday. You know we're singing at the Vilnis Concert and I never heard more talk about formals and such in my life. But then I don't blame them. You folks better be there if you want to see a very pretty sight because we have quite a few very pretty

girls around here. (Boys, what's left of you, take note.)

So, remember all you members of the Aido Chorus, to be at rehearsal tonight at 7:30 p. m. And I hope to see each and every one of you.

As I said before this column will have to be short and I sincerely hope you don't mind. I promise to have a much longer one next week and after the concert there should be some mighty interesting news to tell all of you. Be seeing you at the concert at Sokol Hall, Sunday. Be good.

Faithfully,
Maisie.

Red Cross "Gray Ladies" Cheer Convalescents in Service Hospitals



DAUBING perspiration from her brow, a Red Cross Gray Lady at Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, counted out change for a check she had cashed for a soldier. She had just finished a trip that would have reconditioned a truck man—a mile and a half to the bank for a check, back to the hospital for the endorsement, a mile to the PX for cash, and back to the soldier's bedside.

Grateful, he offered her some change, explaining:

"My buddy says you ladies don't get much pay for this work!"

The Gray Lady assured him she received no pay.

"Then heck if I wouldn't quit!" he exploded.

She laughed, explained that if a soldier could fight for his country, she wanted the privilege to give him some of her time and effort through Red Cross volunteer work.

The Gray Ladies of the Hospital and Recreation Corps—that versatile group whose talents run the gamut from teaching simple handicrafts to playing a piano—are deeply appreciated by patients in military and civilian hospitals alike as first-class cheerer-upperes.

Keeping vigil with an expectant father in a civilian hospital recently, a Gray Lady reassured him that everything was all right. When the nurse announced the birth of his son, he threw his arms around the Gray Lady, overcome.

"I could never have had this baby without you!" he gasped.

These women of the Hospital and Recreation Corps get their nicknames at Walter Reed Hospital during the last war. Doctors and nurses, too busy with more strictly professional duties caring for large numbers of veterans to take time for personal matters, welcomed the gray-garbed Red Cross volunteers. They wrote letters, sent messages to relatives and friends, obtained small items for the



"Gray Ladies" of the American Red Cross Hospital Recreation Corps help sailor-patients on their way to recovery by writing letters (above left). Above right: Helping a sailor sew a rip in his uniform. Below: Playing for convalescent Army crooners.

men's comfort, took shoes to the cobbler and clothing to the tailor and cleaner, shopped for tooth-paste and shaving cream at the PX, cashed money orders, and found time to talk with every man in the wards. The soldiers, always quick to transform official titles, called them "Gray Ladies" and the name has stuck ever since.

Most of all, the men appreciate talking with the Gray Lady who is also a good listener. As she pushes her cart laden with books, magazines, newspapers, puzzles, games and stationery to each bedside, she listens to the aspirations of the young Kansan who studies every spare moment for the examination for officers' training school; to the Washington boy who feels it unfair to ask his fiancée to share his uncertain future; to the lad from Indiana who describes his family and farm as he munches a home-made cookie that reminds him of his mother's cooking.

Cases vary. There was the patient at University Hospital, Minneapolis, who didn't respond

to medical treatment and wouldn't converse with the nurses. One morning a Gray Lady leaned over his bed and said "hello" in his native Norwegian. He smiled, took a new outlook, seemed to live for those daily morning visits.

"I don't go in for reading," another retorted as the cart neared his bed in a southern hospital. But the Gray Lady stayed to chat anyway. She learned he had been a jockey. Later, on a visit to her dentist, she found a copy of the Southern Maryland Horsebreeder magazine in the reception room and asked the dentist for it. He gave it to her as well as the unexpired subscription. The former jockey's joy was indescribable. He read the magazine through, slept with it under his pillow, and it was in shreds when the next issue came out.

It's puzzling to many a sick soldier why Gray Ladies are still so called, "because they're anything but," as one put it. "They're the bright spot in our lives while we're hospitalized."

They Said Last Week

President Roosevelt:

"The American People are very much concerned over the fact that the vast majority of the 11,000,000 members of the armed forces of the United States are going to be deprived of their right to vote in the important national election this fall, unless the Congress promptly enacts adequate legislation.

The men and women who are in the armed forces are rightfully indignant about it. They have left their homes and jobs and schools to meet and defeat the enemies who would destroy all our democratic institutions, including our right to vote. Our men cannot understand why the fact that they are fighting should disqualify them from voting.

It has been clear for some time that practical difficulties and the element of time make it virtually impossible for soldiers and sailors and marines spread all over the world to comply with the different voting laws of forty-eight States and that unless something is done about it, they will be denied the right to vote."

Henry Stimson, Secretary of War:

"We are approaching its (the war's) most critical and difficult period and that period is the one when we shall require not only a large but a flexible production. That is the period when we are likely to be confronted with new weapons of the enemy which will change the method of combat and require new weapons for ourselves.

It is notorious that the course of conflict constantly brings out changes in the needed equipment and weapons. We have seen that many times already in the past two years. Tanks and anti-tank guns, destroyers and escort vessels, the types of airplanes and artillery, in fact almost all the weapons of war have been changing and fluctuating in their usefulness, rising and falling in the demand for them. We are building today planes of a size never before witnessed on the battlefield and requiring enormous supplies for airplane labor for that purpose. Yesterday we were calling for hundreds of escort vessels to protect our commerce from the submarine. Today we are calling for hundreds of landing craft to facilitate our invasion."

General Henry H. Arnold:

"At present, public attention is naturally fixed on the skilled and spirited men who fly and fight these planes you made possible, and on the devoted ground organizations that keep

them in the air—air that, without vainglory or exaggeration we call now, or soon will be able to call, our air in the many theatres where we operate." *Senator Guy M. Gillette of Idaho:*

"My conviction is that there is a well defined movement in this country to foment anti-Semitic Feeling. It is most noticeable in the cities. It has also spread to Latin America. Nothing more disastrous could happen to our country than to have it fettered in the future with antagonism based on religious and racial foundations."

President Roosevelt:

"The Fourth War Loan drive is an opportunity to demonstrate the power of democracy in action. It is the personal business of every American to see that this drive succeeds. Our most difficult military operations are ahead of us,—not behind us. Until we have actually occupied Berlin and Tokio we cannot indulge for a moment in the pleasant day dream that war is almost over. Our troops must have overpowering superiority in every kind of weapon and fighting equipment—in the air, on the sea, under the sea and on land. That is the quickest way to achieve victory—and the least costly in human lives and sorrow. During the Fourth War Loan drive all of us will have an opportunity to do our share in shortening the war and causing the unconditional surrender to the enemy. Every dollar invested in War bonds is an addition to our offensive power, a contribution to our future happiness and security. Let's all back the attack!"

Donald M. Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board:

"To my way of thinking the psychopathic Hitler worshipers and the foolish men who give them aid are asking for trouble and, if they persist, will assuredly get it. In my experience the invariable sign of the Hitler mind is the way it distorts and ignores facts and shrilly insists on having its own way at any cost to the people. These are the men who make up our pressure groups, who seek to make big profits out of the war, or who produce our wartime strikes—men in any class who would recklessly gamble with the nation's future in order to gain some petty temporary advantage for themselves."

Common Council



"I SAID TO HIM 'HOW DARE YOU OFFER ME A JOB IN YOUR LAUNDRY?' SO THEN I HAD PUT HIM IN HIS PLACE AND FELT I COULD ACCEPT."

LDS Circles

"I'm only a bird in a gilded cage..." All alone and lonely—that's me. Poor little drip. They went and packed their bags and said, "honey, we is a leavin'. Uncle Sam said, "I want Drop first, then I want Drip." So here I is passing the news along to you all by my lonely self.

The Redwings topped all the clubs with their election, meaning they didn't even bother to elect new officers. There was a shortage of "people power."

Just a few alterations were made.

President, George Juozaitis.

Vice-President, Valeria Urbikas.

Secretary, Lillian Sherman.

Treasurer, Ann Jacobs.

Merit Recorder, Val Urbikas.

Correspondent, Redwingetta.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Al Jacobs.

How stupid I am. I went and told you that the Redwings elected officers and I didn't tell you where or when. The tri-club meeting was held on Wed., January 5, at Hollywood Inn.

After the meeting, there were the usual refreshments and a bit of classical singing blended in with the yodeling of a hick town boy. Sounded a bit unbalanced but they had fun, so who cares.

I wonder why Aldona Pavilonis was so anxious to copy the words to "If I could tell you"? Now who would she want to tell something to with a romantic verse?

Another puzzle. Why did a certain girl say that she received a ring from someone, but it wasn't the kind of a ring she wanted? Claimed that when she got the kind she wanted the

other one would only lay around idle. Said something about preferring a band first. Well, if the engagement ring is given then she'll expect that to. Now I wonder why?

"Lover, come back to me," please play it, Val. Now why would Ida Klaud want that particular song played? Could it be because of Al?

A few high and low lights from the farewell party which was held for Tony Urbikas who left for the Merchant Marine Wed., Jan. 19.

Congratulations were extended to Tony and Valeria Bernot. Why? because they announced their engagement. (P. S. They were married Jan. 17.)

Dottie Mason and Al Jacobs had a nice routine worked out in dancing, rug cutting to you...

Tex Zebraitis and George Kwain claimed that they were the only unescorted gentlemen in the crowd, so they would leave the party early and make the rounds. Fortunately the boys stayed at the party until it was over. Why? Cold feet!

Lillian Sherman was ready to murder some male for informing her that a certain MM was in the city.

"You're off beat!" was one of the remarks that Frank Kwain made to the musician. He kept counting time. I didn't know that he was a musician.

Someone made a suggestion to go bowling after the party. The attendants thought it a good idea so practically the whole party went to Marzzano's.

That's all I have for you today, but I'll be back in the near future. 'Til then I remain the lonesome... *Drip.*

VILNIS CONCERT SUNDAY AT SOKOL HALL



STEFAN KOZAKEVICH
Soloist

The Vilnis Lithuanian Daily is presenting their winter Concert this Sunday, February 6th at Sokol Hall, 2343 S. Kedzie Avenue. The program starts at 4 P. M. Admission 88c in advance and 99c at door including tax.



A. KENSTON & C. ABEK
Duet

Some of the highlights of the program will be: The LKM Chorus under the direction of Anne Peters, the Roseland Aido Chorus under the direction of Dorothy Yuden, the Cicero's Women's Chorus also directed by Dorothy Yuden, the Bridgeport Women's Chorus under the direction of Alice Stevens, and the Roseland Women's Chorus directed by Agnes Kenston.

Besides 5 well-known Chicago Choruses Stefan Kozakevich,



LEONARD SIMMONS
Accordianist

well-known Opera Star, will sing. Budrevičius' String Orchestra consisting of all girls will perform, Leonard Simmons will play the accordion, and the LKM Girls' Sextet directed by Valeria Urbikas will sing.

A new duet will sing for the first time—Ange Kenston and Connie Abek.

After the program there will be dancing to a good orchestra.

Don't forget the date and time—February 6th, 4 P. M. Place—Sokol Hall, 2343 So. Kedzie Avenue.

"THIS IS THE ARMY" —IN RUSSIAN

LONDON. — Radio Moscow featured a new tune in its broadcasts—"This Is the Army, Mr. Jones."

The lyrics were in Russian.

RESORT TO PASSION

By H. H. LEWIS

Hate's the logic, hate, hate, hate
Blitzkrieg on the Nazi brood!
Counterattack—all else can wait
From the threat of servitude.

Hate's the power that Will provides,
Hate serves the Munich waltz,
Hate's the virtue that Hitler rides
When even so Cliveden-false.

"Soon" is the password Never drones,
"Now" is the answer—now!
Berlinward our bones on Nazi bones,
Each Yankee with onward-vow!

Hate's the logic, hate, hate, hate,
Second Front Now the mood—
For Clivedeners lurk to model state
By that of the Nazi brood . . .

Latin American Labor Will Fight Until Fascism Is Banished

MEXICO CITY (ONA).—Latin American labor leadership, unplacated by Argentina's break with Berlin, asserts that the Ramirez Government in Buenos Aires remains a "focus of infection" on the continent.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Mexican and Latin American labor confederations, warns that "putsches may still be expected coincident with the opening of a second front in Europe and with the American electoral campaign."

He said in a press conference that organized labor demanded that Argentina break with Franco Spain, and that a new Argentine Government be elected under the country's constitution.

Labor's voice, he added, will be heard on the subject at a conference in Montevideo Feb. 15, to which United States and Canadian unions have been invited.

He recalled his prediction last August that the Argentine, Portuguese and Spanish regimes would eventually break with the axis to "save their skins," but observed that such actions would "not alter the peril until the fascist regimens vanish."

Religion in the Soviet Union

The positive religious liberties possessed are far from inconsiderable. The Soviet Government does not interfere with the convictions of believers or meddle in the private affairs of religious bodies. In 30,000 religious communities worship is practiced and ceremonies ob-

Czechs Don't Support The Polish Government In Exile

NEW YORK.—Czechoslovak sources here, closely informed regarding Moscow's views, see the following as the only solution to the Russo-Polish impasse:

The Polish Exile Government must reorganize, eliminating its anti-Soviet clique; it must then make a direct approach to the Soviets, indicating acceptance of the Curzon Line, and it must declare war on Hungary.

These sources declare that despite some reports, president Eduard Benes of the Czechoslovak Government has not attempted to mediate between Russia and Poland, and will not.

The Czechs have sharp differences with the Poles themselves, demanding restoration of Polish-seized Teschen, and view with suspicion the Polish Government's policy toward Hungary, which also holds Czechoslovak territory.

(Poland grabbed the Teschen district when Hitler attacked Czechoslovakia.)

served without hindrance. Premises are provided free of charge or tax when demanded by a small number of worshippers. The clergy enjoy full rights with other citizens and each nationality may perform ceremonies in its own language, a privilege denied in tsarist days. And if religious propaganda is still disallowed, it is a rule not strictly enforced and presses less hard upon a church which has always emphasized worship with a less emphasis on doctrine preaching and teaching.

Hewlett Johnson,
Dean of Canterbury.