



VILNIUS

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PART ONE

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KAINA TRYS CENTAL

KASDIENÄ...

Italijos
Sovietų Fronte
Talca Naciams
Lincolnas

Vokiečiai desperatiškai stengiasi išmušti atgal Aliantui armiją išsodinti kiek laiko atgal netoli Rymo. Tuomai nacių manę abgaudinti Aliantus nuso invazijos Europon.

Nenorintiniams antro fronto jie suteikėti argumentą.

Pačiuos Nukopolj, išnaikinus nacius anapus Dniepro, visa Ukraina tuoju bus apvalytu nuo okupantų.

Kituose SSSR frontuose irgi gerai.

Laukiama didelių laimėjimų ir Latvijos—Lietuvos fronte.

Estijos kariaučiai lietuvių ir estų divizijas. Lietuvos divizijos komandantai yra gen. Vladas Karvelis, esty—gen. Lukas.

Hitleris norėtų sudaryti Lietuvos ir Estijos armijas, kad esat prieš estus, lietuvių prieš lietuvius kariautu, bet iš to niekas nešeis.

Suomių premieras Linkomies sergęs. Jį padavęs Vaino Tanner, socialdemokratų lyderis.

Suomių žmonės nori taikos, bet Tameris, kai sakė Berno, Šveicarijos pranešimais, griežiausiai priešingas taikas.

Tameris yra p. Grigalė rūšies socialdemokratai. O tokie socialdemokratai visur geriausiai taikininkai.

Reikia priminti ir tai, kad socialdemokratai turi Suomijos "parlemente" dauguma. Reisikia, jie galėtų priversti vyriausybę atsiimti nuo Hitlerio ar prasalinoti ministrus ir kitus įvien pastatyti, bet jie to nedaro, nes socialdemokratų lyderiai nori pagelbėti Hitleriui.

Kas žino lietuvių socialistus, vargai stebėsis iš suomij.

Po kai Amerikos Lietuviai Taryba atsikė Pittsburgo konferenciją pasakoletke piliave, nickas nedarama. Ne pustutinis miltingas resurengas.

Dabar tautininkai (smetonių fašistai) atsakė mitingą.

Jie žinojo, kad delegatų gaus nedaugiau poros desimčių, tai jie laikė mitingą, kas iš alėjo, tai ir "atsstovas."

Jie taip sukėlė triukšmeli, priemė keliais rezoliucias ir tuo tenkynes. Ka jie daugiau gal dalyti ir kas jų pašio?

Rytų suėjus 135 metai Abrahamo Lincolnas gimtadienio. Lincolnas rodos buvo vienas Jungtinės Valstijų prezidentų, kuris augus suniausiose slypose. Visas jo gyvenimas labai išdėmas, išvarus, audringas. Jo mirtis buvo tragedija.

Lincolnas taipgi yra vienas didžiausiai Amerikos vyrų.

Lincolno vaduimo Amerikos istorijoje dahar juo labiausiai įvertinamas, nes demokratijos velybių buvo atsidurus dideliam paravojui.

Fašizmas jau buvo beveik puše sveto apžiojus. Iš vidaus išgi buvo pavojus.

Išorinis fašizmo pavojus jau prasalintas, dėka galingosios Raudonosios Armijos. Viduje dalykai išgi geriau.

SSSR ARMIIJA 100 MYLIŲ UŽ NIKOPOLIO

Amerikos ir Vokiečių Aviacijos Kautynės Tris Valandas

Netoli Rymo Eina Aršus Mušiai; Vokiečiai Sutraukė Labai Dideles Jėgas Prie Anzio

LONDONAS, vas. 10.—Amerikos didieji bomberiai atakavo Vokiečių orlaivų dirbtimo centrą Brunswick. Vokiečiai kautynėti orlaiviu, po 15 būrių, atkarotinai puolė Amerikos bomberius. Kautynės tėsčių net tris valandas.

Sugrybė iš mūšio sako, jog tuvo "setono šokis." Nacių naudojimo visus ten gaunamus orlaivių ir visus gudrybes, kokias tik žinojo.

Daugelis kautynių orlaiviu numušta. Manoma, kad nacių lankūnams buvo išsakytu: "Atmuškite ataką ar mirkite."

Tokio nuožmūs aviacijos mūšio iš šiol nėra buvę, sako jame dalyvavę.

Didieji Amerikos bomberiai yra tinklelio paruošti kautynių ir juos atakuoti nelengia. Jie dėto dienomis daro atakas.

NEAPOLIS, vas. 10.—Pranešama, jog prie Anzio, netoli Rymo, ein labai smarkūs mūšiai. Vokiečiai metė čia dideles spėkias stengdamiesi išmušti Aliantų armiją, kiek laiką atgal čia išsodinta.

Vokiečių ofensyvas vėl nepavyko dėlto, kad Aliantų orlaiviai, dideli ir maži, smarkiai daužė prieš, bombardavo keletą.

Aigų lubos nustatytu remiantis "Mažųjų Plieno" korporacijos skale. Ta skale dabar jau peržemė, sako ADF.

Laivynas Nukovė 884 Japonijos Orlaivius 1943 M.

WASHINGTONAS, vas. 10.—Vienu mėnuo laivyno jėgos numušta ir kitaip sunaikino 884 Japonijos orlaivius laikine 1943 metų karo. Aviacija ir žemės jėgos taip pat didelj skaičiu nuditė.

Amerika Pakeis Nusistatymą Link Francuzų

WASHINGTONAS, vas. 10.—Greitai laiku bus pagerintas atsiėmimas link laikinosios Francuzijos valdžios ir gal būti pilnai kaičiunimo tik užtartan. Jie sunaikinti kerštu už partizanų veikimą Trakijoje ir Macedonijoje.

(Kiti laivynas, kad geresnės valdžios iškrimtas pagelbėti Atlantikus kariauti Italijoj.)

Nacių Sušaudė 52 Graikus Suimtus Užstatan

CAIRO, vas. 10.—Okupacinė nacių valdžia sušaudė 52 graikus, kurie buvo suimti be jokių kaičiunimo tik užtartan. Jie sunaikinti kerštu už partizanų veikimą Trakijoje ir Macedonijoje.

Anglių Vyskupas Prieš "Masinį Berlyno Bombardavimą"

LONDONAS.—Chishesterio vyskupas Bell pasiskäė prieš "masinį Berlyno bombardavimą." Idomu, kad jis tylėjo, kad nacių masiniai bombardavimo siestu.

Socialdemokratų laikraštis jau ragina valdžią stengtis partysti, kokioms sąlygomis SSSR turtasi. Girdi, nereikia laukti, kad taikia bus pasiūlyta.

Prezidento Rooseveltas vaidina taipjau didelis Amerikos istorijai.

Y. Andrus,

Vokiečiai Traukdamiesi Atgal Degina ir Naikina Viską Lietuvą, Estijoj ir Latvijoj

WASHINGTONAS, vas. 10.—Svedžiai spauda cituoja Rygoj leidžiamą vokiečių laikraštą, kuris rašo, jog vokiečių taktika nepalikti nei vieno namo, nei vienos triobos nesunaikinti trankiantis nuo besertinčių Sovietų armijos.

Kaip Lenkijos, taip Lietuvos, Latvijos ir Estijoj viskas nali-

taipgi stengiamasi mobilizuoti vietus gyventojus prieš SSSR armiją.

Nacių kontrolėjant jani-

mu organizacija atsilaikė į vi-

sus valinuis nuo 14 iki 18 metų,

ir merginai nuo 14 iki 20 metų,

kyklų.

Vokiečių armija pasiėmė valdyti Estijos valgyklas, mai-

to sankruo ir reviziuoja maistą ir kalmiečių ir miestel-

čių.

Estijos sostinė Tallino mo-

kyklas visos paverstos į ligoninės. Vaikai išvaryti iš mo-

rginėmis nuo 14 iki 20 metų,

kyklų.

Sovietai Pasiuntė Militarinę Misiją Prie Jugoslavijos Partizanų Armijos

WASHINGTONAS, vas. 10.—Sovietų Sąjungos militarinė misija, paskirta į Jugoslavijos laikraščio armijos sostinę, Jan pastieki Cairo, Egipte, ir vyksta į Jugoslavijos partizanų valdomą teritoriją.

Siai komisijai SSSR, matyt, priduoda nemažai svarbos, nes misijos yra leidžiant generolas ir majoras. Misija susideda iš 23 asmenų.

Amerikos ir Anglijos milita-

rių misijos jau pirmiau nu-

vyko pas partizanus, gen. Broz

sostinėn.

Aliantų misijos, buvę pas

gen. Michailovičiai, sakoma, esą

atskaus, išskyrus pavieniaus karininkus, informaciją gavimui.

Sovietai neturėjo misijos pas

Michailovičiu. Partizanai SSSR

palaičių nuo pat pradžios

karo Jugoslaviijo.

Sovietų Nenori Daugiau Teritorijų, "Itakos Sferų"

Jai Reikalinga Tik Draugingu

Rysių Su Kalmykėnės Šalimis

MASKVA, vas. 10.—Raudonųjų Armijos net septynių punktais

nuolaipsėti vokiečių armijai

Sovietų aviacija veikia.

Sovietų artillerija šaudo į ap-

supusinės, taipgi aviacija veikia

barduoliojuos.

Gen. Tolbuchino ir gen. Ma-

linovskis armija, sumušę nacių

prie Nikopolio, dabar puola Kri-

rog, apie 200,000 gyventojų

miestą normaliu laiku. Dalis jų

armijos jau praėjo 100 mylių

nuo Nikopolio linijos Chersono ir

Nakolajevos.

Sovietų butelinės skelbia, kad

Ukrainoje išmušta dar 3,000 vokiečių, taipgi apie 1,000 išmušta

kitų sritių.

Visi 1,200 mylių frontu pa-

ntauja 57 mieštai ir miesteliai.

Gen. Govorovo armija eina į

vakarus ir pietus. Ji jau vi-

rai ar tuta. (Vakar buvo pra-

nešta, kad Luga užtampa, bet tai

neaptvirtino). Govorovo ir Me-

rečekovo armijos užtemė garni-

forifikuotus miestus. Ordež

ir Bolševi-Zamoči, pastarasis iki

13 mylių nuo Lugo.

Merečkovos armija taipgi arti-

usių prie Batejeksko, svarbus

geležinkelio punkto.

Vokiečių daviniai sako, kad

Sovietų armija pramušas nacių

linijas prie Peipus ežero, taipgi

toliai į pietryčius, Ilmen ežero

sriti.

Angliai Išsėdo Saloj Prie Jugoslavijos

LONDONAS, vas. 10.—Ang-

lijos armijos daliniai jau kai-

riauja bendrai su Jugoslavijos

partizanais prieš nacių aust-

rius Split. Angliai padarė salon

invaziją į rytus, eis Dal-

macijon.

Pirmai syki anglai įėjo Jugo-

slavių teritorijon.

nuo valdovai ruoščiai parduo-

mu kraštus Hitleriui. Būdami

ištikimi patriotai, mes lau-

žamei galvai, beišiekant iš-

ėties iš tos padėties, ir mes su-

radome lik vien išėti—sumeg-

glaudžiai ir nuosirdžiai bendra-

viavimo ryšus su Sovjetų

Sąjungą, kaip kraštą, kuris

stengiasi išlaikti pastovią taiką

ir yra visokių užpuolimų prie-

šas.

"Mes todėl su dideliu džiaug-

imis priešinėme 1940 metų įvy-

kius, kur buvo nuverstos faši-

tyų kliukos.

"Tarybų valdžios buvo ište-

kinės vėl išvėlėti į Lietuvą, Latviją, Estiją

per visutinės žmonių balsavim-

us, kuris mūsų respublikos

nutarė ištoti į Sovjetų Sąjungą.

Po to sekusieji įvykiai įrodė,

taip išmingas buvo tas žmo-

nijų nusitarimas, nes jo dėka mū-

siškės Baltijos respublikos iš-

veigė baisios gėdos, kurias fa-

sistinėti Finländijos (Suomijos), Rumunijos, Vengrijos ir Italijos valdovai užtraukė savo

tautom.

"1940 m. Baltijos kraštai tau-

los pasirinko savo kelią. Tai bu-

vo vienintelis teisingas pasirin-

kimas, ir šios tautos jau nieku-

met neapleis to kelio, kuris,

jau laisvai pasirinko. O tai keliai,

kur gina Sovjetų Sąjungos stip-

rybę į galvą. Niekaip ne-

vyks išlaikti savo kelią,

taip pat išlaikti savo k

Apie Viską Trumpai

Okupuotos Lenkijos Nacionale Taryba.

Iš Berno, Šveicarijos, praneša, kad okupuotoj Lenkijos susidarbė Nacionalė Lliaudės Taryba, Apie tai taryba pranešė iš okupuotos Lenkijos slapta radijo stotis. Ten pasakytai:

"Grundžio menses, 1943 metais, išsteigė į demokratinių politinių partijų Nacionalė Lliaudės Taryba. Viros patriotinių nusiteikė grupės tarybos išteigimą dalyvavo. Savo atsiskuime kvietė visus žmones su gausi eiles ir smarkiai kovoti prie okupantų načius."

Taryba išleido ir manifestą, kuris buvo plačiai tarpe žmonių paskleistas. Tokiu iš Berno praneša, kad ši taryba faktiškai vadovauja visam okupuotu Lenkijos pogrindiniams judėjimui.

Kalbant apie Nacionalė Lliaudės Taryba, tenka pasakyti, jog jei gal išplūtai tokia svarbi rolo suvaldinti savo šalies nuo nacių laisvinimę, kokia roļe pradėjo ir garbingai vaidina Jugoslavijos Tautinio Išlaissvinimo Komitetas, vadovaujamas Ivan Ribar, ir generolo Tito.

Kai trentinės valdžios kai papugos kalba, tai liaudis lauko nacių okupacijos ledus, ir, savo didingais pastaujimais, neša tautai išsilaissvinimą.

Sovietinės Respublikos

(Pradžia am 2-ro puslapio)

Amerikiečiai demokratinių lietuvių, nesenai ikyvuosiame suvažiavimame pareiškė padavimą dėl savo tėvų krašto:

"Suvažiavimas reiškia pagaidavimo, kad tarybinė Lietuvos respublikos vyriausybė po karo dėtu džiausiu pastangų, Lietuvai būtų gražinti ne tik Seinai, Klaipedos kraštą, bet ir visos lietuviškosios Prūsijos dalys."

Lietuviškos žemės tebera neišlaissvintos, tauta neapvienyta, jos saugus plėtotes keliai dar neišgrystas; reikiariai nacių išvyti.

Tiesa, 1940 metais žmonės savo balsavimui išrinko atstovus, kurie paskelbė Lietuvą socialistine, ir susirūšiuoju su kitomis socialistiniomis tarybinėmis respublikomis. Bet Suvalkijos dalis pasilikė po nacių letena. (Dabar jie viša Lietuvą dar tebelai.)

Klaipedos kraštą ir Ryto Prūsijos lietuviški plotai pasilikė neišlaissvinti.

Demokratinių Lietuviai teisingsi pramaite, ir kaip tai išskeli pagaidavimą, kad visos lietuviškos žemės būtų išlaissvintos ir anviyentos.

Neapsirinksime pasake, kad visa Lietuva bus išlaissvinta nuo naciško plėšiko ir apvienyta; jos ruhežiai bus užtikrinti po Tarybinės Lietuvos Respublikos velyvai, ir ne tik bus laisva ir pakili ekonominiu bei kultūriniai, bet ji bus daug didesnė, negu buvo prie Smetonos, su savo sostine Vilniuje.

F. Abekas.

Sovietų Sąjungos Budžetas.

Daugelius gal bus stebėtina kaip tokiose sunkiose kovose išjungus šalis nenupildę savo ekonominę galybę, bet dar pakelė. Šią metų socialinių šalių budžetas bus 245,600,000,000 rublių. Jis didesnis 17 nuošimčių, negu buvo 1943 metų budžetas.

Darbai ir pareikalavimai didesni. Šalis, nežiūrint sunkių karo aplinkybių, nesuklupo po karo naštą, bet stirių eina pirmyn.

Is aukščiau pažymėtos sumos—123,400,000,000 rublių eis dėl karos, tai dėl armijos, laivyno ir orlaivyno.

"Pravda," atsiliepdamas apie budžetą, sako:

"Budžetas duoda pagrindą dėl kilimo socialinių ekonomijos kultūros, dėl militinės jėgos auginimo šalies pajėgumo."

45 bilionai rublių paskirtas šalies ekonominiam plėtojimui; 51 bilionas dėl socialės gerovės ir kultūrinės reikalių; 16 bilionų dėl muniokotų vietų atbulavojimo ir kt.

Du Nauji Leidiniai.

I pažangiu lietuvių literatinių lobyngių šioms dienoms buvo idėta dėl leidinių: Žydiūno — Atlirkas Kruikis—"Daug Labų Dienų" ir leidinys Amerikos Lietuviai Demokratinės Tarybos "Artinkime Pergalės Dieną".

Pirma, puštinėtai storiai, 130 puslapių, su gražiais viršeliais satyriškos poezijos knyga. Antra, Amerikos Demokratinės Lietuviai Suvažiavimo darbai su jo dalyvimi ir komitetų atvaizdais.

Lietuvių literatūroje labai trūksta satyros, juoko. Žydiūno knyga šia spragiai eiliavimais gražiai kiek užterver. Galite gauti pas patį autorį iš "Laisvės", 427 Lorimer st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Artinkime Pergalės Dieną" reiškė labai plačiai, masiniuose paskleisti. Būtų labai gerai, kad organizacijos užsišakytų. Net mažų kolonijų draugai, dienraščių skaitojojai turėtu po keliais kopijas parsiraunkti ir paskleisti tarpe savo miestuose.

Visi žymūs desperacijos apimti karių pabėgo iš Fort Sheridan stovyklos.

Liepia Palikti Nesvarbius Darbus

Chiengao reiškiasi stoka darbų. Šio reiškiamu vakuo išvyskia man's mitingus Palmer House, čia dalyvauja majoras Kelly, daug iuniorų perdėlių ir federalus valdžios atstovas.

Buve diskusiuoja kaip pagrindinė padėti. Iš pasakų kalbų susidarė išvada, kad ne tiek svarbius darbus reikia palikti ir citi į karos imones dirbtis.

Darbo Jėgos Karinė Taryba varsto klausimus ar nereikiytų Chicaga padėti ant No. 1 darbo įgulos trukumų.

Zinoma, padarius tokį paskelbimą būtų galima visokius varžymus daryti kiek liečia darbininkų pastraukimuisi iš darbo vietus. Tačiau tikrumojas tas padėties nepakelis.

Reikia mobilizuoti visus gailečius dirbtis, kad jie eity į imones ir turi padėti pagerinti.

Todėl buvo nularta:

1. Reginant darbininkus iš nevarbių darbų eiti į karos imones.

2. Mobilizuoti vyres ir moteris, kurie nedirba, kad jie eitu į miesto laikos dirbtis.

3. Duoti užtikrinimą darbininkams, kad kurie darbininkai palieka ne tiek svarbius darbus ir eina dirbtis į karos imones, kad jie po karo gauti savo darbus atgal.

UZMUSE NEZINOMĄ ZMOGU

Gatvėkaris užgavo žmogų,

spūt 75 metų, prije 706 W. Madison st. Nelaimingumas nuvežėsi į apskričio ligoninės numerį.

Kūnas randasi miesto lavonėj.

Užmuostasis neturėjo prisavys adresą.



D-r Johanna Baltrušaitienė, lietuvių veteranė darbuotoja, sveikina Demokratinių Lietuviai Suvažiavimą.

Latvių Draugija Turės Gražų Koncertą

LKM Choras ir Latvių Choras Daininos; Bus Solistų ir Muzikos

Vasarį 20 d. Chicagoje Latvių Draugija turės gražų koncertą, Harmony Hall, 1053 Kostner ave. Programą pilddys elė solistų ir chorai. Laikejimosi koncertu iš Cibago žmona išgali dalyvius programė.

Latvių turi gerų meninių spėjų. Jie duoda gražius koncertus.

Patartina lietuviams dalyvauti šiam koncerne su broliais latviais.

Rep.

Šesi Karių Padėto Is Arešto

Šeši karių is arešto "guardhouse" pralaupė lubas ir pabėgo. Po to jie suėmė sargybinį, jo žmonom, paėmė ju automobilį ir išvažiavo.

Zinoma, kiek vaizlavę karininkai ir žmonų paleido.

Daubigėlius tuojuose suėmę, W. B. Butler, 21 m., iš Chicagos ir B. E. Lashey, 21 m., iš Hopkins, Mo., iškūsti.

Tačiau keturi pabėgo karinai dar nežina kur yra.

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Kūnas randasi miesto lavonėj.

Užmuostasis neturėjo prisavys adresą.

F. Abekas.

Marinas L. B. Lackner Lankesi "Vilyje"

Buvo Sužiestas Kautynėse Su Japonais, Sveiksta.

Idomus lietuvis karys ketvirtoji apsilankė "Vilynes" išleistuvėn. Jis savanoriu stojo į marinus po Pearl Harbor. Buvo kelis kartus kautynėse su japonais Pacifiko salose. Likosi sužiestas į ranką ir į krūtinę. Dabar sveiksta. Iki pilnaus išnugos negali stumdyti daktarų.

Zinoma, kad gali ir dabar taip yra. Bet iš to jokios naujos pacientas. Didesnė ligoj žmonės negali gauti tinkamo patarnavimo, neturi iš ko. Daugelis biedesnių žmonių žmonių venga eili pas daktarus, nors serga, nes taupu pinigus. O tuo pačiu sakinys paželdžia savo sveikatą.

Socijalizacijos medecina hulinidės žingsnis pirmyn.

Nepatinka Sociali-zuotus Medicinos Planas

Dr. W. W. Bauer išstojo su nėstri kritiku prieš socializuotus medicinos planą. Jis gincia tuo pagrindu, kodėl privatinių žmogų negali stumdyti daktarų.

Zinoma, kad gali ir dabar taip yra. Bet iš to jokios naujos pacientas. Didesnė ligoj žmonės negali gauti tinkamo patarnavimo, neturi iš ko. Daugelis biedesnių žmonių žmonių venga eili pas daktarus, nors serga, nes taupu pinigus. O tuo pačiu sakinys paželdžia savo sveikatą.

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ir prieinamų

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Cicero Žimios

"Eglė Žalčių Karalienė" Scenoj
Lietuvij Ljuoibės Salė

Ši sekmedien Lietuvij Liuoibės Namo Bendrovės metinis parangymas. Bus puikiu persitartas. Vaidins penkti aktu drama "Eglė Žalčių Karalienė". Pradžia 4:00 val. popiet.

Reporteriu teko matyti vėl kai prakališkai. Idomu išpištadaro į žiūravus vaidinimus. Muitant vaidinimus, persitartasi ir jautiesi lyg būtum 13-me šimtmetyje su savo bočias anoge gadyne. Taip ir matata tą milžinšką progresą nuo any laiku iki šių dienų.

Anais senius laikais žmonės tikėjo į žalčius, juos garbinio.

Tame veikalė matutis desčiai kity daiky. Nenorėti žmonių tikėti, kad taip būtų, bet buvo.

J. Stulgaitis ir visi aktoriniai deda pastangas, kad ši, iš mūs būčių gyvenimo, drama "Eglė Žalčių Karalienė" būtų gerai persitarta. Prūsėlia scena veikiai priatytą.



MARGUARDT

Pasižymėjus meno darbe, vaidyboje ir dainavime, Marguardt pildys ši sekmedien laikai atskomingu rolo minėtame veikale.



PATECKAS

Daug kartu vaidinės ir puikiai pasižymėjęs Pateckas vasario 13-tą pildys Vaidieuvičio sūnus rolo.

Visi Cicero ir plėčios Chicagos lietuvių kviečiamai skaitlingai dalyvavanti šios istorinės dramos vaidinimo pramogoj. Jūs tuo prisidėsite meno keliui ir paramėsi kulturing Cicero Lietuvij įstaiga—Liuonės Namo, 1401 S. 49th st., Cicero, Ill.

"Vilnies" Reporteris.

Broliskumo Savaitė Nuo Vasario 20-tos iki 26-tos

Majoro paskirta rasinį sanitukų komisijai užgryž broliškinės savaitės paskelbimą. Ši savaitė sklebią žydų-Krikščionių Konferencija.

Savaitės bėgycė reng broliškinės mitingus, bus platinamus literatūrą, kad žmonės broliškai sugenyvinti: jog viena antros bei laitos nepersekičty, nemiekinty kitų tikėjimo.

Vaikas Apslobos Nurijs "Pilsus"

Raymond Gavin, 8 m., mokinys norapirpijus mokyklos, 62nd ir Paulina st., rado 4 "pilus" sandygnytyje. "Dėl juokų prarijo".

Zinoma, apert šių turėtų kompanijai duoti \$11,000,000.

Abejot, kad miestas pakels savo pasižymęs. Elevatorių kompanijai buvo pasiūlyti tinka kaina už tas įmones.

RAYMOND GAVIN

ROOM FOR RENT

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VILNIS

American Lithuanian Weekly

VOLUME XXV, No 6

Friday, February 11, 1944

"WE ARE NOW STRONGER THAN EVER", SAYS MEMBER OF SUPREME SOVIET OF USSR

By J. SIMKUS

"We are now stronger than ever," said Klečys, who is a member of the Supreme Soviet USSR, elected by the working people of Biržų district. He's short of stature and always cheerful and smiling with a typical Biržų sense of humor. For he was born in Pabiržė, brought up and educated in Krichino district and before the Soviet government was established, lived in Mežvalaky in the Biržų district. In his youth he stinted himself everything, saved a little money and purchased a small plot of land and built himself a cabin. When the Soviet government was established in Lithuania, Klečys at the request of landless and poor peasants joined a committee for supervising and carrying out land reform and helped to distribute land to landless and small peasants in the Biržų district. Then as a good farmer and a man who lived on his land, was appointed by the Soviet government as director of the Biržų state farm.

Even now he recalls with pleasure how well he managed to get the farm going; how he acquired five tractors and expected soon to receive a harvester combine from the sister Soviet Republics.

"When we retreated", said Klečys mournfully, "we had to abandon the fields which were already green and promised a good harvest, which the Germans no doubt reaped later."

During the war Klečys, an ardent patriot, volunteered for the Lithuanian Formation Red Army and served in it for nine months. He was demobilized because of his state of health and went to work for the Lithuanian Music and Drama Ensemble for which, as an expert in agriculture, he organized a farm to supply its members with fresh vegetables and produce.

Juozas Klečys is very proud of the fact that as an elected representative of the Lithuanian people he took part in Labor's Tenth Session of Supreme Soviet USSR which will go down in the history of his country.

"It was with great enthusiasm that I voted for the 1944

Victory Budget and for conversion of the Peoples Commissariat Defense and Peoples Commissariat for Foreign Affairs From all Union into Union of Republican Commissariats", said Klečys "I knew that by doing so, I was expressing the will of my countrymen, for those constitutional reforms will help to strengthen the right to our Soviet State and are one more proof of the firmness and unbreakability of friendship among Soviet nations."

Red Cross To Send 12 Ambulances to Russia

WASHINGTON, D. C. — As part of a steady stream of medical supplies and equipment which the American Red Cross is sending to Soviet Russia, there is soon to be sent a fleet of twelve ambulances.

Ten of these modern Red Cross ambulances will go on to Moscow and two to the northern port of Murmansk where United States merchant vessels have disembarked their cargoes of Lend Lease material and Red Cross supplies going in an ever-increasing flow to Soviet Russia. Each ambulance is of standard size and equipment. When the fleet reaches its destination the ambulances will be turned over by the American Red Cross representative to the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R.

CIO Delegates Will Be Present

WASHINGTON. — CIO will be at the first world conference of trade unions set for June 5 in London. President Philip Murray this week assured Sir Walter Citrine, head of the British Trades Union Congress.

CIO will be there, Murray pointed out in his letter to Citrine, because it has long sought an international labor meeting "to weld the unity of labor, the governments and the peoples of the United Nations in the war against the Axis, and to assure the establishment of the Four Freedoms in the peace."



PRISON NEXT Ragged prisoners, many of them undressed, march from battle front to San Pietro, Italy, where they will be held until shipped to a permanent war camp. They were captured by Americans at San Vittore when town fell to Veneto.

VAST SOVIET AID TO WAR ORPHANS

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 3. — Homeless Soviet orphans are of prime concern to the government, writes A. Pantsernaya, head of the children's homes section of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Russian Federative Socialist Republic.

Special efforts have been made to see that war orphans are comfortably housed and fed. All the children's homes have been granted land allotments in order to raise vegetables for their own use. The work is done by the school personnel who are assisted by older children and in this way a good supply of vegetables is laid in for the winter.

During the summer months, the urban children's homes move to the country.

The whole Soviet population is helping the government take care of war orphans. Plants and factories have taken over the patronage of the children's homes, which means that besides taking a lively interest in the educational work, they supply the homes with manufactured goods, with food from factory truck gardens, etc.

The adoption and the guardianship of war orphans by private citizens has likewise become wide-spread. Nearly 193,000 orphans are being brought up, at present, by private guardians, not counting the tens of thousands who have been formally adopted by Soviet families.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

Last year some 16,300 children were adopted in the RSFSR alone. The number of children's homes has increased to 1,700 since the outbreak of the war in the RSFSR alone, and today, the People's Commissariat of Education, RSFSR, has more than 3,000 such homes, providing board, lodging and education for 350,000 children.

In the autumn of 1943, more than 100 additional homes were opened in the districts which have been liberated from the Germans, for the children of Red Army men and for the children whose parents have perished at the hands of the enemy. These homes have been set up in the best surviving buildings. Complete clothing outfits are ready for the children, as soon as the new homes are opened.

This year, more such homes will be opened, as the Red Army liberates more and more Soviet districts. All the inmates of the children's homes attend school. As a rule they remain in the homes until the age of 14, when they are transferred to vocational schools to learn a trade or to become apprentices at industrial or agricultural enterprises.

The more gifted children are kept in the homes until they have graduated from secondary school, after which, the road to college is open for them.

As predicted, women will outnumber men at an increase of about 100,000 each year from now on.

SOME PEOPLE WANT TO BE DECEIVED

AND OF ALL THINGS—
BY NO LESS THAN HITLER!

By LAUKUVIŠKIS

So at last my neighbor, the "ed tor-in-chief" of Naujienos finally admitted that Hitler deceived him! (Editorial in Naujienos Feb. 7.)

You see, says Mr. Grigaitis, when the Nazi legions started their march, Hitler himself promised Lithuania independence. And just look what happened! No independence! Not even autonomy! And as Mr. Grigaitis always speaks in "the name of" all the people of Lithuania, so he screams out aloud: "We were deceived!"

Now, isn't that too bad? Something ought to be done about it, eh, Mr. Grigaitis?

And that is not all that Mr. Grigaitis has against his former friend. I just glanced at my files of Naujienos for June, 1941. On the 24th of June Mr. Grigaitis dashed across the 1st page a 7-column head that "Lithuania is Independent!" That was just two days after Hitler's hordes had rolled over the prairies and fields of Lithuania.

Six days later, on June 30th, Mr. Grigaitis announced in Naujienos that all "bolshhevik laws in Lithuania were abolished."

The same day he made another announcement. An announcement for which Mr. Grigaitis should not forgive Hitler as long as he lives. If you could just get a hold of Naujienos for June 30th, 1941, you would see that beginning from that date in 90 days Russia was to be Kaput! Yes, Hitler said so and Grigaitis believed him, that

the war on the Eastern front should be over in three months from June 30th, 1941. Then, promised Hitler, not only the Baltic States will be freed, but the whole of Soviet Union will enjoy the benefits of the Swastika.

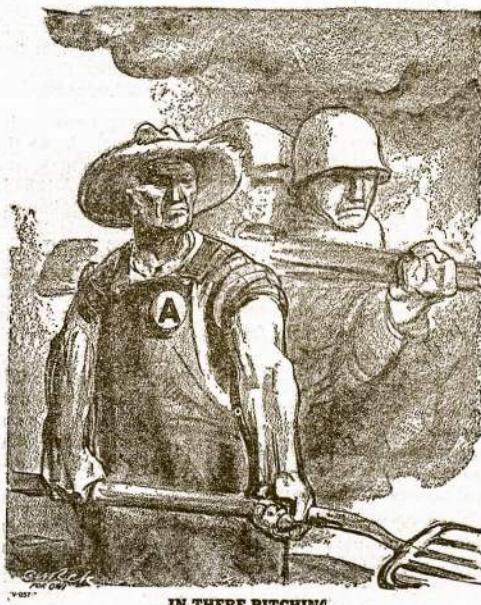
Small wonder that Mr. Grigaitis got peeved. Who wouldn't?

But cheer-up, Herr Doktor. You are not the only one whom Hitler has deceived. Look at what happened to his Field Marshall von Paulus and the 24 Generals at Stalingrad! Hitler told them that: "I am here and I am going to stay!" But he didn't. He ran from Stalingrad like a scared fox. And von Paulus, who believed in Hitler's might no less than my neighbor, had to stay in Stalingrad. And not alone either but with 24 Generals and over 300,000 enlisted Wehrmacht.

My Mother used to warn me never to kick a fellow when he is down. And who could be lower down than my Hon. neighbor Mr. Grigaitis. But heeding my Mother's warning, I won't kick him in the face. Of course, there is a strong temptation to say: "I told you so! I told you, you are betting on the wrong horse in 1941. (You understand, I could say all that, but am not saying it, because he is too much 'deceived' as it is.)

Yes, I could say that Hitler did not and never will deceive me. Because I classed his running abilities with those of Bing Crosbie's horses and therefore did not put any bets on his nose. In fact all my loose cash is working against Hitler and his Axis.

NEWS ITEM: in 1943 America farmers produced the most food in U.S. history.



IN THERE PITCHIN'



MAN-POWER LOADS — Members of American-Canadian uncertain fighting unit have to carry their own supplies, as they set out from base for hill trek on Italian front. Every man is loaded with enough food and munitions to last three days.

More yet. From the beginning I placed all my bets on Stalin. And it looks very much as though he may come in First. Anyhow he is not doing very badly for a fellow that was annihilated in September, 1941 (according to Hitler's schedule and what Mr. Grigaitis said in Naujienos at that time).

NOW IT IS "RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM".

How some people like to be deceived — and by Hitler too — is beyond me.

Still keeping in mind what they (Hitler & Grigaitis) said about the USSR in 1941, let's come to earth and listen to their song now.

A few days ago Moscow announced some changes in the Constitution.

According to advices reaching us, the 16 Constituent Republics in the Soviet Union will have more autonomy now. They will raise their own armies and make treaties with the foreign countries independent of the central government in Moscow.

Our own Office of War Information advises us that the very next day the Berlin Radio let loose a barrage of "friendly" warnings to small nations."

This writer's short wave receiving set is on the blink and he can't get Berlin directly. But that is not necessary. Just a couple days later I read the same thing in Naujienos. Of course, not as coming from an enemy source, but as the editorial policy of Herr Doktor: "Russian imperialism is on the loose again! Gevalt! It will swallow not only the small Baltic countries, but all of Europe, including the Scandinavian Countries."

Now again I say: Why should anybody try and try again to

get his fingers burned? Even a baby, if he is normal, won't stick his little finger in the fire twice. Not so with my neighbor. He's at one and the same time admits being fooled and deceived by Hitler once and still echoes the Beast of Berlin. It sure is a funny World. But enough for this week.

Demand Repeal of Smith-Connally Law

Repeal of the Smith-Connally Law and defeat of the Hobbs Bill was demanded by the CIO in convention in Philadelphia.

The resolution pointed out that Congress, in passing the Smith-Connally Bill over the "courageous and far-sighted veto of President Roosevelt, engaged in a vicious attack on labor's adherence to its voluntary no-strike pledge and its outstanding contribution to uninterrupted production."

"Such action on the part of Congress was not only an attack against labor's patriotism, but above all an attack on national unity and hence upon the war effort, and was intended and in effect has served to encourage strikes and retard production," the resolution said.



v-641

ROSELAND AIDO CHORUS NEWS

Hi there, everybody! Have you all fully recovered from Sunday? I hope so. From the looks of things everyone seemed to be having the time of their lives before, during, and after the program. And speaking about the program, I think it was really splendid and from reports, the Aido Chorus did right well for themselves. And, folks, remember last week when I said you would see a pretty sight if you went to the concert? Well, didn't the Aido Chorus look swell? (Especially the girls). Am I right, fellows?

That sailor, whoever he was, certainly was very popular with those girls from Aido Chorus. May I ask who he was, gals? There really must be a man shortage because he was surrounded by about a half a dozen females. Lucky, that's all. Didn't Millie C. look cute in her dancing costume? Frances and Gus were, as usual, going to town with those Lugh Polkas. And that goes for Millie K. and Millie C., too. Wally and Pauly, where did you two keep yourselves? I hadn't noticed that you two were missing until someone remarked how quiet it was. Ah, ah, now don't get mad. Only kidding.

Say, didn't our teacher, Dorothy Yuden, look pretty? What's your secret, teach? Hey, who were the fellows in the cloakroom? They certainly were receiving—quite a bit of attention from some of the weaker sex. There isn't much more news about Sunday because I left quite early, but I'm sure nobody missed me or did they?

Friday at rehearsal, Ambrose, as usual, was very posy. Guess we'll have to tie him down. It seems that almost every week

we have a serviceman visit the chorus and last week we were very much pleased to have Gus' son, Richard with us. Incidentally, he's a member of the United States Navy and from the looks of things, the Navy appeals to most of us of the female species. But all branches of the various services are A-1 with us. Right, girls? Those Sopranos who sit in the back row better shut up or else—. You make so much noise that we can't hear the very mellow and magnificent tones of the basses. Ahem! Ruth, how's about coming down to rehearsal tonight? We haven't seen you in ages. And likewise for Aldy. So till tonight, I remain,

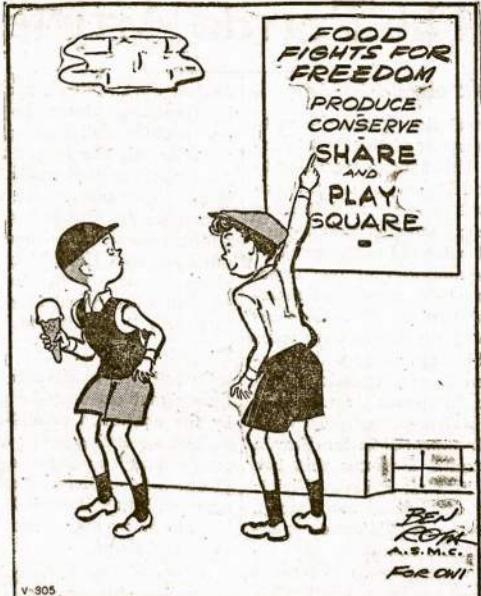
Very faithfully yours,
Maisie.

177 Poles Shot in Warsaw, Agency Reports

LONDON.—The Polish telegraph agency announces that 177 hostages were shot by the Germans in Warsaw the last two weeks in October. Details have just come from Poland, the agency listing Miss Janina Aszkenazy, daughter of Dr. Simeon Aszkenazy, Polish historian and delegate to the League of Nations, as among those executed.

"The hostages were shot on Warsaw's main streets in bunches of 10, in view of the populace," the agency said. "The shootings were ordered by Hans Frank, governor general of the occupied country, as reprisals for guerrilla sabotage.

"Two women, who kneeled in prayer over the bodies of one group of victims, were also shot."



CHANGES IN SOVIET POLICY ARE "NATURAL CONSEQUENCES," SAYS DR. BENES

LONDON (ONA). — President Eduard Benes declared today there was no cause for surprise in various changes in the Soviet Union's policy which have "amazed the rest of the world."

He accounted for the changes as "natural consequences of the present war, of the Soviet Union's internal development and of the change of its position in the world."

Dr. Benes, who recently signed a friendship pact in Moscow, declared: "the Soviet regime is firm, the Soviet Union is victorious. The Soviet Union is conscious of its victory in the war and proud of it and the part it has played for the freedom of Europe."

Reporting on his conferences with Soviet leaders, Benes said: "our common plan and desire to ally ourselves in a policy of defense against German imperialism with an independent, democratic and friendly Poland is sincere and definite. It would mean a definite settlement of all differences between our free countries, secure the future of these three Slav states and secure the peace of Central and Eastern Europe."

"Against an alliance and harmonious collaboration of these three Slav states to secure peace in that part of the world, no future Germany could ever dare provoke another world war. We were unanimous at Moscow that we should not cease to work for such an agreement. This would mean cooperation between the Czechoslovaks, Poles, Ukrainians, White Russians and Russians of a kind which has not

existed before. This is in no way Pan-Slavism, but an endeavor to check definitely the historic banditry of Pan-Germanic imperialism."

He said the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty went beyond the relations of the two signatory nations, and was to be considered "part of a great political entity and great conception, one of the links in a post-war security of which the Anglo-Soviet agreement is another particularly important part."

Detroit Sorority News

Our LDS Sorority began the new year stronger than ever. Lillian Litvin has already turned in six applications for new members.

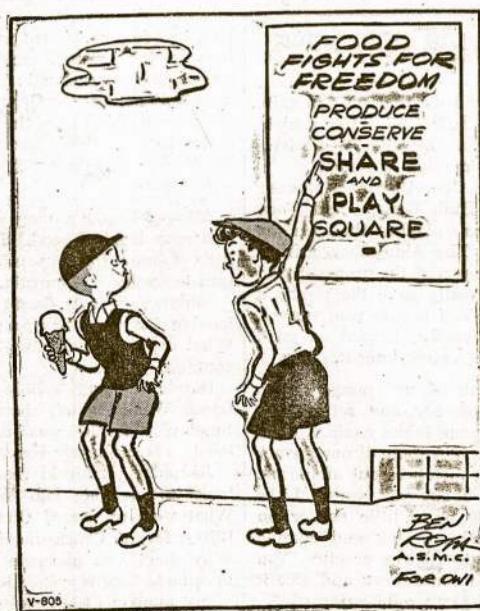
Last month's meeting at Anne Svaskas' home was one of those affairs that last till early morning. I guess that shows everybody had a swell time.

Quite a few servicemen wrote letters to us thanking us for the Christmas gifts they received from us.

It's nice to see a few old faces back again. T. Sgt. Ry Lyle and his wife Aldona spent a very busy and happy week here. Alphonse Urban also had a short leave from the Navy.

Just a reminder — our next meeting will be held February 12, at Aldona Petrus' home, 5003 Ridgewood. It seems the husbands are also requested to put in an appearance. Anyone who wishes to become a member is also invited to attend.

M. A.



The Pravda Article

NELLIE DE SCHAAF

Speculation is still rife as to the purpose of the Pravda article. This article, according to Carroll Binder, of the Chicago Daily News "alarmed Russian citizens, angered the British and bewildered everyone else."

The majority of our newspapers have heretofore maintained that the dispatches received from Russia were more reliable than those which emanated from Switzerland and other "authentic" sources. If this is true, then the article which appeared in the Pravda concerning a rumor that two high ranking British officials had met with German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop to ascertain the conditions of a separate peace with Germany should have been investigated. Instead, a veritable barrage of criticism was hurled at Russia. How dared she print such an article about one of her Allies? Was she perhaps herself contemplating such an action? And more along the same lines.

We know that Pravda is not given to rumor mongering, as are so many of our newspapers. The article must have been printed only after careful consideration. Russia is most anxious to preserve unity among the United Nations, because she has seen Hitler's little game of "Divide and Conquer" worked in too many of the occupied countries.

It is not wholly impossible that the rumor was without foundation. We know there are many of the former Cliveden set in important positions in Britain today. The fact that their country is at war with Germany does not lessen their admiration for Hitler. They would prefer a negotiated peace with Germany to a complete victory for the Allies. Such men could have contacted von Ribbentrop without the knowledge of their Government. If so, it was the duty of the British Government to ascertain who these men were. If found, they should have been treated as traitors to their country. However, nothing was done and Britain chose to ignore the statement.

Many arguments have been advanced for the appearance of such an article in the Pravda. For the past quarter of a century, the Pravda has been the official organ of the Russian Government and has always sought to maintain the most friendly relations with all countries. This departure has aroused much speculation.

The story may have been printed as a warning that she will not relax her vigilance

against the fascist elements in high ranking places, both in our country and in England, even though she is our Ally. Although it may seem that she is unduly suspicious, we must remember that Russia has been double-crossed more than any other country. Her history has always been one of struggle, and our own record in regard to Russia is nothing to boast of.

Carroll Binder advances the theory that she may be irked by the continued Anti-Soviet articles appearing in our newspapers, and is giving us a dose of our own medicine. I cannot agree with this, because Russia has too many major problems to worry about.

Our attempts to settle the Polish-Russian boundary dispute must also be very annoying to the Russians. Many Americans did not concern themselves too much when hundreds of Russian villages were overrun by the Nazi hordes and thousands upon thousands of peoples annihilated. They sat back in their easy chairs and read the newspapers regarding it as "propaganda." The boundary dispute will not be settled by the grace of Britain or America, but by the people who represent the real Poland, (and who are fighting side by side with the Red Army), and the Russians themselves. Britain will brook no interference from us concerning India and we attempted to adopt a "hands off" policy. The same holds true in regard to Russia.

X X X X

THE BEST OF LUCK TO THOSE TWO SWELL KIDS, TONY AND VALERIA URBICKAS!

N. De S.

AFL Union Warns Poles

NEWARK. — The Executive Board of Local 399, Cooks, Counterwoman and Cafeteria Employees Union, AFL, at its regular meeting, passed a resolution calling on all Polish-American people in New Jersey not to be taken in by the disruptive activities of the fascist clique in the United States which goes under the name of the National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent.

"This committee," the resolution states, "follows the line of the Polish exiled government in its anti-Russian attitude, and its constant injection of the Border issue as a means of creating division and confusion in the Polish-American communities."



BUFFALO SCHOOL CHILDREN SEND 3 PLANES TO RUSSIAN ALLIES AT IRAN BASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4th.—War Savings from school children in Buffalo have put at least three airplanes in the skies over Russia.

The War Savings are those sold through the efforts of the students of School 51, Buffalo, New York. The planes are "their" Airacobras now flying with the Russian Airforces against the Nazis.

The first inkling of the whereabouts of these three planes came to the students of School 51 in a letter from the ferry pilot who delivered one of the planes to the Russians in Iran. He wrote, "General Obrazkov expressed his gratitude for the patriotic motives that prompted your pupils to purchase this airplane." Since then a second plane from School 51 has been

assembled and turned over to the Russians in Iran while another has been delivered through Alaska to Russia.

American soldiers in Iran are also pointing with pride at the war savings achievements of School 51. A recent visitor from Iran told them that "American soldiers at the base took pride in the twoplanes representing the patriotic work of School 51's pupils."

Thru the new School-at-War Buy-a-Plane Campaign schools and colleges may be able to hear from "their" plane on the fighting fronts. The Army Air Force has approved a plan whereby a 44"x6" decalcomania panel bearing the names and addresses of sponsoring schools will be placed inside of each plane bought under the plan.

MOTOR CITY NEWS

Here it is peaceful and quite again in Detroit. After a night from the Operetta, it sure feels good to relax at home.

The Operetta was a success, with Ruth Gugas and Tony Rimis playing the leading roles. The Aido Chorus filled in the rest of the program, and they really gave the public a treat. You people who weren't there really missed a good night's entertainment.

Some of us younger folks got together and set up the ping pong tables again. I hope that brings some of our former young members out of hiding. How about you young Liths getting up a little earlier on Sunday morning and coming down to Chorus practice. You should come down and give it a try, you would enjoy it.

Ray Lyben and Alfonse Ur-

bon, two former Chorus members in the armed services, were home on furlough. They were both seen at the Operetta. I hope you didn't miss them.

Ray Lyben a first sergeant in the Army was there with his wife Albena.

Alfonse Urbon a navy man was sure looking good. I bet little Johnny Urbon was sure glad to see his Pa-Pa again.

Johnny (six foot) Geralt was looking for something Sunday. What did you do Johnny, lose your girl?

Harold Zigmant's little girl friend Wanda, didn't show up Sunday. Harold was really lonely. Is she pretty Harold?

Josephine Liminski had a handsome looking lad. Wow! What was his name? Oh yes, Bill! A former Chorus member! Why don't you persuade him to come to Chorus practice Josie?

Just another little Penpusher.

A. R.

Friday, February 11, 1944

VILNIS ENGLISH SECTION

Page Five

The Vilnis English Section
(Edited By Editorial Board)
 3116 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
 Phone Victory 7325

They Met In New York

We presume that a "good" Nazi would feel insulted if someone would dare call him a Fascist. The same would probably happen if one addressed a "good" Fascist as a Nazi. Every breed of Fascists, no matter what they call themselves, is just a little different from another.

And that holds true with a certain group of Lithuanians. Smetona did not call himself a Fascist. But he climbed to the head of the government of Lithuania and ruled that country for almost 14 years on strictly Fascists order.

Smetona is dead now, but "Smetonism" still lives. His followers, naturally, do not admit that in promoting his ideas they are keeping in step with Mussolini and Hitler. No, they are for "100% Democracy".

Last week end they held a "National Convention" in New York which surely is a sample of their Democracy—Smetona's style. To make it appear more impressive by the number of Lithuanians they would represent, they sent out invitations to 15,000 members of the Lithuanian Alliance of America whose addresses they somehow acquired. All were invited to attend the "convention" and "save Lithuania from bolshevism."

About 200 did attend and the promoters of Smetona's ideas announced to the press that they are representing one million American Lithuanians.

To those who still follow the democratic line of thought, this might seem a very undemocratic way of promoting any movement. But our Smeton-Nazis are used to that. In fact they openly admit that at this "National Convention" the delegates did not have to represent any organization. "Look", they said, "was any organization represented at that historical convention of Lithuanians in 1917? And didn't it accomplish its objective?"

True. They are talking about a similar "national convention of Lithuanians" in Vilnius sponsored by the late Kaiser where Smetonism was born. And they are still dreaming of those "good old days" of 1926 when Smetona with his gang of cut-throats overthrew the constitutional government of Lithuania and declared himself a "leader of the nation".

But they forgot that this is not 1917 nor 1926. This is 1944 and Fascism is not in "style" as it was then — even the Lithuanian breed of Fascism. Democracy is on the march now and no power on this earth can stop it. Not even the "unknown" heir to the "leader of the Lithuanian nation", whom Smetona is supposed to have appointed before he went to Berlin to keep an appointment with that Fuehrer and whose name is still a well kept "state secret."

The National Negro council and the United Government Employees, jointly celebrating the 79th anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation, adopted a resolution urging the federal government, while it had control of the railroads, to do away with "Jim Crow" cars for Negroes on southern railroads.

Young Lith Wins University of Chicago Scholarship



Roy Pakansky

Roy Pakansky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pakansky, Lithuanians well known in Roseland, has received a scholarship from the University of Chicago and began his studies there Jan. 30.

Roy was one of the few boys and girls who took the test and passed it. Since Roy is only in his third year of High School, he is at a great advantage, since both his college and high school credits will be earned at the same time and he will receive his Bachelor's Degree when he is only 19, which at this time will help him in the armed forces if he has to go.

We are proud to have a Lithuanian among the winners of the scholarship test and wish Roy all the luck in his endeavor and hope he will continue his good work in Chicago.

Gen. Michailovitch To Be Discarded Entirely

CAIRO.—Early action to end what has become an intolerable situation inside Yugoslavia is looked for by many observers here. Such action is expected to be directed against Gen. Draja Mihailovic, designated War Minister of the Yugoslav Government in exile.

It now appears that Allied dissatisfaction over General Mihailovic's war role, which has been deepening for many months, has finally reached the point where the whole question of a split within the patriotic ranks inside Yugoslavia must be solved through drastic steps.

Prophets aren't lacking here who predict that such action will take the form of a withdrawal of Allied recognition from Gen. Mihailovic as an Allied commander. It is believed that a move of this sort would almost certainly result in General Mihailovic's dismissal by the Yugoslav Government in Cairo.

Among the Russian medical nurses is one seventy-eight year old Yekaterina Kutuzova Lebedeva, the great-granddaughter of the Field Marshal Mikhail Kutuzov, the hero of the war of 1812, who defeated Napoleon.

As We See It

The Foreign Policy Association report, as given by Sherman S. Hayden, Jan. 15, 1943, thus criticizes the Vatican:

"The Papal record of practical statesmanship is less impressive. Granted that the Holy See is in Italy and must accommodate itself to Italian policy, it can only be regretted that its associations with fascism should have been so close. It was imprudent in the extreme, for Pius XII to rejoice over Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia, particularly after the attacks on the Church which immediately followed the Lateran Treaty..."

Of the Vatican's support of gen. Franco, the report says:

"One could not expect the Church to support the Spanish Republic, but it is unfortunate that such whole-hearted support was given to General Franco—all the more because Pius XII seems to have suspected the true situation..."

On Hitler's Germany the report states:

"It might also be argued that, when the anti-Christian nature of Nazi Germany became as well understood as it was by 1937, the Church should have taken a more militant stand. The delicacy of the Pope's international position is obvious, but his mistakes in policy, some now tacitly and almost openly admitted by the Vatican, cannot entirely be excused or explained away..."

The report also states:

"One could not have expected the Church to look with favor on Soviet Russia, but one might have hoped for an earlier realization of where the graver danger lay for Europe and the world. One fears that in this case a zealot's conviction replaced statesmanlike objectivity..."

It is interesting that this report was passed almost unnoticed even by the so-called Catholic press. The facts are so obvious that the Catholic press did not dare to argue against them.

Now in addition to that, we now have some more proof. A Catholic professor, Dr. Francis McMahon, was expelled from the Catholic University (Notre Dame) because he is anti-fascist.

Ofcourse, this is in accordance with the Vatican's policies.

And when a Soviet writer B. Petrov wrote an article in the Izvestia based on the Foreign Policy Association's report, the Soviet Union has been attacked by the Catholic press and all the American reactionaries.

It is interesting, too, that none of the attackers have tried to argue in defense of the Vatican's policies. They themselves seem to be afraid to try to annulize those policies because they contain nothing in the Vatican's favor.

Why is it that while the Catholic press did not attack Mr. Hayden's report, it is so vehement against Mr. Petrov's article, based on the report?

These so-called Catholics are aching to attack the Soviet Union. Any excuse is good enough for them and excuses are necessary because the Soviet Union is our ally in the war against Fascism.

But these attacks also show that these Catholics are supporting Fascism. Any attack on the Soviet Union now is helping the Nazis, as any support to Gen. Franco was also support to Adolph Hitler, or as any help to Mussolini was also help to Hitler. And the Vatican gives such help.

A Commentator.

HOW IS YOUR BOWLING ETIQUETTE?

1. After picking out the best ball, run and stand in front of your favorite alley, thus giving no one a chance to bowl there.

2. Before throwing the ball, have your captain call attention of all the boylers to your perfect stance.

3. If you make a strike, look around and show a big smile.

4. If you make two strikes, calmly walk over and chalk it up, being very careful not to smile this time.

5. If you make three strikes in a row, nonchalantly light a cigarette, even if you don't smoke, light one anyhow.

6. If you throw the ball in the gutter, grab your leg quickly and limp to the bench, growling about slippery shoes or the bad breaks.

7. If you get a railroad, study the situation very carefully, meanwhile thinking of the good time you had on your vacation. After you are sure you have formed a good impression, try to make it.

8. If you have a low score, tell the captain confidentially that you did it for the purpose of getting a bigger handicap. If you don't have your own shoes or your own ball, remember these are also good excuses for low scores.

9. If the bowler on the opposing team makes a bum shot or a railroad, laugh as loud as possible so as to attract everyone's attention.

10. If your opponent makes a strike, always sneer, call him lucky and talk about horseshoes and four leaf clovers.

11. Never give the other teams credit, always talk about how funny they throw the ball, or if they go over the foul line, ask them if they intend to walk all the way or just half way down to the pins.

12. When making a score, look around and if no one is looking, it is always a good idea to mark down a few more pins than you made.

13. If you miss an easy spare, laugh it off and say that you tried something new, or you forgot to hook your ball.

14. If your team lost the last game, point to the guy who made a couple of bum shots and yell—"There's the guy that lost the game." This will restore his confidence and he will appreciate your calling the matter to his attention.

15. If you lose a couple of games, complain to the secretary about the lousy bowlers on your team. The guys that make the most complaints are automatically elected to the same team for the coming season.

16. If you have a poor series, complain to the secretary that you are tired of bowling on the end alleys, that you have at least bowled on them for the last six weeks, and the schedule is at fault.

17.. Always blame your bum bowling on—a sore thumb, bum back, sore leg, or maybe you were out too late the night before.

L. D. S. LEAGUE.

Individual 3 high Average of Men

George Kwa'n	176.47
Tex Zebraitis	172.43
John Gricius	163.29

Individual 3 high Average of Women

Cel Riva	146.3
Anna Jacobs	133.31
Rose Dallio	130.36

Team Name	3 high series	Captain
Pace Makers	2385 Frank Kwa'in	
Leathernecks	2350 John Gricius	
Texans	2349 Tex Zebraitis	

Teams single high series

Diehards	860	Joseph Rock
Foul Balls	834	Stella Bedokis
Bombers	812	Al Jacobs

This 'N That

Eddie Bogden's team presented him with a gift last Monday. Eddie became the father of a bouncing baby-boy in January.

The Texan's are looking for a bowler to replace Aldona Pavoloski. They claim she's never there when it's her turn to bowl. They have to keep calling her.

Tony Guyer delighted his team mates by hitting 4 strikes in a row and ending up with a 200 game.

Johnny Peters surprised his team with an 87 game.

Pin Toppler.

Illinois Tech Cancels 1944 Indoor Relays

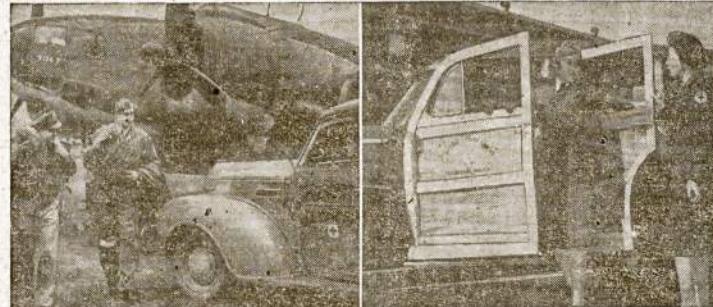
Cancellation of the 1944 Illinois Tech relays, due to transportation difficulties, uncertainty of entries, and inability to secure the University of Chicago fieldhouse, was announced by John J. Schommer, director of athletics and chairman of the relays committee.

The relays have been a fixture on the winter track schedule in the midwest since 1929 when they were originated as the Armour Tech relay games.

The committee made an effort to secure another place in which to hold the meet but was unsuccessful and decided to abandon plans until the end of the war.



American Red Cross Motor Corps Speeds Supplies, Services in Wartime



THE telephone rang in the Monmouth, N. J., Motor Corps office. Over the wire from the Fort Monmouth Hospital laboratory came the request:

"Will you deliver a four-pound package to Church Street, New York City?"

The Motor Corps volunteer, visualizing the trip in terms of gasoline coupons, asked why it couldn't be mailed.

"The package is fragile," came the rejoinder. "It contains the results of an autopsy on a brain in a liquid preservative."

When the drivers to whom the package was entrusted were told of its unique contents, one said, straight-faced: "Well, if you hear of an accident where the police find two bodies and three brains, you'll know who it was."

So it goes in the American Red Cross Motor Corps, where no day is like any other, so varied are its calls for service. Organized to furnish efficient transportation whenever or wherever needed in Red Cross work, the corps' members in 1,154 chapters man trucks, station wagons, mobile canteens, ambulances, and passenger cars—including occasionally the mighty-mite Army jeeps—to serve local chapters, the armed forces, civilian defense groups, and in natural disasters.

Less dangerous, perhaps, than trans-oceanic duty, but no less important, is the overland convoy service of Motor Corps volunteers to our Army and Navy within the United States. Combining the double duty of housekeeping and volunteer service in short-handed defense areas of the 9th Naval District, they have moved more than three million dollars' worth of equipment to ammunition de-

pots and air bases. Through bad hills and curves, the blue-clad Red Cross women coax 1½, 3, and 5-ton trucks in snake-like 100-car convoys.

And they've learned to "take it"—late meals, sleeping on cots, and occasional motor trouble. The typical laugh on a newcomer to the convoy service, after being told of double-clutching, follows the inevitable remark:

"Where's that second clutch? I only see one!"

Organized during World War I to provide ambulance service in France, and later as a domestic volunteer service which grew to a membership of 12,000 at the close of the war, the corps today has 47,234 members, trained in first aid and the elements of motor mechanics as well as blackout driving, gas defense, ambulance service, and stretcher drill, in pace with the emergency character of modern warfare.

The demand for blood donations to provide plasma—modern miracle of front-line treatment of American wounded—demands transportation, both of the life-giving blood and of war workers' donors, whose production time is precious, to Blood Donor Centers. CAP and ATC pilots, landing briefly for refueling or transfer to duty at nearby airports must have immediate transportation. Chapter-produced clothing and supplies must reach warehouses for domestic and overseas shipment. The Motor Corps sees that the job is done.

Wounded and convalescent serv-

icemen look to the Motor Corps as a vital part of their get-well program.

When disabled men returned from Atta to San Francisco, that chapter's Motor Corps obtained permission from the Chief of Police to drive a Red Cross bus—and 35 young veterans—to the football stadium seats where they could see their favorite sport. Another group, ordered to strengthen temporarily disused shoulder and arm muscles after wounds healed, were driven to local bowling alleys weekly.

When disaster strikes, as in the Mississippi River floods last April, the corps rushes Red Cross supplies, emergency nurses, doctors, Nurse's Aides, and first aiders to the stricken areas. More than that, they moved families from the lowlands to higher ground and then rushed canteen trucks and supplies to feed them.

The list of services is endless. It follows the pattern of human events—driving children stricken with infantile paralysis or polio-myelitis to hospitals for treatment; picnic transportation for convalescent soldier-patients; mobile library, canteen, and Blood Donor Unit detail; transportation for public health nurses, Home Service workers and a host of Red Cross personnel; and cooperation with each community in campaigns for War Bonds, food rationing, Community Chest funds, nursing and volunteer recruitment, and in the all-important March Red Cross War Fund campaign to provide funds to carry on the work of that humanitarian organization.

They Said Last Week

**Mayor Fiorello La Guardia,
of New York City:**

"Our President Roosevelt will live in history as long as history is written and read. One hundred years from now, when few names of today will be remembered, schools and classes and people all over the world, in every language spoken, every January 30, will recall that on that day an American, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was born. He will be remembered 100 or 200 years from now as the leader in a great war. Not the war against the Japs and the Nazis, but in a greater war that will be waging for many years after we have crushed the Nazis and Japs — a war that he initiated and that he will wage as long as he lives; a war that will continue until it is won; war against poverty, against illness, against hunger. His name will be remembered forever for that. Even those who are politically opposed to him concede his greatness and admire his qualities."

Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan:

"The Japanese people as a whole would, if they knew the facts, be utterly ashamed. They showed this sense of shame in a spontaneous and nation-wide demonstration when their military fliers sank our ship the Panay in 1937. The mere revelation of these atrocities cannot and will not change the inherent character of any Japanese, but it is conceivable and I hope possible that the higher military leaders may gradually if

not immediately take steps to insure better treatment for our compatriots who are still prisoners in their hands.... But there is the other side to the picture, the ugly side of cruelty, brutality and utter bestiality, and ruthlessness and rapaciousness of the Japanese military machine which brought on this war. That Japanese military machine and military caste and military system must be utterly crushed, their credit and predominance must be utterly broken for the future safety and welfare of the United States and of the United Nations and for the future safety and welfare of civilization and humanity. Let us put it in a nutshell: there is not sufficient room in the area of the Pacific Ocean for a peaceful America, for any of the peace-loving United Nations, and a swashbuckling Japan."

Wendell Willkie:

"So-called political experts tell you that the American people will never stand for a tough tax program. I do not agree with those so-called experts. Give the people an understanding of the issues involved, and they will do their duty by their country, however incredibly painful it may be. All this talk about inflation has not clarified the issue for our people. It has obscured it.... If we want to preserve (our) system we must pay for it, and pay for it now. Corporations and individuals alike must pour into the Federal Treasury every dollar that can be spared from the hard, back-breaking business of fighting the biggest war in



DOUG AND WIFE—Enjoying brief vacation from U. S. Navy duties, Lieutenant Commander Douglas Fairbanks is shown with his wife in their apartment in Hotel Pierre, New York. Mrs. Fairbanks is former Mary Lee Hartford of Newport, R. I.

history. Of course, this will mean hardship; of course, this will mean discomfort. But the long future is worth all the sacrifice. There is not much comfort in a foxhole. There's little comfort waist-deep in the mud of Guadalcanal. It is not comfortable to crash-land a flaming plane. There is small comfort in the cold sea; there is no comfort as a prisoner of the Japs. Why should we be comfortable?"

Justice Frank Murphy, of the United States Supreme Court:

"Here in the United States, a country founded upon the right of every individual to justice, religious and personal freedom, Nazi propaganda is breeding the germs of hatred against the Jews. No bacteriological warfare could be more insidious and more destructive to fundamental good will and ideals of religious and racial tolerance which have built a great America.... American citizens of Jewish descent representing every major Jewish organization and community in the United States, and speaking through the American Jewish Conference, have voiced not only their own faith in American institutions of justice and freedom but that of every true American citizen and of millions of oppressed people everywhere, in asking that the democracies institute and sustain vigorous action to rescue all who may yet be saved and to combat the virus of hatred wherever it appears."

that we are more likely to resort to war, or become involved in war, because we are reasonably prepared against the danger of war, has been made so plain that few will be found to deny it. Therefore, I believe, thoroughly, that one of the best measures we can take to insure that our individual liberties will be preserved and that free Americans will remain free is to require that every boy, when he attains the age of 17 or 18, shall be required to spend at least one year in training on land, or at sea, against the possibility that sometime his services may be required to help protect the country."

F.L.I.S. Common Council.

**DONORA OFFICE
WORKERS VOTE C. I. O.**

DONORA, PA.—The office workers of the Donora Zinc Works Company voted to have the United Steelworkers of America represent them in collective bargaining last Friday, January 28th.

An average housewife will walk over eight miles a day inside her own home this year.



"SORRY, WE CAN'T USE YOUR MANUSCRIPT—WHY DON'T YOU TRY THE LOCAL SALVAGE PAPER DRIVE?"

*Frank Knox,
Secretary of the Navy:*

"There is no safety or peace in unpreparedness. The unspeakable folly of the theory



Abe Lincoln And The Soldier Vote

The drive against the soldier vote is no new thing. The gang that is fighting it today is following the pattern set by the Copperheads in another of our country's war of liberation—the Civil War. Then as now they feared one thing: the soldiers will vote like they fight—to win.



By LEONARD NORTON

"The victory is worth more to the country than a battle won."

So wired General Grant to Abraham Lincoln the day after the Presidential elections of 1864. "The vote in the army today is almost unanimous for Lincoln," wrote General Frank P. Blair. "Give Uncle Abe my compliments." Even in the "foul room of Libby Prison at Richmond the votes were 267 for Lincoln, 95 for McClellan."

It is small wonder that the Rankins and Byrds today are afraid to give the vote to the men and women who wear the proud uniform and carry with them the great traditions of those who drowned slavery with their blood in the Civil War. For they know that a decisive victory for the United Nations policies of President Roosevelt will mean the end of their poll-tax, Jim-Crow rule in the South. They know that this victory for President Roosevelt in the 1944 elections will consolidate the military gains of our armed forces and pave the way to an immediate victory over fascism everywhere including their own domestic brand. They have historic precedent to guide them.

The drive against the soldier vote is no new and unconnected thing. The Negro-baiting, anti-Semitic, labor-hating arguments of Rankin and his fellow conspirators follow a pattern set in yet another of our country's wars for liberation. Dur-

ing the Civil War, all the pro-slavery, anti-Lincoln, copperhead representatives and Senators, aided by the powerful "peace" press in the North, conspired to prevent the Union soldiers from exercising their rights to cast their votes for the President in the elections of 1864. Perhaps the newspapers can tell us why. On April 2, 1864, the editor of the Loyal National Union Journal wrote: "Each state makes its own regulations about voting and in many cases, soldiers home on furlough have exercised that privilege in this respect. But here is the difficulty with the copperheads. Our soldiers are loyal almost to the last man. They vote the Union ticket. Hence the impotent rage of the opposition... And the Republicans and Southern Democrats "have decided," editorialized one New York paper today, "that control of soldier voting should be turned over to the governments of the 48 states. We don't know all their reasons. Possibly one may be found in the fact that a Gallup poll shows that while 52 per cent of the civilian population now supports the Administration, 61 per cent of the men in the armed forces do."

The threat to their own continuance in office is a major incentive to the poll-tax Congressmen's efforts to prevent democratic and uniform election procedure being established for our fighting men. These men know

that if the vote is turned over to the individual states, there will be no soldier vote. There were 28,000 such votes in the last elections, out of a potential of 8,000,000. Senator Byrd need have no fears. Last year only 281 servicemen voted in his state; and in Representative Rankin's state of Mississippi, only 89 voted. This is what will happen again if the Green-Lucas bill is not passed.

In 1864 the Unionists had to fight, not for Federal soldier vote laws, but for the enactment of such laws in the individual states. But the lineup was as clear then as it is today—the copperheads were against it; the men and women who believed in Lincoln and believed in war supported it. Carl Sandburg writes:

"Should the soldier in the field have the right to vote in the elections?" Two Union pamphlets called the roll on the various states... In New York the Union men passed soldier vote bill by 66 Yeas to 59 Copperheads Nays; Governor Seymour vetoed the bill, but the Unionists went over his head and against prolonged Copperhead opposition procured a soldier-vote amendment to the State Constitution. In New Hampshire the law passed the legislature by 175 to 105. In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, Ohio and other states the only opposition was from McClellan-for-President men. In New Jersey one of the few states whose vote did not go to Lincoln, 37 Copperhead Nays against 19 Union Yeas defeated the soldier vote, and likewise in Delaware which was another of the three states which went for McClellan in the elections. In Michigan, the soldiers in the field were accorded the ballot over the opposition of the Detroit Free Press and the entire Copperhead Press. In California, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri it was Union men against Copperhead that won the soldiers' right to vote. In Indiana a Copperhead legislature naturally refused it. In the adjacent state of Ohio in the October election, out of 55,000 soldier votes a majority of 48,000 were from the Union Party candidates."

Had it not been for the soldier votes in the three states with the largest electoral votes, those states would have been lost and perhaps the election with them. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio gave Lincoln 930,269 votes to 843,862 for McClellan. Lincoln's margin was a mere 86,407. "And in the one spot in the returns," says Sandburg, "where Lincoln's heart would have been sore had not the ballots thundered and roared high for him—the soldier vote—there he won home big, the forest be-

ing fulfilled that they would vote as they shot."

The historical continuity of treason and reaction can be traced through the same "states rights" and "constitutional" arguments that are being used by the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats today. Behind the pious mask of our fundamental laws, the Vandenberghs and Seymours sought to block the ballots of American soldiers and sailors by zealously spreading the wildest lies about the "invasion by the Federal government of states rights," listing tales of favoritism toward soldiers who would vote the Lincoln ticket, and discrimination against those who would not.

The Copperhead Chicago Times, working itself into an editorial frenzy over the Administration's "maneuvering" to give the soldiers the right to vote, wrote on April 1, 1864: "The administration at Washington is re-enacting the soldier-voting business... It is sending home all the soldiers who will promise to vote the abolition ticket, and withholding all who will not make that promise. If the election shall be carried by that means, it will be for the (states) to say whether they will submit to the result. Let us tell the administration at Washington now, so that it may be warned in time, that if the Presidential election in the several states shall be carried by such means, it will not stand as an election."

The New York Daily News of Dec. 9, 1943, says: "The Administration fought up to the last weekend for the slickly conceived Lucas-Green bill, which would have put the whole service vote job in the hands of the Federal Government, with the Administration having the inside track. The scheme was patently one to see to it that the majority of service votes were cast 'right,' or at any rate counted 'right,' meaning Democratic."

And to both these editorials we may append the comment levelled by the editor of the Loyal National Union Journal, on April 2, 1864: "The traitor who wrote these words knows that it is a simple issue of lies. It (the government) exacts no pledges from any. Those lies were written with the deliberate intention of misleading the ignorant and maddening the passionate—they mean civil war, treason... If the (papers) shall talk in such a way for a year longer, we shall consider it a mark of fatal weakness somewhere."

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