



WILNIS

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KAINA TRYS CENTAI.

KASDIENA...

Nominacijos Hillmano Patarimas "Taikos Misija" Jis Vis Savo

Scott W. Lucas, demokratų kandidatas į senatą Illinois valstijoje, gavo daugiau balsų už Richardą Lyons, republikonų kandidatą tai vietai.

Emily Taft Douglas, demokratų kandidatė į kongresą, taip pat gavo daugiau balsų už republikoną Stephen Day.

Abu jie yra uolūs Rooseveltto rėmėjai. Ir nors abeloni republikonai Illinois nominacijoje savo daugiau balsų, jie pradėję savo oponentus republikonus.

Meksikoj dar 13 asmenų suimta ir kaltinami suokalybiu nužudyti prezidentą Camacho (Kamašo), jo brolių ir buvusį prezidentą Calles (Kajes).

Meksikos fašistai matyti puola desperacijai, matydami Hitlerių besieriantinį galą, ir griebsi desperatiškų priemonių.

Sidney Hillman, CIO politinio komiteto galva, sako, jog dar neaišku kas bus republikonų prezidentinio kandidatu, bet jau aišku, kad jis bus kontroliuojamas reakcinės mašinos, tai nieko gero nereikia laukti.

Hillman ragina drauftoti Rooseveltą ketvirtam terminui.

Londonas skelbia, jog nuo pradžios karo jau nuskaudinta visas milijonas tonų Vokietijos ir jos satelitų laivų Europos vandenys.

Amerikos laivynas ir marinų korpusai, nuo Pearl Harbor, Pacificke nuskaudė 517 Japonijos laivų. Viso Japonijos laivų ten nuskaudinta virš 900.

Ir Berlynas ir Tokio liūdesi girtis savo galybe.

Turkų daviniai sako, jog Rumunijos vice-premieras Mihai Antonescu vykęs Maskvon su "garbingos taikos" misija.

Tuli betgi sako, kad Rumunijos diktatorius prašęs Hitlerio 25 divizijų armijos sulaukymui Raudonosios Armijos.

Taikos misija gal nori tik laiką pratęsti.

Suomijos valdžia atmetanti SSSR taikos sąlygas, sako švedų daviniai. Jei taip, tai ir ji tik laiką norėjo laimėti.

Abi tos šalys yra nacių saujoj. Kita, jų valdžios yra fašistų rankose. Suomijos valdžia dangstosi demokratizmu, bet tai yra klaida.

Laiko "laimėjimas" jų neišgelbės.

Krymo pusiasaly buvo apie 160,000 vokiečių armijos. Ji galėjo pabėgti iš ten tik per Juodąsias marias.

Dabar dvi SSSR armijos pradėjo ofensyvą ten ir viena diena nužygiavo virš 40 mylių. Reikia tikėtis, kad už kelių dienų gen. Tolbuchino ir gen. Eremienko armijos užims visą Krymą.

Užimta Simferopolis, Feodosija

JANKIAI ATAKAVO VENGRIJĄ, JUGOSL.

Sešios Dienos Paeiliui Priešas Atakuojamas iš Oro

LONDONAS, Bal. 13.—Amerikos bombonešiai, paklėję iš bazės Foggia, Italijoje, pasiekė Vengriją ir puolė Messeršmitų dirbtuves Győr, 70 mylių į šiaurės vakarus nuo Budapešto, Vengrijos sostinės. Liberatoriai padarė ablavą ant Tokol aerodromo, 11 mylių į vakarus nuo Budapešto ir Veseo aerodromo, 10 mylių į pietus nuo jo.

Jugoslavijoje jankiai pyškino gelžkelių jartus Grad, vidurkely tarp Zagrebo ir Belgrado.

Tose visose atakose dalyvavo 500 skrajojantiųjų tvirtovių ir Liberatorių.

Kiti Amerikos orlaivyno daliniai, paklėję iš savo bazų Anglijoje, vaisino bombomis lektuvų gamybos centrus Augsburg ir Oberpflofenhofen. Taip pat atakuota Lechfeld ir Schweinfurt.

Militarinių ir industrinių objektų daužyme Vokietijoj dalyvavo nemažiau 500 bomboneščių ir 750 lektuvų.

Vakar vakare Anglų aviatoriai pravedė pasekmingą ataką ant Budapešto. Ant Budapešto paplita tokių bombų, kurios galia išsprogdinti visą bloką.

Vengrijos centrus Aliantai bombarduoja, kad padėt Sovietų Rusijai.

Kongresmano Blumo Planas

WASHINGTON, Bal. 13.—Kongresmanas Blum siūlo priimti konstitucinį amendmentą, sulgyk kurio taikos sutarčių turėtų ratifikuoti (užgirti) ne tik senatas, bet ir atstovų butas ir ne dviem trečdaliais balsų, bet paprasčia didžiama.

Nežinia, kaip administracija žiūrį į kongresmano Blumo planą.

Torpedavo US Tankerį

SAN FRANCISCO, Bal. 13.—Arašų jūroj torpeduota ir nuskaudinta US tankeris Collier. Žuvo 44 vyrai.

bardavos Buacharės, Rumunijos sostinė, ir kelis kitus punktus.

Bombarduojama Prūsija arčiau SSSR fronto.

Tai yra gera talka Raudonajai Armijai.

Kuomet Berlyno radijas jau praplūgo, kad "karas visus pavieja," kad "mirtis vis arčiau," "Naujienu" redaktorius vis dar plepa, kad vokiečiai bėga iš Ukrainos pagal planą. Girdi, jie traukiasi trumpinti linijas.

Jis ir pirmiau dažnai naciams daugiau laimėjo, kaip pati Hitlerio armija.

V. Andrusis.

Anglai Apie Italijos Karalių

LONDONAS, Bal. 13.—Londono spauda reiškia nepasitenkinimo, kad Italijos karalius Viktoras Emanuelis tuojaus nepasitraukia. Londono "Times" žymi, kad karalius perdaug susikompromitavo tiel daug metų hendarabitudams su Mussolinio režimu. "Daily Mail" nurodo, kad monarchija nepastovi ir jai negalima pasiikėti.

"Daily Herald" sako, kad Aliantų politika Italijoj buvo neaiški ir labai paini. Aliantai privalę padėti Italijos demokratijai.

Pergalės Ordenai Žukovui ir Vasilevskui

MASKVA, Bal. 12.—Isakymu Aukščiausio Sovieto prezidiumo, narsalai Aleksandras Vasilevskis ir Grigorijus Žukovas apdovanoti Pergalės Ordenu, aukščiausiu ordenu SSSR.

Juodu suole vėryčiausią rolę, sudarant ir vykiant ofensyvo planus.

Maršalas Vasilevskis yra Generalo Štabo viršininkas.

POTVINIAI INDIANOJ

INDIANAPOLIS, Bal. 13.—Daugely vietų Wahash ir White upės išsiliejo iš krantų ir apėmė plačias apielinkes. Missisipi upė, ties Girardeau, Mo., taip pat pavojingai pasisianė.

Tūkstančiai žmonių turėjo bėgti iš savo sodybų.

Užmušta 26,000 Japonų

WASHINGTON, Bal. 13.—Karo sekretorius Stinson praneša, kad per kelis pastaruosius mėnesius centraliniame ir pietvakariame Pacifike užmušta 26,000 japonų.

Japonų nuostoliai šiaip skirstomi: Centraliniam Pacifike 12,000 Bougainville 5,370; New Britain 4,670; Naujojoj Gvinejoj 1,053; Admiralty salyne 2,962.

MEKSIKOJ SUĖMĖ 14 SUOKALBININKŲ

MEKSIKOS MIESTAS, Bal. 13. Policija sunerštavo 14 asmenų, kuriuos įtaria suokalybiu nužudyti prezidentą Avila Camacho, jo brolių generolų Maximino Avila Camacho ir buvusius Meksikos prezidentus Lazaro Cardenas ir Elias Calles.

Generalis prokuroras Jose Aquilas Maya sako, kad suareštuoti asmenys nebuvo kontakte su leitenantu Antonio Lama Rojas, kuris kėsinosi ant prezidento gyvybės pereinį pirmadienį.

Japonai Atakuoja Ties Imphal

NEW DELHI, Bal. 13.—Į šiaurę nuo Imphal japonai padūkusiai atakuoja. Ši svarbi bazė rytinėje Indijoj pusiau apsupta.

Kohima zonoje, kaip teigiam adm. Mountbatteno komunikacija, padėtis pagerėjo.

(Tokio radijas praneša, kad japonams tik trys mylios iki Imphal.)

Šiaurinėje Burmoje amerikoni išstrenkė japonus iš Ohpurn ir užėmė jiems skaudžius smūgius.

Aliantų bombonešiai daužė japonų instaliacijas šiaurinėje Burmoje. Kilo daug eksplozijų.

US Karo Nuostoliai

WASHINGTONAS, Bal. 13.—Iki kovo 23 d. Jungtinių Valstijų armijos nuostoliai buvo šie: Užmuštų 23,322; sužeistų 58,066; dingusių be žinios 28,014; pateko nelaisvėn 28,230.

Iš sužeistų 28,977 jau pagijo.

Laivyno nuostoliai 44,049. Iš to skaičiaus užmušta 18,749. Sužeista 11,505. Dingo be žinios 9,374. Belaisvių—4,421.

Robesono Gimtadienis

NEW YORK, Bal. 13.—Šį nedidėlį 17-to Regimento Armųjorus bus pagerbta garsu višame pasauly negras dainininkas ir artistas Paul Robeson. Armyto telpa 8,000 žmonių.

Pagerbimas įvyks juo 46-to gimtadienio žymiai.

Dalyvaus grominiai atstovai artistiško pasaulio.

Griežtumas Airijos Atžvilgiu

LONDONAS, Bal. 13.—Britų valdžios įsakymu, nuo 21 dienos balandžio su Airija bus nutrauktas susisiekimas garlaiviais.

Susisiekimas telefonu jau pirmiau buvo nutrauktas. Kelionės uždraustos dar anksčiau.

Airija nebegausa iš Anglijos anglės.

Suomiai Nenori Taikos

STOCKHOLM, Bal. 13.—Suomijos seimas pareiškė pasitikėjimą premiero Linkomies valdžiai. Seimo didžiama užgirta valdžios nusistatymų, atmetant Sovietų pultautį išlygas.

Tačiau bandies masėse, net ir socialdemokratuose, taikos sentimentas labai stiprus.

ADF IR CIO

HARTFORD, CONN.—Hartfordo Darbo Federacija, 23 balsais prieš 3, nutarė kooperuoti su CIO vietine organizacija politinio veikimo fronte.

Atmesta Wm. Green'o, ADF prezidento, reikalavimas nekooperuoti su CIO.

SOVIETŲ LĒKTUVAI DAUŽĖ KOSTANTĀ

Tolbuchino Armija Paėmė Simferopolį; Užimta Falticeni.

LONDONAS.—Į vakarus nuo Odesos Raudonoji Armija užėmė Ovidiopolį.

Pranešimu iš Maskvos, Kryme paimta 20,000 vokiečių ir rumunų nelaisvėn.

MASKVA, Bal. 13.—Vėliausias žinios skelbia, kad Raudonoji Armija išlaisvino Simferopolį, Krymo sostinę.

Maska, maršalo Staļino įsakymu, sveikino tą pergale didžiųjų kanuolių salvėmis.

Taip pat paimta ir Jevpatorija.

Angliakasių Konferencija

LONDONAS, Bal. 13.—šandien prasideda nacionalė konferencija Anglijos angliakasių unijos. Joje išsispres klausimus apie stabilizaciją anglies industrijoj. Streikai padarė daug žalos Anglijos ekonominiam frontui.

Angliakasių unijos vadovybė sutinka su valdžios patiektu planu sutarkyti algų ir darbo problemą. Jei konferencija įgaliuos vadovybę susitar su valdžia, tuomet anglies industrijoj krizis bus, išgyvendintas.

Tarsis Dėl Žibalo

WASHINGTON, Bal. 12.—Jungtinės Valstijos tarsis su Sovietų, Sąjunga, Holandų tretine valdžia ir tolimis Pietų Amerikos respublikomis žibalo klausimais. Dabar tuo reikalu tariamasi su Britanija.

Apie tai praneša Valstybės Departamento spoksmanas.

Mirė Šachmatistas

BUENOS AIRES, Bal. 13.—Mirė Roberto Grau, pasauliniai pasikilęs šachmatistas.

CIO APIE MAISTO PABRANGINIMĄ

WASHINGTON, Bal. 13.—Kongresas Industrijų Organizaciją (CIO) nesutinka su valdžios paskelbtomis daviniais apie pragyvenimo iškaščius ir maisto pabranginimą.

CIO prezidentas Philip Murray parašė laišku Wm. Davis, Karo Produkcijos pirmininkui, Marvin Jones, maisto administratoriui, Chester Bowles, kaitų administratoriui, ir Fred Vinson, stabilizacijos direktoriui. Tame laiške jis sako, kad maisto produktų kainos daugely atvejų nepateisinamos, kad tulų kompanijų pelnai profliteriški ir kad milijonai dolerių klūva juodaunamarketu.

Philip Murray kaltina viršūjų paminėtų įstaigų viršininkus, kad jie neatsižinti informavo prezidentą apie maisto situaciją ir kainas. Murray sako, kad stabilizacijos aktas, išleistas spalio mėn. 1942 metais, nebuvo įvykintas.

Darbo Statistikos Biuro patiekti daviniai apie pragyvenimo iškaščius pabranginimą neatitinka tikrovės. Biuras tvirtino, kad per tris metus pragyvenimas pabrango tik 23 nuomėdėmis. Tikrovėje pragyvenimas pabrango 43 nuomėdėmis.

Generolo Tolbuchino ketvirtoji ukrainų armija, žygiuojanti iš šiaurės, vakar paėmė Simferopolį.

(Berlyno radijas praneša, kad vokiečių ir rumunų armijos traukiasi atgal.)

Ukrainoje, į šiaurės vakarus nuo Odesos, Malinyskio pulkai vakar išstrenkė priešą iš Traspolio.

Konevo armija pasiekė ir užėmė Falticeni, 60 mylių į pietus nuo Cernovyciu. Nuo Falticeni iki Ploesti žibalyno 160 mylių.

Į pietus nuo Skala mišiai tebesitęsia.

Sovietų orlaivynas šiandien bombardavo rumunų uostą Kostantant, prie Juodųjų marių, kuriant iš Krymo rumunai ir vokiečiai dumia jūros keliais.

Juodųjų marių laivynas veikia kooperuoja karo veiksmuose.

Užimant Feodosiją, nuskaudinta daug baržų ir torpedinis botas.

RUMUNAI NORI TAIKOS?

ANKARA, Bal. 13.—Paskydo gandai, kad Maskvon išvyko rumunų delegacija prašyti taikos. Jai vadovauja Mihai Antonescu, premiero brolis.

LONDONAS.—"Daily Express" praneša, kad Rumunijos valdžija gavo taikos planą, kurį surašė SSSR, su žinia Anglijos ir Amerikos.

“VILNIS”

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Jų Viltys Dingo

Kada Valstybės Sekretorius Cordell Hull apibūdino Amerikos užsienio politiką ir pareiškė, kad Atlantiko Karterio ir Maskvos bei Teherano konferencijų, rubežių ginčai tarp Jungtinių Tautų turės būti išspręsti jų pačių susitarimu, reaktinis Amerikos elementas pravirko, kad tuomi užgiriama SSSR rubežių nustatymas 1939 ir 1940 metais.

Chicago Tribune korespondentas A. S. Henning atsilaukęs Lenkijos ambasadoriaus, taipgi Lietuvos, Latvijos ir Estijos buvusį atstovą, ką jie mano apie savo likimą. Jis rašo:

“Tų mažųjų šalių diplomatai paslėpė tylėjime, bet privačiai pasisakė, kad Roosevelt administracija pardavus juos užgerindama Rusiją.”

Kaip jie pareiškė tam korespondentui, taip jie elgiasi aiškindami savo poziciją lietuviams. Viešai jie sako, kad jie “Roosevelto pripažinti,” ir kad Amerika Lietuvą jiems atiduos po karui, o tarp savęs jie prisipažysta, kad jų viltys dingo, kad jų pastangos bergždžios.

Tas skaudžiai pažeisti jų politiką, atstumtų daug jų pasekėjų, nusilpnintų juos.

Zinoma, kada tas pilnai paaškęs ir jų sekėjams, tada jie gaus smūgi. Jie tai žino, bet tai bus toliau. Kita, jie vis dar laukia kokio stebuklo. Kai kurie jų mano, kad Hitleris dar gali atsigręžti, arba bent SSSR susilpnėti.

Tai bergždžios viltys, bet geriau kaip niekas. Igliaji palaikymas bent dalies lietuvių tikėjimo į juos jiems yra naudingas, tai kol gali jie ir stengiasi palaikyti tai.

Jie Vis Savo

Daugelis įvairių “ekspertų” ir komentatorių jau paktis savo spėjimus vokiečių armijos “atsigrėbimo”, bet kai kurie vis dar savaip kalba.

Hanson Baldwin, kuris rašo New Yorko “Timese” tebespėjioja, kad vokiečiai atsigrębsią ir pradėsį ofensyvą. Kitas toks “ekspertas” yra pulk. Conrad Lanza. Jis dar vis tikisi ir sako, kad “naciai dar gali atsiversti ant Raudonosios Armijos.”

Faktai rodo ką kita. Bėgiu apie 8 dienų, vien prie Skala, apsupat vokiečių armijai duota štai kokis smūgis:

Užmušti 26,000. Nelaisvėn sumntų 6,988. Karo mantos sumnta: Tankų ir didelį kanolių 187; orlaivų 61; trokų 7,483.

Sovietų armija naikindama nacių armiją dar gauna ir karo mantos, prideda prie savo jėgų.

Kodėl tie “ekspertai” dar vis laukia vokiečių laimėjimo?

Atrodo, kad jie informacijas ima apie armijas vis dar iš nacių šaltinių.

Kita, jiems laikraščiams matyti nepageidaujama kita įkainavimas armijų. Reikia pastebėti, kad abu tie “ekspertai” kaip daugelis tokių, jau senai nėra militarinėje tarnyboje. Baldwinas rodo tarnybą apleidę 1927 metais. Jie taipgi yra “ekspertai,” kurie rašo patenkinimui savo bosu norų, o ne analizavimui tikros karinės padėties.

Geras Reiškinys

Senatorius Alben Barkley, kuris vienu tarpu pikta išstojo prieš prezidentą Rooseveltą ir suteikė labai didelio džiaugsmo reaktininkams pagalias pasisakė už ketvirtą Roosevelto terminą.

New Yorko valstijos demokratų konvencija nors ir palaiko James Farley partijos lyderių, vistiek pasisakė už ketvirtą terminą.

Siaudiniai balsavimai pietinėse valstijose parodo, kad Rooseveltas ir ten stovi aukščiausia—jis vienas daugiau balsų gauna kaip visi kiti kandidatai sykiu sudėjus.

Demokratai pradeda permatyti, kad Rooseveltas būtina reikalingas laimėjimui karo, taikos darymui, ir kad be jo demokratai gali pralaimėti.

Illinois valstijos primary balsavimai parodo, kad Rooseveltas įtaka yra labai didelė. Nors abejauli republikonai gavo daugiau balsų šio valstijoje, bet senatorius Lucas, Roosevelto uolus palaikytos, gavo daugiau balsų už republikoną kandidatą Lyons, taipgi Emily Douglas, uoli rooseveltinė gavo daugiau balsų—į kongresmaną-at-large — už republikoną Day.

Chicago ir Cook apskritys, kur demokratai pilnai seka Rooseveltą, atidavė apie 470,000 balsų už demokratų, o mažiau 300,000 už republikonus.

Gerai, kad demokratai vis daugiau buriasi aplink Rooseveltą, kad ir opozicininkai jam ima atkeisti savo poziciją ir stoja su Rooseveltu.

Darbo Partija

New Yorko valstijos yra susikūrus American Labor Party, kuri pastaruose rinkimuose gavus apie 500,000 balsų ir palaiko balansą tarp demokratų ir republikonų. Jos balsai gali pakreipti laimėjimą vieni ar kiti partijai. O tai svarbu visos šalies prezidento rinkimams.

Ta partija pirmiaus buvus “socialisti” vadovybė, dabar betgi ji išrinko geresnę vadovybę. Dienraštis “Laisvė” apie tai rašo:

“Persiorganizavusi, susitvarkiusi, Amerikos Darbo Partija, veikianti New Yorko valstijos ribose, pagaliau išsirinuko naują vadovybę. Josios naujoju pirmininku yra žymusis unijistų vadas, vienas CIO vadų, SIDNEY HILLMAN, Amalgamitų unijos prezidentas.

“Mums atrodo, jog Sidney Hillmanui naujoi vieta labai tinka, o jis tai vietai dar labiau. Mr. Hillmanas yra artimas prezidento Roosevelto prietelius, ir žymus žmogus.”

“Laisvė” taipgi priduria ir ragina:

“Amerikos Darbo Partija šimtu nušimčių stoja už prezidentą Rooseveltą. Ateis rinkimai, ateis lapkričio mėnuo, pažangieji žmonės dės visas pastangas gauti daugiau balsų už prezidentą Rooseveltą. Čia Darbo Partija su savidainis nepaprastai svarbų vaidmenį.

“Taigi, vis darbiečiai, talkon sau naujam pirmininkui, Mr. Hillmanui!”

New Yorko Darbo Partijos laimėjimas progresyvvės valdybos yra laimėjimas Amerikos demokratijai. Ta partija gali suvaidinti būsimiems prezidento rinkimams labai didelę rolę.

RADONOJO KRYŽIAUS kvota \$12,000,000 Chicago dar toli gražu nesukelta. Reikia darbuotis, kad ji būtų baigta. Aukoti šiai svarbiai įstaigai yra pareiga kiekvieno žmogaus. Tai yra daugiau kaip labdarėybė—tai naminio fronto pareiga. Mūsų jauni vyrai karo frontuose aukoja sveikatą ir gyvastis. Mes galime bent piniginiai prisidėti ir jiems palengvinti.

Istoriniai Ruožiai

IŠ KOVOS SU KRYŽIUOČIAIS

J. Rimvydas laikraštėje “Tarybų Lietuva” rašo:

Jau pačioje XIII-to amžiaus pradžioje lietuviai, iš vienos pusės, o Novgorodo, Pskovo bei Polocko rusai, iš kitos, ne kartą taip smarkiai apdaužė įsiveržusius į latvių bei estų žemes vokiečius šunis—kalavininkus, jog, kaip rašo pačių vokiečių kronika, 1209 metais vokiečiai sušaukė pasitarimą, kuris svarstė, kaip išsigelbėti “nuo žalos, kurią padaro jiems Lietuva ir Rusija.”

Lietuvos valstybės kūrėjas, didysis Lietuvos patriotas, didysis kunigaikštis Mindaugas parodė neuzmirštama istorinį pavyzdį, kaip reikia mušti vokiečius grobikus, kaip reikia organizuoti jėgas prieš tuos amžinus Lietuvos priešius.

1219-tais metais Mindaugas ir kiti Lietuvos kunigaikščiai akivaizdoje vokieško pavojaus padarė sutartį su Ukrainos kunigaikščiais Danieliumi ir Vasilka ir visas savo jėgas metė prieš vokiečius. Ir Mindaugas, nepaisant daugelio labai sunkių momentų, ne tik apgynė Lietuvą nuo besiveržiančių kryžiuočių ir kalavininkų gaujų, bet ir pats sudavė eilę lemiamų smūgių vokiečiams grobikams. Tai Mindaugui viešpatuojant, lietuviai visiškai sunaikino kalavininkų kariuomenę su pačiu magistru prie Saulės (Siauliu) 1236-tais metais; taip pat lietuviai visiškai sunaikino jungtinės kryžiuočių ir kalavininkų jėgas prie Durbės ežero 1260 m., kur krito ir kalavininkų magistras, ir kryžiuočių magistro padėjėjas. Taip pat Mindaugo viešpatavimo metais triuškino vokiečius ir rusai.

1233 metais pskoviečiai sumušė vokiečius prie Izoborsko; 1234-tais metais kunigaikštis Jaroslavas su naugardiečiais ir pereslavičiais sumušė kalavininkus prie Tartu miesto.

1233 m. kryžiuočius sumušė Galicho kunigaikštis Danielius, 1242 m. lemtingą smūgį sudavė kalavininkams Novgorodo kunigaikštis Aleksandras Nevskis, sutriuškindamas jų jėgas ant Čudo ežero ledo.

Nors ir labai narsiai ir pasiryžusiai lietuviai kovojo, bet vieniems buvo sunku, nes kryžiuočiai ir kardininkai, ar kalavininkai, susijungę puolė lietuvius.

To pavojaus rimtumą Mindaugas puikiai suprato. Jis suprato ir kaip reikia nuo to pavojaus gintis. Būtent, kunigaikštis Mindaugas nesitenkino atkurti laimėjimais. Jis sudarė sąjungą su Novgorodo kunigaikščiu Aleksandru Nevskiu bendriems veiksams prieš vokiečius. Sudarius tą sąjungą, buvo padaryti ne mažiau kaip du bendri žygiai prieš kalavi-

AR TAI TOKIE JIE ŽINOVAI?

Kiek laiko atgal tilpo dienraštyje “Vilnis” idomus aprašymas SLA 6-to apskričio konferencijos. Mano manymu, būtina reikia kreipti daugiau dėmesio į kelis tame aprašyme dalykus. Ypač tai svarbu einant SLA viršininkų rinkimams.

Pirmiaus dabartiniai SLA viršininkai sakė, reikalinga išrinkti “mokyti žmonės” SLA Pildancion Tarybon, tai Susivienijimui bus gerai. Jie mokės vesti organizaciją ir ji dėlo bujos.

Šioje konferencijoje, kaip rašė SLA 46 kuopos narys, Lietuvos pavojaus momente lietuviai su rusais ir baltarusiais bendrai gynėsi, bendrai mušė priešą.

Kaip seniaus, taip ir dabar atsiranda kryžiuočių palaikytojų, kurie reikalauja, kad reikia pasiduoti tiems priešams, ir kurie kursto priešrusus ir kitus gerus ir broliškus kaimynus.

Dabar kryžiuokų palaikytojai Amerikoje ypač reikia prieš SSSR ir kursto prieš jų neapykantą, kas naudinga šių dienų kryžiuokams ir jų mistrui Hitleriui.

Vilniškis.

KAIP ORGANIZUOTI LIETUVAI PAGELBOS SKYRIUS

Teikimas Lietuvos žmonėms pagelbos yra bėparyviškas reikalas. Tose garbingose pastangose turėtų dalyvauti kiekvienas nuosirdus lietuvis.

Tuo supratimu buvo suorganizuotas ir pagrįstas Lietuvos Pagelbos Teikimo Komitetas. Tokiu pat supratimu turi būti organizuojami ir remiami Komiteto skyriai. Prie to darbo turi būti traukiami visi lietuviai, visai nesikišant į jų politinius bei religinius įsitikinimus.

Nacionalio Komiteto skyriai arba vietiniai komitetai turi tiktai vieną uždavinį: rūpintis rinkimu Lietuvos žmonių pagelbos. Tą savo uždavinį pilnai jie atliks tiktai tada, kada susiorganizuos ir veiks korektiškai, tai yra, prie darbo pritarus plačiausias vietas lietuvių masės ir neįsileis partinių ginčų bei nesuipratimų.

Taipgi, stiebian skyrius, reikia laikytis to supratimo, kad šis mūsų darbas nėra tiktai mėnesio kito darbas. Nereikia manyti, kad karo pabaiga paluosuos mūsų nos tuo atsakomybės linkui lietuvių žmonių. Kaip tik priešingai: kai Lietuva bus išlaisvinta, kai pagelbą bus galima jau siųsti tiesiai Vilniui ir Kaunui visai Lietuvos liaudžiai, mūsų darbas padidės šimteriopai ir tėsie leleta metę, kol vargas ir sunaikinimas bus visai išštuota iš mūsų senojo krašto. Žinant karo audros palikū žmonių nuolinimą, žinant sunaikinimą, kurį šis karas padaro, būkime įsitinkę, gana ilgai Lietuvoje žmonėms turės kentėti didelę vargą ir nedatelkį.

Atsižvelgiant į tai, kas pasakyta, kur tokių skyrių dar nėra, reikia tuojau juos steigti ir jiems padėti plačius pamatus. Kur tokie skyriai jau susiorganizavę, reikia stengtis juos praplėsti.

Kaip juos praplėsti, tai yra kiekvienos vietos atskira problema. Kai kur gal užteks pakvietimo prie darbo daugiau veikėjų. Kitur gal reikės šaukti organizacijų atstovų konferencijas. Tai paliekame kiekvienai kolonijai atskirai išspręsti.

Pastebėta, kad beveik nieko da neveikia mažosios kolonijos. Jų veikėjai, matyt, mano, kad jiems nereikia įsitraukti į darbą. Mes raginame imtis už darbo kad ir mažiausias kolonijas. Kur tik randasi saujalė lietuvių, ten turi susiorganizuoti Lietuvos reikalais rūpintis komitetas. Kur yra organizacijų, tegul jos pasirūpina komiteto sudarymu. Kur nėra organizacijų, paviešali lietuviai privalo susieiti ir sudaryti komitetą.

Šis steigimas plataus Lietuvos Pagelbos Teikimo aparato yra ir svarbus ir neatidėliojamas uždavinys.

Jeigu reikalingos platesnės informacijos darbo pradžiai, kreiptis į nacionalį komitetą. Tos informacijos bus greitai suteiktos. Jeigu kur susiorganizuoja vietinis komitetas, tuojau reikia pranešti centru jo viršininkų adresu.

LIETUVAI PAGELBOS TEIKIMO KOMITETAS, 419 Lorimer St., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

“Vienas delegatas pareikalavo P. T. narių atsakyti klausimą be advokatiškų filosofijų, būtent: Ar teisybė, kad po konversijos planu seniem SLA nariam duoklės bus dvigubai aukštesnės ir, antra, ar teisybė, kad perkeltieji į naujus skyrius senie nariai bus skaitomi kaip nauji ir visos jų duoklės eis į lėšų fondą per pirmus metus, iš kurio P. T. neprivalo duoti valstijom atskaitų?”

Senas Narys.

VILNIUS

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JEWISH GUERRILLAS FIGHT GER- MANS IN LITHUANIA

By Ovadi Savich

When the Germans invaded the Soviet Union, a certain Jewish youth, whose name must remain unknown until his guerrilla detachment joins the Red Army, was in his last semester at the Medical School of Minsk University. The young man's parents were ill and it was impossible for the family to leave Minsk. When the Germans entered the city they set up a ghetto for Jewish citizens and threw the youth and his family into it. Soon afterward his mother died, and a few weeks later his father was arrested and shot. Within a short time the Hitlerites had massacred most of the Jews in Minsk, and the ghetto was closed.

As a medical student, the Jewish youth had been classified as a "specialist" by the Germans and assigned to a veterinary surgeon, who put him to work as a stableman. He was now transferred to the ghetto at Vilnius. Knowing that sooner or later he would be killed, he fled with seven young friends, also "specialists." The young Jews escaped into the forest near Vilnius. Here they met a guerrilla, who gave them food. He said there were many Jews hiding in the forests.

The boys offered to join the guerrilla detachment but the commander reminded them that they had no guns. "Get yourselves some arms the way we did," he told them, "and you will be welcome."

The eight young men took his advice. Unarmed, they attacked two German soldiers on a highway and thus got their first tommy gun and rifle. Next they had to learn how to use the arms, for these "specialists" had been students and not soldiers. A guerrilla was assigned to instruct them and in 10 days the boys had learned to shoot and hurl grenades. It was the young medical student's idea that they should form a detachment of Jewish guerrillas. They were soon joined by 11 more refugees from the ghetto.

Within a month all the young men were armed. They began to carry out dangerous operations and their fame spread. Many Jews who had taken refuge in the forest sought them out and joined their ranks. To

the usual guerrilla's oath, the commander had added these words: As a son of the Jewish people, I vow always to remember all the sufferings which the Germans have inflicted on my people.

From the Vilnius Region the detachment moved to the Pinsk district. There in the dense forests and marshes it is operating today, with more than 200 fighters. And it is no longer the only Jewish detachment.

As a rule, people do not escape from the ghetto—they die there. And to the Germans the Jewish guerrillas appear as spectres returned from the dead. They call these Jewish detachments "Refugees from the Ghetto." In their plan for the total extermination of the Jewish people, the Germans have murdered hundreds of thousands. But the "Refugees from the Ghetto" will live. Those who have vowed "always to remember all the sufferings," know the sole means of deliverance from these sufferings.

French Prisoners Join Resistance Movement

LONDON, April 9 (ONA).—Underground sources report the first instance of an escaped prisoner of war who has died in battle as a guerrilla against the German enemy.

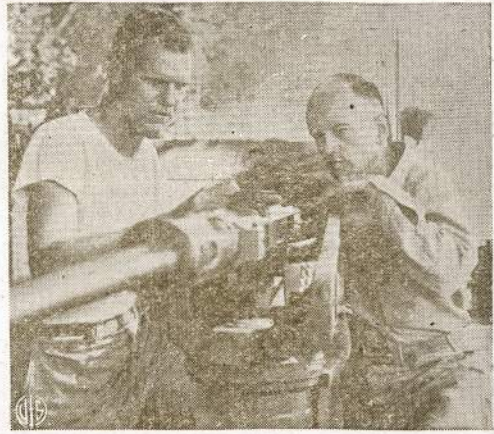
The report says the Frenchman was buried with military honors by his comrades after the engagement in which he fell was over.

Increasing numbers of French prisoners of war are said to be joining the resistance movement after daring escapes from Nazi camps.

Planes Carry Hope To Italians

LONDON, April 9 (ONA).—Posters have been put up in Polish forests by the German authorities urging Polish guerrillas to desert their units and resume "a legal life," with a promise of impunity.

The reply of one Pole, according to Polish sources, was a bayonet point stuck through a poster.



TO HUNT JAPS—Lt. (jg) Cyrus Taylor, left, of New York City, and Lt. (jg) Gorton Wailes of Birmingham, Ala., examine one of guns of their U. S. Navy PT boat before starting from base in New Guinea on Jap hunt. Taylor starred with Yale football teams of 1937-8-9. His PT boat crew has sunk 6½ enemy barges.

CALL TO VICTORY CONFERENCE

The Chicago Lithuanian Victory Conference will convene this coming Sunday afternoon at the Lithuanian Auditorium, 3133 S. Halsted st., starting at 2 P. M.

With the Red Army approaching the borders of Lithuania and the freeing of Lithuania from the clutches of Hitler's fascism each day comes closer to reality, the American Lithuanians are anxious to be ready to help their kin and the people of Lithuania in general to rebuild their native land. This will be the topic of discussion at the conference after hearing the appointed speakers analyze

the latest developments on the war front.

Organizations which have not elected delegates to this conference can be represented by members of the Executive Committee or members appointed by the Executive Committee.

A good turnout is expected. The work of the Chicago Lithuanian Conference should be supported by all win-the-war organizations and individuals. Spectators are not only welcome, but will have an equal opportunity to discuss all phases of the conference.

Conference Committee.

Polish Guerrillas Do Not Desert

WASHINGTON, April 9 (ONA).—Swiss-Italian reports tell of increasing strength in the ranks of Italian guerrillas in Lombardy, industrial province of which Milan is capital.

A message from the Lombardy patriots, appearing in Squilla Italica, an Italian-language, Anti-Fascist newspaper published in Switzerland, says, "Our groups grow continuously. Everyone is waiting for action."

Recruits of the 1921 and 1925 classes have joined the guerrillas, according to the message, as quoted by the Office of War Information. It adds that "each plane which passes over our heads represents a moment of hope which makes our hearts jump."

Squilla Italica also publishes a message from patriots in Piedmont appealing for more arms.

250 Americans In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, April 9 (ONA). Two hundred and fifty American officers and men are sight-seeing in Jerusalem for the Easter holidays and enjoying a round of social activities.

The American Red Cross, in cooperation with local residents, has worked out a full program of parties, dances and trips to the Holy places and other points of interest.

The Jerusalem hospitality center has made similar arrangements for other United Nations troops on leave here.

Although its route is a military secret, the last volume of the American Dictionary of English, published by the University of Chicago Press, was sent to King George of England last week. Another copy of the four-volume set, prepared by an American staff under the English lexicographer, Sir William Craigie, will be sent to President Roosevelt.

WHAT DOES IT PROVE—IF ANYTHING?

By LAUKUVISKIS

An "American" Gal

It happened over two years ago. We were still neutral in this war and my radio tubes were still in good working order.

One late evening I was experimenting how far I could reach on the short waves when all of a sudden I heard a woman's voice. It was an American gal speaking from the then still on the German map city of Hamburg.

Naturally I was interested to hear what our countrywoman had to say from that far-away place. At this time I don't even remember her name and can't quote her verbatim. But this in substance is what the American gal told us more than two years ago:

You poor Americans are heading for a great fall if you don't lookout. The best thing for you would be to get rid of your Jewish president (she called him "Rosenfelt") and follow the lead of your real American leaders, such as: William Randolph Hearst, Col. Robert R. McCormick, Col. Charles Lindbergh and others (here she mentioned several names of Senators and Representatives.)

I remember turning the knob on my radio set and never heard the gal again. The first thing that came to my mind then was: "Isn't she a snake in the grass!"

I couldn't tell if the renegade is still broadcasting from where Hamburg stood two years ago. Neither could I tell of how the Nazis appreciated the efforts of this American gal to "save her Country." The fact that she was broadcasting from the heart of Nazi "Fortress Europa" proves that they must have agreed with her.

Later I heard that there are more such "Americans" as the above mentioned gal. At least one each in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo—both male and female renegades.

We also have some of that breed at home, too. But about them later.

And in spite of all that, nobody ever dares to say that a handful of traitors is any proof that the whole country is gone to the dogs. Or that there would be no traitors and snakes-in-the-grass if someone else was at the head of our government instead of Roosevelt.

A Russian Army Officer

And this brings us to a subject that Hearst, McCormick and our own pro-Nazi Lithuanian newspapers are trying to inflate out of all proportions. I have in mind a certain second grade Russian army officer, Mr. Victor Kravchenko.

Five days ago Mr. Kravchenko made a public "revelation" to the effect that the government of the Soviet Union is no damn good. Hearst was the first outlet in the Middle West for Mr. Kravchenko's "revelation" and from there on the juicy morsel of yellow "journalism" is being spread on all the pages of Naujienos, Draugas, Keleivis and others of the "three cheers for Hitler" crowd.

Two days in succession Naujienos published Kravchenko's "revelation" on the first page. Third day the "editor-in-chief" wrote an "editorial" proving for the umpteenth time that "Russia is no damned good." On the fourth day Mr. Grigaitis evidently got a hold of someone that can really speak English and published Mr. Kravchenko's "speech" in full in Lithuanian translation!

And after all that trouble the Soviet Embassy in Washington kills the goose that layed the golden egg in the pro-Nazi nest with only one short paragraph: "Junior officer of the Red Army Kravchenko was in the USA with the purchasing commission of USSR in a capacity of gas pipe inspector. He was ordered to return to active duty and chose to desert."

That's all.

To my knowledge that's a third Soviet citizen turned traitor to his country since the beginning of this war. Two were hung some time ago in Kharkov together with some Nazi criminals. Third is Kravchenko.

Could we claim to have only three traitors? Don't be ridiculous! And the Soviet Union is a much larger country, with much larger population than the United States.

An American Army Officer

Leaving alone those that are broadcasting from Hamburg, Berlin, Rome and Tokyo, we have plenty at home, too. Just a few weeks ago one American Army officer was arrested in Chicago, tried and convicted not only for desertion, but treason.

At the court-martial it was proven that Lt. Charles B. Kunz not only deserted the USA Army, but had tried to get others to desert. And it was just because he liked Hitler's "new order" better that USA Democracy.

Now let me finish this with a straight question to Herr Doktor Mr. Grigaitis:

If Kravchenko's desertion and treason proves that the USSR is no damned good, what does Lt. Charles B. Kunz desertion form the USA Army and treason to his country prove? And if Lt. Kunz is not alone, is the United States plurally no damned good?



I CAME RIGHT FROM WORK AND DIDN'T BOTHER TO CHANGE

OUR ALLY—RUSSIA

Nellie De Schaff

There is nothing that sickens me more than to hear someone who should know better, remark, "I'll bet after this war is over, we will have to fight Russia."

All I can say is that Russia has far more reason to believe that after this war is over she will be FORCED to fight us! Sounds incredible, does it? It shouldn't if you peruse some of your papers thoroughly (and by that, I do not mean finding out what is happening to Little Orphan Annie, Dick Tracy or Lil Abner). All the Anti-Soviet news printed in our papers makes it seem that Germany is a friend instead of an enemy. It is no wonder that Russia is perplexed about our foreign policy. Freedom of the press may be a wonderful thing, but when it is used to disseminate nazi propaganda then that is stretching the point a little too far.

Regardless of what Russia does, these papers find occasion to distort the facts to suit their own perverted views. When Russia recognized the Italian (Badoglio) government, the papers seized upon it eagerly and pointed out that this was done merely to embarrass the American and British governments. That was the farthest thing from the minds of the Russians. It was done because they recognized the critical situation existing in Italy and wished to unite the forces which were ready to fight Hitler and Mussolini.

Eden, at the time of his speech to the House of Commons, had in his possession the views ex-

pressed by Russia in regard to Italy. Russia stressed the importance of recognizing the Badoglio government in order to unite the Italians in their struggle against the Nazis, but reaffirmed "the necessity of improving the composition of the Italian government without delay." Does this seem as if Russia was trying to embarrass the Allies?

Russia also pointed out that numerous anti-fascist democratic parties desired to fight against Hitler but were not united. As a consequence, they were wearing themselves out in a struggle against each other. Russia maintained that these people should be united in order to help both themselves and the Allies in their common struggle against the enemy. Sounds like plain common horse-sense, even to someone who knows as little about politics as I.

Another point raised by the defeatists is that Russia shall try to sovietize Europe.

The relentless fight that Russia has waged against the Nazi hordes has given fresh courage and hope to millions of enslaved peoples of the occupied countries. They look to Russia to liberate them from the Nazi yoke; therefore, it would not be surprising if they chose to pattern their government after that of the Soviet Union. However, to blame this onto Russia would be most unfair. If the countries of Europe choose a form of government that is opposed to Fascism, more power to them! That will be our best safeguard against a war in our next generation.

CIVIL PRISONERS AID U. S. WAR EFFORT

Inmates of state and federal prisons have purchased approximately \$1,500,000 worth of war bonds and have donated thousands of pints of blood to Red Cross blood banks—7,882 pints from federal prisoners alone—the Office of War Information reported today, on the basis of data from the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice; the Prison War Program Branch, War Production Board; and the Treasury Department.

Lewis E. Lawes, former warden of Sing Sing Prison, and now chief business consultant of the Prison War Program Branch, WPB, said in a statement prepared for the Office of War Information that the prison inmates of the nation have contributed considerable blood to Red Cross banks; have produced millions of dollars' worth of materiel, have worked on the institutions' farms, and purchased war bonds. As a result of their participation in the war effort, he reported, their morale has "improved tremendously."

The total of war bonds and stamps purchased by prison inmates includes \$984,000 worth bought in the first three war loan drives by 130,000 inmates of 125 state prisons, according to WPB. No figures were available for the Fourth War Loan Drive. The \$984,000 total made possible the purchase of three bombers, "Spirit of St. Germaine," named in honor of a prisoner who gave his life in a medical test; "The Flying Felon," and "Pardon Us," the Treasury and WPB reported.

State prisoners earn an average of only 15 cents a day, or about \$4 a month, WPB said, and in some state prisons nothing, although they are permitted to buy bonds with money sent from outside the prison.

Federal prisoners have bought a total of \$440,025 worth of war bonds, the Justice Department said. These are 15,000 inmates in 25 federal institutions, but the number of those who purchased bonds in not available, the department reported.

The Justice Department requires that federal prisoners buy war bonds through current earnings, which average about \$25 a month, or from their personal funds, which are on deposit in a special trust fund in the Treasury during the period of their confinement.

As to blood donations by prisoners, the American Red Cross said that while the total is large, it has kept no official records of such donations. However, the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, reported that

federal prisoners in 10 of the 25 federal penal institutions have donated 7,882 pints of blood during the war. The other 15 institutions have not been able to contribute blood because they are too distant from Red Cross blood donor centers, the bureau explained. No figures have been tabulated for blood donated by inmates of state penal institutions.

Mr. Lawes' statement follows: "The patriotism of the inmates in state and federal prisons cannot be questioned. Besides producing millions of dollars' worth of materiel, working on institution farms, and purchasing war bonds, they have contributed considerable blood to Red Cross banks.

"A great number of these men and women have given their pint four or five times. And in some instances they volunteered to give more, but were turned down because their health would have been impaired.

"Ever since inmates have been allowed to participate in the war effort, their morale has improved tremendously. The reason is obvious. They feel they are no longer looked upon as outcasts, but as loyal Americans, serving their country in a useful way. As one enthusiastic inmate put it: 'Who'd ever think you could help lick the enemy from a prison? But we're doing it! Too bad we can't do more.'" O. W. I.

Lith Doctor Weds



Dr. JOSEPH C. JANIS

Word has reached us that Dr. Joseph C. Janis who has his office at 101 N. Addison St., Elmhurst, Ill., has entered the state of matrimony some time last month. His friends have asked us to extend their congratulations and best wishes for a happy married life and the best of success in his chosen profession. He is the son of Mr. & Mrs. John Janulis of 3218 Maypole ave., Chicago, Ill., well known among the readers of our paper.



"SHE WANTS TO KNOW WHAT HER TAXES ARE BUYING!"

WASHBURNE TRADE SCHOOL AGAIN REMEMBERS CHICAGO SERVICE MEN'S CENTERS

Washburne Trade School, 1225 Sedgwick Street, a unit of the Chicago Public Schools, again remembered the Chicago Service Men's Centers, when 10,000 beautifully colored Easter Eggs, uniquely original in designs, created and executed by students in the Commercial Art, Fashion Illustration, and Dress Design Art classes were delivered in time to further embellish their splendid menu for Easter Sunday to be served our fighting men in all branches of service who choose Chicago for furlough periods, or transient soldiers and sailors who are permitted several hours leave between trains.

Led by their Mayor, Stanley Mokrycki, and his staff of "live-wire" room delegates, and with full cooperation by their school director, Mr. Martin Brauns, Jr., Washburne Trade School students held a very successful Tag Day on Monday, April 3, the entire proceeds of which were used toward filling their mammoth Easter basket, constructed in their own Cabinet Shop and decorated by the Painting and Decorating Department, with an avalanche of large, super-quality farm-fresh hard-boiled decorated eggs.

Ever-mindful of their 1,385 classmates and 12 faculty members in service, fourteen of whom will never return again, as indicated on their huge service flag which hangs in their school auditorium, these Washburnites are always ready to do "big things" for any War effort, particularly when our fighting men can be made somewhat

happier this Easter Day, 1944, away from their homes and loved ones.

Last summer Washburn Trade School students forfeited their much anticipated Annual Picnic for an all-out undertaking which raised enough funds to send 3,000 cakes, 10,000 cigarettes, and a giant Birthday Cake baked and decorated in their own school by students in the Chef's Course and Apprentices in the Pastry Decorating Department, to Chicago Service Men's Center, as their gift in commemoration of the second anniversary of the Center's founding, August 7, 1941.

Martin Brauns, Jr.,
Acting Director,
Washburne Trade Scholl.

11 Year Old Lith On Morris B. Sach's Amateur Hour

Miss Sophia Workman, 11 years of age, will participate in the Morris B. Sach's Amateur Hour this Sunday, April 16th. She will play "My Moscow" on the Balalalka.

As one lithuanian to another, I say: cast a vote—send a penny postcard in her favor not later than Tuesday, April 18th.

Good Luck, Sophia!
A Friend.

Produce For Victory
Contribute to USO

THE FATE OF GENERATIONS

By ILYA EHRENBURG

In America there is much being written about the future. We have no time for debates and projects; we are fighting. But at times we too ponder what the world will look like after victory.

Of course the same thoughts animate people under the roofs of Paris, and in the mountains of Yugoslavia. Tortured Europe is trying to envision the outlines of a new day. However different the ways of people, there is something which unites all the honest men and women—hatred of fascism.

Looking back at the graveyards of the first World War, at two decades of fragile peace—which was disturbed slumber to some, and to others, feverish preparation for attacks, ultimatums, mustard gas and the ashes of Guernica—the people ask themselves: Who will storm and purge the world of the miasma of fascism? The fate of generations is being settled in our days. What will the second half of the 20th century be like? Will it be an era of ripening sheaves, or an era of scorched earth?

On the rightbank of the Dnieper, I came upon a batch of German letters; one arrested my interest: This is what Lieutenant Robert Greiser wrote his friend:

"When I became sad, I find encouragement in thoughts of the future. The German people have shown their strength. We must not yield to despair. If we are fated to perish, our children will realize our dreams, and 1965 will become the year of a greater Germany."

And so, the Germans are also thinking of the future. Foreseeing military defeat, they are dreaming of preparations for new wars, for new conquest. They are now pinning their hopes not so much on their "secret weapon" as on the kindness of the enemies.

The Germany of the Hohenzollerns was infected by ideas which subsequently were realized in fascism. In those years, too, the Germans shouted that they were above all other peoples, asserting then, too, that the Slavs must serve as fertilizers for the Germans.

The phrase about "a serap of paper" uttered over desecrated Belgium sounds like a prelude to many "historical" and hysterical utterances of the Fuehrer: "The Gallows are for the Russians," said the Kaiser's generals, forecasting the works of Koch and Loose. The Germany of the Kaiser, of Hindenburg and Ludendorff served as a model of the pro-fascist state.

Fascism had forebears, but it must have no offspring. If the semi-fascist is put in the place of the fascist, five or ten years later, the real fascist will succeed his substitute or deputy.

Some truths are slow in penetrating the minds of distant observers. The attack of the Italo-German aggressors on the Spanish republic was regarded by many Democrats as an internal Spanish affair. None of them saw in the small Spanish general, the big traitor, the forerunner of the Quislings and Laval's.

It would seem that the Poles, Hitler's first bloody victims, should curse those years when they harbored the fascist idea, "greater Poland," beginning with the raid on Vilna and ending with Teshin: Nevertheless, there are Poles who harbor dreams that having freed themselves from the German invaders, they will turn invaders themselves.

The fascists in the different countries look to Hitler as their bulwark and salvation. For the sake of the Fuehrer, the French or Croat fascists are betraying their country.

Regretfully, pre-war Europe lacked a new Zola to immortalize the image of the average fascist. We remember young men marching through the streets of the European capitals. They loved uniforms; black, brown, navy and pale blue-green shirts. They began their public activities by beating up pedestrians and with massacres. They read nothing except the fascist sheets and took pride in their ignorance. They shouted different slogans without pausing to consider their meaning. This was the elementary school of "the burgomasters and the executioners of the 'New Order.'"

All this must be recalled now that the Red Army is smashing Hitler's divisions, that the Allied armies are about to land in Europe; when the peoples are already beginning to discern the dawn of victory. Everybody knows the ease with which microbes spread. Epidemics recognize no boundaries. Fascism in one or another country is a menace not only to the citizens of the infected state; it is a menace to the neighboring peoples, to all mankind. Fascism is war.

There is much room on the globe for different tongues and different beliefs; but peaceful free men can never live side by side with the fascist. We see



1944 WAR FUND

how the fascists and semi-fascists are trying to hamper the noble efforts of the United Nations.

Does not the activity of Mr. McGovern, who in London is defending Hitler's allies against the British allies seem a sinister fantasy? Isn't it amazing that the articles in the *New York Daily News* and the numerous *Hearst* papers, and some of the *British* weeklies are condemning Russia and pitying the poor Hitlerite orphans? Everything about the Russians arouses the indignation of these gentlemen. When the Red Army was retreating they shouted: "No need helping the doomed!"

Now that the Red Army is at Estonia and at Tarnopol, they are screaming: "This is a menace to Europe!" When the Moscow chimes played the Internationale, these newspapers protested, "the dangerous internationalists!"

After learning of the new anthem of our state, the same papers raised a howl, "the dangerous nationalists!" In December their indignation was aroused by "Russian centralism." In January they bristled against "Soviet decentralization."

"We don't recognize conquests," they write, and hasten to explain that Wilno, seized by the Poles, and Kishinev, seized by the Rumanians, truthfully belong to the invaders.

What is the meaning of this lovmaking to the fascists, and the slander against the Soviet Union? Microbes need no visas, for either ships or clipppers. The Russian soldiers, the British seamen, the American airmen, the guerillas of Yugoslavia and France who perished in the battles against fascism cannot

take part in the debates about the future. They died, thinking they were giving their lives for the liberation of the globe from frightful evil.

Will the living dare to betray the dead heroes? We saw how the French people reacted to the attempt to replace the fascists by semi-fascists. When Pucheu, Peyrouton and the other traitors tried to pose as honest Frenchmen, even as democrats, indignant France raised its voice from the underground. The semi-fascists came for their ministerial portfolios; the prison bar was waiting for them.

But in Italy, the fashionable world masquerade still continues . . . The heroism of Marshal Tito's Army opened the eyes even of those who embraced blindness as supreme wisdom.

But the disguised fascists of Greece and Poland are still styled anti-fascists. At times it seems easier to smash German divisions than to clear the heads of some observers of fascist lies.

We know that if the Germans are already making preparations for 1965, then they are already prepared for the nearer date of Hitler's defeat. The Ruhr magnates and the Reichwehr Germans are trying, by throwing the Fuehrer overboard, to save the fascist state, which for a time will pose as semi-fascist.

The specialists in the manufacture of ersatz products have already prepared the ersatz purge. Our army, our people have revealed in this war maturity courage, and spiritual strength. We will win the war. We must win the peace.

The Vilnis English Section

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Editorial Comment

Serious Americans of all viewpoints will agree that the speech delivered last Sunday night by Cordell Hull reveals only one thing, namely that in the Secretary of State our nation has a man who understands our country's position, its responsibilities and potentialities.

Based on our broad national interests, Hull's speech reaffirmed full confidence in our great allies, gave the perspective of eradicating fascism and ushering in new democratic opportunities for the world.

The Secretary of State integrated the Atlantic Charter, with he more recent achievements of Moscow and Teheran. He emphasizes that the Charter was no holy code, no immutable blueprint of the future. It was only a perspective and does not conflict at all with the Moscow and Teheran accords, nor does it bar the great powers from meeting new issues as they arise in Europe. He refuted all those who have tried to employ the Charter to beat the Moscow and Teheran concords.

While we may disagree with parts of the speech, especially on his characterization of some of the so-called neutrals and question his even-handed consideration for the Polish government-in-exile, we see in his speech a foreign policy conforming to the immediate needs of the war and harmonizing with the great forward flow of world history. But, as Hull indicated, we still need full unity behind our foreign policy and the motive power of this unity must be an aroused and conscious public opinion.

On the crocodile tears shed by the enemies of the Atlantic Charter who would kill the Charter by crying over it (a certain pro-Hitler group of Lithuanians included) and who will interpret Hull's speech as a complete surrender to the USSR, giving it the right to take Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and establishing the Polish border where it wishes, the Chicago Sun in its editorial of Wednesday last, says:

"Now it is very clear, not from Mr. Hull's speech but from more basic realities, that the three Baltic states, with a population totaling less than 5,000,000 are to be rejoined to Russia, which was forced to give them up after the last World War, when Russia was very weak. It appears very probable, too, that the Polish boundary will be established, as the USSR proposes, in the neighborhood of the Curzon line, which an Allied commission after World War I considered ethnically just.

"Neither the USSR nor any nation in her position, and with her case, would be likely to agree that the Atlantic Charter's clause against territorial aggrandizement prevented such recovery. Nor can any honest champion of the charter claim it includes any language or intent to freeze the world's boundaries wherever they have been fixed in past wars or diplomatic contests of power."

This may not dry the tears of those singers of the Atlantic Blues, but they are words wisely said and all those hoping for a lasting peace and security for the world will agree.

Liths We Are Proud of



Cpl. ANNA VASALLES

Cpl. Anna Vasalles has been serving with the Wacs 15 months and was home on an 8 day furlough bringing cheer to her mother, sister and step-dad. Mr. & Mrs. M. Samuolis of Bridgeport, well known to the readers of Vilnis are the proud parents of this energetic young girl who has chosen to do her bit for her country.



T/5 ENOCH KENTRUS

Enoch Kentrus is the son of Mrs. Barbara Dabulskis of Bridgeport. He is a radio operator in the Signal Corps, 95 Signal Co., stationed at Indian Tour Gap, Penn. Has been in service two years. After a seven day furlough spent with his mother and step-dad Mr. & Mrs. Tom Dabulskis, he will leave this coming Monday.



As We See It

Col. R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune only a few months ago held Mr. Cordell Hull in high esteem. Today he insults the Secretary of State accusing him as a "sell out for Communist votes."

Attacking him for not taking away the Baltic States from the Soviet Union (and handing them to Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian fascists), also for not satisfying the Polish barons and broken-down colonels, the Tribune, in its editorial (April 11), says that Mr. Hull's restatement of our foreign policy is:

"a complete surrender of principles for the sake of keeping the Communist vote in New York safely within the New Deal column. The fourth term cannot be achieved without New York and New York cannot be won without the support of the American Labor party, now firmly in the hands of the Communists as a result of the recent primary."

It seems to me that Mr. McCormick is getting not only more reactionary, but that he is getting funnier. Really it is cheap demagoguery.

But for the sake of argument let us assume that it was true. What is more important for the American people: to help the Polish barons and Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian fascists, or to save American democracy?

If by getting 500,000 "Communist votes" in New York the Democratic Party can win the Presidential election and thus defeat reaction and save democracy, really it is worth doing.

It may give satisfaction to Mr. McCormick to give the Baltic countries to the fascists, or semi-fascists, but it will not help the people of those countries, nor would it in any way help the people of the United States.

The Italian political situation will be a good reminder to some people not to cry out their eyes over the troubles of the Communists.

These people "worried" about Marshal Stalin delivering a mortal blow to the Italian Communists in exchanging diplomatic representatives with Premier Badoglio, but the Communists seem to be getting along nicely.

According to the AP dispatch, Italian Communists have "smoked out" king Emanuel and are about to enter the Badoglio government together with five other opposition parties. And the plan was initiated by Communists.

Far from being hurt, or even depressed, by the recognition of the Badoglio government, they seem to be going places even ahead of some other people.

In 1940 Hitler boasted:

"The German people can go about their business in perfect tranquillity. Their frontiers are guarded by the best army ... and the most powerful air fleet."

But last week Berlin radio, quoting "Das Schwarze Korps," said:

"Graves of heroes mount up; death comes ever closer; war catches up with everyone; many people would like to escape it, but where can they escape to?"

Not only is "tranquillity" for the German people gone, but Hitler himself is afraid to depend on the "most powerful air fleet." He is no longer staying in Berlin. He is hiding in the Baavrian mountains.

The Germans are paying a high price for their mistake in accepting Hitler and his Nazism.

VINCE RUDIS.

REDWING NEWS

Greetings, friends... foes... or what ever ye may be!

Last week Wednesday, April 5, the LDS Tri-Club held it's monthly meeting at Hollywood Inn. It was here that I heard that sad story that Leonard Kelly has reported for his physical and awaits his call to the service of our Uncle Sam. He hopes to get into the Naval Officers Training School... Lots of luck Lenny, here's hopin' that you'll get what you want (but, of course I'm sure they won't grant you the title of 4F... tsk... tsk...)

The wood chopper, Pops Kwain was called upon to give a report on the St. Patricks dance. He started his report with "Do you have to waké me up?" Then he very politely inquired... "Must have had a hard day, hum....?"

Judging by the profits, you'd think that we had a very large attendance... Oh... let me see... the amount was so large that I can't remember it, so if you'll be patient, I'll look in my reference notes and I'll be right back....

A period of ten minutes has elapsed...

Ah, here we are, the amount was \$25 (not twenty-five dollars, but a quarter).

That goes to show that the LDS'ers are slipping. I can't force you to attend the affairs, but lets all promise that the next lance or whatever it may be will be a smashing success.

Remember... April 30th there is a conference that George Kwain, Aldona Povlonis and Helen Kwain must attend and give the reports of the standing of their respective branches.

The next Tri-Club meeting will be held on Wed., May 3rd, at the Hollywood Inn, 2416 W. 43rd st. At this meeting there will be the election for national officers of the LDS. It is very important that you attend and cast your vote for our Chicagoan George Kwain who is running for 2d Vive-president. He was a very fine vice last year... lets re-elect the butcher again this year. We, can't go wrong with George in office.

Have you donated blood to the Red Cross?

If not and you are willing to give a pint... you may get in touch with Nancy Gordon who is making appointments for the Sorority. So far there are ten girls who have volunteered.

We want to get as many LDS members to go down on May 10th to the Red Cross and give a pint of blood that may help someone who is in great need of it. So all voluteers please

submit your names to Nancy Gordon, 720 1/2 So. Maplewood ave., or phone HEM 2655.



The Redwings and the Brighton Park adults branch are going to sponsor a picnic June 25 at the Smith's Grove (across from the Lithuanian National Cemetery). The admission is 10c.

Yes, an admission! But just think... five chances to win a prize.

The 1st prize	\$10.00
2nd "	5.00
3rd "	5.00
4th "	3.00
5th "	2.00

The committee for the Redwings are the following: Lil Sherman, Frances and Frank Kwain.

That's all I have for you today, but next week I'll try and have more information on the activities that are lined up for your enjoyment.

Bits of Outside Dope

The Klaud's Veseley's and Cookie Kutchinskas often get together and do there steppin' out to the various LDS affairs in San Francisco. Not very many young folks attend the affairs, but the older LDSers are really energetic... Lil Ritis is attending the University in Los Angeles... John Gizevich was in on a fourteen day furlough... when he returns he believes he'll be changed to another place... Julius Urbikas is in Aberdeen, Maryland... he hopes to get to see his brother Tony who is on a training ship which makes stops occasionally in Baltimore, Md. Redwingetta.



"IF YOU WATCHED YOUR MACHINE AS MUCH AS THAT BLONDE YOU WOULDN'T BE AN ABSENTEE!"

LKM CHORUS

"Every doctor knows some sort of a pain relieving agent... Oh, I wish I knew of an agent that would help stimulate your energy and to make you do your share in keeping the name LKM, of which we are so proud, flying high!

In a few weeks our concert will be given and how are we going to give an excellent performance if we haven't more than a handful on the stage? No matter how well we sing, because we have such a small group they won't be so anxious to listen to us.

But I do think that you members are getting into the swing of things for already we have Bella Pozar back with us to support the Soprano section. Let's see how many we can get for the rehearsal next week...

Short and Snappy is what I call it... 'til next week when I shall have the results on our big attendance record.

Valeria Urbikas.

Job Counselors Aid Returning Veterans

As a measure to help returning war veterans find the jobs most helpful to themselves and to the nation's war effort, the War Manpower Commission's United States Employment Service is placing a "veterans' counselor" in each of its 1,500 local offices.

Similar counselors already have been provided for each of the general hospitals, WMC announced, stating that it felt the service would become increasingly important to the national economy, and to the veterans, who are being discharged at a rate of about 25,000 a month.

The installation of counselors follows a test period in which several selected USES offices tried out techniques for determining the best jobs for returned servicemen. Many of the veterans are quite young, and with little or no previous job experience, so that the problem is more difficult than would be the placing of men who have developed skills or trades.

Training in the armed services is taken into account, as well as the opportunities currently open in business or industry, it was said.

George E. Kramer, counselor at the USES Philadelphia center, has found that returning veterans are more interested in the future of the job they seek than they are in the immediate salary or wages offered.

"Mustering out pay has been

Home on Leave Was Lt. Tarvid of Aurora, Ill.



Lt. Sigmand J. Tarvid

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sepavich of 242 Fifth Street, Aurora, Ill., received a very pleasant surprise last week when their son, First Lieutenant Sigmand J. Tarvid came home from the Hawaiian Islands, where he has been stationed since last July.

Making the 2,500 mile trip across the Pacific Ocean in ten and a half hours on an army airplane, Lt. Tarvid continued his homeward journey from California by train, because weather conditions weren't suitable for flying.

Among the surprising things Lt. Tarvid brought home were a dozen Hawaiian Orchids for his mother. In spite of the fact that the Orchids had come from so far away, they were very large and beautiful and looked as if they had just been picked.

Life on the Hawaiian Islands is very strange, said Lt. Tarvid, for the islands are just covered with parasitic, beautiful and rare shrubs, trees and flowers. The flowers have no fragrance and they don't wither, but die only when their stems dry out. The weather is almost completely dry during most of the year, although there is water all around.

Lt. Tarvid returned to California last Tuesday by plane, planning to stay in California for a few weeks on business before he will return to his division.

A Friend.

immensely valuable to the men," Mr. Kramer said. "With that in their pockets, veterans are willing to wait long enough to pick the one best job, rather than rushing out to grab the first paycheck that is offered. O. W. I.

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

THEY SAID LAST WEEK

Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri:

"It is generally agreed that we are entering into the crucial period of the war. What has been described as the 'beginning of the end' seems at hand. This does not mean that there is cause for complacency or relaxation of the tremendous efforts that have been exerted at home. Those efforts on the production front, on farms and in every phase of our wartime economic activity must be kept at a high peak if victory over our enemies is to be concluded in the shortest possible time. None of us at home has any real basis for prediction of the military deployments that are certainly impending. We can only surmise that actions of great moment are an immediate prospect.... The American people will know only after the first great blow has been struck. When that hour comes it will be a time of sadness and heartbreak in many American homes. This is the price that must be paid for freedom and security. It is also a time when we must have supreme confidence in our leaders if we are to push to speedy victory."

Wendell Willkie:

"Labor has been compelled to deal with multiple boards, fifteen or twenty of them. One of the matters that I have recommended is that there should be a member of the Cabinet who speaks for labor and represents labor in all its many contacts with government. No one could be more condemnatory of strikes in wartime than I or most labor leaders have been. You don't solve the problem of strikes by legislation. You solve it by creating an atmosphere in which there is no occasion for strikes to arise. The government must be fair, firm and non-discriminatory."

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York:

"We as a people are spending the blood of our soldiers, our toil and our substance in the fight against the beasts in human form who seek to exterminate a race. But what is going on daily in the gas chambers of Poland and what impends because of the Nazi occupation of Hungary and Rumania requires even more. First, we must strengthen ourselves against anti-Semitism within. Second, we must extend to the victims abroad every kind of help, both physical and spiritual. We are determined that they will once again be free men, living their lives under God."

President Roosevelt:

"The slaughters of Warsaw, Lidice, Kharkov and Nanking—the brutal torture and murder by the Japanese, not only of civilians but of our own gallant American soldiers and fliers—these are startling examples of what goes on day by day, year in and year out, wherever the Nazis and Japs are in military control—free to follow their barbaric purpose. In one of the blackest crimes of all history—begun by the Nazis in the day of peace and multiplied by them a hundred times in time of war—the wholesale systematic murder of the Jews of Europe goes on unabated every hour. As a result of the events of the last few days hundreds of thousands of Jews who, while living under persecution, have at least found a haven from death in Hungary and the Balkans, are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon these lands. That these innocent people, who have already survived a decade of Hitler's fury, should perish on the very eve of triumph over the barbarism which persecution symbolizes, would be a major tragedy. It is therefore fitting that we should again proclaim our determination that none who participate in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished."

F. L. I. S.



SPREADER—British soldier stands beside Nazi "butterfly" bomb at Anzio, Italy. Bomb dropped from plane falls predetermined distance, when case files open to release small delayed-action bombs. Small bombs fall among troop concentrations. Small bombs often lie a day or more before exploding.

U. S. Signal Corps Photo



"BUT IT DOES SAVE ELECTRICITY, CLARENCE!"

Will Propose Feeding Europe by Hydroponics

By VICTOR M. BIENSTOCK
JERUSALEM, April 6 (ONA).

A proposal for feeding liberated Europe by Hydroponics — agriculture without soil — will be laid before the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the United States by a leading Palestinian agronomist.

Professor S. E. Soskin, who has experimented successfully with the soil-less method, told the Overseas News Agency he would suggest the dispatch of a technical mission to Palestine to consider the immediate introduction of large-scale hydroponic cultivation here to provide foodstuffs for Europe.

He pointed out this would reduce the burden on Allied shipping and the drain on Allied food stocks. Five hundred tons of chemicals shipped from the United States, he said, could produce 10,000 tons of potatoes.

Hydroponics was the name given by professor William F. Gericke of the University of California to the method of soil-less growing which he developed. Soskin said he planned to visit Gericke and study the commercial use of hydroponics in California, New Mexico and other states. Chemical solutions in tanks replace soil beds.

Palestine is particularly well adapted to the chemical method of agriculture since it has on the average 320 days of sunshine yearly. Food production by this method would be of particular advantage to Palestine, Soskin pointed out, as it requires less water than soil farming. He expressed his belief that soil-less agriculture could be carried on in many

areas of Palestine with from 26 to 85 per cent less water than is now used.

He envisioned a time when Palestinians in cities would be able to grow part of their own food requirements in tanks on their rooftops, on balconies or in backyards, through most of the year.

Leningrad Girl Receives Order of Glory

Junior Sergeant Anna Sundukova is the first girl from Leningrad and the first from the anti-aircraft defense units to win the Order of Glory, Third Class.

She earned this high award after rescuing Second Lieutenant Baranov from his burning plane. Pilot Baranov was returning from a recent mission when his machine was hit and burst into flames. Although wounded, he managed to land at an airdrome. Anna Sundukova, who had watched the landing, rushed to the blazing machine, climbed into the cockpit and rescued him a few moments before the plane exploded.

Camp Robinson, Ark.—The commanding officer asked the new recruit his name.

"George," replied the recruit. "What's the rest of it?" the C. O. demanded.

"George," repeated the rookie. "All right, smartie, give me the full name!"

"George George George," replied the new soldier, wearily presenting a birth certificate to prove his statement.

WOMEN SCIENTISTS IN THE SOVIET UNION

By PROF. PANKRATOVA

Professor Pankratova, a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, has been awarded the title of Honored Scientific Worker and a Stalin Prize. During the war she has been engaged in writing a history of the peoples of the USSR, and a history of the USSR for Great Britain and the United States.

Soviet law accords women full equality with men "in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life." It also assures the widest opportunity for education, thus enabling women to take an active part in the building of their country. Soviet women are rapidly becoming specialists in various fields, and everywhere display enthusiasm, energy and initiative.

The role of women in the development of Soviet science increased greatly during the Stalin Five-Year Plans. Over 12,000 women took part in the work of scientific and research institutions in the USSR. Many thousands of women worked indefatigably in laboratories and libraries, combining research with work in production. Women shop superintendents, engineers and forewomen checked and improved their practical work in the light of the latest theoretical data.

Particularly intensive and fruitful work has been done by women in these years of the great Patriotic War. Women engineers, mechanics, chemists, physicists, physiologists, physicians and specialists in all branches of the humanitarian sciences are devoting all their abilities to the destruction of the disgrace of our epoch — fascism.

During the war the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has been drawing ever greater numbers of gifted young women into scientific work. There are 357 women with the degree of Doctor of Bachelor of Science in the scientific and research departments of the Academy. Including the junior scientific workers, assistants and laboratory technicians, the number of women in the total personnel. In individual departments the percentage of women is even higher.

Prior to the elections to the Academy of Sciences in 1939, there had not been a single woman member of that body. In February, 1939, one woman was elected to membership and four to corresponding memberships. In September, 1943, the Academy elected three additional corresponding members.

Academician Lina Stern, world renowned scientist, Honored Scientific Worker and

winner of a Stalin Prize, heads the Scientific Research Institute of Physiology. In the war years she has worked with particular intensity; her investigations of shock and other war injuries have been invaluable in treating contusions and wounds. The methods of treating shock elaborated by Academician Stern are now widely applied in military hospitals.

Among the women corresponding members of the Academy is Podvysotskaya, an eminent specialist in dermatology and venereal disease. For her notable services to science she has been awarded the Badge of Honor.

Corresponding Member Levina, Director of the Institute of World Economy and World Politics, has been working during the war on the economic problems of German imperialism.



Fertilize well



Use basic tools



Water well in dry spell



"DON'T SIT THERE STARING AT THEM, GREGORY— YOU'LL MAKE THEM SELF-CONSCIOUS!"

City Hall Rally in Detroit For Tito Recognition

DETROIT, Mich. — With a large picture of Marshal Tito prominently displayed on the steps of City Hall, and a sign, reading: "March 27, 1941 — March 27, 1944—Three Years of Yugoslav Resistance Against Hitler," 500 South-Slavs of this war production center at noon today sent "warmest fraternal greetings" to Marshal Tito and Dr. Ivan Ribar, and through them to the peoples of Yugoslavia, calling for recognition of their government, and pledging President Roosevelt full support in the invasion and the election in November.

The rally, called to pay tribute to the peoples of Yugoslavia for their heroic fight against Nazi invaders and native traitors, was addressed by Councilman Henry S. Sweeney and Philip Adler, of the Detroit News. Both speakers praised the contribution of Yugoslav liberation forces in the common fight of Allied nations for victory over fascism.

Sava Kosanovich, one of the liberal members of March 27 government in Belgrade, which headed the revolt against the fascist regime of Prince Paul and Premier Tsvetkovich, sent a message to the rally, read by Mrs. Majorov, president of local Serbian Woman's Club.

George Pirinsky, secretary of Michigan Slav Congress and the Michigan Secretary of the United Committee of South-Slavic Americans, spoke on the meaning of Yugoslav March 27 uprising to the people of America, and especially the population of war centers like Detroit, where American appeasers are working feverishly to destroy national unity and prepare an American betrayal.

New SOS For Grease

Only about one-third of the nation's families are turning in their used fats to the butcher for extra points and pennies. The government says that surely 96 percent of the women know that the government wants these used fats. There is a desperate need for this fat, not only for munitions but for treating the wounded.

Yes, wounded soldiers are treated with the amazing new sulphur drugs—and fat is an essential ingredient in making them. In addition, fat must be used for ammunition, gas-mask containers and many other important war-time necessities.

Our country needs fat in ever-increasing quantities and we are all urged to do our part! It is our way of getting into the fight!

This does not mean that fats cannot be reused in the kitchen but it does mean that when a housewife is through with them, the last remnants, too poor to serve in foods, are still able to be refined commercially to aid government wants and must have.

No matter how often the fat has been reworked, how black it has become from use, or what cooking odors it has taken up, it is still good used fat to salvage through your butcher, for it still contains that important 10 per cent of crystal clear glycerine.

What the government wants is only the fat that would normally be thrown away, about one tablespoon per day from each kitchen will add up to just what is so critically needed.

Persistent accumulation, spoonful after spoonful, will do the trick and women must remember that it is absolutely essential that this be done.