

VILNIS

American Lithuanian Weekly

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1944 VOLUME XXV, No. 18

Lithuanian Fascist Attacks Atlantic Charter

Julius Smetona, son of the late Antanas Smetona, former dictator of Lithuania, has donned his father's mantle and has become the hopeless aspirant of a dictatorship in Lithuania after the war.

Speaking at a meeting in Music Hall, Philadelphia, on March 5th, Julius Smetona referred to the Atlantic Charter as a "worthless piece of paper." "It is clear," he said, "to everyone that the hope of the small nations had been the Atlantic Charter . . . But it was no sooner written than it was broken, or at least badly bent," because, "there was fear that Stalin would frown . . ."

"As time went on it became clearer that even the countries to which much had been promised through the Atlantic Charter had nothing to be cheerful about . . . The English sold their first and most heroic ally, Poland . . ."

"After Poland, England betrayed the noble fighting Jugo-Slavs. Today the Communist Tito is above, not only Michailovitch, but the entire Jugo-Slav

Government as well. Who the next victim will be of English 'gentlemanlyness,' remains to be seen. It will depend upon Stalin's demands . . ."

During his attack upon the Allies Julius Smetona sympathized with Germany's ally, Finland, and declared that "The Bolsheviks twice, without any reason whatsoever, attacked Finland and when Finland refused to give in, England declared war upon them . . . It means that if the Bolsheviks cannot get what they want by themselves, England will help them. In view of all this it is not difficult to see that the Atlantic Charter, upon which the hope of nations rests, is nothing but a worthless piece of paper."

It must have been for the purpose of spreading disunity amongst the Allies by his speeches and writings that Julius Smetona was given safe passage from Berlin to the United States.

(From "Baltic Review")

State Ownership of Key Industries Advocated

BERNE, Switzerland, April 29 (ONA). — State ownership of key industries but private ownership for agriculture and small business is advocated by one of the big French underground newspapers, *Bir Hakeim*, a copy of which reached here today. Half a million copies of this issue are reported to have been distributed in France.

Discussing reconstruction of French society after the war, the newspaper says the Fourth Republic will have to create an "anti-capitalist state socialism."

It listed for nationalization six categories of industry, as follows: 1) the big banks; 2) industries producing raw materials or power (public utilities); 3) national and international transportation companies; 4) all industries working for national defense; 5) all enterprises which because of their size affect the public interest; 6) those enterprises which cater to the community and can be transferred to community ownership.

Produce For Victory
Contribute to USO

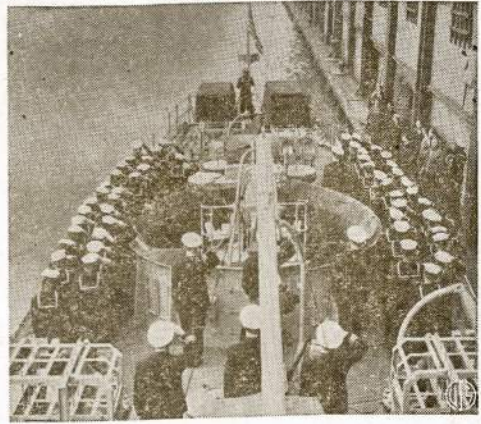
Gestapo Discovers School for Saboteurs

WASHINGTON, April 28. (ONA).—The Gestapo has announced the discovery in Norway of a school for saboteurs, the German-controlled Norwegian radio said today in a domestic broadcast by United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Leaders of the school were said to have been trained by the British secret service and parachuted into Norway. Pupils were reportedly taught the production and use of bombs and the art of liquidating the Germans, among other guerrilla tactics. According to the broadcast, the students had to pass written examinations before graduation.

Race Hatred Blamed For Veteran Bill Delay

Senator Clar (Dem., Mo.) charged that certain House members were blocking passage of the veterans benefits bill because of a "hatred for colored troops" and declared he would rather let the measure die than give in to their prejudice.



NEGRO CREW—Second ship in history of U. S. Navy to carry crew composed principally of Negroes is commissioned in Hudson River, New York City. She is powerful sub chaser P. C. 1264. Of craft's complement of eight officers and 61 men, 53 are Negroes. Above, crew salutes as flag is raised.

2,470,000 Now of Age To Be Honored May 21

I Am an American Day, May 21, will honor some 2,470,000 men and women who reached voting age in the past year and a record number of new naturalized citizens, according to the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Census, the Office of War Information reported today.

Although the total of 400,000 citizens who were naturalized in 1943 is a record, the Department of Justice expects an even greater number to be naturalized this year.

Of the 400,000, 65,000 are members of the armed forces, many of whom acquired their citizenship in ceremonies conducted in the Pacific and European war theatres.

Naturalization of former citizens of the British Empire accounted for the largest number of foreign-born who became citizens last year—an estimated 30 per cent.

The remainder of the naturalized citizens came from the following countries: Poland, 16 per cent; Italy, 14 per cent; Soviet Russia, 10 per cent; Denmark, Norway and Sweden, 7 per cent; Germany, 6 per cent; Czechoslovakia, 4 per cent; Yugoslavia, 3 per cent; Greece and Mexico, each 2 per cent; and all other countries, 11 per cent.

F. D. R. PROCLAIMS MOTHERS DAY MAY 14

WASHINGTON.—The coming year "will require of American mothers a still further demonstration of their splendid courage," President Roosevelt said in a proclamation calling for the observance of Mothers Day on Sunday, May 14.

A second Presidential proclamation called for observance of May 22 as National Maritime Day.

"Voice of America" In Hungary

CAIRO, APRIL 29. (ONA) — Short-wave Transmissions from "Voice of America" stations beamed to Hungary are calling on the Hungarian people to aid Jews to escape their Nazi persecutors.

The broadcasts warn that the puppet Hungarian regime is trying to make the Jews scapegoats for the Allied bombings to conceal the fact that it is sacrificing Hungarian blood for the Germans and that Hungarian factories are working for Germany.

One transmission heard here Thursday night told Hungarians to do more than just show their sympathy for the Jews, citing president Roosevelt's appeal to the people of Europe on March 21 calling on them to do whatever was in their power to save the Jews to "show the world they are worthy to take their place in the family of freedom loving nations."

Circles here associated with relief and rescue work expressed the hope today that these transmissions would be continued, declaring they were bound to have a helpful effect.

St. Louis University Admits 5 Negroes

ST. LOUIS.—The Rev. Patrick J. Holloran, president of St. Louis University, revealed that five Negroes had been accepted as students at the Catholic school.

The action by St. Louis University was the first break in the long-standing ban against Negro students by the state's three leading schools, the University of Missouri, Washington University and St. Louis University.

Look at Their "Scoop"

ANOTHER LITH. QUISLING

By LAUKUVISKIS

This past peek-end our opposition papers put one over on us. They all published a "scoop" that really stinks!

The reason for that unusual "scoop" is to again prove that the people of Lithuania do not want anything to do with the Red Army. And the contents of said "scoop" was a speech made by an ex-consul of Dictator Smetona Mr. Antanas Kalvaitis.

And what made it a "scoop" was that Mr. Kalvaitis spoke over the short wave radio directly from Berlin! So far I saw three Lith. publications that printed Kalvaitis' speech almost in full on the first page. Draugas even put a 7 column streamer over it.

And what did Mr. Quisling (excuse me, Antanas Kalvaitis) have to say to his friends in America? Well, thanks to the New Order that Hitler has established there, the people of Lithuania are living comfortably well. Of course, they work a little longer hours, but who doesn't? Aren't we in America? And, says the Hitlerite louse, their efforts are appreciated by the rulers of Lithuania. Lithuanians are even allowed to repair their homes!

But what he really wanted us to know is, that Lithuanians do not want anything to do with the Red Army. In fact they got used to the "new order" so much, that they would rather remain under the yoke of Nazism for ever then have the Red Army free that country. So says Mr. Kalvaitis and he ought to know.

Who is Antanas Kalvaitis?

Kalvaitis represented the Fascist Smetona's regime in Chicago as a consul some years ago. While here he was an honored guest of Draugas, Naujienos and such groups as' are gathered around these papers. We didn't like him and he didn't like us—the feeling was really mutual.

As a representative of the Fascist regime, naturally, Mr. Kalvaitis is a Fascist. And being a Fascist he is a crook too.

One day some years ago the morning papers in Chicago announced that Kalvaitis' secretary had disappeared. It was a big how-di-doo. The police and other proper authorities were notified. Kidnappers were blamed. Parts of Lake Michigan and some rivers in the vicinity of Chicago were dredged—without results. It wasn't the girl's remains that the "interested parties" were so anxious to find. But with the girl went \$14,000 of folding money that belonged to the people of Lithuania.

Of course, neither the secretary nor the missing money were ever heard of again. Only years later Chicagoans began to whisper that the missing Miss is very much alive. People in the know claim that Mr. Kalvaitis knew all the time where his secretary was. How much of the missing funds she got from Mr. Kalvaitis will remain a "diplomatic secret."

Now this thieving Fascist broadcasts from Berlin to let us know that Lithuanians are satisfied with the Nazi regime as they were with a similar regime of the late Smetona, whom Mr. Kalvaitis so "ably" represented in Chicago.

And in that there is nothing new. What is news in this instance, is the loyalty of his friends here in the United States. It really nauseates one to see how greedily Kalvaitis' friends here jumped at the opportunity to spread his Hitlerite propaganda.

They published Kalvaitis' speech without comments. They didn't call him by his right title, a dirty Quisling. Oh, no!

But they know very well the meaning of quisling. And they never hesitate to use it, either. On another page of this paper we are publishing an eye-witness story by Antanas Venclova of his experience with the Lithuanian Units in the Red Army. The article is not copyrighted and our opponents are welcome to reprint all or part of it. It is a true story and told by a master in journalistic profession.

Instead of telling their readers what the people of Lithuania are really doing in the world-wide struggle against the Fascist Axis, Draugas, Naujienos, Keleivis and others publish speeches of the hated Lithuanian Quisling Kalvaitis. And they call all those who are dying for the freedom not only of Lithuania but all other enslaved nations of Europe, Quislings.

This being the case let me ask a question of Mr. Grigaitis, Mr. Simutis, the Rev. Prunskis and Mr. Michelson: If the Lithuanians that are fighting the Nazis on the Soviet front are Quislings, what about those American Lithuanians that are fighting the same Nazis on the Anzio Beachhead in Italy? Are they, too, Quislings? I know your answer, but nevertheless am daring you to say so publicly.



"I SHOULDN'T BE DISTURBED, MADAME—
EVEN MRS. J. CADWALLADER, SLUDGE EATS MEAT OFF THE BONE"

HOUSEWIVES ADVISED ON VARIETIES OF FISH

The 1944 supply of fish will not be sufficient to meet increased wartime civilian demand for protein foods in addition to military and lend-lease requirements, according to the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, Department of the Interior, and the War Food Administration.

To increase the domestic supply, American housewives may substitute fresh water varieties of fish, including carp, bowfin, and buffalo fish, or fillets of shark, or may use mussels, which are now coming in season and which in 1943 gained in popularity as a food with Americans, the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries said.

The 1944 pack of salmon, canned fish leading in popularity with American consumers, will be no larger and possibly not as large as in 1943, according to the Coordinator of Fisheries.

The War Food Administration expects that meat will be produced in considerably larger quantities than in 1943. Civilians are expected to receive slightly more meat this year than the 131-pound per capita consumption in 1943. Most of the increase however, is likely to be absorbed by the requirements of the military forces, the War Food Administration said.

OWL

Dates With Our Government Rationing

SUGAR

Sugar Stamps No. 30 and No. 31 in Book Four are valid indefinitely for five pounds of sugar.

Sugar Stamp No. 40 in Book Four is valid for five pounds of canning sugar through February 28, 1945.

MEATS, FATS

Red stamps A8 through J8 are now valid indefinitely.

PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Blue stamps A8 through K8 are now valid indefinitely.

GASOLINE

In the 17 States of the eastern shortage area, A-9 coupons remain in valid through May 8. In states outside the eastern

shortage area, A-11 coupons remain valid through June 21.

TIRE INSPECTION

For A coupon holders, the deadline is September 30.

For B coupon holders, the deadline is June 30.

For C coupon holders, the deadline is May 31.

FUEL OIL

Period 4 and 5 coupons remain valid in all areas through September 30.

SHOES

Stamp No. 18 in Book One remains valid through April 30.

Stamp No. 1 on the airplane sheet in Book Three remains valid indefinitely.

There are over 800 Planned Parenthood Centers in the United States.

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

Farms Need 2,000,000 Boys, Girls, Women

Of an estimated 4,000,000 extra farm workers needed this year, it is expected that about 1,200,000 will be boys and girls under 18 years of age and about 800,000 will be women, according to the War Food Administration. The total to be recruited, WFA said, is expected to include many who worked on farms last year on vacations and during spare time.

These extra workers, WFA said, will be needed in 1944 to supplement the efforts of the regular farm labor force in the production of another record crop to meet the increasing demands of war. The regular farm labor force, numbering about 8,000,000 persons, consists of all farmers and members of their families regularly employed in farm work, plus their year-round hired workers.

WFA said the 48 state extension services have set up 6,150 placement offices throughout the 3,000 counties in the United States. These offices are designed to aid the farmer in obtaining the necessary labor he needs in connection with planting, cultivating, and harvesting his crops, and for care of his livestock.

WFA reported that the 4,000,000 goal for 1944 is an increase of 500,000 over the estimated 3,500,000 workers who supplemented the regular force in 1943. Most of this increase will have to come from the ranks of women and youth, since the number of available men is not expected to be larger than last year.

Of the 3,500,000 different workers who supplemented the regular force in 1943, about 900,000 were youth and about 600,000 were women, WFA reported. The youth who help with farm work became Victory Farm Volunteers, while the women workers make up the

Woman "Stakhanov" Of Soviet Agriculture

Everyone in the Soviet Union knows the Ukrainian woman collective farmer Maria Demchenko, whose sensational harvests of sugar beet in 1935 brought her and her girl co-workers an invitation to the Kremlin, where they were received by Stalin and by the leaders of the Soviet Government.

Stalin called them "heroines of labor." Maria and her friends were decorated with Soviet orders. Stalin asked Maria what she intended to do in the future. Maria replied "Study." Since then she has become to Soviet agriculture what Alexei Stakhanov is to the coal industry. Just before the war she promoted a Stakhanovite movement in agriculture. Already a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, she was enrolled as a student at the Kiev Agricultural College.

With the Kiev Agricultural College she evacuated to Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, at the beginning of the war. She is now a senior and next year will graduate as an agronomist. She has spent all her wartime summer holidays working on the collective farm fields near Alma-Ata, and has helped the local farmers to get much increased yields of sugar beet.

Her studies take up eight to 10 hours of each day, but she regularly spends one hour each day with her electors—students, workers and collective farmers who come to her with various requests or seeking advice.

Women's Land Army.

Although workers needed to supplement the regular farm labor force will be encouraged to make their own arrangements with farmers, it is expected that the extension placement offices will be called upon to recruit and place at least 2,000,000 or more of the estimated 4,000,000 workers needed. OWI.



"SAW IN THE PAPERS WHERE THERE'S 2 MILLION MORE VICTORY GARDENS THIS YEAR!"

In-Plant Feeding Sought For 60% of Workers

Increase of in-plant feeding facilities to make it possible for 60 per cent of the nation's industrial workers to obtain food on the job is the goal of nutrition-in-industry programs carried on by government, labor, management and community groups, the Office of War Information reported today, based on data from the War Food Administration and Government agencies represented in the Inter-Agency Committee on Food for Workers.

Today in-plant feeding service is available to some 33 per cent of all war workers—approximately 6,500,000 out of a total of 20,000,000. This represents an increase of 13 per cent over pre-war days. The goal for 1944 is to increase this number by a minimum of 5,500,000 additional war workers. The remaining 40 per cent will continue to eat in nearby restaurants, go home for lunch or bring lunches with them.

The War Food Administration points out that food lacking in nutritional balance contributes to fatigue, absenteeism, inefficiency and lowered morale. Four types of on-the-job food service are recommended by WFA: cafeterias, canteens, mobile or stationary lunch stands or counters, and packed lunches, supplemented by adequate breakfasts and adequate mid-meal snacks.

An inter-agency committee of the Government is helping to promote the expansion of in-plant feeding facilities. It coordinates the activities on indus-

Germany's New Labor Draft

LONDON, April 19 (ONA).—Nazi labor boss Robert Ley was reported today to be considering extension of manpower mobilization to various classes hitherto exempt, including men over 65 and women over 45 years old.

Women whose family commitments have been regarded as full time, and women evacuated from bombed-out cities, may soon be called up in the labor draft, according to reports to Allied circles. Ley has also threatened a roundup of Germans who became unemployed as a result of air raids, and later evaded re-registration and re-employment.

A "ceremony of consecration" inaugurated recently in Germany for youths of 14 may indicate more extensive use of minors in war work. Ley was quoted as saying he would "not hesitate to mobilize those now exempt when the occasion arises."

To encourage volunteering on the part of exempt classes, German officials have promised them special privileges in the matter of places and hours of work.

trial feeding, in the War Food Administration, the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, the War Manpower Commission, War Department, Navy Department, Maritime Commission, Federal Works Agency, and United States Public Health Service.



"DAD, ISN'T THAT WHAT YOU CALL OVER-BURDENING ESSENTIAL TRANSPORTATION?"

MURRAY SPEAKS AGAINST INFLATION AND FOR STABILIZATION OF ECONOMY

Following is the text of a speech made by CIO President Philip Murray over the Columbia Broadcasting System, exclusively:



I would like to discuss with you this evening one of the burning problems with which we are confronted on our home front. Our nation is on the eve of decisive military action. Our need for national unity and the highest national morale is imperative.

This objective requires vigorous struggle against inflation and the stabilization of our economy.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations and its millions of members have given and will continue to give their forthright and wholehearted support to effective economic stabilization. We have therefore fought for the successful application of President Roosevelt's ENTIRE 7-point national economic policy.

To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, the President first enunciated in April, 1942, his first 7 points. They covered rigid control of prices and rents, rationing of all essential commodities, and realistic tax measures along with the stabilization of wages.

By October of 1942 the President was compelled to advise the nation that with the exception of wages, which had been stabilized, Congress had failed to carry out any of the other major points. To meet the economic crisis of continuing rising living costs, Congress enacted the Price Control Law of October 2, 1942. Essentially the mandate of this law was that prices and wages were to be maintained as of their relationship which prevailed on September 15, 1942.

But what has happened?

Wages have been stabilized. I take as an example the steel industry—one of the most important and basic to our war program. The steel workers received their last wage increase in February, 1942—an increase of 5½ cents per hour under the so-called Little Steel formula.

This increase was to compensate the steelworkers for the alleged rise in the cost of living that occurred between January 1, 1941, and May of 1942. Since that date the steelworkers have not received any general wage increase. It has been urged that steelworkers now earn more per week than they did a year or two ago. Yes—but that is because of longer working hours. They are producing more steel, exerting greater effort, which requires increased expenditures such as additional work clothes and involved greater exposure to hazards and accidents.

I repeat—their wages have been most rigidly and effectively stabilized.

But what about prices and profits?

In November of last year, the President designated a committee to investigate the realistic rise in the cost of living. The report submitted by the labor representatives after an exhaustive investigation, shows that the cost of living has risen 43.5% between January 1, 1941, and December of 1943. I would with confidence rest the decision with the housewives of our nation as to the accuracy of this conclusion.

The Office of Price Administration has made some studies of the profits of food corporations. It is these very companies that are involved in the production and distribution of the items that go into the worker's breadbasket.

The profits of the food corporations during the war period, both before and after taxes, have soared to a point that they represent the sorriest chapter of the war program. The reports of the OPA show that wholesale food grocers realized twice as much on every dollar of sales in 1942 as in 1939. Sales were up 43% but profits before income taxes rose over 200%.

Profits before income taxes of food and vegetable canners were 5 times as great in 1942 as in the years 1936-1939 on less than twice the pre-war volume of sales.

For meat packers, comparison shows that they have earned profits, before income taxes, over 4 times the pre-war level on only 83% of increased sales.

Can there therefore be any doubt as to whether there has been a tremendous advance in the cost of living or as to where

the real cause rests for the inflationary development in the rising cost of living?

Second, the Department of Agriculture has an official index reporting the cost of living of farmers. This official index shows an increase from January, 1941 to December, 1943 of 42.6%, which is almost exactly the same rise in living costs as the report of the labor representatives of the Cost of Living Committee.

The President also called for a realistic tax law as part of any effective economic stabilization policy. Congress has not seen fit to enact any such law. The result has been this: while wages have been stabilized, the United States Treasury reports that the estimated net profits of corporations before taxes in 1943 were 406% of the peace-time annual average of 1936-1939. For the same period corporate profits after taxes have increased 175% for 1943 and it is estimated by the United States Treasury that for 1944 the increase will be 198%.

We do not point to these figures simply to engage in carping criticism. Labor simply seeks a stabilization policy that will combat inflation on the home front and permit the wage earners to earn sufficient monies to maintain their health and productive efficiency.

The United Steelworkers of America has recently conducted a comprehensive survey of income and expenditures of steelworkers' families.

The study reveals beyond any question that Mr. Steelworker and members of his family are not gorging themselves on food; they are not indulging in luxury in terms of their housing conditions; are not indulging in luxury in terms of their clothing expenditures; are not indulging in luxury in terms of their expenditures for recreation; and that their expenditures do not allow for any serious illness or even any regular reasonable medical care.

Yet the steelworkers family for the period covered by the survey with the highest weekly hours ever enjoyed and increased weekly earnings, is going into debt each week.

The mandate of the Price Control Law of October 2, 1942 has not been carried out. Wages and prices have not been maintained as of their relationship which prevailed on September 15, 1942. The steelworkers, along with the other workers of the nation, are requesting that this inequity be eliminated. We therefore seek a wage adjustment—in the case of the steelworkers—of 17c per hour as the minimum amount required to compensate these workers for the loss which they have suffered as a result of the rising

living costs.

A revision of our wage policy to permit of such adjustment would bring wages back to their proper relationship with the now prevailing prices. The line when thus restored must be held. This can be done through affective economic stabilization—rigid and vigorous control of prices, overall democratic rationing, limitation of profits—along with the continued stabilization of wages.

There is another objective which is being sought by the United Steelworkers of America for the steel industry. This is the guaranteed annual wage as the foundation for freedom from want and freedom from fear.

When workers are assured full employment and economic security, they then furnish the backbone for the mass purchasing power so essential for the continued turning of the wheel of industry. Nothing could create greater security for the industry than the security established for the workers. Nothing could afford greater stability to all segments of our industrial and farm communities than the guaranteed income of industrial workers.

Industry has established by federal law adequate financial guarantees to permit of a guaranteed annual wage for the employees.

For instance, the Revenue Act of 1942 provides for a 10 per cent post-war refund of the excess profit taxes of any one company for each year after December 31, 1942.

In addition, each company is guaranteed that for any two years it will receive a check from the United States Treasury for 90 per cent of any loss which it may incur during those years and also be guaranteed a minimum net profit which may exceed its pre-war earnings. In the case of one large steel corporation, whose average net earnings after taxes for the peace-time era were \$44,732,000, this guarantee will mean that if the company breaks even in 1941 or operating at less than 50 requests that industry assure such per cent of capacity, it will be entitled to a check from the United States government of \$49,200,000.

The only justification for these provisions of the law is that the guarantee enables companies to continue in operation during the reconversion and post-war period and thereby provide employment through a guaranteed annual wage.

A post-war guarantee has not been limited to industry. The Federal law guarantees to farmers for two years following the cessation of hostilities a minimum return of 90 per cent of

(Continued on page 7)

The Vilnis English Section

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

Vilnis Shareholders Meet

This coming Sunday, May 7th the Vilnis shareholders will hold their annual meeting in Chicago. Greetings and donations have been coming in by mail for quite some time as delegations and numbers of individual shareholders from out of town are not expected to be large. Many of them are war workers and must stay on the job, while organizations, complying with government orders to do as little traveling as possible, will send very small delegations if any.

However, the number of greetings sent in advance show how far the Vilnis reaches and influences the American Lithuanians. There are very few cities or the remotest of small town where there are any number of Lithuanian families where the Vilnis does not have readers. Especially in the last drive it has added many new readers to its mailing list.

Many of these new readers of their own accord have sent in their greetings to the shareholders meeting. They have already discovered that the Vilnis is the only Lithuanian daily paper in these mid-western states which is rallying the American Lithuanians behind our Commander-in-Chief in his win-the-war policies, is resolutely struggling against all defeat and negotiated peace groups and their activities, is mercilessly flaying all those Lithuanians who are leading their countrymen in the camp of the enemy under the beautiful and pretentious slogan of "love for Lithuania".

The shareholders meeting will lay plans for reaching broader masses of Lithuanians to win them away from such misleading groups and unite them for the much needed efforts to guarantee victory in 1944 by actively participating in the political life of their country in the most important Presidential and Congressional elections since those of 1864.

A Soldiers' Query

In the Mail Call of the Yank, an army weekly, a soldier writes a letter in which he asks this question:

"Dear Yank:

"What's going to be done for the ex-Serviceman in the way of education after the war?"

He states his own case as follows:

"Here's my case, for example: I had just completed one year of engineering at a State University when I entered the Service. My college savings will be nearly exhausted when I leave the Army, and my desire for education will not be so keen unless I get help. . . Is there any plan or proposal whereby the education-seeking Serviceman will get official help after the war?"

The editor of The Yank in reply informs the soldier as follows:

"Plans for helping war veterans with the post-war education are being considered by both State and Federal Governments. Last fall President Roosevelt asked Congress to make it financially feasible for ex-servicemen and women to spend one year in a school, college, technical institution or in training in industry at Federal expense, with the aid extended to three years in certain cases. Congress is now working on a bill aimed at this objective. . ."

The purpose of printing the question and the editor's answer is to remind our readers what is uppermost in the minds of our soldiers and to do everything to see that this objective of Congress is realized. That will depend upon who will be elected in November.

Liths We Are Proud of



St./Sgt. ALBERT MAZEIKA

A plane crash on this side of the waters left St./Sgt. Albert Mazeika and a captain alive out of a crew of 12. Badly injured the two were taken to the General Hospital at Fort Sam, Houston, Tex. After three months, Albert was given a 30 day convalescent furlough which he spent with his parents Mr. & Mrs. Mazeika of 5057 Central av., and many friends in the LDS and the LKM Chorus of which he was a member.

Before leaving St./Sgt. Albert Mazeika revealed his engagement to his girl friend Genevieve Sakalas. That explains the big smile he wore on his face when last seen in public at the LKM Chorus concert April 23d.



ANTON ULSKIS

Anton Ulskis is in the navy. He is a member of the LDS of Oregon City. At present he is getting his basic training at Scott Camp, Farragut, Idaho. His father and stepmother Mr. & Mrs. Ulskis are active among the progressive Lithuanians of Oregon City and staunch supporters and readers of Vilnis.

CHICAGO — Representatives of the "big six" CIO unions in Chicago have agreed on a ward and precinct political setup aimed to mobilize every CIO worker at the polls in November.

The "big six"—the CIO unions in clothing, steel, auto, electrical, farm equipment and packinghouse industries — flanked by smaller unions, submitted to Regional Political Action Director Raymond S. McKeough their choices for ward committees.

As We See It

If you thought that labor unions in Soviet Russia are not free, as some of the American Federation of Labor officials think, you better read this:

"I think it may be said that trade unions there have the same kind of freedom as in Britain but that they fulfill a different purpose. In Britain, as I suppose also in America, unions concern themselves with questions of wage and hour regulation and the like. In Russia, those matters are settled by the state and the trade unions interest themselves more in production problems. It would be impossible to organize a strike in Russia, but the unions are called in by management for consultation and advice about how the work is to be produced and in what quantity."

This is what the Most Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, archbishop of York, said about unions in the USSR. He has been in the USSR for some time and studied many phases of life in that country.

Rev. Stanislaw Orlemanski, who went to Moscow and met Premier Stalin, has been viciously attacked by the Chicago Polish newspapers as a "traitor" and "Judas".

But Rev. Oremanski is going to meet the Papal representative and also will see the officials of the Polish government-in-exile.

I suppose the Polish reactionaries in America would rather see Rev. Orlemanski meeting with the German officials than the Soviet officials.

These reactionaries are afraid that Rev. Orlemanski on his return to America will change the attitude of many Poles to the USSR.

The Polish reactionaries are also worried about something else. They are dangling "the millions of Polish votes" before the eyes of the democratic and the republican politicians and promising these votes in exchange for "proper policy to Poland". No doubt that upon their return to the United States both Rev. Orlemanski and Prof. Lange will have many meetings among the American Poles. This may prove that the Polish politicians really do not influence many Polish votes.

Both Rev. Orlemanski and Prof. Lange have gotten so much publicity and the Poles will be only too anxious to hear them.

Dirva, a Lithuanian weekly newspaper published in Cleveland, Ohio, reprinted in full the vicious editorial from the Chicago Tribune, accusing State Secretary Cordell Hull that he has "sold out for Communist votes" and that he has betrayed the Baltic states and other small countries.

Tevynė, another Lithuanian weekly, published in New York, also is shedding tears because Mr. Hull "refuses to state" that he will take away Lithuania from the USSR and deliver her to a clique of Lithuanian fascist and semi-fascist politicians.

Dirva also printed a speech of Julius Smetona, delivered in Detroit. In this speech Mr. Smetona attacks not only the USSR, but also Great Britain and United States. Our and he British governments are attacked for "giving in" to Stalin's demand".

What the Lithuanian fascists and semi-fascists want is that after defeating Germany we should fight the USSR. Some of them have been telling this to their followers. As cooperation among the Big Three increases, these elements are crying out their eyes.

A Commentator

SHORT HISTORY OF BALTIC STATES

STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES OF THE BALTIC COUNTRIES AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS

By Justas Paleckis

Ever since the 12th Century the Baltic countries have been areas of constant struggle. Bloody wars have been fought for their possession. In 1189 the west wind brought to the mouth of the Western Dvina a ship carrying the first Germans—merchants and monks. They were scouts, who were followed by open robbers and enslavers.

Before the trustful Livs and Letts knew what was happening, they found the hand they had extended in friendship squeezed by the iron glove of the German Knights. It became apparent that the merchants and monks bristled with swords and spears.

The "fuehrer" of the German invaders of that time, Bishop Albert, astutely applied the principle of "divide and rule." He soon established himself in the lands of the Livs and Latgians. The Estonians resisted for about 20 years; the Kurs carried on the struggle for 60 years; the Zemgallians defended their liberty for a hundred years. But in the end the Germans succeeded in subjugating these tribes, because they were divided.

For 700 years the German invaders oppressed the Letts and Estonians. The Livonian Order collapsed, and Denmark and the Polish-Lithuanian state came into possession of the Baltic countries. They in turn were succeeded by Sweden. But always the German barons, the German landlords, remained masters. Then when the Baltic countries belonged to Russia, it was the same German barons who held sway there. In 1919, for example, 1,300 families of German landlords owned 48 per cent of all the land, while the 190,000 Lettish peasants owned only 39 per cent.

But the Germans did not always enjoy their domination in peace. "I'll forgive anyone, but I won't forgive a German," runs a Lettish song. Throughout the entire history of Latvia and Estonia runs a red thread of peasant uprisings and rebellions. The names of the leaders who headed the struggle against the German intruders—Lembitu and Tazni among the Estonian people, and Vesturi and Kamei among the Lettish people—are revered as heroes.

Particularly formidable was the "St. George's Night" uprising, which spread to almost all of Estonia in 1343-45. After treacherously deceiving and slaying the Estonian leaders, the Germans put down the rising, then meted out savage punish-

ment to the insurgent Estonians in districts which had been centers of the rebellion. In the Herin district alone they slew about 30,000 people.

A series of peasant uprisings and rebellions took place in Latvia in the 18th, 19th and 20th Centuries. The peasants rose to fight the German landlords in 1777, 1784, 1822, 1823, 1841 and 1850. During the Revolution of 1905, German estates and castles, those nests of enslavement, were ablaze in Latvia and Estonia. When reaction triumphed over Tsarist Russia, the German barons took cruel revenge upon the insurgents.

Despite the long years of their rule, the German invaders could not destroy the Letts and Estonians as nations. Through the centuries Letts and Estonians maintained their language and national culture alive and intact; this was the result of the struggle waged by the Baltic peoples. It was also due to the fact that the Germans—although they were actual masters in the Baltic countries—had lost state power in those countries and could not pursue to the end the policy of Germanization carried out with regard to the Slavs and Lithuanians.

The destiny of the Lithuanian people took its own particular course. On the pretext of spreading Christianity, the Germans invaded the lands of the Lithuanian tribe of Borussians and the western part of Lithuania, known as Little Lithuania. This was the beginning of a struggle which lasted 200 years. Danger brought the Lithuanian tribes together, and under the leadership of the great Prince Mindaugas, Lithuania became a strong state. She not only repulsed the raids of the German Knights, as in the battle of Saule in 1236, when the Crusaders, in the words of a Livonian rhymed chronicle, were "cut down like women," but herself retaliated with raids on the lands of the Livonian Order.

In 1260 the Lithuanians, together with the Lett tribes, inflicted another crushing defeat on the Germans near Lake Durba. An immediate result of the battle of Durba was an uprising of the Borussians of East Prussia in 1261, which lasted 14 years. The Borussians were subsequently exterminated and on their bones the Germans built their own Prussia, which became the nucleus of Germany.

(To be continued next week)

UNITED NATIONS FACTS



Conduct of House Pets Gives Indication Of Your Character

Your pet's manners can give your neighbors and friends a keen insight into your own character and habits.

Most people like pets and admire persons who cherish them but there are definite limits to their liking, and their admiration can quickly curdle if your pets stray beyond the bounds of good behavior.

"Have you ever thought how much the manners of your pet tell about you?" Elsie McCormick asks in the May issue of Good Housekeeping magazine. "They indicate more than you realize about your disposition, the way you run your household, and the amount of consideration you have for others."

When you permit your pet Airedale to paw at your dinner guests while they are eating, or you allow your pet Persian to make herself comfortable on the light velvet evening wrap of your best friend, you are showing little consideration for their feelings.

"One newcomer to a suburb brought along a police dog that jumped, snarling, on passers-by and marked their clothes with its earth-stained feet," she writes. "Protests merely caused the lady to regret that the victim didn't appreciate animals. Seeing no connection between the town's growing social coolness and her pet's commando tactics, she desperately tried new hairdos, an extensive course in figure improvement, and a series of high-priced bridge lessons. A few lessons in charm for the dog might have saved her all this expense."

There are simple ways to train pets so they will be admired instead of abhorred by your friends, and if you wish to retain

your friends you'd better begin breaking your pets of their commando tactics.

Kelly's Mixed Choir Goes Picnicing

"Picnicing we will go, a picnicing we will go, tra la, la,"—

Yep, we members of the Mixed Choir of Kelly High School are having a picnic on Sunday, May 21, out at the White Eagle Woods located on Harlem and Ogden.

The pupils are going to meet at the flag pole in back of the school at 9:30 a. m. After all are assembled, they will board the Archer-Cicero street car at 9:45 a. m.

In case you are late and they've gone without you this may help you join them and have fun hiking, dancing, playing games, etc.

Take the Archer-Cicero car 'til you come to the end of the line (that's Cicero Avenue) then you get on the bus and go to Harlem (end of line) and walk north a few blocks.

You can't miss the place. It's White Eagle Woods on Sunday, May 21. For a glorious time we expect to see you there, members!!

(This isn't for the public reading, but have your 50c in your hand on Friday (today) to help pay for the refreshments and such). And don't forget your own lunches—if you are one of them persons who likes Dagwood sandwiches don't be bashful and take a teenee-weeey bit of grub and starve yourself.—Be generous.

Be seeing you on the 21st of May. VALERIA

They Said Last Week

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in an address on Pan-American Day:

"The American nations spoke with a united voice at Buenos Ayres as early as 1936 and Lima in 1938 of the dangers to world peace which impended and took united action to defend the hemisphere against them. When the attack came, many of the American republics immediately sprang to the defense of the hemisphere. Shortly after the conference at Rio de Janeiro others took the same course. This chapter in our American history will ever be a gallant and glorious one. It teaches that unity of purpose, a common and passionate devotion to the maintenance of freedom, and mutual trust and confidence are the essential elements without which no amount of international organizational and machinery can succeed. But it also teaches us and other nations that international organization and machinery are necessary. . . We citizens of this hemisphere have great opportunities before us. The community of action among the American nations, already highly developed, will at the end of the war be indispensable in the advancement of our economic well-being and in the establishment of an international organization to prevent the recurrence of world wars. . . I believe that as in future years men of the Americas meet to commemorate this day they will see unfolded before their eyes ever-increasing evidence that the path along which inter-American cooperation has led is the path to human liberty and human welfare."

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations:

"Organized labor must undertake the primary responsibility of making certain that no conditions be permitted to arise which may lay the basis for any wars among the nations in the world. . . Policies and measures must be formulated for the cementing of firm unity among the United Nations to assure continuity of peace, equal access to raw materials and international markets and full encouragement for the development of democratic principles throughout the world. In this connection, we must plan for the raising of standards of the people throughout the world rather than the deterioration of the standards of any one nation through unfair competition on the part of others."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, in a statement on Selective Service policy:

"It is inevitable that in this war of manifold and complex uncertainties, estimates on numbers and types of men required by the armed services made months in advance will sometimes be wide of the mark. However, I should like to point out that while a variation of 100,000 between estimated and subsequent actual strength appears very large in a newspaper headline, it is less than 2 percent of the total strength of the Army. Under the circumstances, 2 percent is not an unreasonable margin for error in estimates. . . In solving our manpower problem, the first demand is that we obtain for physical contact with the enemy enough of the kind of men we need to do the job. Final victory makes this demand upon us, final victory depends on satisfying this demand above all others. In the meantime, the Army will take every precaution to avoid error in its future estimates on manpower. It will endeavor to reduce its already low percentage in that regard if it is humanly possible."

F. L. I. S.

Murray Speaks

(Continued from page 4)

parity. This guarantee was only recently described by the Hon. James F. Byrnes, Directors of War Mobilization, as "It is a wise policy not only for the farmers but for the nation as a whole."

The war in which we are now engaged throughout the world is being fought in order that new freedoms shall be created for the people. One of the most basic freedoms involved is that of the right of an individual, ready and able to work, to have a job at a decent wage. The protection of this right through an annual guarantee is the greatest assurance for the continuance of our freedom and democratic institutions.



"I WARNED YOU ABOUT DIGGING UP THE SUB-SOIL!"



OUTSIZE FOR HIM—When Private Sherman Q. Stutzman, Jr., signed up in Chicago, U. S. Quartermaster Department didn't have leggings big enough for his 18-inch calves. Even the largest stock size was too small. So they made some special ones for him, shown at left. Now everybody's happy.

TOMORROW

Although mist and darkness is spreading, descending
And blood of the mankind covering the earth,
But the light of freedom is not dying, ending—
It will live forever after its rebirth.

Defence of our homeland we are undertaking
With the might of giants through our blood and tears,
While savage and brutal enemy is raking,
Burning and destroying through these crucial years.

But power of darkness and unheard of terror
The power of evil in desperate flight,
This power shall vanish in its dreadful error
When United Nations will strike with its might.

* * *

The time is approaching for the new construction
Where the wars and bloodshed finally will end.
When men cease creating own death and destruction
Then the greed and hatred to friendship will blend.

In dawn of tomorrow, the new inspiration,
New hope, new achievement, new life without fear.
With high understanding, good will and with passion:
The peace everlasting on earth will appear.

In days of tomorrow with the new invention,
The burden from shoulders of mankind will fall.
And nerves in our system won't snap from the tention:
Happiness of safety will be death to all.

The misery, hunger and yoke of dictators
Won't destroy the spirit of those free and brave.
And won't last forever the Quislings and traitors.
The crime against people will send them to the grave.

As we gaze to the future with imagination,
To the world of splendor that will be some day:
Forward all the people of United Nations.
To crush bloody monsters on its lusty way.

A. Dagilis.

A BIT OF HISTORY ON FINLAND

In view of recent events where-in Finland has been playing "hard to get" with the Allies, it is worthwhile to examine more critically her record of the past. Attempts have been made to convince us that Finland is fighting a "separate war," that she wants only to be allowed to live in peace.

According to an article in the Toronto Daily Star of March 30, 1944, "On that fateful day of June 22nd, German and Finnish troops attacked the Soviet Union simultaneously. The attack was hailed joyously by Ryti of the Finnish Diet. 'We are not alone,' he cried, 'under that genius of German leadership, Adolph Hitler, Finland, fighting shoulder to shoulder with Germany, will achieve her great goals.' These "goals" according to Ryti and Mannerheim were the penetration of Soviet territory to the Urals, acquisition of the Kola Peninsula, all territories from the White Sea to Lake Ladoga and the Neva River.

"The ambition of the Finnish military staff was great. They included the Finnish speaking people in Estonia, around Moscow, around the Rivers Oka and Kama, tributaries of the Volga, and the Finnish people living on the Jenisei River in Siberia."

According to the same article in the Toronto Star, "Early in 1930, Finland's complete airforce was taken under control by Germany and in 1937 the Aland Islands at the mouth of the Bay of Bothnia became secret bases for German planes and submarines.

"In 1940, the same week Finland signed a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, in Berlin the Finnish Minister to Germany, Toivo Kivimaki, signed a mutual military pact with Germany.

"Springtime of 1941 found German divisions in Finland entrenched at Royaniemi in northern Finland. Together with Finnish troops they occupied strategic positions along the Russian border. The Finnish press at that time spoke of the building of a new Mannerheim line in the north.

"June 15th, 1941, Finland's reserves were called to the colors. June 17th Finland withdrew from the League of Nations and within a few days recognized Japan's thievery of Manchukuo."

TO CONTINUE:

Immediately after peace was made in 1940 between Finland and Russia, a "Friends of the Soviet Union and Democracy" sprang up in Finland led by Dr.

Mauri Ryoma, the recognized leader of the Social Democrat youth in Finland. In two weeks the publication of this movement acquired a circulation of 36,000. Vaino Tanner, a cabinet minister and Mannerheim's "strong man," suppressed the movement ruthlessly.

For several days protest demonstrations took place in Helsinki, Turku, and Tampere, the largest cities of Finland. Tanner ordered widespread raids and arrests. Dr. Mauri Ryoma, Kaisu Mirjam Rydberg, author, and Dr. Johan Helo, Treasurer of Helsinki, were arrested and sentenced to 8 years hard labor after trial in Star Chamber proceedings.

Six to eight thousand persons were arrested and put into concentration camps. Some six thousand soldiers were arrested in Helsinki for refusing to return to the front.

When six Social Democrats, members of the Diet, protested Finland's war against Russia as the ally of Hitler, Vaino Tanner first expelled them from the party, then arrested them. They were also secretly tried and given eight years at hard labor. The six Diet members were Karl H. Wiik, former secretary of the Social Democratic Party for many years; Waino, Melti, whose crime was his translation of Sidney and Beatrice Webb's book "Soviet Communism, a New Civilization," into Finnish; Guy Sundstrom and Mikko Ampuja, outstanding parliamentarian leaders; Yrjo Raisanen, the most famous journalist of Finland, and Kaisu Mirjam Rydberg, author and leader amongst Finnish women.

Today, an average of every eleventh inhabitant of Helsinki is now behind bars for opposition to the war against the Soviet Union.

(From "Baltic Review")



"Beginning now, I deliver your paper to-day and salvage it to-morrow!"



"WELL, IF IT AIN'T LITTLE CLARENCE...WHO USED TO PLAY ABSENTEE EVERY PAYDAY."

Urges Workers To Stop Shifting Jobs

A direct plea to workers in war plants of the Chicago area to stay on the job to prevent possible military catastrophe, was made this week by Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of the Army Service Forces.

In a letter directed to James M. Cleary, Chairman of Mayor Kelly's Committee for Patriotic Action, General Somervell urged the war workers to stop shifting from one war job to another, and to eliminate absenteeism. In his letter, he called attention to the fact that during March more than 23 million man-hours were lost in the Chicago area due to job-turnovers and absences from work. These time losses, he pointed out, represented work sufficient to build 1,000 four-engine bombers, 500 medium bombers and 500 fighter planes. His statement in full follows:

"We are now entering the most critical phase of the war. Any slowing of our effort on either the battle lines or the production lines not only will prolong the conflict and increase our casualties, it easily can result in catastrophe.

"The war is far from won. We still can lose, and we will lose, if we relax our efforts. The soldier on the front must stick at his job day and night, without rest or recreation. He dares not shift from job to job . . . he has been trained to do his individual part and he must continue to do that part no matter how tired, no matter how discouraged he becomes.

"What is true of the soldier in the fighting line is just as true of the worker on the supply line. The worker's responsibility is just as great; he must keep everlastingly at the job for which he has been trained; he must permit nothing to distract him from it.

"Worker and soldier together, faithfully sticking to their tasks, unselfishly giving the best they have and all they have of skill and experience and courage and know-how, can shorten the conflict and insure the victory. Anything less than all-out effort is not enough."

Daughter of German Consul Quits Position

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 20 (ONA).—Fraulein Nella Kapp, attractive 24-year-old daughter of the German Consul General at Sofia, who quit her position at the German Embassy in Ankara a week ago and sought the protection of United States representatives, is now safe in Allied territory, it was reliably learned today.

Her desertion is considered significant for the reason that she was secretary to Ludwig Moyzisch, nominally assistant German commercial attache, but who is actually the Gestapo chief assigned to Turkey by Heinrich Himmler to check and report the activities of German officials.