

Raudonoji Armija Eina Graikijon Per Bulgariją

VILNĪS

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KAINA TRYS CENTAL.

KASDIENA—

Gen. Bradley
Mr. Bullitt
Liberalas Villard
Jugoslavijoj

Korespondentas Ernie Pyle, man rodo, teisybė rašo, sakdamas, kad Francūzijos fronte vyriausia figūra yra generalas Omar Bradley.

Jis kuklus, nemėgstas reklamų. Visais atvejais jis pasirodė geriausiai strategu.

Eks-ambasadorius Bullitt parašė straipsnį žurnale "Life." Ten pilna autotiesivių šmeižtų, po kuriomis mieliai pasirašytų "Tribune" auklėtinis Donald Day ir Gebelsas.

Bullitt galvą guldė už Munch'o išdavystę. Jis lenkė galvą žemiau kelių prieš Petainą.

Šiuo tarpu jis "amunicija" semiasi iš Italijos fašistų.

Subankrutavęs kaip diplomatas, jis įsipiršo francūzų armijon.

Bullitto šmeižtus jau artkarčiojo Berlyno radijas.

Cekoslovakų diplomatas Dr. Ripka užtikrino, kad jo šalį vokiečių tautinė mažuma bus žmoniškai traktuojama. Baus tik parsidavusiuojuo. Padorius vokiečiai bus pilnateisiai piliečiai.

Taip ir reikia.

Oswald Garrison Villard kadais buvo garsumo žmogus. Jis redagavo New Yorko "Post" ir liberalų savaitraštį "Nation."

Šiame kare jis pasirodė atkakliausias pacifistas ir tas jį nuvedė į reakcijos purvyną. Šis žmogus taip nuopne, kad geria "Tribune," New Yorko "Daily News" ir Washingtono "Times-Herald"—visus tuos laikraščius, kuriuos ir Berlynas girda.

Demokratiškai Amerikai Villard yra miręs.

"Naujienų" nachalas mano, kad svietas turi trumpą atmintį ir jau užmiršo, kaip tas laikraštis gerėjosi Donald Day korespondencijom iš Rygos ir kaip jis jas reklamavo.

Donald Day banditškos atakos prieš Sovietus pilniausia supuolė su menševikų nachalo nusistatymu, kad Sovietų valdžia yra gensterių ir banditų valdžia.

"Naujienos" guldė galvą už Suomijos reakcinukus. Donald Day taip pat.

Kaslink lenkų, tai Donald už jo tremtinę valdžią, už Pilsudskio pafiekonis. "Naujienos" taip pat.

Du čebatai—pora.

Raudonoji Armija įžengė Jugoslavijon.

Maršalo Tito vyrai sako raudonarmiečiams: Pasimatysime Belgrade!

Artėja rudenėš.

Lietuvių literatūroj rudo apdainuota poezija ir proza. Apie rudenį rašė Duonelaitis, Poska, Zemaitei, Maironis, Vaižgantas.

Kristijonas Duonelaitis rašė: "Taip laukai pasliko mums visur gėdulingi, Irgi grožybės jų kaip kapas senas pasirodo.

Eina Vokietijon Dviem Punktais

Užgria Karo Paskelbimą Bulgarijai

WASHINGTONAS, rugs. 7. Valstybės Sekretorius Cordell Hull užgryė Sovietų Sąjungos karą paskelbimą Bulgarijai. Jisai sako, jog susidarė militarinis reikalas tai daryti. Sovietai kaltino Bulgarijos valdžią, kad ji padėjo naciam duodama naudoti savo bazes, ir kad paskelbimas "neutrality" trukdė nacijų išuimimui iš Balkanų.

Nacių "Slaptas Inagis" Nekoks

MASKVA, rugs. 7.—Vokiečių naujaisias "slaptas inagis" 68 tonų tanka "Royal Tiger" pasirodė ne tokia gera, kaip nacių gyrysi ir grasino. Tankų mūšyje prie Vislos upės tas naujas nacių inagis geriau nepasijymėjo už kitas tankus. Kitam mūšyje, Krakovo srityje, taip jau 14 tų tankų sudaužyta.

Kvislingai Meta Nacius, Neriasi iš Kailio Besigerindami

STOCKHOLMAS, rugs. 7.—Pranešimai iš Norvegijos sako, kad Vidkino Quislingo talkininkai, jo valdžios pareigūnai, neriasi iš kailio pataikaudami patriotams, kad išgelbtai save nuo rūsčios bausmės. Kai kur jie netgi padeda pogrindžio veikime prieš nacius besigerindami, mant, kad ateina galas nacių viešpatavimui.

Naciai Dar Nesiuė Alientams Taikos

LONDONAS, rugs. 7.—Britų valdžios žymus pareigūnus pareiškė, jog vokiečiai dar nesiuė taikos Britanijai ir Amerikai. Kalbos apie tą pasiūlymą yra tik gandai. Vokiečiai gali susisiekti su Aliantais tik per gen. Eisenhower, kuris tačiau gavęs pasiūlymą nesiliautu kariaavęs iki tai būtų užgirta Aliantų.

Japonai Pabėgo iš Sitaung, Burmoj

KANDY, Ceylon. — Britanijos armija užėmė Sitaung, Burmoj, bet japonų čia jau nerado. Jie išsinešėdink anksčiau.

Krūmus ir girias linksmas jau gilitinė suka. Ir grožybės jų gaisriū draskydama vētra.

Atsiminkit, tai parašyta 200 metų atgal.

Duonelaitis buvo kunigas, Prūsų lietuvis, kilęs iš Gumbinės apielinkės.

Gal, kartais, ir Gumbinės sritis bus priskirta prie Tarybų Lietuvos. L. Prūsėkaitė.

ALIANŲ JĖGOS JAU IĖJO JUGOSLAVIJON

SSSR Armija Netoli Belgrado; Užėmė Wołomin, Septynios Mylios nuo Varšavos

Berlyno radijas skelbia, jog Raudonoji Armija įėjo Graikijon. Per dvi dieni smarkaus žygiavimū ji praėjo 160 mylių per Bulgariją ir pasiekė Turkijos ir Graikijos rubėžius. Taipgi pranešama, kad Aliantų armijos ir laivyno jėgos išsikėlė Jugoslavijon ir veikia bendrai su Jugoslavijos Laisvinimo armija (partizanais).

Adriatiko pakraščė Jugoslavijoj eina didelis prieš vokiečius ofensyvas.

MASKVA, rugs. 7.—Raudon. Armija užėmus Turnu-Severin miestą, Geležinius Vartus prie Dunajaus, per kalnus, Persikėlė šia upę ir įėjo Jugoslavijon, išlaisvindama miestą Kladovo.

Sovietų kariuomenė priėjus arčiau kaip 90 mylių nuo Jugoslavijos sostinės Belgrado ir tuo būdu nukirto vokiečių armijai pasitraukimą iš Graikijos ir Bulgarijos.

Partizanų armija stengiasi susisiekti su Sovietų armija ir bendrai atakuoti nacius Belgrade.

Vengrijos Valdžia Ištikima Hitleriui

LONDONAS, rugs. 7.—Vengrijos valdžia paskelbė, jog ji stoji karan prieš Rumuniją ir laikysis ištikimai su Hitleriu iki galo. Rumunija nori atsimti Transilvaniją, kurią nacių priskyrė Vengrijai 1939 metais. Vengrija gi nori laikytis tą sritį. Sovietai pripažysta tai Rumunijai.

Visas Pulkas Nacių Pasidavė Turkams

ISTANBULIS, rugs. 7.—Vokiečių armijos pulkas, kuris laikė Graikų miestą Puthion, tarp Turkijos ir Bulgarijos, pasidavė turkams perėjus rubėžį. Sovietų kariuomenėi pasiekus Jugoslaviją, naciams nukirstas kelias pasitraukimui iš Graikijos.

Valdžia Operuoja 33 Angliakasyklas

PITTSBURGH, Pa., rugs. 7.—Federalė valdžia paėmė dar kelias minkstosios anglies kasyklas Pensilvanijoj ir West Virginijoj. Viso dabar valdžia turi savo kontrolė 33 angliakasyklas.

NEAPOLIS. — Socialistų Partijos Nacionalė Taryba Čionai Išleido Pareiškimą, jog socialistai pavartos ir spēką, jei bus reikalas, neleisti monarchistams įsigalėti.

Bulgarija Skelbia Karą Vokietijai

LONDONAS, rugs. 7.—Turkijoj gauta žinia, jog Bulgarijos valdžia pagalios paskelbus karą Vokietijai, kaip padarė pirma jos Rumunija.

Berlynas paskelbė nutraukius ryšius su Bulgarija, tuomet bulgarai karą paskelbė.

Turkų radijas sako, kad Bulgarija tuojau informavus apie tai Sovietus, Britaniją ir Ameriką.

Vokietijoj Kylą Riaušės Prieš Nacius

NEW YORK, rugs. 7.—OWI skelbia, remiantis švedijos laikraščių daviniais, Vokietijos dideliuose miestuose įvyksta riaušės prieš Hitlerį.

Stockholmo laikraštis Tidningen skelbia žinias, kad minios vyrų, moterų ir vaikų, cilėje miestų, demonstravo gatvėnais šaukdami: "Salin Hitler!" Iy-gel susirėmimų civilių su nacių rudenarskiniais (Hitlerio armija).

Pulkas vokiečių armijos Doerbertze sukilęs.

Vokiečiai Naudoja Vuru Pastatyti Kariuaiti Italijoj

ROMA, rugs. 7.—Prieš Aliantų Italijoj vokiečiai stato daugiasia armijos, kuri sudaryta iš Sovietų Sąjungoj sumitytų jaunų vyrų ir vuru pastatytų kariuaiti Vokietijos armijoj.

Vokiečių parašintų divizija jau ištraukta iš šio fronto.

Planuoja Žemės Ukio Rekonstrukciją

WASHINGTONAS, rugs. 7.—Agrikultūros Sekretorius Wickard rekomendavo kongresui pravesti įstatymus, kurie pagelbėtų žemės ūkiu pertvarkymui taikos sąlygose.

Jis siūlo, kad valdžia teiktų pagelbą visoms šeimoms, kurios turi mažiau \$1,500 metinių įeigų.

Fašistų Vadai Bėgą Orlaiviais iš Italijos

ROMA.—Laikraštis "Avanti" skelbia, jog fašistų aukšti viršininkai pabėgo iš šiaurinės Italijos dideliame orlaivyje. Jie lėkšį Japonijon.

Tas orlaivis buvo originaliai padirbtas "New Yorką bombarduoti."

Laval Paspruko Pas Nacius

ZURICH, Šveicarija.—Pierre Laval (Hitlerio bernas), Vichy valdžios galva, atvykęs į Badeną, Vokietijoj. Jis bėgo, kad nepatekus Francūzijos patriotams ir rankas.

Vatikano Miestas.—"Stoka elektros" privertė Vatikaną suleisti radijo kalbas Pietinei ir šiaurinei Amerikai.

MUSIŠKIAI PERĖJO SKERSAI MOSELLE

Prie Mons Sumta Nelaisvėn 25,000 Vokiečių; Naciai Pradėjo Smarkiai Priešintis

JUNGT. VALST. STABAS, rugs. 7.—Amerikos armija gen. George S. Patton komandoj paskelbė Moselle upę žemiau miesto Metz ir praplėdė savo pozicijų rytų pusėj to upės.

Toliau papui, Pont-a-Mousson srity, priešas atsigrėbė ir atnuė amerikiečius atgal per Moselle. Mūšiai ten eina dideli ir daug nuostolij bus. Vokiečiai įsitvirtinę strateginiuose kalnuose.

Aliantų štabo daviniai sako, jog gen. Patton armija tarp Nancy ir Metz artinasi prie Siegfried tvirtovij linijos ir tikisi stipraus nacių pasipriešinimo.

Prie Mons išvalyta didelė kiltis, kur vokiečiai statų platformas su dešimties tonų sunkumo raketiniais orlaiviais svaidyti į Angliją.

Toj apielinkėj išlaisvinta mažai miestų ir kaimų.

Amerikos armija jau nužygiavus 400 mylių nuo savo pirmos bazės Cherbourg. Pristatymo bazės stotamos arčiau Vokietijos, sykiu vedama atakos prieš nacius.

Turės Atbudavoti Sugriautus SSSR Miestus

LONDONAS, rugs. 7.—Atimnančioj prezidento Roosevelto ir premiero Churchill konferencijoj būsių sprendžiama Vokietijos likimas po kariu.

Į konferencija, kuri, manoma, bus Kanadoj, kvietas ir SSSR premieras Stalinas, bet jis sykių atsispašė negalįs dalyvauti.

Kalba apie sumintą apie 4,000,000 vokiečių, kurie turės dirbti atstatyme sugriautų SSSR miestų. Vokiečiai bus verčiami tai daryti.

Vienas Klausinis 2 Žmonėm Yra Tik Šventie Japonijoj

MASKVA, rugs. 7.—Japonijoj maisto padėtis labai rimta. Tik šventom dienom žmonės gauna kiaušinių ir tai dviem asmenim vieną, rašo H. G. Ivanovas, kuris praleido ziemą Japonijoj. Karo frontai priariartina Japoniją ir gyvenimas sunkėja, sako jis.

Sovietai Perkasi Amerikos Produktų

NEW YORKAS, rugs. 7.—Čia Sovietų prekybinė komisija planuoja pirktis daug įvairių daiktų ir mokytų už juos, nes tai nepaėina po Lend-Lease.

Sovietai jau užpirkto už \$250,000 pašiukų mokykloms.

Planuojama kiti pirkiniai, ypačingai masinerijos atbudavimui sugriautų SSSR dalių.

Naciai Bėga iš Graikijos, Palikdami Teroro Zaizdas

CAIRO, Egiptas, rugs. 7.—Atvykęs čia stoti ministerijon partizynų vadai Aleksandras Svotos nupiešė šurpių vaizdą nacių teroro. Traukdamiesi iš Graikijos nacių ypač keršija žmonėms, terioja juos, taipgi plėšia kas tik jiems rodo reikalingo.

WPB Sustos Kontroliauvus Produkcija Vokietijai Pasidavus

WASHINGTON.—Karas baigti su Japonija matomai bus nesunkus, nes War Production Board sustos kontroliauvus gamybą kaip tik Vokietija bus sumuštas.

Roselando Lietuvių Kultūros Klubo Žinios

Rugšjo 2 d. R. L. Kultūros Klubas laikė savo eininį susirinkimą, savoj sveatinęj. Narių dalyvavo nedaugiau, tai nege...

Buvusiems Kariams Bendarbės Kompensacijos

Pagal GI Bill of Rights kiekvienas buvęs karėvėis turi teisie gauti bendarbės kompensaciją. Čia bent trumpai paduosieme kš apie tai saiki Illinois Valstijos Darbo Departmentas.

Popierio Darbininkų Streikas Plinta

Pereitį antradienį 700 darbininkų, dirbančių United Wall Paper Co., išstojė streikan. Jie priklauso prie ADF unijos.

Rooseveltas Laimės Illinois Valstijoj Su 300,000 Balsu

Užvakar Stevens viešbutyje demokratų partijos kandidatėi turėjo pietus. Dalyvavo senatoriai Lucas, Courtney ir majoras Kelly. Taipgi buvo daugiau žiniųj demokratų politikieriu.

Kriminalysčių Komisija Smerkia Teisma

Teismai ir paskui elementari apsaugojanti gemblerius augina raketa ir kriminalysčs, saiko Kriminalysčių Komisija. Kaip greit lieka gembleriams sumiti ir pastatyti prieš teisejus, taip greit teisejai juos palaidžia be hausimjų, minėta komisija savo saiki vyriausiam teisejuj Edward S. Scheffler.

Delei Aukų Lietuvos Žmonėm

Rugšjo 27-tą d., masiniam mitingė, aukavysimj Lietuvos žmonėms pavardij paskelbime dar viena klaida pasitaikė. Paskelbta aukiojo O. D. Čepulskio, o turėjo būti P. ir D. Čepulskai \$10.00.

Reikalauja Mašinu Balsavimui

Visa eilė įtakingų organizacijų padavė reikalavimą, kad padėtų mašinās balsavimo vietose. Iki šiol buvo vartojama popierio balota. Daugelis valstijų turi balsavimui mašinās. Jos tobulėsnis dalykas balsavimui ir mažiau gali būti vagysėj.

Plačiai Prasisieks Lietuvos Beisbolininkas

- WAUKEGAN, Ill. — Čionai gyvena lietuvis Jonas Dikšas (Dikshot), kuris tiek jau atsižymėjo su White Sox boių tymu jog jo pagerbimui yra paskirtas loišis šį šeštadienį, rugšjo 9, White Sox Ball Park, Chicagoj. Jo pagerbimui susidarė platus komitetas "The Booster Committee" for Johnnie Dickshot Day."

Cicero Žimios

Lietuvių Liausybės Namio Bendrovės piknike šį septintadienį, rugšjo 10 d., dalyvaus programe Chicagos Kanklių Choras. Bendrovės piknikas įvyks septintadienį, rugšjo 10 d., prasidės 10 valandą rytė, Liberty Grove, Willow Springs, Ill.

Taigi komitetas stengsis svečiais priimti ku puikiausia, idant ir ateityje jie lankytų mūsų pramogas. Direktorius.

Lankėsi Viėsnia iš Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ketvirtadienį užėjo į "Vilnius" išleisėvė Anna Wilkūniėnė ir jos sėsulė Karolina Dirkienė. A. Wilkūniėnė įteikė dovaną \$8.00 dėl upirikiemo dražuij Lietuvos žmonėms ir \$2.00 dėl "Vilnius".

KID VICTORY



Abi viešnios nulūdusios, nes nepersėai gavę žinią, kad karo mūšiuose žuvo Karolinos ir Stasio Dirkų sūnus, Edwardas Dirkus.

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Antanas Siatis. GYVENO 10822 S. Indiana Ave. Persikėvė su šiuo pasauliu rugšjo 7-ą d., 1944 m., 3:40 val. ryto, antuškė 34 metų amūis: gimė Chicagoje.

Dr. V. A. Šimkus. GYDYTOJAS IR CHIRURGAS IR AKINIUS PRITAIKO 744 W. 35th Street. Valandos 11-12; 2 iki 4; vakarais 7-8. Firm. antradienį ir ketvirtadienį nuo 6 vak. iki 9 val. vakarų. Penktadienį nuo 6 v. iki 8:30 v. vak. Trečiadienį ir sekmadienį pagal sutartį.

Dr. Strikolis. GYDYTOJAS IR CHIRURGAS 4645 S. Ashland Avenue. Valandos: 2-4 ir nuo 6 iki 8 vakarė. Sekmadienias pagal sutartį.

Dr. T. Dundulis. GYDYTOJAS IR CHIRURGAS 4157 Archer Avenue. Ofiso Valandos: 1-3 ir 6-8:30 p.m. Trečiadienias pagal sutartį.

Dr. Bertash. 756 West 35th Street. Valandos: nuo 1 iki 3 ir 6-30 iki 8:30 vakarų. Trečiadienias ir šeštadienias nuo 1 iki 3-ju popiet. Rez. 4910 S. Michigan Blvd.

Dr. A. K. Butko. LIETUVIS KOJŲ SPECIALISTAS 7214 S. Ashland Avenue. OFISO VALANDOS: Nuo 9 ryto iki 9 vakarų.

Dr. C. Z. Vezelis. DENTISTAS 4645 S. Ashland Avenue (Artl 47th Street). VALANDOS: 9 ryte iki 6 vak. Trečiad. susitarus.

Dr. Marjan S. Swiont. GYDYTOJAS IR CHIRURGAS 4204 Archer Ave. VALANDOS: Nuo 1 iki 4 po pietų. Nuo 7 iki 9 vakarų. Ieškodomės POLSKAMU 6616 Ofiso LA Fayette 6662.

Dr. J. S. O'Connell. DENTISTAS 135 S. State St. DEA. 2609 6280 S. Halsted St. WEN. 2948 4635 N. Broadway, LON. 3179 4111 W. Madison St. KED. 9493 6214 S. Cottage Grove Ave. FA. 8463 Ant išmokešču, jeigu norima.

Dr. G. SERNER. LIETUVIS AKIŲ GYDYTOJAS 25 metų patyrimas. Tel. Yards 1829. Pritaiko Aklumą. Kreivas Žalčius. Ofisas ir Akinių Dirbtuvė 3401 SO. HALSTED ST. Kampas 34th St. Valandos nuo 10 iki 4, nuo 6 iki 9. Nedėlijų pagal sutartį.

Dr. KARL NURKAT. (NURKAITIS). Pritaiko atsakomūngai akinius u prietarnu kalinu ir anti lėngvų išmokešču. CALUMET 4591. 3241 S. Halsted Street RAKANDŲ KRAUTUVė. EXTRA! EXTRA! Pernalinis Vardas ir Adresas. MONARCH LIQUOR. Lietuviškas Žydulcas. 3529 S. Halsted Street. Phone Yards 6054.

Turtuoelė Neužsimoka Skolų

Ponitė De Tarnowsky, kuri pagarsėjo savo romansu su kariu Mcintosh ir vėliau su juo apsiėve, turi naujų nesamugijų. Šiuo tarpu ją traukia atsakomybėn maisto krautvės savininikas. Sako jam neužmokejė už groserį \$24.94.

Ant Raudonojo Baubo Josiū į Washingtoną

Republikėnų kandidatai, Richard J. Lyons, į senatą; Stephen Day, į kongresą ir Green, į šios valstijos gubernatoriaus vietą valios lietuvius deis pri minėto klubo. Juo bus didesni mūsų spēka, didesnius darbus galėsimė atlikti.

Kenstavičienė ir Abekienė Išvažiavo Kalifornijon

Agnes Kenstavičienė ir Konstancia Abekienė nerėlė trečiadienį išvažiavo į Kaliforniją. Jos išvažiavo polisinai, atstogėms. Agnes Kenstavičienė turi profesionaliskā dainininkė. Turi gražų ir aukštą soprano balsą. Juozas Kenstavičius, Agnes vyras, yra žymus chorų vedėjas, yra baigęs mokslą dainos ir muzikos srityje. K. Abekienė dainuoja kontraltu, turi gražų ir stiprų balsą. Abidvi dainininkės dueto žadėjo padainuoti San Francisco ir Los Angeles koncertiniuose parengimuose, kuriuos ruošia Palaltės Tautybių vietiniai komitetai. Chicago ties ma pasibūdėi įgokai Kalifornijoj, gerai paibėstė ir pamatyti ten įžymėnis vietas.

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VILNIS

American Lithuanian Weekly

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AFL AND CIO IN DETROIT CHEER TRUMAN CALL TO BACK FDR

DETROIT.—The fight for adequate unemployment insurance during the reconversion period has just begun, Sen. Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, told a group of AFL leaders in a Labor Day speech here. Sen. Truman addressed an estimated 100,000 workers at a CIO rally in Cadillac Square. He was greeted with a great ovation when he declared:

"You all know that the greatest advances made in the history of labor have been made under the Administration of the greatest friend labor ever had—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Speaking of the Kilgore-Murray bill for reconversion, which he supported and which was defeated in the Senate, Sen. Truman said that purely from a good business point of view, the nation could not afford to cut off the lifeblood of its markets during the critical reconversion period.

"The first step, then, is to ensure this flow of purchasing power at the source; that is, to provide unemployment insurance for our displaced war workers," he maintained.

He assailed the opposition to the measure, which was centered in the Republican Party, as offering "misleading statements" to the effect that the measure would bankrupt the nation, destroy the moral fibre of the workers and violate states' rights.

The Democratic Party, he stated, is not resigned to the prospect of huge unemployment after the war. If it can utilize all its manpower to make engines of destruction, he claimed, it can use it to provide the people with the good things of life.

Human Welfare First

This, he said, can be done only if we place human welfare above profits and see that the worker gets the chief benefit of his productivity.

He warned that if the Republicans come to power the new plants built by the government during the war would be junked as they were after the last war, instead of being used for greater production and jobs.

With these plants, he claimed, we can produce a wealth of peacetime goods beyond everything we ever dreamed of, provided labor is given a standard of living which will enable it to purchase and enjoy what it produces.

He warned that the Republican Party expects to keep the workers on the job trying to "prevail" on industry. "For the rest," he said, "you will have to take them on faith." If it doesn't

work, unemployment becomes the worker's own problem. The government can do nothing about it, according to that philosophy.

Sen. Truman reminded his listeners that this appeal to faith was also made by the GOP in 1930, 1931 and 1932.

He urged that America set the pace for the rest of the world to emulate in raising living standards.

"If we can do this," he said, "we can raise our own standards even higher and bring to American industry and labor the greatest era of prosperity in our history."

Latvian Women Active in War

WASHINGTON — Women are taking an increasing part in the activities in Latvia. A Riga broadcast monitored for the Office of War Information, reports that 600 members of the Latvian Amazon Corps took part in the recapture of Tukums.

Latvian women are said to be replacing men in all sorts of capacities, even as blacksmiths and policemen.

Gliders transporting troops between the front sectors, are piloted largely by Latvian women, the report adds.

O.W.I.

PASTEUR'S GRANDSON DISOWNS VICHYITE

PARIS — Prof. Pasteur Valtery-Radot, French secretary of state for health, published today an official notice announcing he has nothing in common with Robert Valtery-Radot, a collaborationist who specialized in writing attacks on Freemasonry. Pasteur Valtery-Radot is a grandson of the famous scientist, Louis Pasteur, and is a professor at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

The wild form of the common garden parsnip is the cause of many cases of skin poisoning. The symptoms are similar in general appearance to those caused by poison ivy.



OVERSEAS BOUND — Photographed in New York before leaving for USO camp show unit in Naples, Italy, Elaine Perry, Guthrie McClintic, Katherine Cornell and Brian Aherne smile for camera. Sent overseas by American Theater Wing, which also sponsors Stare Door Canteen, group will put on productions of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" for all GI audiences.

Unearthed Graves In Lithuania To Be Inspected

WASHINGTON—The enormous unearthed graves in which tens of thousands of men, women and children of Russian, Lithuanian, Polish, Estonian and Latvian nationalities were buried during the three years of Hitlerite rule, will be inspected by delegates of workers who are meeting at Penary, a Russian broadcast reported to the Office of War Information says. The meeting was called by the Lithuanian SSR, and delegates from various enterprises at Vilnius, together with representatives of fighting units, are present.

For more than a year, the broadcast continued, the Germans have been digging up bodies of their victims and burning them. Remnants of ashes and of human bones still remain on the sand. The Hitlerites were unable to conceal traces of their crimes, the broadcast said.

"For more than three years the German invaders carried out on our soil their policy of mass extermination," one Lithuanian delegate, Gedvila, said. "The Hitlerite bandits will pay fully for their crimes. The hour of retribution, and of the enemy's final destruction, is not far off."

Professor Beliuke, rector of the Vilnius University, also addressed the meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Samuel Busby, deputy secretary of state, disclosed that approximately 100,000 war ballots have been distributed throughout Indiana's 92 counties.

Busby said the total included ballots sent out for each application together with extras to be used by servicemen who wish to vote while home on furlough.

Walter Kubilius Confined to Hospital Bed

No doubt many who chanced to get acquainted with Walter Kubilius while he was in Chicago and for a time edited the YES, are wondering what our friend Walter is doing now.

As reported in *Laisve*, Walter Kubilius has resigned as editor of the Tiesa English Section where he carried on after Matt Sholomskas left for service, his reason being: the doctor advised him to take a much needed rest.

It seems that Walter tried to handle more than a one man's job. He was attending evening school (some college or university, no doubt) working for some newspaper and editing the Tiesa ES. Besides all this, a hand here and there to the New Yorkers in the various organizations, seems to have been too great a strain for Walter and now we find him in the Kingston Ave. Hospital confined to bed under doctors orders. He has been there a few weeks. His doctor says he is doing fine in regaining his health, but advises against getting up for some time yet.

Chicagoans wanting to get in touch with Walter or send him a card of sympathy, can do so by writing to Walter Kubilius, Kingston Ave. Hospital, Ward 4, Kingston Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Friend.

INDIANA CIO CHIEF BACKS CELLER BILL

INDIANAPOLIS. — Indiana congressmen were urged to back the Celler reconversion bill by Walter Frisbie, secretary of the Indiana CIO.

Frisbie sent letters to the House members which said: "The Celler bill provides security for workers for a two-year period after the war.

LEST WE FORGET

Or: About Self-Appointed Guardians of Quislings

By LAUKUVISKIS

Having been in the process of organizing and "affiliating" for over 5 months, a new organization emerged on our horizon: the "United Lithuanian Fund of America."

Its purpose: to furnish help and relief for Lithuanian refugees. Its quarterly budget \$135,000. Out of this sum \$25,000 is to be spent for "office expenses," \$10,000 for "unexpected items," \$12,500 for Lithuanian refugees in South America, \$7,500 for refugees in France and Italy, \$6,250 in Switzerland, \$5,000 in Sweden, \$3,750 in Spain and Portugal, \$10,000 will be spent in the United States for collection of "clothing" (without specifying for whom) and \$12,500 for medical supplies for Lithuania.

Conspicuous by its absence in this budget is the sum for Lithuanian refugees in other Soviet republics. Not a cent!

More yet. While still in the process of organizing, last May, the sponsors and present officials of this so-called "united fund" approached a respectable American organization that has been giving relief to Lithuanian refugees in the Soviet Union and promised to raise enough money to make up 80,000 kits containing most needed articles. Not a cent has been given to that organization, headed by a group of prominent Americans—the Russian War Relief, Incorporated!

Knowing personally some of the sponsors and organizers of this "fund" we are not surprised. Their hob-nobbing with the Lithuanian Fascist "refugees" in this country tells the story. They are going to help their own kind first. That this is no exaggeration, let me give some facts as reported by the officials of the "united fund."

In all the Lithuanian anti-democratic papers the officials of the "fund" reported that the first \$2,000 was already sent to Sweden to "relieve" the latest refugees there. Ten Lithuanians were "lucky" enough to reach Sweden from those parts of Lithuania that have recently been cleared of the Nazis.

And to hear their story (as reported in Draugas, Naujienos and other anti-democratic Lith. papers) it really gives one cold shivers. For three years they lived in peace under the Nazi occupation. Some even were appointed leaders of their respective localities. Now, says the officials of the "fund," the bolsheviks came for the second time and not only disrupted their tranquil life but began to hunt them like the mad dogs that they are!

It is expected that most of these "refugees" will find haven in Fascist ruled Spain and Argentina. Therefore the biggest assignments for these parts of good old United States dollars.

LEST WE FORGET.

It was the last part of October, 1943, right after the Moscow Conference of the Big Three that a statement was issued and signed by: *President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.* The statement is known as "*The Statement on Atrocities.*" Let me quote a passage or two from this historic document:

"... Persons responsible for or who have taken a consenting part in the massacres, executions and atrocities will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries..."

"Let those who have hitherto not imbued their hands with innocent blood beware lest they join the ranks of the guilty..."

Now I would like for some of the officials of the "United Lithuanian Fund of America" to explain the following:

If the hands of those ten Lithuanian refugees who reached Sweden after that part of Lithuania was cleared of Nazis are free of innocent blood, why did they run? If not, if they are guilty of collaboration with the Nazis, why should we, American Lithuanians, send them relief? Did you, gentlemen, forget that the above quoted document has also this prediction, very dark prediction for the Quislings:

"Most assuredly the three Allied powers will pursue them to the uttermost ends of the earth and will deliver them to their accusers in order that justice may be done."

And that, my dears, is what is in store for all the rattlesnakes regardless of their nationality and political affiliations. That's why I am against spending public funds on relief for Quislings. That really goes against the grain.



"I'M GLAD I GOT INTO WAR WORK. I'VE LOST TWENTY POUNDS AND THE MEN ARE WHISTLING AT ME AGAIN."

UNITED NATIONS FACTS

BEHIND GESTAPO'S BACK!

DE FREIE LETZBURGER

ONS HEMECHT

LPL

DE FREIHEIT ORGAN VON DER LPL

THE LUXEMBOURG UNDERGROUND PAPER **ONS HEMECHT** BOASTS ON ITS WASTHEAD DIRECT WIRELESS CONNECTIONS WITH LONDON, NEW YORK, MOSCOW AND CHUNGKING!

Churchill-Gazette

IN THE 3 YEARS THE CHURCHILL GAZETTE HAS BEEN ILLEGALLY PUBLISHED IN BELGIUM, NONE OF ITS CONTRIBUTORS HAS BEEN DISCOVERED BY THE GESTAPO.

DE FRIE DANISKE

THE DANISH UNDERGROUND PAPER DE FRIE DANISKE PUBLISHES REPORTS BY ITS BERLIN CORRESPONDENT AND RUNS PICTURES SMUGGLED OUT OF GERMANY.

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION OFFICE • 610 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD OFFERS COURSE IN AVIATION

The Civil Air Patrol school offers a ground school course in aviation to people interested in flying. It is a civilian organization under the supervision of the Army Air Corps. At the present time it is training Army Air Corps reservists, besides regular patrolmen and cadets.

No distinction is made between boys and girls. Cadets are high school students in third and fourth year and between the ages of sixteen and eighteen. Patrolmen are members over eighteen years of age. Air Corps reservists are those members who have enlisted in the Air Corps and are waiting for their call.

There are no other requirements outside of those mentioned. However, members are preferred who are flying or have a genuine desire to fly and are willing to devote time to the organization when a request for such is made.

Classes are held four nights a week and the subjects offered include the following—Navigation, Meteorology, General Servicing of Aircraft, Civil Air Regulations, Power Plants, Theory of Flight, Code, Military Discipline, and Drill.

Members must wear the required uniform which is purchased at their own expense. Any text books needed for classes are also at the expense of the member. There is no charge whatever for the ground school course. Flying time must be paid for by the member.

Classes are outlined to give the student pilot enough material to be able to pass a private pilot's written examination. Those trying for higher exams

will find that the instruction they receive will be a great deal of help.

Further information can be obtained at Harlem Airport every Sunday in the CAP Office and during the school term on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings at the Englewood Evening School, 6201 S. Stewart Avenue, where the classes meet beginning September 11.

Matthew L. Fitzgerald
Principal

Forget-Me-Not Girl of D.A.V.



HOLLYWOOD — Ginny Simms, lovely M-G-M motion picture star and famous radio personality, has been named Disabled American Veterans Forget-Me-Not Girl to launch the annual sale of the blue memorial flowers by more than 900 D.A.V. chapters throughout the nation. Miss Simms, creator of the "Lest We Forget Plan" to entertain disabled veterans in hospitals after the war, is assisting the campaign. Funds realized from the sale of the Forget-Me-Not are used by the D.A.V. in its rehabilitation and service program for the returning soldier of World War II, as well as the disabled of all wars.

PYRAMIDS OF SKULLS IN LUBLIN DEATH PITTS

Witness Tells of 18,000 Slain in One Day

LUBLIN, Poland — I know that the story of what happened at the Maidenek "extermination camp" outside of this Polish city makes terrible reading abroad, but you must bear with me as I relate what I saw with my own eyes here.

How often has the phrase "pyramids of skulls" been used. But last Sunday, I saw for the first, and I hope the last time in my life, not one—but many pyramids of skulls.

Not far from Maidenek, there is a woodland area where oak, birch and aspen trees grow. The Krembec forest it is called. It might be described as an overflow for the camp, and German SS troops, now prisoners-of-war, say that on Nov. 3, 1943, 18,000 people were shot down there in cold blood.

Sunday, I saw bodies of several hundred people exhumed from only two of the death pits which the forest covered. Of the bodies in Krembec Forest, the majority were women. The most terrible scenes of all were mothers and babies locked in embrace.

I saw a minimum of a hundred bodies of children, ranging in age from one to three years and there were children—six, seven and eight years old.

Where did these victims come from? One of the barracks now used as an exhibit room supplies the answer. I copied down from an enemy notebook details of passports issued to men and women in Kiev, Warsaw, Oslo, Riga, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Belgrade, Milan, to mention but a few of the places indicated by thousands of documents.

Mr. Christians of the Polish Red Cross Society and a member of the Atrocities Commission told me that there were three distinct periods in the life of the camp.

A MASS SLAUGHTER

The first period, late 1941 and the early months of 1942, was when Red Army and Polish prisoners were killed off.

The second period, from May, 1942, to November, 1943, was known as the "triple alliance," when Poles, Russians and Jews were slaughtered.

The third period, November, 1943, to April, 1944, was known as the "Tower of Babel," when 22 nationalities were represented in the camp.

According to estimates of this Red Cross member, a minimum of a million and a half people were exterminated in the camp. The evidence that I saw and heard confirms this estimate.

SHOES TELL A STORY

I walked through huge warehouses filled to overflowing with boots and shoes. There were shoes that belonged to the very wealthy and shoes that belonged to the poor. Among

this mountain of shoes were numerous orthopaedic boots, worn by boys suffering from leg injuries and there were tiny shoes worn by toddlers of two and three.

This vast warehouse of footwear contained, according to Christians, 820,000 pairs of shoes. To this must be added the many thousands shipped to Germany.

Among the "souvenirs" I found in this death camp was a letter addressed to the chief of the SS asking for 50 pairs of women's shoes to be sent to the Women's Branch of the Nazi Party in Berlin.

TOYS AND ROSARIES

At 27 Chopin St., Lublin, there is a larger four-storied building which the Gestapo took over from the local Catholic Association.

This huge building is stocked with clothes and small personal belongings that men and women carry about with them.

There I saw overcoats, shirts, ties, socks, silk stockings, baby clothes — every conceivable kind — razors by the thousands, shaving brushes, mountains of scissors, kettles, teapots, prayerbooks, rosaries, notebooks, schoolbooks, family albums. The most touching sites were shelves loaded with children's toys.

This enormous warehouse contained that part of the personal property of their victims which the Gestapo didn't have time to ship to Germany.

Sunday afternoon I spoke to men who owe their release from Maidenek Camp to the speedy arrival of the Red Army. I was present at the interrogation of two of the SS men who were captured right in the camp.

Theodore Scholen, one of the SS men, described himself as "warehouseman." He is a shifty creature, dwarfish in stature with beady eyes and brutish mouth.

Without a quiver he related how loudspeakers relayed music all over the camp to drown out the noise of the mass shootings.

He knew that children were gassed. He saw prisoners of every nationality and he saw the commandant of the camp set his Alsatian dog on prisoners. He confirmed the mass



Force Bricker Retreat on Pencil For GI Vote

CLEVELAND — GOP vice-presidential candidate, Gov. John W. Bricker, has been forced as a result of wide Republican, Democratic and labor protest, to reverse himself on the "black, lead pencil" technicality with which he hoped to keep Ohio servicemen from voting.

Local newspapers reported here today how Rep. Michael A. Feighan, Ohio Democrat, the day before in Congress exposed Bricker's scheme as a deliberate attempt to deny soldiers the franchise "because he knows

shooting in November, 1943, but, if you please, SS man Scholen, member of the Nazi PEOPLE BURIED ALIVE

The other SS man, Hans Salp, 31 years old, testified that he saw "a batch of 157 children taken to the 'Cyclone' chamber." He "saw people buried alive" and he described a fiendish act of a woman being burned alive in the crematorium.

All this is but a tiny fraction of what I have seen here in Lublin, the city which the Germans turned into an international abattoir.

And yet there are people who still think and believe that facts such as I've related here are merely "war propaganda."

I hope that the government of the new, free, democratic and independent Poland will preserve Maidanek for posterity. Let not only our generation, but our children and our children's children realize what a foul thing was German fascism.

John Gibbons.

Party since 1937, "had nothing to do with all these things." the great majority will not vote for him and the Republican nominee for President.

"Gov. Bricker, for a week, steadfastly refused all pleas," Feighan said, "that he alter this stand and ask the legislature to clarify the soldier vote act so that every ballot, whether it was marked with pencil, pen, crayon, or even blood, should be counted so long as the intent of the voter is apparent."

It was only the tremendous pressure of public opinion "that finally forced the governor to retreat and to agree to ask the legislature to waive technicalities in the markings of GI ballots," Feighan said.

But the governor's change of heart does not mean that he has changed his attitude toward GI voting the Congressman noted.

Sharp demands for a special session of legislature were made by the Cleveland CIO whose president, Richard E. Reisinger, said that Bricker's attempt to disfranchise soldiers "has aroused the just and burning indignation of every decent American in Ohio."

Joseph Kress, CIO council manager, pointed out that other technicalities in the voting law may rule out most of the soldiers' ballots. He referred to the questionnaire which attached to each ballot required that servicemen answer every question. Kress said that servicemen answering related questions would be prone to omit some answers, thinking their previous answers had covered related questions.

Of, By And For Servicemen & Women



Cpl. Arthur Yasulaitis was home on an emergency furlough which he got after word reached him that his brother Frank was killed in France August 6th. His furlough will end Saturday, September 9th, and he will leave his home at 110 E. 107th St., Roseland to return to his duties as M. P. at Camp Rocker, Ala.

How It Started

Meaning of Lieutenant

This word, so much in the day's news, seems dyed-in-the-wool military or naval parlance. As a matter of fact, the army and the navy did not have it first. They merely borrowed it!

The armed forces have "lieutenant" from the terminology of government and religion, where it originally referred to on who exercised authority or a command delegated by someone else, such as the Lord-Lieutenant of a county or a lieutenant of the Pope or the king.

The word derives from the French "lieu" (place) and "tenant" (holding)—one holding place—one who exercises authority in the place of a superior. Incidentally, the Pope has been referred to as the "Lieutenant of Christ".

The earliest military use of the term dates from 1578.

"Magnificent but Not War"

This was said on Oct. 28, 1854, at Balaklava, where the Russians recently drove out the Germans.

The French general, Pierre Bosquet, was watching a cavalry brigade of 600 make the maddest attack in the annals of history, an attack that has since become known to every school child.

"It is magnificent," he observed, as they were decimated, yet kept coming, "but it is not war."

It may not have been war, but it was the same spirit that saved Stalingrad and took Tarawa. (Jean Newton in Chicago Sun)

Use of Strong Boxes Urged For Gifts Overseas

The Army and Navy postal services today emphasized the necessity for packing all Christmas gifts for service men and women overseas in boxes of metal, wood, solid fiberboard, or strong double-faced corrugated fiberboard. The boxes should be tied with strong twine. The Christmas package mailing period for overseas is September 15 to October 15.

The services said that it is highly desirable that all fiberboard boxes be securely wrapped in heavy paper, if available, as experience has shown that boxes without an outer wrapper become crushed or split, thus allowing the contents to escape.

Contents of the packages should be packed tightly, in order that articles may not become loosened in transit, damaging the contents or the covering of the parcels. Hard candies, nuts, caramels (including those covered with chocolate), fruit cake, and chocolate bars individually wrapped in waxed paper should be inclosed in inner boxes of wood, metal, or cardboard. Soft candies, whether homemade or commercial should not be mailed. Sharp-pointed or sharp-edged instruments, such as razors and knives, must have their points or edges protected so they cannot cut through their coverings and damage other mail.

Christmas packages should bear the endorsement "Christmas Parcel" and must weigh no more than five pounds and measure no more than 15 inches in length.

V-MAIL LETTER TOTAL NEARS 800,000,000

Approximately 789,539,390 V-Mail letters have been transmitted to and from American men and women in the armed services overseas, the Office of War Information reported on the basis of information from the Army and Navy postal services.

The Army Postal Service at the same time revealed plans for setting up by early fall of a large V-mail station in France. This will make possible direct dispatch of V-Mail to and from American expeditionary forces on the continent of Europe in place of the processing and re-routing now done in England. At present, V-Mail letters are flown to and from Italy and England to mobile Army post offices in France. From there the micro-filmed letters are delivered to the soldiers in the field.

Since instituting V-Mail service in June, 1942, the Army Postal Service has moved 689,536,939 letters to and from the United States. The Naval Mail Service which started V-Mail operations in March, 1943, re-

ports approximately 100,002,451 letters sent and received through its service.

During April 1944, the peak month for both postal services, the Army moved 63,638,405 V-Mail letters and the Navy about 10,000,000 letters. During July, 1944, the Army alone transmitted 56,060,703 V-Mail letters, including 27,305,442 received and 28,755,261 sent overseas.

The Navy's July V-Mail totaled 7,931,985.

The Navy uses portable V-Mail units overseas entirely, but the Army does not use mobile processing stations for V-Mail. The most recently established of the Army overseas stationary processing stations are in Italy, England, and on Saipan.

Stopped Over While on A Cross-Country Flight



2nd Lt. Anthony Katauskas

While piloting his P40 plane in a training flight across the country, Lt. Anthony Katauskas made a landing in Chicago to pay a visit to his sister and brother-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Starr, 10520 Artesian.

Anthony could not make a landing in Gillespie, Ill., where he would have met with his boyhood chums and mother and stepfather, so his mother, Mrs. Stella Tenikaitis rushed to Chicago to meet her son here.

Anthony has been in service 37 months; 2nd Lieutenant 8 months. He is stationed at the DeRidder Army Air base, DeRidder, Louisiana. Being a pilot is just the thing for Anthony. The only thing he is worried about is that he may not get a chance to actually fight the Nazis. There will still be some fighting to do in the Pacific until the Japs are taken care of, Anthony!

Anthony's brother Cpl. Stanley Katauskas has been overseas 19 months. He was wounded on Bougainville Island.

There's two good fighting Lith's for you!

Aido Chorus Starts Anew

DETROIT, MICH. — The Detroit Aido Chorus will resume its activities when the members will gather for the first rehearsal on September 10, 12 o'clock (noon) at the usual place, 4097 Porter St.

All members and those wanting to join are cordially invited to attend and start the fall rehearsals. SECY

MY FRIEND FRANKLIN

REFRAIN:

"Howdy, Mr. Gallup
I'm glad you finally came
With a questionnaire about the President.
Sit down, Mr. Gallup,
Joe Public is the name,
And the USA is where I'm resident.
—Confidentially—
There's just one man for me.

Chorus

My friend, Franklin
Steered us through some stormy skies
Mighty few can measure to his size.
My friend, Franklin
He's one man who knows the score.
'Round our way we like what he stands for.
He's as high above his rival
As the top of a steeple.
They say everyone's against him—
Ev'ry one except the people!
My friend, Franklin
He's the chief to guarantee
That we win the peace as well as victory.
My friend, Franklin D."

These lyrics are from a new song just released by the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt. It was written by Harold Rome, who is now in the armed forces. His Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones and Pins and Needles are well remembered.

The Vilnis English Section

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WHAT PRICE CHARITY

The United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America has made a public announcement of how it is going to appropriate the quarterly allotment of \$135,000 allotted to the fund by the National Relief Fund.

Astounding as it seems, only \$12,500 is apportioned to medical supplies for Lithuania. The rest will go to refugees in South America Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and to refugees and students in Sweden.

Aside from the fact that the ULRFA will have a difficult time showing that there are Lithuanian refugees in the above mentioned countries, the American Lithuanians will no doubt wonder how the organization is going to spend the following appropriations: clothing drive in U. S. A. \$10,000; Contingent Fund \$10,000 and Administration, Promotion and Publicity \$25,000. These fabulous sums will be spent here in this country of an allotment which rightfully belongs to the starving people of Lithuania.

On The Other Hand

The Committee to Aid Lithuania which does not have a standing fund to work with, is sending tons of clothing through the Russian War Relief every week. The Chicago Committee spends exactly \$15 monthly for rent for headquarters where relief is collected, clothing repaired and cleaned. One can stop at the headquarters any day and find women mending and sewing, men packing, and all this entirely gratis.

The clothing sent by this committee will be distributed without reservations or discrimination when it reaches Lithuania. There will be no questions asked of those who get it as to their religious or political affiliations. They will not be told to fight the existing government.

Not So With URLFA

A petition is being circulated among American Lithuanians from headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. The petition is to be presented to our president asking him to "save Lithuania from the Russians". Until this is accomplished, they will send no clothing and not even the promised medical supplies to Lithuania.

A certain Stepas Lileika, in analyzing the question of relief to the Lithuanian people in Dirva of August 25th, ends up by saying that under the present conditions we cannot send even medicine to Lithuania. "All that can be done is to resort to a stiff fight with the bolshevik murderers of Lithuania and hope that God will be merciful to the land of our forefathers", says Stepas Lileika.

All those who will fall for this kind of propaganda will soon learn that all their efforts will have been spent in vain. The people of Lithuania have put up a heroic fight against their oppressors and murderers, the Nazis; they will from now on run their own country without the advice from those who would have them replace the Nazi rule by one which they rid themselves of in 1940, the Antanas Smetona brand.

"I haven't the slightest idea how long the war will last but I do know that it will go on much longer than seems to be the general impression here. I see nothing to support the optimism that is current in many circles."

—Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War For Air

THE SOVIET WAY

Labor Cares For Soldiers' Families

MOSCOW — The responsibility of trade unions in maintaining close contact with Red Army men and giving all necessary aid to families of the armed forces was underlined this week by Vasili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, at a meeting of the AUCCTU presidium here.

The meeting was held to discuss the steps taken by each union since February, 1943, when the AUCCTU called upon all its affiliates to augment their assistance to families of servicemen.

S. Babayants, chairman of the Metal Workers Union, disclosed that families of workers formerly employed in 28 metal products plants had received 47,805 clothing orders, 120 tons of potatoes and vegetables, about 8,000 cords of wood, 400 tons of coal and 157 apartments. In addition, 936 apartments were repaired.

The Linen Workers Union made relief grants of over 1,000,000 rubles (\$200,000) to families of servicemen in the first five months of this year. The funds were largely raised from women workers who voluntarily contributed one day's wages.

REPAIRED CLOTHING

The Clothing Workers Union gave families of servicemen 725,000 rubles (\$145,000), 6,000 cords of wood, 216 tons of coal and peat, 150 tons of potatoes and 30,000 clothing orders. In addition, workers in many clothing factories sewed cloths and underwear for wives and children of servicemen after regular working hours.

Following a discussion, in which it was discovered that some factory and local committees had failed to coordinate their services to families of fighting men sufficiently, it was resolved that each union should keep a record of all families of their members in the service "so that not a single family shall escape attention."

Trade unions were instructed to supply all servicemen's families with firewood for the coming winter, and repair and start new vegetable gardens.

AS WE SEE IT

The German General Milmar Moser, the last commander of Lublin district, who is now a prisoner in the Soviet Union, in his letter to the Red Army command, says:

"I have no reason to be silent about Hitler's great crimes or to cover them up. I consider it my duty to tell the whole truth about the extermination camp built by the Nazis near Lublin."

This 19-square mile camp was near Lublin, Poland. Although Gen. Moser was advised not to visit the camp, he did visit it. He writes:

"In the winter of 1943-44, a great number of people imprisoned in the camp were destroyed and to my great indignation they included women and children. The number killed reached hundreds of thousands. Some were shot, some gassed. I was told several times that people doomed to death had to do extremely heavy work exceeding their physical strength and were forced to do it under heavy beatings."

"I learned with indignation that prisoners were tortured before being killed: Last spring numberless corpses were exhumed and burned in special furnaces to cover up traces of crimes committed on Hitler's orders. Gigantic furnaces made of brick and iron were built. They were crematoria with great capacity."

More than 2,000,000 people have been murdered in this camp.

Why did the Nazis murder these people?

Because some of them were Jews; because some of them were partisans; because some of them were anti-Nazis; because some of them were patriotic Poles, or Ukrainians, or Russians; and because the Nazis wanted to take whatever these people possessed.

In this camp the Nazis committed the most hideous crimes, the most criminal acts. Never before has the world seen such a mass-murder of innocent people including old women and small children.

And it was not accidental. It was not because of somebody's blunder or even thirst for blood. It was part of the Nazi strategy, their method to eliminate other people in order to become the rulers of the world, to establish Hitler's "new order".

The world will never forget nor forgive.

While the Nazis have been murdering people by hundreds of thousands, a Chicago Lithuanian newspaper Naujienos has been publishing Nazi propaganda "By Letter Via Lisbon". In one of these letters published May 22, 1942 American Lithuanians were told that the Nazis are so good, so lovable and so constructive that they have "reconstructed Lithuanians," that they have changed the old "sluggish", "rather lazy Lithuanian" to a "new Lithuanian", who is "intelligent", "understanding" and "very constructive", a Lithuanian who understands himself and other people.

This propaganda was supplied by the Nazi agent Franz Ancevich, whom Naujienos had claimed as its "Special Correspondent," in Lisbon.

The Nazis murdered not only the Polish people. They did the same with the Lithuanian people whom they "have reconstructed". Only a day after Naujienos published that piece of Nazi propaganda 400 men and women were shot in Vilnius because some partisans killed two Nazi agents in that city.

When Vilnius was liberated it was discovered that 150,000 people had been murdered in that city.

The German prison camp near Vilnius, as well as near Lublin, shows us a good example of how the Nazis "reconstructed" Lithuanians, Poles, Jews, Ukrainians.

To write and to publish that the Nazis are builders of any country and its people is not only Nazi propaganda, but it is also a crime.

VINCE RUDIS.



LDS GOLF TOURNEY HUGE SUCCESS

The morning of August 20 was like so many other mornings, bright with sunshine and with scarcely a cloud above. To the average person it may have been just another one of those nice days but to the LDS youth of Chicago it meant a day made to order, for on this day was to take place the biggest and most successful golf tournament ever held by the LDS.

It was not quite noon when car followed by car rolled into the parking lot of the Southmoor Country Club. Quickly the arrivals changed into their golfing togs and with clubs slung over their shoulders they quickly marched over to the 1st hole tee-off. Soon a score or more were impatiently prancing about eager to get started. A few loud shouts of, "lets get going," and the tournament was on.

Over 40 players teed off to make this the crowning success of all LDS golf tourneys. Friends and relatives of players came out to join in the festivities that accompanied the day's main event. When the last foursome had holed out the march on the club house proceeded. Many took showers and changed to fresher street clothes, others gathered around tables and ordered their favorite drinks. Soon the call to dinner was sounded and everyone including the guests took their places at a table that half encircled the room. Needless to say when Kwin the butcher has a say in the selection of what is to be on the menu it is well to state that whatever it is it must be good. Well, it was, as attested by everyone—the steak was "super," the rest of the meal, too, was excellently prepared.

After everyone has eaten to his hearts content attention was directed to the platform where the many golf prizes reposed. Over 20 prizes awaited both the men and the women golfers; prizes really worth striving to win. Wally Slench acted as host in the presentation of the many prizes. Those who came and golfed and those who came to wish their favorites luck were in unison in their acclaim of a great and historic day for the LDS. Everyone was happy—everyone had a fine time. Is it any wonder the day was made to order for the LDS on that fine August Sunday? Following is the list of palyers and scores. The scores were based on the Peoria system of tabulation to determine a more exact equality of scores for all players.

Men

Al Lapinskas	84
Wally Jake	75
Geo. Kwin	69
Frank Kwin	75
A. Sadauskas	93
P. Norwich	96

Tex Zebraitis	79
Paul Pakstis	81
Walters	73
Komen	73
Kovelis	82
Fisher	75
Geo. Juozatis	84
Al Jacobs	81
Bruno Baron	76
Mason	99
Charles Kal	70
Vic Preiksa	82
Leon Yonik	83
Steve Karas	88
Tony Guyer	76
Krisiken	86
Frank Solomon	84
Dick White	75
J. Gedraitis	94
Tony Paulus	76
Wally Slench	78
Jack Gordon	73
Al Malesh	79
Kitteck	81
John Peters	80
Paul Shimkus	87

Women

Kay Zebraitis	95
M. Walters	87
Gertrude Slench	87
B. Urbelis	105
S. Stankus	112
Estelle Malesh	94
Helen Kwin	100

Tex.



OVERSEAS—Gals who ever got a heart throb from the screen work of Brian Ahearne will have to get along as best they can for a while. He's en route overseas with a USO camp show. Above, he's shown in his suite at Hotel Pierre, New York, awaiting camp show summons. Katharine Cornell is to star with him in play.

UNITED NATIONS FACTS

NORWEGIAN SUB BAGS 9!
THE SUBMARINE U14, BUILT IN BRITAIN FOR THE NORWEGIAN FLEET, RETURNED TO A BRITISH BASE FLYING A JOLLY ROGER INDICATING 9 GERMAN SHIPS SUNK.

A MILLION HANDS!
HAND LABOR OF A HALF A MILLION CHINESE BUILT AIRFIELDS FROM WHICH U.S. SUPER-TORTRESSES BOMBED JAPAN.

THREE-MAN ARMY!
Pvt. MICHAEL MOGEE, BRITISH PARATROOPER IN FRANCE, HALTED A GERMAN TIGER TANK AND 2 MOBILE GUNS WHILE 2 TALS HIDDEN BY A BERRY HOUSE KNOCKED THEM OUT WITH ANTI-TANK BOMBS.

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION OFFICE • 610 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 26, N. Y.

One Hundred Brothers

By N. Zemskaya

Inna Bintego is one of the little girls being brought up in Kindergarten No. 26, sponsored by the Trekhgornaya textile mill of Moscow, where I am a teacher.

Inna's father, a textile worker, died fighting the German invaders. Her mother fell seriously ill and the little girl began to brood and would often give way to fits of sobbing. Last year as Red Army Day approached the children wrote special letters to their fathers at the front.

"I have no Daddy and no one to write to," Inna said sadly. I suggested we send a letter in her name to a soldier and that he would surely reply.

Soon a letter arrived from Lieutenant Alexander Kuksenok. "Don't you cry, Inna," he wrote, "from now on I am your brother, and as your brother I am sending your teacher money to buy holiday gifts for you. Be a good girl. Your loving brother, Alexander."

Thus began a regular flow of letters from Lieutenant Kuksenok. You should have seen how delighted Inna was with every postcard from the front.

Suddenly the letters ceased. Then, after a long time, another letter came for Inna. It was signed by some 100 soldiers and officers. They wrote that Lieutenant Kuksenok, her brother, had died a hero and that they, fulfilling his last wish, had all decided to be her brothers, as their fallen comrade had been. "Now you have many brothers, Inna," they concluded.

I have told little Inna's story in detail to illustrate how our people take the fate of our children to heart and how anxious they are to make them happy.

Men who are complete strangers to Inna, who have never seen her in their lives, have become her adopted kin, eager to take the place of her father who gave his life at the front.

The gifts which the fighting men send to the children come from their hearts. To us the children are our dearest possession. To be frank, only a short while ago my profession as kindergarten teacher seemed far too peaceful for me. I thought: everyone is fighting—some at the battlefield, others at their machines producing shells, planes and tanks for the front—while I am still doing what I did before the war. I was on the verge of abandoning the kindergarten and going to work at a war plant, where I thought I would be of greater service to the fighting men or would have something to show for my work.

What happened to little Inna, however, made me reconsider. I began to see how dear the children are to our men at the front. Are they not fighting so that Inna and other children like her may be happy, may be spared the griefs and hardships of war? All work is honorable in our country, and I have become deeply attached to my profession.



They Said Last Week

President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a message to the New York State Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"You deserve and have the gratitude of the American people for the patriotic and outstanding production that you have given to our Army, Navy, or merchant ships, which are now winning the war of liberation—a record in production unequalled in the history of this or any other country. Let us all continue to work unceasingly until cruelty, suffering and tyranny are driven from the face of the earth. We are as determined to win the peace as we are to win the war."

Secretary of State, Cordell Hull:

"Peace, like liberty, requires constant devotion and ceaseless vigilance. It requires willingness to take positive steps towards its preservation. It requires constant cooperation among the nations and determination to live together as good neighbors . . . Peace requires an acceptance of the idea that its maintenance is a common interest so precious and so overwhelmingly important that all differences and controversies among nations can and must be resolved by resort to pacific means.

"But peace also requires institutions through which the will to peace can be translated into action. The devising of such institutions is a challenge to the wisdom and ingenuity of men and women everywhere. That is why the United Nations, in the midst of a relentless prosecution of the war, have been

working together to create the institutional foundations for a just and enduring peace."

Secretary of War, Henry Stimson:

"It is my view that the most important provision which can be made by the Congress and the American people for the future defense of the nation is a system of universal military training. The terrible lessons of this war should convince every thoughtful American that reasonable military preparedness is the only means by which the peace and security of the nation can be maintained.

"This great war found the United States woefully lacking in trained man power and we were consequently forced to assume the defense until adequate forces could be assembled, trained and equipped. While all Americans hope and pray that this disastrous war will be followed by many years of peace and prosperity there can and will be no absolute guarantee that surprise attacks against our country will not occur in the future. I strongly urge that this country adopt universal military service as a certain means of preparing for war and a very good means of avoiding wars."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz:

"Even if we destroyed the Japanese fleet, we still could not defeat them from the sea alone. We have to have bases in China to cut off their lines to Manchuria. I think there are large areas north of Shanghai from which long-range aircraft could cause them plenty of trouble in Manchuria. I still feel that Japan will eventually be defeated from bases in China. Those bases will separate her from communication with her bases on the mainland, and if you separate her she will never get started again."

Captain Peter Bonanno of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, on Saipan, in the Marianas:

"Pass the word to your friends that anyone who is physically fit should give a pint of blood to the Red Cross. We used a lot of it in the front lines. It was responsible for saving a great many lives. It was wonderful to watch those casualties brought in suffering from shock, and the way they'd pep right up after receiving two or three units of plasma."

F.L.L.S.—Common Council

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



"I'M NOT SURE, MAIZIE, BUT I THINK IT MUST HAVE SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE"

Russian Scientists Carry on Work of Late I. Pavlov

The war has tremendously advanced all scientific effort in Russia but war or no war, the work of the late Ivan Pavlov goes on, reports a science writer for the New York Times. Pavlov's camouflaged research institute at Koltushi, a little village near Leningrad, may be a little more dismal than it was in happier times, but there is nothing dismal about the scientists who are carrying out his program.

Much of the institute's equipment was sent to the interior of Russia when the Germans were at the gates of Leningrad. The number of scientific workers has been reduced by a quarter, but the institute still has its full quota of dogs, horses, cows, guinea pigs, sheep, rabbits and birds.

Attached to the institute is a farm which plays an important part in the life of the scientific colony. Its head is Agronomist Eugenic Pavlova, daughter of the great Ivan. On 110 acres vegetables are cultivated by the whole colony. Since the war the workers at Koltushi have accustomed themselves to solving their own economic problems. They built their own power station, repaired water mains and the heating system, chopped trees, cut and piled over 400 cubic yards of wood for fuel.

Science plays so important a part in the life of the Russian people that Koltushi swarms with excursionists on holidays. The staff welcomes these visits. Serafina Pavlova, widow of Ivan, is on hand to greet visitors, and the laboratory workers deliver lectures and answer questions.

Pavlov's daughter, Docent Voskresenskaya, and others are continuing the genetic study of higher nervous activity. E. Ga-

nike, who worked with Pavlov for 40 years, is still pursuing the original line of research on conditioned reflexes. At present he is experimenting with inhibitions in mice. Prof. M. Petova, another close colleague of Pavlov's, is investigating the function of the cerebral cortex in the origin and development of cancer. Prof. N. Joavarnin is establishing the possibilities of more accurate diagnosis and a deeper understanding of pathology in the light of medical progress, an indication that Soviet science is trying to close the gap of about 10 years that now yawns between the making of a discovery and its introduction in practice. Dr. G. Tsobkallo is concentrating on the evolution and functions of the nervous system in rabbits.

HOMESTEAD BILL WOULD AID VETS

If GI Joe wants a homestead when he comes home from the war, he can—under terms of the pending soldier benefit bill—take his pick of 42,000,000 acres still open in this country, the Department of Interior has announced.

The House-approved bill, now awaiting Senate action, gives veterans of World War II the same homesteading privileges enjoyed by fighters in other American wars since 1863. It is a separate measure from the recently enacted "G. I. bill of rights."

Under the benefit bill, service in the armed forces automatically counts for two years of the five-year tenure required for claiming up to 160 acres of public domain by squatter rights under the Homestead Act.

Produce For Victory
Contribute to USO

Fiancée Hears Ace Is Alive, Nazi Prisoner



Pretty Kay Cochran, fiancée of Lt. Col. Francis Gabreski, America's top ranking ace, who knocked out 28 Axis planes from sky before being reported missing over Gerchest, started filling her cedar hope chest again when she learned he was alive and well in a Nazi prison camp. They will be married before Christmas, she says, confident that the war will be over in time for him to keep date at the altar.

RECALLS TRAGIC EXPERIENCES

FT. ONTARIO, N. Y.—“I don't think I can ever laugh again. The past is too tragic.”

Tears moistened her eyes as Hadesa Sochaczewska, one of the 982 refugees at the refugee shelter here recounted the tragic story of her wandering in war-torn Europe after the Nazis invaded Poland on September 1, 1939.

“I shall never forget that fateful September day when the Nazi Luftwaffe unleashed its fury over Warsaw,” she said. “I was working in the Polish office of an American film company when the first German raider hit the capital. We thought little of it when we heard the distant drone of airplane motors. We actually believed it was part of some Polish air maneuvers. Then we were struck with terror—horrible terror—as the city trembled and resounded from those terrific explosions. The terrible holocaust, which we half expected, yet hoped would spare our country, had come.”

Now, almost five years later, the 44-year-old Jewess finds a measure of comfort in the news that Russian armies are dealing crushing blows to the Nazis near Warsaw while other Allied armies continue advancing in Italy and France.

“I am proud, too,” she said, smiling wanly, “that Polish Patriots have risen against the hated Germans in the Polish capital. Polish units fighting on the eastern front, in Italy and France will avenge my country. They will avenge my family too. You see, I've lost everyone—three brothers, three sisters, my parents and my fiancée. I have no one left in Poland.”

The lot of a destitute refugee is unbearably hard in Europe, Miss Sochaczewska said, but it is even worse when the refugee is Jewish—and penniless.

Miss Sochaczewska had some money and jewels, enough to bribe corrupt Nazi officials and the Gestapo. After six months of unspeakable terror under the Nazi regime in Warsaw, she was able to obtain a false Bulgarian visa, as so many others had done, and entrained for Vienna.

What I lived through in Warsaw was nothing compared to the terror of that train ride. I was expecting death at any moment. German officials checked the passengers' documents and every so often I could hear one of the officials shout angrily, ‘So, a false Bulgarian visa, eh?’ Then the unfortunate person actually would be thrown off the fast-moving train to his death. I trembled as I handed my visa for inspection. The German official returned it without a word.”

She arrived in Vienna penniless. A man approached her, she said, and asked if he could be of any assistance. “I became frightened,” she said, “because he looked like a Gestapo agent. I refused his help. He tried again but I walked away. Then another person, a kind gentleman, accosted me. He took me to a travel bureau, where he bought me something to eat and also purchased a ticket for Trieste for me.”

She stayed in Trieste for three weeks, living with some people whom the kind stranger in Vienna had recommended. From the window in her room she had

HE'S GOT SOMETHING ON THE BALL



witnessed many demonstrations before Italy entered the war. In Italy she passed the time studying English and Italian.

Soon, however, she was interned along with several hundred other refugees, mostly Poles, Czechs and German Jews. She was sent to an internment camp near Bengasi in Libya, where the refugees were forced to live under extremely primitive conditions. The internment in Libya lasted a month until Bengasi was declared a war zone and all refugees were transported to Naples.

The arrival of the unfortunate refugees in the Italian port turned out tragic. The refugees expected a measure of freedom, but instead were unexpectedly thrust into a filthy prison.

A month later, the refugees were sent to a concentration camp in Ferramonte. Their internment in this camp lasted three and a half years, until their liberation by Allied armies.

“I dreaded the dawn of each day during those years in Ferramonte,” Miss Sochaczewska said. “None of us knew when the Fascist authorities might decide to send us to an extermination camp in Poland. Life was unbearable. I was able to keep my mind off the war by concentrating on my Italian studies. I kept mostly to myself although I belonged to an ‘English Circle’ in the camp. Those of us who knew or studied English gathered from time to time and listened to lectures, conversed in English or read books.”

After the liberation of Ferramonte by the Allied armies, Miss

Sochaczewska was sent to Bari, where she, for the first time since 1939, was able to make a decent living as interpreter for the Allied military government. She has found peace, except for the unexpected Nazi raid on Bari on December 22, 1943, when she witnessed death and destruction reminiscent of the tragic days in Warsaw.

She left Bari last month, with other refugees who gladly accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to find a temporary haven in the Fort Ontario refugee shelter.

COTTON GROWN BY NATURE'S OWN DYES

Russian scientists and research men at the Delta Experimental Station of Mississippi have succeeded in growing cotton colored by nature's own dyes. Color-fast lints in red, green, auburn, dark brown, blue and khaki are claimed by the Russians. Whether colored cotton will prove satisfactory for commercial use is conjectural. Some colored cotton is being hand-processed and made into yarn for additional experimental work.—The Catalyst



“Oh, we didn't go anywhere—just alighted around the station a few hours. We're as tired as if we'd taken a trip!”

UNITED NATIONS FACTS



SHUTTLE BOMBING!
U.S. AND RUSSIAN AIRMEN MET ON A RUSSIAN AIRFIELD STOP OF THE 3-WAY SHUTTLE BOMBING ROUTE FROM ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND ITALY.

HONORED BY 3 NATIONS!
Lieut. BRONISLAW GODZENSKI, AN AMERICAN OF POLISH DESCENT, WHO JOINED THE POLISH AIR FORCE WHEN HE WAS 17 YEARS OLD, HAS BEEN DECORATED BY POLAND, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.



VICTORY OVER LOCUST FLAQUE!
BRITISH, AMERICAN, RUSSIAN AND INDIAN TROOPS AND SCIENTISTS, WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST SUPPLY CENTER, DESTROY LOCUST SWARMS IN MIDDLE EAST TERRITORIES.