









## GERMAN CRIMES IN LATVIA TOLD

WASHINGTON — "Monstrous crimes were perpetrated by the Germans in Soviet Latvia, a recent Soviet communique, broadcast from Moscow, said "During the autumn of 1941 the Hitlerites set up a huge concentration camp in the small town of Salaspils, 17 kilometers from Riga," the broadcast, monitored for OWI by the Federal Communications Commission, continued. "In this camp, which was called 'The Camp of Terror and Death', the Fascist scoundrels killed many thousands of the inhabitants of the towns of Riga—Soviet prisoners of war, as well as Poles and Frenchmen.

"The mass shooting of Soviet civilians — Russians, Latvians, Belo-Russians, and Jews, were also carried out by the German fiends in the Rumbula, Bikeri and Tzarski woods.

"Peter and Anna Leman, and Anton Konovalov, residents of the small town of Rumbula, related this story:

"In November and December 1941 the Rumbula woods were cordoned off by German soldiers. Under threat of punishment by death, the local inhabitants were prohibited from approaching the woods. We frequently heard terrible and heartrending cries from women and children. The shooting in these woods took place during the whole period of occupation of Latvia by the German-Fascist invaders. Only in August 1944 did the Hitlerites begin to eliminate the traces of their crimes. Special commands of German soldiers unearthed the mass graves and burned the corpses. The remains of the corpses were dumped into holes and covered with a layer of soil.

"During the occupation," the broadcast continued, "the Germans drove tens of thousands of the inhabitants of the Latvian Soviet Republic into forced labor in Germany. Three residents of the town of Riga — Oswald Kniss, Ivan Kosulin, and Ludvig Plints—related the following story, which was confirmed by many others:

"As soon as the Red Army entered Latvia, the Hitlerites began to drive civilians to Germany in masses. German soldiers cordoned off the streets and squares, and in broad daylight seized passers-by, drove them to the Boleraa and Zamkovaya landing places, loaded them onto ships, and took them away to Fascist slavery. Those seized in the streets were not

permitted even to go home to say goodbye to their relatives, or take anything they needed. Parents were parted from children. For the slightest resistance the Germans shot on the spot. We ourselves were witnesses of these roundups, and we hid in the cellars for a long time."

"During the last days of their sojourn in Riga, the Hitlerites took a great many groups of civilians to the beach and drowned them. On October 4, the Germans forcibly loaded several hundreds of the inhabitants of Riga onto the ship 'Oder', Russians and Latvians, and announced that they would be taken to Germany. A few kilometers off the town, however, the Germans began to throw the people overboard. Some tried to swim ashore, but the Hitlerites opened fire on them. A worker in an automobile workshop, Anton Ivanovsky, succeeded in saving himself. He reached shore, went back to town and told about this monstrous atrocity of the German Fascist scoundrels."

O. W. I.

The Central Music Hall was opened on December 4, 1879. On the same day of the year 1941 the Chicago Sun, founded by Marshall Field, was first published.

### To the Readers of VES

Five billion dollars of the 14 billion dollars our country needs to press the war against our enemies must come from individual investors.

That sounds like, and is, a lot of money. Actually success or failure of the Sixth War Loan is up to each individual American. Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., emphasized the dramatic truth of this observation by pointing out that "Out of every thirteen men, women, children and babies in the United States, more than eight have purchased Bonds of their Government"—in all, 85,000,000 Americans.

Every war loan has been over-subscribed because Americans by the millions have shared its responsibility. Americans such as you have recognized the need of extra War Bond purchases over and above their normal payroll savings. The extra Bond you pay cash or sign up for today in your place of employment is your personal extra contribution toward victory and the return of loved ones to our community.

There is no such thing as a little fellow in a War Bond drive. Everyone is important and big. Your War Bond purchases, multiplied by the War Bond purchases of your friends and neighbors, become fighting power which saves lives of Americans on the battlefronts and brings us nearer and nearer to our common objective.

THE EDITOR.



AND SO TO BED—Invading a lady's bedroom while she's about to get between the sheets doesn't seem to interest men in background. But that's because they're merely setting apparatus in scene for movie starring Betty Grable, luscious-looking person in foreground. It's all in Hollywood, of course.

## Good Speakers and a Colorful Program to Mark the Celebration of National Liberation



AGNES KENSTON

One of the many numbers on the program given by the Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians, White Russians, Ukrainians, Jews and Poles in celebrating the national liberation of their countries from the yoke of the Nazism, will be our soloist Agnes Kenston.

A large audience is expected and with each nationality being represented by either a speaker

or a performer or, in some cases both, the affair is well worth attending and being there on time. The hall is to open at 4 p. m. and the program to start promptly at 5 p. m.

It is very rarely that we have the opportunity to enjoy such a varied program as this one promises to be. Most every one attending will hear a new singer or a speaker he hasn't heard before. The Lithuanian talent will be new to the other nationalities as will Marusia Stein the Ukrainian dancer be a new number for the Lithuanians.

It is all to take place at the Venetian Hall, 135 E. Kensington Ave., this coming Sunday. Everybody is invited to attend and rejoice in the feeling that our devastated countries are on the way to being rebuilt and that those who still remain there are now freed of the horrors of the recent past when the Nazis burned our cities, tortured our people.

## Loans for Home Building in Vilnius

WASHINGTON— Seven-year loans for the construction of private homes, will be made to Lithuanians by the municipal bank, according to a Moscow broadcast of a dispatch from Vilnius, monitored for the Office of War Information by the Federal Communications Commission.

Through the loans it is hoped to speed up the restoration of

homes wrecked by the German occupation.

New houses are exempt from taxation for three years, the broadcast said, and added:

"At present hundreds of residents of Vilnius, Kaunas, and other towns are building new houses on the ashes of their old homes. A technical commission gives advice to the builders in Kaunas. The chief architectural administration of the republic announced a prize for the best dwelling house project."

O. W. I.

# TRACING OUR FAMILY TREE

By Laukviškis

## Union With Poles and Loss of Independence

Grand Duke Jogailos marriage with a Polish princess laid the foundation for a union of the two nations. That union was achieved in 1569 and in history is known as the "Union of Lublin."

With christianity a new culture was introduced in Lithuania. Literature to pagan Lithuanians was unknown. Their songs and legends were kept alive by word of mouth.

The first priests brought literature to Lithuania but it was not in the Lithuanian language. Catholic priests themselves worshipped their God in Latin. What books there were, they were written either in latin or in one of the Slav languages. While in the Western part of the country the German language was the vehicle of the new culture.

Leaders of the newly brought religion to the country did not care to enlighten the population in its native tongue. And if it wasn't for the fight among the different sects of christians, the Lithuanian alphabet may have never been invented. Bishops, priests and other religious leaders, in most instances themselves being of foreign origin, for centuries held the Lithuanian language as the language of "pagan barbarians," not worthy of being used in worshipping God or to put on paper in print.

When Lithuania united with Poland, the Polish aristocracy grabbed large slices of land from Lithuania and created a worthless class which came to be called "bajorai." The biggest part of the population, the peasantry, were still serfs. Tho under the terms of the Union of Lublin, Lithuania was supposed to be on equal terms with Poland, but, with the help of the church, the Polish ruling class took over more and more of a leadership. True, many kings of Poland were of Lithuanian birth. But sitting on the throne in Cracow they were too far from Lithuania proper to pay enough attention to details.

The same ruler lorded over both countries. The king of Poland was at the same time the Grand Duke of Lithuania. Lithuania was called Grand Duchy. And it was a big country at that time. In fact it was much too big for it's own good, because it included land populated by different nationalities. That couldn't last for-ever.

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania up to 1772 extended to the west far past the Gulf of Danzig. In the east it reached the

river Dneper and in the south almost to the Black Sea. Naturally, the biggest part of the land was populated by other nationalities.

In 1772 three European empires—Austria, Germany, and Russia—took slices of Grand Duchy of Lithuania on the east, south and west. As these lands were conquered from others by Lithuanians before, Lithuania did not loose much. But the same empires that got away with it in the first place, came back for more 21 years later.

The year of 1793 is known to Lithuanians as the year of the "Second Division." That year Austria did not take any land from the Lithuanians, but Germany and Russia sure took "their share." True, Russia still got what belonged to her before or even a little less, but Germany moved right up to the river Nemunas and at some places even crossed it to the east between Klaipėda and Jurbarkas.

Still Lithuania enjoyed its independence together with the Kingdom of Poland—but not for long. Only two years after the "second division," came the third and last division. In 1795 Poland, together with Lithuania lost their independence. Austria, Germany and Russia divided among themselves all of Poland and ethnographic Lithuania fell to Russia and Germany.

The Lithuania as an independent state lost its identity. To it's people it always was Lithuania. In fact from 1795 there were "two Lithuanias"—parts occupied by Tzarist Russia were known as "Greater Lithuania" and those occupied by Germany—"Little Lithuania."

After the First World War all of "Greater Lithuania" and part of "Little Lithuania" gained independence. But before we talk about that, maybe we should glance at the intervening 123 years. That's almost five generations and we should inform ourselves how they fared divided between two great empires. So we will pick up from here next week.

On December 3, 1940 the mercury dropped to 5 degrees below zero, registering an all-time low for this date.

## THE WEATHER

SNOW FLURRIES AND COLDER — Nice day to stay home and save used cooking fat



## THE YOUNG IDEA

COURTESY UNITED FEATURE SYNDICATE INC.

By Mossler



"I guess Pop didn't understand that I wanted the \$18.75 raise in my allowance to buy War Bonds!"

## Krylov Centenary Widely Observed in Sov. Union

By JOHN GIBBONS

In the campaign for culture which is a permanent feature of Soviet life, a great role is played by anniversaries. Dates of the birth and death of men of letters, Russian and non-Russian, are used by the press, literary organizations and schools to acquaint people with the life and work of leading figures in the world of art.

Earlier this year the daily press devoted considerable attention to the anniversaries of Chekhov and Ropin. This past week the centenary of the death of Krylov, renowned writer of fables, was celebrated in universities and schoolrooms, in factory, collective farm and Red Army clubs.

The first Russian writer to win world acclaim, Krylov lived to see his fables translated into 50 languages. His Fables, in nine volumes, are a veritable repository of folk wisdom, and many of his lines have become proverbial in Russia.

In one of his best known fables, Wolf in the Kennel, written in 1812, Krylov depicted Napoleon as a wolf who blundered into a dog kennel instead of a sheep pen. The gray huntsman Kutuzov respects the pacific overtures of the wolf:

"Hence this my rule hath always been: not otherwise a peace to make with any wolf but when I take the skin off his back."

### STREETS RENAMED FOR STORY TELLER

This fable, which so delighted Kutuzov that he had it read aloud to his victorious troops, is pertinent today, when Rus-

sian troops are skinning another wolfish invader.

Honoring the Krylov centenary, the Soviet Government has renamed streets in Leningrad and Kalinin after Krylov. A plaque is to be placed in the house of 17 Sadovaya St., Leningrad, where the writer lived.

Krylov scholarships have been set up at the universities of Leningrad and Moscow, the Soviet Writers Institute of Literature and the Kalinin Teachers Training College.

Two Krylov stamps have been issued for the centenary.

### The Bartholdi Statue

The land that from the rule of kings,

In freeing us, itself made free,

Our Old World sister to us brings

Her sculptured Dream of Liberty.

Unlike the shapes on Egypt's sands

Uplifted by the toil-worn slave,

On Freedom's soil with free-men's hands

We rear the symbol free hands gave.

O France, the beautiful, to thee

Once more a debt of love we owe:

In peace beneath thy fleur-de-lis,

We hail a later Rochambeau!

Rise, Stately Symbol! holding forth

Thy light and hope to all who sit

In chains and darkness! Belt the earth

With watch-fires from thy torch uplift.

—John Greenleaf Whittier

# Of Cabbages and Kings

By Franelle

## Of Cabbages and Kings By Franelle

What interesting events are available for free if one just has the inclination to look for them. For instance, last week we went up to New York City to see and hear a couple of national hook-up broadcasts. Of course the tickets were about as difficult to get as those for Oklahoma! but the experience was well worth waiting for.

We had tickets for the Cities Service "Highways to Melody" and on another network the Ed Wynn show "Happy Island". The former is, as its name implies, a musical program. The studio is a beautifully decorated fair-sized auditorium. The program was carried out by a large string orchestra plus a choir and a stunningly gowned guest star. After listening to the orchestra in that modern acoustically perfect hall, we decided that our radio needs new tubes or something because the music doesn't sound like that at home.

The second show was a riot. The "Perfect Fool" certainly does give out. He warms up the audience before the show with some of his antics and inventions. During the course of his half hour program he changes costumes some six or seven times. All characters dress their parts, and what struck us was that they actually seem to be having a wonderful time doing the show. Better start saving your pennies for television.

We finished up the evening having dinner in a little Swiss restaurant on 52nd Street, you know, one of those "atmosphere" places New York is so famous for. We had the specialty of the house "minced veal a la Suisse", the most delicious veal concoction we've ever tasted. My husband had fish, being one of those exasperating persons who would insist upon ordering ham and eggs in a Chinese restaurant.

Speaking of radio, have you had an opportunity to hear Lisa Sergio. She's on the Blue Network Monday mornings 10:45-11:00 EWT. If only for her voice she'd be worth listening to (Lisa of the Golden Voice) but she is also one of the world's remarkable women.

At 17 Lisa was the editor of an Italian Fascist paper. At 23 she switched temporarily to archeology and several tombs in Italy are named for her. At 25 she was Europe's first woman radio commentator and one of Mussolini's right hand "men".

She used to translate his speeches and he listened to her broadcasts to perfect his English (most Americans would do well to do so too). After three years of Mussolini, Miss Sergio decided something smelled in the state of Italy and began to criticize Il Duce. Mussolini fired her and then ordered her arrest but she escaped to the United States. Her program is refreshing in the midst of all those goopy morning serials. Drop her sponsors a line if you think so too.

Don't these outstanding women make you think you've been cheated—you only have 24 hours in your day whereas they seem to have at least 48. We met one of these remarkable women at a dinner dance this week. She is the curator of one of the state museums, teaches a couple of courses in archeology at Hunter College in New York to which she commutes every day, and is completing volume two in her series of books on her "digs" in Iraq and Indian mounds in New Jersey. On top of that she has a large "farmhouse" in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, she takes care of without help, entertains and goes out with her husband and makes her own clothes. She was wearing a smart print dinner suit she had "whipped up" herself that week. We meant to ask what she does in her spare time. Has a hobby, probably.

**YOUR PERSONAL GOAL**  
-AT LEAST  
**ONE EXTRA**  
**\$100 BOND!**



### SMART GIRL Hilda Terry—King Features Syndicate, Inc.



"I'm buying MY winter outfit at the Post Office this year—to wear in 1955."

# Holiday Breads

27 ems 30 Cas. Holiday Breads  
Holiday breads in the United States have a special international flavor. Many families have brought with them recipes for their favorite Christmas breads and pastries. Neighbors have exchanged recipes, until there seems to be an endless variety of good breads for Christmas.

Here in America we are blessed. Although this is our fourth war Christmas, we still have the good things we need to do holiday baking. Milk and eggs, fats, fruits, and nuts — and even spices — are still easy to get. There may not be as much sugar as there once was, but there is still some. And there are honey and molasses and corn syrup to help out the sugar supply.

The chief ingredient for holiday baking is flour. Nowhere in the world do cooks have such good flour to use. Enriched flour is good because it is white and fine and bakes beautifully. Equally important, enriched flour is good because it contains important vitamins and food iron to add food value to those holiday breads. Even Christmas delicacies should do their bit toward keeping Americans well and strong. The homemaker who wisely includes in her meals holiday breads made of enriched flour and milk and eggs is helping to give her family one of the finest gifts of all: health and vigor.

### ENGLISH CHRISTMAS WHIRL

- 1 package yeast, compressed or granular
- ¼ cup lukewarm water
- ½ cup milk
- ¼ cup shortening
- ¼ cup sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 egg or 2 egg yolks

- 1½ cups sifted enriched flour
- 2 tablespoons chopped citron
- 2 tablespoons chopped orange peel
- ¼ cup chopped candied cherries
- ¼ cup raisins
- ¼ cup currants
- ¼ cup chopped nuts
- Confectioners' sugar icing
- Chopped nuts

Soften yeast in water. Scald milk. Add shortening, sugar, and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Add softened yeast and egg or egg yolks. Add enough flour to make a rather stiff drop batter. Beat until smooth. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Stir down, and add citron, orange peel, cherries, raisins, currants, and chopped nuts. Fill into greased fluted ring pan. Let rise until doubled and puffy. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 35 minutes. Let cool, then ice with confectioners' sugar icing and garnish with chopped nuts.

### UPSIDE-DOWN CRANBERRY COFFEE CAKE

- ¾ cup melted margarine or butter
  - 1 cup sugar
  - 2 cups raw cranberries
- Prepare a cake pan, 8 x 8 inches, as follows: put margarine or butter in pan. Sprinkle with sugar. Spread cranberries evenly on sugar. Pour the following batter over berries:
- ¼ cup shortening
  - ¼ cup sugar
  - 1 egg
  - 2 cups sifted enriched flour
  - 3 teaspoons baking powder
  - ½ teaspoon salt
  - ¾ cup milk
- Cream together shortening and sugar. Add egg. Mix well. Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Add flour mixture and milk alternately to creamed mixture. Spread batter over cranberries. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 40 minutes.

Chicago Nutrition Committee

The building now occupied by the Art Institute was opened with an evening reception to members on December 8, 1893.

The First Catholic church of Chicago was completed and consecrated by Bishop Quarter on December 5, 1845.



# YOUR \$ DOLLAR

## Money Saving Facts

Do you want soap or glamor? You can pay 4c-10c a cake if it's soap you're after. If you want glamor with a little soap thrown in, buy Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray or Lenthéric at 50c-\$1. Either way you'll get a good, mild soap which will help to clean your face but will not prevent or cure dry skin or wrinkles. As a result of government action, the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company has promised to stop representing that "the use of Palmolive Soap and water has any direct effect... upon the skin except as a mild cleansing agent" or that Palmolive Soap and water will protect the skin against, or avert or postpone the consequences of, advancing age or will cure the facial eruptions common to adolescence."

Consumers' Union tested 131 brands of toilet soap, and all were acceptable. But the difference in cost is very great. White floating soaps are generally the most economical. If you prefer a fancy shape, perfume or color, look around for what you want. But remember that added color or perfume costs the manufacturer very little, and that you're just as apt to find a brand you like at 7c and 8c as at 25c.

It's easy to get good grapefruit juice, reports CU after tests of 64 brands. Almost all of the more than 250 cans tested were Grade A, which means they met high standards for flavor, color and consistency. And in addition, grapefruit juice is one of your best and cheapest Vitamin C buys. Four ounces daily give you almost twice the daily minimum requirement of 25 milligrams of Vitamin C.

Brands selling at about 13c for a No. 2 can (18 ounces) were found fully as good as those costing 15c to 20c, reports CU. Polk's Colonial, Finast, Glenwood, Holly Hill, Silver Nip, Adams, Bohack's Best, Cherry Valley and Donald Duck were among the Best Buy brands.

Tuna fish cans labeled "white meat" may contain any shade from white to mixtures of white and dark, CU found in tests of 56 brands of Tuna. Cans labeled "light" range from light pink to dark brown. Cans labeled simply "tuna" usually contain dark meat. Since white meat is generally preferred, and, in most cases, is more expensive, the color should be accurately indicated on the label.

Here are some of the best buys, quality and price considered, tested by Consumers Union. Prices are for 7 ounce cans. All are white or light meat, yet they

sell for less than many dark meat brands: Blue Brand, 37c; A&P, 38c; Strand, 38c; Warrently, 39c.

Eighty-seven hundred Americans are killed by burns each year, reports CU. And many of these deaths could be prevented by the use of simple flameproofing compounds in danger spots in the home.

CU recommends two compounds—a commercial product, Du Pont Fire Retardant—and a home-made solution of 7 parts of borax and 3 parts of boric acid, dissolved in 100 parts of water. Both can be used as dips or sprays. Fabric treated with either compound will char, but it won't burn.

The Du Pont Fire Retardant is not removed by dry cleaning, but the home made product is. Both compounds are removed by washing.

Flameproofing curtains near

## Threatening Death Letters "Down With Hitler" Signs Increase Throughout Germany

WASHINGTON — A mounting number of threatening death letters are being received by Nazi party leaders and officials throughout Germany, and "down with Hitler" inscriptions are seen more and more on German walls, the Swiss newspaper, Journal de Geneve, said in an article reported to the Office of War Information.

"Deprecatory remarks about

a gas range or oil heater, or an upholstered chair used by a careless smoker, is a worthwhile form of life insurance.

The facts and opinions are based on Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine of Consumers Union, 17 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y., a non-profit organization whose main object is to safeguard buyers by testing and reoprtng on consumers goods. Write for information on how to join.

the Fuehrer," according to the Geneva paper, are being painted "increasingly" on the walls and pavements which also serve in the manner of bulletin boards to inform the German people.

"It was in this way that the people and the peasants learned that (Heinrich) Himmler had given a secret order to officials in the threatened areas to instruct landowners to set fire to their properties in case of an Allied advance," the Swiss newspaper said.

"No wonder the minds are heated and number of inscriptions, 'Nieder mit Hitler' (down with Hitler) tends to increase," it was said. O. W. I.



## IT TAKES PLENTY OF WAR BONDS TO BUILD B-29s

**T**HE WAR in the Pacific is the most costly war America has ever engaged in. It's simple arithmetic. A mountain of special, costly equipment is needed. A B-29 Superfortress used in the bombing of Japan costs \$600,000 in War Bonds. And this is just one of the many

extra costly implements of war needed to achieve final victory in the Pacific.

That's why the 6th War Loan Drive is so important. That's why you must back it as generously as you have every other war loan drive. Invest in the next raid on Japan...



**BUY AT LEAST ONE EXTRA \$100 BOND**



## The Vilnis English Section

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### Sixth War Loan Drive

The Sixth War Loan Drive to raise 14,000,000,000 dollars to carry on this war against the Nazis and the Japanese is now under way. Uncle Sam is again looking to the American people to back him up in carrying on that fight to a victorious conclusion.

That money will go for the purchase of the guns and tanks, planes and ships that are so needed on all fronts. It will go to furnish the best guns and protection human ingenuity can devise for our boys. That money will mean that more of our boys will come home sooner to lead the kind of life that peace and security will bring.

There should be no need of agitation. Buying War Bonds is no sacrifice. While safeguarding our boys it at the same time safeguards our own future. It pays dividends in human lives as well as in security for ourselves in the future.

Our readers have not failed in previous drives and today, when the war is reaching its climax, they cannot afford to fail.

Get your War Bonds without further delay. Get more than you ever got before. Make War Bonds your Christmas gifts. Back Uncle Sam!

### A Christmas Campaign

Last week the VES carried an appeal on the first page to our readers to share their clothing with our Russian Allies. The drive is still on and we would like to re-emphasize here the urgency of the appeal by quoting part of the call issued by the Russian War Relief on this special Christmas campaign which is as follows:

"Millions of our Russian allies have died fighting our common foe. Eighty-five million survivors and evacuees are coming back to newly liberated areas to rebuild their broken lives. They have seen their farms ravished, their prosperous cities dynamited, their loved ones slain by the Nazi Invader.

"Their Sacrifice in life and treasure is their contribution to our coming common Victory. Impoverished by more than three years of War, they need your help this critical Russian winter . . . the aged and the weak, the widows and orphans, the homeless and bereaved, rescued by the advancing Red Army are found to be in urgent need of clothing to help them live.

"Civilian Russians, Ukrainians, Jews, Lithuanians, Latvians, Czecks, Poles, and other refugees who have found safety on Soviet soil can now be helped with clothing gifts from America."

As we go shopping for some new toy for our young ones, let's remember that the children there, especially the younger ones do not know what a toy looks like. Let's look through our cloths closets and see if there isn't something there that could warm the shivering bodies of those who have been stripped naked by the Nazi hordes and which we have already replaced with some new garment and help to make up that million pounds which the Russian War Relief has set itself to collect in the next few days.

## German-American Meets Teacher Among Surrendered Germans

LUXEMBOURG, NOV. 18. (ONA) (DELAYED) — Many U. S. soldiers who are able to speak German have had interesting encounters with German prisoners. One GI flushed a Nazi Lieutenant from an Aachen cellar today; the German said he had been hiding there for three weeks waiting for his side to return and retake the city.

"But three weeks without food is too long to wait, even for the Fuehrer," the Lieutenant declared.

Along a section of the Seigfried line, Lt. Oscar Rechtschaffen, who fled from Germany to the United States shortly after Hitler came to power, recognized a familiar face among a group of Germans who had surrendered. It was his onetime school teacher from Duisberg.

Rechtschaffen started a conversation with his former teacher, who did not recognize him and who was startled at his command of the German language.

"Where did you learn German so well?" the prisoner asked.

"In school," replied Rechtschaffen, and the Duisberg School Teacher is still aghast at the wonderful German-language instruction given in American schools.

In a town near the front, GI's talking to prisoners reported that the Germans had been allowed by their officers to send home 35 kilos of booty. The Germans concentrated on shoes for the folks back home, even removing some shoes from the feet of local civilians.

## Rega Theater Reopened

WASHINGTON — The theaters are reopening in Riga, a Moscow broadcast, monitored for the Office of War Information by the Federal Communications Commission, reported. "This is another sign that Riga is on the road to recovery in the field of culture, the broadcast continued and added that Patriots managed to save every theater in Riga from fire and loot. Many directors were put to death. Others went underground.

"Riga has no electricity yet," the broadcast said, "the Germans having ruined the power station. But one after another the theaters are planning programs."

O. W. I.

Produce For Victory  
Contribute to USO

## As We See It

By VINCE RUDIS

Louis Bromfield, author and journalist, who switched from Roosevelt to Dewey and did some campaigning for the latter, seems to have learned something after the election. Mr. Bromfield, discussing the coming peace, says:

*"Stalin knows that if peace is to be kept, it will have to be kept by the force of this country and Russia. He knows, as we should know and accept, the fact that world trade, world prosperity, world order will be determined entirely by the wealth, the military and naval forces, the merchant marines, the resources and the gold of his nation and ours, and by Russia's wisdom and our own in employing all these elements."*

Mr. Stalin seems to know a lot more. Bromfield continues:

*"He knows that the rest of the world is broke and without resources comparable to those of Russia and the United States. He knows that the future of the world does not belong to widely scattered empires, impossible to defend and dominate by small nations, in themselves weak and without economic resources."*

*"He knows that the future belongs to great self-contained nations with resources, industry, wealth, and large populations, and that it will be difficult to restore the British, Dutch and French empires upon the old pre-war imperial basis and impossible to maintain them for very long on that basis."*

Speaking of the "broken world" it is important to have in mind that American goods can't be sold to this world in great quantities, and that to sell a lot we have to be on good terms with the Soviet Union. Together with her we will be able to go ahead in rebuilding the countries destroyed in this war and getting something out of it for ourselves.

Mr. Bromfield adds one more point on our relations with the USSR. Says he:

*"The responsibility of keeping peace for the next hundred years in a disintegrated and transitional world will lie with two nations—Russia and the United States. They cannot accept the responsibility while sharing the authority with other nations out of a world which no longer exists."*

Maybe that's why the emigre Polish government is so out of place and is sinking to oblivion.

All this is in sharp contrast with what Mr. Bromfield said before the elections. With this viewpoint he hardly would have fitted in with the Dewey camp.

Will we be able to get along nicely with the Soviets?

There will be many differences on many questions but that should not be a stumbling block. Premier Stalin, commenting on Dumbarton Oaks agreement said that it is not surprising that there are differences; it is rather surprising that there are so few differences. He said that even among people of one party, differences often arise.

Of course anti-Soviet elements are still hoping for a Stalin-Roosevelt fight. This is the hope of the fascists too. For as Mr. Bromfield states, the responsibility of keeping peace and thus preserving democracy will lie on these two countries primarily. And as long as they get along well, even if not always nicely, there is no hope for the fascists to show up anywhere.

Surely it is rather a gloomy future for all those, who rather see chaos in the world. This will only kill some of their thirst to see the USSR hurt, but reality is often unkind to those who always wait for things to come as they want them.

## 25 YEARS OF MUSIC AND SONG

Lovers of music and song were given a real treat at the LKM Chorus Musical Cavalcade last Sunday at the Lithuanian Auditorium. Under the able leadership of Ann Peters the program was so arranged that you sat there and were taken back twenty-five, fifteen or ten years and heard the same singers and the same songs you heard then. You saw the chorus as it evolved from a group of unrehearsed singers singing harmoniously only because it seems to be an inborn trait for the Lithuanians to sing, to a chorus that has become one of the best in Chicago, having had several professional leaders during its 25 years of existence.

Strangely enough the first teacher of the chorus J. Katičius was present and was called upon the stage to have Ann Peters, the leader of the chorus pin a flower on the lapel of his coat and kiss him on the cheek. Quite a touching scene.

The voice of an unseen announcer (Tex Zebraitis) introduced each number calling upon several of the soloists to sing songs which they sang some 15 or 20 years ago. They were, if my memory will serve me well, P. Dauderis, P. Burdulis, a Dočkienė, M. Shimkus. Of the more recent arrivals in the chorus was Valeria Urbikas who sang a solo accompanied by the whole chorus. The guest soloists were G. Giedraitis and F. Jokubauskas. Needless to say they did a splendid job, as did the only duet of the evening: Mrs. O. Garšinskienė and Miss V. Walteraitė.

Tony Guyer, active in the chorus for over 14 years himself, took the mike at one point to introduce the older members in the chorus. Of the original organizers the chorus still has: P. Stonis and J. D. Bendokaitis. Of those participating for the last twenty or less years there are: P. Dauderis, Mrs. A. Dočkus, Mrs. J. Stanley and others who do not belong at the present. If I have failed to mention them all, it is unintentional and I hope some one will make a correction.

Well, all in all, I believe I would have the unanimous vote of the audience were I to say that the performance was very impressive and a really great program. The story of the chorus was told in songs and what could not be told that way, was told by specially selected members, as for instance Mr. Stulgaitis naming those members who have passed away during the twenty-five years. Also the boys who are in Uncle Sam's uniform somewhere across the ocean or in some camp in the states. For the latter the chorus sang "Keep The Home Fires Burning."

The committee as well as the

teacher are to be commended on the very good work in arranging the Musical Cavalcade and we all hope that we can witness another such performance on the occasion of the golden anniversary of the chorus.

Musiclover

## Find Death Camp In East Prussia

Moscow.—Red Fleet, official Russian navy newspaper, reported that a death camp had been found on the East Prussian border where 2,000 Lithuanian men, women and children were killed and buried in common graves by the Germans before their retreat.

The dispatch said 400 bodies had been found in one grave at the camp, located in Tubin forest.

## Price on Hitler's Picture

WASHINGTON — Price control in Germany has been extended to pictures of Adolf Hitler—not to keep the price down, however, but to boost it.

The Stockholms-Tidningen, in a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent reported to the Office of War Information, said that "according to a new decree pictures of the Fuehrer may not be sold for less than 45 Reichsmark (\$11 pre-war rate)."

The Swedish paper said the measure was taken since "offers of Hitler pictures have been particularly numerous during recent weeks," causing a drop in their market price.

O. W. I.

## A VISIT TO A GUERRILLA PRINT SHOP

By B. Yampolsky

For several months I traveled behind the German lines in Byelorussia, and all the way from Bobruisk to Brest I came across red, blue and yellow leaflets urging the people to collect weapons and kill the Germans. I saw these leaflets on telephone poles, along German military highways, on the walls of village flour mills, in forests and villages, and in the fields. At the bottom of each there was always the same inscription: "Guerrilla Printing Works."

As I passed through a dark and dreary forest one day, I saw a little log cabin tucked beneath a cluster of old oak trees. Attracted by the familiar smell of printer's ink, I went inside.

Near rough packing cases two women and a boy were setting type for a guerrilla newspaper, *People's Avenger*. Three rifles were propped against the cases.

They were setting news of a battle fought along a railway line the previous night. Guerrillas had riddled the engine of a German troop train with anti-tank rifle fire and had then attacked the train. More than 500 German soldiers and officers had been killed or wounded.

The report of the engagement had been written by the editor of the paper, Anisim, a former schoolteacher. While I was there, he rushed in from the scene of the fighting. The copy he turned in was stained with blood from a wound in his hand.

I noticed that different type faces were being used. The type, the setters explained, had been

collected from many print shops and smuggled out by compositors in their pockets, handkerchiefs and coat linings or inside loaves or bread and milk bottles. The capitals A and B had come from one town, the S and K from another, the punctuation marks from a third.

Olga Ivanovna and Tatyana Kirillovna, the two women typesetters and proofreaders, had taught in the same school as the editor. Olga Ivanovna had taught arithmetic, her friend physics. They had learned about printing in the forest. The boy, Vasya, was the pressman. While waiting for the editor to look over the corrected proofs, Vasya cut the paper for the issue.

That day the *People's Avenger* was to be printed on paper in which a consignment of dynamite had arrived. The dynamite had been used to blow up German trucks. Now its wrappings were about to be circulated among the people of the occupied towns to blow up the "new order."

The newspaper was not yet off the press when the sound of hoofs was heard: messengers had come from the various detachments and villages for the paper. The editor pointed out two boys who had come from town. They would take a bundle of papers each and smuggle them in under the cover of night. One of the boys, Arkasha, promised to put a copy on the desk of the German chief of police.

"Well," said Anisim when the messengers had gone, "now we can attend to the book publishing business."

I thought he was joking, but he took out of his desk the proofs of a small volume of verses by the Byelorussian guerrilla poet, Anatoli Ostreiko, entitled *The Slutsk Belt*. The book was a collection of 22 poems written by the camp fire, on the march and in intervals between battles.

The make-up was astonishingly good. The cover was illustrated and the large capital letter with which each verse began was of elaborate design. Anisim had designed and made the woodcut for the cover. A versatile chap, I thought, to be able to handle the jobs of editor, fighter, reporter, print-shop mechanic, artist and circulation manager.

The Chicago Lyceum, for social and intellectual pursuits was founded December 2, 1834. It had a library of 400 volumes.

The four-mile tunnel was completed on December 7, 1892.

**SPORTS**  
OUT OF  
**ADAM'S HAT**

**ANDY WYANT,**  
FOOTBALL'S GREATEST  
"IRON MAN" PLAYED IN  
98 STRAIGHT GAMES  
IN 7 YEARS (AT BUCK-  
NELL AND CHICAGO)  
WITHOUT MISSING A  
MINUTE OF PLAY OR  
TAKING A TIME OUT!

HOPE COLLEGE, PLAYING  
DETROIT IN 1923, HELD THE  
BALL FOR 16 CONSECUTIVE  
DOWNS, BUT LOST 40 YDS.  
— THEY RECOVERED  
4 BLOCKED  
KICKS

IN 1929  
BENNY  
FRIEDMAN  
OF MICH-  
IGAN, THREW  
A SCORING  
PASS ON THE FIRST PLAY  
AGAINST WISCONSIN, KICKED  
THE GOAL, RAN BACK THE  
NEXT KICKOFF TO A TOUCH-  
DOWN, THEN KICKED THE  
GOAL— ALL IN 36 SECONDS

# THE RAINBOW

"The Rainbow," latest Soviet film at the World Playhouse, is a masterpiece of production, a document of enduring value. Through the brilliant adaptation of the material in Wanda Wasilewska's prize-winning novel, the director, cameraman, and actors have created a film that will incontestably rank with the great Soviet cinema classics of the past. As in many of these, the heroic protagonist is not the individual who gives of himself without counting the cost, but the collective unit, in this instance a Ukrainian village consisting of old men, women, and children. Since the Nazi pattern of occupation is the same for all villages, it is fair to assume that *The Rainbow* is an account of the moral strength, the unconquerable spirit of not only one specific group, but of the entire Soviet Union.

As against the Nazi weapons of intimidation and murder, the village counters with an insurmountable wall of silence and hate. The advantage may seem to be with the Nazis, but the corrosive force of resistance destroys the morale of the invaders long before they have penetrated the defenses of the village inhabitants. The frozen, swaying corpses of murdered hostages are prominently gibbeted in the streets not as a warning to the living, as the Nazis proclaim, but as a symbol of their apparent superiority in which they may take dubious comfort.

The objectives of the Nazi garrison are to find and destroy the local guerrillas and to wrest the hidden grain from the tight-lipped Russians. Both are necessary to their consolidation and security. As the *Militaire* continues to be thwarted in these aims the fury and bestiality of the invader rises to a higher and higher pitch. The Nazis find a local quising and one woman who gives herself to the Kommandant for sweets and silk stockings, but they are of no help. The swastika soldiers visit upon the villagers a life of anguish and indescribable torture. A woman guerrilla, returning to the village to have her baby, is captured and thrown into a barn to await the birth of the child; a small boy is killed for attempting to bring her some bread as she lies there. The next morning her baby is shot and she, stripped of her clothes, is chased up and down the snow-covered hills and machine-gunned before the horrified eyes of the villagers watching the scene from behind frost-covered windows. Other townspeople are beaten, imprisoned, hanged. But the Germans' weapons break upon the rock of Soviet courage, spend themselves upon the wall of silence.

Nazi malevolence is presented with such staggering candor that many of the commentators came away convinced that it required a strong stomach to sit through *The Rainbow*. It is rumored that the Loew and RKO chains refused to distribute the film because of its too-brutal reality. Assuming that the reaction in these instances was honest, I think these people missed the film's point. It was not *The Rainbow's* intention to present a catalogue of Nazi horrors, but to demonstrate the Soviet will to victory, the defense of their way of life, the confidence in their army, their hope in the future. In this the film succeeds so well that the final impression is not one of horror but of a quiet, deep-seated joy. The very title is indicative of this. Every agony suffered by the Soviet citizen is absorbed and then overcome by an indestructible spirit that refuses to admit defeat. This illuminates scene after scene, requiring not so much audience "stomach" as heart and understanding. I would like to select a few sequences to illustrate this point.

Early in the film, as Olena, the captured guerrilla, is in labor, the entire village's concern is for her comfort. When the twelve-year-old son of Maliuchia, one of the villagers, is killed, attempting to bring her some bread, Maliuchia retrieves the body, that it may be buried by Russian hands. The Nazis turn the village upside down in an effort to find the body, but no one betrays the secret. Normally, so tragic a death might lead to defeat and resignation, but not so here. Even the shooting of her son is turned by Maliuchia into an opportunity for defiance and defeat of the enemy. The boy's burial is a moving and poignant incident. With characteristic stoicism, the mother and her other children bury him inside the house. As they trample down the earth, so that the Nazis will not detect the grave, the youngest begins to cry. The sound provides a grim counterpoint to the threnody of the burial. Only the very youngest lacks the final discipline, says the expression of the other children as they silently stamp upon the earth covering their brother. This example of unbreakable spirit appears again in Olena as she is having her child. Frozen, beaten, starved, wracked by pain, attended only by two brutish guards, she hangs on so that she may give birth. Future generations will build a stronger and better world, will cover the scars of the present. She must contribute to that future. You understand that that is why, even in the midst of war, she plans to have a baby, and



why she can be stronger than her own suffering. But she will not sell out, even at the price of saving this life. The future cannot be purchased at the expense of the present. Rather than betray the guerrillas, she sees her newborn baby killed.

This spirit is manifest in a mass demonstration in what is perhaps the most memorable scene in the picture. The villagers are sustained in their hardships by the thought that sooner or later the Red Army will rescue them. Sooner or later, their tormentors will feel the wrath of the Russian armed fighters. But the first time the film introduces any Red Armymen, they are part of a wounded, barefooted, bleeding column of prisoners. The women (their mothers, wives, and sweethearts) might well have been heartbroken, but their only thought is for the comfort of the wounded men. When one of the men whispers they have had no food for three days, every hut is ransacked for the last remaining morsel of bread. Up and down the street the women dart around the Nazi soldiers, pressing their bread upon the captives. Music, camera, actors synchronize their movement to create a breath-taking moment. When machine gun fire puts an end to this business, mothers urge their small sons to cut across the fields and intercept the moving column. By throwing the bread upon the road, some of the Russian prisoners might be able to pick it up. Though the death of her oldest son is still fresh in her memory, Maliuchia urges her next oldest to run with the bread. The boys struggle through the snowdrifts and the audience struggles with them. But the youngsters get there too late, and tears of frustration cloud their vision as they watch the column straggle out of sight.

The episodes I have dwelt

upon are not isolated in quality or meaning from the rest of the film. I merely indicate them to outline the spirit which dominates its entire length.

Joseph Foster

### "Claire Voyant"

By Jack Sparling PM Syndicate



### Leaders Lose 2 Games In Ladies' Bowling Loop

The Keyhole Peepers, leaders of the Bridgeport Ladies' bowling league, took it on the chin when they lost two games in last week's session. Mary Krauskusky of the Peepers rolled 177 for second high game of the season. Agnes Russell bowled 424, high series for the evening. The Lovick Flowers won two from the Mazeika Boosters.

The Rush Medical College was opened with a course of lectures on December 4, 1843.

### JEST FUN— MOSTLY!

"My wife is always pleased with the latest wrinkle."

"So is mine — provided it isn't on her own face."

"I'm the camp optician now," wrote one of the boys in the Army, much to the surprise of his friends, who never knew he had any knowledge of the science. Then he went on to explain:

"I overstayed my furlough, and for the next seven days I'll be taking care of the eyes of potatoes."

A new clerk, dictating a few days ago, was in doubt as to the use of a certain phrase, so he said to the stenographer: "Do you retire a loan?" and the wifeful eyed one replied rather sleepily: "No, I sleep with mama."

All husbands are alike, but they have different faces so you can tell them apart.

"Conductor, will you please help me get off the train?"

"Certainly, what's the trouble?"

"Well, I'm fat and have to get off the train backward. The porter thinks I'm getting on and shoves me in again. I've been trying to get off for the last five stops."

A wise husband will buy his wife such fine china she won't trust him to wash the dishes.

Customer: "I wish to get a birthday present for my husband."

Clerk: "Married how long?"

Customer: "Ten years."

Clerk: "Bargain counter to the right."

"They tell me your wife is outspoken."

"By whom?"

She: What is the meaning of three R's?

He: At 25 it's Romance, at 45 it's Rent, and at 65 it's Rheumatism.

—Nuf Said.



1944 WAR FUND

## Chicago Clergymen Hit "Gentile Co-op"

Twenty-one Protestant clergymen, declaring "the Gentile Co-operative Association promotes Fascism," have gone on record calling for speedy investigation and prosecution of the anti-Semitic organization which already is under fire in state courts.

The clergymen, acting in the name of the Chicago Regional Action Group of The Protestant representing 5,000 ministers in America, sent a letter to George F. Barrett, Illinois attorney general, which said:

"We feel that the Gentile Co-operative Association promotes Fascism and is destructive of the American way of life in that it creates racial hatred, encourages religious intolerance, fosters anti-Semitism, and works to destroy the much needed unity of the American business community of war and peace.

"We, therefore, wish to pledge our collective support to your investigation, and respectfully request speedy prosecution of the Gentile Cooperative Association when your findings justify such action."

Barrett recently filed suit in the state courts seeking revocation of the association's charter on the ground that it promotes racial hatred.

The Rev. Paul F. Folino, pastor of the United Church of South Chicago, is chairman of the clergymen's group. Among the signers are the Rev. James Luther Adams, professor of theology at the University of Chicago; Dr. Homer Jack, director of the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination; the Rev. Randall S. Hilton,

## BUY A PART OF THAT LEASE ON PEACE

By BOB HOPE



HOPE

How do you do, ladies and gentlemen, this is Bob "Sixth War Loan" Hope, saying that once we put Hitler into a permanent

trance, it won't be long before we kick Tojo right in his Japants . . . Here comes the Sixth War Loan, folks . . . monotonous, isn't it? . . . But not half as monotonous as the life those boys out there in those jungles are living. . . I guess nobody can tell us anything new about War Bonds. We've heard all the selling points . . . we know a \$25 Bond buys seventeen steel helmets, or three gas masks, or ninety-eight first aid kits. . . That a Garand rifle shoots an extra one-thousand rounds every time we pop for the \$100 job. . . That it takes half-a-million bucks in gasoline to put one thousand flying fortresses over Germany. And don't think the U. S. A. is the only country where they sell War Bonds. They sell Bonds in Japan, too. Of course, their sales policy is a little different. If you're a Jap and don't buy a Bond, Tojo hisses at you through his front teeth. The only trouble is, there's only one hiss. . . The next thing you know you're a near Miss. But it's different in Germany. In Germany a Storm Trooper comes around and says, "Do

secretary of the Midwest Unitarian conference, and the Rev. S. T. Buehrer, editor of the Journal of Liberal Religion.

you want to buy a Bond?" And you say, "No, I don't." And he says, "Oh yes you do" and you say "Oh no I don't." And he says, "Quit talking, you're dead!" But no kidding, folks, we can have a little fun at the expense of the Japs and the Nazis, yet they're a tough proposition. The Germans are about as soft as the Siegfried Line and the Japs are no softer than those murderous miles of jungles our kids are fighting through. I guess it doesn't take many people to start a war . . . the tough part of it all is that it takes so many to finish a war. And we're still a long ways from that "finish." Our boys are still making that "72-hour" hop to the middle of the South Pacific. And they aren't wondering how to celebrate "V" Day . . . nor about that post-war automobile or buying a new home. No sir, they're wondering if that Jap mainland will be as tough as it's cracked up to be. They're wondering if they can make the change from a land where war is a kind of prosperous peace for many, to a land where war is Hell for all. You've heard that tired old wheeze, "Don't you know there's a war on?" . . . Well, that Father and Mother across the street who have a son down there in the South Pacific know there's a war on! And they're taking a hitch in the family budget . . . and buying more Bonds! Sure, we know it's tough to make the extra effort to buy another Bond, but it's tough to crawl up-hill under machinegun fire and then make those extra few feet to an enemy pillbox. . . And those boys didn't get paid extra for that, either. You don't have to be at the front to be fighting this war the American way. The Sixth War Loan helps our own at home, and our own who are overseas fighting for our home. It helps our Allies who are bearing their share of the struggle . . . and who in many cases are bearing more than their share of destruction and suffering. The Sixth War Loan is a "Must" . . . the "Must" our boys are fighting for. And brother, if they're willing to give their lives, the rest of us ought to be willing to lend our money. Let's all get a part of that lease on peace by doing our Sixth War Loan shopping early.

With appropriate ceremonies, the first rail of the new horse street railway was laid on December 2, 1858.

The Woman's Christian Association was organized on December 5, 1876.



By Merrill Blosser—NEA Service, Inc.