

VILNIS

American Lithuanian Weekly

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SPECIAL CABLEGRAM ACKNOWLEDGES SHIPMENTS OF CLOTHING FOR LITHUANIA

Lithuanian orphans and guerrilla fighters were among recipients of the latest shipment of American gifts of clothing and shoes from Russian War Relief and the Committee to Aid Lithuania, it was announced by Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief.

Information of Russian War Relief distribution in the newly liberated country was contained in a special cablegram Carter received recently from Leo Grulio, Russian War Relief's representative in the Soviet Union.

American relief distribution there, Grulio explained, is handled by a special commission of representatives of Lithuania's departments of health, education, and social security, under the supervision of Marijona Grigorauskas, assistant chairman of the nation's Council of Peoples Commissars.

Miss Grigorauskas, reporting the greatest need is clothing and shoes, said the American gifts were being distributed "in the fastest possible way" to overcome the effects of the Nazis' "systematic looting." Lithuania had been occupied by German forces for more than three years, until liberated last August by the Red Army, guerrilla units and the Lithuanian corps

Inadequate, But Great Help

She announced that 800 American coats, 600 pairs of shoes and several hundred sets of other clothing were given to members of 48 guerrilla detachments. Although this meets only a part of their needs, Miss Grigorauskas added, "it is a great help."

Many families, she declared, possess only one coat and one pair of shoes for three or more children, and even those who escaped the Nazi pillage had been forced to trade their last warm clothing for food.

Lithuanian orphans, whose parents were killed by the Nazi occupation forces or driven off to Germany as slave labor, wore only "a single shirt and nothing else" when picked up by the Red Army and turned over to the local orphanages, added Mikalina Meshkauskas, assistant director of the Lithuanian Department of Education.

"Supplies from America take on a special value in aiding our orphanages at this time when there is such great need of elementary necessities." Expressing her gratitude to the American people for their assistance,

Miss Meshkauskas declared "they are helping us restore the normal essential conditions for thousands of children."

Mayor of Vilno and Others Issue Statements

Similar appreciative statements were issued by Kostas Korsakas, noted writer and critic; Bronislav Leonas Pushinis, mayor of Vilno, capital of Lithuania; Antana Brasishkis, assistant chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, and Professor Vitautas Gidriauskas, chief of Lithuania's Department of Public Health.

Russian War Relief supplies, declared Korsakas, who is also a member of the relief commission, convey a great moral support as well as material aid. These supplies "tell us once more that our sacrifices and other deaths in battles with the German enemies of civilization have aroused deep sympathy. In these gifts from the heart we see a pledge of future peaceful peoples."

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Look to Yourself

By GRACIE ALLEN



ALLEN

Everyone knows that the 6th War Loan is the most important one yet. It's true that buying an extra hundred dollar bond during the

other drives let you "slap a Jap" or "clout a Kraut," but now it's even more fun... MacArthur and Eisenhower have got them facing the other way.

My husband, George Burns and I have been out selling bonds in our neighborhood. We had a wonderful technique. George would ring the front door bell and when the folks came to the door he'd start to sing. Then I'd run around to the back door and sell the bonds.

When we got home and checked up we found that only one house in the neighborhood was unaccounted for. We made the rounds four times before we discovered that it was us. The moral is: let's worry about ourselves first. If each one of us buys an extra hundred dollar bond during the 6th War Loan it's bound to be a success.

A BOMB FOR HITLER



Lieutenant Henry Huber, bombardier in the U. S. Air Force, inscribes a bomb to be dropped on Germany with the name Mill Creek School, Shively, Ky., of which he is a graduate. The bombs are dropped by Lieutenant Huber's crew in appreciation of the \$75,000 in War Bonds which is the school's goal this year.

Urge Church Participation in Christmas Campaign

American church groups of all denominations last week were urged by the Interfaith Committee of Russian War Relief to participate in the campaign to send a shipload of new, warm clothing as a Christmas offering to plucky children of the Soviet Union.

Interfaith Committee members, representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths said they were "mindful of the desperate plight of children in war-ravaged Russia" and "it is our hope that millions of garments for Russian boys and girls will express to our Soviet ally our hope for peace on earth, good will to men' not only this Christmas, but in the postwar world."

The Rev. Ralph W. Sockman,

Interfaith Committee Chairman, and friendly cooperation of our stressing the broad participation of churches in Russian War Relief activities and the achievements in the household kit project, was confident the churches will play "an important part in the new campaign."

"War brings unspeakable torture to children," he said. "In the Soviet Union there are thousands who have lost one or both parents. Many have seen their mothers tortured and shot. Many have been wounded. They need everything, but most of all, warm clothing."

Confident that "the zealous response" to previous RWR drives indicate full church participation in the Yule campaign, Dr. Sockman reported religious groups in 2327 communities in 47 states and the District of Columbia are actively cooperating now in the shipment of kits to Russian families.

Besides the material value of such shipments, the kits—as well as the Christmas clothing—are "building ties of friendship with the Russian people that should bear precious fruit in the years to come."

Suicides Common In Germany

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, Nov. 24. (ONA)—Reports from the German frontier today said that Germans in the Southern part of the country believe that an Allied Airborne invasion imminent. In every locality, 40 to 50 men of the Volksstrum have been mobilized.

German soldiers not taking part in actual fighting must turn in gloves and overcoats for use by those at the front, the reports said. Soldiers get changes of shirts and underwear only once in two or three weeks.

Death has become so familiar to many German families that it has lost part of its horror. Suicide has become very common, and the number of suicides now surpasses the peak reached during Autumn. The German high command has ordered army chaplains to preach against "this useless waste of lives."

Food is reported to be insufficient in many places throughout Germany. In many streets of bombed German cities bodies remain unburied for days.

To the Readers of VES

"Sad little personal belongings are strewn all over these bitter sands." Thus wrote Ernie Pyle from a beachhead in Normandy.

More than 2,000 bundles of these belongings, carefully collected and packed by the armed forces, are sent monthly from a Kansas City depot to homes throughout America.

That's the current price of victory over enemies who forced this war upon you. Sometimes it is a comb, a pocketbook or pictures of loved ones. These "souvenirs" are enveloped with heartaches and drenched with tears.

How long this tragic depot stays in business is up to you. You have the power to cut the time of war. Few prisoners have been taken by either side in the Pacific war. It is kill or be killed. Every second prolongs the slaughter. Every extra \$100 War Bond in the Sixth War Loan helps to shorten the fighting. Can you do less than to lend your money for speedy victory?

THE EDITOR.

TRACING OUR FAMILY TREE

By Laukuviškis

*Mažoji Lietuva—
Little Lithuania.*

For centuries the western part of Lithuania suffered most from the Teutonic invaders. When in 1795 Germany "legally" annexed Lithuanian Prussia it was only a "dressing" for the outside world.

In this connection a warning is in order. When we speak of Prussians now, we do so with a certain amount of contempt. We automatically think of the German Junkers, the warring class of Germany. Originally the Prussians (Prusai) were a tribe of Lithuanians differing from other Lithuanian tribes only in their language dialect and very close to Žemaičiai. The Germans saw to it that this tribe of ancient Lithuanians would be almost entirely wiped off the earth.

We already know that the primary purpose of the Teutons continuously attacking Lithuania was to baptize the pagan tribes and bring them into the folds of the Roman church. But Germany itself did not stay with the Popes long. In the 16th century the German Catholics, under the leadership of Martin Luther, rebelled against the Roman Pope and Germany turned to Protestantism.

Naturally the annexed part of Lithuania also went Protestant and from then on, so to speak, a "psychological warfare" started between the two churches—Roman Catholic and Protestant. Leaders of the Protestant church were first to recognize the importance of an educational program in their war against the Catholics. That is why it was a Protestant preacher, Martynas Mažvydas, who published the first book in the Lithuanian language. It was published in Karaliaučius about the middle of the 16th century and it was of a religious character.

Mažvydas was soon followed by other authors, mostly on religious subjects. In a short time Lithuanian books were being introduced by A. Jamundas, B. Vilentas, J. Bretkunas, S. Vaišnora, J. Rėza and others. People were being taught to read to better understand the "word of God" (Protestant, not Catholic.)

With the written word came national consciousness. The pioneer of Lithuanian national awakening was also a son of Little Lithuania, Kristijonas Donelaitis, author of masterpiece of Lithuanian classics "Metai" (The Year).

The ruling class of Germany decided to nip the struggle for national progress of Lithuanians in the bud and devised a diabolical plan to combat it.

They began publishing German books and newspapers in the Lithuanian language! Yes, such a paper named Keleivis, published in Karaliaučius between 1849-80, was a tool that Kaiser used to Germanize Lithuanians. Then there were all kinds of "Lithuanian Zeitungs" published at various times in Klaipėda, Tilžė, Karaliaučius, etc.

Together with spiritual oppression, Lithuanians were systematically being liquidated. In this even Nature helped the Germans. At that time, mass starvation and epidemic pestilences were common occurrences. And the German government not only did not do anything to prevent this, but after every bad year or epidemic plague it came out "to the good" for the following reasons:

The years 1709 and 1710 were particularly hard ones to our Prussian ancestors. First year the crops failed and there was mass starvation. That was followed by a plague with a result that in Įsrutes County alone 4,620 families were entirely wiped out. Ragainės County had 1,613 farms vacant, Tilžės 1,307 and Klaipėdos—871. Next year all the vacant places were settled by Germans brought from Brandenburg, Nassau, Hessen and other German provinces. Colonization of that sort was kept up for decades.

Lithuanian place names were germanized. Klaipėda and Nemunas became Mamel, Tilžė was named Tilsit, Įsrutis became Insterburg and Karaliaučius—Koenigsberg. Gradually the Lithuanian language was banished from churches and schools. Commerce and trades were closed to Lithuanians. They were allowed only to till the soil and in most instances even that belonged to German master.

In doing this the Germans did not hide their aims. When the Lithuanians presented a petition to the minister of education to return the Lithuanian language in the schools in 1874 with over 16,000 signatures, the minister von Walk declared:

"By this time it should be clear to everybody, that the primary purpose of education is to uproot the Lithuanian language. It has been decided, is beneficial and necessary that the Lithuanian children should learn everything only in the German language."

But, as any Lithuanian could have told them right in the beginning: *It was no use!* A bigger percentage of Lithuanians would outlive the "master race" even after centuries of occupation. Part of Western Lithuania, Klaipėdos territory, had already

THESE WOMEN . . . HER ONLY CHOICE

Gregory D'Alessio



"Sorry you don't like it, Ma'am. May I suggest a bond then, for a REAL foundation."

Urges GI's to Safeguard Discharge Papers

All former G. I.'s who have returned as veterans should be careful to keep their discharge papers and other important records in a safe place where they can be easily located, and should remember to carry a certified or photostatic copy of their discharge papers with them at all times, Harold arrash, veterans' employment representative of the WMC's United States Employment Service at 817 Exchange Avenue, urged today.

Discharge papers are the ex-serviceman's proof of his status as a veteran, and must be presented when he applies for any of the special benefits for which he may be eligible under the G. I. Bill of Rights. In addition, the discharge papers are necessary for establishing his status to obtain special veteran placement and counseling service from the United States Employment Service. He will also want to present them to his future employer when he applies for a job, and will need the papers to establish his identity as a veteran in many other business

contacts. returned "home" in 1923. Then Hitler tore it away again in 1939. But Hitler soon will be kaput. Lithuanians will again be united. And if the Germans won't like it, they can move west from Karaliaučius and Tilžė.

While still on the subject, let me give some names of places in the vicinity of Karaliaučius and the same names in parenthesis as they were known under German occupation:

Gaideliai (Gaidellen), Vanagai (Wannagen), Užpelkiai (Uzpelken), Lazdiškiai (Lasdischken), Užbaliai (Uszbalen), Šilakalnis (Schilenberg), Sargyčiai (Sargitten), Ežergaliai (Eszergallen), Išlandžiai (Ischlandszen.)

contacts.

To make sure his discharge papers will always be available, the veteran should have them recorded by taking them to Mr. Edward Kaindle, County Recorder at the County Building. Honorable discharges will be photostated free of charge, and the original returned to the veteran. A photostated copy of the discharge can easily be carried in his wallet.

Should he lose the original, he should obtain a certificate in lieu of lost discharge by writing to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., or the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D. C.

All veteran's claims and requests for benefits usually require certain information. After his discharge, the veteran should collect his important records and legal documents and keep them in a safe place. In addition to his discharge papers, the following are the most important records:

- Army or Marine Corps serial number,
- Navy service or file number, or
- Coast Guard service number.
- Disability claim "C" number
- Insurance policies.
- Social Security card.
- Birth certificate (his own).
- Birth certificate (wife's and children's)
- Marriage certificate.
- Any divorce decrees.
- Last will and testament.
- Selective Service registration card.

"Get these records in order now, even though you may not need them immediately," Mr. Barrash advised all returning veterans. "You may be saved great inconvenience and delay by having them all together where you can find them easily."

AUTUMN NAZIS

By Ilya Ehrenburg

Rosenberg's Professors

"To the good thief everything is beef," they say, and never were there such universal thieves as Hitler's soldiers. They filched Sevres porcelain and Orel felt boots, states and homespun, gold watches and threadbare blankets, statues and eggs, toys and railway cars. They stole Paris monuments, Dutch cheeses, Brussels lace, door-handles, gravestones, frying pans, spittoons and crutches.

And the Thief of Thieves, the Master Burglar, the Professor of Robbers, the Academician of Rapine, was Alfred Rosenberg.

He pillaged Smolensk Museum; he plundered the palaces of Leningrad; he stole the icons of Novgorod. He had a regular business called the "Rosenberg Commission." For the first time in history a gang of thieves had its own letterhead, its rubber stamp and registered offices.

The British press reports that in Florence Rosenberg swiped 45 masterpieces, including the Medici Venus, Donatello's St. George, and paintings by Botticelli and Ghirlandaio. One of the pictures was abandoned by the fleeing thieves. It appears that one learned member of the "Rosenberg Commission," while cutting up the bread and sausage on a Ghirlandaio painting, damaged the canvas with his knife. He decided that the picture was spoiled and threw it away with the sausage skins.

If seven towns disputed the right to consider themselves Homer's birthplace, 77 towns will dispute the right to erect gallows to Rosenberg, the international thief.

People often ask how the Germans can compensate for the damage they have done to memorials of art. The cathedrals of Novgorod and Pskov cannot be rebuilt, nor can Pushkin and Gatchina, Rouen and Perugia and other old towns. I think something will have to be taken away from the Germans. Dresden is no place for the Sistine Madonna.

The Germans will restore what they have stolen; they will pay for what they have destroyed, and not in paper marks either.

The Piety of Dr. Goebbels

Goebbels writes in his latest article: "Vanity of vanities..." Club-foot, squatting in his air-raid shelter, has assumed the mantle of Ecclesiastes.

In 1942 he wrote, "We National Socialists have shown that one minute can eclipse eternity, that world glory is being made by our grenadiers, that by scaling the summits of Elbrus we have made the commonplace immortal, and that

henceforth Germany is a thing intransigent and unshakable."

And now he is writing about the vanity of this world. I can suggest a few other texts for his meditation:

"To every thing there is a season and a time to every purpose under heaven. A time to be born and a time to die . . . A time to get and a time to lose."

"The wind goeth toward the south and turneth about unto the north; it whirleth about continually and the wind returneth again according to its circuits."

"He that diggeth a pit shall fall into it, and whoso breaketh an hedge a serpent shall bite him."

After a little meditation on these texts, Goebbels will be able to explain to his readers why Germany, having got as far as Egypt, has lost Aachen, and why she has returned from the Volga to Eydtkuhnen.

She Will Work for Three

Corporal Michel Mueller, of the 44th Sapper Battalion, who was taken prisoner recently, relates: "We hadn't any horses, so we harnessed Russian prisoners to carts and they lugged our picks, spades and other digging tools."

A certain Gertrude Schwalbach wrote from Frankenthal on July 19, 1944, to her husband, "I'm told they mean to take away my Russian maid. It will be terrible. You cannot imagine what it means to have a good servant in the house. Before the war only the rich could afford that luxury, so the war has done some good. I don't even feel the absence of you and Martha, as this Russian woman literally does the work of three, so that I can lie in bed and think of you, my dear little hubby."

But Gertrude will have to get up soon. Serious unpleasantness awaits her. Gertrude Schwalbach, of Frankenthal, like millions of other German men and women, will have to work in compensation for the burned-down cities, for the fact that her husband or brother harnessed Russian soldiers to carts, and for the fact that she herself tryrannized over a Russian girl.

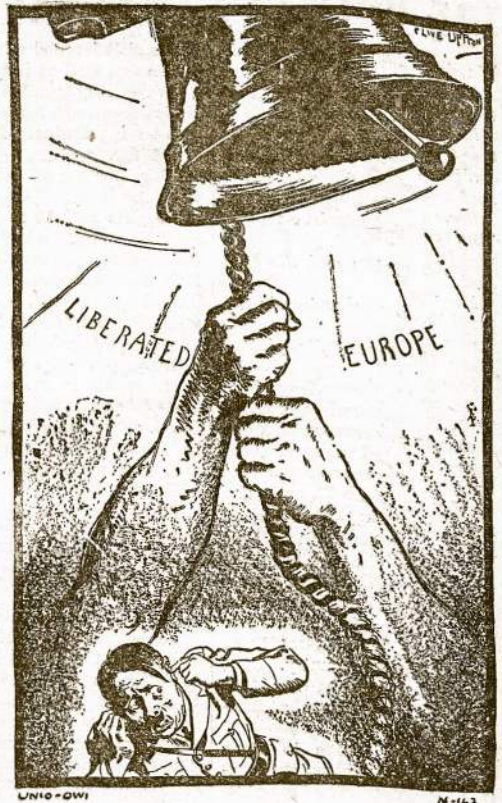
Gertrude will have to do the work of three.

A Nice Rug for the Winter

We are so used to the expression "The Beast's Lair" that it has come to sound like a proper name. I would never be surprised if I saw "Beast's Lair" written on the map, instead of "Germany." But we never say precisely what beast we mean evidently out of deference to the quadrupeds.

Let me protest at once that the Germans are nothing like lions. Brem in his *Animal Life*

DEATH KNELL.



Pan-American Economic Conference Next March

WASHINGTON, NOV. 27th. (ONA) — A full-scale Pan-American Economic Conference is scheduled to take place somewhere in this hemisphere next March, the overseas news agency learned here today.

This conference will, in all likelihood, precede the general united nations economic conference, which is also projected for the early months of 1945.

writes, "The lion does not like to make long marches. Arabs say that when he issues forth he roars three times as a warning to all. All naturalists admit that the lion has many missing noble features. One can love and respect the lion."

The Germans attack by stealth. They go to the ends of the earth in search of prey.

But there is another beast of prey as big as the lion, and that is the man-eating tiger. Brem describes him, too: "The man-eating tiger is cowardly and at the same time insolent; he will run away from an armed man and attack an unarmed man, being able to distinguish one from the other. He is cunning, perfidious and very blood-thirsty. What makes his attack so formidable is its stealth and suddenness."

The battle is proceeding very satisfactorily. I already seem to feel a good tiger-skin rug under my feet.

The Pan-American conference, it is learned on excellent authority, will deal with such subjects as surpluses in commodities such as tin, wheat, rubber, copper, nitrates, quebracho (hard wood), coffee, and other supplies of particular interest to the Latin American countries.

Production of many of these commodities was encouraged and stepped up to meet war needs. With the slackening of wartime demand and the prospective opening up of the far eastern sources of supply, the Republics of this Hemisphere will be confronted with serious economic problems.

In general, it can be said that the American Republics are anti-cartel, and that therefore the question of world control of production and allocation by International Cartels will come up at the Pan-American Conference.

NATIONAL WAR FUND



FOR OUR OWN - FOR OUR ALLIES

THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

We don't have a snappy uniform,
 (The WACs and the WAVES look cuter.)
 Our Captain's a gal who is just a pal
 And we never have to salute her.
 "But every bean is a bullet, girls,
 And the SPARs and the lady Marines,
 Can't do any more to win the war
 Than the Farmerette picking beans."

Or milking cows, says Mrs. Tillie Fasanella, who worked in the land army camp at Coopers-town, N. Y., last summer, where they sang the bean song, and is signing up as a milk maid this fall on a milking machine.

You meet hundreds of land army girls like Tillie at the Farm Workers offices of the United States Employment Service at 40 East 23 St., N. Y., or at similar headquarters throughout the country.

They saved thousands of tons of food for the nation last summer.

One would have to guess twice that this robust and ruddy land army girl had ever lifted anything heavier than a typewriter before she went farming for Uncle Sam five months ago.

Tillie was a typical member of the United Office and Professional Workers, Local 16, CIO, until she took up the outdoor life to which she is now so devotedly attached.

Uncle Sam makes life as congenial as possible for the girls he recruits for the farms.

"We lived in Phi Beta Kappa houses connected with a normal school at Oneonta, N. Y., in roomy dormitories at Coopers-town and in comfortable barracks on a big farm at Schuylersville," said Tillie.

"We had radios and we went to the movies and sometimes to neighborhood dances."

There wasn't much dancing at first, however. Why? Because there's no easy way of picking beans.

"You can pick them stooping, kneeling or sitting down, but the muscles ache just the same till you're hardened to the work. And every vegetable has its individual aches, because each one uses its individual muscles," said Tillie.

Each vegetable and fruit calls for its special craftsmanship as well. Carrots, cabbages, peas, apples, tomatoes, all have their separate techniques. There is so much variety to land army work that the girls were always learning something new.

"Three of my pals are planning to go to agricultural schools," said Tillie.

"One girl is starting an 'Ag' course at Cornell this winter."

The girls learned a lot about farmers as well as farming.

"We quickly found that farming is becoming a modern business—a big business in fact," said Tillie.

"Our farmer at Schuylersville, for instance, employs 40 to 60 girls and 10 men ever summer. That sounds big, but the canning company is bigger. For this well-to-do farmer, who owns his own land, is actually working for the Beech Nut canning interests, which take most of his vegetable crop."

This particular farmer does pretty well even now. He sends his kids to boarding school. He's a Harvard graduate himself, without the accent, however.

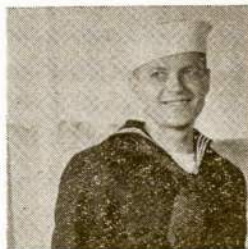
Tillie found the big farmers voting Republican, like their fathers before them, but willing to listen to supporters of Roosevelt.

Most of all, however, they were interested in prices and crops, and they're glad for the help they are getting from the U. S. Employment Service.

And the boys overseas and the people back home can be glad the apples and vegetables are harvested. For there simply isn't enough labor power left on the farms to get all the stuff in if the land army wasn't at work in summer and winter.

ART SHIELDS

Leo Bartnick Writes Home



LEO BARTNICK F. 2/c
 Tells Experiences in
 Philippines

Hi Folks:

Here I am again, I'm sorry I didn't write sooner; I was kind of busy. You see we didn't have anything to do, so we thought we would run over and take the Philippines and we did take part of them.

Don't believe what the Japs say, because I know. They couldn't sink a row-boat. All kidding aside though, we had quite a time out there.

I wish you could have seen the natives, how happy they were to see us. They would come along side of us in their little home-made boats and when they would come near they would raise a white flag or else some of them have a little

VICTORY CLOSE-UPS



JOSEPH J. FELWEILER, SEAMAN 3/L, SMILES WITH BETTY LEVAN AS THEY MAKE PLANS FOR "I DO."

NOT TOO LONG AGO, JOE WAS BATTLING WITH TIME, TIDE, AND TORPEDOES IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

HE WAS AT THE #5 GUN ON AN LST WHEN A TORPEDO BLEW HIM STRAIGHT UP IN THE AIR.



IN THE SHIP'S HOSPITAL JOE'S WOUNDS WERE TREATED WITH SULFA OINTMENT.

SAVE USED COOKING FAT! IT'S AN INGREDIENT IN SULFA OINTMENT. IT SAVES GUYS LIKE JOE FOR GALS LIKE BETTY.

American flag and when we would wave back at them they would jump up and down and wave their hands. It made you feel good . . . you know you are fighting for something. We gave them some soap because that was the first thing they asked for. We gave them cloths too, because some of them were dressed in burlap bags. They said the Japs took everything. We gave one of them a loaf of bread and you should see him tear into it. He said he hasn't even seen any bread ever since the Japs came.

You asked me to tell you more about my life aboard ship. Well, there isn't much to tell, except that I'm on watch in the fire-room for four hours and off eight and so on. And listen Niki, there isn't a ship in the U. S. Navy that uses coal. Boy, did I get a kick out of that! And another thing, a ship has no basement. You call it "Below deck". Or a better word for a fireman is a "snipe" and the deck force is called "deck apes". Well that's about all I can write for today. I almost forgot about the election. It don't mean much out here. All we think about is getting the

WHAT OF IT?

Hillman, they say, is of foreign birth. Well, he was born in Lithuania in 1887, and came to this country at the age of 20. Lt. Gen. Knudsen, appointed with Hillman to head the OPA, is also of foreign birth. He was born in Denmark in 1879. What of it, in either case?

Belgium's underground press, the most extensive in German-conquered countries, was an important factor in maintaining opposition to invaders and sustaining home morale. The secret press of Belgium was made up of 203 underground papers.



war over with and coming home. I think this war is more important than any election. They shouldn't have any during war time.

Love to All,
 CUPPY

The Vilnis English Section

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The Athens Crisis

Last Sunday unarmed women and children were shot down in the public squares of Athens as Allied airplanes hovered overhead and lend-lease tanks patrolled the streets.

Leaders of the Greek-Americans called on President Roosevelt to intervene in the Greek crisis in order to assure the Greek people the right of self determination. The committee pointed out that the Greek National Liberation Front (EAM), while willing to disband its army as requested, had demanded that "as a guarantee of order, the fascist armed groups and police who had served under the Germans also be rounded up and tried for their crimes against the Greek people." It was because these conditions were not fulfilled, the committee declared, that EAM demonstrated Sunday.

The principles that should guide the U. S. in dealing with this situation have been stated by our president as follows:

"It is one of our war aims, as expressed in the Atlantic Charter that the conquered populations of today, the overrun countries, shall again become the masters of their destiny . . . No nation in all the world that is free to make a choice is going to set itself up under a Fascist form of government or a Nazi form of government or a Japanese warlord form of government.

"For such forms are the offspring of seizure of power followed by the abridgement of freedom . . . the right of self-determination included in the Atlantic Charter does not carry with it the right of any government anywhere in the world to commit wholesale murder or the right to make slaves of its own people or of any other peoples in the world."

Britain seems to be carrying on a different policy in the Greek situation. It is pursuing a reactionary policy of defiance of the European peoples and the sacred agreements of Moscow and Tehran as well as the Anglo-Soviet treaty which pledges non-Interference in the internal affairs of all peoples.

We Must Speak Up

This Greek situation is not a matter for the Greeks alone. It concerns all Americans as well as all those fighting on the side of Democracy. We must help the peoples of Europe whose sacrifice helped save so many lives of our men, and without whom we cannot build a Europe free from fascism and war.

Every peoples organization must urge our government to intercede and bring about the abandonment of such ruinous policies.

Remember Pearl Harbor

On the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor it is again necessary to revive the slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor."

The war is not as near to being over as many are allowing themselves to think.

The nation must again be roused to a full understanding of the seriousness of the situation at present. Our armies' needs are so immense that we have got to gear ourselves for greater effort and sacrifice in the months ahead. Remember Pearl Harbor should ring through the land to awaken those who have been lulled to sleep.

AN APPEAL

By Nicholas Murray Butler



BUTLER

The Sixth War Loan drives should make direct appeal to every American. By taking part in this drive, whether the amount be large or small, we, to the extent of our ability, join the armed forces in the defense of our country and in the safeguarding of the fundamental principles upon which our form of government rests.

Participation in making this Sixth War Loan successful is the way open to all of us to show the men in service that we are taking part with them in the great contest in which we are engaged throughout the world. Our government is being called upon for quite unprecedented expenditures in order to carry on this stupendous struggle. It is our privilege as well as our duty to take part in this contest for freedom.

We have learned that wars are fought not alone with armies, navies and airplanes, but also with intelligent and unbroken participation in the support of those who bear the burden and incur the terrifying dangers of the military struggle. Let the Sixth War Loan make appeal to you as evidence that you appreciate the magnificent work and stupendous sacrifice of our armed force and that you propose to aid them in achieving victory.

Advocates Public Discussion on "Oaks" Plan

Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, speaking at a dinner at the Stevens Hotel which was part of a three-day conference of the board of managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers said that the United Nations organization, outlined by the proposals made at Dumbarton Oaks, should be set up before the war ends.

He advocated a great campaign of education and public discussion on the plans within the next few months, so that public opinion will be informed on what the proposals contain, and urged that parents and teachers take an important role in the discussion.

Mr. Eichelberger thinks there are additions to be made to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, but that they will be made when all the United Nations meet after the first of the year.

As We See It

By VINCE RUDIS

1,500 Polish landless peasants held "special church services" and after some praying, went out and divided the large estate of Count Roman Potocki. Then they had a "people's holiday".

These peasants seem to take seriously the saying that—the Lord helps those who help themselves.

Since November 15 in liberated Polish territory 565 large estates have been divided among land-hungry peasantry.

Marshall Field's New York paper PM comments:

"At the week's end it became clear that British diplomacy was wielding a heavy hand against the men and women who, after years of resistance to Nazis and quislings now demanded participation in the reconstruction of their countries."

There is nothing wrong with this demand, but the British government seems to think there is.

Fenner Rockway arguing against the government's policy in Greece warned that "the consequence may be serious."

London Daily Worker said that this policy is "on the brink of a catastrophe that may stain the good name of Britain."

Shooting of Greeks surely will not increase British prestige among the peoples fighting for freedom.

Congress accepted and the American people will welcome some changes in our State Department. It is good to see Messrs. Adolph Berle and Breckenridge Long leaving. Both were unfriendly to the Soviet Union altho they knew little about it. As the good relations and cooperation of our country and the USSR are necessary for both winning the war and peace, their departure from the State Department is a step forward.

The liberal, progressive Americans would also like to see James Clement Dunn out of the State Department. He was known as an admirer of Gen. Franco, Spanish Fascist dictator. Of course he may have changed since. If he did, few people know about it.

Archibald MacLeish will surely contribute a lot to the State Department.

"The Republican organization in Cook County is no good", says the Chicago Tribune.

For once we can agree with the Tribune. But the Republican organization in Cook County, as well as downstate, was under the spiritual guidance of the Tribune.

Tribune's candidates Day, Busbey and others were defeated too.

Prof. Harold Laski, English socialist, bitterly complains that there are very few Socialists in America and those who are called Socialists are rather un-socialist.

Says Dr. Laski:

"There is no state in the United States where their influence is decisive. Even in cities where, as in Bridgeport, Conn., they have a following, there is nothing of a Socialist character about their municipal administration."

It is fortunate that there are so few Socialists in this country, for American Socialists are like Vaino Tanner, who was and continues to be Hitler's servant in Finland, or at least like the Polish Socialists who help the Nazis by attacking the Soviet Union.

The American Socialists, even today cannot see why they should help Democracy's war against Fascism.

THEY SAID LAST WEEK

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's message to the CIO convention in Chicago:

"American men and women on assembly lines, at machines, in mines, at counters, in office work, on farms and those directing production have, almost without exception, done everything humanly possible to help our brave fighters carry on against ruthless enemies. They have supplied them with matchless guns, tanks, planes and ships in record quantities, and with unstinted ammunition and ample supplies. It has been a job of which workers, management and farmers may well feel proud.

"That job is not yet done, however. We must, and I know we will, keep turning out the weapons and materials needed by our fighters so that the war may be shortened, lives saved and our boys returned at the earliest possible movement to their homes and loved ones."

General Dwight D. Eisenhower in a radio broadcast to the United States:

"Today we are firing ammunition that we would not have used until next February or March if we had been content with slower advance, with less crushing victories, or if we had been ready to sacrifice soldiers to save materials . . . Now we are hammering at the massive crust of armor surrounding the German forces. Appalling conditions of rain, fog, snow and mud make difficult the employment of our air forces and the maneuver of our tanks, even of our foot soldiers. But wretched weather cannot stop artillery shells. More than ever we need ammunition."

Brigadier General Julius Ochs Adler in an address in Detroit before automotive and advertising executives:

"There has been a lot of talk by both political parties about jobs for everybody. They have been promised 60,000,000 jobs and I hope they are right. But there is something more important as far as we are concerned. That is a show of patience and tolerance on the part of everybody. There will be millions of these youngsters, most of them without roots, coming back after five or six years of service. They will return as men, not boys . . . Your office boy is now a captain with more authority and an income larger than anything he ever dreamed of having . . . When he returns he won't be an office boy again. He will take five or six months of looking around to settle down to work. I say

to you gentlemen, be patient with him and give him time to adjust himself."

Sumner Welles, former Under-Secretary of State, before the Academy of Political Science at the annual meeting in New York City:

"To some of you, unlike myself, the results of the elections were far from gratifying. But I believe in one sense all of us gathered here will feel ourselves profoundly satisfied with one development which has been made evident as an outcome of the campaign . . . that an overwhelming mass of the people of the United States whether they were Democrats or Republicans, have clearly voted against the tenets of isolationism . . . The famous dictum of Abraham Lincoln was perhaps never more apt than it is at this moment. The American people are no longer fooled. They have learned by the experience of a great tragedy. Today they see the truth that the liberties for which their sons are fighting can only be safeguarded, if an international organization, capable of maintaining peace and competent to bring about through the years which lie ahead world order and social and economic progress, is successfully established."

F. L. I. S.

Have You Heard This One?

"Night school doesn't seem to improve John's English a bit," said Minnie about her boy friend. "He still ends every sentence with a proposition."

or

"Mother, we will have to get them Cockroaches some powder," said Nellie to her mother. "Oh no," said her mother. "If they can't eat what we do, they will have to go without."

or

About the following notice which appeared on a poster advertising a school dance: "Girls attending this dance please note that no dresses are to be worn above the knees."

Historical Note

Today the cosmetic industry reaches far for glamorous names for its products. Yet what do you think was the name of the first face powder ever made in compact form? It was called "Concrete Powder."

Jester.

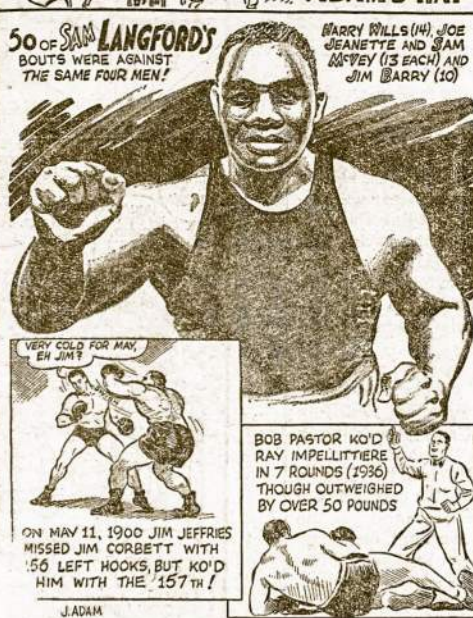
YOUR PERSONAL GOAL
- AT LEAST ONE EXTRA \$100 BOND!



SPORTS OUT OF ADAM'S HAT

50 OF **SAM LANGFORD'S** BOUTS WERE AGAINST THE SAME FOUR MEN!

HARRY MILLS (14) JOE JEANETTE AND SAM McVEY (13 EACH) AND JIM BARRY (10)



VERY COLD FOR MAY, EH JIM?

BOB PASTOR KO'D RAY IMPELLITTIERE IN 7 ROUNDS (1936) THOUGH OUTWEIGHED BY OVER 50 POUNDS

ON MAY 11, 1900 JIM JEFFRIES MISSED JIM CORBETT WITH '56 LEFT HOOKS, BUT KO'D HIM WITH THE '157 TH!

J. ADAM

Special Cablegram

(Continued from page 1)

Mayor Pushinis, in a special letter to "Dear American Friends" on the occasion of the recent anniversary of the Soviet revolution, reported Russian War Relief supplies from America permit us to sooner clothe and shelter the sufferers of the fascist yoke."

So great have been Lithuania's losses, he added, that "we are in acute need of everything" despite the Soviet Union's assistance with funds, clothing, industrial supplies and building materials.

Everyone in Vilno, Mayor Pushinis declared, "from the mayor to the simplest worker has devoted himself to the restoration and reconstruction of our capital, destroyed and robbed by the German occupationists.

"Brotherhood graves" ring Vilno. They hold the bodies of the best sons of Lithuania, tortured and murdered by the Germans. More than 70,000 inhabitants of Vilno were victims of the German hangmen.

Life Being Restored to Normalcy

"In three years of their rule in Vilno the Germans destroyed and burned 1480 residences, which were about a quarter of the city's housing facilities, leaving thousands homeless and propertyless. They destroyed the power plant, water-mains, many schools and hospitals, the printshop, flour mills and movie houses. They derided religious feelings and destroyed several Roman Catho-

lic cathedrals and churches.

"We are restoring all this by our own efforts. Professional builders work with volunteer brigades and workers, office employees and housewives. The city now has water and light, post and telegraph service, schools, nurseries, hospitals. Four newspapers are appearing again—in Lithuanian, Russian and Polish.

"The Germans tried to wipe out the pride of the Lithuanian people, the ancient university of Lithuania established in Vilno in 1573, but last month we were able to organize normal classes in all eight colleges of this university.

"Before us lie great tasks; under the Germans tens of thousands lost all they had—home, property, clothing. Thousands of children are orphans. They are ill-clad and suffer the effects of long hunger. They are now finding normal childhood in the children's homes.

"On our shoulders has fallen the task of caring for all these residents of Vilno, exhausted and deprived of their all by the Germans. We must rebuild and repair homes, open orphanages, nurseries, schools, hospitals and sanatoriums and we must assure the population at least the elementaries of clothing and shoes."

Extending his "warmest thanks for the fraternal friendly aid," Mayor Pushinis concluded, "our allied armies together are smashing the common enemy and the day is not far off when victory will bring us into a still closer and more fruitful collaboration in all fields of the life and culture of our friendly countries."

