

KASDIENA —

Brutalus Atvirumas Atsimoka Vengrams Visgi Užgyrė Hearstas Nusigandęs

Ernest Bevin, Darbo ministras, sako, jog pats prezidentas Rooseveltas pasiūlęs, Quebeco konferencijoje, kad Graikija būtų Britanijos sferoj. Tam nesipriešino ir Sovietai.

Sutikimas, kad Graikija būtų britų įtakos sferoj nereiškią pritarimą ginklu uždegti graikams valdžią, kurios jie nenori.

Bevinas brutaliai atvirumu pareiškė: Britų imperijai reikalinga Vidurinė jūra, o šios juros kontrolė reikalinga Graikija.

Ašku, imperijai reikalinga tokia Graikijoj valdžia, kuri klausys ką sako Londonas, o ne ko nori Graikijos žmonės.

Tautų laisvė, demokratija, taigi, žemiau imperijos intereso.

O Bevinas yra socialistas — "karaliaus socialistas."

Berlynas sako, kada Raudonoji Armija pilnai užims Budapeštą, iš jo nieko neliks tik griuvėsiai. Jis bus su žeme susulygintas. O Budapeštą bus skaitomas vienu gražiųjų Europos miestų.

Tai kaip vengrams atsimoka naciai, bet Vengrijos kvizlingai ir dabar bučiuoja rankas Hitlerio generalams.

Atsiska bemaži Hitleriai ir perėjė Sovietų valdžiai vengrai, jų tarpe ir keletas generolų, sakoma, sudarę provizioną valdžijai Vengrijai. Ji tuojai grįš Vengrijon.

Visos SSSR kaimyninės valdžios bus jai prielankios. Tik idiotai gali tikėtis, kad Lenkijos valdžiją susavins su liudž Sovietų priešais.

Suprantama, dar pakliau laukti Lietuvoje sugryžimo smetoninio ar jam panašaus režimo. Jau labiau, kad Lietuvos žmonės jau nusibalsavo įstoti Sovietų Sąjungon ir išrinkto tarybinę valdžią.

Tik politiniai suvaikėję, arba politiniai raketiniai, kalba apie senos valdžios grįžimą Lietuvon.

Senato Užsienio Reikalų Komitetas visgi užgyrė Valstybės Sekretoriaus pabelginius. Tame komitete yra "šluobančių," kaip Bennett Clark, kurie labai priešingai demokratiškim Archibald MacLeish.

Nelson Rockefeller nukojęs \$2,500 Dewey rinkimų vajui. Will Clayton davęs \$7,000 Liberty League, kuri anais metais aršiai kovoję prieš Rooseveltą. Joseph Grew "auklėtas republikonų kempėj."

Idomu, kad Rooseveltas rekomendavo, ar bent užgyrė, juos į Valstybės Departmentą. Daugelis liberalų labai nepatenkinti, netgi baimės rodo.

Reikia žinoti, kad karo laimėjimai, ir po karui, labai svarbu nacionali vengrybei. Taipgi reikia atminti, kad daugelis žmonių laike šio karo atkėlė savo pozicijas, net ir mąstydam. Prezidentas žino ką daro.

Hearsto laikraščiai vis dau-

AMERIKIEČIAI ŠTURMUOJA DUREN MIESTĄ

Budapešte Siaučia Nesulaikomi Gaisrai

Hamburge Suimta 1,000 Vokiečių Darbininkų Kaltinamų Suokalby Nuverst Nacius

LONDONAS, gr. 14.—Sovietų armija eina į Budapeštą centrą, bet mieste siaučia gaisrai, negalimi sukontroliuoti. (Berlyno radijas paskelbė, jog pirma negu Raudonoji armija miestą pilnai užims, jis bus paverstas į pelenus.) Eina kruvini mūšiai. Abi armijos grumiasi krūtinė prieš krūtinę miesto gatvėse.

Raudonoji Armija, gen. Malinovskio komandoj, šturmuoja ir užėmė dar 8 miestelius ir tris geležkelio stotis visai arti Budapešto. Ji prasimušęs per nacijų liniją, apėjęs minas ir išdaužius tvirtoves, užėmė priemiestį Išaszeg.

Dvi Sovietų armijos stengiasi susisiekti ir visai apsupti vengrų sostinę.

STOCKHOLMAS, gr. 14.—Per savaitę nacijų policija darė kratos po Hamburgą ir jau suėmė 1,000 žmonių.

Arėštai pradėta susekusi suokalby po visų Vokietiją. Darbininkai turį planus nuvertinti nacijų valdžios.

Sužinojus apie suokalby nacijų valdžios pasiūlius 10,000 markių tiems, kas nurodys suokalbio žmogų.

Kinų Nacionalistai Dar Vis Nesuitaikti Su Komunistais

CHUNGKINGAS, gr. 14.—Kinijos valdžios pareigūnas pareiškė, kad kol kas nesuitaikyta su komunistais, bet dedama pastangos prie to.

Kinai taipgi skelbia, jog kinų armija užsimojo paimiti geležkelio centrą Hochie ir jau priėjo tik 15 mylių nuo jo.

Popiežius Nori Vieinti Atviru Miestu Skelbtą

VATIKANAS.—Patikimi dariniai sako, kad popiežius siūlys naciams paskelbti Vieną atviru miestu, kad liktųjį nesunaikintas bombarduojant.

Laivynas Patyrė Moteris Svarbiomis Toj Tarnyboj

WASHINGTONAS.—Pradžioje Laivyno autoritetai nenorėjo merginų ir moterų tarnybai, bet dabar patyrė, kad jos labai vykusiai savo pareigas tarnyboje atlieka.

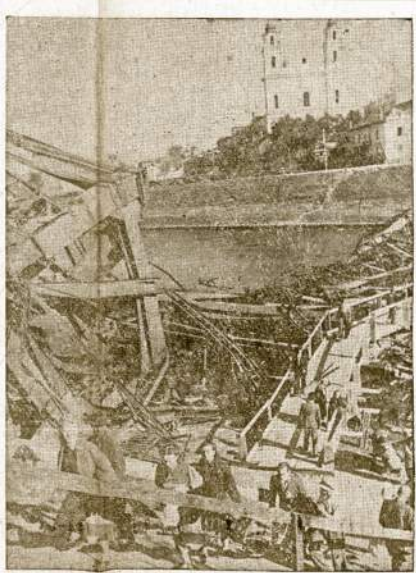
giau baimės rodo dėl komunizmo plitimo Europoj. Vakar chigaiškis "Herald-American" net komunistų manifestą patvirtavo, kad "Europoj vaiko komunizmo šmėkla."

Tai rašyta apie 1848 metų revoliucijų judėjimą, bet Hearstas dabar nusigando.

Hearstas jau yra berods 80 metų, bet jis labiausia bijo, kad komunizmas jo turtus suims. Atrodo, kad jis mano su savim į pragarą turtus nušėsti.

Ta baimė yra daugiau demagogija. Norima kiti išuginti. Kurstymas prieš SSSR jį naudindamas naciams ir abeškai fašizmui.

V. Andrius.



Išvaduota Vilniuje. Laikinas tiltas vietoje vokiečių susprogdinto tilto per Nerį. —L.P. T. Komitetas.

VILNIUJ ATSTEIGTA MOKYKLOS, TRAFIKAS ŠVIESA IR VANDENS SISTEMA

Lietuvos žmonės Gauna Daugiau Pašalpos iš Amerikos NEW YORK.—Lietuvos nacionalistai, taipgi partizanai gavo iš Amerikos draubūžių ir kitų dailių. Pirmausia prisūstė daug draubūžių Lietuvos Gelbėti Komitetas, tuojau po to Lietuvos Žydų Federacija taipgi prisūstė.

Russian War Relief ofisas gavo iš savo atstovo Vilniuje, Leonas Gruliovo, kabelgramą, kuriuo informuojama apie gautą Lietuvos žmoniems amerikiečių pašalpą.

Vilniuje susidarė specialis komitetas draubūžių ir kitų iš Amerikos dailių padalinimui. Pirmausia statoma Lietuvos našlaičiai, kurių tėvai žuvo kare, nauji užmūšti arba išgubinti Vokietijon ar dingę be žinios. Taipgi ir partizanai, kurie kovoję prieš nacius, jų bėrimas ir tt.

Vilniaus miesto šermėtinis Leonas Pušinis, kuris yra mies-

to komiteto narys, taipgi ir Marijona Grigoruskienė, sako, kad vokiečiai bėgdami iš Lietuvos apipilė žmones. Kurie gyventojai kaip nors išliko nepapildę, vistiek turėjo ir dalį draubūžių išimantį ant maisto, nes maisto stokavą, dėlto daugelis žmonių teturi tik po vieną eilę draubūžių ir keli šeimos nariai turi vieną porą batų ar kurpių. Avalai ir draubūžiai labai reikalingi.

Pušinis taipgi sakė, kad Vilniuje jau atsteigta mokykla, šviesa, vandens sistema ir telegrafai. Miestas atsiбудuoja. Pirmausia atsteigiama labiausia reikalingos įstaigos, tai nėra galimybė draubūžių pasigaminoti.

Pušinis parasė specialią laišką Amerikos lietuviams ir žydų federacijai, kurie gelbi Lietuvos žmones.

GRAIKAI SUTINKA TARTIS SU ANGLAIS

300 Britanijos Karių Krito Kovose Graikijos Sostinėj

ATENAI, gru. 14.—Graikijos armijos vėrimasis į sostinę šiek tiek žygius, taipgi pripažino, kad 300 anglių krito mūšiuose su graikais Ateuaose.

Premieras Papandreou tarėsi su generolu Paletaras ir priešai prie bendros minties, kad reikia atnaujinti derybas britų su liaudies armijos atstovais.

Naujas šveicarijos Užsienio Ministeris BERNAS.—Šveicarijos parlamentas išrinko Maz Petitpierre, radikali partijos narį, į Federaciją Tarybą, vieton atsiskaitusio užsienio ministerio Marcel Pilet-Golaz.

Petitpierre gal bus ir užsienio ministeriu skirtas.

Bomberiai Sugriovė Japonų Orlaivių Įmones

Jankiai Muša Japonus Leyte Saloj; Bombardavo Rangooną ir Kitas Vietas

PARYZIUS, Gruo. 14.—Amerikos armija šturmuoja vakarinę Duren priemiestį. Duren yra kaip ir vartai į Kiolno lygumas ir patį nacijų industrinį centrą. Gen. Hodges armija atakuoja Siegfried liniją Wahlercheid srityje.

Monschou miške pradėtas ofensyvas didėja.

Amerikos Bomberiai Atakavo 4 Nacių Centrus

LONDONAS, gr. 14.—Strateginė Amerikos aviacijos jėga bombardavo keturis nacijų geležkelių centrus ir smulkino daug traukinių ir kitų geležkelio dailių.

Atakos pravesta ant Darmstadt, Hanau, Aschaffenburg ir Friedberg.

Taipgi atakuota amunicijos gamybos centras Essen. Kilo gaisrai. Dūmai išliko net 20,000 pėdų aukštie.

Belgijos Žmonės Valgo Bulvių Lupynas

BRUSSELS, gr. 14.—Belgių maisto taip stoka, kad žmonės valgo bulvių lupynas ir kitas tokias atmatas.

Belgiai grėtes badas, bet dabar atpaukė kelėtas Aliantų laivų su maistu ir tą pavojų pašalinė.

Naciai Išžudė 176,000 Žmonių Slovakijoje

MASKVA, gr. 14.—Rytinėje Českoslovakijoje daugiau kaip 100,000 žydų išžudyta, taipgi 76,000 slovakų ir čekų nudėta arba deportuota. Tai paaiškėjo kada ta dalis Českoslovakijos išlaisvinta.

Naciai čia vedė baisty terora, ypač kada matė, kad jų viešpatavimui ateina galus.

Škotai Protestuoja Prieš Churchill Politiką Graikijoje

GLASGOW, gr. 14.—150,000 laivų žmonės darbininkų reikią protestą prieš šaudymą britų ir bandymą užkarti Britanijos valdžiai pagėdaujamą valdžią Graikijoje ir kitose šalyse.

Darbininkai gal paskelbsią vienos dienos streiką protesto išreiškimui.

Nusinuodijo Mieg-Pauderiu

LOS ANGELES.—Garsi judų aktorė Lupe Velez rasta negyva. Sakoma, ji paėmė per daug dėl miego—pauderio, kuris užmėdė ją amžinai.

Naciai Pasmerkė Miriop Pabėgusius

STOCKHOLMAS, gr. 14.—Pats save pasiskelbė "politinių pabėgėliais" čionai, grafas Knyphausen ir Edvard Schaper, Berlyne pasmerkė miriop kaip "išdavikais."

(Tai gali būti ir skymas perstatyti juos kaipo anti-nacius užsieny.)

Komunistų Politinės Sąjungos Naujų Metų Pramoga

Gruođio 31-ąją Midland viešbučio salėj įvyks Komunistų Politinės Sąjungos pramoga. Parengimas žada būti labai įvairus ir įdomus. Bus šokių ir dainų programos. Komitetas iš artistų ir rašytojų darbuojasi programo prirėngimui.

J šį gražų parengimą, kuris prasidės 9-tą val. vakaro, įžanga \$1.80.

Midland viešbutis randasi 172 W. Adams st.

Kviečia visus įdomiam komunistų parengime dalyvauti ir smagiai pasitikti naujus metus.

Sokiams grieš šaunus orkestras.

Komitetas.

Visi Jas Pasekime

Dabartiniojo laiku daugumoje žmonės kalba apie suteiktą paramos Lietuvos žmonėms, bet toli gražu ne visi į tai įveda darbu. Čia paduosiu tikrų ir širdingų rėmėjų Lietuvos žmonių darbus.

M. Ramonienė jau turi įdejęsi apie 800 valandų laiko taisyne drabužių, kuriuos pasiūnėdama Lietuvos žmonėms. Ji ateina į stotį kartais 4 dienas į savaitę. Perėitą savaitę atėjęsi padavė \$8.00 ir sako: "tai nupirkite vieną naują patalą ir tuziną naujų panielių." Be to, ji dar pridavė \$33.00 surinkusių dėl to paties reikalo.

Aukojo dėl nupirkimo patalų ir panielių šie asmenys: James ir Julija Griškėnai \$10.00; M. Maciulevičienė \$6.00; Poškienė \$6.00; P. Petkewicz \$6.00; K. Kiekautienė \$2.00; J. Drasutis \$1.00; A. Dausa \$1.00; A. Msonienė \$1.00. Tat viso jį įteikė dėl naujų drabužių \$41.00. Tačiau ši dovana jau ne pirma nuo jos.

Beje, M. Ramonienės gyvenimo draugas A. Ramonas neatsileka nuo jos, jis taisto čeverkykus dėl Lietuvos žmonių. Jis yra sutaisęs daugiau 500 porų. Už darbą neima jokio atlyginimo. Jis sako, kad jo atlyginimas, tai džiaugsmas, kad jis gali padėti mūsų broliams ir sesutėms Lietuvoje.

Čia noriu dar vienos pažydingos draugės vardą paminėti, tai S. Budrienės. Ji taip pat įteikė \$8.00 dėl nupirkimo palto ir tuzino panielių. Jos įdėto darbo valandos siekia irgi apie 800. Be to, ji daug dirba namuose, t. y. parsinešusi drabužius išplauna ir sutaiso.

Yra ir daugias kurios gražiai dirba, bet šių dviejų darbuočių draugų dar niekas neprenalėkė.

Pasekime jas ir daugiau stokime į darbą.

J. S.

KULIKAUSKAS PARVAZIAVO

Iš Prancūzijos parvažiauvo žiemoms švenčių atostogoms 9-nu Chicagoje. Jų tarpe yra Pfc. Kazimieras Kulikauskas, 819 S. Troy st.

Ar Turite Tikėtus Naujų Metų Pasitikimo Bankietui?

Apskričių ir Cicero organizacijų rengiamas Naujų Metų pasitikimo bankietas įvyks Cicero Lietuvių Liuosybės salėje.

Kaip kas metai, taip ir šiemet bankietas bus iškilmingas. Kiek teko išsikalbėti su komitetu, tai bus įvairių valgių. Sako, net bus 25 pavtrovos.

Atėje pamatysime kaip vašingai prirėngta Naujų Metų pasitikimo tradicijinis bankietas.

Programas bus įvairus. Dainuos Moterų Choras, bus daugiau talentų, dainininkų ir dainininkių. Visi dalyvaukite ir iš anksto įsigykite tikėtus.

Sokiame grieš šaunus orkestras.

Įžanga iš anksto perkant \$1.30.

Tikėtų galite gauti visose kolonijose pas LLD ir LDS kuopų narius, nes Naujų Metų pasitikimo parengimą yra bendrai šių dviejų didelių organizacijų apskričių komitetų ir kuopų.

Kviesyls.

Sam Levin Susus Parvyko Atostogoms

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Chicagos Tarybos menadžeriaus sūnus leitenantas Paul Levin parvyko atlankyti tėvus. Jis užjūryje išbuvo 28 mėnesius. Ejo pareigas signalų korpuse Pacifiko fronte.

Sam Levin lietuviams gerai žinomas, nes daug lietuvių vyrų ir moterų dirba siuvyklose.

Leitenantas Paul Levin praleisigs Kalėdas su tėvais.

Erick A. Johnson Apie Prekybą Po Karo

Amerikos Komercijos Komisijos galva Erick A. Johnson užvakar kalbėjo Hotel Sherman. Jis buvo svečias Chicagos verslininkų užkanūžio sueigoje.

Amerikos verslo žymusis atstovas, kuris neseniai apkelavo Sovietų Sąjungą ir buvo Kinijoje, aiškino kas reikalinga, jog šie šalys pasiliktų gerbūvingas gyvenimas.

Vienintelė sąlyga pramonėm ir verslui pietotis, sakė Johnson, aukšta pirkimo pajėga. O tam reikalinga aukštos algos ir kad pastoviai būtų darbu.

Todėl po karo reikia rūpintis, kad būtų išplesta viešieji darbai; geri santykiai su kitomis šalimis, jog būtų galima su kitomis šalimis vesti prekybą.

Telegrafų Darbininkai Balsuos Už Uniją

Nacionalė Darbo Santykių Taryba patvarkė, kad unijos pasirinkimas būtų nubalsuota telegrafo tarnautojų Chicagoje, Milwaukee, Peoria ir visose šių miestų apieilinkėse sausio 8-tą, 1945. Ant baloto bus CIO ir AFL unijos.

Nubaudė Degtinės Spekulantus

Kainų Administracijos Raštinė laimėjo bylą prieš degtinės spekuliantą, Benjamin Goldberg, 1524 South Miller st. Jam teismas įsakė užmokėti baudos \$4,260.

Kitas degtinės spekuliantas, Max Erwin ir Meyer Pick sutiko užmokėti \$744 baudmės už ėmimą daugiau, kaip leidžia kainų lubos.

OPA reikalauja užmokėti baudos už lauzymą kainų nuostato \$2,267 Stanley Wijas, 1520 N. Talman ave.

Kainų Administracija neglosto spekuliantų, kurie lauzo kainų lubų nuostatus.

Povilas Pakštis Sveiksta

Povilui Pakščiui perėitą savaitę padarė operaciją. Jis randasi Augustana ligoninėj, 409 W. Dickins st.

Perėitą trečiadienį teko atlankyti ligonį. Atrodė gerai ir po valiai sveiksta po operaciją.

Zinoma, dar jam teks keltą dieną pabūti ligoninėj, o paskui galės važiuoti į namus.

Pakštis priklauso prie daugelio organizacijų, yra ilgametis dienraščio skaitytojas, veiklus pažangiamie judėjime ir rėmėjas gerų darbų.

Nuo savęs linkiu jam greitai pasveikimo.

J. B.

KARŽYGLIAI ATLANKĖ KARO ĮMONĖ

Penki karo herojai lankėsi Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co. įmonėj. Jų atsilankymo tikslas parakstinti darbo išnašą. Ypač reikia marturų. Numatyta paskubinti šių pabūklų gaminimas.



Karo Karžygis Prašo Atiduoti Lagaminus

Karys Abbs tik gryžo iš karo pareigų poilsiai. Jis buvo Guadalcanal, Saipen, Filipinų mūšiuose. Gelkelio stotyje kur tai dingto trys jo lagaminai.

Karys Abbs apsiėdė San Diego ir parvyko pas savuosius paišėiti.

Prašo jis gražinti jam lagaminus. Jis nepaisys kur reikės važiuoti pasimti. Neklaus žmogaus pavardės, kuris juos buvo paėmęs.

Iš tiesų koks neišmanėlis būtų tas asmuo, bet turėtų kariai valizas atiduoti. Abbs gyvena 7127 South Artesian.

Palai Archer ir Lock st. apėitė traktas ir da žmones imtinais sulandė. Pirma trokas atsimušė į saugumo stulpą, pakai apsiėitė. Nebaimėte žuvo R. O. Biccum, 33 m., ir P. J. Cutting, 30 m.

Jonas Pukenis Sunkiai Serga

Perėitą savaitę buvo rašyta apie Joną Pukenį. Beje, buvo neteislingai paduota pavardė—Putinas, Turėjo būti Pukenis.

Ligonis randasi Augustana ligoninėj, 409 Dickins st. Atlankyti galima jį kasdien popiet ir vakarais. Žmogus pusėtinai serga.

Jonas Pukenis yra ilgametis "Vilnis" skaitytojas. Sveikas būdamas prisidėdavo prie pažangių visuomeniškų darbų.

J. B.

BROWNELL NENORI KALBĖTI

Republikonų partijos nacionalio komiteto pirmininkas Brownell Jr. užvakar lankėsi Chicagoj. Jis yra viešbutių savininkų susivienijimo teisy parėnį. Čia įvyko tos organizacijos pasitarimas.

Laikraštiniškai klausė kaip jis jaučiasi po nepasisekusio rinkimų vėjus. Brownell nenorįs kalbėti apie tai, tik linksmai pšimėnė, kad pailsėjusios politikieriams Arizonos valstijoje gera atsigauti.

Naujoi Zelandija Priims Našličius

WELLINGTON. — Naujosios Zelandijos premieras Fraser sako, kad ta šalis priims Anglijos našličius, netekusius tėvų laike karo, jei Anglija nori juos ten atgabinti.

Vera Viešienė Serga

Teko sužinoti, jog mums visiems labai gerai žinoma, sena chieagiečių ir pažangiųjų organizacijų narė, savo laikais daug veikusi meno srityje, Vera Viešienė serga savo namuose, 6214 N. Mozart st.

Vera apsiėgo antradienį, gruozio 12 d., darbevietyje, taip, kad i namus negalėjo pati parvykti; teko pašaukti takš, kad parvežtų. Linkiu Viešienei greit sutvėitėti ir pergalėti liga. Draugė.

Naujų Metų Pasitikimo Banketas

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VALANDOS:
Kasdiena nuo 1 iki 3 Val. Popiet ir nuo 6 iki 9 Val. Vakara.
Trečiadienio Vakaris ir Sekmadienio pagali Sustatimas.
Telefonas: YARDS 3146

Dr. V. A. Simkus
GYDYTOJAS IR CHIRURGAS
IR AKINIUS PRITAIKO
744 W. 35th Street
Valandos: 11-12; 2 iki 4; vakarais 7-8
Pirmadieniais tik 2 iki 4.
Šventadieniais 11-12

Ofiso Telefonas: YARDS 4787
Namų—FRospect 1930

Dr. Strikol'is
GYDYTOJAS IR CHIRURGAS
4645 S. Ashland Avenue
Valandos: 2-4 ir nuo 6 iki 9 vakare
Sekmadienio pagali sutarti

Ofiso Telefonas: VIRGINIA 0036
Namų—BEVERly 8244
Dr. T. Dundulis
GYDYTOJAS IR CHIRURGAS
4157 Archer Avenue
Ofiso Valandos: 1-3 ir 6-8:30 p. m.
Trečiadieniais pagal sutarti

Phone: YARDS 5221
Rezidencijos—KENWOOD 5177
Dr. Bertash
756 West 35th Street
(Kamp. 25th ir S. Halsted St.)
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Phone: GROVEHill 3111
Dr. A. K. Butko
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KOJU SPECIALISTAS
7214 S. Ashland Avenue
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Nuo 9 ryto iki 9 vakaro
Telefonas: YARDS 2246

Dr. C. Z. Vezelis
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4645 S. Ashland Avenue
(Arti 4th Street)
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Dr. Marjan S. Swiont
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Nuo 7 iki 9 vakaro
Rezidencijos POHSMOUTH 6616
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Dr. J. S. O'Connell
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6259 S. Halsted St., WYEN. 7088
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6214 S. Cottage Grove Ave., FALM. 8462
Arti Midway, Lietu. Nori.

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Pritalio Akinius
Kreivias Akis.
Ofisas ir Akinių Dirbtuvė
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Kampus 34th St.
Valandos nuo 10 iki 4, nuo 6 iki 8
Nedėlioje pagal sutarti.

Dr. KARL NURKAT
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VILNIS

American Lithuanian Weekly

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1944

ARE LITHUANIAN QUISLINGS RECEIVING AMERICAN MONEY?

Democratic Lithuanians have become increasingly critical of the United Lithuanian Relief Fund and its handling of American money. Their budget of \$265,000 from the National War Fund shows that most of it is earmarked for the "refugees" who left Lithuania hurriedly to avoid meeting the Allied Red Army. As it appears now, none of this \$265,000 will reach the place it is needed most—Lithuania.

Resolutions and letters have been received by the President's War Relief Control Board and the National War Fund, from Lithuanian organizations and individuals, objecting to the projects within the budget which might in any way help Lithuanian quislings. A conference held recently representing branches of the Association of Lithuanian Workers, the Lithuanian Workers Literary Society, the Martin Luther Society, Lithuanian American Sons and Daughters Society, and the American Citizens Club, in its resolution, told the National War Fund and the President's War Relief Control Board that:

"We wish to convey to you our strongest disagreement with the certification of the so-called United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc. . . . and appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars for the so-called Lithuanian war refugees outside the Soviet Union. We believe that you have been misinformed . . . we know that there are no real war refugees in South America . . . but you have given . . . \$12,500 every three months for their relief."

you have been misinformed. . . . we know that there are no real war refugees in South America . . . but you have given . . . \$12,500 every three months for their relief."

Lithuanian Kaunas Theatre Reopened

The theatre of the second city of Lithuania, Kaunas, has resumed its programs of three operas, three dramas and a ballet each week.

During the German invasion the performers refused to participate in the Nazi programs and the theatre could not function.

It is not unlikely that quislings may be included in the budget, democratic Lithuanians say, considering statements continually being made by the section of the Lithuanian press which supports the U.L.R.F. A press, which is in turn supported by the officers of the U.L.R.F. who hold editorial posts on these papers or contribute articles regularly.

This anti-democratic section of the Lithuanian press has done everything possible to pre- (Continued on page 8)

'Don't Let Them Down

By WALT DISNEY



DISNEY

As I write this, urging all Americans to support the Sixth War Loan, I am flushed with news of our great sea victory over the Nips in the waters adjacent to the Philippines.

Nothing is deadlier than yesterday's news, however, and by the time this article reaches print this victory will be little more than a memory.

Other victories and costly ones, costly in blood and money, must be won before we even approach the shores of Japan. Don't be misguided by stories that the Pacific war is near an end. You were misled by stories that mid-October would see victory for the Allies in Europe.

Even if the war in both spheres were to end tomorrow there are many reasons why this Sixth War Loan must have your full support. Money will be needed to take care of our disabled veterans. Millions will be needed to help the boys get started in civilian life. And selfishly, by purchasing bonds you help prevent ruinous inflation while at the same time putting away a little money for uncertain post-war days.

But war isn't going to end tomorrow. Our boys still need Superfortresses, Thunderbolts, amphibious tanks, aircraft carriers, bull-dozers, and every other weapon of war.

Don't let them down now. Subscribe every penny you can spare to this Sixth War Loan. Let's make 1945 the winning year.



GENERAL'S ARMFUL—Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, commander of U. S. 14th Air Force in China, holds an armful of two four-year-old Chinese girls. They are Tayng Wong, left, and Toong Di, who came to watch Gen. Chennault receive a bundle of Christmas greetings written by Chinese grade school children, in a Chinese village.

Julius Smetona—Neck to Neck With Jos. Goebbels

Would you like an ordinary example of what the friends of the Hitler are writing today in the American Lithuanian press? Below are parts of an article by Julius Smetona, son of Antanas Smetona, former fascist dictator of Lithuania. In Vienibye, Lithuanian weekly, he refers to the conferences between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union as resulting in a "canine-servility" toward the Soviet Union. He says:

... "therefore Lithuania can be saved only if the bolsheviks are crushed as the Germans and Japanese will be crushed. Not only the freedom of Lithuania but the freedom of the entire world depends upon the crushing of the bolsheviks. Some sort of peculiar hypnotism prevents the majority from seeing this. Today the emphasis upon co-operation with the bolsheviks, it is said, means a strong basis for the future of world peace. But this co-operation is only pure yielding to the bolsheviks on all points. In truth it should be called not 'co-operation' but 'canine servility.' But to say that canine-servility toward the bolsheviks is the only way to secure world peace would not be popular, so instead of the correct term the word 'co-operation' is used.

"No matter what the word behind which they hide, the meaning remains the same. — canine-servility.

"Today the great allied army is in Europe . . . tomorrow its presence will be essential to safeguard countries not yet occupied by the bolsheviks . . . Therefore, after defeating Hitler, the allied army will find it-

self surrounded by Moscow . . . England's and America's armies will have to remain in Europe to save Europe from its 'ally' . . . probably ten or more years.

"The belief that there is a modus vivendi with the bolshevik . . . is only pouring oil onto the bolshevik bonfire."

Goebbels has, in Julius Smetona, one of his best outlets for German propaganda. It takes a while to get to all of them, but such service to Hitler does not go on unnoticed indefinitely. (Baltic Review)

On December 16, 1891 the Lincoln Park Commissioners accepted an ordinance creating Union Square, to be improved and used as a public park.

To the Readers of VES

The Sixth War Loan campaign ends tomorrow but the war continues. Even if the cease firing order were given on all the world's battlefields, your war financing obligations would be with you for a long time to come.

On this point, here's a quotation from a recent talk of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.:

"Let me remind you, too, that war expenditures do not stop abruptly with enemy capitulation. During the first six months following the Armistice in World War I, expenditures were slightly greater than during the six months preceding the Armistice. Completed and partially completed products must be paid for. Enemy countries must be occupied. Some relief for Allied Nations will certainly be necessary. The Armed Forces must be brought home and demobilized and in the meantime, they must be paid and clothed and fed. I am sure that no American will want to fail in these responsibilities. They are costs that must be met if we are to make our victory complete and real."

Keep buying war bonds. That's the least you can do to match in some measure the sacrifices being made on the battlefields for you.

THE EDITOR.

TRACING OUR FAMILY TREE

By Laukiviškis

Lithuania Loses Identity For the First Time

After the second division of the combined Lithuanian-Polish state in 1793 the population began to worry in earnest. Russia at that time was ruled by the notorious Katarina II. And while Katarina was at war with Turkey, the Lithuanians and Poles tried to strengthen their resistance against further aggression.

America had won its war for independence. One of the generals who helped George Washington in our struggle was General Tadas Kosciuska. After this Republic was organized on a sound basis, Gen. Kosciuska went home and organized a revolt against Katarina and the German imperialists.

The nationality of Gen. Kosciuska is still being debated. Poles still claim him as their own, but Kosciuska himself always said he was a Lithuanian, tho whatever writing he did was done in Polish. That could be explained by the fact that very few wrote Lithuanian at that time. He was born in Naugardukas, a Lithuanian province, just south of River Nemunas, in 1746 and educated in Polish schools at Warsaw.

Whatever his nationality, Kosciuska, after doing a good job for George Washington, went back home and in 1794 issued a proclamation—in Polish and Lithuanian—calling the people to revolt against the aggressors. Himself leading the revolutionary forces in Cracow and Warsaw, Kosciuska appointed Col. Jasinski to lead the Lithuanian forces. Many Russian officials, appointed by the hated Katarina to rule over occupied lands, paid with their heads. At Vilnius the hangman Simanas Kaskauskas was hung. Of course his official title wasn't "hangman" but Katarina's appointed Hetman for Lithuania.

The struggle went on for two years. Kosciuska himself was wounded in battle and taken prisoner. The revolt failed and Lithuania for the first time in history lost its identity—Katarina taking eastern part of the country and Germany grabbing the Baltic shore. Part of Poland also went under the German rule and some was grabbed by Austria, but the biggest slice was taken by Katarina together with the biggest part of Lithuania.

The boundary between Russia and Germany through Lithuanian territory was decided without consulting Lithuanians and it ran roughly, starting in the north at Kretinga, south-east and south thusly:

Kretinga, Jokubavas, Garzdai, Veviržėnai, Svėkšna, Katyčiai, Sartininkai, Lauksargiai, Šilinė, Smalininkai, Sudargas, Slavikai, Eitkunai, Kybartai, Vištytis and Pilipavas. Some of these towns were on the German side and some on Russian, but they all were border towns."

After taking Lithuania, Katarina lost no time in introducing Russian laws and erasing from the maps the name of Lithuania. As Russia at the time was divided in gubernijas, which correspond to our states, so Lithuania was divided in three gubernijas—Kauno, Vilniaus and Gardino—and named "Lithuanian gubernijos" at first, but later just "Western Russia" or "Western gubernijos." The southern part of Lithuania, Suvalkų gubernija, was left with the Polish principality or "kingdom" which at first still enjoyed some sort of autonomy (on paper only).

In 1796 Katarinas' son Paul I took the throne. He returned old Lithuanian laws and proved himself much more liberal with conquered people than his mother. That lasted until 1840 when again the Russian laws were introduced in Lithuania and this time, they thought, for good.

The struggle for independence and against the yoke of imperialist aggression went on continuously for 123 years. And to this we will have to return next week, maybe. First we will have to get acquainted with the cultural and economic status of the population at that time. And so for the next six days I'll be gathering material on the subject.

Special Session of Leningrad University

A special session commemorating the 125th anniversary of Leningrad University opened on November 15. Two hundred papers on various branches of science were read during the session.

A special exhibit acquainted visitors with records of former graduates, among whom were Vladimir Lenin, graduate of the Law School in 1891, the great Russian writers Nikolai Gogol, Ivan Turgenev and Nikolai Chernyshevsky, and the famous chemist Dmitri Mendeleev.

Today Leningrad University has 12 departments with 4,000 students. Among the lecturers are 30 members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and 130 professors. The library, recently returned from bomb-shelters,

LENGTHENING SHADOW.



HOMEMAKERS OVERLOOK INDUSTRIAL FAT USES

Survey Shows Reasons for Sagging Fat Collections

That many American women have been saving kitchen fat thinking they were helping to provide munitions for war, but without full knowledge of the importance of fat in the whole industrial picture, is proved conclusively in a survey made recently for the American Fat Salvage Committee.

Nearly a thousand homemakers were interviewed in a mid-western state, with typical rural, industrial and urban sections, and this limited knowledge was apparent in most of their answers, supplying the clue as to why fat collections are sagging at the time when industry needs it most.

Fifteen percent of the women interviewed admitted they were not saving used fat now, though they were a year ago, because they believed the war in Europe was now nearly over. Others said they were still saving but less conscientiously because they were sure the army had large reserves of all types of material for which used fat is collected.

"Practically none of these women realized their own and their family's comfort and well being was just as dependent on the products and by-products of used fat as the armed forces are," said a spokesman for the American Fat Salvage Committee.

"Industry cannot keep on producing the goods civilians need if they do not get enough fat to keep their machines going. Practically every item produced in any factory uses fat in its manufacture or its operation.

"Women must realize too, that during the coming period of reconversion, when the country changes from a war to a peace economy, kitchen fat must help do the job."

contains three and one-half million volumes.

The Government has allotted two million rubles for restoration of buildings damaged by bombing and shelling.

Questioned as to where industrial fats came from before the war, and now, 58 percent of the women had no idea or no interest. Twenty percent thought industrial fats had always come from butcher shops, three percent thought they came from China, and the same number thought they came from Europe. Only 12 percent realized industrial fat had always been imported from the islands of the Far East, even in pre-war days.

Only 38 percent of the women interviewed believed the need for used fat was greater now than at any time since Pearl Harbor, and of this 38 percent, only three percent realized our shortage of industrial fats had anything to do with the Japanese war, or that the deficit could be ended only by Japan's defeat.

The survey revealed an almost uniform misapprehension that the defeat of Germany and victory in Europe would end the need for saving fat. The Japanese angle was neglected in the majority of the women's thinking.

Another interesting revelation in the report was that it is the small family, with the limited number of red ration points each month, that saves the most fat. The two member family leads all the rest. Large families with more points do not show up as good savers. The young housewife, under twenty-five, is found to be just about half as good a saver as her senior of fifty years of age.

U. S. BALANCE SHEET

Civil Government expenses for the current fiscal year through Dec. 6 total \$41,579,813 compared with \$39,023,832,657 for the same period a year ago.

On December 22, 1795 the treaty by which the Indians ceded to the United States the six square miles of land located at the mouth of the Chicago River was ratified.

THEY SAID LAST WEEK

President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his message to the AFL convention in New Orleans:

"It is the task of us at home to leave nothing undone so that our fighting men may continue gaining their glorious victories on every front. We have been discharging that high duty in a very full measure. American working men and women have done a production job the like of which the world has never seen before. They have supplied our fighters with the finest weapons in record quantities, weapons with which they are beating the enemy and with which they will keep on beating him everywhere they meet. American employers with their ingenuity and drive and American farmers with their industry and patience have shared with American working men and women in getting so well done the job of producing the weapons, materials and supplies needed by American fighting men. We have all worked to that end and it has paid off in victories and the saving of lives. We can and we must stay unceasingly at the production job so as to shorten the war."

Brigadier General William C. Rose of the War Manpower Commission before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at their annual meeting in New York City:

"Until we have won the war, until the day of final victory is here, the challenge of the peace cannot be met, and let no one of us think otherwise... The mobilization for peace will not be easy... The problem of veteran placements would become increasingly important since more than 2,000 men a day are now being discharged from the armed forces... We in the War Manpower Commission are prepared to do our part. Upon the surrender of Germany, the War Manpower Commission will pass from a regulatory body to a service organization."

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in a tribute to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, noted chemist, on the occasion of his 70th birthday:

"Dr. Weizmann is one of those rare people to whom tens of millions of people owe a great debt of gratitude... As a chemist he helped mightily in the rapid production of synthetic rubber. As a Jew and a humanitarian he has given spirit and courage in their darkest days to millions of his own race."

James G. Rogers, Jr., Deputy Administrator, Office of Price Administration, in an address before the National Industrial Conference Board in New York City:

"During the first phase of the reconversion period, when prices will look stable or even decline a bit, many will rise to say that there is no longer any need for price control. During that phase, the OPA will need particularly the help of thinking businessmen who will see the inherent dangers in the second phase. At that time men dropped out of war industries will go back to work. Reconverted industries will determine that they need substantial inventories of material to be used in manufacture. The accumulated buying power will then tend to go to work, and very likely will be felt in terms of greatly increased pressures against price ceilings. Without substantial and effective controls, the chances are very good that prices would increase sharply, as they did after March 1919.

Sumner Welles, former Under-Secretary of State at a forum at the New School in New York City:

"I cannot conceive of any peaceful and stable world order in which any individual power, solely because of its armed strength or its material resources, is entitled to arrogate to itself the right to determine for other sovereign peoples in its neighborhood the conduct of their own internal affairs."

F. L. I. S.

Jewish Organizations Try to Recover Children

PARIS, Dec. 1. (ONA) — The Ministry of prisoners, deportees and refugees announced today the establishment of a central register of all children of political and racial deportees placed officially or clandestinely in asylums, centers or private homes. The ministry requested all persons having information about such children to inform the bureau.

There are probably several hundred Jewish children placed in church and other orphanages and in private homes by parents who subsequently were deported, leaving no record of the identity or location of the children.

Jewish organizations are finding it a most difficult problem to locate and recover these children, some of whom do not even know their real names. In other cases, records of children placed for safety by volunteer clandestine workers were lost when the workers were captured by the Gestapo.

Massachusetts has the honor of having the first state bureau of labor created back in 1870.

VICTORY CLOSE-UPS



MRS. CHARLES GRAY, A CONSCIENTIOUS FAT SALVAGER, WELCOMES HER SAILOR HUSBAND AFTER 2 YEARS IN THE PACIFIC. SHE KNOWS HER USED FAT SAVINGS HELPED BRING HIM BACK..

"WE SURE GOT SUPPLIES TO GUADALCANAL WHEN THEY WERE NEEDED MOST," RECALLS SEAMAN 3/CL. GRAY. "BUT WE WEREN'T EXACTLY UNOPPOSED! ...OUR TASK FORCE LOST 6 SHIPS...THE JAPS II."

CHARLIE'S SHIP, CRUISER "HELENA," WAS LATER SUNK... BUT NOT UNTIL IT HAD DELIVERED MOUNTAINS OF MATERIAL TO EMBATTLED GUADALCANAL.

DELIVERING USED FAT TO THE MEAT DEALER IS AN IMPORTANT WAR JOB, TOO! USED FAT FIGHTS BOTH AS MEDICINE AND MUNITIONS..

BRIDGES SUES PEGLER

King Syndicate and Hearts Publications Also Accused of Libel

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.— Damages totaling \$600,000 were asked by Harry Bridges, West Coast longshore leader, and supporting organizations, in a libel suit against Westbrook Pegler, newspaper columnist, the King Features Syndicate, Inc., Hearst Publications and other company and individual defendants designated by fictitious names.

The suit is based on statements made in Mr. Pegler's column which is distributed through the King Features Syndicate and published in Hearst newspapers on Sept. 26 and 27.

General damages of \$200,000 and "exemplary and punitive" damages of \$400,000 were sought, with \$150,000 each asked for Mr. Bridges, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, of which he is president; Local 34 of the union and the Harry Bridges Victory Committee.

W. Mockaitis of Spring Valley Writes Home

Hello Folks:

Well, it's Armistic Day, but I guess not for us. I hadn't thought of it until I started writing this letter. It reminded me of Armistic Day while at the peer and some of my friends had to march in Chi during the parade.

As usual I haven't anything new to write about. Still got a few working hours but am doing a lot of ball playing. It's about the best past time we have. We are getting a lot of movies that I haven't seen and most of them are good, so I go to the show every nite unless it's raining, but still a lot of the fellows go then.

We had beer issue tonite. We get two bottles three times a week. Not so bad.

Well, I can't think of anything else for now.

Regards,
Bill.

William Mockaitis, AMM 2-c Hedron FAW-1 (San Francisco, Calif. c-o F.P.O.

LITHUANIAN-AMERICANS WE ARE PROUD OF



CPL. ADOLPH STUMBRIS
Cpl. Adolph Stumbris is well known in Roseland where he was active in the Aido Chorus before entering service. His wife and 2 year old son live with Mr. and Mrs. Abazoris, the wife's parents.

Soldier Finds Vilnis Interesting

Ann Savukas' cousin Mildred Friberg received the following letter from a farmer neighbor's son.

Dear Mrs. Friberg:

Was very surprised to receive your letter but, of course, I remember you folks.

I'm looking forward to receiving the Vilnis. I read some editions of it when I was still at home and found it very interesting. Thanks a lot for remembering me in this way.

Better warn you that my address is changing. I'm leaving Camp Walters because my training is completed. Leaving on Dec. 15th for home and I report to my new station on Dec. 29th. I don't know what, or rather where my new station is yet. I'll let you know my new address as soon as I find out. Any mail sent here will be forwarded to my new address.

Hope Mr. Friberg, your son and you are all well and have a nice Christmas. Thank you again for the Vilnis.

Sincerely,
Stan Atkinson

Stan Atkinson's parents live at Leonidis, Michigan on a farm. Stan was a student of agriculture at the University of Michigan before entering service.

On December 21, 1873 a meeting of the unemployed was held at Vorwaerts Turner Hall, 12th near Halsted, at which a platform was adopted, directed at the mayor and city council, to provide employment and other assistance to those willing to work.

A War Bond is the best paper on earth.

Ed. Collins Is Awarded The Croix de Guerre

KENOSHA, WIS.—On November 17th, the Kenosha News carried the following story:

"At a Mediterranean Bomber Base—The 12th Air Force B-26 Marauder group of Pfc. Edward Collins, 4500 Tenth Ave., Kenosha, Wis. has been awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm of French government for precision attacks on bridges in support of the French ground forces in Italy.

"Oldest medium bomber outfit in the Mediterranean theater, the group was cited in an order by General Charles De Gaulle commending an entire Marauder wing. It is the only AAF unit to be decorated in this war by both the United States and French governments, having previously been cited twice by President Roosevelt for the accuracy of its attacks on Rome and Florence rail yards."

Edward Collins is the son of Mr. Steve Kalasinskas of this city. An older brother, Sgt. Williams Collins is stationed at Courtland, Alabama.

J. MARTIN

Rehabilitation centers for disabled war veterans are being established at colleges and universities throughout the nation, the Disabled American veterans reports. Both job counseling and vocational training arrangements will be provided under the auspices of the U. S. Veterans Administration.

Leaves For Idaho After Farewell Party



TONY GUYER

After a last handshake with old friends with whom Tony has met at least once a week for the last fourteen years and more often whenever the LKM Chorus was preparing for a concert or opereta or a play at which time Tony usually served on the arrangements committee, Tony Guyer left for the state of Idaho, where he is to start his new career as radio announcer.

A goodly number of friends and well-wishers other than the

chorus members gathered at the Lithuanian Auditorium to attend the send-off party the chorus arranged Tuesday, Dec. 12th. After partaking of the light lunch and a few "light" drinks, everyone was asked to take a seat and in a few moments the speechmaking started with Jack Gordon acting the part of the toastmaster.

Following the accepted routine, Jack called upon as many of Tony's friends as time permitted to say a few parting words and then called upon Tony himself to speak. Needless to say many compliments were directed at Tony on his ability as an actor, especially as a comedian. For it was just last Sunday that Tony displayed his talent and left a deep impression upon the viewers of the comedy "A Million Calamities" in which Tony acted the part of a drunken son-in-law.

At the end of the program the present chairman of the LKM Chorus Mr. Stulgaitis made a ceremonial speech before presenting Tony with an Eversharp Fountain Pen which the Chorus gave Tony as a token of lasting friendship.

Son Killed in Battle, Mother Dies of Heart Attack

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—A heart attack suffered when she received notice from the war department that her son, Pvt. George Budraitis, 33, was killed in action in Germany on

Nov. 9, resulted in the death early Tuesday, December 6 of Mrs. Mary Budraitis at her home, 1335 Broadway Ave., N. W. Mrs. Budraitis, about 59, had appeared to be in her usual health before news of her son's death arrived.

Pvt. Budraitis attended SS. Peter and Paul's school and Davis Tech High School and was employed by the McInerney Spring and Wire Co. about two years before he was inducted June 16, 1941. Stationed at Camp Callan, Calif., with the coast artillery, he was mustered out of service under government age limit order, but was recalled two months later. He went overseas five months ago, serving in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

Mrs. Budraitis, born in Lithuania, came to this country about 35 years ago when she was married to George Budraitis, Sr., who survives with a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Gelwich of Grand Rapids.

Funeral services for Mrs. Budraitis were held Saturday, December 9, 9 a. m. at the SS. Peter and Paul's church of which she was a member. She was buried in Rosedale Memorial Park cemetery.

A FRIEND

SPORTS OUT OF ADAM'S HAT

CAPTAIN SWANSON OF THE LOMBARD TEAM HELD THE BALL FOR 17 MINUTES IN A GAME AGAINST KNOX (JAN. 22, 1924) AT GALESBURG, ILLINOIS—THE FINAL SCORE WAS 12-11 FAVOR LOMBARD!

GEORGE THOMPSON SCORED 1,000 POINTS IN THE 1921-22 SEASON FOR PASSAIC HIGH SCHOOL—69 IN ONE GAME

IN 1930 THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF MARSHALL COUNTY, ILL., WAS DECIDED IN A GAME THAT WENT INTO 10 OVERTIME PERIODS—WENONA BEAT TOLUCA 26-22!

The Vilnis English Section

Edited by Mrs. Alice Yonik
3116 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Victory 7325

Remember Their Suffering

According to tradition and custom which we have adopted along with the other people of the United States, we are busy buying or planning what we will buy members of our family or near relatives and friends for Christmas. The down-town streets are jammed from morning till night with shoppers.

This year as we go shopping for Christmas gifts, let's remind ourselves of those little children in Lithuania and other countries which have been torn by the war. A cablegram from Lithuania (appeared in VES last week) says that in Lithuania there are families of three children with only one outfit of clothing to share. The little children of Lithuania do not even dream of toys for Christmas; they would be glad to have some decent clothing that would keep their little bodies warm during the very cold winter months.

The Committee to Aid Lithuania, Section of the Russian War Relief has issued an appeal to send Christmas gifts to the people of Lithuania, especially the children. Thousands of little children in Lithuania have been left without mother or father to look after their welfare. They need our help. Instead of buying expensive gifts here, let's use some of that money to save a child of Lithuania from freezing or starving.

The Chicago Committee to Aid Lithuania has started a drive to send at least 200 women's coats, which it can purchase at six dollars each to Lithuania in time to get there by the end of this year. Women's stockings are being purchased at two dollars a dozen pairs; men's at one dollar thirty cents a dozen pairs and children's knee stockings at seventy-five cents a dozen pairs.

Let not the colorful displays of the store windows or the bright lights and Christmas singing dull our memories to the point of forgetfulness of the suffering they have gone through over there.

Health Conference

Last week in Washington, D. C. the National Health Conference was held with 150 delegates present, representing the CIO, AFL and other unions and many other organizations.

Keynoting the conference, Dr. P. Boas declared:

"Present-day medicine is not living up to its potentialities. If every inhabitant of the U.S. were given the full benefit of the present-day medical knowledge, much disease and disability could be prevented or cured. It is a shameful fact that we have done so little to correct this or that we are just beginning to accept the idea that medical care is a right to which citizens are entitled, as they are to education."

Dr. Boas deplored the fact that too many doctors believe that medical care is their exclusive province, and that methods of distributing it are of no concern to the consuming public. He called for a cooperative effort between physicians, labor and consumers groups to map out a program that would ensure high-quality medical service at an equitable cost.

The conference was held under the sponsorship of the Physicians Forum, a group of liberal doctors who oppose the American Medical Assn's standpoint policy on medical care. No program is to be formulated at the conference, but it shows hopeful signs of revolutionizing medical service to the benefit of all the people.

Lithuanian Unions List Nazi Damages

Damage caused by the Germans to the property of Lithuanian trade unions exceeds \$40,000,000, it was disclosed here this week by U. Stamburis, chairman of the central council of the Lithuanian Trade Unions and a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Since the liberation of the territory, he reported, 14 of the largest unions have been re-established, including the Railwaymen's Union, the Building Trades Workers, and the Leather and Textile Workers.

Despite persecution, Stamburis said, the trade unions continued to function during the occupation and in Vilna alone 90 trade union locals existed underground and the union organ continued to appear illegally.

Free German Movement Issues Declaration

LONDON, Dec. 7. (ONA) — The Free German movement in Great Britain today issued a declaration calling for support by all Anti-Nazi Germans of the United Nations policy of unconditional surrender of Germany's land, sea and air forces and demilitarization of Germany.

The declaration, marking the first such appeal to back the unconditional surrender policy, said support of that policy "was essential 'in the interests of the German people', since it was the only way to prevent Germany's 'incurable war mongers' from engineering a 'third disastrous and hopeless world war.'"

American and Soviet Youth Have Close Contacts

Soviet young people, through the Anti-fascist Committee of Soviet Youth organized at the beginning of the war, have established friendly contacts with 100 youth groups in various countries, including the United States, Canada, South American Republics, Great Britain, China, Australia, South Africa and other freedom-loving nations.

Contacts with American youth have become especially close since the visit to the United States of the Soviet student delegation — Nikolai Krasavchenko and Heroes of the Soviet Union Ludmila Pavlichenko and Lieutenant Vladimir Pchelintsev. Since that time, 7,000 letters have been received from American youth.

On December 17, 1938 a celebration, with appropriate ceremonies, was held at the breaking of ground for the first subway in Chicago.

As We See It

By VINCE RUDIS

Constantine Poulos, Overseas News Agency korespondent in Greece, cabled from Athens:

"Twenty-three cheap wooden caskets bearing the bodies of Greek workers, workers' wives and workers' children who were killed yesterday by the police while demonstrating against Papandreou government, were carried past the windows of the Prime Minister's suite in the Grande Bretagne Hotel today.

"Thousands of angry fists were shaken at the windows as the mourners shouted: 'Down with Papandreou!'"

The Greeks heroically fought for their country's liberation. The British moved in only after the Nazis have been driven out of Greece.

George Papandreou was in London and later in Cairo when the Peoples Front was fighting for freedom. But now comes Mr. Papandreou and tells the Greeks to put down their arms and do what he says.

The Greek fighters refused to obey and the British backed Papandreou with their cannon and bombers.

Mr. Churchill said he does not like the kind of democracy the Greeks want, but did the Greeks come to England to force their kind of democracy on the English? No, the British went to Greece to force on the Greeks the kind of democracy Mr. Churchill prefers.

The fight is still going on. It is dangerous to the unity of the United Nations. It is also dangerous to Great Britain. There can be no question that British prestige among the European people is badly undermined.

It aroused even many Englishmen against Churchill's policies in Greece as well as in Belgium and Italy.

Unless it is remedied immediately, it may prove more dangerous than some of the front defeats Great Britain got at the beginning of the war.

Our State Department had to come out against it. It is impossible to defend it.

Herb Graffis, columnist for Chicago Daily Times, who is now in France and has spoken to many of our boys, sounds this warning:

"After the European part of the war is over a lot of the lads figure they've got a long stretch ahead of them in China-Burma-India. They're reconciled to it. Their disillusionment has occurred during the war, not after it, as disillusionment came to some of their fathers. American politicians and private citizens who are planning on treating these boys by plans based on lessons out of World War One's post-war period will find they've got a far different breed of veterans to deal with."

This is a warning to our reactionaries as well as to those in Europe who want to revive monarchies, to help kings to get on the thrones.

The men who are fighting fascism simply will not accept it. They are the ones who will defeat the enemy. They will want to say something as to what to do after the war.

The young men are fighting not to have kings or to save empires. As Mr. Symonds puts it in his poems, they are expecting something better after this war!

*"These things shall be; a loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known shall rise
With flame of freedom in their soul
And the light of knowledge in their eyes.
Nation with nation, land with land*

*Unarmed shall live as comrades free.
In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity."*

There is no doubt but that many people expecting to go back to the Hooverian "normalcy" will be sadly disappointed.

What goes on in Greece is a warning and should be a lesson.

SONS OF THE LITHUANIAN WOMEN'S VICTORY CLUB SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



LT. ROBERT G. STARKEVICH

Lieutenant Robert G. Starkevich of the U. S. Army Air Forces is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Starkevich.

Lt. Starkevich enlisted in the Army Air Forces in April, 1943 while attending the University of Illinois. He received his wings at Douglas Field, Arizona in May, 1944. He is now overseas as a Transport Pilot.



LT. FRANK MAKARAUSKAS

Lieutenant Frank Makarauskas was entered the service July 15, 1943 and got his training in Elengtonfield, Texas. He is now stationed in Westoverfield, Mass. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Makarauskas.



PFC. JOHN G. DOMBROSKI

Pfc. John G. Dombroski, husband of Mary Dombroski and son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dombroski entered the army January, 1942. He was stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma prior to being shipped to England in February 1944.

Pfc. Dombroski is now in France. Mary Dombroski is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Puplauskis and is living with her parents.



CPL. EDWARD DOMBROSKI

Cpl. Edward Dombroski, husband of Bernice Dombroski, now living in Springfield with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shevokas.

Cpl. Edward Dombroski is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dombroski. He entered the service in May, 1941. In January he was sent to Hawaii, but is now stationed in New Guinea.



SGT. TONY RACHKUS

Sgt. Tony Rachkus entered service on March 24, 1942. He had his training and graduated from Camp Pickett, Virginia as Combat Engineer. Now he is overseas. He is the son of Mrs. Anna Rachkus.



A. C. RATCHNER A.R.T. 1/c

Alfred C. Ratchner is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ratchner. He is in the Navy Air Corps. He is a Radar technician and Radar instructor at station Corpus Christi, Texas.

Alfred is 23 years old, married and has a son. He has served Uncle Sam two and a half years now. His address is:

Alfred C. Ratchner A.R.T. 1/c
N.A.T.T.C. Ward Island
Brs. 10—Instruction Co.
Corpus Christi, Texas.

WANTS RURAL PHONE SETUP

Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) has introduced a bill asking an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to set up a Rural Telephone Administration to improve telephone service in rural districts.



PFC. BRONE J. WELCH

Pfc. Brone J. Welch is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Welch. He enlisted in the service October 14, 1942, had his training in Fort Louis, Wash. and got his rating as Pfc. and was stationed in Los Angeles and in Hawaii as a Machine Gunner. Has been stationed in New Guinea now for 16 months.



PVT. JOHN MITCHES

Pvt. John Mitches is a mechanic. He repairs army trucks and jeeps. He entered service on April 26, 1944 and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mitches. His address is:

Pvt. John Mitches
Co. A. 10th Ord. Trng. Bat.
A.S.F.T.C.
Aberdeen Proving Grounds,
Maryland.



FRANK BULLET

Frank Bullet is Chief Pay Clerk in the United States Navy. He enlisted in April, 1927.

Ten per cent of the total vote in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York was cast for labor candidates in the year 1877.



PFC. EDWARD MITCHES

Pfc. Edward Mitches is in the Quarter Master Co. and repairs shoes. He is with a traveling unit. Edward entered service December 14, 1943. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mitches. His address is:

Pfc. Edward Mitches
54th Q. M. Sal. Rep. Pltn.
41st Q. M. Trng. Co.
Unit Trng. Group
Camp Lee, Virginia.



ENS. A. K. YURKONIS

Ens. Jurkonis entered the service in November, 1942. He took his training in Normal, Ill. Navy Air Corps. He is now an instructor in Whiting Field, Milton, Fla. He is the son of Mrs. K. Yurkonis.



SGT. WALTER MIKELONIS

Sgt. Walter Mikelonis is the son of Mr. John Mikelonis. He enlisted in the service in December, 1941. He took his Medical Corps training in Barkley, Texas. He is now serving overseas with the 181st General Hospital in India.

Sons of the Lithuanian Women's Victory Club of Springfield, Illinois



SGT. STANLEY KLICKNA

Sgt. Stanley Klickna is the son of Mrs. Matilda Klickna. He enlisted in the service September 24, 1942, had his training in Fort Riley, Kans., as Military Police and now is in the Medical Corps, Percy Jones Gen. Conv. Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich. Sgt. Klickna has been in service 26 months.



PVT. ANTHONY YENULIS JR.

Pvt. Anthony Yenulis Jr. is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Yenulis, 1824 So. 16th St., Springfield, Ill. He is attending the U.S. Air Corps Radio School, Truox Field, Madison, Wisconsin. He enlisted in the Air Corps in February, 1944 and has had training at Sheppard Field and San Antonio, Texas. His wife and 5 year old daughter are making their home with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moon of this city.



JOSEPH BULLET

Joseph Bullet is Ships Cook 1/c. He enlisted in U. S. Navy in August, 1942.



ROBERT LEE RILEY S. 1/c

Robert Lee Riley is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. George Bullet. He enlisted in the Sea Bees in 1943.



JOHN BAMBROUGH M.M. 2/c

John Bambrough, Machinist Mate 2/c, step father of Robert and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. George Bullet enlisted in the Navy in 1942.

All are in active service in the Pacific at the present time. Frank Bullet and his nephew Robert had a pleasant meeting a few months ago on one of the islands in the Pacific.



ENS. JOSEPH BORIS

Ens. Joseph Boris entered the service January 1942. He had had training at Mexico, Mo. and Georgia. Ens. Boris got his wings at Pensacola, Florida. He is the son of Mrs. John Mike-lonis.

Volcano Heard for 3,000 Miles

The loudest noise the world has ever heard is believed to have been the eruption of the volcano Krakatoa in 1883, heard 3,000 miles away, says the Associated Press.

Friendship of Peoples

By J. Paleckis

The friendship of the Soviet people has been a fundamental source of power for the Soviet Union and its Red Army. When the Nazis launched their predatory attack upon the USSR, they believed that our multi-national State had been built on sand, that the Kazakh could not be the friend of the Russian, the Georgian of the Ukrainian, the Tatar of the Byelorussian, and the Uzbek of the Lithuanian. It was this belief that prompted Goering to write in his so-called Green Book:

"In the Baltics Germany's interests must be served by the differences between the Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians and Russians. In the South our interests must be served by the possible differences between the Ukrainians and Russians. In the Caucasus we must avail ourselves of the contradictions between the natives—the Georgians, Armenians, Tartars and Russians."

The Nazis believed that the wrangling between the peoples of the USSR would begin as soon as the German army achieved its first major military successes, that there would be upsprings, that the country would be divided against itself and that this would facilitate the advance of the German invaders all the way to the Urals. The Nazis measured the Soviet people by their own standards. They also applied their own measure when they estimated relations between the Soviet peoples. They hoped to turn to their own advantage the national differences which they imagined existed in the Soviet Union, in the same way as they had done in Western Europe. This was not to be.

During the years of Soviet power a great change had taken place in the lives and relations of the peoples in the Soviet Union. No stone remained of that prison of nations which was Tsarist Russia. The Soviet Union became a large and friendly family of nations. The close friendship of the Soviet peoples is indeed the cornerstone of the Soviet system, the source of limitless power for the USSR, which has been strengthened rather than weakened by the hardships of war.

The sudden onslaught of superior enemy forces, the temporary reverses of the Red Army, the temporary loss of considerable Soviet territories, the withdrawal to the interior—all these could not engender strife among the Soviet peoples. Quite the opposite occurred. The reverses of the Red Army rallied the family of Soviet peoples into a

single indivisible camp that has selflessly supported its Red Army and Navy. Never has the Soviet home front been more stable than it is today.

The unity of Soviet peoples was created during the years of Soviet power. These were years of determined struggle, years in which the USSR became a mighty industrial power, a land with a highly developed agriculture on a scale unequalled in the world. These years of labor and struggle strengthened the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

The national policy of Lenin and Stalin provided all the conditions necessary to further the friendship of the Soviet peoples and has eliminated all cause for discord between them. As in a vast and handsome garden, the Soviet peoples, both large and small, flourish in the multi-national Soviet State. In the Soviet Union there are no sons and stepsons. All the peoples are masters of their own fate and they determine their own economic, political and cultural development.

No matter how small, every Soviet people enjoys equal rights in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and participates as an equal in decisions on All-Union matters. Far from being curtailed during the war, these rights have been extended. Convincing proof is the historic decision of the 10th Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which authorized each of the Union Republics to establish direct diplomatic relations with foreign governments and to create its own Republican army formations.

The peoples of the Soviet Union have many good things worthwhile fighting for. They are fighting for the liberty that is theirs, for the preservation of their gains, for their flourishing Republics, for their great common motherland, the Soviet Union, which created a new, unprecedented world in which there is no enmity between peoples and no racial hatred—a world of friendship and brotherhood of peoples.

The oldest brother in this family of peoples—the nation which headed the struggle against Tsarism, which rendered fraternal aid to all the other Soviet peoples during the years of the Civil War and the period of peaceful, creative labor, and which in this war has borne the brunt of the struggle — is the Russian people.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is indeed a house undivided, a single fortress inhabited by a large and friendly family.

(Continued to page 8)

These Delicious Holiday Candies Spare Sugar

Home-made candies, like specially prepared gifts, are a real treat at Christmas time. Here are three delicious recipes that are simple enough for children to follow, will satisfy any sweet tooth, yet will be sparing of your sugar supply.

Chocolate Drop Candies, Christmas Cereal Balls, and Holiday Toffee all make good eating. Cereal in the recipe not only makes them more thrifty and flavorful, but also provides extra nourishment in the form of protein, certain vitamins, and energy.

CHOCOLATE DROP CANDIES

½ pound sweet chocolate
1 square (1 ounce) bitter chocolate

2-2/3 cups cornflakes or puffed oat cereal

Melt sweet and bitter chocolate together over hot water. Stir cereal in gently so as not to crush it. Be sure it is thoroughly covered with chocolate. Drop by spoonfuls onto waxed paper. Place in refrigerator until chocolate is set. Store in cool place.

CHRISTMAS CEREAL BALLS

¾ cup light corn syrup
¼ cup light molasses
½ teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon vinegar
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
6 cups, puffed rice, wheat, corn, or oat cereal

Combine syrup, molasses, salt, and vinegar in a saucepan and cook until the mixture reaches a temperature of 265 degrees F. or until a little of the cooked mixture dropped in cold water forms a hard ball. Stir carefully while cooking to prevent burning. Remove from heat; add butter and vanilla. Stir only enough to mix. Measure the cereal into a lightly buttered bowl. Slowly pour the syrup over the cereal and mix well. Form immediately into small balls. Yield: approximately 18 balls, 2 inches in diameter.

HOLIDAY TOFFEE

1/3 cup melted butter or margarine
2 cups rolled oats (quick or regular)
½ cup brown sugar
¼ cup dark corn syrup or honey
½ teaspoon salt
1½ cup semi-sweet chocolate (chips or pieces)

Pour melted shortening over rolled oats, mixing thoroughly. Add brown sugar, corn syrup, salt, and vanilla; mix until combined. Pack firmly into well-greased 8-inch square pan. Bake in hot oven (50 degrees F.) for about 12 minutes, or until a

rich brown color. (Mixture will be bubbling.) Place on wire rack and let stand until completely cold. Loosen the edges, turn pan over, and strike firmly against the table top until candy is loosened. Melt chocolate over hot water and spread on top of candy. Sprinkle with finely chopped nuts. Chill in refrigerator until chocolate hardens. Cut in small squares and bars. Yield: 64 candies, 1-inch square.

Chicago Nutrition Committee

Friendship of Peoples

(Continued from page 7)

ly. The enemy who breaches one sector of this fortress thereby menaces the lives of all who dwell within. The defense of the Soviet Union, therefore, coincides with the defense of the individual Republics, towns and villages. When the Lithuanian troops fought victoriously at Orel, the Latvians at Moscow and the Estonians at Velikie Luki, they knew that by liberating Russian soil from the German-fascist invaders they were at the same time fighting for the liberation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. They knew that although they were helping the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians today, they would themselves receive the aid of the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians tomorrow.

That happy day at last dawned over the Soviet Baltics. Fighting for the liberation of the Soviet Baltics side by side with Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians in the Red Army, were Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Kazakhs and Byelorussians. All the peoples of the Soviet Union contributed their share in the liberation of the Soviet Baltics. Because of this and this alone, the Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians were able to free their countries from the German-fascist invaders.

ARE QUISLINGS RECEIVING MONEY?

(Continued from page 1)

vent any aid reaching war torn, suffering Lithuania. They call upon their readers not to contribute to the democratic Committee to Aid Lithuania or to Russian War Relief. In "Amerika" (August 11, 1944) they say:

"When the Bolsheviks again occupied Lithuania the American Lithuanian bolsheviks began to collect donations supposedly for the people of Lithuania only to the extent they could sell it to Moscow. Nobody ever heard of them giving relief to the Lithuanian deportees. If they are supporting anything it is their communist friends and themselves. Their collected donations do not go to Lithuanians or to Lithuania."

These dishonest attacks are made in face of the fact that there have been seven shipments made reaching Lithuanians in both the USSR and Lithuania itself. This fact can very easily be verified by shipment receipts and letters and wires of thanks from Lithuanian recipients of this American generosity.

But most significant is the contribution of the United Lithuanian Relief Fund to this mass of deliberate mistatement. The financial Secretary of the U.L.R.F. is the editor-in-chief of "America", the newspaper quoted above. Another contributor to America is Reverend John Balkunas, on the Board of Directors of the U.L.F.F.

Recently the U.L.R.F. announced that several thousand dollars had already been sent to "refugees" in Sweden. From these same refugees has come a typical Goebbels horror story about the Red Army in Lithuania. Apparently the Kaunas German propaganda press has moved, bag and baggage, to Sweden.

The issues are further confused and our country's war efforts disrupted by claims that: "For relief to our refugees or deportees in Soviet Russia we had proposed large sums of money, but the National War Fund struck them out because there is no way or means that our relief would reach the Lithuanians in Soviet Russia.

"Our government does not permit relief to individual persons. If Soviet Russia will admit our representatives to go there and supervise the distribution of our relief, then we will be able to get money for such purposes." (Amerika Sept. 1, 1944).

It is very doubtful, indeed, that the United States Govern-

ment has made such a statement.

From NAUJENAS (Sept. 11, 1944), whose woman's page editor, Nora Gugis, is also Secretary of the U.L.R.F., we quote this customary bit, referring the democratic Committee to Aid Lithuania and Russian War Relief:

"... But they behave badly when they deceive the public and say that they are giving relief to Lithuania and the people of Lithuania. Insistence of the communists that their "bundles" and other gifts which they collect and turn over to the Relief Fund of Russia, that later sends them to the Lithuanians in the Soviet Union — is not true." (Emphasis theirs).

The United Lithuanian Relief Fund then is not what its name claims. It is neither united nor, does it seem, will it send any relief to Lithuania.

Resolutions from Democratic Lithuanian organizations, including the Association of Lithuanian Workers, the Lithuanian Workers Literary Society, the Martin Luther Society, Lithuanian American Sons and Daughters Society and the American Citizens Club, to the National War Fund and the President's War Relief Control Board have said:

"We ask you to make all efforts to bring about unity among all the Lithuanian Americans in the field of relief for the people of Lithuania. We stand for a non-partisan, genuine united committee or fund embracing all groups devoted to the relief of the people of Lithuania."

(Reprinted from The Baltic Review)

Ration Data

MEATS, FATS, etc., All red "8" stamps, and red stamps A5 through P5 in Ration Book 4 are good indefinitely, each for 10 points.

CANNED FRUITS: All blue "8" stamps and blue stamps A5 through W5 in Ration Book 4 are good indefinitely, each for 10 points.

SUGAR: Stamps 30 through 34 in Ration Book 4, each good for five pounds of sugar, are valid indefinitely. Sugar stamp 40 is good through February 28, 1945, for five pounds of sugar for home canning.

SHOES: "Airplane" Stamps 1 through 3 of Ration Book 3 are valid indefinitely.

FUEL OIL: Unused period 4 and 5 coupons of the 1943-44 season remain good. The new Period 1 coupons for the 1944-45 season are valid through August 1945 for 10 gallons each.

GASOLINE: A-13 coupons are good through Dec. 21.

USED FAT MAGIC

USED FAT
C₁₈H₃₆O₂ (C₁₈H₃₄O₂)₂

↓

CONVERTED INTO GLYCERINE
C₃H₈O₃

↓

GOES INTO
MEDICAL JELLIES,
LUBRICANTS