







# 150,000 Pabaltijo Kankinių Rusijoje

Kaip žinoma, Sovietų raudonarmiečiams okupavus Lietuvą ir kitus Pabaltijo kraštus, prasidėjo tų kraštų gyventojų masinis vežimas į Sibirą. Komunistų spauda kiek laiko atgal griežtai ginčijo, kad Sovietai nevežė iš Lietuvos ir kitų kraštų žmonių, o jeigu kiek jų išvežė, tai tik nusikaltėlius. Vėliau, pamatę, kad toks melas neprilimpa, pradėjo rašyti, kad vežė žmones iš Pabaltijo kraštų tik dėlto, kad apsaugoti juos nuo karo. Tačiau yra faktas, kad masiniai vežė žmones iš Lietuvos ir kitų Pabaltijo kraštų su tikslu tuos žmones išblaškyti, kad jie niekad nebegalėtų atgauti laisvės.

Sovietai į išvežtųjų vietas atvežė į Pabaltijo kraštus rusus, mongolus ir kitų tautybių žmones ir juos apgyvendino tuose kraštuose.

Išvežtieji žmonės iš Pabaltijo kraštų yra priversti dirbti sunkiausius darbus, badauti ir mirti sunkiausiose sąlygose. Sovietų Sąjungos vyriausybė neįsileidžia Raudonojo Kryžiaus teikti nelaimingiems tremtiniams pašalpų.

Kiek laiko atgal "Darbininke" tilpo tremtinių vardai, tai tik maža dalis Raudonojo Kryžiaus paruošto sąrašo. Kitų vardų negavome, o yra daug tremtinių, kurių vardai nežinomi. Komunistai, skaitydami tuos vardus baisiai nervavosi. Jie rašė, kad tie vardai nuo kapų nurašyti. Bet kada daugelis lietuvių gavo per Raudonąjį Kryžių pranešimus, kad tikrai yra žmonių ištremtų iš Lietuvos į Sibirą, tai komunistai savo melus buvo priversti nutraukti.

Apie masinį Lietuvos ir kitų Pabaltijo kraštų gyventojų vežimą gyvuliniais vagonais į Sibirą rašė plačiai ir anglų spauda. Štai šiomis dienomis radome knygyne anglų kalba žurnalą "The Nineteenth Century and After — 1877 — 1943" liepos mėn., 1943, kuriame p. Elma Dangerfield labai plačiai rašo apie tremtinius iš Lenkijos, Lietuvos, Latvijos ir Estijos. Apie masinį žmonių vežimą ir jų gyvenimą ištretime rašo antrašte: "DEPORTEES". Čia perspausdiname tik to straipsnio dalį, kur rašo apie Pabaltijo tremtinius, anglų kalba, kad Gerb. Skaitytojai galėtų duoti perskaičyti ir anglų kalba skaitantiems, kad ir jie sužinotų apie baisų Lietuvos ir kitų kraštų tremtinių gyvenimą.

p. Elma Dangerfield rašo:

"It is estimated that there are also about 150,000 Baltic deportees in Russia. These were deported when the Russians occupied the Baltic States from June, 1940, until July, 1941, when they had to retire before the advancing Germans. "The N.K.V.D. began arresting individual Lithuanians, Estonians and Latvians who had

been suspected of anti-Soviet tendencies, immediately after the Red Army crossed the frontiers on June 15th-17th, 1940. Their first victims were chiefly politicians, diplomats, lawyers, scientists, doctors, businessmen, artists and priests. A greater number were also imprisoned during and after the forced 'elections' in July when the Baltic States were formally incorporated in the Soviet Union.

"But the mass arrests and deportations did not take place until the spring and early summer of 1941. Later, it became known that the Soviet Government had drawn up a systematic plan to deport at least half the total population of each Baltic State, but were prevented from doing so by the German invasion of Russia. Nevertheless, on conservative estimates drawn up by the local authorities in each State, and from lists left behind by the Russians, the following figures can be taken as reasonably accurate.

"From Estonia alone 60,911 people of all classes, ages, and sexes have been deported to Russia — 40,737 from the towns and 20,174 from the country — 7,129 of which had first been imprisoned and sentenced with ten to twenty-five years' hard labour.

"In Latvia more than 60,000 people have disappeared, including 20,000 women and 7,300 children (the International Red Cross at Geneva has the names of 35,000 of these deportees who have been traced.

"In Lithuania it is estimated that at least 50,000 civilians have been deported to Russia, although the actual names of only 30,000 have been obtained from lists which the Russians left behind when they fled before the advancing German Army in July, 1941. It is clear from the documents found in those archives, including 'Instructions concerning the deportation of anti-Soviet elements in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia,' that the Russian Government were determined to deport all those who might be in any way hostile to the new regime. This they proceeded to do systematically, going into homes in towns and villages in the early hours of the morning, searching for arms and documents, allowing the deportees only twenty minutes to dress and to collect 100 kilos of clothes, food and cooking utensils, then removing entire families, irrespective of age or health to the railway stations. There the head of the family was invariably separated from the rest. Mothers were often separated from children. The deportees were then piled into cattle trucks without water or any sanitary arrangements whatever, in which state they travelled for days and sometimes weeks to Siberia and Asiatic - Russia. Pregnant women gave birth to children in such conditions without any medical supplies whatever, or were taken out and left in strange villages to give birth, while those who were already ill often died. Such was the case of the wife of a well-known Latvian diplomat whose body was then flung out of the

truck on to the railway side by the guards.

"The so-called 'ordinary deportees', that is to say, those who were not politically suspect, were either sent to collective farms or to camps, where they enjoyed a certain measure of freedom. They were allowed to walk to the nearest village to buy any food which they could afford, or could barter for their few remaining possessions. These people consisted chiefly of workmen, artisans, and agricultural labourers, including many women, children, and old people. Many of these 'political' prisoners were arrested in July, 1940, immediately after the 'election'. In theory the ballot was free, general and secret. But in practice only those who voted for the Soviet candidates had their passports stamped with red ink. The rest — including those who were eventually to be deported — had a blue, violet, or green stamp, which denoted the time of their deportation — either in the autumn of 1941 or the spring of 1942.

"One of these political prisoners was well-known Lithuanian, Dr. Devenis, an American subject, whose story has been written in the United States but has not been told in England. He was arrested by the Russian authorities on July 23rd, 1940, put in a Lithuanian prison until March, 1941, then transferred to a prison in Vilna, where he was given a third degree examination. This consisted of being taken at bedtime to the interrogation chambers, where he was plied with questions throughout the night. Next morning he was not allowed to rest or sleep by the guards, and this procedure continued for several nights until he was completely worn-out. He was condemned without the formality of any Court to eight years' hard labour, the sentence being read to him in his cell. He was then subsequently deported to Russia, only being allowed to write to his family to tell them he was leaving temporarily to do some work and to ask them if they would send some clothes. But he was more fortunate than some, who were continuously tortured until they went mad, like the Inspector of the Latvian Police, or a former Latvian Cabinet Minister, who was subjected to severe bodily tortures.

"With 3,000 other Lithuanian deportees, Dr. Devenis was taken on June 16th, 1941, in a train consisting of seventy wagon trucks or freight cars with about forty people in each (although the Soviet instructions stipulated only twenty-five). On the trip to Koltlo they heard a rumor of the German - Russian War from Russian women at the stations, although they were not supposed to have any intercourse with the local population. On arrival at the distribution camp of Korchova they were divided into the following groups according to health:—

- (1) Good for hard labour — e. g., mines and forests.
- (2) Good for reasonably hard labour — e. g., lumberjacks.
- (3) Good for light work — e. g., Soviet State farms.
- (4) Invalids who can work.
- (5) Invalids who cannot work.

"A special commission of Soviet doctors inspected the 2 to 5 groups, reporting to the Central Authorities. All the 'intellectuals' were assigned to

## AMERICAN HEROES

BY LEFF



When his platoon in New Guinea was pinned down by heavy enemy machine gun and rifle fire, Private Maurice L. Levy, of Chicago, sat for the night in the crook of two big trees. He stopped six of the enemy during the night, and 19 more with the coming of daylight. Wounded four times and weak from loss of blood, he crawled down to safety. Back his bravery with another War Bond. The Christmas present with a future.

unskilled labour, with the exception of physicians, one of whom was appointed to look after the health of each camp, but the guards. As there were hardly any medical supplies, the doctors could do little except order the patient to rest from work.

"Having been sentenced to hard labour, Dr. Devenis was not allowed to leave the camp, or to have any communication with outside world. Letters which he wrote to the American Embassy were never delivered, and letters to him from his wife got no further than the prison guards.

"The work is very hard, particularly in coal mines, unloading of ships, and cutting down of forests. The prisoners are formed into brigades of twenty to thirty with a Russian convict, who has been sentenced

for a non-political offence) as overseer. They are guarded by two soldiers. Each prisoner must do a certain amount of work each day. If he achieves 100 per cent (which is practically unheard of) he receives a normal ration — a bowl of soup like water morning and night, and occasionally 600 grammes of bread, but this is reduced proportionately according to the amount of work done. All the prisoners are suffering from lack of vitamins, which causes scurvy on their hands and feet, and many generally lose their teeth. They are paid at the rate of 25 roubles per month, but as prices are exorbitant they can buy very little with this amount. For instance, one dozen eggs cost 120 roubles, 1 kilo of butter 600 roubles, 1 kilo onions 60 roubles, so that unless the de-

portees have some clothes or goods to barter they are unable to buy anything. Dr. Devenis was eventually released by the Soviet authorities on the direct intervention of the American Ambassador in April, 1942. His wife, having reached the United States, had been trying to get her husband released through the State Department in Washington since 1940. At first she was told that the Soviet authorities knew nothing about him. But after the German invasion of Lithuania a list of deportees was found with Dr. Devenis' name, number, and prison camp, which facilitated his release.

"According to reliable information sent by the Lithuanian Legation in Washington to the American Red Cross, there are about 50,000 Lithuanian civilian deportees, still in Russia. It is difficult to obtain precise figures, as the Soviet Government remain silent, but a list of names of many thousands has been obtained. They have been dispersed throughout Russia from the Kolo Peninsula in the far north to Vladivostok, and all Lithuanians have been declared Soviet citizens, as have the rest of the Baltic deportees.

"Families have been separated, women have been put to work in primitive 'kolkhoz' or live either in barracks or even in holes in the ground. Some children have been taken away from their mothers and put in training camps for young communists (komsomols). Most of the men have been sentenced without trial to hard labour camps (katorga) in Siberia and the Arctic regions under deplorable conditions, lacking food, warm clothes and medical care,

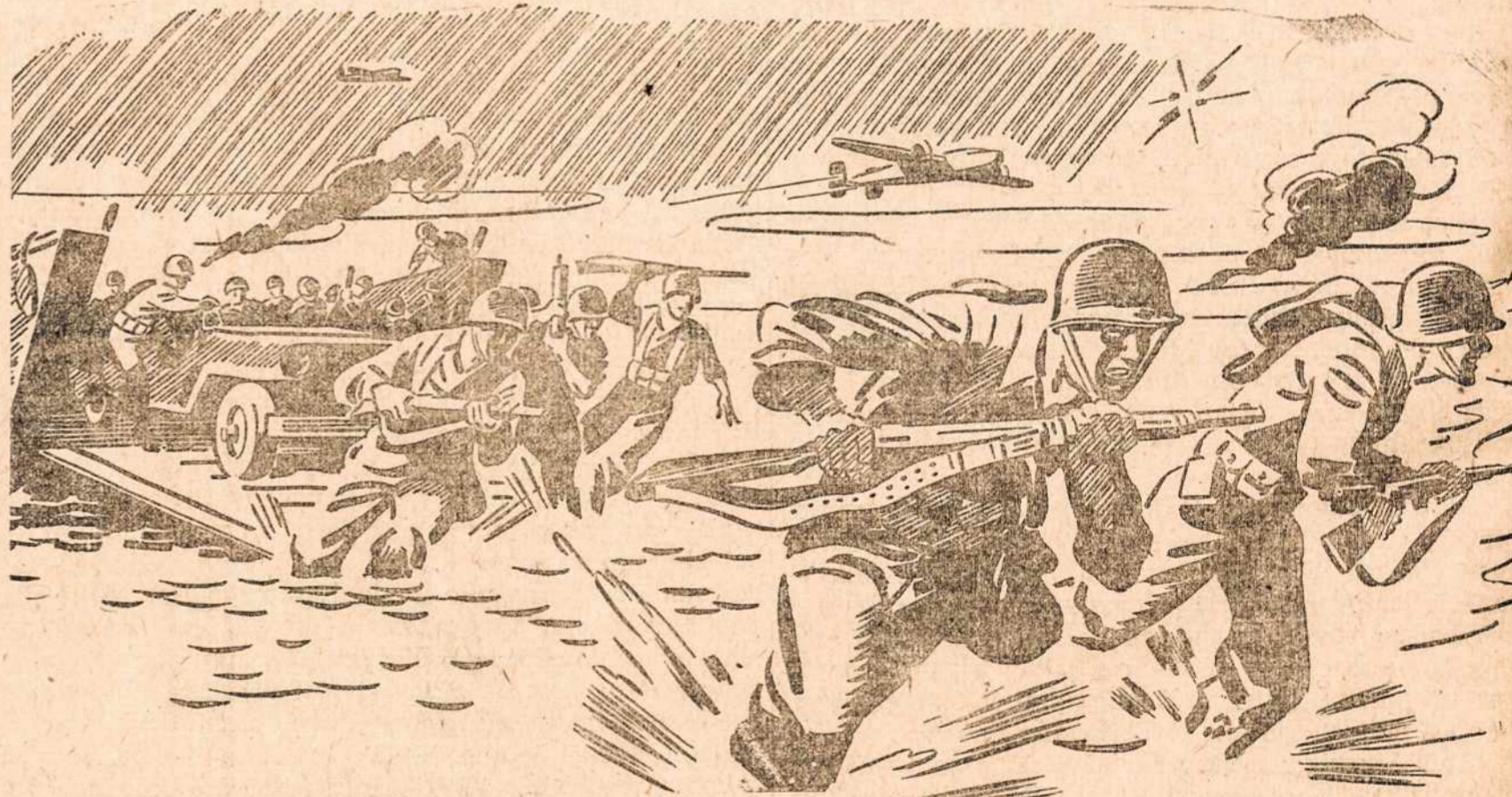
living in vermin-infested unheated huts or barracks. For instance, the following extract was published in a Lithuanian weekly, AMERICA, in New York on November 13th, 1942. His giving details of the treatment of M. Alexandras Stulginskis, a former President of Lithuania:—

"It has come to our knowledge that many Lithuanian exiles from Kansk prison have been transferred to another place of imprisonment, among them former President A. Stulginskis and former Minister of Justice Mr. Stasys Silingas. The prison is a large wooden barrack without beds — the prisoners sleep on the floor covered with dirt. Daily food consists of one plate of waterlike soup, and fourteen ounces of some sort of bread; an additional seven ounces of bread are promised for the performance of considerable additional work, but the prisoners are too weak to do it. In the mornings they get up at 4 a. m. to walk about 6 miles to their place of work, where they work 14 hours a day. Work in this particular camp consists of chopping wood in Siberian swamps. Mr. Stulginskis' health is failing rapidly. He and 85 of his fellow-prisoners have been recently transferred to an unknown locality.

"These deportees' relatives who are still in Lithuania try to obtain information about them through the International Red Cross, but many difficulties are made by the Soviet authorities who do not allow the deportees to have any contact with the outside world — no letters being posted from

Tęsiny 5-tame pusl.

# Suveržk Savo Diržą



## KITAS LAIMĖJIMAS UŽSIENIUOSE?

Kai mūsų kariuomenė laimi pergalę, kai kurio maisto namuose bus mažiau — ne daugiau. Žmonės, kuriuos mes išlaisviname iš ašies jungo, turi būti maitinami, taip kad jie galėtų tapti aktyviais sąjungininkais, kovojančiais petys į petį su mumis.

Tačiau tai nereiškia, kad jūs negausit pakankamai valgyti. Tai reiškia kai kurių prekių trūkumą. Jūs galite padėti išvengti trūkumų... galite užtikrin-

ti, kad jūs ir jūsų šeima busite gerai maitinami, jeigu jūs prisidėsite padėti maistui kovoti už laisvę. Štai kaip:

1. Gamink maistą. Pilnai išnaudok savo Victory Garden derlių. Jei gali, padėk farmoje, ar maisto gaminiui dirbtuvėje.
2. Taupyk maistą. Taupyk maistą ir pasigamink jo skardinėse. Sumažink bereikalingą eikvojimą. Padidink maisto išteklių, valgydamas maistingiausią valgį. Sunkiai gauna-

mą maistą pakeisk esančiu pertekliu.

3. Dalinkis maistu. Statyk pirmoje vietoje karo valgio pareikalavimus. Mielai dalinkis maisto ištekliams su mūsų ginkluotomis jėgomis, sąjungininkais, jūsų kaimynais.

4. Buk sąžiningas su maistu. Nepriimk racionuoto maisto, neatiduodamas racionavimo ženklų. Nemokek daugiau, nei kad teisėtai nustatytas aukščiausias kainas.



# 150,000 Pabaltijo Kankinių Rusijoje

Tęsinsys 4-tame pusl.

or received in the labour camps. Some of the women deportees have attempted to communicate with their relatives and friends in the U.S.A. in order to obtain some relief for their children—4,000 of whom have been deported—but very few letters get through. By telegram, radio, and other means, the names and addresses of a small number have become known in America, where the American Red Cross is making continuous efforts to get in touch with as many of the deportees as possible. Incomplete lists of deported Lithuanians in June, 1941, to Siberia, Karelia, Ukraine, Kazakstan, White Russia, Omsk, Tomsk and Moscow-Donbas, as well as 16,000 to the Russian province of Altai, have been sent to the American Red Cross, together with lists of deported priest, professors, editors and journalists, including one centenarian of 115.

"The following letter was received in London from Estonians in Russia dated March 29th, 1942:

"We were deported from our little homeland Estonia in June, 1941, to a distant part of the Soviet Union. With us here are our small children. The whereabouts of our husbands and fathers are unknown to us.

"We approach you with an urgent request for assistance since owing to war conditions we find ourselves in great need.

"There are in this settlement 25 Estonian mothers with their children who are in need of help.

"Daily we derive comfort from:

"1 Peter 5, 7. Casting all your care upon him: for he careth for you.

"Trusting that you will be able to help us we are looking forward to your kind assistance for which we are thanking you in advance.

"Many thousands of children, including those who were only a few months old (such as the youngest child of the former Chief of Staff of the Lithuanian Army) were deported to Russia. A large number of those left in the Baltic States are now virtually orphans, as their fathers and mothers have been deported, and they had nowhere to live except on the streets. Over 1,500 of these war-time orphans are in Vilna alone, where eighteen orphanages have been established, but under German occupation it is difficult to send them any relief.

"The following sworn state-

ment was made by an Estonian sailor who had managed to escape from Archangel to America, before a public notary in New York on February 2nd, 1943:

"...While in Archangel I met many Estonians who had been deported from Estonia. They all looked very miserable in their faces and general appearance. Once I met a group of twelve Estonians in the street who wore some type of peasants' slippers with strings, and most of these were, made of bark. From our conversation I understood that they were working at various harbour construction works. They told me that their daily food consisted only of 800 grams of black bread. While not working they received only 400 grams of bread. The same Estonians told me that a Mezen, near Archangel, there were about 300 Estonians of whom many had died of privation.

"It is certain that many more will die in Russia this year unless they can be evacuated or some relief sent to them through the American, British, or International Red Cross, as the Red Cross organizations of the Baltic States are unable to operate from their own countries where they have been dissolved by the Germans.

"Surely it is a humanitarian rather than a political question which is at issue, and with the present scarcity of food in Russia it would be an advantage to have some 450,000 less mouths to feed (about 300,000 Polish and about 150,000 Baltic deportees). It may be argued from the Russian point of view that their labour is required behind the Red Army lines to assist the war effort against the Germans. But there has never been a lack of manpower in Russia, and, in any case, the bulk of these civilian deportees are women and children or old and sick people, as many of the young men (particularly the Poles) have been allowed to join the Polish Army in the Middle East or have been conscripted for the Red Army. The difficulties of transport in Russia are also given as a reason for retaining the deportees, but as many thousands of Poles managed to trek across vast tracks of the Soviet Union to reach Kuibyshev after the amnesty in August, 1941, it should not be impossible for the remaining deportees to do likewise.

"Surely the British and American Governments, as well as the Australian Government,

# NAMINIS FRONTAS

Gruodžio 15 d., Pajamų Taksų Apsakomybė

Prieš ar gruodžio 15 d. tam tikra žmonių grupė yra reikalaujama išpildyti deklaracijas numatomų 1943 metų pajamų ir imokėti dalį taksų. Daugumoje yra paliesti fermeriai; pagal įstatymą iš jų nebuvo reikalaujama pranešti rugsėjo 15 d., kaip kad iš kitų taksų mokėto-

jų buvo reikalaujama, bet jiems buvo duotas laikas iki gruodžio 15 d.

Kitos dvi grupės taip pat turi pranešti: 1) asmens, kurių pajamos nereikalauvo pranešimo rugsėjo mėn., bet kurių pajamos dabar pakankamai didelės ir reikalauja pranešimų; ir 2) asmens, kurie nedarbo savo taksus, kada jie pranešė rugsėjo mėn. ir dabar turi papildomai pranešti, kad išvengus bausmių.

## KARO BONDSAI IR ŽENKLELIAI KALĖDOMS

Yra dvi svarbios priežastys dėl kurių kiekvienas turėtų duoti Karo Bondsus ir ženklelius Kalėdų dovanoms šiais metais:

1. Papildomi bilionai turi būti įdėti į Karo Bondsus finansavimui nuolat didėjančių reikalų mūsų visuotiniam karui prieš Ašį. Su greitėjančiu karo tempu, didėja ir karo kaštai. Rugsėjo mėn., 1943, vėliausias mėnuo, kurio išlaidos yra apskaičiuotos, Amerikos karo išlaidos siekė \$7,500,000,000. Lygiuotis su mūsų stipriai augančiomis militarinėmis operacijoms, padėti mokėti įrengimams, kurie sumažintų nuostolius ir pagreitintų dieną, kada laisvi žmonės galės vėl švęsti Kalėdas laisvam ir taikingam pasaulyje, yra būtina, kad bilionai dolerių būtų dedami į Karo Bondsus ir ženklelius šių metų gruodžio mėnesį.

2. Yra gyvybiniai būtina sumažinti vartotojų pareikalavimų spaudimą ir retas prekes. Paskutiniai (rugsėjo mėn. 1943) J. A. V. Komercijos Departamento apskaičiavimai rodo, kad amerikiečiai, po to kaip užmokės taksus, bendrai savo kišenėse turės \$35,000,000 šiais metais daugiau, negu kad bus prekių ir patarnavimų ant kurių jie galėtų tuos pinigus išleisti. Jei šie doleriai bus išmesti į rinką pareikalavimui retų prekių ir patarnavimų, jie gali iššaukti milžinišką spaudimą ir tuo pakelti prekių kainas.

Gruodis paprastai yra

which is acting for the Polish Government in Russia, could see that something is done at once to ameliorate the conditions of hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children who should not be kept as hostages in an Allied country, where many of them can hardly survive another winter.

Elma Dangerfield.

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**FOR VICTORY**  
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

aukščiausias detalinės prekybos mėnuo. Šiais metais amerikiečiai turės daugiau pinigų išleisti per Kalėdų sezoną, negu jie bet kada anksčiau turėjo ir jei bet kas bandys pirkti viską, ką jie pajėgia pirkti, spaudimas į mūsų kainų struktūrą gali pasiekti pavojingą lygį, kai tuo tarpu mūsų vartotojams prekių pateikimas būtų rimtai sumažintas.

Karo Bondsai yra ne vien tik "Dovana Ateičiai" gaunančiam, bet jie yra taip pat dovana visiems mūsų kovojantiems vyrams ir visai tautai.

Dovana mūsų kovojantiems vyrams... nes doleriai įdėti į Karo Bondsus šioms Kalėdoms padės mokėti už ginklus ir įtaisymus mūsų kareiviams ir jūreiviams, kuriems tai

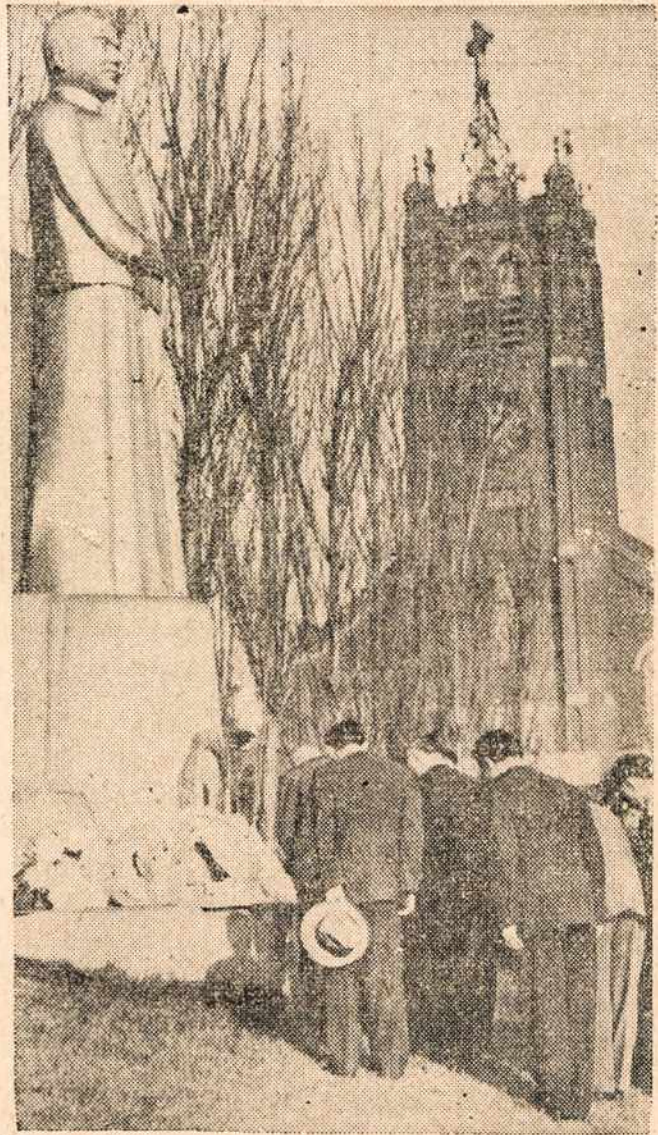
reikalinga priartinti laimėjimo dieną.

Dovana tautai... ne tik dėl aukos karui, bet taip pat padėti palaikyti žemas kainas ir užtikrinti sveikatą, pastovią Ameriką, kurios mes visi norime sau, savo vaikams ir sugrįžiantiems kovos vyrams ateities taikingoms Kalėdoms.

Kiekvienas Karo Bondsas, kurį jūs pirkite

šioms Kalėdoms draugui, giminei, ar pats sau, suvaidins svarbią rolę, padėdami Amerikai palaikyti žemas pragyvenimo kainas.

Kainų pakilimo pavojus kyla iš to fakto, kad kaip karo rezultata žmonės turi daug daugiau dolerių savo kišenėje, negu yra prekių ir patarnavimų jiems pirkti. Prašydamas rinkoje retų prekių, šitas



Kai kiniečiai minėjo savo didžio vado Sun Yat-sen, Kinų Respublikos įsteigėjo gimtadienį, San Francisco kiniečių kolonijoje, tai jie susirinko prie tam vadui pastatyto paminklo ir palenkė jo atminties pagerbimui savo galvas. Minutė susikaupimo ir tylos.

dolerių perteklius uždės didelį spaudimą ant kainų struktūros ir išardys kainų kontrolės pasisekimą. Tačiau jeigu mes tuos dolerius idėsime į Karo Bondsus, palengvinsime spaudimą ant kainų ir padėsime palaikyti žemas kainas. Pirkimas Karo Bondsų yra vienas iš svarbiausių dalykų, kuriuos mes, kaip individai, galime daryti sulaikymui pragyvenimo kainų nuo kilimo.

Dovana ašies akupuotiems Europos žmonėms... nes kuo mes stipresni, tuo didesnės mūsų pastangos, tuo greičiau mes pasieksime pergalės — pergalės, kuri vėl padarys galimybę jiems švęsti Kalėdas kaippo laisviems žmonėms.

Taip, Karo Bondsai yra daugiausia apgalvota dovana 1943 metų Kalėdoms.

O. W. I.

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