April 25th, 1947.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt,

I am writing to send you the enclosed letter which was sent to the American Committee.

I want to express my gratitude for the inspired and ringing last sentence of your column which appeared on April 9th—which must have gladdened millions of American hearts.

Your wife joins me.
in sending you warmest greetings and the expression of our deep appreciation.

Yours, ever.

[Signature]

[Handwritten notes and corrections]
April 11, 1947

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Mr. Balokovic is a musician, and an American citizen, having come from Yugoslavia. He and his wife went on a trip to Yugoslavia last summer and I quite understand his feeling that the people in Yugoslavia should not be allowed to starve.

I understand also, that there is really not enough wheat to go around, but that UNRRA has enough money to buy and ship potatoes to Yugoslavia at present if it is done quickly. Why should this not be done? Starving people are not friendly to us and will not become less communist.

Very sincerely yours,
March 28th, 1947.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt,

I am sure you are as disturbed as we are by the latest developments in our foreign and economic policies.

It seems that our Government is expediting every possible action upon which this great country was founded and is leading us down the road to bankruptcy and suicide.

We cannot, defect domestic, here or anywhere else, by attempting to support corrupt and anti-democratic governments just because they also anti-
Russian - not by trying to make friends of those countries which have betrayed us before and will betray us again - while at the same time, Government attempts to starve to death as many Czarolians as possible - Czarolians who were always among our very best friends, and who, according to American and even Nazi officials (those same lunatics) are due a decisive contribution to our common victory.

Due to a succession of bad harvests and the termination of U.S. L.P.A. food ration in Czarolonia, has been reduced to 1700 calories - and unless food comes from some outside
source it will have to be reduced to 600 calories. Obviously, life can not be sustained for long at this level—especially when people have already been suffering from inadequate diet for several years.

We then on has absolutely refused to grant any food supplies for Yugoslavia and has also refused to make it possible for Yugoslavia to buy food in this country. Such actions are unworthy of our great and generous America. For conscience' sake (I have protested, of course), but we all hope that you will add a personal and public protest.
A change in this en-American policy is just as important if not more so for our friends as it is for the people of Yugoslavia.

If our Government persists in such actions we will kill the bodies of thousands of Yugoslav but we will endanger our own souls.

I am enclosing a copy of the report we sent to Secretary Marshall when we were unable to see him elsewhere. I am afraid there is little chance that Sen. Marshall ever saw it.

We expect to return to New York early in April and hope to have an opportunity of telling you of an interesting cross-country speaking tour.

My wife joins me in sending you remembrances. Very sincerely yours, Paolo Taglioni
A Great Day

Yesterday's brief and fragmentary emanations from the Axis capitals convey the impression of nothing so much as of men staggering from a shock, who have not yet fully realized what has hit them. It is nothing; everything will be all right in a minute; the events in Yugoslavia are purely "internal"; they don't really matter very much. But they matter so much that yesterday may well stand as the greatest single day for free men and women everywhere since the first crash of Nazi bombs on the Polish villages in September, 1939.

Because another of the smaller peoples has had the aggressive courage to stand up and fight rather than accept betrayal, because they have found the tough leaders to face both blood and sweat rather than surrender, the whole Balkan position has been transformed in an hour, the whole face of the war has assumed a new aspect and not only the strategy but what is more important, the psychology and the morale of the great struggle have taken on a dazzling new light. With a courage and conviction equal to that of their Greek neighbors, the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes have exploded the last Nazi triumph of infiltration, bluff and betrayal in Hitler's face with a terrific effect—an effect far greater from the very fact that the triumph was so nearly achieved. With the famous panzer divisions immediately on their borders, they have dared to kick the "new order" into the ash heap where it belongs; and with Mr. Molotov in Berlin to be impressed by their humiliation and to share in the "redistribution of the world," they have risen to shake the whole façade of Nazi omnipotence to its flimsy foundations.

The possibilities which may flow from this one act of clear-cut bravery and decision are so vast that one hesitates to contemplate them; the hopes which it fully justifies, on the most coldly unemotional appraisal, are so breath-taking that one dares not even express them. But the immediate facts, at any rate, speak for themselves. For the first time on the Continent, the valiant Serbs have made the way through their territory, the people contradicted the official 'Yes' with a thunderous 'No!' that opened their land to rapine and bombing and death. Yet this reckless but heroic decision of a peasant people, resolved like their ancestors "to die in honor rather than live in shame," may affect the course of history as much as the stand of the Serbs against the Mohammadan invasion of 1839.

It was the Yugoslav peoples themselves, as the world saw, who did this—the peasants, the plain people, led by brave men and women from among themselves. The coup d'état of March 27, 1941, was not the work of a clique or of any one party, a political intrigue executed without reference to the temper of the people. It was participated in by all parties, and was the spontaneous expression of the will of the great majority of the people against further compromise, against appeasement, against postponing the fight. It signalled the determination of the Yugoslav peoples to fight the fascist enemy immediately, to the fullest extent of their energy, at the price of any sacrifice, however quixotic such defiance might seem in a small nation of 18,000,000 surrounded, as it was, by a sea of 180,000,000 Nazis and their satellites. The National Liberation Front headed by Marshal Tito became the great popular movement it did, developed such irresistible unity and force, precisely because it gave the best and most effective expression to this national spirit of defiance, the will of the Yugoslav peoples to fight the fascist
fight rather than accept betrayal, because they have found the leader in face both blood and sweat rather than surrender, the whole Balkan position has been transformed in an hour, the whole face of the war has assumed a new aspect and not only the strategy but, what is more important, the psychology and morale of the people and the morale of the entire people have taken on a dismantling new light. With a courage and conviction equal to that of their Greek neighbors, the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes have expelled the last Nazi in the area of infiltration, bluff and betrayal in Hitler's face with a terrific effect—an effect far greater from the very fact that the triumph was so nearly achieved. With the famous panzer divisions immediately on their borders, they have dared to kick the "new order" into the ash heap where it belongs; and with Mr. Marshall in Berlin to be impressed by their humiliation and to share in the "redistribution of the world," they have risen to shake the whole facade of Nazi omnipotence to its flimsy foundations.

The possibilities which may flow from this one act of clear-cut bravery and decision are so vast that one hesitates to contemplate them; the hopes which it fully justifies, on the most coldly unemotional appraisal, are so breath-taking that one dare not even express them. But the immediate facts, at any rate, speak for themselves. For the first time in the history of the Continent of Europe, the colossal Nazi bluff has been called (the Greeks, who have shown the heart to do it, have not had the opportunity; and Hitler's hand has been forced with a directness which he cannot possibly evade. He has the choice now between doing nothing, which is to accept a shattering blow to his prestige besides leaving his whole military effort in the Balkans under constant and perilous threat, or attempting to crush the Serb defiance, which means launching the Balkan war which he has always sought to avoid, in a form for which he is not well prepared and from positions in which he is under tremendous strategic disadvantages.

So much seems indubitable: and the events of those few days in Belgrade yesterday morning are already reverberating through every capital and foreign office in the world. Their ultimate effects will be—in Turkey, all through the Middle East, even in Bulgaria or Hungary, one can only imagine. What was Tokio's reaction? What is Yichan thinking? What is the mood in Rome, with the Albanian position suddenly under new and imminent peril? And can one guess that behind all this Moscow is moving back again to exploit a situation in which her massed divisions could destroy a Nazi front without firing a shot, exerting a crushing pressure on the overexpanded Nazi empire? All that is in the realm of speculation. But, almost certainly, a test is coming, and it is likely to show how thin-stretched that empire really is. The world is launched again upon the tide of great events.

The Yugoslav Army leaders have dared to make the test. In so doing they have exposed their country to war, very probably to being overrun and ravaged. But theirs is a country which has been overrun before and has lived because its people have dared to fight; and its leaders can make the test now because that same people stands behind them and still prefers death in freedom to peace in submission to a "master race." It is that spirit which has struck; and the Nazis do not yet know what has hit them.

There is a great happiness in the world today—and the Yugoslavs have made it. A two-by-four professional government sold them out to Adolf Hitler and they wouldn't have it.

There are German guns and tanks and men on three sides of them—and across the water there are more Germans in Italy. There was absolutely nothing the matter with the power politics that Hitler played to take their country away from them. His timing seemed to be perfect. As in Czechoslovakia, he appeared to be playing only for concessions. He only asked to be appeased by the right to send a few supplies through Yugoslavia to the front and take a few wounded back. And thus on the one hand the capitalization seemed paltry. On the other there were—and still are—the mighty legions of the Third Reich to back up the "or else...".

Adolf Hitler didn't make a single mistake and yet he has lost. He lost because the common people, the plain people of Yugoslavia love liberty more than they fear death. There is a very large statement—that when the Yugoslavs overthrew their appeasing government proved that they loved liberty more than they feared death. But it is a large statement only because what the Yugoslavs did was a large thing. When Neville Chamberlain and Runciman appeared Hitler detained the German legions waiting British beaches. They were hurried into Europe from Birmingham. But the Yugoslav legions weren't half way across Europe from the Yugoslavs. They were right up on the border; it is not just a big phrase but an accurate one to say that the Yugoslavs are risking not only their possessions but their lives and the lives of their children in standing up to Adolf Hitler.

There wasn't the decision of a clique, or a group, or a class. It was the clique and the group who signed the treaty with Hitler. They were thrown out for it. It was the action of

GOLD NEWS

PM. FRIDAY

There is a great happiness in the world today—and the Yugoslavs have made it. A two-by-four professional government sold them out to Adolf Hitler and they wouldn't have it.

What will the war bring to their country? Will it bring a Peace? Will it bring a Peace that has been? And will they treat themselves free to be pushed around in them.

What will the war bring to their people? To their ones, and to their poor?

What will the war bring to our country? Will it bring a Peace that has been? And will we treat ourselves free to be pushed around in them.

The Yugoslav Army leaders have dared to make the test. In so doing they have exposed their country to war, very probably to being overrun and ravaged. But theirs is a country which has been overrun before and has lived because its people have dared to fight; and its leaders can make the test now because that same people stands behind them and still prefers death in freedom to peace in submission to a "master race." It is that spirit which has struck; and the Nazis do not yet know what has hit them.

Publishes by Information Officer Yugoslav Embassy Washington, D.C.
people themselves, as the world saw, was, the plain people, led by brave men and women. The coup d'état of March 27, 1941, was not of any one party, a political reference to the temper of the people, and was the spontaneous determination of the Yugoslav people to fight the fascist enemy remorselessly and without delay, regardless of cost or consequence, with every ounce of their strength and if necessary with every drop of their blood.

As to what March 27 meant to the world, I quote from an article published in FOREIGN AFFAIRS (October, 1946) by Professor DeWitt C. Poole, former director of the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the OSS, and head of a group of American officials sent to Germany in August, 1946, to question captured Nazi leaders. Professor Poole, making the same point confirmed by a number of the Nuremberg Trial documents, wrote:

"Germans we talked with stressed that events in Yugoslavia contributed decisively to the German defeat. The order to prepare an offensive against Russia, which Hitler communicated to the General Staff December 18 (1940), envisaged May 15 as the date for the opening attack. The coup d'état in Yugoslavia, and the consequent need to conquer that country, delayed the beginning of the German campaign eastward until June 22. Karl Ritter, who for some time represented the Foreign Office with the General Staff, told us with sober mien that the delay cost the Germans the winter battle before Moscow, and it was there the war was lost."
GOOD NEWS

AN EDITORIAL

There is great happiness in the world today. Let it move all free men to action. Let it turn every lathe faster. Let it put new courage in the hearts of the men on the corvettes—the men who seize the sea for the submarines of starvation. Let it make us one, as American people—one against untruth and evil, one against the men who would make other men slaves. One with the men who would rather die than be slaves. Let us go forward against Fascism.

RALPH INGERSOLL
enemy remorselessly and without delay, regardless of cost or consequence, with every ounce of their strength and if necessary with every drop of their blood.

As to what March 27 meant to the world, I quote from an article published in FOREIGN AFFAIRS (October, 1944) by Professor DeWitt C. Poole, former director of the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the OSS, and head of a group of American officials sent to Germany in August, 1945, to question captured Nazi leaders. Professor Poole, making the same point confirmed by a number of the Nuremberg Trial documents, wrote:

"Germans we talked with stressed that events in Yugoslavia contributed decisively to the German defeat. The order to prepare an offensive against Russia, which Hitler communicated to the General Staff December 18 (1940), envisaged May 15 as the date for the opening attack. The coup d'etat in Yugoslavia, and the consequent need to conquer that country, delayed the beginning of the German campaign eastward until June 22. Karl Ritter, who for some time represented the Foreign Office with the General Staff, told us with sober men that the delay cost the Germans the winter battle before Moscow, and it was there the war was lost."

---

MARCH 28, 1941
MARCH 28, 1941

— AN EDITORIAL

And the men in the white uniforms who could not propose to the cutting of the strings, what it cost me to think when Yugoslavs have done what they did—Poor Petrovich!

Under command of the Germans in southeastern Europe, the Yugoslav people in those dark days adopted a policy of cooperation with the Axis powers. The cause of the Yugoslavs was not to be overlooked, but they were too weak to stand alone.

The answer to the question of the Yugoslavs is that they were too weak to stand alone. The answer to the question of the world is that they were too weak to stand alone.

The mind runs in happiness exhilarated, it thinks of all kinds of things. One perceives the power of good in the world. Good conquering evil. It began at Dunkirk. After Dunkirk came Battle over London in September. Then it was Greece. And after that it was Crete. And after that it was Libya. After that Libya the lease-lend bill. After that the的是 the world is set free.

Let there be a great happiness in the world today. Let it move all free men to action. Let it turn every love faster. Let it put new courage in the hearts of the men on the corvettes—the men who seize the sea for the submarines of starvation. Let it make us one, we American people—one against untruth and evil, one against the men who would make other men slaves. One with the men who would rather die than be slaves. Let us go forward against Fascism.

RALPH INGERSOLL.
The International Situation

Yugoslavs Oust Pro-Axis
1,200,000 Rush to Arms;

SERB PEASANTS ON MARCH,
YUGOSLAV UNREST SPREADS;
ANTI-VICHY RIOTS STIR SYRIA

CROWDS ASK ARMS

Opposition Leaders Are
Rounded Up in Capital
City Heavily Guarded

AMERICANS ELATED

Welles Promises Moral
and Material Support
to Belgrade Region

On March 27, 1941, the people of Serbia rebelled against the government which, two days earlier, had abandoned Yugoslavia into the Axis camp and given it to the Germans. This move was an anti-German demonstration and a protest against the war. Yugoslavia—thus defying Hitler even of their prestige, stood poised on the brink of a new chapter in their history.
ARMY OVERTHROWS PRO-PETER IN POWER, PAUL NAZIS ASK EXPLANATION
NEW YORK TRIBUNE
FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1941

Oust Pro-Axis Regime, Prepare for Rush to Arms; U. S., Britain Pledge

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslavs

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbs. They have saved Greece. They saved for only a few precious hours, their

4. FOREIGN
The Yugoslav

By Victor H. Bernstein

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serb
WHAT MARCH 27 MEANS TO THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLES

BY SAVA B. KOSANOVIC
Ambassador, Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia

On March 27, 1941, the people of Yugoslavia, in a spontaneous uprising, overthrew the government which, two days earlier, in Vienna, had signed a pact putting their country into the Axis camp and giving the German army permission to march across Yugoslavia—thus defying Hitler even though his victorious troops, then at the height of their prestige, stood poised on the very borders.

The world was correct when it immediately, and gratefully, recognized this as a great turning point of the war.

"Because another of the smaller peoples has had the aggressive courage to stand up and fight rather than accept betrayal," wrote the New York Herald Tribune at the time, "because they have found the tough leaders to face both blood and sweat rather than surrender, the whole Balkan position has been transformed in an hour, the whole face of the war has assumed a new aspect and not only the strategy but, what is more important, the psychology and morale of the great struggle have taken on a dazazzingly new light."

"Adolf Hitler didn't make a single mistake and yet he lost," Ralph Ingersoll wrote in PM on March 28, 1941. "He lost because the common people, the plain people of Yugoslavia, love liberty more than they fear death."

"It has been left to the tough, high-spirited peasants of Serbia and Montenegro to reveal how the peoples of Europe feel toward Hitler's pact," the New York Times declared editorially on March 28, 1941. "This is real revolt, not only the first serious diplomatic reverse for Hitler in the Balkans but a turn in the tide."

A year later, on the first anniversary of the event, the New York Times commented:

"A year ago tomorrow the Yugoslavs arose in their anger and overthrew the government that two days before had yielded in Vienna to German demands for passage—"
Regime, Prepare for War, U. S., Britain Pledge Help

THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLES

KOSANOVIC

a Republic of Yugoslavia

a, in a spontaneous uprising, overthrew
the government that had signed a pact putting their
army under German control and marched across
his victorious troops, then at the height of victory.

4 FOREIGN

The Yugoslav People Await the F

Berlin Wants Reaffirmation YUGOSLAVS SHOUT
Belgrade's Initial Answer FOR WAR ON AXIS
To Her Frontiers ... People

By VICTOR H. BERKESTEIN

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, everyone in the world, yesterday belonged to the German people. They may have saved Greece. They saved for Britain, if they had not. We don't know that the new government, for instance, will abolish the re-

GERMAN 'TOURISTS' FLEE

Citzens of Reich and Italy
Assaulted— Mussolini and Hitler Are Ridiculed

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March

THOUSANDS of demonstrators in Belgrade showed themselves from dawn until late tonight for war against the Axis. They marched, the German and Italian travel agencies, marching
TO THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLES

N. KOSANOVIC

The Yugoslav People Await the

4 FOREIGN

The Yugoslav People Await the F

BY VICTOR H. BERNESTEN

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbian peasants who, through their own strength, saved Serbia from Nazi occupation. They did not have to fight against the German army because they had already won the battle against Fascism. They saved Serbia from Fascism, and now they are saving Yugoslavia from another foreign aggression.

The Yugoslav peasants are not only fighting against the German army, but they are also fighting for freedom and democracy. They want to live in peace and prosperity, and they are determined to defend their rights.

The Yugoslav people are united in their struggle against Fascism, and they will not be defeated. They have the strength, the courage, and the determination to win this fight.

The people of Yugoslavia are examples to the world. They show that the will to freedom is stronger than the power of aggression.

The American people support the Yugoslav people in their fight against Fascism. We stand shoulder to shoulder with them, and we will not allow their freedom to be taken away by any enemy.

The Yugoslav people are not alone in their struggle. They have the support of the world, and they will win the battle for freedom.

The Yugoslav people will not be defeated. They will stand firm, and they will prevail.

The Yugoslav people are our brothers and sisters. We will support them in their fight against Fascism, and we will be with them until the end.

TO THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLES

BY VICTOR H. BERNESTEN

No matter what happens today or tomorrow, yesterday belongs to the Serbian peasants who, through their own strength, saved Serbia from Nazi occupation. They did not have to fight against the German army because they had already won the battle against Fascism. They saved Serbia from Fascism, and now they are saving Yugoslavia from another foreign aggression.

The Yugoslav peasants are not only fighting against the German army, but they are also fighting for freedom and democracy. They want to live in peace and prosperity, and they are determined to defend their rights.

The Yugoslav people are united in their struggle against Fascism, and they will not be defeated. They have the strength, the courage, and the determination to win this fight.

The people of Yugoslavia are examples to the world. They show that the will to freedom is stronger than the power of aggression.

The American people support the Yugoslav people in their fight against Fascism. We stand shoulder to shoulder with them, and we will not allow their freedom to be taken away by any enemy.

The Yugoslav people are not alone in their struggle. They have the support of the world, and they will win the battle for freedom.

The Yugoslav people will not be defeated. They will stand firm, and they will prevail.

The Yugoslav people are our brothers and sisters. We will support them in their fight against Fascism, and we will be with them until the end.