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# DRAUGAS

LET'S FINISH THE JOB—  
BUY MORE VICTORY  
BONDS!

## ENGLISH SECTION

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1947

The OBSERVER says —

### Communist Regimes in Europe Use Hunger to Coerce People

Hunger is a powerful weapon in the hands of communist dictatorship. It is through brutal starvation of millions of Ukrainian and Russian peasants that Stalin finally succeeded in crushing their resistance and introducing the collectivisation of farms. Information coming from Soviet occupied Europe indicates that similar projects concerning that whole area are now afoot and that planned starvation of the local populations has begun as a means to accomplish the goal of final sovietization and eventual incorporation of these countries to Russia.

As incredible as it sounds, the granary of Europe, the central and eastern section of the continent, is threatened with starvation. One country after another from the Soviet zone appeals for help to America and persistent rumors about hunger in certain parts of Russia herself are spreading. While all this happens, the Soviet Union volunteered her assistance in food to Great Britain and, strangely enough, "starved" Tito's Yugoslavia, was able to send supplies to famine stricken Romania.

This is typical of the Soviet system. In complete disregard for the lives of people, organized hunger is used to coerce all independent elements of the population and food becomes a means to solidify the prestige and absolute power of the communist rulers.

The recent famine in Romania, Yugoslavia and other countries in the Soviet zone is reported artificial. It is part of an inhuman plan to starve out and subdue all remaining opposition, especially the peasants. Similar plans have been announced in secret instructions to the communist Polish Workers Party also in Poland.

In Yugoslavia only a few months ago, on November 29th, Tito addressing a meeting of families of fallen partisans, boasted about the allegedly excellent economic and financial conditions of the country. He said: "Up to the present, we have not raised a public loan abroad or at home, because we have managed with what we have. Our dinar is the strongest currency in Europe, after that of Switzerland. Why is

this? Because the economy of our country is very firmly in our hands".

And speaking at the beginning of the current year, Tito declared: "We know that it is in the interest of certain world imperialisms that our country should remain economically backward in order that it may become an easy prey to another capitalist imperialism, as it was in the past. We are aware of the position and we are following closely the work of these 'democrats'. We shall prevent their destructive work by choking it at the root".

Now suddenly, after his ruthless and ruinous totalitarian policy brought Yugoslavia on the verge of famine, he is asking for help from this very "capitalist imperialism" he shortly ago denounced.

In Poland the local Politburo is reported planning to starve out all that is left of independent people economically, especially the merchants and peasants. The final objective is to lower the standard of Polish economy to the Soviet level and make the population so passive and subdued, that eventual incorporation of Poland into the Soviet Union will be easy to accomplish.

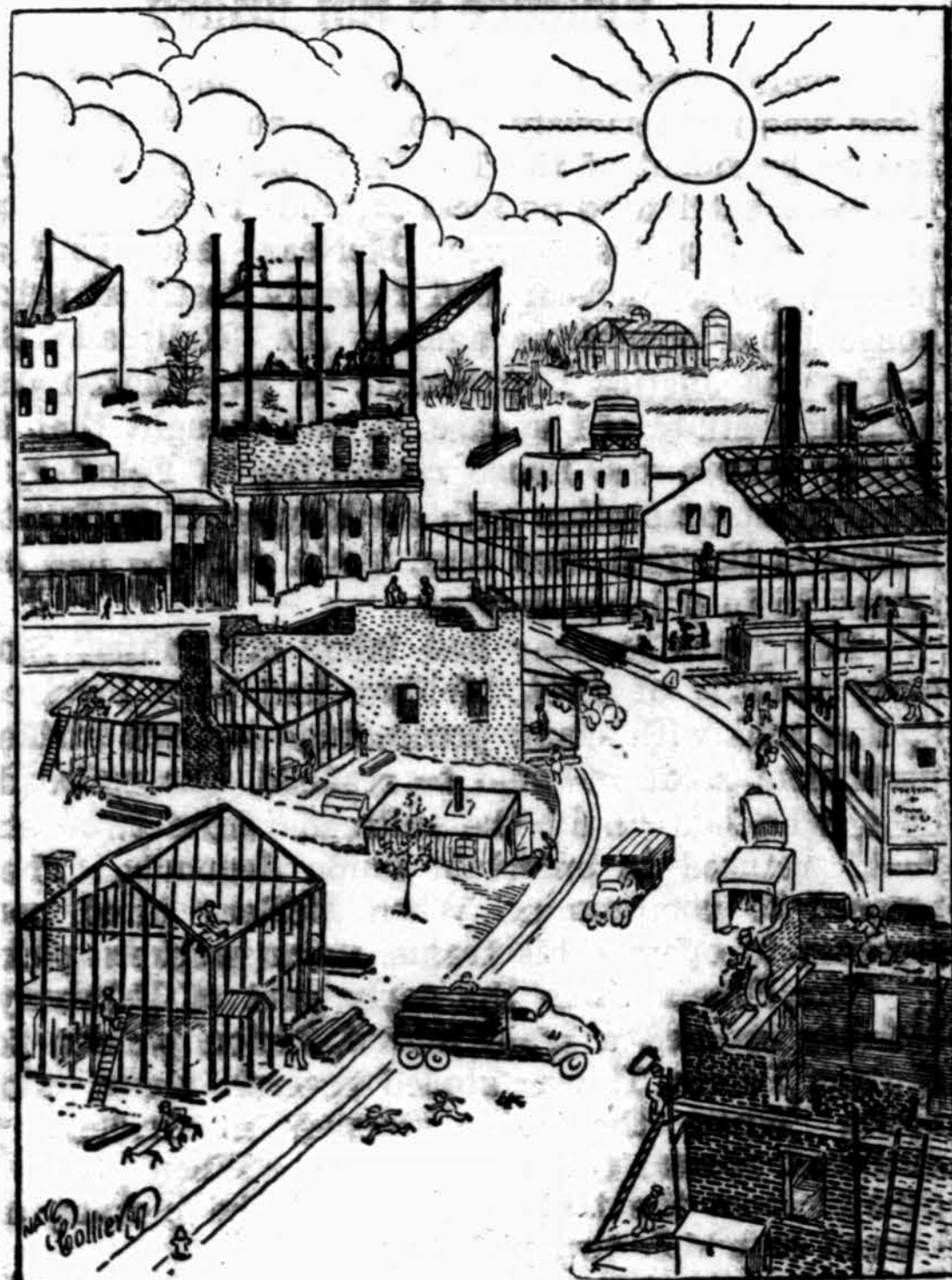
The medium of rigorous taxation, the excuse of a fight against the black market and all existing measures of slanderous propaganda are weapons to be used against the merchants. Hatred and jealousy of underpaid workers is to be aroused against all those who still possess some material resources, as against war profiteers and reactionaries.

Through artificially lowered prices of grain the

(Cont. on page 4)

"NOW, LET'S BUILD AMERICA!"

By COLLIER



This And That From

### The Lithuanian University Club

Spring! — finally! Isn't it wonderful? It's giving us the urge to get out onto the open road for a nice long drive in the country, but here we sit, regardless, aworkin' and aworryin' away.....

We have been trying to determine how we would handle all of our new members during the ultra super-secret initiation ceremonies at our **Initiation Banquet** in June and then began wondering if all of you college students are planning to come to the April meeting on the 20th....

Remember, you must attend three L. U. C. meetings as prospective members before you can be initiated as a regular member — and there is just enough time left to get in those three meetings before the end of June if you do attend this meeting. It will be at the U. of C. International House,

**IN COMMUNIST RUS-SIA**, an individual cannot own and operate even such a small profit-making enterprise as a farm, a corner grocery store or a barber shop.

And — there are only two points of view: the government's, and the wrong one!

as usual, and, of course, is open to all guests. Lucille Valatka, our Membership Committee Chairman, will be looking for you!

Now is the time to get in on the excitement of plans for our 15th Anniversary concert to be presented at the Lithuanian Auditorium on April 27th. It's interesting fun — believe us, especially when the cause is that of aiding Lithuanian refugees in Europe by donating all concert profits to B. A. L. F. The distinctive program will be headlined by Algird Brazis, of the Civic Opera, Sylvia Sabonis-McElroy, prize winning concert pianist, and Lulu Raben-Misevicia, concert violinist with the Chicago Women's Symphony Orchestra. The other stars also carry out our purpose of offering just the very best in entertainment for this event.

Keep the concert (and dance, too) in mind, won't you — and won't you try to make that April meeting?

I. C. M.



## THE ENGLISH SECTION

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### Violence is Not Justice

Several weeks ago in Peoria, Illinois, George P. McNear was mysteriously slain. The ambush killing of the former president of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad was attributed by local officials to be the outgrowth of heated disputes between McNear and railroad employees. Since McNear had recently testified before the house labor committee against the Railroad Brotherhoods, the Justice Department in Washington was also making a study of the case. It was thought that his testimony before the house committee in February might have direct connection with the slaying. Significant of the killing is the fact that once again violence has been resorted to in a labor dispute.

For years McNear had labor difficulties. Since the early months of 1944, McNear had been involved with strikes and with court proceedings against strikers. No permanent solution could be reached. The railroad president, who had "built the railroad from two strips of rust," refused to entertain union demands. The union refused to compromise. When McNear hired non-union workers to operate his trains, union workers picketed.

The climax came the early part of February when McNear ordered a train moved. Union pickets followed it from Peoria. It was stoned several times along the route. When the train stopped at Gridley, pickets gathered around the switch there. When four armed guards from the train approached the pickets, a battle ensued in which two pickets were killed.

This may well have been a major factor in McNear's death. The fact that violence was resorted to at Gridley may have provided a motive for retribution, for "a dose of the same medicine" a year later in McNear's exclusive neighborhood in Peoria.

A glance at what has been brought about by these excesses shows clearly that violence is not the solution to the problem. Two men were killed at Gridley. The violence settled nothing. Rather it further agitated union men, especially T. P. and W. pickets. Once more violence has now been resorted to in the slaying of McNear. The result is only greater agitation and confusion.

The labor dispute which is involved, and the violence which it has precipitated has more than a merely local application. It is a case for the entire country to take to heart.

We may well ask ourselves, is violence the answer to the labor problem? Is it the answer to any dispute? The case in point shows that violence results in added violence. Rather than solving the problem, violence creates more serious ones.

Whether employees or employers must meet the other's demands is a question to be decided over a conference table, not behind levelled gun barrels. There can be no amicable agreement so long as violence holds sway. Mutual trust may grow out of mutual consideration, but it will never be the result of high-handed force. Violence is not justice to the victim. Violence is not justice to the violent.

### Peace With Brotherhood

By JAMES PATRICK MCGOVERN

Christ, the atom bomb, the wandering Jew,  
Like trumpets sounding at walled Jericho,  
Warn today of mankind's final throe,  
Save peace with brotherhood be born anew.  
Again the martyred Jew is doomed to roam —  
Now at the nadir of his destiny  
Since Christ, his kin, gave life to set man free  
Upon high quest as prophet but at home.  
International by choice and fate  
For fifty hundred years in war and peace  
The Jew as man, not Jew, sought pain's surcease —  
The citizen where freedom ruled the state.  
Like Christ by love, or atom bomb by fire,  
Gentile and Jew will live or light earth's pyre.

### TAKING IT FOR GRANTED

By COLLIER



### Definition of a Boy

"After a male baby has grown out of long clothes and triangles and has acquired pants, freckles and so much dirt that relatives do not dare kiss it between meals, it becomes a BOY. A boy is Nature's answer to that false belief that there is no such thing as perpetual motion. A boy can swim like a fish, run like a deer, climb like a squirrel, balk like a mule, bellow like a bull, eat like a pig or act like a jackass, according to climatic conditions.

"He is a piece of skin stretched over an appetite. A noise covered with smudges. He is called a tornado because he comes at the most unexpected places and leaves everything a wreck behind him.

"He is a growing animal of superlative promise, to be fed, watered and kept warm,



a joy forever, a periodic nuisance, the problem of our times, the hope of a nation. A boy, if not washed too often and if kept in a cool, quiet place after each accident, will survive broken bones, hornets, swimming holes, fights and nine helpings of pie."

The years of careful seminary training mold this "raw material" into the stuff whereof priests are made.

### Strikes' Toll Heavy To Miners, Taxpayers

The average coal miner lost \$682 in wages in 1946 due to the two coal strikes, government figures show. His earnings for '46 totaled \$2,432, as against the \$3,114 he would have received had he not been idle for 11 weeks on account of strikes.

Government seizure of the mines cost the taxpayers more than \$2,000,000 — including \$500,000 expenses of the Coal Mines Administration and the complementing amount spent by the Solid Fuels Administration during the period of the seizure.

### Quick Quote

"It is interesting that today in Soviet Russia, where there are no profits, no free unions, and industry is a state monopoly, production lags because management is inefficient, workers' living standards are at poverty levels and 'real' wages have declined. The USSR destroys the incentive to produce." — Labor's Monthly Survey, AFL.



Every nation in the world has its own accomplishments in the field of arts and sciences. Some countries have accomplished more than others. The Lithuanian nation may not have done much, but it has developed its folksongs as part of its culture to a greater extent than any other country.

A study of Lithuanian history will reveal that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, this country was one of the largest empires of Europe, but 500 years of war, oppression and injustice reduced it to an area a small fraction of its former size. Arts and sciences did not thrive in this conquered, oppressed country, but its people sang, and the songs they sang are called the dainos.

The oppression of these people began when the Crusaders, the Knights of the Cross, who were meeting with defeat wherever they went, attempted to regain some glory for themselves and win more land for the Pope by converting the pagans by the Baltic Sea. They used swords because the people could not understand their teachings and clung tenaciously to their own gods. Eventually, in the year 1410, the Crusaders were defeated. As a result of the wars, the people recognized the importance of organization and the need for a strong army. Its strength and victories earned the respect of all the countries of Europe. Under its protection the people lived peacefully, tilling the soil, worshipping their gods, singing their dainos.

Other countries became covetous. In 1569 the country was forced into a union with Poland. This union resulted in the conversion of the country and also new oppression. To win good will, the Poles patronized the upper Lithuanian classes, giving titles and special privileges to those who did not oppose the union. These Lithuanians imitated Polish customs, manners and speech, and even stopped singing the daina because they thought singing them was degrading. The lower classes rebelled against the union, and their lot was

\* Miss Lauchunas, a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., is at present a student at Milwaukee Vocational Junior College. She originally wrote this piece as a special assignment for the ENGLISH course, however, we believe the article contains much useful and interesting information for many of our ENGLISH PAGE readers. The article, incidentally, brought Miss Lauchunas flattering compliments from the professor and other students.

EDITOR

# DAINA--

## The Lithuanian Folk Song

By Agnes Lauchunas\*

poverty and injustice, but still they sang their dainos, although a little sadly. The Lithuanian writers, seeing that the Polish influence was harmful to their nation, counteracted it by creating a desire among the people to develop their own culture and art. As a result, the spirit of patriotism was reborn, and a distinct culture was achieved.

After being governed by Poland for hundreds of years, Lithuania was annexed to Russia in 1795. In spite of Russian subjugation, the people gradually developed the idea of a free and independent Lithuania. The political leaders and poets inspired the people toward this goal until 1865 when Lithuanian language and printing were banned. This ban remained in effect for forty years. Any attempt to restore free speech and free press was regarded as treason, punishable by exile to Siberia. But the language remained alive, for mothers and fathers taught their children the language and their songs. Illegally, the peasants gathered together to sing and dance and read the Lithuanian writings and books that were smuggled in from Prussia.

Not until 1905 did Russia relax its stranglehold on Lithuania. It was defeated by Japan in the Far East,

and when the people petitioned to have free speech and printing restored, the Tsar, in order to insure unity, acquiesced. The spirit of the country began to awaken. The people tried to cast off all influences of Poland and Russia on their language and daily lives. The peasants encouraged their young sons to write and to study. As time went on, new poets, writers of fiction, scientific writers, and others appeared.

The idea of independence, which was developed in the 18th century, became a reality in 1918. Under the Lithuanian flag, writers brought forth poetry, novels and historical dramas. The volume of literature produced by them is not very great, but its merits are worthy of study. These works of literature were created by a few men and express only their own ideas. The dainos, those born centuries ago and also the newer ones, are the works of an entire nation and express the thoughts and sentiments of all the people.

The beautiful language the dainos are written in attracted Goethe, Lessing and other philologists. It is the oldest archaic language of Europe still being spoken. It is more ancient than Greek, Latin, German, Celtic and the Slav tongues, and it is similar to Sanskrit.

European scholars began to investigate the Lithuanian language more than 200 years ago. They could not determine its origin, and some have concluded that it probably originated at the Tower of Babel.

It is a language suited for the expression of poetry. Yet it is most difficult to reproduce in translation. Some words have as many as fifteen diminutive endings which express not only size and affection, but sometimes intimacy and sarcasm. Students of the daina do not attempt to translate it using rhymes and pattern, for with them they cannot capture its delicate feelings and meaning. Blank verse is used for best results, but its beauty cannot be duplicated even in this manner.

In other countries we find magnificent paintings, sculptured treasures and great works of music, but not in Lithuania. The Lithuanians expressed their artistic nature in the daina. The daina has been sung by the entire nation for many centuries. Just when the the ancient dainos originated is not known. Many of them deal with subjects that seem to indicate an age of at least 3,000 years. They were originally sung thousands of years ago by the Vaidelutes, the maidens who served at the ancient altars in sacred forests and tended the sacred fire. As the people left the place of worship, they, no doubt, remembered the words and melodies and sang them in their homes.

(To be continued)

### Reader Service



Games that Click

Everybody talks about giving a party—nobody does anything about it. Why don't you break the ice? Take a number of congenial friends, add a generous portion of music, stir on sandwiches, cookies and bottles of pop, garnish with games—presto, the perfect ingredients for a bang-up party!

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Send 25c (coin) for "Games For Good Parties" to "Draugas" Reader Service, 243 West 17th St., New York 17, N. Y. Print name, address, booklet title and No. 60.

### THE LITHUANIANS

by A. D. Yuknis



STEPHEN DARIUS and STANLEY GIRENAS were the first Lithuanians to fly the Atlantic. Taking off at New York they braved the Atlantic, but died in a mysterious crash at Soldin, Germany (July 15, 1933). Various sources made claims of foul play while flying over Nazi Germany. Their flight of 3,984 miles was the longest flight to Europe at that time. Though Darius and Girenas failed to attain their goal (Kaunas, Lithuania) they eclipsed the historic flights of Lindberg, Mattern and Post.



Here April 21 to 26

## Metropolitan Opera Coming to Chicago for 7 Performances

The Metropolitan Opera Association of New York brings the entire company here for seven performances—one week only. Below is the repertoire. Make remittances payable to Metropolitan Opera Association, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill. Box office opened April 7th.

**Monday, April 21 —**

**BORIS GODUNOFF at 8:00**

Erio Pinza-Robert Merrill  
Rise Stevens - Francesco  
Valentino-Lodovico Olive-  
ro

Emil Cooper, conductor

**Tuesday, April 22 —**

**MADAM BUTTERFLY at 8:30 —**

Licia Albanese - Lucielle  
Browning-Francisco  
Valentino

Charles Kullman-George  
Cehanovsky

Cesare Sodero, conductor

**Wednesday, April 23 —**

**LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR at 8:30 —**

Patrice Munsel Thelma  
Votipka-Ferruccio  
Tagliavini  
Francisco Valentino- Ro-  
bert  
Merrill-Lodovico,  
Oliverio

Cesare Sodero, conductor

**Thursday, April 24 —**

**LE NOZZE DI FIGARO at 8:00 —**

John Brownlee-Frances  
Greer

Ezio Pinza-Rise Stevens  
Herta Glaz-Salvatore Bac-  
coloni

Fritz Busch, conductor

**Friday, April 25 —**

**AIDA at 8:15 —**

Only a few copies left!

## The Lithuanians

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Philip Kinsman - Blanche  
Thebom-Kurt Baum - Leo-  
nard Warren-Lodovico  
Oliverio - Thellma Votipka  
Cesare Sodero, conductor

**Sat., Afternoon, April 26 —**

**LA BOHEME at 1:30 —**

Jan Pearce-Salvatore  
Baccaloni-Bidu Sayao-Lo-  
dovico Oliverio-Francesco  
Valentino-Virgilio Lazzari  
Cesare Sodero, conductor

**Sat., Evening, April 26 —**

**FAUST at 8:00 —**

Mario Berini-Martial  
Singher  
Dorothy Kirsten-Maxine  
Stellman

Wilfred Pelletier, conductor

(HUNGER from page 1)

peasants will be attacked. Unable to live on the income from their crops, they will starve. Once the peasants are reduced from independent owners of land to a miserable proletariat, the Warsaw Poliburo expects that they will lose political ambitions and be compelled to accept forcible collectivization. Indeed, any measure, including expropriation, is more easily acceptable than death from hunger.

This is the light in which recent appeals for food to America coming from the Soviet satellites should be envisaged. They have a double objective: if help is granted it will strengthen the local communist regimes, if it is refused, the United States will be pointed to as responsible for mass starvation. In this way anti-American feelings are fostered and Soviet dominated Europe solidified as an anti-democratic bastion manned

by slaves.

As long as these conditions in half of Europe are allowed to prevail unpunished, President Truman's plan of rescuing freedom cannot possibly fulfill its objectives. The savage and inhuman policy of starving tens of millions of people into complete subjection, now launched by Russia and her communist executives in Europe, is a menace to peace. It must be stopped.

It is not sufficient to help Greece and Turkey, the underbelly of Europe. Slavery should be attacked at its root. Trouble at the Greek border will continue indefinitely as long as Tito and his henchmen are in power and foment war. The same goes for all other communist satellites in Europe which are increasingly a menace to peace. The President's plan will become a true Truman Doctrine only if the power of the United States is directed against all these tyrants. First of all the most ruthless of them, Tito, must be ousted. Tito must go!

## Free Penicillin

### Saves Mother's Life

One of the nation's largest producers of life-giving penicillin, a New Jersey manufacturer provides the drug free to its employees and members of their immediate families on the required physician's prescription.

The mother of an employee who suffered from acute bacterial endocarditis, an infection of the blood stream which affects the heart tissues, received free a total of 100,500,000 units of penicillin during the period of treatment required to insure her recovery.

## GUIDED READING

### Class A

(Unobjectionable)

Eisenhower's Own Story of the War .... D. Eisenhower  
The Herdsman ..... Dorothy Wilson  
Murphy's Bend ..... Grace Wills  
Recommended  
Behind the Iron Curtain ..... George Moorad  
Under the Red Sun ..... Forbes J. Monaghan  
The National Catholic Almanac .. Saint Anthony Guild  
Grand Central ..... David Marshall  
Pearl Harbor ..... George Morgenstern  
Eskimo Parish ..... Paul O'Connor, S. J.  
A Century of the Catholic Essay Raphael Gross, C. Ph. S.  
Night of Decision ..... Dorothy Grant  
Lake Pontchartrain ..... Adolphe Roberts  
White House Physician ..... Ross McIntire  
Animal Farm ..... G. Orwell  
Keeper of the Keys ..... Thomas McDermott

### Class B

(Unobjectionable for adults)

Unobjectionable  
The Walls of Jericho ..... Paul Wellman  
Dunkerley's ..... Howard Spring  
B. F.'s Daughter ..... John Marquand  
Yes and No Stories ..... George and Helen Papashvily  
Out on a Limb ..... Louis Baker  
Return to Jalna ..... Mazo De La Roche  
So This is Peace ..... Bob Hope  
Holdfast Gaines ..... Odell and William Shepard  
The Plotters ..... Roy Carlson  
Bright Day ..... J. Priestly  
The Dark Wood ..... Christine Weston  
Yellow Tapers of Paris ..... Bruce Marshall  
Lord Hornblower ..... C. Forester

## Directorial Debut



ROBERT MONTGOMERY chats with Walter Pidgeon (right) between scenes of M-G-M's "Lady in the Lake" while Audrey Totter and Leon Ames look on. This is Montgomery's first directorial assignment, and he is also playing the leading role. Miss Totter and Ames appear in the picture with him.