Communist Regimes in Europe

Use Hunger to Coerce People

Hunger is a powerful weapon in the hands of communist dictatorships. 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 population 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 western 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, to Rumania. Yugoslavia, was able to send some supplies to famine-stricken Romania.

This is typical of the Soviet system. In complete disregard for the lives of people, organization has been 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 28th, Tito addressed 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 was in the past. We are aware of the position and we are following closely the work of those '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 short-ly ago denounced.

In Poland, the local Polish workers party 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 underpaid, 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 our profit-makers and reactionaries.

Through artificially lowered prices of grain the (Cont. on page 4)
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 fired a connection with the slaying. Significant of the killing is the fact that once again violence has been reported to in a labor dispute.

For years McNear had labor difficulties. Since the early months of 1944, McNear had been involved in 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 road. The 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 excessive acts of violence, clearly shows that violence is not the solution to the problem. Two men were killed at Gridley. The violence settled nothing. Rather it further agitated union excesses shows clearly that violence is not the solution to the labor problem. Two men were killed at Gridley. The violence settled nothing.

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 leveled gun barrels. There can be no amicable agreement so long as violence holds away. 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 Brotherh d

By JAMES PATRICK McGOVERN

Christ, the atom bomb, the wandering Jew; like trumpets sounding at welter Jericho, warn today of mankind's final three;

Save peace with brotherhood be born anew:

Again the martyr'd Jew is doomed to roam —

Now at the nadir of his destiny: 
Simon Schindler, his kin, gave life 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 source —

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.

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 fired a connection with the slaying. Significant of the killing is the fact that once again violence has been reported to in a labor dispute.

For years McNear had labor difficulties. Since the early months of 1944, McNear had been involved in 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 road. The 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 excessive acts of violence, clearly shows that violence is not the solution to the problem. Two men were killed at Gridley. The violence settled nothing. Rather it further agitated union excesses shows clearly that violence is not the solution to the labor problem. Two men were killed at Gridley. The violence settled nothing.

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 leveled gun barrels. There can be no amicable agreement so long as violence holds away. 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 Brotherh d

By JAMES PATRICK McGOVERN

Christ, the atom bomb, the wandering Jew; like trumpets sounding at welter Jericho, warn today of mankind's final three;

Save peace with brotherhood be born anew:

Again the martyr'd Jew is doomed to roam —

Now at the nadir of his destiny: 
Simon Schindler, his kin, gave life 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 source —

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.

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 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 climate conditions.

He is a piece of skin stretched over an appetite. A noise covered with smugness. 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.

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 complement amount spent by the Coal Mines Administration during the period of the seizure.

"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.

Quick Quote

"The years of careful semi-strict training mold this "raw material" into the stuff whereof priests are made." — 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 folk songs as part of its culture to a greater extent than any other country.

A study of Lithuanian history reveals that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, this country was one of the largest empires of Europe, but 500 years of war and oppression caused it to become small. This 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 daino.

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 thought them to be the work of the old gods. Eventually, in the year 1410, the Crusaders were defeated. As a result of the war, the people recognized the importance of learning 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 daino.

Other countries became covetous. In 1569 the country was annexed to Poland. This union resulted in the conversion of the country and also the development of the Polish language and its songs.

Poverty and injustice, but still they sang their dainos, and 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 beyond the border. 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 spirit of the country began to awaken. The people tried to cast off Russian influence.

The daino was born, and a disunity replaced it. The Polish influence had an effect of the country began to awaken. The people tried to cast off Russian influence. The daino was born, and a disunity replaced it. The Polish influence had an effect on the Lithuanian language more than 200 years ago. They could not be dialects, and some have concluded that it probably originated at the Tower of Babel.

It is a language suited for the expression of joy and sorrow. 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 daino 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 and sculptures, treasures of art, and great works of music, but not in Lithuania. The Lithuanian expressed their artistic nature in the daina.

The daina has been sung by the entire nation for many centuries. Just when 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 written down by thousands of years ago by the Vaidelutes, the maidens who served at the ancient altar in sacred forests and tended the sacred fire. As the Saussanians left the place of worship, they, no doubt, remembered the words and melodies and sang them in their homes.

THE LITHUANIANS

by A. D. Yuknis

Miss Lauchunas, a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., is a student at Milwaukee Vocational Junior College. She originally wrote this piece as a special assignment for the English course. Miss Lauchunas, a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., is a student at Milwaukee Vocational Junior College. She originally wrote this piece as a special assignment for the English course. Miss Lauchunas regularly appears on our English Page readers.

The article, incidentally, brought Miss Lauchunas flattering compliments from the professor and other students.

STEVEN DARIUS and STANLEY GIRENAS were the first Lithuanians to fly the Atlantic. Taking off at New York they braved the Atlantic, but did 4-in a rarious 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, Matther and Post.

By Agnes Lauchunas

(The to be continued)
Metropolitan Opera Coming to Chicago for 7 Performances

The Metropolitan Opera 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 8:30:
  - Eto Pinza-Robert Merrill
  - Riso Stevens - Francoise Valentine-Lodovico Olivero

- **Emil Cooper**, conductor

**Tuesday, April 22 —**
- **Madam Butterfly** at 8:30:
  - Lida Albanese - Lucielle Browning-Francoise Valentine

- **Charles Kullman-George Cehanovsky**
  - Cesare Sodero, conductor

**Wednesday, April 23 —**
- **Lucia di Lammermoor** at 8:30:
  - Patrice Munsel Thelma Votipka-Pieruccio Tagliavini

- **Francisco Valentiono-Robert Merrill-Lodovico Olivero Cesare Sodero, conductor**

**Thursday, April 24 —**
- **Le Nozze di Figaro** at 8:00:
  - John Brownlee-Frances Greer

- **Ezio Pinza-Rise Stevens Herta Glaz-Salvatore Baccaloni**
  - Fritz Busch, conductor

**Friday, April 25 —**
- **Aida** at 8:15 —

Only a few copies left!

**The Lithuanians**

"The People of Song"

By A. DENIS YUKINS

An interesting, compact work on Lithuania's history, ancestry and culture, prepared especially for the American of Lithuanian descent and the English speaking public.

Complete with the author's original sketches of Lithuanian scenes, maps, historical characters, outstanding American-Lithuanian athletes, etc.

Price $1.00

Address orders to:
- A. D. Yukins
  - 6007 So. Homan Ave.
  - Chicago 42, Ill.

or
- "DRAUGAS"
  - 2334 So. Oakley Ave.
  - Chicago 8, Ill.

**Guided Reading**

**Class A**

(Objectionable)

- Eisenhower's Own Story of the War — D. Eisenhower
- The Hordesman — Dorothy Wilson Murphy's Bend — Grace Will

Recommended

- Behind the Iron Curtain — George Moore
- Under the Red Sun — Forbes J. Momsahan
- The National Catholic Almanac — Saint Anthony Guild
- David Marxani — Pearl Harbor — George Morgenstern
- Eskimo Parish — Paul O'Connor, S. J.
- Animal Farm — G. Orwell

**Class B**

(Objectionable for adults)

- The Walls of Jericho — Paul Wellman
- Dunkeley's — Howard Spring
- B. F. Courage — John Marquard
- Yes and No Stories — George and Helen Papenbly
- Out on a Limb — Louis Baker
- Return to Jana — Mazo De La Roche
- So This Is Peace — Bob Hope
- The Flattened Giants — Adolphe Roberts
- The Plotters — Roy Carlson
- Bright Day — J. Priestly
- The Dark Wood — Christine Weston
- Yellow Tapers of Paris — Bruce Marshall
- Lord Hornblower — C. Forester

**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.

**Free Penicillin**

Saves Mother's Life

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