

ENGLISH SECTION

EDITORIAL

Nowdays, we hear a great deal about the United Nations Organization, or the U.N.O. How many of us really know what that is? Too few of us is all I can say. In order to enlighten those that have heard about it but could not explain what it is I shall try to answer your questions for you.

The United Nations Organization is open to all peace loving nations. It establishes the machinery to keep the peace — if we have the will to make it work. But it can become much more than a means of suppressing aggression. Properly used, it can be a great adventure in establishing throughout the world the positive conditions for peace and progress. Here is what it can do: 1. Settle disputes, 2. Suppress aggression, 3. Develop friendly relations among nations, 4. Promote social progress, 5. Solve international economic problems, 6. Encourage respect for human rights, and 7. Establish fundamental freedoms.

The charter for the U.N.O. was signed in San Francisco in 1945. It is not a perfect document. It embodies the thinking of representatives of diverse political, economic and social systems. In many respects, it is a compromise of differing views on how peace can best be maintained. But the important part is that it represents the methods which the majority of nations agree can best keep the peace.

The charter itself will not automatically end war. It simply embodies a set of ideas. And ideas don't work unless men do. In the final analysis, the success of the United Nations will depend not so much on the work of statesmen as on the work of ordinary men and women in all lands. To make the Charter work, people in all countries must undertake certain jobs. What are some of these jobs? Attempting to under-

stand rather than misunderstand each other, emphasizing the things that unite rather than those that divide, levelling the barriers of race and creed and colour, recognizing that the suppression of one ultimately means the suppression of all, and establishing social progress and economic security as the foundation of peace.

Important

Bangos Choir members are requested to come to the membership meeting on Thursday, June 20th, at 8 o'clock, at the Lithuanian Club to discuss the question of going to Chicago to take part in the Meno convention.

Mrs. J. Vla,
Secretary

REPORT OF L. P. P. DANCE

by Ida Strash

I wish to thank all those who attended the dance last Saturday, June 1st, at the Polish Club (Namely two). There was a large crowd from members of different clubs (Except the Club 160). Refreshments were served and many prizes were given away for different dances, such as: Lemon dance, Spot dances, etc. The music was excellent. The dance was a very gala event and everybody enjoyed themselves.

NOTHING SERIOUS

A young bride was annoyed by her husband's presence in the kitchen while she was preparing dinner. And when he accidentally knocked her cook book to the floor, she flared up.

"Now look what you've done. You've lost the place and I haven't the least idea what I'm cooking."

Sandy McTavish and his wife paused thoughtfully in front of the restaurant bearing a sign: "Dinner Here From 12 to 3 — 50 c."

"Coom, Annie," Sandy said approvingly. "Three hours eatin' for 50 cents is verra reasonable."

ANTON CHEKHOV

The Russian writer, Anton Chekhov, one of the world's masters of the short story, was born on January 17, 1860, in the city of Taganrog. He died on July 15, 1904, of tuberculosis, from which he had suffered for many years.

During the 25 years of his literary career Chekhov produced a vast number of short stories and longer works in which he gave a true picture of his native land. He was also an indefatigable innovator in the field of drama; his plays, above any straining for external effects, simply and tellingly reveal the inner lives of the characters.

In the Soviet Union Chekhov's works have been published in 56 languages, in editions running to 15,330,000 copies. He is one of the most popular and beloved of Russian classical writers.

The house in Taganrog where Chekhov was born, and the house in Yalta where he lived and which had been turned into the splendid Chekhov Museum, were plundered and destroyed by the German vandals.



Swimming champions like Marion and Virginia Hopkins, holders of 29 world and national titles, show that beauty and physical fitness go hand-in-hand with the sport of swimming. Beach scenes like this will be duplicated throughout the country as Canadians flock to waterfronts to escape the heat.

Kaunas University And Five-Year Plan

By Professor Purenas
Dean of Kaunas State University

The persistent labors of professors and students during the present year have yielded good results in spite of many difficulties encountered. Our demands were high which largely accounts for good progress of the students. This will doubtlessly be borne out by the results of examinations.

Of most interest is the composition of our students since it reflects the changes that have taken place in our country. There are 879 men and 1,210 women among our students. 1,035 of the students are the peasant children, 505 children of the office employees, 427 children of the workers, and the rest — children of the merchants and handicraftsmen. Students include 2,003 Lithuanians, 37 Poles, 25 Russians, and 24 Jews.

Four difficulties — mainly of the material character — are the results of the damage caused during the occupation period. We are handicapped by the shortage of premises and equipment, interruptions in supply of heat and light, and shortage

of text books. But these difficulties are gradually disappearing and the present year was much easier than last year.

Then another heritage of occupation is the small number of senior students. Whereas all the vacancies of the first year classes have been filled and of the second year almost filled, the number of students in senior and graduating classes is very small.

It will take a year or two before we will bring up our graduating contingents to a normal size. And yet the need for people with college education is very great in every field of national economy and culture.

Yet during the occupation period when the Germans deprived us of a possibility to work, several professors of our University undertook to calculate the number of specialists that Lithuania will require (Even at that time we were absolutely convinced that the Germans would be smashed and ousted from our territory). We based our calculations on the corresponding date of advanced countries of Europe and the conclusion reached was that Lithuania needs 3,000 engineers, 4,000 physicians, etc. With the losses suffered in human life we now have only about ten per cent of the required number of specialists.

The time spent in our calculations wasn't wasted. The training of specialists is one of the paramount tasks set to us by the Five-Year Plan. We will succeed in solving this problem partially by 1950 when we expect to give the country 1,800 young engineers, and 1,500 doctors.

Our scientific research is likewise guided primarily by the demands of the Five-Year Plan. Seventeen dissertations have been submitted (in medical and technological departments) by the members of our staff. This will mean an increase in the number of our scientists.

All practical scientific research deals with the problems of utilizing local raw materials. Thus our chemists are working on problems connected with extraction of rich deposits of peat available in the Republic which will be used for production of phenol, carbohydrates and plastics. Our geologists are searching for raw materials for production of cement to satisfy demands of large scale construction planned for the next five years. Excellent gypsum has been found by the geologists in Birzai district.

The technological research institute which is being founded by our Academy of Sciences will be temporarily situated in the University; this will enable it to cooperate closely with our scientists.

There can be no loftier task for the University than service to the country, and our University will discharge its duty by educating the specialists and scientists, by conducting the scientific research designed to facilitate the progress of the construction.

MADRID. — Generalas Frankas planuoja leisti Ispanijai turėti premjerą, bet jis pasiliks armijos vadu. Diplomatai numato, kad premjeras būtų tikrai maska paslėpimui savo diktatūros.

Ye Old Gossippe Shoppe

by You and Me

So Joe Murauski prefers the Sea Breeze to the Party dance put on by the club of which he is the chairman. We hope you enjoyed yourself as much as we missed you.

Missed from the club for several weeks is Stanley Jakowich. By the way, when is our next meeting Stan? Remember your pre-election speech?

Showing potential leadership qualities is Ida Strash. Boys can't get her number for dates anymore. Her phone is used entirely for business calls.

business calls.

The striking seamen are being well entertained by our club and coming young ladies of the club. At least they are doing their bit.

Arthur Kaptainis seems to have a streak of intelligence as proven by the quiz contests held by Club 160 — first its a book, then its a record. Next week they're raffling a blonde (joke). Just watch Arthur buy all the tickets.

Rumor has it that Bertha is in love. I didn't know she was capable of it.

Kas Dedasi Kanados Darbo Žmonių Fronte

Jūrininkų Streikas

Didžiųjų ežerų jūrininkų streikas yra labai keblus streikas. Yra virš 200 laivų ir jie išsklaidyti nuo Port Arthur iki Halifaxo. Pikteto linija tęsiasi nuo Port Arthur iki Halifaxo. Prieplaukose ir kanaluose stovi po keletą laivų.

Kanados Garlaivių Linijos bosai yra labai atkaklūs, anti-darbininkiški. Kiek kartų jūrininkai streikavo, tiek kartų jie pasirodė su biaužiausia taktika. Tikrai karui užėjus jiems kiek sunkiau buvo, nes vyriausybė buvo pasakiusi jiems, kad jie būtų bent kiek mandagesni.

Laivų savininkai samdo Montreale skebus ir streiklaužius ir gabena į visus uostus. Tokių streiklaužių jie pasiuntė iš Montrealo į Halifaxą, į Cornwallą, Wellandą ir kitas vietas. Samdydami skebus jie nesako, kad jų laivai apimti streiko. Už tai daugelyje atsitikimų skebai prisidėjo prie streikierių, kada jie sužinojo, kad kompanijos juos apgavo.

Ne visi, žinoma, būna apgauti darbininkai. Montreale, kaip atrodo, galima gauti profesinių streiklaužių. Aną dieną keli desėtkai jų buvo atgabenta į Cornwallą, kur jie užpuolė streikierių valgyklą ir labai sumušė streikierius.

Nežinia, kas apmoka policijai, kurios tiek daug stotoma prieš jūrininkus. Kiekvieno svarbesnį vietoj policijos daugiau, negu streikierių. Policija siunčiama net prieš vietos autoritetų norą.

Baisios jėgos stotomos prieš jūrininkus, nors jų reikalavimai yra labai maži. Jie reikalauja 40 valandų darbo savaitės. Didžiuma Kanados istaigų jau senai dirba tik 40 valandų į savaitę. Tačiau nenorima to pripažinti jūrininkams.

Unijų Vienybė

Sakoma, kad bėda suveda žmones krūvon ir padaro draugais. Darbo žmonių reikalai veda prie vienybės visas unijas.

Tiesa, ta vienybė nėra organizacinė, bet geras ženklas, kad unijos stoji vieninai kovos lauke.

Amerikos Darbo Federacijos unijos, kaip ir jų centras, ištisia ranką CIO unijoms, o CIO unijos stoji iš vieno su ADF unijomis, kada yra reikalas išstoti prieš samdy-

tojus. Tokia vienybė stiprina darbininkus ir atneš gerų pasekmių.

Streikų metu pasireiskusi vienybė padės unijoms susitarti ir išvystyti vieningą veikimą kitais reikalais.

Kada pasižiūri į unijų bendradarbiavimą dešet k metų atgal ir dabar, matosi nepaprastai didelis skirtumas. Tada buvo labai mažas skaičius unijistų, palyginus su darbininkų skaičiumi, bet ir tas mažas skaičius rovėsi susikibęs už plaukų. Dabar Kanadoj yra virš milijono unijistų, bet susitarimas daug didesnis.

Tą viską turint mintyje, galima manyti, kad Kanados darbininkai išsikovo 40 valandų darbo savaitę ir reikalingą algų pakėlimą. Taipgi galima numatyti, jog unijos atliks daug didesnę rolę politiniame Kanados judėjime.

Darbininkas

LONDON. — Pereitą šeštadienį čia buvo pergalės paradas, kurio žiūrėjo 12,000,000 britų.

Parade dalyvavo dominijų ir kitų šalių kariuomenė. Britai nepatenkinti, kad SSRS neatsiuntė savo būrio. Taipgi nedalyvavo Lenkijos ir Jugoslavijos būriai.



Naujas SSRS ambasadorius Amerikai Nikolai Novikov. Jis užima Gromyko vietą, kuris dabar eina SSRS atstovo pareigas Saugumo Taryboj.



Placard-carrying pickets at the Toronto C. S. L. docks, where police and strikers clashed, are seen here with rested. These placards tell you the seamen's story.

