

Iz SANSovega urada

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MIRKO G. KUHEL:

Tajnikovo poročilo drugi konvenciji SANSa

Nadaljevanje.)
ZADEVA OTROŠKE BOLNICE
 Izmenjava informacij, nasvetov in mišljenj glede izgraditve otroške bolnice v Sloveniji so v teku med SANSom in Rdečim križem Jugoslavije, ki zastopa Rdeči križ Slovenije in Ministrstvo za ljudsko zdravje pri vladi republike Slovenije. Zadeva je silno važna in zahteva obojestranskega sporazuma in zadovoljstva, kajti tu gre za ljudsko imovino, ki jo SANS le začasno drži v zaupu. Naša odgovornost za nabrani denar preneha šele takrat, ko bo porabljen v svrhe, za katere je bil nabran, to je za izgraditev primerne poslopja ali dela poslopja, ki naj služi v obliki blagor in zdravje slovenske mladine. Slovenska vlada v Ljubljani je bila formalno obveščena o našem projektu že meseca februarja lanskega leta. Toda Slovenija je bila takrat še vedno ena velika ruševina, primanjkovalo je strokovnih moči, izvedencev in materiala, kakor tudi transportacije in potrebnih delavcev, da bi se oblasti takoj lotile načrtov in izgradnje. Pozabiti tudi ne smemo, da je manjkalo tudi fonda, kajti naša kvota \$150.000 je bila lansko leto samo na papirju in daleč od realiziranja in razpolaganja. Slovenska vlada se je SANSu iskreno zahvalila za to plemenito akcijo, ki je šla roka v roki z obnovo narodnega blagostanja in ljudskega zdravja. Iz kasnejše korespondence je razvidno, da so se tamošnji organi zedinili za izgraditev paviljona za tuberkulozne otroke v Gozd-Martuljku pri Kranjski gori na Gorenjskem. Zadevni načrti so baje bili poslani v Ameriko že lansko jesen, toda SANS jih nikoli prejel ni. Medtem pa je nastal dvom, če je prvotni načrt izvedljiv, kajti nastalo je legalno vprašanje glede lastništva stavbe same. To za državno vprašanje nam ni bilo natančno razjasnjeno, toda sodimo, da bi zgrajeno poslopje pripadalo lastniku stavbišča, faksični lastnik pa še menda sedaj ni zakonito določeno zaradi novih agrarnih postav. Naš zaključek pa seveda govori, da bo otroška bolnišnica dar slovenskih Amerikancev slovenskemu narodu, torej republiki Sloveniji. Niti nismo nikoli zaključili, da bomo s tem fondom pomagali zgraditi edino le paviljon za ječinske otroke. To je bila samo sugestija, ideja, končno odločitev pa smo prepustili tamošnjim faktorjem, da oni določijo, kakšne vrste otroška bolnica se naj zgradi. Zaradi omenjenega zadržka je meseca februarja Mini-

strstvo za ljudsko zdravje v Sloveniji opustilo idejo paviljona za tuberkulozne otroke ter sprožilo alternativni predlog, da bi se namreč naš sklad uporabil za zgraditev enega krila nove otroške klinike v Ljubljani, ki bo baje stala 30 milijonov dinarjev in jo bo vlada pričela graditi prihodnje leto. Ta alternativni predlog je bil predložen seji Izvrševalnega odbora SANSa dne 23. aprila in odobren. Enako je storil tudi Glavni odbor na svoji večerajšnji seji. Istočasno smo tudi vprašali za nadaljnj informacije, načrte itd., česar pa v tej kratki dobi pred konvencijo nismo še prejeli. Verjetno pa je, da se oblasti v Sloveniji bavijo s sestavo načrtov in planov za izgraditev otroške klinike v Ljubljani, pri katerih bi prišla do polnega izraza tudi naša pomoč. To je odgovor na vsa vprašanja glede otroške bolnice. Ljudske oblasti v Sloveniji že vedo, kaj jim je najbolj nujno potrebno, in ker smo jim pred letom dni prepustili, da one odločijo, za kaj se naj naš fond porabi, je bil zaključek Izvrševalnega in Glavnega odbora popolnoma na mestu in v soglasju s prvotnim zaključkom. Medtem pa je glavni del sklada varno in obrestonosno naložen ter čaka le prilike, da bo uporabljen le v tiste svrhe in na namene, za katere je bil nabran, namreč za zaščito zdravja bodočega slovenskega naroda — slovenske mladine.

PRUŽANJE SANSa

Delo v glavnem uradu je bilo do prve konvencije težavno, ker tajnik do tedaj ni bil nameščen v glavnem uradu, oziroma ker SANS sploh rednega tajnika imel ni. Toda to je že znana zgodba. Delo pa je postalo težavnejše v razdobju po prvi konvenciji. Medtem ko se je SANS do septembra 1944 bavil izključno le s političnimi problemi in zadevami v področju našega programa, je moral v tej dobi imeti posla še s pomožno akcijo, z akcijo za otroško bolnico v Sloveniji ter s kulturno-prosvetnim delom, obenem pa skrbeti za finančno, s katero se naj bi vse to delo vzdrževalo, obenem pa prispevati naš delež za vzdrževanje Zdruzenega odbora. Izposloval sem si torej začasni dopust od blagajništva pri Slovenski narodni podporni jednoti ter sem od septembra 1944 do aprila 1945 posvetil ves svoj čas le SANSovemu delu, od aprila 1945 ter tja do avgusta 1946 pa po tri dni na teden, kakor tudi ves moj prosti čas. Zanjih devet mesecev opravljam

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V Kanadi se je neki bogataš obvezal dobiti v svoje tovarne več sto poljskih deklet iz begunskih taborišč v Nemčiji, pogojno, da ostanejo uposlene pri njemu določeno dobo po 25c na uro in da žive vsa ta čas v katoliškem zavodu pod nadzorstvom nun. Gornja karikatura predstavlja, da so take "človekoljubnosti" udarec na pridobitve delavskih unij.

Nekoč vsemogočna Anglija sedaj le podružnica USA

(Konec s 1. strani.)
 To se opaža na vsaki konferenci in v propagandi obeh skupin. Anglija je pod delavsko vlado. Je za socializem in za demokracijo. Enako trdi komunistična stranka Svj. unije. Toda v borbi za strmoglavljenje kapitalizma se slednji boji le Rusije, ne pa Bevina in njegove stranke. Tudi ako ne bi bilo toliko ideoloških razlik, je umevno, da se bi nacionalistične ambicije treble druga ob drugo. Anglo-saški svet se smatra — tudi če bi tega Hitler nikdar ne učil, za vzvišen rod. Slovani so bili pod germani in anglo-saksi vedno smatrani za manjvredno plemo, za nekaj zarod, ki nima kaj prida pameti in je zaradi tega ustvarjen garati za druge. Sedaj je tega konec, namreč takih nazorov in anglo-sakse in germane je to osupnilo.

Doba, ki je Bevin napačno označuje
 To je vzrok, čemu se je tudi delavska vlada Velike Britanije tako udinjala vnanji politiki Združenih držav in čemu je Bevin dne 4. julija izjavil — da je to doba "ameriškega stoletja" in "mi (Anglija) smo z vami." Je to čuden dogodek, ko na 4. julija najvažnejši minister angleške vlade hvali državo, ki se je od njegove ločila z oboroženo silo.

Ampak sorodstvo med njima je ostalo. To sta edini trdnjavi takozvane zapadne civilizacije in obe skušati ohraniti pod svojim okriljem posebno Francijo, vse škandinavske dežele, vso zapadno Evropo in pa Belgijo, Nizozemsko ter Dansko. In pa Nemčijo ter Italijo. Ako se bi tu šlo za gospodarstvo, bi Angliji ne bilo treba takih izjav. A boj — kot rečeno — je tudi narodnost in anglosaški blok je protislovanski bil in je še sedaj.

Prerajanje, ki kalp mir
 Na naš praznik 4. julija je kajpada govoril tudi predsednik Truman in tudi on je cikal, da nekdo kali mir in da je ta nekdo Rusija. In govoril je v sličnem tonu general Eisenhower. Ona dva in drugi taki so pogtem oglašani v radiu in na prvih straneh dnevnega tiska. Toda one, ki delujejo za mir, za rekonstrukcijo sveta brez imperialističnih nagibov, pa se potiska na zadnje strani, ali se jih omenja le v kratkih noticah ali pa se jih zamolči.

Seveda, tudi naša vlada je za mir. A ob enem zahteva nekakšno ostro, magari oboroženo akcijo zoper Jugoslavijo, češ, da je ona kriva civilne vojne v Grčiji. Je čudno, ko se naša vlada toliko znaša nad državo, ki je bila v vojni na naši strani, a sedaj pa pomaga Italiji na vse pretegne. Namreč Zed. države ji pomagajo. In pa Nemčiji.

Srbi hočejo biti Srbi
 Na svoji končni seji Srbskega kongresa v hotelu Stevens v Chicagu so delegati črtali iz resolucije označenje Slovencev in Hrvatov, češ, da ne prvi ne drugi ne morejo biti smatrani za resne prijatelje srbskega naroda. Razlika med njimi in Srbi je predvsem vera in pa staro sovražstvo Hrvatov do Srbov. Tako namreč so poudarjali nasprotniki originalne resolucije in zmagali.

po stenah in v tisku je bila vsa vladna. Kar je bilo podtalno, je prihajala iz brlogov. Nji svoboda govora ni dovoljena. Umevno, da je "zmagal" diktator Franco na celi črti, kot zmaguje v Argentini diktator Peron. Tudi Francija se pomika na desno in precej drugih dežel. A zdi se, da je to navduševanje le radi dolarja. Stari svet pa vzlic temu propada in imperij Velike Britanije je temu najočitnejši dokaz.

KOMENTARJI

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.)
 Argentine Perona — ki je bil v našem državnem departmentu pred letom in več se označevan za diktatorja in bolj zaupno tudi za fašista. V Londonu so baje skušali španski begunci s pomočjo svojih tovarišev vprizoriti demonstracije proti nji. Angleški vladi je bilo to neprijetno — kajti ne samo da se bi te "izgrede" organiziralo proti nji ter njenemu možu, diktatorju Argentine, Peronu, temveč tudi in še posebno proti njegovemu prijatelju španskemu diktatorju Francu. Tudi ko je bila senora na obisku v Rimu in drugod, je morala biti na preži cela armada policajev in detektivov, da se bi demonstracije že v kali prepredile. Koder pa so se jih posebno bali, senore Peron masi sploh predstavili niso pač pa le izbrani družbi. Nauk tega poglavja zgodovine je, da četudi je senora Peron soproga ugledne, gospodarsko izredno važne REPUBLIKE, je na svetu veliko republikancev, ki s takimi predstavniki "republik po imenu" niso zadovoljni.

V Buenos Airesu je bila na socialističnem shodu dne 30. junija vržena bomba. Trije udeleženci so bili ubiti, mnogo je bilo ranjenih. Kdo je kriv takega terorja v deželi, ki prisega v demokracijo? Policija je atentata

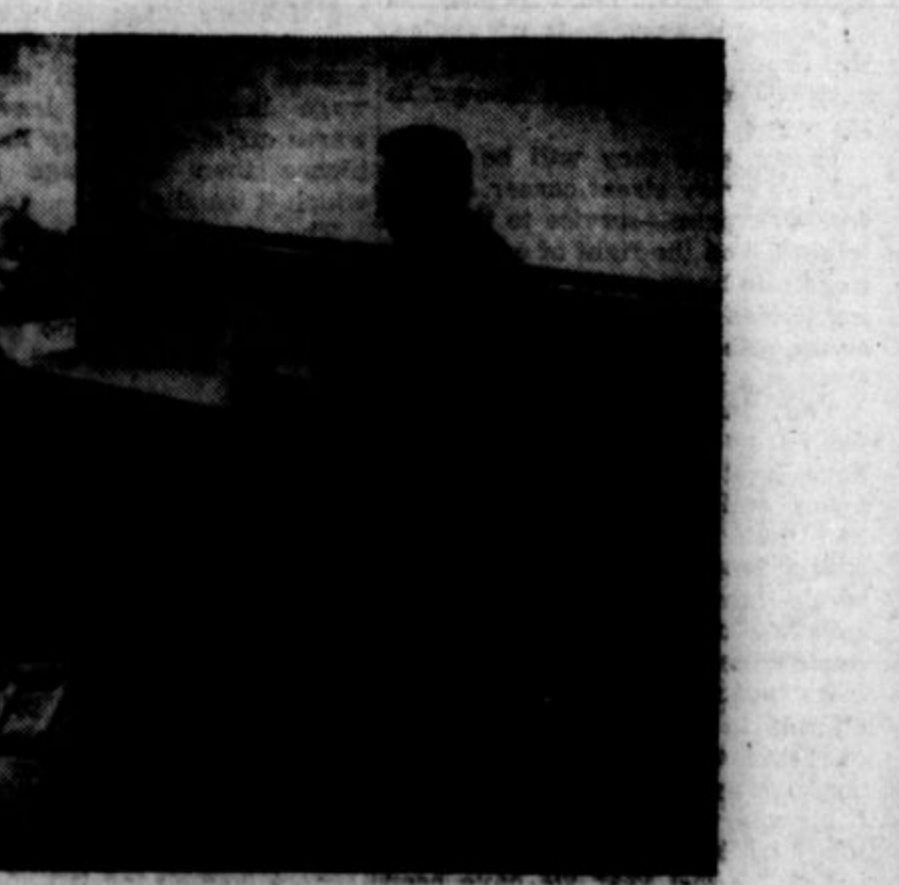
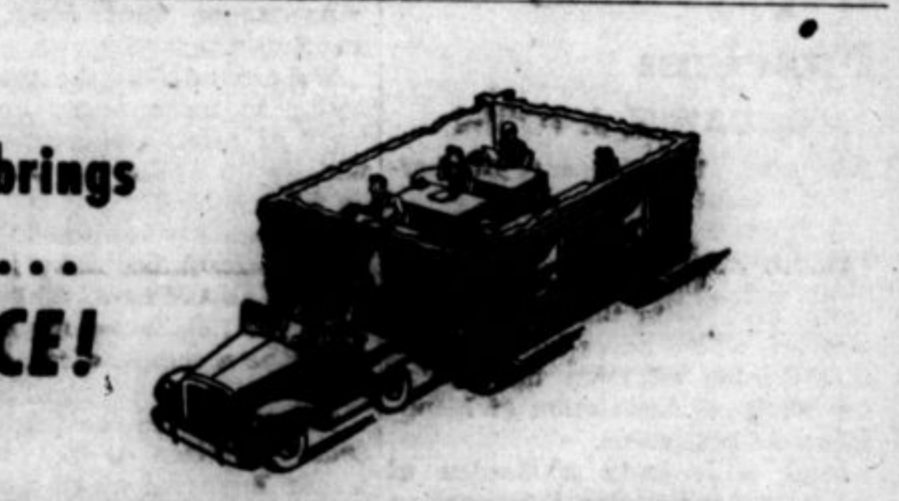
obdolžila komuniste. Glasilo Peronove stranke "Le Epoca" je zvrnilo krivdo za bombni napad na "radikalce" (ki so v Argentini neke vrste konservativci — ne je za radikale). Socialistična stranka pa je obdolžila napada nacionalistično stranko, oziroma "nacionaliste", ki se zbirajo iz raznih reakcionarnih skupin v skupno grupo in imajo protekcijo vladne (Peronove) policije. Eksekutiva socialistične stranke je ob enem zanikala, da je Carlos Delconte, ki je bil od policije obdolžen, da je vrigel bombo, komunist. Ona trdi, da je bil le po naključju na nesrečnem mestu, kjer ga je eksplozija opekla in onesvestila. Ob enem je Delconte še vedno na listi članov soc. stranke. Torej čemu bi metal bombe na svoje tovariše in se pri tem sam poškodoval. Ker eksekutiva njegove organizacije ne verjame policijski trditvi, in ker ob enem ugotavlja, da bombnega napada tudi komunisti niso izvršili — kdo pa ga je? Tisti, ki žele, da Argentina ne postane "levičarska", pač pa pod Peronom ali pod kom drugim takim, ki hoče deželo ohraniti "za stari red".

V Argentini so "nacionalisti" napadli še pet drugih socialističnih uradov in jih razbili ali pa požgali. Dobro bo, ako se delavstvo v latinski Ameriki proti reakciji, ki je kapitalistično-kleofašistično opredeljena, boljše zedini. Drugače bodo bombe kobile samo delavce, kot je že starodaven običaj, kadar je ljudstvo tuđ magari na še tako milren način v naporih za odpravo ali saj za omiljenje izkoriščanja.

Razne novice iz Primorske

Proti koncu maja je privozila v tržaško pristanišče težka ameriška križarka "Dayton". Mladina iz Nabrežine je odprla svoj Mladinski dom. Zaradi nezgodnih prilik v zloglasnih trž-

skih zaporih v ulici Tiger so pričeli priprti protifašisti z gladovno stavko. — Pri preiskavi sumljivega avtomobila so našli 4,000 zabojev cigaret. Izkazalo se je, da je bil v avtomobilu civilni policist V. — Delavec Victor Truco je na Razkladalnem hribu naletel na mino, ki je eksplozirala in ga ubila. — Na Morganovi črti je nastal incident, pri katerem je ameriški vojak težko ranil domačina 23-letnega Antona Ivančiča iz Kamnega. Ivančičevo stanje je resno, ranjen je v trebuh in roko. — Tržaškemu sodišču sta bila prijajljena zaradi dvoženstva ameriški državljani Kokolj Marjan in angleška državljanka Jančeta Subel. — Tatovi so se pojavili v tržaški norišnici, odnesli radio, telefonski aparat in druge predmete, ter povzročili škodo nad 50,000 lir. — Nad 30,000 lir škodo so napravili neznanizmoviči Petru Marčekiniju iz ulice Buonarrotti 42, ki so mu odnesli uro, več obrisač, rjuh in druge predmete. — Dva zakrinkana roparja sta napadla v Akvedotu Evgena Vosinija. Odvzela sta mu denarnico, v kateri pa je bilo le nekaj sto lir. — Samomor je hotela izvršiti zaradi družinskih razmer 46-letna Stefanija Alinović, ki si je prerezala žile na desnici. — Na vlak, ki vozi iz Rima v Trst je našel železničar Franc Ferar tri ročne torbe. — Vinjena ameriška vojska sta napadla v ulici Donota tri mladeniče, od katerih sta bila dva ranjena v roke in prsi. — Na poti v bolnišnico je povila 43-letna učiteljica Marija Costa krepko deklico. — Zupnik Don Fausto iz okolice Vidma je prišel v Trst in obiskal 67-letno Julijo Toros. Zupnik je Torosovo tako obdelal, da so jo merali prepeljati v glavno bolnišnico, kjer so jo obvezali in poslali domov. Policija je Don Fausta pridržala.



SEVEDA, Edisonova družba ne opravlja svojega urada po mestu na kolesih. Mi imamo boljše način. Mi imamo lokalne urade v raznih delih Chicaga. Teh je sedemnajst v mestu.

Tukaj lahko plačate svoje račune, zamenjate žarnice, dobite informacije o računih in uredite vse potrebno za napeljavo žice, za ustavitve napeljave ali pa za spremenitev na drugi naslov.

Moški in ženske v teh uradih so izbrani ne le zato, ker razumejo svoje posel, temveč tudi zato, ker so prijazni z ljudmi. Torej je gotovo, da se vam bodo dopadli. Čemu se ne ustavite v enem teh uradov kmalu, da se z njimi spoznate?

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TRUMAN, TAFT AND "FREE ENTERPRISE"

President Truman has taken the economics of Senator Robert Taft "apart" to show that what the GOP Senate leader is advocating to bring down prices is inspired by a "boom and bust" philosophy.

At the same time, Mr. Truman repeats his call for a "voluntary" price reduction by private industry.

We agree with Truman's estimate of Mr. Taft, but we are cold to his idea that private industry will, or even should, volunteer to take less. We are virtually certain that private business isn't going to do that.

Moreover, we are quite sure that what the President suggests has no place within the framework of the "free enterprise" system he professes to sanction.

As advocates of "free enterprise" have pointed out, the public is protected from the greed of the enterprisers by the law of supply and demand and by the play and counter-play of competition. "Freedom" means that the enterprisers may charge all that the market can bear. But competition means that those who charge too much will lose market to competitors who are able to charge less. Thus both buyers and sellers will get what is rightly theirs.

If President Truman doesn't believe that the general welfare can be served by that kind of freedom and by competition, then he should say just that. And then, too, he should follow up by advocating a controlled economy.

As a matter of fact, when the President of the United States finds it necessary to make repeated appeals for "voluntary" price reductions by private business he proves that the economy is controlled. More than that, he proves that it is controlled, not by the American people, but by the economic dictators whom he begs to go easy.

If the American people want to be free much longer they had better understand the significance of what the President is saying. Also they better determine that, since we have a controlled economy, they—the people themselves—are going to do the controlling.

That's what Socialists are driving toward when they advocate the social ownership and democratic management of the means of production and distribution.—Reading Labor Advocate.

The N. A. M. Way:

Profiteering Depression, Fascism

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters

WELL, we finally got rid of those lousy federal bureaucrats. And Justin time, too. Otherwise we would never have entered this Garden of Eden into which the National Association of Manufacturers has led us.

And it is truly a Garden of Eden—for the National Association of Manufacturers. Lots of apples. Big round apples, glowing like the rosy cheeks of Herbert Hoover in his prime.

Pretty soon they will be available on every street corner. That's free enterprise—service to the customers! And the right of every man to go into business for himself, selling apples or pencils or shoe laces or any other commodity for which there is a public demand.

The bureaucrats would have denied us all that. They would have kept men working in factories and on trucks and things like that. Even though such jobs would have paid more money, it would have deprived men of the satisfaction of being in business for themselves.

As business men they would be eligible to join the local Chamber of Commerce and, if they sold enough apples, to join the Rotary Club and call the leading undertaker by his first name.

For the last year we have been heading hell-bent for this condition. It gives me no satisfaction to recall that through the columns of our official publication, The International Teamster, I have constantly sounded the alarm.

I warned against the too rapid demobilization of our armed forces. I warned against the too rapid relaxation of federal controls. I said that the crisis of peace would be as great as the crisis of war.

I was called a radical when I said that free enterprise in the United States would not last more than five or ten years if these things happened.

It appears now that I was too optimistic. Free enterprise may not last the year out, unless prompt remedial steps are taken.

Who will take these steps? The President of the United States has beseeched business to take them—to voluntarily reduce the prices that are soaring into the stratosphere and make it possible for a man on an average income to provide a balanced diet for his family and to clothe his family decently.

And what has been the answer of business? To point with accusation at labor. Labor, we are told by the apostles of the National Association of Manufacturers, has forced this condition on the country.

But what are the facts? The facts are that last year business rolled up profits after taxes of some twelve billion dollars while the wages of workers were declining five billion dollars.

As wages went down, profits went up.

We are now in the position of trying to force wages up to the level of prices, whereupon prices will go up again. We will always be a lap behind.

Business has refused to do anything about it. That leaves only the federal government. The government must do something if we are to escape a complete economic collapse.

The answer to the plight of the average citizen is not increased wages. Increased wages mean nothing if every wage increase is the signal for a still higher price increase. In fact, each succeeding wage increase will leave labor worse off if each price increase is higher than the wage increase, which it usually is.

The amount of money a man makes is not important. The important thing is what that money will buy. Money is no good if it won't buy groceries and shoes and housing.

And as we proceed further down the dizzy dip into inflation, our money is buying less and less. Dollars are becoming worthless.

The solution rests with price control. If business won't control prices, the federal government must. If prices can be leveled off somewhere, we can then adjust our wage structure to the price structure and restore economic stability. This will give us a higher standard of living.

As matters stand now, the public does not have the money to buy, at current prices, the goods that are being produced. That means that less goods will be produced. That in turn, means that men will be laid off. As unemployment increases, the public will have still less money to spend on production will decrease still more.

Then we end up in a depression. And probably it will be a depression such as this nation or the world has never seen before. If the United States falls on its face, the last hope for restoration of world stability will have vanished for a long time to come.

We will be floundering in the mud with the rest of the nations of the world. Desperate and hungry people will be listening for any voice in the wilderness and looking for any man on a white horse.

Democracy will be dead, in the United States and throughout the world, the moment depression strikes in the United States and stops its program of worldwide leadership.

We stand today on the verge of a precipice. We can commit suicide if we choose. Or we can save ourselves by facing the facts and resolving to do something about them.

Discretion is the salt, and fancy the sugar of life; the one preserves, the other sweetens it.—Boycce.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



ABOUT HALF OF AMERICA'S HOSPITAL BEDS ARE OCCUPIED BY MENTAL PATIENTS—YET 14 STATES HAVE NO TRAINING COURSE IN PSYCHIATRIC NURSING.

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Inflation One Year Later

One year ago the battle against postwar inflation was lost. It was at midnight on June 30 that the Wartime Stabilization Act, under which OPA had done a remarkable job of keeping prices in line, lapsed. Congress had passed a fake extension bill and President Truman had vetoed it. While Congress wrangled over terms of a bill he would sign, prices were free to rise, and did rise. By the time the new bill had been passed and signed in late July, the forces of its destruction had been in motion. The pretense of price control then lasted only a few months. The battle had been lost at midnight on June 30.

This was how most of the Republican leaders wanted it. This was how the conservative Democrats wanted it. This was how the farm lobby and the National Association of Manufacturers and the automobile dealers and the textile mills and a lot of other special interests wanted it. Just let the benevolent forces of free competition get to work, they said, and consumers would find themselves fully protected against inflation.

Well, how has it worked out? How does inflation look a year after the balloon went up?

Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (Rep., Mich.) one of the most influential enemies of OPA in the House, told Congress a year ago that weakening controls would "produce only a healthy price rise."

The wholesale commodity price index closed June 17 at 258.74, compared with 198.33 a year ago, a rise of 30 per cent. How "healthy" was it to whittle last year's wholesale dollar down to 70 cents, Representative Wolcott?

Senator Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican whip, denounced Chester Bowles last year for "trying to scare us." He proclaimed that "without price control, meat will cost less than today."

On July 1 last year a Chicago chain store advertised pot roast at 34 cents; last week the same store advertised pot roast at 45 cents. Taken together, all meats consumed by average families are up 60 per cent. Sirloin steak was 55 cents last June, is 73 cents today. Any more predictions, Senator Wherry?

Senator Moore (Rep., Okla.) was a leading enemy of OPA. Its operations had been such, he said a year ago, "as to seriously impair our economy, weaken the morale of our people, destroy respect for government..."

Last week Edwin A. Lahey figured out that an average manufacturing worker at present wage rates works 12 hours for a package of food costing \$14.24. In 1941, at wages and prices then prevailing, the same man would have worked nine hours and 35 minutes for the same package of food. What has that done to the morale of our people, Senator Moore?

Without price control, the N.A.M. told the country a year ago, "production will mount rapidly and through free competition prices will quickly adjust themselves to levels that consumers are willing to pay."

Coffee is advertised in Chicago stores at 43 cents; a year ago, at 29 cents. Five pounds of sugar cost 35 cents then, 47 cents now. Soap is up 62 per cent, lard 72 per cent. Wheat sold at \$1.60 a bushel last June, \$2.17 a bushel this June. Drug and pharmaceutical products are up 67%. Cotton goods rose 39 per cent in 10 months. How fast is "quickly", N.A.M. Any more predictions?—The Chicago Sun.

MISSING CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

For years, the powerful daily newspaper publishers have been posing as defenders of "freedom of the press." Yet they have been strangely silent since Senator Robert A. Taft (Dem., Ohio) publicly boasted that provisions of the Taft-Hartley bill were designed to "gag" labor papers.

Here was a real threat to freedom of the press, but the wealthy publishers made no protest. Was it because their own profits were not involved?

Whenever it was proposed to include newsboys under the protection of child labor laws, the publishers were not silent.

Freedom of the press would be jeopardized, they said, if they could not work young children any number of hours for any pay.

When some members of Congress suggested that newspaper owners should not be allowed to buy so many radio stations, the publishers again saw dire danger to freedom of the press.

In all those cases, and many others, the real issue was the newspaper publishers' "right" to make the biggest possible profits in any way they saw fit. Under those circumstances they made the welkin ring with shouts of "freedom of the press."

But, so far as we have been able to discover, the publishers have not objected to the labor press gag in the Taft-Hartley bill. They missed this chance of a lifetime to prove their sincerity and consistency. Fortunately, the labor press is able to defend its liberties.—Labor.

Griswold for Greece

The name of Dwight Griswold was far down on the original list of possible choices for administrator of Greek aid under the Truman Doctrine program. The State Department had not dreamed that the dozen or so nominees ahead of Griswold would quickly and unanimously decline.

The man to whom the first trial of the Truman Doctrine is to be entrusted is a jovial, 53-year-old former Republican Governor of Nebraska, a vigorous, outdoors man, a lover of hunting, fishing and poker-playing. In 1944, Griswold made the nominating speech for Governor Dewey at the Chicago convention. In 1946, Griswold ran for the Republican senatorial nomination with the active support of Harold Stassen. Nebraska newspapers reported that his defeat by Senator Hugh Butler was due far more to local dissatisfaction with his record as governor than to his strong international stand.

Last November, Nebraska Democrats were surprised to see their unemployed ex-governor added to the civilian staff of US Military Governor Lucius D. Clay in Germany. When he was promoted to the Greek-loan post without their being consulted, organization Democrats in Nebraska could not control their rage. To the White House announcement that Griswold had been chosen because of his ability as an administrator, Democratic National Committeeman James Quigley replied: "Recent disclosures of the inefficiencies and lack of public ethics of the Griswold administration, which has helped saddle the state with the largest appropriations and taxes in state history, demonstrate Mr. Griswold's lack of qualifications for this important post."—New Republic.

Notes on Soviet Life

(From the Information Bulletin of The Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.)

Four million Soviet farmers have been moved from dugouts and shacks to newly built farmhouses in German-devastated areas of the Russian SFSR. It was reported recently at a rural building conference held in Moscow. The conference was called to review village and collective farm construction work carried out in the past few years.

The homes of millions of farmers were destroyed by the Germans during the war, forcing the homeless to seek makeshift shelter. Through the joint efforts of the government and the collective farmers, more than 870 thousand farmhouses have been built, but the problem has not yet been fully solved.

New homes for families still living in temporary quarters must be ready by November 7, the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution, according to instructions of the government.

Soviet Armenia's first sugar refinery has gone into operation, processing beet grown on Armenian plantations. Armenia thus joins the ranks of Soviet Republics which have set up sugar-producing industries in recent years: Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan and Georgia.

Restoration of the sugar industry of the Ukraine and Byelorussia has progressed to the point where 186 refineries may be expected to be in operation in these republics during the 1947-1948 season. Although the Soviet sugar industry is still below prewar level, it is anticipated that twice as much sugar will be produced this season as compared with last season.

More than 52 billion rubles—14 per cent of the total 1947 budget—will be spent on education in the USSR this year. By 1950 the Soviet Union is to have 193 thousand elementary and secondary schools with a total enrollment of 31,800,000.

SUGARI

Lower sugar prices are predicted by Wiley Blair, Jr., president of the Holly Sugar Co. This is how he figures it out:

The world will still be short of sugar next year, but many nations do not have dollars with which to buy their allotments. This will produce an excess in the United States and other nations which have an abundance of Uncle Sam's sound currency.

Blair said he was so sure prices would break that his company had already reduced the value of its sugar inventories.

He who purposely cheats his friend, would cheat his God.—Lavater

Lawyers' Union Is in a Jurisdictional Battle With the Accountants

Legal Lights Also Demand a "Closed Shop" in All Government Agencies; Meantime, They Abuse Workers' Unions

Most lawyers in and out of Congress praise the Taft-Hartley bill for banning "jurisdictional disputes" between labor organizations—yet the "Lawyers' Union" is now involved in the biggest jurisdictional dispute on record.

The issue is this: Shall lawyers or "certified public accountants" get the big fees for representing corporations in income tax cases? The outcome depends on a decision in the New York state courts.

A "C.P.A." named Bernard Mercu represented a client in an income tax case. The client refused to pay the fee, so Bercu sued him.

The New York County Lawyers' Association, a "local" of the "Lawyers' Union," hailed Bercu into court for "practicing law without a license" in the income tax case.

The New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants—a branch of the "C. P. A.'s Union"—rushed to Bercu support.

The judge decided in favor of Bercu. The "Lawyers' Union" appealed to a higher court. Its decision is anxiously awaited by the "organized lawyers" and "organized accountants" all over the country.

If the accountants win, they can continue to represent corporations and wealthy individuals in tax cases. The accountants will stay in the "drivers' seat." When necessary, they can hire a lawyer to do the strictly legal work, and pay him a small part of the fee.

If the lawyers win, the shoe will be on the other foot. Lawyers will collect the big fees, and pass a small part of them along to C. P. A.'s who do most of the work.

The stakes in this jurisdictional dispute run into many millions of dollars a year. In comparison, jurisdictional disputes between labor unions are "small potatoes."

Even this case is only part of a still larger jurisdictional fight when the "Lawyers' Union" is carrying on.

The American Bar Association—a sort of national federation of lawyers' union—is back of a bill now before Congress which would forbid anyone to "appear" before any government agency, unless he had been "licensed" by a new Federal "board."

For years, any competent person could appear before these agencies. Gradually the lawyers have been claiming the work. Now they demand a "closed shop" and they are asking members of the Lawyers' Union in Congress to pass a law enforcing their demand.

Lawyers would get their licenses "automatically"—merely by asking for them. Anyone else would have to pass an "examination."

As the board members would be lawyers, it would be mighty hard for any non-lawyer to get a license.

Did any labor union ever dream of anything like that?—Labor, Washington, D. C.

New Measures in Yugoslavia's Credit System

(The End.)

The same requirements that dictated the recent organization of the credit system today demand its further perfection. The development of the economy in the fields of production and distribution is already going beyond the limits of the present form of credit apparatus which is thus unable to fulfill its duties. New forms of credit organization have had to be established which should promote instead of hindering the development of means of production. We refer particularly to the economic plan. It requires a better synopsis, a better review of the circulation of money than we could have had with a large number of banks, each financing a particular branch of economy. In addition, greater concentration of financial resources is both possible and necessary, because of the possibility of their more rational utilization. Finally, greater simplification of credit apparatus, greater elasticity in business activity, reduction of expenses and better utilization of expert personnel should be possible. Consequently all big, federal and republican banks, which dealt with short term credits, have been fused into the national bank.

The new national bank of the FFR of Yugoslavia, belonging completely to the state, will have to fulfill important duties. It will primarily be the bank of issue in its real sense, responsible for issuing bank-notes and regulating their circulation in accordance with the requirements of the economy.

We do not refer here to the so-called golden cover. The dinar is not based on this, but on the state and development of means of production in the country. Decreased cost of production; increased production and the best possible organization of the distribution of goods, are the best covering for the value of the currency. The experience of the last two years has proved this. Therefore additional functions of the national bank are: to assist the production and distribution of goods; to organize payment transactions at home and

abroad; to accumulate all means of payment for their most useful utilization; to assist national savings; to meet all the requirements in regard to short term credits and so on. Finally, the national bank is acting as the treasurer of the state i.e., as an organ for executing the budget of the state.

On the other hand, the fusion of these economic banks with the national bank was dictated by the indispensability of adapting their activities to the requirements of the general economic plan, especially the financial and credit plan. This fusion will not hinder but, on the contrary, will help a more correct application of economic, financial and credit plans of the people's republics and committees. In order to acquaint itself with local requirements and national bank, through its main branches in capital towns of people's republics, must establish a network of offices throughout the country.

In addition to the national bank there is also the investment bank whose fundamental function is to supply the economy with investment credits. The economic enterprises of the state will be supplied with such credits partially from the budget of the state. But the bank's duty is to accumulate also other long term resources from the national economy—from the state, co-operative and private sectors—and to redistribute them in accordance with the plan for reconstruction and renewal of the state economy in the form of long term credits with a reasonable rate of interest. It is expected that this bank, in its function as an organ of the state, will be in the positions to and should supervise the work of economic enterprises availing themselves of credits.

Such new organization of the credit system, with only one short term bank of issue and an investment bank, together with their branches, will satisfy the requirements of the national economy. It means the adoption of the form of credit organization to the requirements of social and economic existence in order to give further assistance to economic progress.