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PROSVETA

GLASILO SLOVENSKE NARODNE PODPORNE JEDNOTE

LETO—YEAR XXXIX

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Prvi povojni dan SNPJ sijajna bratska manifestacija!

Štiridnevne slavje obiskalo tisoče članstva.
Clevelandčani izbirno izvedli svojo nalogu.
Prihodnji dan SNPJ v Milwaukeju

Cleveland, O.—V preteklosti smo imeli že mnogo sijajnih in uspešnih dnevov SNPJ, praznikov članstva SNPJ, tako je bil tudi letošnji, ki se je vrnil v Clevelandu, naši američko-slovenski metropoli ob Erieskem jezeru.

Vse prirede štiridnevne slavnosti so se vrstile v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair ave, kateri je v ponos clevelandškim Slovencem, kakor tudi članstvu SNPJ, kajti mnoga društva SNPJ so veliko prispevala za to zgradbo.

Kliko oseb je obiskalo prirede prvega povojnega dneva SNPJ, je težko reči, toda število je ogromno. V metropoli je prihitele tudi mnogo zunanjih članov in članic, zlasti iz držav Ohio in Pensylvanije, Michigan in Illinois, kakor tudi iz nekaterih oddaljenih držav; iz Montane, Wyominga, Colorada, Missourija, Kansasa, Minnesote in drugih. Gostje in domaćini, vsi lojalni člani in članice naše velike SNPJ, so se pozdravljali in rokovali v duhu pravega fraternalističnega prijateljstva.

Clevelandski društveniki so imeli popolno kontrolo nad vsemi potekom in z veliko požrtvovalnostjo vrstile svoje delo ter izkazali bratsko gostoljubje. Tačka bratskega duha potrebujejo vse povsod!

Dneva SNPJ so se udeležili poleg clevelandskih glavnih odbornikov, kateri so bili vsi pridno na delu, tudi sledete: Vincent Cainkar, gl. predsednik, Michael Kumer, član nadzornega odsaka, Ray Travník, prvi gl. podpredsednik, Joseph Culcar, drugi gl. podpredsednik, Mirko Kuhel, gl. blagajnik, Uršula Ambrozich, distriktna podpredsednica, Andrew Vidrich, član potrotnega odsaka, od Prosvetinega itaba pa je bil navzoč Milan Medvešek.

Program in aktivnosti dneva SNPJ so se pričele že v petek, 29. avgusta, in sicer s konferenco voditeljev mladinskih krožkov. To je bila prva takšna konferenca v zgodovini SNPJ. Sledi po razpravah in navdušenju 22 krožkovih voditeljev, ki so se udeležili te konference, moremo pričakovati lepe rezultate.

Konferenco je odpril gl. predsednik Vincent Cainkar, nakar je izročil kladiivo br. M. Vrhovniku, mladinsku ravnatelju, ki je zelo dobro vodil zborovanje in podal mnogo konstruktivnih sugestij. Za podpredsednika je bil izvoljen poznani Joseph Batis iz Herminie, za zapisnikarico pa Ann Sannemann, agilna voditeljica krožka št. 26 iz Chicaga. Voditelje naše mladine je v kratkih besedah pozdravil tudi Matt Petrovich, predsednik finančnega odsaka SNPJ in predsednik clevelandanske federacije SNPJ.

Vsi delegati, voditelji mladinskih krožkov, so bili navdušeni o tej konferenci ter živo posegal v razpravo glede odnosov naše mladine do organizacije. V teku dveh dni so imeli štiri zborovanja. Po konferenci pa je M. Vrhovnik predvajal filme o mladinskih aktivnostih, nakar je sledila prostota zaborava in ples. V času štiridnevne slavnosti je bila tudi razstava raznih ročnih in drugih del, katero je aranžiral krožek št. 2 iz Clevelandu. Temu krožku načeluje Marian Tratnik-Adams.

V soboto, 30. avgusta, se je v teme s atletičnega odbora in tekme v baseballu, golfu in bačanju. Nekatere tekme so svojo veliko nalogu!—M.M.

Svarilo ameriških znanstvenikov

Kontrola atomske energije potrebna

Washington, D.C. 2. sept.—

Zveza ameriških znanstvenikov

je izrekla svarilo, da vojaška pripravljenost ne bo nudila Združenim državam zaščite pred napadom, zaeno pa je predlagala nadaljevanje naporov v svrhu ustavovitev mednarodnega sistema za kontrolo atomske energije.

Dr. Robert E. Marshak, načelnik organizacije znanstvenikov, je objavil deklaracijo v spomin druge obletnice poraza in kapitulacije Japonske. "Mi nismo zaščiti, ako v istem času uničimo naše sovražnike, kakor bodo oni uničili nas," pravi deklaracija.

Pravkar objavljena izjava je je bila sprejeta na seji organizacije znanstvenikov, ki se je vršila 10. avgusta v New Yorku. Marshak je sugeriral, naj komisija za atomsko energijo Združenih narodov nadaljuje svoje delo. Dejal je, da poročilo komisije, ki bo predloženo generalni skupščini Združenih narodov, bo pustilo važne detajle problema kontrole atomskih energije nerešene.

Ta popoldanski program je vodil zelo spremno poznani gl. odbornik Rudy Lisch. Najprvo je pozdravil vse navzoči Matt Petrovich, nato pa izročil vodstvo programa Lischu. Kot govornik v slovensčini je nastopal gl. predsednik V. Cainkar, ki se je v zbranih besedah zahvalil clevelandskim bratom in se stram za delo v zvezi s to pravljivo, zaeno pa navedel dobre strani naše jednote. Br. Cainkar je to pot govoril zelo energetično in dramatično. Mlad in inteligent Mike Kumer pa je govoril v angleščini. Mike je izvrstni govornik in lahko se reče, da je bil njegov govor narančna klasičen. Njegova tema je bila o delavskih odnosih do naše organizacije. Občinstvo ga je nagradilo z velikim aplavzom.

Na tem mestu ni mogoče opisati programa v podrobnostih, treba pa je pripomniti, da je bil resnično lep in nudil vsem velenko duševnega užitka.

Rudarska stavka se širi v Angliji

Vladni program v nevarnosti

London, 2. sept.—Rudarska stavka se širi v distriktu Yorkshiru. Okrog 15,000 rudarjev je odložilo orodje in dvanajst premogovnikov je moralno ustaviti obrat.

Rudarji so zastavali v znak simpatije napram 140 rudarjem, ki so prej zastavali v Grimsuthorpu, nakar so bili odslovljeni. Slednji so se uprili odlok glede raztegnitve delovnega prostora. Pridružilo se jim je takoj 2,700 rudarjev.

Bojazen je, da se bo stavka razširila na vse premogovnike v distriktu, v katerih je uposlenih 50,000 rudarjev. Producija premoga je že padla za 82,000 ton v času, ko britiske industrije potrebujejo premog.

Vladni program, ki naj bi rešil Veliko Britanijo pred bankrotom, je v nevarnosti.

Autne nesreče zahtevale mnogo žrtev

Chicago, 2. sept.—Časniška agentura Associated Press poroča, da je bilo v avtinih nesrečah na cestah v vseh krajih dežele ubitih 331 ljudi v zadnjih treh dneh. Okrog 26,000,000 avtomobilov je bilo na cestah čez praznike. V čikaškem okraju so štiri osebe izgubile življenje v avtinih nesrečah.

Požar uničil pariško gledališče

Pariz, 2. sept.—Policiske avtoritete trdijo, da je 90 ljudi zgorelo, 60 pa dobito težke opekline v požaru, lastnik kinogledališča je bil uničil.

Domače vesti

Nov roman

Čitatelje Prosvete opozarjam na nov roman "Tovariši", ki ga bomo jutri prideli priobčati v dnevniku. Roman je iz velike osvobodilne vojne v starem kraju izpod peresa znanega delavskega pisatelja Toneta Seliškarja.

Nov grob v Chicagu

Chicago.—Dne 8. jul. je umrl William Nemanick, rojen v Chicago, star 42 let. Bil je vesel narave. Tukaj zapušča ženo Shirley in mater Apolonijo Nemanick, v Gurneeju, Ill., brata Franka, v Fontani, Cal., pa se stro Lillian Potocnik, kakor tu je več drugih sorodnikov.

Išče sorodnike

Clam Falls, Wis.—Jerca Jeras, vas Breg 12, p. Komenda pri Kamniku, Slovenija, bi rada izvedela za svojega bratrance Toneta Volkar in sestrico Micko Volkar (dekliško imenje). Želi, da ji pišeta, ali pa naj se zglašita na naslov: Rose Paulich, Clam Falls, Wis.

Iz Clevelandu

Cleveland.—Umrl je Richard Vidmar, star 59 let. Zapušča ženo, dve poročeni hčeri, dva pastorka, oceta, dva brata, štiriestre in vnuka.

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Govoril bo na zaključni seji konference

Rio de Janeiro, Brazilija, 2. sept.—Čez pol milijona ljudi se je zbralo na ulicah tega mesta in pozdravljalo predsednika Trumana.

Truman in člani njegove grupe, med temi njegova žena in hči, so pristali na vojaški letališči v pondeljek popoldne.

Preteleti so daljavo 5,200 milj iz Washingtona v Rio de Janeiro v novem letalu Independence.

Na letališču so predsednika sprejeli in pozdravili državni tajnik George C. Marshall, senator Vandenberg, poslanik Pawley in visoki brazilski uradniki.

Vojna godba so igrale ameriško in brazilske himne. Trumana je naznana tesno kooperacija z vladom Pakistanom v prizadevanjih za evakuacijo beguncov v vzhodnem in zapadnem delu province Punjab.

Skupina obmenjiva sila, kateri je bilo poverjeno zatrjetje izgredov med muslimani in Hinduti, je bila razpuščena, ker ni mogla kontrollirati situacije. Vlada Hindustana je naznana tesno kooperacija z vladom Pakistanom v prizadevanjih za evakuacijo beguncov v vzhodnem in zapadnem delu province Punjab.

Poročila pravijo, da sta bila dva vlaka napadeni v zadnjih 24 urah. Več potnikov je bilo ubitih in ranjenih. Bitke in izgredi med muslimani in Hinduti prestolnici sedem dni.

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Na letališču so predsednika sprejeli in pozdravili državni tajnik George

Z našimi žuji se vrši veliko delo

Vsem rojakom, ki se količaj zanimajo za naše javno življenje v Ameriki, je lahko dobro v spominu, kako silno nas je dirnilo, ko se na pomlad leta 1941 Hitlerjeve in Mussolinijeve podvijane fašistične čete napadle Jugoslavijo, in kako težko smo se čutili prizadeti tudi mi, ko smo izvedeli o krutostih in grozodejstvih, ki so jih počenjale na našem ljudstvu. Lahko se spominjate tudi, kako hitro smo bili pripravljeni pomagati nesrečni stari domovini in kako kmalu nato smo ustanovili posebno organizacijo zaeno kot Jugoslovanski pomozni odbor, slovenska sekacija, ali na kratko JPO-SS. Tačko smo začeli s prirejanjem shodov, na katerih smo ogroženo protestirali ter zaeno zbirali denar, s katerim smo namernavali pomagati nesrečnemu bratom in sestram v starem kraju, kar hitro bo mogoče.

In kot je vsem nadalje lahko maneno, ne denarja ne kake družne gmotne pomoči med vojno ni bilo varno posiljati, pa še precej časa po vojni nismo mogli materielno bogekav pomagati. Medtem smo pa doznali, da se je tam med vojno vsled podhra-

"... današnji dan se mi zdijo biti božični večer, kadar se sprejemajo darovi. Ne morete si predstavljati, kaj pomeni ta vaš poklon za naše delo in naš napredok. Važno je to tem boli, ker so instrumenti prišli iz kontinenta, ki je ravno v možganski kirurgiji izvršil pionirske delo in ki prednjači pred vsemi na svetu. Na ta način bomo tudi mi s temi pripomočki lahko sledili poti, ki so jo začrtali Cushing, Dandy in Adson. Naše delo na tem polju je bilo do sedaj pravo trpljenje, ker ni bilo potrebnih pripomočkov. In zdaj ste vi samo zbrali potreben denar in nakupili potrebe in

instrumente in sploh ne vem, kdo bi se van zahvalil v imenu naše mlade slovenske, popolne medicinske fakultete.

Prav tako se vam zahvaljujem v imenu cele fakultete za anastetizski aparat in za knjige, ki ste nam jih kupili."

Slike, ki so tu priobcene, predstavljajo enega tistih dragočenih aparatorov za analiziranje jetičnih bolezni, v rabi v sanatoriju na Golniku. Spredaj pri vrhu aparata je pritrjenova kovinska tablica z napisom: DAR AMERIŠKIH SLOVENOV, dolnja vrsta pa pove, da je to poklon od JPO-SS. Tu je na mestu, da se pripomni, da je kljueč za te slike oskrbel SANS.

ščevalci bodo poprej izpraznili žepe delavstvu.

V združenju je moč! Mi moramo gledati, da so vsa naša društva združena pod okriljem federacije.

Ob zaključku pa vabim na prihodnjo federacijsko sejo, ki se bo vršila četrto nedeljo po polne v mesecu januarju v Boydsvillu. Pridružite se naši federaciji! Ne odlasajte več! Na gotovo svjedenje!

Louis Pavlinich, tajnik federacije.

SEZNAM PRIREDB DRUŠTEV

priglašenih k federacijam
S. N. P. J.

PRIREDITVE DRUŠTEV CHICAŠKE FEDERACIJE

S. N. P. J.

FEDERACIJA SNPJ za čikaško okrožje priredi bodično priredbo v nedeljo 24. decembra 1947 v dvorani SNPJ.

DRUŠTVO ŠT. 86 SNPJ proslavi svojo 40-letnico v soboto dne 10. aprila 1948. Uliudno ste vabjeni, da se udeležite gorje omenjenih priredb.

Društvo naj pravočasno nasploh svoje prirodne težnju na naslovu: FRANK ALESKI, 2124 S. Paulina Rd.

Tel: Lawndale 0951
CHICAGO, ILL.

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNPJ ZA CLEVELAND IN OKOLICO

Boje federacije SNPJ vsako štetočno soboto v mesecu v S. N. Domu na St. Clair ave.

7. septembra priredi piknik farmski odbor na izletniški farmi SNPJ.

14. septembra skupni piknik društva Svobode 748 SNPJ in krožka Progresivnih Slovens.

27. septembra ples društva 5 SNPJ v SND na St. Clair ave.

11. oktobra ples društva Slovenskih Sokolov 442 SNPJ v SND na St. Clair ave.

2. novembra 25-letnica društva 450 v Slovenskem društvenem domu na Recher ave.

9. novembra ples društva 53 SNPJ v Slovenskem delavskem domu na Waterloo rd.

16. novembra ples društva 614 v Slovenskem delavskem domu na Waterloo rd.

7. decembra ples društva 26 SNPJ v Slov. del. domu na Waterloo rd.

1. februarja 1948 koncert mladinskega pevskega krožka v Slov. nar. domu na St. Clair ave. (Društveni koledar je priobčen enkrat v mesecu, prihodnji bo prvi teden v septembri in v njem bodo navedene priredbe clevelandskih društev.—Ured.)

OPOMBA TAJNIKA: Društva, ki pritojajo svoje piknike in veselice na pravočasno nasplohno težnjo listu enkrat mesečno—JOSEPHIN TRATNIK, 1118 E. 7th Street Cleveland, Ohio.

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNPJ ZAPADNE PENNSYLVANIE

DRUŠTVO ŠT. 245 SNPJ priredi svoj letni ples v svoji dvorani na Lawrence, Pa. dne 27. septembra 1947. Igrala bo Paul Dolinar orkester godba.

Društvo naj pritojajo svoje prireditve na naslov: JACOB AMBROZICH, R.D. No. 1 McKees Rocks, Pa.

NAROCNIKOM

Datum v oklepaju, na primer (Sept. 30, 1947), poleg vašega imena na naslovu pomeni, da vam je s tem datumom potekla naročnina. Pomnite je pravo časno, da se vam list ne ustavi

Vsi tisti, ki ste kaj prispevali in drugače pomagali k temu, boste veseli in ponosni! Zi vaši žuji so bili nabavljeni ti stroji, z vašimi žuji nakupljene važne medicinske knjige, ki se rabijo po bolah in bolezničnicah in iz njih se pridno uče mladi dijaki, ki so se posvetili zdravniški stroki. Bodite veseli in

ponosni, ko vidite, kako plemenito in važno delo ne samo za slovensko ljudstvo, pač pa tudi za dobrotib in lepo bodočnost vsega človeštva pomaga vršiti vaš težko zasluzeni in še težje prihranjeni denar!—

V. Cinkar, predsednik JPO-SS.

sprejeli v našo sredo in imeli boste iste pravice, kakor jih imamo mi.

Dobro je, da bi pogledali malo okrog sebe in preudarili Taft-Hartleyev zakon, ki je naperjen proti delavstvu širom Amerike. Vse kaže, da nismo večdaleč do časa, ko se bodo delavskie razmere spremenile. Skladišča se polnijo in obeta se nam depresija, seveda, ljudski izkoris-

Federacije SNPJ

POROČILO O FEDERACIJSKI SEJI

Bellaire, O.—Seja bridgeportne federacije SNPJ, ki se je vršila 24. avgusta, je bila vsekozi konstruktivna. Društveni zastopniki so podali precej povoljna poročila o napredku članstva in finančnih razmerah. Seve med raznimi naselbinami je razlika in kjer žive naši rojaki v večjem številu, tam je toliko večji napredek. Sicer pa je glavno, da v manjših naselbih skrbijo, da obdržijo svoja društva, kar je najvažnejše v danih razmerah.

Zanimivo je bilo tudi odborovo poročilo o federaliskem pikniku z dne 4. julija. Posetnikov je bilo toliko, da je zmanjkalno pijače in jestvin in odborniki so letali okrog, da bi dobili še kje "mehke" in "trde" pijače, kakor tudi prigrizek.

Naš agilni predsednik John Vitez mi je izročil preostanelek piknika, ki znaša \$221.57, kar je lepa vsota. V imenu federacije se prav lepo zahvaljujem vsem delavcem in delavkam, kakor tudi posetnikom, ki so pripomogli do tako lepega uspeha. Po hvalo zasluži tudi članica Ivanka Rebola, katera je darovala potico, in Rozi Mihelčič, ki je darovala znake.

Bratje in sestre, prepričani boste, da vam bodo starci in brezposebni člani SNPJ zelo hvalenit za vaše požrtvovalno delo, kakor tudi razne dobrodelne ustanove, ki jih naša federacija podpira po možnosti. Zato ne vidim zadržka, zakaj se ne bi federaciji pridružili tudi ostala društva v oddaljenosti do 30 milij od naše federacije. Bratje in sestre, ne apeliram na vas radi kakšne moje osebne koristi, ali koristi kakega drugega posameznika, temveč radi splošne koristi našega celokupnega članstva. Z veseljem vas bomo

spodbujali v našo sredo in imeli boste iste pravice, kakor jih imamo mi.

Dobro je, da bi pogledali malo okrog sebe in preudarili Taft-Hartleyev zakon, ki je naperjen proti delavstvu širom Amerike. Vse kaže, da nismo večdaleč do časa, ko se bodo delavskie razmere spremenile. Skladišča se polnijo in obeta se nam depresija, seveda, ljudski izkoris-

NA NOVO SO SE NAROCILI NA PROSVETO:

John Otrin
San Francisco, Calif.
Frank Stark
Chicago, Ill.
Annie Glavan
Joliet, Ill.
John Misich
Barberian, Ohio
John Prince
So. Fork, Pa.
Lorenz Prezelj
Troy Center, Wis.
Matija Kosack
Teronie, Ont., Canada
Anton Pecnik
Jugoslavia, Europe



potrebe in sploh ne vem, kdo bi se van zahvalil v imenu naše mlade slovenske, popolne medicinske fakultete.

Prav tako se vam zahvaljujem v imenu cele fakultete za anastetizski aparat in za knjige, ki ste nam jih kupili."

Slike, ki so tu priobcene, predstavljajo enega tistih dragočenih aparatorov za analiziranje jetičnih bolezni, v rabi v sanatoriju na Golniku. Spredaj pri vrhu aparata je pritrjenova kovinska tablica z napisom: DAR AMERIŠKIH SLOVENOV, dolnja vrsta pa pove, da je to poklon od JPO-SS. Tu je na mestu, da se pripomni, da je kljueč za te slike oskrbel SANS.

ščevalci bodo poprej izpraznili žepe delavstvu.

V združenju je moč! Mi moramo gledati, da so vsa naša društva združena pod okriljem federacije.

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FRANČIŠKA DEBELAK

Umrila je 29. avgusta 1948. Draga žena in mati naša, počivaj mirno tam v zemlji hišni, kjer ni trpljenja ne nedlog. Nam pa ostane v trajnem spominu dokler ne pridev tudi mi sa Teboj. —Žalujoči ostali: Joseph Debelak, soprog, trije sinovi in ena hči omčena Zbašnik, vasi v Trauniku, Michigan.

V blagi spomin devetnate obletnice smrti

moje ljubljene matere

ROSE PROŠEK

katera je preminula dne 28. septembra 1928. Minulo je že devetnata let od kar si nas zapustila in odila od nas za vedno. A naš spomin na Tebo je vedno živi v srčih naših. Ni na dneva, da bi ne bila nam pred očmi. Ostala nam bode v trajnem spominu, dokler se ne snidemo s Teboj, dragi oče. Počivaj v miru. —Žalujoči ostali: Rose M. Levnik, hči in družina, Denver, Colo.

V blagi spomin druge obletnice smrti

mojega ljubljenega očeta

LOUISA PROŠEK

kateri je preminul dne 6. septembra 1945. Minula so 2 leta dni, od kar si Ti zapustili nas za vedno.

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IZPLAČANE SMRTNINE

v avgustu 1947

DEATH CLAIMS PAID

in August, 1947

Ime smrtnega člana
Name of Deceased Member

Vnos dne
Date of Death

Vnos
Name of Died Member

PROSVEТА

ENGLISH SECTION

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1947

PAGE FIVE

For Members of Slovene National Benefit Society and American Slovenes

First Post-War SNPJ Day In Cleveland Huge Success

Thousands Attended the Three-Day Affair;
Milwaukee Will Be the Host of 1948 SNPJ
Day; Other Highlights

The first postwar SNPJ Day, held in Cleveland over the Labor Day weekend, was very successful from beginning to end.

Thousands of members from eastern and midwestern states attended this national SNPJ festival which is again to become an annual affair and reunion. Next year it will be held in the Midwest, in Milwaukee, Wis.

As Sister Ann Sannemann reports below, the first Juvenile Directors' Conference, held on Friday and Saturday, was not only very timely but those who participated were quite enthusiastic over its course.

At the Saturday dance, the Slovene National Home on St. Clair ave. was jammed with young and older folks. Not even the severe rain and wind storm which struck Cleveland early in the evening held them back.

Sunday afternoon the big auditorium of the SNH was again filled to capacity. The participants again enjoyed the fine musical program immensely, also the speeches by Bro. Vincent Cinkar and Bro. Mike Kumer, the first speaking in Slovene, the second in English, with Rudy Lisch as the master of ceremonies.

As we go to press we are happy to present here Ann Sannemann's report of the First Juvenile Directors' Conference. Here it is:

SNPJ Juvenile Circle Directors Hold Conclave in Cleveland

The first SNPJ Juvenile Circle Directors' conference began last Friday morning at 9 a.m., taking place in the Slovenian Hall on St. Clair avenue, in Cleveland, Ohio. SNPJ Supreme President-Vincent Cinkar opened the conference, greeting the delegates on behalf of the Society. The gavel was then handed over to Michael Vrhovnik, Juvenile Director of SNPJ and acting chairman of the conference.

Matt Batis of Herminie, Pa. (Circle 52) was elected vice-chairman. The appointments of Tony Dolence, Bon Air, Pa. (Circle 39), Frances Petro, Strabane, Pa. (Circle 19) as the credentials committee, and Ann Sannemann of Chicago, Ill. (Circle 26) as recording secretary of the conference were approved.

The delegates also acted upon the credentials of Sister Agnes Mehawk, alternate delegate for Circle 55, Sister Mary Wolf, Director of Circle 66, which was formed after July 1, and those of Albert Kieran, Director of Circle. Motions carried that they be accredited delegates to the conference.

The conference delegation wishes to extend sincere appreciation to Circle No. 2 for all efforts expended in its behalf.

Mails were served to the delegates right in the building, which was most convenient for all. Julia Zirovnik, Ursula Mule, Jennie Skuk, Mary Meklan, Josie Mocnik, Josie Tratnik, Victoria Poljak, and the Circle No. 2 girl members, certainly deserve to be commended on the excellent job of cooking and serving such delicious food.

There were many visitors present at the various sessions, and they expressed very good opinions on the evident successful outcome of the conference.

Four sessions were held during the conference, the last one ending on Saturday afternoon at 3:25. Brother Vrhovnik was highly commended by all the delegates on the efficient way he conducted the conference sessions. The delegates were unanimous in their opinions that the conference was of great help to them, and felt they would benefit greatly by having attended.

Their recommendations and suggestions will be well worth reading, and it will be a good idea for all SNPJ people to read them, and express how they feel on what the Circle directors have in mind as to the future of the SNPJ.

ANN SANNEMAN, Rec. Sec'y
Circle Directors' Conference.

On Labor Day, which concluded the festivities, a throng of over 4,000 SNPJs and friends attended the huge picnic held on the Recreation Farm of our Cleveland lodges near Chardon, Ohio.

In the field of sports the following are the highlights:

The Reveliers of Ambridge, Pa., won the National Softball Championship.

In the Golf Tournament the Comet Lodge members of Universal, Pa., were declared the National Champs, with John Richter with the highest score and consequent individual championship in his pocket.

In the field of balina both championships were won by Cleveland; the women's champs are the ladies of Lodge 26 and the men's the successful team of Lodge 28.

These are the highlights of our first postwar SNPJ Day which in recent years was interrupted by the war but which will again become our annual national festival and reunion. Details will follow in subsequent issues.

We expect to have an inter-lodge bowling league, with Vinnie Crider as manager and John Patnesky as assistant.

A New English Speaking Lodge

SOUTHVIEW, Pa.—Our SNPJ Lodge 265 has changed to an English speaking lodge. All members participated in a contest to determine a name, and from the many names turned in, "Grenadiers" was chosen, the name by which Lodge 265 will be known.

The award for submitting the winning name was given to Paul Wolfe Jr. The next most popular name, "The Emperors," was sent in by Charles Bistarkey. The lodge wishes to thank the many members who took part in choosing the name.

Our banquet on Aug. 24 was postponed due to the death of Bro. Anton Tutin, father of one of the players. Our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Tutin and family. Mr. Tutin was also a member of our Lodge 265 for many years.

Yours truly was elected Juvenile Director and Mrs. Elizabeth Druga assistant. By the time this is printed I'll be back from Cleveland, where I shall attend the Juvenile Directors' conference.

We expect to have an inter-lodge bowling league, with Vinnie Crider as manager and John Patnesky as assistant.

MARY WOLFE.

Cardinals' Dance

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio—Sept. 13 is just around the corner, which means that the SNPJ Cardinals 640 are busily preparing for the dance to be held on that date.

The ever popular Slovene music will be played by Lew Waters and his band of Harmarville, Pa., with dancing from 8 until?

There will be plenty of refreshments on hand and a good time is offered to one and all who attend our dance.

All members are urged to attend the next monthly meeting on Sept. 2 in order that final plans for the dance can be made. So let's all turn out a 100% for the important meeting.

Lodge 407 of Winsor Heights is also planning a dance on Sept. 27. This lodge always gives us a good turnout at any of our affairs, so they can be sure that the Cardinals will give them a nice turnout, too.

The popular Streamliners of Pa. will furnish music for their dance.

Sister Mary Holub is doing a mighty fine job of selling tickets for our dance. For our last dance Mary and Martin Koss were the champion ticket sellers with over 200 sold between them. We hope they both do as good a job this time too.

Although Sister Holub has been under the doctor's care for the past few months due to a nervous condition this has not stopped her in her lodge work. Here's a hearty wish from all of us Cardinals: may you see your oldself again!

Once again here is a reminder for our Sept. 13th dance. See you all at Boydsville then.

FRANCES FISHER, 640.

All Aboard for Cardinals' Dance

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio.—A reminder to everyone of the dance to be held by the SNPJ Lodge 640 at the Slovenian Hall in Boydsville Saturday, September 13.

There will be fun, refreshments and dancing for all. Music will be furnished by Lew Waters and his orchestra from Harmarville, Pa.

A good way to meet old friends and make new ones is to attend this dance.

JOSEPHINE KOWALSKI.

tion, serving refreshments during the recesses, and doing everything possible to make us comfortable and welcome. On Friday evening, they presented a program for our entertainment which was very well received. After the program, Bro. Vrhovnik showed SNPJ Circle activity movies, as well as a few reels of sound films. A social followed, and everyone had a grand time getting acquainted.

The conference delegation wishes to extend sincere appreciation to Circle No. 2 for all efforts expended in its behalf.

Meals were served to the delegates right in the building, which was most convenient for all. Julie Zirovnik, Ursula Mule, Jennie Skuk, Mary Meklan, Josie Mocnik, Josie Tratnik, Victoria Poljak, and the Circle No. 2 girl members, certainly deserve to be commended on the excellent job of cooking and serving such delicious food.

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ANN SANNEMAN, Rec. Sec'y
Circle Directors' Conference.

Attention, Cleveland SNPJ Bowlers!

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—A meeting will be held Saturday, Sept. 6, at 7:30 p.m. in the Slovenian Home on Waterloo Road for all the captains or representatives of all the lodges who have entered teams in the Sunday SNPJ League.

Twenty squads are in the fold to date with four more expected to join before the season's opener which starts Sunday, Sept. 14.

To assure a perfect get-away, all captains must be at this meeting to draw up the schedule and decide on starting time.

Utopian Bowlers, notice! All Utopian bowlers are urged to be present at 8:30 p.m. for a special meeting to line up the teams for the coming season. Who's your teammate, Jackson? Be there, boys!

J. J. SPILAR, Sec'y.

A wage earner making \$50 a week in 1946 would need about \$64 to maintain the same purchasing power today.

The members of Circle No. 2 were gracious hosts to the delega-

BADGERLAND NEWS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Reminding you folks that the Badger outing will take place Sunday, Sept. 7.

It will be a family affair and most of us will meet at 725 W. National ave. by 10 a.m. and then drive out to Alpner's Place on Tichigan Lake for a real day of enjoyment.

So pack your lunch and the kids too and hie yourself to Lake Michigan on Sunday, Sept. 7.

With the weather back to normal we expect more action in lodge and social activities.

Bowling too will be in full swing within the next few weeks so we will try to keep you informed of these doings as they go along.

We have been asking for your cooperation right along. But for a few responses it has been of no avail. Send along any news to our sec'y at once.

SALTY, 584.

Reveliers' Column

AMBRIDGE, Pa.—By the time we see this article in print, the Reveliers softball team will have gone to Cleveland and come back.

(Winners or losers? We don't know.) The team will have most of their rooters follow them and support them as they have done all season.

The rooters are as regular in their attendance at the games as are the boys on the team. Our boys appreciate this loyalty.

The hero of the day proved to be none other than Shorty Zadell of the Loyalties. Not only did he perform before the mike but also did a very nice job of selling Jeis and gathering in the dollars. Mrs. Gorjanc, Mrs. Bostal and Mrs. Vidrich took care of individuals that made donations larger than the dollar, such as Azman, Bozic, Tratnik, lodge Sokolice (\$25.00). Approximately 90 persons dug into their pockets and showed their desire to help.

The singing societies Zarja, Slovan and Jadran were on hand to give out with songs that pleased the crowd. Lefty Miklavic who opened the program with the playing of the National Anthem, Jimmy Kozel, the Vadnal group, took their places and showed their desire to help.

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Juvenile Circles Of the SNPJ

Attention, Perfect Circle No. 26 SNPJ

CHICAGO.—The Perfect Circle No. 26 will have its first fall meeting this Saturday, Sept. 6, at 10 a. m. sharp, in the lower SNPJ Hall. Final plans will be made for our Parents' Day Picnic. Other fall plans will be discussed.

SYLVIA TROJAR, Sec'y.

Field Day at Waukegan

MILWAUKEE.—Early Sunday morning, Aug. 17, three car loads of happy Jr. All Stars left for the Field Day meet at Waukegan. Frankie Ermenc, Ludwig Vodnik and Marco Shapack were the respective chauffeurs. We want to take this opportunity to thank you, also Tony Verbick who arranged the transportation, and to the chaperones, Mrs. Tillie Vodnik, Lillian Puncer and Louise Seruga.

Spectators from Milwaukee were Janet and Vera, Mr. and Mrs. Zelezniak, Margaret Misk, a Junior All Star, Mrs. Jenko and Frances, Leonie Puncer, Rose Babich and Mike Ruppe Jr.

Jr. All Stars participating in the meet were: Eddie Richwalski, Helen Ruppe, Lois Glavan, Lorraine, Stanley and David Sterle, Agnes Vodnik, Betty Smeisla, Frances Kolenc, Lud Vodnik Jr., Carl Volkov and Mike Makreff who assisted in the baseball game.

Arriving in Waukegan we were greeted by a group of Jolly Juveniles, Dorothy Gabrosek and Vic Belec. We chatted a few minutes and looked over the schedule of the day. Introductions were made to the Perfect Circle who had arrived from Chicago. Field Day tags were donned and the events of the day were ready to begin. The Jr. All Stars were the only team in the group with bright colorful jerseys and caps.

A softball game played by Perfect Circle and Waukegan resulted in Waukegan being the winners.

Back to Slovenian National Home to enjoy a delicious lunch prepared and served by our host, the Jolly Juveniles was the next item on the program. After the last gulp of pie alamode, it was quite an effort to push away from the table and think of movies; however, a rest period and ride to Weiss Field again aroused enthusiasm.

A moving picture parade of passing juveniles, adults, directors, and visiting spectators were photographed by Michael Vrhovnik, Juvenile Director of the SNPJ, as well as all other events in the meet.

One event after another was run off, and through the course of the day paces slowed up a little under the strain of the hot sweltering weather, but everyone was right in there plugging, rooting and bringing in the winners.

Jr. All Stars, a little tired, short-winded, but still determined played their softball game with Waukegan and again Waukegan was the winner.

Cooling showers, tasty sandwiches, all refreshed we danced polkas as before we knew it, farewells had to be made. On behalf of the Jr. All Stars, assistants and the writer we wish to thank Dorothy Gabrosek, Vic Belec and their committee of assistants for your hospitality and the wonderful time we will long remember. Looking toward the future, we are hoping the competition will be even greater and the experience we gained will make it the biggest affair since the juvenile Circle origin.

MARIE ERMENC, Juv. Director
Jr. All Stars Circle 4.

Picnic of Lodge 199

GREENSBURG, Pa.—Our SNPJ Lodge 199 is having a picnic on Sunday, Sept. 7, at Mueller's Grove on Route 71, 6 miles west of Greensburg and 2 miles east of Arona. All are cordially invited.

JOHN D. KOCEVAR, Sec'y.

Industrial Monopolies Wiping Out Competition

INDUSTRIAL monopolies, which war on the American standard of living, are branded as "almost as deadly as atom bombs and rockets," in the August issue of the Machinists Monthly Journal, publication of the Machinists Union.

The extent of the absorption of competitors in a move toward a non-competitive system is cited as proof of our drift from a free enterprise system, in an article by David Siegel, I.A.M. research statistician. Signposts given show how four leading companies in various fields dominate their fields thus:

Four leading companies produced 100 per cent of all roofing shingles, 100 per cent of all underground-coal-mining machinery, 95 per cent of all primary lead processed, 90 per cent of all steam and diesel locomotives, 88 per cent of all plate flatware, 86 per cent of all iron and steel structural shape capacity, 78 per cent of all trucks and truck tractors, 76 per cent of all tin plate, 73 per cent of all mechanical presses, 70 per cent of all passenger tires, 63 per cent of all pig iron, and 52 per cent of all fractional horsepower motors. Three companies accounted for 90 per cent of all automobile production.

The article asks the question: "Can this be Free Enterprise" when monopoly wars on the consumer's plan of living, by keeping prices up, reducing purchasing power of wage earners?

Inside Out

By STETSON KENNEDY
Federated Press

KLAN FOR HIRE

What does the present-day KKK stand for?

Answer: Whatever repressive thing reactionaries will pay for. Ever since its "reincarnation" in 1915 the hooded order has consistently sought to terrorize and circumscribe Catholics, Negroes, Jews and the foreign-born. In recent years union members have been added to the list of people whom the Klan is willing to persecute for a price.

Here's a typical case in point: The place: Bibb City, Ga., an unincorporated town owned by the Bibb Mfg. Co. The time: A couple of months ago until now . . .

When the union organizers (most of them veterans) came to Bibb City, a group of supervisory employees formed a goon squad and tried to drive them off with ball bats, etc. But the organizers stuck. So one Monday night the chief of police of Bibb City (salary paid by the company) popped up in Atlanta Klan No. 1. He told about the "union troubles" they were having. In short order Grand Dragon Samuel Green had him sworn in as a kleagle (organizer). This job pays a commission of \$4 out of every \$10 kleetoken (initiation) fee. (I know, because I became a kleagle myself while investigating the Klan.)

DRAGON GETS THE DOUGH

A week later the police chief-kleagle of Bibb City was back in klavern No. 1, hauling with him 17 applicants for "citizenship in the Invisible Empire." Most of them were supervisory employees who had been persuaded that a little Ku Kluxery might be more effective than the goon squad in fighting the union.

During the weeks that followed, additional members were roped in and soon Bibb City had a klavern of its own.

Also in the weeks that followed, union organizers were waylaid (one at a time) and taken into dark alleys and beaten.

So don't ever let anybody try to tell you the KKK is not for hire for union-busting. It has a record a crooked mile long.

Needless to say, the Grand Dragons and Exalted Cyclopes are the ones who are called in and propositioned by management, and it is they who pocket the payoff. The rank-and-file Kluxers are lucky if they get a free drink for doing the dirty work.

Writers Fail to Shine in GI Brain Tests

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Writers, as a group, are outranked in intelligence by accountants and mechanical engineering students, the U. S. Army has discovered in its general classification test scores.

This information, injuring the ego of American scribes, was revealed in the October issue of Occupations, journal of the Nat'l. Vocational Guidance Assn.

While scribblers held down sixth place, outscored by medical students, chemists and electrical engineers in addition to the math sharks and draftsmen, they placed fourth spots ahead of lawyers.

The counsellors at law were placed tenth, ranked by teachers, chemical engineers and civil engineering students.

Dr. Naomi Stewart, who prepared the article, said the lowest rank in occupational intelligence by army scoring methods is held by lumberjacks.

In addition to lumberjacks, the occupational groups of the lowest ranks include the following in this order: farm workers, miners, teamsters, railway section hands, telephone, telegraph and power groundmen, jackhammer operators, shoe repairmen, barbers, laborers, laundry machine operators, marine firemen, well drillers, longshoremen and forging press operators.

Individuals in this country now have almost \$200,000,000 in liquid savings, mostly in bank accounts and U. S. Savings Bonds. That is three times what they had before the war. Of the \$350,000,000 we spent on the war, about \$125,000,000 went into the people's savings and stayed there.

The bulk of the corn now is hybrid, the outercross offspring of two inbred families, which will, of course, not reproduce itself. I have the opinion of a good Iowan that

"there just wouldn't be any corn this year if it hadn't been for Henry Wallace." Hybrid seed might be called hand-made seed, so it is easy to see that we might easily have a severe shortage next year and a resultant short corn crop again.

Prices to Rise

Due to the dismal prospects, corn prices are getting up there among the flying saucers and everything else related to corn will go with it. There might, however, be a temporary drop in the price of meat animals if farmers start dumping livestock in their fear of being unable to get feed corn at any price.

All this adds up to more human misery and more inflation and doesn't help farmers one whit, especially the farmers who don't raise corn or who will have short crops, although some of the large corn farmers might ride the gravy train a few miles.

Henry Wallace made important contributions to the development of corn in his great work on hybrid varieties which are drought resistant, early maturing and yield about 50% more per acre.

The situation is pretty serious and it looks to me like labor leaders are going to have to study food and agriculture as much as they study grievances and wage rates and start in right soon.

We let the big boys get away with it when rationing and price control were discarded, and the deposed but not politically decapitated king of starvation, Herbert Hoover, was put in power as general overseer on food.

Hoover's substitute for stimulating world food production on a well-planned scale is voluntary rationing, with every-man-for-himself and the devil-take-the-hindmost free enterprise.

It might sound O.K. to some but few practical farmers ever knew of a sharp-horned bull who was satisfied to take a few dainty bites, then voluntarily back away and let the skinny skim-milked calves up to the feed bunks.

Soil and men are so closely related nowadays, and the margin of safety from world starvation is so narrow, that before long labor will have to have a big conference with the farmers who raise the food in which they agree to pay more attention to the men like Wallace and none to men like Hoover.

Upon returning from Czechoslovakia to Oslo, I received a letter from a Czech friend, a highly respected educator in Praha. In closing he said, "I hope you have enjoyed your stay in our country, which is slowly getting back to normal after German depredation."

Fascism in Action Now Available

Good Reading for Labor

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Fascism in Action, much-debated booklet drawn up by the Library of Congress, has finally rolled off the presses at the Government Printing Office and was made available to the public at 40¢ a copy.

The 200-page booklet was written at the request of Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.) with the idea that it would be printed as a House document, with free distribution of copies by congressmen. After a fight to sabotage the printing led by reactionary Rep. Fred Busby (R., Ill.), the study was finally authorized but with all copies on a cash basis.

The politicians are afraid that unless we help Europe, the political developments will go against us and we shall be isolated. What they are afraid of is that communism will gain control of France and Italy. The governments of Ramadier and Gasperi have been subject to increasing pressure from the left. As the men in power have chosen to cooperate with England and the United States, their states have drifted toward a Social Democratic middle ground. The cleavage between British Labor and Russian Communism has deepened.

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Press Monopoly Tightens Grip On Seattle

THE BATTLE OF THE RUHR

By Fritz Sternberg

It was a British government official who, according to an Associated Press report, described the American-English coal conference in Washington as "the Battle of the Ruhr," thus emphasizing its critical importance. One might go further: the factor in the parallelogram of forces which will decide whether or not we shall have a third world war.

When the Russians refused to participate in the deliberations on the Marshall plan and the Paris conference became a conference of Western European countries, numerous press reports assured us that everything in Paris would proceed well since the discussions could no longer be disrupted by Moscow. It took but a few days to prove this view an illusion.

Elimination of the 48-year old Star at a tidy profit for its owner, monopoly further ahead in its drive to win complete control of the U.S. daily press. The Times itself is part of the J. E. Ridder chain, one of the six major newspaper interests whose 81 dailies account for more than 21% of the country's total daily circulation.

Senate investigations have revealed that less than one out of every 10 cities in the U.S. has a second competing newspaper. In 1946 alone 200 big papers gobbed up 80% of available newsprint, leaving the remainder to some 17,000 smaller dailies and weeklies.

The trend has been particularly marked in this state. Since 1937 daily newspapers have been suspended in Tacoma, Spokane, Everett, Bellingham and Yakima. Seattle had four papers 20 years ago in contrast with the present two. Widely known as the "laboring man's paper," the Star was the only daily paper in the city which braved the GOP-NAM line on occasion and let the people of Seattle read both sides of the story. Only progressive voice left in the city is the weekly New World.

American policy is thus leading to the destruction of independent left elements in both Europe and Asia. It is strengthening the factors leading to war by helping to crystallize the division of the world, ideologically and geographically, into two opposed blocks. It is against this political background that the Battle of the Ruhr must be analyzed.

What are the stakes in this battle? Put briefly, the question is whether in the Ruhr, the heart of Europe and its most important industrial center, the transformation of European society is to be blocked for many years by American opposition.

This issue did not emerge yesterday; it has merely entered a new phase. It was on October 22, 1946, that British Foreign Minister Bevin, in an important speech before the House of Commons, declared that England had taken over control of coal and steel production in the Ruhr; that the machinery and chemical industries would be taken over next year; and that these industries would never again pass under private ownership. But the Battle of the Ruhr has recently acquired new importance, for reasons too little discussed in the press.

Europe's crisis has lasted since the war came to a close. It has affected every sector of the Continent's economic life. In England, it has taken the form of a serious dollar crisis, since Britain cannot today—or in the near future—export enough to enable it to import the foodstuffs and raw materials required to maintain a Western European standard of living. At the same time, it is a crisis in production and in building throughout Europe. It is a food crisis in almost every country. Persons who argue that the situation is no more than a temporary consequence of the war, similar to that which existed in Europe in 1918 and 1919, fail to understand what has happened to change the underlying economic and social factors in the various countries. If this were 1919 instead of 1947, the problem would be relatively simple. During the war years, the United States increased its pro-

duction by 40%, while the rest of the world increased its production by only 10%. The figures are from the Aug. 26 of the U.S. Treasury on high compensation paid by corporations.

May Stores Spreads the Wealth Among the Top Ten

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The May Department Stores Co., which has forced its underpaid workers on strike many a time in many a city, found enough profit in its cash registers during its last fiscal year to pay seven top executives more than \$100,000 apiece, and three others around \$85,000.

The figures are from the Aug. 26 of the U.S. Treasury on high compensation paid by corporations.

FIGHT FOR HEALTH

By the Physicians' Forum—Federated Press

The Vitamin Racket

Vitamins have become big business, and big business is more interested in profits than in health. Many of the claims made for vitamins in advertising are false and misleading. Let's see what vitamins are really and when they are needed.

Vitamins are substances which are presented in small amounts in food and are necessary for good health. Remember, they come from ordinary food.

Scientists have discovered many vitamins and will discover others. But every vitamin ever discovered comes from your everyday food, and there are probably other vitamins in that food which have not yet been discovered.

If your diet includes enough meat, eggs, milk, fresh fruits and vegetables, you can forget about vitamins. If you are eating such a diet and feel ill or run-down or tired—vitamin pills won't help you.

The sure results of this policy must be explained with the utmost clarity. If the British Labor government, under financial pressure from America, is compelled to give up its plan for socializing heavy industry in Germany, its own prestige and position will be seriously compromised. If the American position wins, every British Tory will

believe that it's very hard to figure out a balanced diet and that you should take vitamin pills just to be safe. The fact is, it isn't at all difficult to have a balanced diet if you do.

But when prices go skyhigh and the paycheck stays unchanged, people should be even more carefully controlled than the small print on a drug package which few people read. The people's health is more important than the profits of the drug companies.

There are some people who need

vitamin pills, but these people are truly sick and need the advice of a physician—not a radio announcer. People with low incomes may get vitamin diseases and need vitamin pills for a certain period of time, but what these people need even more is a better income so they can afford a better diet.

The vitamin racket is dangerous because it makes some people neglect serious illnesses. Just to give one example, vitamins are recommended by the ballyhoo men for poor appetite.

But poor appetite may mean many things, from not liking your job, to a cancer of the stomach. Neither of these conditions will be helped by vitamins. And if the person with cancer of the stomach goes on taking vitamins and neglects to see a doctor, he may discover the truth too late for a cure.

The public must be protected against false advertising and false medical claims. The law makes the drug manufacturers put on their packages exactly what is inside. But our present laws do not prevent wild and false claims in advertising.

Such claims shouted over the radio and plastered all over the magazines should be even more carefully controlled than the small print on a drug package which few people read. The people's health is more important than the profits of the drug companies.

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It's Five Past Twelve in Palestine

By W. Laqueur

JERUSALEM—(ALN)—It's five past twelve in Palestine. Bloody civil war threatens, worse than the Arab-Jewish strife of 1921, 1929 and 1936, when thousands were killed and development set back many years.

Behind the tension is a group of British Foreign Office and Colonial Office officials operating from London and Cairo, where it works with the Grand Mufti's Arab reactionaries. This group believes that after British troops here are cut down, as England's bankruptcy dictates, they can still rule if Arab fights Jew.

Although Jews and Arabs have never been so united in wanting peace, civil war can't be stopped once started. The only force that can check provocations is organized labor. Its failure would kill hope for Jews in Europe and tranquility for both nations here.

The Histadrut, Jewish union movement, has ordered its 160,000 members to defect incitement. So has the Arab League for Nat'l. Liberation. Arab and Jewish capitalists fear strife because it wrecks property. Even local British officials, who must face the music here, worry about the Cairene intrigues.

But the hired incendiaries are busy. And Jewish terrorists, who have created an atmosphere of violence favoring communal strife, add plenty of tinder.

Australian Labor to Nationalize Banks

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 20.—Premier J. B. Chifley—who started as a locomotive engineer—announced this week that the Australian Labor government is preparing a bill for "nationalization" of this country's banks.

The announcement shocked conservatives here "out of their boots." They declared that the measure will be fought to the bitter end in the courts, on the ground that it is "unconstitutional."

The Australian state governments already own banks. The new bill would have the Federal government buy the nine big private banks which now have great power here. This purchase would completely end all private banking in Australia.

know, and no longer merely hope, that he can count on wholehearted support in Washington for every act of opposition to or sabotage of Labor's Socialist program in England.

But the consequences of an American policy aimed at restoring capitalist control in Germany would be even more far-reaching. In the face of the social ferment at work in Europe today, industrial reconstruction along prewar lines is completely illusory. The social antagonism during the world crisis after 1929 had already become so intense in Germany that big business could maintain its economic power only with the political help of Nazis. The Second World War has wiped out the last hope of restoring capitalism in continental Europe, both by shattering capital values on a vast scale and by largely liquidating the middle class.

But the British will soon have no dollars left with which to pay for their imports. They desperately need new American credits. Until now, they have paid almost half the occupation costs of the joint Anglo-American zones of Germany, amounting to about \$500,000,000 a year. They want the Americans to pay three quarters of these costs, or some \$250,000,000 more. They know that if German production is to be considerably increased, more food must be imported, and that this, too, must be paid for by the United States.

Secretary of Commerce Harriman recently declared in London that the Labor government had not only failed to increase coal production in the Ruhr but had done a far from impressive job in coal production at home. He failed to mention, perhaps naturally, the fact that under the Churchill government British production was below today's level. He ignored, too, the prewar years of slow decay in the coal fields under Tory rule.

Facts like these should be kept clearly in view during the coming weeks, when American officials and the American press will be repeating over and over the simple official slogan that increased production is the one important issue and that it should not be mixed up with extraneous social and political considerations. Concentrate on production, we shall be told, and put off the controversial question of socialism for a few years.

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KOSANOVICH REPLIES TO STATE DEPARTMENT

On August 7 the Yugoslav Premier Joseph Broz Tito made a rather serious charge in a press interview against our State Department. In a bill of particulars he charged in effect our government has been conducting political and economic warfare against the new Yugoslavia aiming to retard, if not prevent, its economic recovery from the shambles of war and isolate it politically.

On August 13 our State Department denied Tito's charges, without publishing them, to which the Yugoslav Ambassador Sava N. Kosanovich made the following rejoinder:

"In view of the seriousness of the charges made in the Department of State's answer of August 13 to Marshal Tito's statement on United States' relations toward Yugoslavia, I consider it necessary to point out some facts which will throw more light on this problem and will speak for themselves more clearly than a lot of details—some facts which create the impression to the Yugoslavs that certain American official circles do not show an intention to help Yugoslavia in removing post-war economic difficulties. In the light of these facts, the skepticism of the Yugoslavs toward General Marshall's plan is understandable.

"Here are some characteristic facts:

1. For more than 18 months, the American authorities held up 130 ships and barges of the Yugoslav Danubian merchant fleet taken by the Germans. This was at the time of greatest need of transportation for rehabilitation. The Americans were not using these ships. They were perishing in idleness. Only late in 1946, after discussions in the United Nations Economic and Social Council, did the transfer of this fleet begin.

"2. Yugoslavia went through the greatest difficulties caused by food shortages from March to July of this year. Every hope for relief was destroyed by the Department of State. Not even the expert opinion of the United States Economic and Social Council's Commission, which stated that Yugoslavia's need in the post-UNRRA period would require \$63,000,000, was taken into consideration. UNRRA could not buy, for cash, in the USA potatoes for Yugoslavia in the spring of 1947, potatoes which were badly needed for food and seed. All transportation facilities were being used for Germany.

"3. The entire amount of \$32,000,000 which the State Department claims Yugoslavia received in lend-lease is a very small sum compared to lend-lease given other allies and which in the main were written off. Unfortunately, practically none of this lend-lease to Yugoslavia went to the side which was contributing to the war effort of the allies. This is an historical fact well known to the Allied Military Command.

"4. Yugoslavs consider UNRRA's work the noblest monument to the idea of solidarity of nations. There is no Yugoslav who does not give full recognition to UNRRA for its great help. Everybody knows that the United States' contribution was 73%. But, in my opinion, it is impossible to continuously mention UNRRA's help as compensation—or something given as a gift or lost a fond perdu. The primary investment from which the allied promise came, during the war, for future rehabilitation, was to the fighting allies without discrimination in rehabilitation, was the blood shed in the struggle against a common enemy. It is very difficult to try to express the value of blood and lives in money.

"During 1946 there were many attempts on the part of American official circles to suspend the execution of UNRRA's program in Yugoslavia. Through their monopoly controls, they exercise an effective veto power on the law of supply and demand and charge what they please. At present they are throwing the country into another inflationary spiral in complete disregard of the welfare of the country.

"5. On the eve of Hitler's attack, the Royal Yugoslav Government transferred a great part of our gold reserve (about \$50,000,000 in gold) to the United States to avoid its capture by the enemy. Today—six years after its transfer to the United States—this gold is still frozen. Yugoslavia cannot dispose with it in spite of its great need. The State Department unfroze assets of all other countries—even of those countries which were enemies before the ratification of peace treaties, which happened to be in the United States. Yugoslavia was excluded—two years after the end of the war—Yugoslavia who entrusted its gold to the United States at the outbreak of the war.

"It is difficult for the Yugoslavs to understand that in spite of all re-

quests, gold saved from Mussolini and Hitler is still frozen—serving no one in times of greatest need for reconstruction—it is especially difficult when this appears to be a mortgage for unspecified obligations which did not exist in 1941.

"Great Britain, without any delay, unfroze the gold which was entrusted to the Bank of England under same conditions.

"6. Concerning Greece, one fact is well known to world opinion and that is that in the Greek Government of today are elements who, during the war, collaborated with the enemy and who contributed to Hitler's policy of provoking dissension and distrust among the allies. This fact is self-explanatory.

"7. Concerning Greece, one fact is well known to world opinion and that is that in the Greek Government of today are elements who, during the war, collaborated with the enemy and who contributed to Hitler's policy of provoking dissension and distrust among the allies. This fact is self-explanatory.

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Federal Reserve Board Reports Dwindling Savings

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The year 1946 was marked by a considerable drop in the amount of savings by the American public with an increasing number of low and middle income families living beyond their income, the Federal Reserve Board reported in its August bulletin.

The nation saved 8% of its total personal income in 1946, contrasted to 17% in 1945 and more than 20% during the war period. The FRB reports that about two-thirds of the spending units, families and persons living alone, could save last year, nearly a tenth held

MILITARISM IS NO ANSWER TO COMMUNISM

KENESAW M. LANDIS II

AT RIO DE JANEIRO the 21 nations of the Western Hemisphere are gathered together to draw up a defense pact. Defense against whom? Nazi Germany? That danger has passed, and no one is expecting it again. The only real concentration of Nazis left is in Argentina.

For awhile we regarded Argentina as a threat to peace on this account, and also because her President Peron was busy establishing his own type of Fascist dictatorship.

Several South American republics were concerned by Peron's economic blackmail tactics, and by his proudly goose-stepping soldiers.

But this danger has been forgotten, partly on the advice of Senator Vandenberg, who sees a greater danger. What is it? Communism—Red Russian Communism.

As a military threat Communism seems a little far-fetched. South America is about as far from Russia as it is possible to get.

But our statesmen are worried about native Communism, and for this reason they have made up with Dictator Peron and seek to welcome him as an ally.

Indeed, once the defense pact is signed, Peron will qualify under the State Department plan for the latest in American military equipment.

Once the program has been approved by Congress all the banana, quinine and rubber republics will be entitled to share in standardized arms of American manufacture, and their soldiers, sailors and airmen will be instructed in the best ways of killing people. This is our new Good Neighbor policy.

What share Peron would get has not been worked out, but distribution in general would be on a prorata basis so that the biggest dictators, and those most feared by their neighbors, would get the most U. S. help.

But how will Peron and his competitors use their new weapons? It is not likely that we can persuade them to have a joint go at Stalingrad.

They will use our weapons either in fighting each other or on their own people. This last is more likely.

In the name of peace we start a 20-nation competition for armaments. In the name of democracy we increase the influence of the military in every nation of Latin America and make it subservient to us.

In the name of freedom, we propose to turn Latin America into a military barracks in which every weapon would bear the proud inscription: "Made in U.S.A."

This is the final admission of our lack of faith in people everywhere, a lack of faith upon which the Communists will soon fatten.

In China, Turkey and Greece we can allege military necessity for our support of corruption and tyranny. Not so in South America.

The United States must somehow, sometime, somewhere, be found on the side of ordinary people.

(Chicago Sun)

Hopes Fade for Nat'l Health Bill

By JOHN CARSON

WASHINGTON (CNS)—Despite all the educational work done by the advocates of a national medical care program, there is no justification today for hope of belief that the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill will be passed in the next session which begins next January.

Those were the impressions which hardened into convictions as the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare listened to Horace R. Hansen, St. Paul, Minn., representative of the Co-op Health Federation and the Co-op League tell why the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill should be approved with certain amendments and why the Taft bill should be defeated.

The American Medical Ass'n, which had to stand by and suffer a barrage of criticism, as did also state medical associations, remains in command of the United States Congress. Organized medicine, often referred to as "the medical monopoly," has retreated slightly. It is willing to accept the "Taft bill," which Hansen said was a "delusion," but which Republican Senators insisted would permit a development of medical care plans, state by state. Once that was a "communistic proposal."

Hansen did a masterful job before this hostile Committee. Senator H. Alexander Smith, (R., N. J.), scholarly son of a doctor, testified to his faith in the Taft bill. His was a partisan but not a prejudiced opposition. Senator Forrest C. Donnell (R. Mo.), sat beside a clerk who prompted him constantly with memoranda obviously designed to smear advocates of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill. Senator James E. Murray (D., Mont.), sought to offer some measure of protection for witnesses. Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, was in the Committee meeting for only a short period.

Most of the time of the Committee was taken by Donnell. Hansen told of the cooperative health meeting at Two Harbors, Minnesota, where the Health Federation was born.

"That was a workshop, wasn't it?" Donnell interrupted hastily and avidly. There was some earlier testimony that some "workshops" were a part of communistic fronts.

"It was a meeting of groups interested in cooperative medical care or organizations," Hansen replied.

"But it was a workshop," Donnell persisted. "That's what they called it, didn't they?"

That was the temper of Donnell's questions. Earlier in the day, Nelson Cruikshank, representing the American Federation of Labor and one of the ablest and finest of legislative representatives, halted Donnell's questions with a request that Donnell might tell from whence he got his questions. Donnell replied in anger, and Cruikshank calmly told him that he refused to answer his questions with all their vile insinuations. Donnell's hands shook violently as Cruikshank undressed him. Then James Carey, representing the Congress of Industrial Organizations, took the stand and quickly he pitched into war with Donnell. The tempest was rolling high when Hansen took the stand. Then Donnell launched his assault.

Hansen calmly insisted on the right to present an orderly state-

ment. Soon Smith approved Hansen told of the "vicious" opposition of the Minnesota Medical Ass'n to legislation which the health cooperatives offered in the last legislature. Before Donnell could attack, Smith asked Hansen to explain what the legislation was. Hansen said it merely permitted consumers to organize their voluntary health plans.

"Do you mean to say they oppose that?" Smith asked. "That seems very reasonable to me. You do not mean that the Mayos oppose that?"

Hansen explained that the Mayos had not joined in the campaign of the medical association and added that many doctors did not approve of what organized medicine had done. But he told of members of the legislative committee remaining away from their duties so as to prevent a quorum and of confessing to him that they had been frightened by the threats of the doctors, and even the pharmacists.

"I can't understand that," Smith commented. "As the son of a doctor, I would abhor and my father would abhor anything approaching a medical monopoly just as much as would Senator Murray."

But that testimony of specific fact, and the comments of the amazed Smith, unhooked Donnell. His virulence disappeared. Before long he also began to command Hansen.

Points made by Hansen which swayed the Committee were:

Doctors can no longer practice efficiently "out of the little black bag." They must have modern equipment. The consumers will organize to provide them with modern equipment in a medical center if the consumers are permitted to do so. Many communities in Minnesota are doing that.

The Taft bill would establish a precedent of giving to the beneficiaries of grants of government money the control over the money. It would be like giving road contractors control of road improvement funds. It is bad legislation.

Cooperatives are only asking a fair opportunity for all kinds of prepayment medical care plans to develop, with special privilege for none.

Cooperatives recognize that the need for medical care is so great and so immediate that they have no objection to "public health programs" provided for in the Taft bill. They approve of them. But they demand the right to develop their own Cooperative programs.

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Murray Warns Labor It Must Fight

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON—(FP)—"American workers face an unprecedented challenge on this Labor Day of 1947," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in his annual Labor Day message to the nation.

"The Taft-Hartley act was designed to wipe out many of the gains that organized labor made during the past several decades.

"The Wage-Hour law was weakened so that it lost much of its usefulness to the lowest-paid workers of the nation.

"Funds of governmental agencies which might have been of real assistance in providing facts and personnel to aid in the collective bargaining processes were slashed unmercifully under the deceitful slogan of 'economy'.

"Nor is the end in sight. Rep. Fred Hartley, co-author of the Taft-Hartley act, promises even more severe antilabor legislation next year. Others who speak for big business are anxious to support his efforts."

Murray called on all American workers—"not just those who belong to unions"—to rally on this Labor Day to support groups seeking to prevent further turning back of the clock. He said the blows aimed at labor will be felt by everybody.

"We cannot ignore the repercussions throughout the world that result from each new attack on the rights of the working men and women of this nation," he said. "This is extremely important to remember, because most of the world is looking to the U.S. for economic aid and for preservation of the spirit of democracy.

"Throughout the world there is fear that our nation is turning its back on civil liberties, tolerance and progress.

"To win respect and admiration, we must move forward. We must demonstrate by deeds and not by words, that we can make democracy function successfully and produce for its people more and more of the good things of life.

"Our recent course has been away from those things which Americans want and need most. Short-sighted men with greed for power have been responsible for this. Our course must be changed if we are to avoid eventual disaster.

"Labor Day is a good occasion on which to point these things out. It is a good day, too, for those of us in organized labor to pledge we will do everything within our means to wipe out the infamous Taft-Hartley act from the statute books.

"We must lay the foundation for new legislation that will help—not harm—the people. We should work for higher minimum wages, a sound national health program, expanded social security, better educational facilities, more and better homes and a halt to persecution of minorities.

"The nation's unionists can help achieve these goals—through organization of workers who do not yet enjoy the benefits of unionism—through strong political action in all parts of the nation—through intensive activity in every phase of our work.

"We must set the stage to meet the demands of the American people. Labor again dedicates itself to this task."

Ohio Women Agin' Radio Gruesomes, For Kiddies' Sake

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Ohio Farm Bureau Home and Community Committee, consisting of farm women representing all counties of the state and lady trustees of the organization, met recently to hear report on the children's radio program poll and to outline further activities.

Ed Garretson of the education department of the Ohio Farm Bureau, reported that after a cross section of Ohio's farm women had been sampled, more than 2,000 ballots had been returned asking discontinuance or improvement of certain radio programs. Women also had listed the programs they prefer with the Quiz Kids topping the "wholesome" list.

Letters, Garretson reported, listing the full analysis of the poll were sent to all major network and national radio publications stating "it is apparent that there is a distinct dissatisfaction with certain types of programs, particularly those dealing with murder, crime and divorce." Expressions were received from the National and Mutual networks assuring the organization that suggestion will be carefully considered.

The meeting asked Farm Bureau members to contact radio stations in their districts and make plain the farm women's stand on programs which supply undesirable information for children.

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THE UPPER CRUST



"Why don't you ever work, daddy?"

Up By Bootstraps

JUGOSLAVIA'S AMBITIOUS 5-YEAR PLAN

By DANIEL DE LUCE

(There is much talk here about the "freedom" of the press. There is also much boasting by those who own and control the press, among other things of substance, that we Americans are the best informed people of all nations. Thanks, of course, to our "freedom" of the press.

(But it so happens, however, that we, as a nation, are more misinformed as to what is actually transpiring behind the so-called "iron curtain" in Europe than perhaps any other people. This also thanks to our "freedom" of the press. It is very seldom that one has an opportunity to read an objective report from the other side of the "iron curtain" in the American press.)

(The other day, however, we did have this rare opportunity to read an honest report from Yugoslavia by DANIEL DE LUCE, Associated Press staff correspondent. Whether this was an oversight on the part of the editors, we do not know. At any rate we are glad to present to our readers this De Luce's account as to what is going on in the new Yugoslavia.—Ed.)

BELGRADE.—The age of the wooden plow is vanishing in Yugoslavia before the onrush of socialism.

Foreign critics may assert that it is impossible for the South Slavs to pull themselves up by their bootstraps, economically speaking. But they are going all-out in the attempt.

The five-year plan adopted in April is proportionately more ambitious than any drafted by the Soviet Union.

The goals which the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia has set to reach by 1951 are so far above old levels that, if only 50 per cent of the plan is achieved, this would represent more economic progress than prewar Yugoslavia had in a generation.

It is taken for granted that Yugoslavia will get along without new Western capital, but will receive important mechanical and technical assistance from Russia and allied smaller powers which are already highly industrialized.

All heavy and most medium industry is now operated by the state. The marshall called this an economy "where production works for the needs of the people and not for profit."

Americans, although remembering the gigantic increase in U.S. productive capacity during the emergency of war, may find it hard to believe that Yugoslavia can go so far and so fast as it has planned.

The program envisages, for instance, increasing the coal output per capita to 265 per cent, aluminum 800 per cent, electricity 400 per cent and oil from 1,000 tons to 450,000 tons—an increase of 4,500 per cent!

Over-all, industrial production is planned to rise from the 1939 level of 3,378 dinars (\$67.56) per inhabitant per year, to 10,625 dinars (\$212.50) in 1951.

In addition, a new merchant fleet of 600 tons is scheduled, 1,200 miles of new rail lines are to be laid, nearly 2,000,000 acres of arid or swampy land are to be brought under cultivation, and agricultural production is to be increased 152 per cent.

At least one official report to the U. S. State Department from an American economic observer has set forth to the National Assembly last spring by Marshal Tito. In two trenchant paragraphs, he cited examples to support his charge that old Yugoslavia had been in economic bondage.

The whys and wherefores of the five-year plan were carefully set forth to the National Assembly last spring by Marshal Tito. In two trenchant paragraphs, he cited examples to support his charge that old Yugoslavia had been in economic bondage.

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The Brass Hat and the Atom

By ALFRED HASSLER

Atom: You! A word with you, if you please!

Brasshat: Oh, it's you again! Why don't you go away? You confuse me.

Atom: New things always did confuse you, Brasshat. You're in a perpetual rut! You tossed Billy Mitchell on the scrapheap because he tried to tell you about air-power, and now you're trying hard to make believe I'm not real.

Brasshat: Maybe you're real, but I think you're exaggerated. Why did you stop me?

Atom: I want to ask you a few questions. They tell me you're pushing for peacetime military conscription.

Brasshat: Sigh! Not military! Don't use that word! And not conscription, either. It's universal training, that's all!

Atom: It's directed by military men—Army officers—isn't it?

Brasshat: Yes, but . . .

Atom: And the training is for war—right? You'll teach the boys drill, and rifle practice, and bayonet, and so on?

Brasshat: Brasshat: They won't vanquish us, anyway. We'll have our installations in the caves in the mountains. We can strike back as soon as they attack us.

Atom: That'll be fine! The forty million dead Americans will be glad to know that forty million dead Russians or somebody will join them wherever they're going!

Brasshat: Brasshat: You've got a good point there. I thing we ought to be ready to strike first!

Atom: You mean we should be the aggressor?