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GLASILO SLOVENSKE NARODNE PODPORNE JEDNOTE

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Ruski delegat predlagal uničenje atomskih bomb

Reprezentanti sedmih držav podprli predlog. Posebni odbor bo sestavil besedilo dogovora

Lake Success, N. Y., 8. jul.— Ruski delegat Andrej A. Gromiko je na seji odbora za atomsko energijo Zdrženih narodov predlagal uničenje atomskih bomb. Odbor šteje dvanajst članov in sedem izmed teh je podprlo predlog.

V smislu predloga se mora uničiti vse atomsko orožje. Celotna svetovna kontrolna agencija, če bi ustanovljena, se bi morala odločiti pravico do izdelovanja atomskih bomb.

Predlog ruskega delegata so podprli reprezentanti Velike Britanije, Kanade, Avstralije, Francije, Belgije, Brazilije in Kitajske. Reprezentant Francije je sicer sicer, naj bi člani varnostnega sveta Zdrženih narodov pozneje odločili glede obdrževanja atomskih bomb v svrhu vzdrževanja svetovnega mira.

Ruskega predloga niso podprli reprezentanti Amerike, Poljske, Sirije in Kolumbije. Reprezentant Poljske, ki običajno podpira Rusijo, ni bil navzoč, ko je bil predlog dan na glasovanje. Odsoten je bil tudi reprezentant Kolumbije, reprezentant Sirije pa ni izrazil svojega mnenja.

Po sprejetju predloga je bil ustanovljen posebni odbor, katerega članje so predstavniki Velike Britanije, Rusije, Avstralije in Kitajske. Tem je bila poverjena sestava besedila dogovora na podlagi ruskega predloga.

Ameriški reprezentant Frederick H. Osborn ni izrazil mnenja o vprašanju, ali naj si varnostni svet pridržijo pravico do uporabljanja atomskih bomb. Opozoril je člane odbora na re-

Anglija se mora pokoriti Ameriki

Marshallov načrt je nastavljena vada

Moskva, 8. jul.— Sovjetska vlada je zavzela kritično stališče glede korakov Velike Britanije in Francije, ki sta odobrili pomožni načrt ameriškega državnega tajnika Marshalla. O tem se bodo vršile razprave na pariški konferenci, ki se bo pričela v soboto.

Uradna časniška agencija Tass je objavila poročilo iz Londona, katero omenja sistematično mehčanje britskega javnega mnenja, da se ne bo upiralo ukazom iz Amerike, ki skuša razcepiti Evropo v dva nasprotna stabora. Amerika je dobila potrebno orožje v britskem zunanjem ministru Ernestu Bevinu.

"Sateliti Velike Britanije, med katerimi sta Grčija in Portugalska, so že na poti," pravi Tass. "Načrt ameriškega državnega tajnika je vada, katero so ugriznili nekateri britski in francoski državniki. Zdaj skušajo dobiti na svojo stran druge evropske države."

Tass omenja, da britski vladni krogi niso zadovoljni z doseženimi rezultati in ne verjamejo, da bo pariška konferenca uspešna. Revija Novi čas je napovedala polom konferencie. Primerja jo načrtu ameriškega generala Charlesa Dawesa, na čigar podlagi je Nemčija dobivala ameriške kredite po zaključitvi prve svetovne vojne, da je lahko plačevala reparacije zaveznikom.

"Nov vzorec unije evropskih držav, katerega sestavljata Bevin in francoski zunanji minister Georges Bidault pod ameriškim vodstvom," spominja na druge slične načrte, ki so vsi propadli," pravi Novi čas. "Ista usoda bo doletela Marshallov načrt."

AMERIKA NAJ SE ZALOŽI Z ATOMSKIMI BOMBAMI

Senator McMahon naglasil potrebo pripravljenosti

KONTROLA ATOMSKE ENERGIJE

Washington, D. C., 8. jul.— Senator McMahon, demokrat iz Connecticuta, je v svojem govoru po radiu poudaril, da mora biti Amerika pripravljena na vse eventualnosti. V sedanjih okoliščinah naj nadaljuje produkcijo atomskih bomb in se založi z njimi.

"Drugega izhoda ne vidim," je rekel senator, ki je član odbora za atomsko energijo. "Raziskave in preizkušnje se bodo nadaljevale glede uporabljanja atomske energije za mirne namene, toda biti moramo realisti."

Glavni cilj moramo imeti vedno pred očmi. Prizadevanja za mir so potrebna, toda priznati moramo dejstvo, da morajo biti aktivnosti komisije za kontrolo atomske energije koncentrirane na izdelovanje atomskih bomb.

McMahon je omenil štiri možne izbire v slučaju nesporazuma glede mednarodne kontrole atomske energije. Ena je produkcija in kopičenje atomskih bomb, druga takojšnja napoved vojne Rusiji, tretja ustanovitev mednarodne kontrole, četrta pa osvojitve ameriškega načrta. Vsaka država, ki bi se protivila osvojitvi načrta, naj se proglašuje za agresivno državo.

Senator je dejal, da je naklonjen civilni kontroli atomske energije v Ameriki.

"Pri produkciji atomskih bomb moramo upoštevati znanstvenike, ne pa vojaških osebnosti," je rekel McMahon. "Znanstvenikom ne moremo ukazovati, kaj naj delajo. Imenovanje civilne komisije za atomsko energijo je bilo potrebno v interesu naše lastne obrambe. Čutil bi se srečnega, ako bi se atomska energija uporabljala v prilog miru. Takega izgleda danes še ni."

Čehoslovaška vlada se bo odzvala povabilu

Poslala bo reprezentante na pariško konferenco. Odločitev padla na seji članov kabineta

Pariz, 8. jul.— Poročilo pravi, da se bo čehoslovaška vlada odzvala povabilu Velike Britanije in Francije in poslala reprezentante na pariško konferenco, ki se bo pričela prihodnjo soboto, kljub stališču sovjetske Rusije. Na konferenci bodo razpravale o načrtu ameriškega državnega tajnika Marshalla glede pomoči evropskim državam.

Zdaj izgleda, da se bodo skoro vse evropske države odzvale povabilu. Čehoslovaška je prva med državami v sovjetskem krogu, ki se je odločila za udeležitev konferencie. Ameriška časniška agencija Associated Press je citirala poročilo iz Prage, da je bil sprejet zadevni zaključek na tajni seji članov čehoslovaškega kabineta.

Zaključek je bil sprejet na predvečer odhoda premierja Klementa Gottvalda in zunanje ministra Jana Masaryka v Moskvo. Vest pravi, da sta odločila odhod v rusko prestolnico.

Francoski zunanji urad je naznanil, da bo še nadalje čakal na odgovore 22 evropskih držav, ki so bile povabljene, naj pošljejo reprezentante na pariško konferenco. Prej je izjavil, da je šest držav sprejelo povabilo, osem drugih pa se bo kmalu odzvalo. Povabilo so sprejeli Belgija, Italija, Portugalska, Grčija, Iraka in Turčija. Jugoslavija, Poljska, Rumunija in Bolgarija ne bodo udeležile konferencie.

Velika važnost se pripisuje odločitvi Čehoslovakijske, ki ima tesne zveze s Sovjetsko unijo. Mnenje prevladuje, da je Praga dobila namig iz Moskve, naj pošlje reprezentante na pariško konferenco kot opazovalce. Ti naj bi razgledali vse morebitne poskuse zapadnih sil, ako se bodo odločile za vsiljevanje svojih smernic malim državam.

Ruski zunanji minister Molotov je na prejšnji konferenci v Parizu izjavil, da je Marshallov načrt drugo orodje Trumanove protikomunistične doktrine. Možnost je, da bo čehoslovaška delegacija zapustila pariško konferenco, ako bodo skušale zapadne sile vsiliti svoje smernice državam v sferi sovjetskega vpliva.

Italijanski komunisti odobrili Marshallov načrt

Rim, 8. jul.— Voditelji komunistične stranke so odobrili pomožni načrt ameriškega državnega tajnika Marshalla, toda s pridržki. Palmiro Togliatti in Umberto Terracini, glavni osebnosti v stranki, sta naznanila odobritev načrta pod pogojem, da ne bo organiziran blok proti Rusiji. Evropa se ne sme razkosati na dva tabora in Amerika se ne sme vmešavati v notranje zadeve Italije.

Jeklarska unija bo bojkotirala odbor

Odločitev padla na seji eksekutive

Pittsburgh, Pa., 8. jul.— Člani eksekutive jeklarske unije CIO so na svoji seji zaključili, da ne bodo priznali Taft-Hartleyevega protidelaškega zakona. Posluževali se bodo drugih metod in sredstev za reševanje pritožb, pri kolektivnih pogajanjih in reševanju drugih zadev, ki bodo spadale v območje novega delaškega odbora.

Drugi zaključki so bili sprejeti na seji eksekutive jeklarske unije, ki ima 875.000 članov. Eden zaključek je, da unija ne bo podpisala nobene pogodbe, ki bi vsebovala provizijo, da se mora odločiti pravici do stavke.

Unija bo sledila smernicam, katere so določili člani eksekutivnega odbora Kongresa industrijskih organizacij zadnji teden. Provizijo v protidelaškem zakonu, ki prepoveduje politične aktivnosti s strani unij, so označili za neustavno.

Resolucija je naznanilom, da bo jeklarska unija bojkotirala federalni delaški odbor, je bila sprejeta pred zaključitvijo seje, katere se je udeležil tudi Lee Pressman, glavni pravni svetovalec CIO. On je na seji tolmaričev provizije protidelaškega zakona.

IRANSKA ARMADA BO DOBILA AMERIŠKO VOJAŠKO OPREMO

Washington, D. C., 8. jul.— General H. N. Schwarzkopf je naznanil, da se bo kmalu vrnil v Iran, kjer bo sklenil kupčijo, da bo iranska armada dobila ameriško orožje, strelivo in vojaško opremo. On je bil pred leti načelnik državne policije v New Jerseyju, zdaj pa je načelnik ameriške vojaške misije v Iranu. Člani misije vežbajo iransko armado.

Amerika se zanima za Iran, kjer so bogata oljna polja. Država je soseda Rusije. Ameriška vlada se je izrekla za sklenitev kupčije, toda pogoje mora odobriti iranski parlament.

Schwarzkopf je na sestanku s časnikarji razkril, da je iranska armada že dobila ameriške tanke in bojna letala. Ameriška vojaška misija bo vežbala tudi orožniški in policijski silo. "Vzdrževati moramo red in izvajati zakone v Iranu, ki obsega 600.000 kvadratnih milj in ima čez 15.000.000 prebivalcev," je dejal.

Francov načrt odobren pri volitvah

Madrid, Španija, 8. jul.— Vlada je naznanila, da je bil predlog diktatorja Franca glede nasledstva odobren z ogromno večino pri volitvah. Za predlog je bilo oddanih 12.628.983 glasov, proti pa 643.500 glasov. Opozicija ni smela voditi kampanje proti predlogu. Franco bo ostal poglavar Španije, dokler ne hotel, in on bo lahko imenoval kralja ali regenta za naslednika.

Amerika ne bo revidirala stališča

Politični in ekonomski konflikt z Rusijo

Washington, D. C., 8. jul.— Državni department je namignil, da je pripravljen za izvedbo Marshallovega načrta ekonomske pomoči Evropi, čeprav se je izrekla proti kooperaciji z Veliko Britanijo in Francijo.

Državni tajnik Marshall ni hotel komentirati poloma konferencie zunanji ministrov treh velikih moči. Na sestanku s časnikarji je dejal, da bo Amerika kmalu sklenila dogovor z Veliko Britanijo glede povečanja produkcije nemških industrijskih izdelkov. Povečala se bo produkcija železa in premoga kot eno izmed sredstev pomoči evropskim državam.

Obeja se odprta politični in ekonomski konflikt med Ameriko in Sovjetsko unijo. Opazko ruskega zunanje ministra na pariški konferenci, da je namen Marshallovega načrta razcepiti Evropo v dva nasprotna stabora, so vzeli v Washingtonu za znanje kot dokaz, da se je unija odločila za boj.

Uradniki državnega departmenta priznavajo, da je bila pariška konferenca največji mednarodni polom, odkar so se začele razvijati sile prvici združile za boj proti naciji Nemčiji. Takoj po brezpogojni kapitulaciji Nemčije se pokazala znamenita razlika med zavezniki. Namigala sta dva tabora. V enem je bila Rusija, v drugem pa zapadne države.

Državni department je dal razumeti, da bo opustil vse napore za pridobitev Rusije za kooperacijo z zapadnimi silami.

VZOREC MEZDNE POGODBE MED RUDARJI IN OPERATORJI ODOBREN

Washington, D. C., 8. jul.— Vzorec nove mezdne pogodbe med rudarsko unijo UMWA, katere predsednik je John L. Lewis, in operatorji iz severnih držav, je bil sinoči ratificiran. Rudarji se bodo vrnili na delo, ko bo pogodba podpisana. Ta dolega med drugim zvišanje plače za 44 in pol centa na uro.

Nevarnost splošne rudarske stavke je bila odvrnjena, dasi pogodba ne krije okrog 250.000 izmed 400.000 rudarjev. Oni rudarji, katerih pogodba ne krije, se ne bodo vrnili na delo. Upanje je, da bo pogodba raztegnjena na vse člane rudarske unije.

Uradniki UMWA so izjavili, da bodo vztrajali pri zahtevi, da morajo vse kompanije podpisati pogodbo. Rudarji se ne bodo vrnili na delo v premogovnike onih kompanij, ki se bodo upirale podpisu pogodbe. Jeklarske kompanije, ki posedujejo premogovnike, so odobrile pogodbo.

Benjamin F. Fairless, predsednik korporacije United States Steel, je izrazil upanje, da bo dogovor, sklenjen z Lewisom, omogočil mir v industriji mehkega premoga.

Nova pogodba bo podpisana danes v glavnem stanu rudarske unije. Sklenitev dogovora je bila naznanjena po zaključitvi seje za smernice rudarske unije, ki šteje 200 članov. Pričakuje se, da bodo tudi operatorji iz južnih in srednjih držav odobrili dogovor. Organizacija operatorjev iz južnih držav je naznanila sejo, na kateri bo padla odločitev.

Glavne provizije nove pogodbe so:

- Zvišanje plače od \$1.18 na \$1.63 na uro.
- Osemurnik, ki vključuje čas, ko grede rudarji na delo in se vračajo z dela.
- Zvišanje prispevka v blaginjski sklad unije na deset centov od vsake tone proizvodnega premoga. Dosele so operatorji prispevali pet centov v ta sklad.

Turški listi napovedali padec vlade

Istanbul, Turčija, 8. jul.— Turški listi so napovedali padec vlade, katere predsednik je Recep Peker. Vlada je predmet izgoče kritike zaradi izvajanja notranje politike. Padec vlade ne bo vplival na odnose med Turčijo in Ameriko in program ameriške pomoči turški oboroženi sili.

Francoske čete zatrlje revolto

Pariz, 8. jul.— Minister za kolonije poroča, da so francoske čete zatrlje revolto domačinov na otoku Madagaskarju. Rebeli so napadli glavno mesto otoka in bili vrženi nazaj z velikimi izgubami.

Slovenska narodna podpora jednota

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Vincent Cainkar, F. A. Vider, Anton Trojar, Mirko G. Kuhel, Lawrence Gradisek, Michael Vrhovnik, Philip Godina, Anton Garden.

GLAVNI ODBOR

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Lists various board members and their locations.

Zapisniki sej gl. izvršnega odseka SNPJ

Seja 14. maja 1947. Predsednik odpre sejo gl. izv. odseka ob eni uri popoldne. Navzoči so bratje Cainkar, Vider, Trojar, Kuhel, Vrhovnik in Garden.

Nato so predložene in odobrene le razne prošnje za izredno podporo in sicer: 3-Ana Podbevšek, assessment za tri mesece.

6-Katarina Manduš \$25.00; Anton Štafler assessment za šest mesecev. 13-Anton Strauss assessment za tri mesece.

22-Louis Pintar assessment za tri mesece. 24-Rose Vodišek \$20.00; Anne Klinc \$15.00; Frances Kerhilar \$15.00; Frank Grlic \$20.00.

27-Josephine Slapiak \$25.00; 31-Agnes Vodenicher assessment za tri mesece. 36-Frank in Anna Knafelec assessment za tri mesece.

44-Joseph Borstnar in Anton Rovansk assessment za tri mesece. 45-Ernest in Johanna Kral assessment za šest mesecev.

51-Frank Babič \$25.00. 52-Andrej Mikar assessment za tri mesece. 85-Paul Donkovich in John Mehan, vsak za tri mesece assessment.

682-Alvina R. Ocepsek 50.00. 748-Josephine Cerjan 25.00.

Odobreno je nadalje tudi priporočilo vrhovnega zdravnika, da se br. R. Rugelnu od društva št. 465 nakaže dodatnih \$30.00 za operacije z dne 16. in 18. januarja t. l.

Nadalje je sklenjeno, da se br. Geo. Višniku, št. 317 nakaže vsota \$200 za v vojni poškodovan nogo, do česar je v smislu tozadevne posebne resolucije glavnega odbora upravičen.

Br. blaginjak nato še poroča, da se je udeležil prireditve društva št. 8 ob priliki oddaje zastave 18. maja, kot govornik za jednoto, in da je bila udeležba prilično dobra.

Zaključek seje ob treh popoldne. Seja 11. junija 1947. Predsednik odpre sejo ob eni uri popoldne. Razen br. upravnika, ki je bolan in br. urednika, ki se nahaja na počitnicah, so navzoči vsi člani glavnega izvršnega odseka.

Predloženo in sprejet je zapisnik izvršne seje z dne 21. maja. Nato gl. tajnik predloži sledeče: Br. Joseph Glivar, član društva št. 13, Bridgeport, O., poroča, da mu je oglas uničil dom ter prosi za denarno pomoč v nesreči, ki je prizadela njegovo družino.

Društvo št. 19, Mineral, Kans., poroča, da je razpravljalo o sklepu zadnje konvencije glede podpore starim članom, ter da je nato sprejelo iniciativo za spremembo tistega sklepa s splošnim glasovanjem.

Pri društvu št. 117, Yukon, Pa., je umrl br. Frank Mihelič, ki se je podvrnil operaciji in za njim je ostalo več neplačanih računov za zdravila in bolnišnične. Upravitelj njegove zapuščine zahteva, da se operacijska podpora izplača za kritje takih računov, kar je odobreno.

Društvo št. 559, Chicago, Ill., ima pismo priporočilo, da bi se v glavnem uradu določil prostor za rastavo in hranitev raznih trofej tukajšnjih društev. Sklenjeno je, da se jim sporoči, da v tem poslopiju še za potrebne jednotne stvari ni dovolj prostora in dokler bo tako, jim ne bo mogoče ustreči.

Federacija društev v zapadni Penni in vzhodnem Ohio poroča, da bo 13. julija priredila vrtno veselico in prosi, da bi izvršni odbor pooblastil gl. odbornika Petrovicha, da se udeleži kot govornik za jednoto.

Odbor bratstvih in kulturnih organizacij za zapadno Penno poroča, da se pripravlja na peto letno slavnost slovenskega dne, ki se ima vršiti 3. avgusta t. l. in se priporoča, da se pripravi na to leto slavnost slovenskega dne, ki se ima vršiti 3. avgusta t. l. in se priporoča, da se pripravi na to leto slavnost slovenskega dne, ki se ima vršiti 3. avgusta t. l.

glasujejo proti temu predlogu in porazijo vsako tako namero. Se vzame na znanje. Na vprašanje gl. tajnika pride ponovno na razpravo vprašanje tožbe dr. Archa. Predsednik pojasni, da ni vzrok na naši strani, da se tožba zavlačenja, kajti mi smo že davno zahtevali, da pride do zaslišanja in ta stvar čimprej konča.

Precej obširna razprava je nadalje glede pošiljanja pomoči v stari kraj skozi Cooperative for American Remittance to Europe, Inc., ali organizacijo poznano na kratko kot "CARE," ki ima svoje urade v New Yorku. Ker se naglašalo, da ima ta organizacija pogodbe za točno dostavo z vladami raznih po vojni prizadetih evropskih držav, je sklenjeno, da gl. predsednik poskuša dobiti potrebne informacije glede tega od jugoslovanskega poslanstva v Washingtonu, zlasti pa glede vprašanja, dali obstoj kakaka taka pogodba z jugoslovansko vlado v Beogradu, ali so morda tozadevna pogajanja v teku.

Nato br. mladinski direktor predloži razne zadeve z njegovega področja in sicer: Društvo št. 643, Girard, O., prosi za denarno podporo iz sklada za atletiko za svoje atletične aktivnosti.

Nato predloži prošnjo mladinskega krožka št. 26, Chicago, Ill., za denarno podporo za obči mladinski izlet, ki se ima vršiti v Chicago 20. julija t. l. Sklenjeno je, da se z ozirom na dejstvo, da je to popolnoma nova stvar, predloži najprej narodnemu odboru za atletiko v razpravo.

Nato ožji odbor, ki ima nalogo gledati za bodoče uradne prostore jednote, poroča, da si je ogledal poslopje, ki nam je bilo priporočeno kot prikladno za to in se nahaja v 47. bloku zapadne Madison ulice v Chicagu. Poslopje je silno veliko, zgrajeno je bilo v glavnem za šport in zabavne svrhe ter kot tako ne bi odgovarjalo za pisarne in našim namenom brez velike stroške. Odbor vsled tega nakup omenjenega poslopja ne priporoča.

Nato so predložene in odobrene sledeče prošnje: Prošnje za izredno podporo Applications for special benefit Društ. št. Lodge No. 220-Ignac Cotman in Karolina Strukelj vsak za tri mesece.

Prošnje za izredno podporo Applications for special benefit Društ. št. Lodge No. 5-George Rakar \$15.00. 10-Ivka Sakić \$20.00. 19-Frank Karara \$25.00.

Prošnje za izredno podporo Applications for special benefit Društ. št. Lodge No. 1-Frances Metelko \$25.00. 7-John Ocepsek, Anton in Blaž Likar, vsak za tri mesece assessment.

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Prošnje za izredno podporo Applications for special benefit Društ. št. Lodge No. 1-Frances Metelko \$25.00. 7-John Ocepsek, Anton in Blaž Likar, vsak za tri mesece assessment.

Glasovi iz naselbin TRIDESETLETNICA DRUŠTVA 335. Auburn, Ill. - Naše društvo 335 SNPJ bo obhajalo svojo 30-letnico v nedeljo, 20. julija s priredbo vrtno veselice pri Josephu Lapanju. Vabimo vsa sosednja društva na to našo zabavo, kakor tudi vse brate in sestre od blizu in daleč.

Piknik v Kraynu Krayn, Pa. - Društvo 174 SNPJ priredi piknik v nedeljo, 13. julija na tukajšnjem pikniškem prostoru. Za ples bo igral znani Les Faulkov orkester iz Brownsvilla. Na razpolgo bo dovolj okrepčila in jstevin za vse.

Piknik v Fontani Fontana, Cal. - Naše društvo 569 SNPJ priredi piknik v nedeljo, 13. julija v Lytel Creeku. Prične se popoldne. Vabljenjo članstvo obeh društev, kakor tudi vsi ostali Jugoslavoani iz okolice.

Uniontown, Pa. - Društvo 3 SNPJ opozarja vse svoje članstvo šestmesečno sejo, ki se vrši 12. in ob dveh popoldnih v navadnih prostorih. Ta seja je važna za vse, ker bodo podani polletni računi Opozarja se nadzorni odbor, da pregleda knjige pravočasno.

Johnstown, Pa. - Pozivamo članstvo društva 3 SNPJ, da se poštevilno udeleži prihodne seje dne 13. jul. ob dveh popoldnih. Se bo važna za vse, kajti na dnevnem redu bo več važnih stvari. Prihajajo tudi oni, ki se zanimajo za šport, kajti ukrepali bomo tudi tam.

Milwaukee. - Naše društvo SNPJ je v kratki dobi izgubilo članov, ki smo jih spremljali s njemu počitku. Ti člani so: J. Rozman, star 92 let, Joseph Chokstar 58 let, Joseph Marst, star 53 let, Louis Parkel, star 72 let, John Rinko, star 55 let.

West Allis, Wis. - Člani društva SNPJ naj vzameja na znanje, da bo v petek, 11. jul., vršila važna in in je potrebno, da se sleherni vzoci.

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ZASTOPNIKI LISTA PROSVETE. Naši zastopniki in njihove funkcije: Louis Barborich, se Milwaukee, Wis. in občin. Anton Janovitch, se Cleveland, Ohio in občin.

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Razsodba gl. porotnega odseka

Zadeva društva šte. 47 SNPJ v Springfieldu, Ill. Sestra Cecilija Banich, članica tega društva, se je pritožila na gl. porotni odsek, da je dobila pre malo bolniške podpore, dasi se je ravnila po navodilih svojega zdravnika.

Sestra C. Banich je bila operirana 28. februarja t. l. in podredno zdravniško oskrbo do 22. marca; ta dan pa ji je zdravnik rekel, da ne potrebuje nadaljnjih zdravniških obiskov, na kaznico pa je zapisal, da bo spsobna za delo šele okrog 25. aprila.

Društvo je nakazalo sestri Banich bolniško podporo do 20. aprila, toda tajnik bolniškega oddelka ji je izplačal le do zadnjega dne zdravljenja, to je, do 22. marca, ker 71. točka v pravnih jasno določa, da se v nobenem slučaju podpora ne plača dalje kot do zadnjega dne zdravljenja.

Glavni porotni odsek soglasno potrjuje postopanje tajnika bolniškega oddelka; pravila v tem oziru so tako jasna, da ne more iti preko nobena inštanca. Sestra C. Banich se pa lahko obrne na upravni odsek s prošnjo za izredno podporo.

Anton Štular, predsednik, Frank Vratarič, Andrew Vidrič, John Kobl, Camilus Zarnick, porotniki.

Pr pripravite se za narodni dan SNPJ, ki se vrši v Clevelandu 29., 30. in 31. avgusta ter 1. septembra

TAFT-HARTLEY JUST A STARTER

Congressman Howard Smith, the Virginian who helped sponsor the distasteful "can't strike" law that bears his name, gave a hint—just a slight hint—of what the future holds for the workers of America.

Rep. Smith told the House that the new Taft-Hartley law may not be sufficient to stop the calamity of a national coal strike.

We are certain the Congressman is correct. The new law will not be sufficient, any more than the Smith-Connally law was sufficient, to give the owners of America a free hand in exploiting the nation's resources and making continuously-mounting profits out of the labor of workers.

And, since not enough has been accomplished by the laws already enacted, the American people may be quite sure that more will be done—and more and more and still more—to bind workers with the controls of a super government.

Of course, we qualify the above gloomy prediction with an "IF" . . . Labor will be forced to accept an ever-increasing degree of control if the private-profit system is to remain the way of life for this country.

The reason we believe that is because the profit economy has become so thoroughly socialized under private ownership it can no longer function without government aid. The reason why labor is being hit with legislative restrictions is that the system needs the kind of laws that are being made and will be made in the future. To stop that kind of law-making, to keep it from growing until it wipes out the last vestige of workers' freedom, private capitalism itself must be scrapped.

We would like the workers of America to understand that, because until they do there is scant hope they will be able to unite their efforts for the inauguration of a new economy under which wealth will be produced for human welfare and distributed on the basis of service rather than ownership.

Also because we don't want to pass through an era of American fascist control.

However, unless the workers set up a system under which they can produce abundance for themselves, then production must be planned and controlled by somebody who has the interest and initiative to do so. In either case, those who do the planning will be the bosses and, under a private-profit economy, that means the workers will be regimented and bossed by means of whatever laws are necessary.—(Reading Labor Advocate.)

Lawyers' Union Demands Closed Shop

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 Bercu 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's 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 "driver's 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 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 which the Lawyers' Union is carrying on.

The American Bar Association—a sort of national federation of lawyers' unions—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)

PUBLIC'S MONEY WILL BUY NEW PLANTS FOR STEEL

Consumers Must Pay for New Steel Plants As Capitalists Refuse to Capitalize Economic Expansion

Americans who use steel—and, directly or indirectly, that means all of us—are going to build new plants for the steel trust.

That is the inescapable implication of a story by Walter H. Wagoner, a New York Times correspondent.

Plans for increasing steel prices to enable the steel companies to finance plant extensions by operating receipts, instead of by capitalizing in the usual manner of either selling additional securities or utilizing cash surpluses, reveals how far the capitalist "free" enterprise system has departed from the days when the general public could "buy in" on a growing industry.

The Wagoner story deals with a report on the steel industry now nearing completion by the U. S. Department of Commerce after a study of the steel industry by government economists.

Consumers Must Pay

The "conclusions" reached from the study, according to the "Times" writer are that—

Labor can not hope to have wages geared to profits in the steel industry.

Prices may have to be increased if the industry is to make the profit necessary for expansion.

Steel corporations will expand and produce needed steel if the American people can be tapped for the money necessary for plant expansion.

In other words, the war-time method of having the public put "free" enterprise in business to fill emergency needs is to be carried over into peacetime and made a standard procedure in the "American way of life."

Under the new procedure, with the costs of capitalization collected

THE UPPER CRUST



"Poor soul . . . She just found out that the new rent law allows her husband only a 15% increase . . ."

WHO KIDNAPED THE SCIENTISTS?

A story, thus far untold, of the "kidnapping" of German scientists from the synthetic rubber and oil works in Saxony Anhalt, and the struggle to get them back from the American zone, is now revealed by Gordon Schaffer, assistant editor of the London Reynolds News. Mr. Schaffer's article, in part, follows:

Leuna and Buna, the great factories in Saxony Anhalt which once supplied Hitler with synthetic oil and rubber, are again working at full blast. Today, you see no sign of the former owners. Instead, at the entrance to Leuna are emblazoned white and red slogans declaring "Unity is the Strength of the Workers" and "The Shop Stewards are the Leaders in the Fight for Reconstruction."

It was at Buna that I heard a story of "kidnapped" oil specialists which is as fantastic as any that has yet been told in the long drama of the world struggle for oil.

The Americans were the first to take over the area but at the end of June, 1945, they withdrew in favor of the Russians. As they were preparing to go, leading scientists from Buna, Leuna and from another factory at Boehlen were summoned by the American commander. "By orders of the American Government," he told them, "you are to leave tomorrow morning." They were told that they could take their families with them, but only two suitcases. The Americans marched away with the specialists loaded on lorries, altogether with their families a party of 200.

The Red Army came in, but they were busy cleaning up the area, and the workers in the factories were left very much to their own devices. In Buna, a small group of workers who had formed an anti-Fascist committee even before the collapse, took charge. They began to build a trade union and to sort out the Nazis among the factory staff. By the autumn of 1945 a start was being made on normal production. And then one morning a caller arrived in the room of the shop stewards' committee.

It was Dr. Johannes Nelles, one of the "kidnapped" specialists. He had smuggled himself across the zonal frontier to ask whether he and some of his fellow specialists could return. After leaving the factory on that June morning, they had been taken to Rosenthal, a little town near Marburg, and dumped in various places in the village.

Dr. Nelles is one of Germany's most brilliant specialists in organic chemistry. He had been a member of the illegal anti-Fascist committee and was free of all suspicion of Nazi sympathies. The shop stewards sat down and made a list of the specialists they were willing to take back, and Dr. Nelles went back to Rosenthal.

Two or three weeks later he returned with two of his colleagues, and then events at Buna began to move. Here is the story as told me by Reinhold Zoellner, who is now chairman of the Buna branch of the Socialist Unity Party.

"We had called a meeting of all the trade union officials in the factory and there were plenty of complaints that we still had Nazis—some of them with party cards since 1933—in key positions. Then all of a sudden someone said, 'Why not have done with them? Let's turn them all out. We've got Dr. Nelles back. Why not ask him to run the factory?'"

They went to see General Kotikov and poured out their suggestion. "Why not?" said the Red Army General. Thus the job was done. Dr. Nelles was installed in the director's office; two of the old directors were dismissed and the third kept on in a minor position.

But that does not end the strange case of the kidnapped specialists. Let Dr. Joseph Fischer, specialist in synthetic rubber since 1933, who

In Requiem

(Written when Al Capone was reported to be on his death bed and was given Extreme Unction)

By LEE L. DODDS

Mark, the herald angels sing,
Al Capone is on the wing;
Shrived by priest and Holy water,
He has gone where 'e hadn't oughter.

Aut into the wild blue yonder,
Where our boys would sit and ponder,
On their little school-boy sins,
Al just thumbs his nose and grins.

Not for Al a purgatory,
He can go straight up to glory,
For his priest gave Extreme Unction,
Which, fir Al, was quite a function.

He does not have to waste his time
In purgatory for his crime;
No, The Holy Father fixed it,
For a first class one way ticket.

Up he goes to Heavenly Glory,
Don't even have to tell his story;
St. Pete welcomes him with glee,
Al has paid his entrance fee.

Murder, Rape, and Racketeering,
Laws defied and crowds a' cheering,
Such was Al's delighted showing,
In a world where crime was growing.

What a comfort are Rome's minions,
Who can bless a crook's opinion,
Let him sin, seven times seven,
And for a fee, send him to Heaven.

Satan, also, was an angel,
(Oh, I have no rhyme for that.)
But, one day, he fell from grace;
Surely, Al can take his place.

WARNING to the great big boss man,
Hide your pearls in your sprinkling can,
Your golden harp, your streets of gold,
Before Al gets a strangle hold.
—(Progressive World)

Give Young America a Chance

"Pay liberal wages, clean up the slums, provide parks, playgrounds and decent schools, abolish brutal reformatories. In other words, give young America a chance.

"Otherwise you can expect such a crime wave as this nation has never before experienced. The present outbreak of 'juvenile delinquency' is only a hint of things to come."

The man who wrote that warning has "been around," knows the "seamy side" of America, from experience as a factory worker, farmer, police court reporter and social worker. Now he is book reviewer for the Washington "Post." His name is Sterling North.

He put the warning into a review of "Knock on Any Door," a book by Willard Motley. It tells the story of a Chicago boy "destined for the priesthood, who stole his first apple out of hunger during the depression, fell in with bad companions, was sent to a reform school, and came out to begin life of crime which finally took him to the electric chair."

From his own knowledge of the Chicago slums, North says this book tells "the unvarnished, appalling truth," and "drives home a lesson for American democracy."

It's a grand idea to reform other countries, but isn't it about time America gave more thought to the conditions which are breeding crime and juvenile delinquency here at home?

Working His Way

An inspector boarding a bus was surprised to see the conductor sitting at ease smoking while a passenger was collecting fares.

"What does this mean?" he demanded. "You sitting there and a passenger doing your work?"

"That's all right," said the conductor, an ex-sailor; "he's a stow-away I found on board. He can't pay his fare, so I'm making him work his passage."

I hardly know so true a mark of a little mind as the servile imitation of others.
—Greville.

Join the Church—and Go to Hell

By J. D. Hand

In his great book, "Bible, Church and God," Mr. William McCarthy has given some interesting statistics, compiled from prison records, on the relationship of church membership and crime. I do not believe that statistics of this kind give the correct picture. They cannot take into account the mass of legalized crime which must equal, if it does not far exceed — and inspire — the petty crimes. These big criminals that you do not find in the prisons are, practically without exception, big members of the churches for they want something to hide behind.

The ace trump of the churches has always been that you should come along and bring the kids, get a one way ticket to glory, keep the young'n's out of mischief, train them to lead honest, upright lives. If the statistics bear out this contention, it is a mortal tragedy that not more than 44 of every 100 people are honest enough to join up and be saved. There are those who contend that the payrolls are padded and that one may have severed all relations years previous and still be numbered among the membership. But who could believe the pretenses of salvation could practice such rank dishonesty? Anyway, this is the membership claimed when the figures were compiled.

On the other hand if borne out that church relationship breeds crime, (I'll find those figures, maybe, here, somewhere in a minute) then the church contention does not hold water nor anything else and "Onward Christian Soldiers" is propaganda and fishbait and to foster crime, filth and lies such as delineated in what is called the old testament and try to palm it off on humanity for revenue is expensive and disastrous business.

That is, all but the ticket. However, there may be those who, like myself, do not like city life and prefer the green fields, rivers, woods and lakes instead of a vile city built of gold as described by some unknown Jew in the old bible, and want to go along with the Indians to their Happy Hunting Grounds, if so, you are cordially invite. Note, they all build them with what is nearest their own hearts and I had as leave believe an Indian as a bible builder.

I am sure the thousand brands of churches cannot now find valid objection to having a little light of simple investigation shed on the wild and woolly claim that they are leading, or ever have tended to lead, the world out of crime, devilment and darkness. Figures don't lie. You never hear preacher or priest drag out a long hour defending the theory that two and two is four.

If the 44 of the 100 commit say, 4 or 14 of the crimes out of 100, what a shining commentary on the noble effort of priest and pastor. If they were guilty of 44 that could signify bankruptcy, deserve a lock-out and to close up shop and put the billions dollars investment to some better use. BUT, if it were higher than that—if it were anywhere near twice that amount then it ought to be forcibly closed at the hands of the FBI as a breeder of crime, prostitution and lawlessness and as a menace to the public safety and common welfare and probably would be were it not for the fact that it also breeds ignorance which is to the interest of thieves who own FBI.

Can you, my brother, argue otherwise? What justification can you offer for your plea for stockholders' continuance to sink untold millions of needed wealth into a business if it were found long to have been in a complete ruin and utter bankruptcy? Why continue pouring the wealth for which millions are starving all over the world into attempted construction of a building if the very corner stone of the structure has long ago rotted away?

If I could only find those figures—Oh yes, here they are! Out of every 100 crimes committed the 44 per cent—the churchmen—were guilty 83 per cent out of 19,886 cases. The

Food Cost vs. Wage

By Edwin A. Lohay

WASHINGTON—Ever since labor prices disappeared into the lower sphere, one of our better hotels in Washington has featured a plain steak for two, at \$11.50.

The item was missing from the menu the last time I scoffed, and while I had no thought of eating my host, John Conner of Chicago, for so sinful a plate of food I was curious about it and asked waiter how come no planked steaks for two, at \$11.50.

"They got ashamed of it," waiter growled out of the lee of his kisser.

Removal of the item indicated certain softening of prices.

But I was sure that the world stiffens (even in Newburyport) and not felt any softening in price.

I made up a theoretical package of four pounds of round steak, three pounds of bacon, a round of three pounds of butter and three pounds of cheese.

The idea was to see how much this package cost just before Pearl Harbor and how much now.

This package cost 7.48 in November, 1941, and \$14.24 in April, 1947. Figures are based on average retail prices in more than 50 cities.

We'll take three "average" workers for our comparison. The first a typical manufacturing worker represented by the average hourly earnings for all manufacturing, second is a worker in the durable goods, like steel, autos, refrigerators, etc. The third is in the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, textiles, food, leather, paper, etc. call them A, B and C.

In November, 1941, A's average hourly earnings were 78.1 cents, worked nine hours and 35 minutes for the above package. In April, 1947, his average hourly earnings were \$1.86. He worked 12 minutes for this amount of food.

In November, 1941, B's average hourly pay was 86.5 cents, worked eight hours and 36 minutes for the package. In April, 1947, average pay per hour was \$2. He had to work 11 hours and 45 minutes for the food.

Worker C in November, 1941, averaged 68.8 cents an hour. It took him 10 hours and 50 minutes to bring home the bacon, etc. In April, 1947, at an average hourly rate of \$1.22, he worked 12 hours and 45 minutes for the grub.

(Chicago Daily News)

What Is Man?

Should YOU weigh about seven pounds you contain enough fat to make seven cakes of soap, enough phosphorus for 9,000 pencils, enough phosphorus to make 2,200 matches, enough magnesium for a dozen dynamite sticks, enough iron to make one ton of pig iron, enough sulfur to rid one ton of whitewashing a chicken, enough water to fill a bathtub, enough flour to make a 100 pound barrel.—Source: Do

Corporations which during war got \$1 billion from the government for research projects are being prevented from being public property.

