

The National SNPJ Day At Milwaukee Very Successful

Over 6,000 Members at Main Event Last Sunday; Morning Star Team of Pittsburgh Won National Softball Championship, Comets of Universal Golf Champs; Girard, O., Awarded 1949 National SNPJ Day

The three day national SNPJ holiday over the weekend in Milwaukee was another milestone in the history of SNPJ Days. From the point of attendance, cultural program, athletic activities, fine fraternal spirit and organization it was one of the most successful "homecoming" celebrations.

The three day celebration, for the preparation and execution of which countless hours of labor were necessary, got underway last Saturday at the erstwhile Turner Hall on National Ave. with a fine program of singing and other cultural presentations in the evening as well as the handcraft exhibition of our circles. The choral singing was rendered by the fine Male Chorus of Lodge Liliija 764, by the mixed choir "Najprej" which has a long history of Slovene singing behind it and by the Liliija's Glee Club, consisting of the lodge's junior members. A group of Junior All Stars presented several selections under the direction of Sister Marie Ermenc, the Circle director.

Bro. Michael Vrhovnik, our Juvenile Director, was the speaker of the evening. The entire program would have been even more enjoyable if the audience were not somewhat restless, perhaps due to oppressive heat in the hall and lack of self-discipline. This actually marred the otherwise excellent program which was followed by dancing.

Sunday, however, was the big day at the Pleasant Valley Grove on the outskirts of Milwaukee. In the afternoon and evening a huge crowd, numbering over six thousand people, gathered in the picnic grove. They, our loyal members, came from far and near. Members came to this annual homecoming from the entire Middle West, also from Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Mike Kumer had a fine and sizeable delegation of our Pennsylvanians, also Ray Travnik from Detroit.

This huge group of SNPJs came by cars and buses, by train and plane. It was a fine group of friendly and well behaved people, credit to any organization. The attendance would have been even greater were it not for the polio in Milwaukee which quarantined all the city's children as well as from the outside. Many parents with small children simply stayed home. That is the reason also why the Perfect Circle of Chicago cancelled its trip. The largest out-of-town representations were from Chicago and Waukegan.

The afternoon program at the picnic grove consisted of speeches and the dance music by two outstanding orchestras, the now famous Yankovic's group of Cleveland and the lively Bashell's boys from the home town who had led the SNPJ parade into the park. The main speakers were Bro. Vincent Cankar, our Supreme President who spoke in Slovene, and Bro. Mirko Kuhel, our Supreme Treasurer who spoke in English. Both speakers gave inspiring talks and both were well received by the large crowd of listeners. The Mayor of Milwaukee, Frank Zeidler, was represented by the alderman of the Sixth Ward because of his absence from the city. The masters of ceremony were Bros. Frank Puncer in Slovene and Anton Verbič in English. After this program Frank Yankovic and his

boys entertained the crowd in their inimitable fashion to the great satisfaction of all.

All in all Sunday was a memorable day for all the thousands of members who were present as well as for our great SNPJ.

In the field of softball the Morning Stars, Lodge 665, of Pittsburgh, defeated the Wolverines, Lodge 677, of Detroit, for the national SNPJ championship by 1-0. In the golf tournament the Comets (715) of Universal, Pa., were the winners. In the individual contests Bro. Frank Barkovich of the Comets was the highest. More about the championship games at Milwaukee elsewhere in this ProsVeta.

The three day celebration was concluded Monday by a meeting of representatives of various lodges. At this meeting it was decided that next year's National SNPJ Day is to be held at Girard, Ohio, under the sponsorship of Eastern Ohio Western Penna Federation.

To our Milwaukee-West Allis Brothers and Sisters and their lodges go full credit and profound thanks for the successful organization and leadership of this huge affair. They deserve all the praise and esteem. The countless hours of labor they have put into the preparation and execution of this undertaking could only be repaid by their own satisfaction of a job well done for something they cherish and believe in—the SNPJ.

Spirit-O-Grams

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All members are urged to attend the September meeting as plans will be made for our trip to Springfield, Ill., which will be on Sept. 19. Should enough members go a bus will be chartered and we will leave at 8 o. m. and return around 11:30 p. m.

I see by the paper that our president, Bro. John Yurcek, got a telephone—Mohawk 3173. If you don't have anything to do, John would appreciate that you would give him a ring and chat a while.

We hope the Markoffs enjoyed their vacation and we expect to get all details about it at our next meeting.

Bro. Jasper has a new car. He got a new one, he said, because he didn't like the front-end on the old one. Well, the bowling season is on its way and we have started off by winning the first 3 games. The team is composed of the same fellows we had last year. We have a new captain this year and is he strict with the team. Harsh rules have been made by him and the team is ready to hit the top.

The team bowls every Tuesday night at the Bevo Alleys. All the fellows say is that they need more rosters in back of them and they'll go to town.

JOHN LASTERNI, 659

Morning Stars (665) Win National Softball Championship; Comets (715) Cop Golf Title at Milwaukee

In a game replete with thrilling plays and great pitching, the Morning Stars, Lodge 665, Pittsburgh, Pa., defeated the Wolverines, Lodge 677, Detroit, Michigan, for the National SNPJ Softball Championship at Milwaukee, Wis., last Sunday, by the score of 1 to 0. The contest was an extra inning affair that went nine innings before the winner was decided.

In the semi-final games, the Wolverines beat the Moderns, Lodge 634, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in another thriller, 1 to 0, while the Morning Stars out-slugged Triglav, Lodge 82, Johnstown, Pa., in an exciting, nip-and-tuck game by the score of 10 to 7. Home runs with bases loaded accounted for scoring spurges by both teams.

The team title in the third National Golf tournament was again won by the Comets, Lodge 715, Universal, Pa., making it three championships in a row, this time with a record-breaking aggregate score of 299. The runners-up, another outstanding team, was Sloga, Lodge 14, Waukegan, Illinois, whose foursome completed the 18 holes with a combined score of 306.

The national golf championship in the individual event was taken by Frank Barkovich, member of the Comet Lodge with a brilliant score of 68, two under par. John "Pewee" Dolenc of Sloga Lodge, Waukegan, national champ in 1942, was the runner-up with 71 strokes for the round.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 1948 NATIONAL SNPJ SOFTBALL AND GOLF CHAMPIONS!

Details of the softball games as well as the golf tournament results will be reported in next week's issue of the ProsVeta.

ANTON J. KOSTANJEV, Chairman Nat'l SNPJ Day Athletic Committee

Milwaukee Scenes

By Clarence Zais

Police Escorts Parade Thru Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—How often do you get a chance to drive clear across a large city and pass through all the red lights and stop signs without stopping for them? I can assure you that I had never done it before—so I enjoyed the thrill of participating in the SNPJ Day parade on Sunday, Sept. 5, when we were led by a police escort right thru all the red lights.

The parade from the Collins-Meyer Hall to Pleasant Valley Park, on the outskirts of Milwaukee, consisted of many cars and two trucks. One of the trucks provided transportation for those who had no other means of getting to the park. Debelak and his "homemade orchestra" provided the attention-drawing music from a pickup truck at the head of the parade. Oh, yes, I'd better mention the uniformed fellow on the motorcycle. Without his companionship I'm afraid those many red lights would not have been passed thru.

Dancing—Fast and Furious To Yankovic Polkas

"Polka King" Frankie Yankovic and his boys had the crowd at Pleasant Valley Park dancing so fast and furiously that they nearly burned up the floor—and themselves, too. When Yankovic gets started he really goes to it. There is no "dead time" between numbers—he plays almost continuously. The music of one polka does not even fade away and he is already part way into another polka.

Anyone that can last thru a half dozen or more continuous polkas by Frankie and the boys really deserves recognition. It seems to me that the music has a "spell" over a lot of people. So many of them that once get started can't stop until they are almost completely exhausted.

There were many red faces in the crowd—but not from embarrassment. They had been dancing so fast and furiously that they were hotter than a Model-T going over the Rockies.

Everyone was dripping wet from perspiration. There was almost a constant line of dancers from the dance floor to the refreshment stands. Once cooled down and refreshed they began returning for another "fling."

A couple of the girls had the right idea—although I don't know how proper it was considered—when they appeared on the dance floor in shorts. Well, that's one way to keep cool—but maybe I should say "cooler"—because it's impossible to keep cool when you're dancing to Yankovic's polkas.

Export News

EXPORT, Pa.—The Export Marines, Lodge No. 758, want to take this opportunity to thank everyone for attending our last dance and who helped make it a success.

SNPJ Lodge No. 117 of Ukcon came out in a group and we really enjoyed seeing them all. Other Lodges represented were Comets 715, Export 317, White Valley 232, Slickville 379 and, of course, we want to thank Anthony Rednak for attending our dance. We hope to see you all again on October 16 at the same Hall. Frank's Trio will furnish the music for this dance and we all know about Frank and his fine music.

The Juvenile Circle No. 71 will hold its meeting on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 2 p. m. All juveniles from Lodges 317, 252 and 753 are invited to attend. Refreshments will be served and there will also be a door prize. Please attend and join in the fun.

Attention all Export Marines! Our meetings are held on the third Sunday of the month at 2 pm at the Rogina home, so there is no excuse for any member not attending. This will be an important meeting so try to be present. It would be nice to see a few new faces among the group. In the meantime plan to come to the Dance on October 16 at Mance Hall. You're bound to have a good time. We always do.

FREDA ROGINA, Sec'y

BADGERLAND NEWS

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Up bright and early this Sunday morn after a rather hectic night spent with folks from near and afar at the Collins-Meyers Clubhouse.

The event was the start of the big National SNPJ Day celebration over the weekend. Right after this article your scribe is headed for the picnic grounds at Pleasant Valley Park for another big day. The day dawned bright and shiny so we look forward to a day of fun and frolic and the joy of meeting old friends and making new ones. More next week about this great event.

A post card from Frank Lozar, better known to us as Monty, telling that he is visiting friends and relatives up around Montana way. Good flying, Monty. The Louis Yuzna family are spending their vacation up Minnesota way.

Recent visitors to our fair city were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spadafora of Cokesburg, Pa. They are members of Lodge 240 in that city. Mrs. Frank Setor came up from Euclid, Ohio. Mrs. John Bass and son came from Cleveland. Frank Reck came in from Glen Rogers, W. Va. All visited with friends and relatives and particularly with the Rebernisek family.

Our congrats to Mr. and Mrs. Tony Jerkic who are now the proud parents of a baby girl.

Sept. 18 is the date set for the wedding of Joe Krainz and Jean Baillie, two well known Badgers. Florian Remitz and Louis Zierfuss were recently married and both have returned to school to resume studies. Congrats. Both will return to town on Sept. 11 to attend the wedding of Art Magister, son of the well known Mrs. Magister of the National Clubhouse.

The birthdays of two of our members, Johnny Sedmak and Matty Graf, were celebrated at the outing of the Badgers at Chuck's Resort, complete with cake, candies, gifts and songs, but don't let us down like that. Butch, the next time. For the rest of the outing I might say "it was". Maybe some day we will get the turnout an event of this sort should get.

SALTY, 584

Veronian News

VERONA, Pa.—A special meeting which was held Aug. 27 brought about the discussion of the "Jubilee" which will be held Sept. 20 and Sept. 26, sponsored by the Veronian Club and the Police Club.

This is to be a large affair and for more information get in touch with the committee, Elmer Eiffler, Mike Lipesky, Marge Markovitch, Adolph Grayson or Joe Luser.

This meeting was the monthly meeting for August, which had been changed from the 29th. It was also decided at the meeting that the regular monthly meeting for September will be Sunday, Sept. 19, at 2:30.

It was also stated that the meetings will start definitely at the appointed time. Eddie Klaus and Fran Savelko are to make arrangements for having some sort of entertainment after the meetings. So, come on, members, let's attend the meetings. Those of you who have smaller children, bring them along with you, instead of staying at home with them.

Get-well wishes are extended to Mary Mack, Mrs. Bostjanec and Mr. Louis Cestnick. New auditors have been elected for the club and consist of John Kabala, Steve Rusiewicz and John Lipesky. The auditors were also given permission to purchase an adding machine. With this the meeting adjourned.

Related greetings go forth to Mrs. Mary Melle who celebrated her birthday, also to Fran and Bill Keene who celebrated their 8th wedding anniversary. Sorry to hear the Veronians only missed out of taking first place in the SNPJ Golf tournament from Universal by 4 pts, but our congratulations are with them.

The Veronian softball team finished their 1948 schedule by losing to the Morning Stars 7-6. The team did fairly well this year, and look forward to a better year next season.

Bowling time is just around the corner. Any of you Veronian members interested in bowling this season, get in touch with Chairman Johnny Perette or Mrs. Mary Casol, Elmer Eiffler or Marge Markovitch. A nice crowd was had last season and more of you who didn't bowl last year, can be taken care of this season.

CORNELIA GORUN

GETTING IT IN THE NECK

Another Labor Day is over. Likewise our SNPJ Day at Milwaukee. Of the latter you could read the report in another column. It was a fine demonstration of the spirit of SNPJ.

We shall briefly touch on the Labor Day. The Organized Labor celebrated it this year with more apprehension than elation. For one thing the high cost of living bears down heavily on all of us. The primary reasons for the price inflation are the tremendous profits of the business community, including large farmers. According to various reports, this year's profits of large corporations are, on the average, about 30% higher than were the stupendous profits in 1947. Last year, as you may recall, the corporate profits, after taxes, amounted over \$17 billions; this year they have been running at the rate of over \$20 billions, nearly twice as large as during the war. On the other hand the buying power of workers in general has fallen nearly 15% since the OPA was abolished. A good basic setting for a bust.

In other words, the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. In the celebration of Labor Day there was nothing to be elated about for various other reasons. As far as organized workers are concerned they have gone through the first year of the Taft-Hartley Act, conceived and largely written by the NMA (National Manufacturers Association) and passed overwhelmingly by Republicrats.

The purpose of this Act is to cripple and destroy the unions in order that the Big Business will again have a free hand in exploiting and terrorizing the workers, as it once did before they were strongly organized, or as is now exploiting the helpless consumers. If this Act is not repealed or drastically modified the chances are it will largely accomplish the purpose for which it was set up. In the first year it has done a good beginning towards this end. It has again brought back the government by injunction in labor disputes as well as other means of union busting and strike-breaking. It is a thorough going measure of police state in the interest of big business.

It is therefore quite natural that Organized Labor and its leaders are so perplexed and overwrought and consider it number one measure which must be repealed before it does irreparable damage to American workers and the country as such.

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Since both old parties, Republican and Democratic, were almost equally responsible for its passage, for the Republicans could not have passed it without the help of Democrats, majority of whom voted for it, one would think, however, the so-called leaders of labor would turn away from both parties, controlled by Wall Street, Tammanites and Dixcrats, and help to set up a new political party which would propound the interests of working people, including small and medium farmers as well as small business.

It is here where we are witnessing the absolute bankruptcy of the so-called leaders of labor, as well as the bankruptcy of the right-wing liberals. Instead of declaring labor's independence of the two old parties, leaving them to the tender mercy of big business, Tammanites and Dixcrats and joining Henry Wallace, senator Glen Taylor and other Progressives in launching and building a new party of the people, by and for the people, we see one of the greatest political contortions on the part of the top leadership of CIO, AFofL, independent unions and pseudo-liberals in the nation's history.

From all the shennanigans, attacks and insults they have received from the enemies of labor and social progress they have not learned anything. Not long ago they have been in open revolt against Truman, frantically trying to displace him with General Eisenhower or the Supreme Court Justice Douglas, but now they have embraced him, as well as his mongrel Democratic Party which in recent years was in open competition with the GOP as to who will rave more viciously against organized labor and serve more effectively the interests of big business, as well as who or which party will produce more and bigger red scares and witch hunts in order to befuddle and pluck the American people.

Nor is this all. The so-called labor leaders—politically their misleaders—and pseudo-liberals, now gathered around ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) are moving heaven and hell and competing amongst themselves as to who will throw more dung and dirt on Henry Wallace and the new Progressive Party. The top union leadership has gone even farther and has forbidden the subordinate union boddies and local, state and district leaders as well as rank and filers to have anything to do with the new Progressive Party or Wallace's campaign. In fact they have been instructed by the CIO top leadership, for example, to actively oppose this movement.

It is therefore no wonder that the big business reaction and Dixcrats feel quite safe and strong and merciless in running the country for the primary, if not exclusive, benefit of the Upper Crust, two to five per cent of the people who own most of the nation's wealth and control the country through the two old parties. As long as the so-called leaders of labor will continue to play the political game of Wall Street, refusing to turn away from the old parties of pelf and plunder, now also of militarism and imperialism, the working people, as well as the country, will also continue to be sold down the river.

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You, dear members, may like or not what we have written above. But the Supreme Board ordered your editor to write editorials also for the English section. We shall therefore try to fulfill this order as best we can, expressing our mind freely, thereby either pleasing or enraging you, depending on your own point of view.

Westside Inter-Lodge Bowling League

CHICAGO—A meeting of the Westside SNPJ Inter-Lodge Bowling League was held Aug. 30, to discuss rules and to select officers for this year's bowling season, which starts Sept. 12, at 6 pm, at the Lawndale Bowling Lanes, Hamlin and 26th st.

The new officers selected were Louis Pirman, secretary for the men's league; Mitzi Chernich, secretary for the women's league; Anton Trojar, chairman; Cookies Di

Cenzo, vice chairman; Mike Vrhovnik, honorary chairman. We are looking ahead for a successful season.

The league consists of the following lodges: Francisco Ferrer, Victorians, Roznik, Integrity, Slavija and Pioneer. Those of you who wish to bowl on Sunday, please get in touch with Louis Pirman, 4331 W. Adams st., or Mitzi Chernich, 2486 Blue Island ave.

The next meeting will be Sept. 9, at 8 pm, SNPJ Hall, 2657 S. Lawndale. We hope to see a nice crowd. JOSEPH JEREB, Sec'y

LODGE YOUNG AMERICANS

DETROIT.—Well, folks, another month has rolled around, and now we are on the threshold of another bowling season. This can be the biggest season we have ever had if everybody gets down to business and root for each other.

The girls were unable to get together at their meetings, so it will be necessary for us to be at the Palmer Park Recreation on Sept. 12 at 2 pm in order to give us time to draw the teams' numbers and also elect captains for each team. The regular bowling after the 12th will be at 4 pm. Don't forget bowling will start the 12th. There will be no cards sent out, this is the final notice, so if you know of any one wishing to bowl, please get in touch with them.

The Women's Balina League had their final game last Friday night. The SND No. 1 team took first place, but they had stiff competition throughout the season, especially by SND No. 2 team and Lodge 121. The women will get together at their next club meeting and decide when we will hold our banquet. The women of the West Side SND will play the women of the East Side SND Sept. 12 in the afternoon, a three game series. After the game the East Side will be host to the West Side with a luncheon. Let's have a nice crowd.

The juveniles held their bowling meeting last Wednesday, and have decided to bowl every other Saturday. Their bowling will begin this Saturday, Sept. 11, at 3 pm. And don't forget, boys and girls, there is to be a meeting at 2 pm. We mothers were quite surprised at the baking ability of our teenagers, the honors go to Tom and George Stimac, Phillip Masser, Doris Beaupre, an Barbara Herbon. The cakes they made to serve after their meeting to us mothers was a real surprise and put some of us to shame.

LENA MASSER, 564

Integrity Broadcast

CHICAGO.—Sister Frances Kozuk and children are spending their vacation in southern Illinois. Brother John Kinderney and family are also somewhere in southern Illinois. Would like to hear from our members who are on vacation. Sister G. Sitter, now Sister Kovich, is spending her honeymoon in Minnesota.

The Integrity Lodge 631 sponsors its 21st Anniversary Dance on Jan. 29. Joe Kovich and his band will furnish the music. We are going to have a program book for this affair.

The Integrity Lodge 631 will hold held this year with the Chicago District Federation. So our juveniles will have a Xmas party.

The Integrity members must realize that it is time to get behind the wheel of progress. We need every fraternal minded member to do his or her share. The Lodge belongs to you and what belongs to you it is your duty to take care of it right. Of course, if you care. To pay dues is not the most important matter in fraternal field.

To cherish the Integrity's principles—and many good principles we have which will never die—we must call upon our loyal members to uphold them if we are to carry on. Too many lay their tools down and only few are carrying on the good will of our lodge. Idle words are empty progress as far as the lodge is concerned. To have and to hold is to do things always and not just a year or two.

Fraternal spirit must never die in the hearts of real fraternal members regardless of what obstacles may arise. You members who fail to attend meetings and fail to cooperate when the lodge needs you, you are failing to perform your duty.

The Integrity only can progress if our members do their share.

Many members will receive letters from the secretary. We are going to see how many will respond on the matters that they will be asked to perform.

This is the kick-off! The Integrity lodge is not interested in political affairs. Every member is his own judge. This is America.

MICHAEL FLEISCHACKER, Secretary SNPJ Lodge 631

Feminine Prerogative

Five-year-old Sue was "helping" her daddy at his work bench in the basement. Finally he tired of her incessant chatter and questions, and he asked her to be quiet for a little while.

"I don't have to be quiet," Sue stated importantly. "I'm a woman."

An impure man is every good man's enemy.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Family Helpmate

By DOROTHY SODNIK

I think pretty nearly everyone likes Chocolate Cake, so, today I am passing on a favorite standby of mine that has never failed me. Ingredients are:

- 1/2 c shortening
- 1 c sugar
- 2 egg yolks
- 2 squares bitter chocolate melted
- 1 1/2 c cake flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 c sour milk (or make sweet milk sour by adding 2 teasp vinegar)
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening and sugar, beat in egg yolk briskly. Add melted chocolate and blend. Sift salt, flour and soda together and add to mixture alternately with sour milk. Mix well. Add vanilla and stir thoroughly. Pour into greased and floured square or oblong pans or two layer pans. Bake in preheated oven at moderate heat (350 degrees) 50 to 60 minutes. Use any plain or colored icing. Tastes very good cut into squares with whipped cream and nuts.

Oddments: Well, school has started again and I hope you high school girls haven't been caught with your heads up. That's disastrous with the new look here to stay at least for a good while. Ask mother for advice on what to do about it and I hope these ideas will help.

There are numerous ways to lengthen a dress or skirt so that it can be worn and still be in fashion. For a plain skirt run a pleated ruffle around the bottom and up the front more to the left; this will give it plenty of length and also a different look especially if you use a striped material. A full gathered skirt can be made longer by simply adding another length of plain material if the skirt has several different colors in it already, just add another.

A dress can be altered by adding contrasting colored material to the yoke. Rip out the old goods and if length is needed, make the yoke longer. Or insert a band of contrasting material through the waist. Or rip off the entire top, make new blouse and trim with salvaged parts of the old top. Or you can make a two-piece outfit of a dress worth the effort. Rip off the skirt and make a band at the top. Next add a skirt zipper.

A neat little bolero can be made from dress top to be worn over a print blouse. While you are making the print blouse make a sash also; it adds a very dressy touch to your new outfit. And of course while looking over your wardrobe many more ideas will come to you that only needs a beginning.

Adamic to Address 4th American Slav Confab

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Louis Adamic, well-known Slovenian American author of such famous works as "My Native Land" and "A Nation of Nations", will address the 4th American Slav Congress in Chicago, ASC Secretary George Pirinsky announced recently.

Mr. Adamic, one of America's foremost writers, will have for his subject "The American Way of Life," which he will present at the Congress banquet to be held Saturday evening, Sept. 25, at the Hotel Stevens.

Other works by Mr. Adamic include "The Native's Return" and "Laughing in the Jungle," "Dinner with his most recent tome, "Dinner at the White House." His publication, Trends and Tides, a paper of information and opinion, of which he is editor and publisher, is also widely read.

"Slavic Americans can look forward with great anticipation to Mr. Adamic's speech at this important 4th American Slav Congress," Mr. Pirinsky declared.

Youth Again Betrayed

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ruling the Progressive Party off the state ballot by the Illinois Electoral Board was termed a "betrayal of Illinois youth," in a statement issued by the executive board of Illinois Young Progressives.

"Time and time again we have been betrayed," the board statement said. "First we were promised housing for veterans, then steps toward an adequate education of youth. Then came the draft, which may turn a cold war of hate and greed into a real war of more death and destruction. Now comes the removal of youth's only means of electing a party pledged to the principles of peace, freedom and abundance for all people."

WALLACE ON AIR

CHICAGO, Ill.—Henry A. Wallace, Progressive Party presidential candidate, will make a series of seven 15-minute radio broadcasts every Monday night beginning September 13th over the National Broadcasting Company network. The broadcasts will be from 9:30 P. M. to 9:45 P. M. Central Standard Time. Radio time for the series of Wallace talks was purchased by the Progressive Party.

Juvenile Circles Of the SNPJ

Circle 3 Plans Gathering Sept. 10

CLEVELAND.—Baseball has always been my favorite sport and many is the night the neighborhood has indulged in an exciting battle. On a more professional scale are the games of the Cleveland Indians and the problems that come with the race for first place in the American League. Everyone, young and old, has been following the standings of the team and hoping they emerge the winners, but who is more concerned than the players themselves.

Three of the Cleveland Indians, namely, Ed Klieban, Dale Mitchell and Sam Zoldak, have accepted the invitation of Circle 3 to say a few words at a gathering planned by the Circle. The date is Friday, Sept. 10, at the Slovenian Workmen's Home on Waterloo Road and the time is 8. All SNPJ members, their friends and neighbors are cordially invited to attend.

So, for an evening of fun and entertainment, plan to spend September 10 with the Cleveland Indians and Circle 3.

DORIS PIKE, Asst. Dir.

Circle 7 Plans Wiener Roast

GIRARD, Ohio.—On Sunday, August 22, the Dawn of Youth, Circle No. 7, held a picnic at Liberty Park. A short meeting was held before the activities of the picnic began.

Prizes were won by: Patricia Kren, Kathleen Kocjan, Janet Sterphogotay, Molly Perechlin, Luella Mihelich, Marjorie Jones, Sonny Macek, Sonny Hribar, Ivan Jacobs, and Bobby Matekovich.

On Saturday, Sept. 11, at 6:30 sharp, Circle No. 7 will hold a wiener roast at Avon Park. Each member is to bring his own hot dogs and buns. Pop and marshmallows will be given by the Circle.

FRANCES MATEKOVICH, Dir.

Perfect Circle 26 News and Views

CHICAGO.—The Perfect Circle will have a regular meeting Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 a. m., after which we will go to the Railroad Fair. Be sure to bring your lunch.

Plans for a movie and ice cream social during this month will be made. Our annual Halloween party will also be discussed. What kind of a party would you like this year? Bring along your suggestions.

Because of the polio epidemic and quarantine in Milwaukee, we did not make the overnight trip. However, five of us made the trip Sunday. We are sorry we could not come on Saturday but we enjoyed seeing the Junior All Stars who were at the picnic Sunday.

Our thanks go to Lorraine Sterle and her crew of workers who did such a splendid job of setting up our display. We were glad to see

Wallace Speaks in Chicago Next Tuesday

CHICAGO, Ill.—Flanked by huge nine foot letters spelling out the names of Wallace and Taylor, Henry A. Wallace, Progressive Party candidate for President of the United States, and Paul Robeson, world famous singer and actor and now co-chairman of the Progressive Party, will speak to the largest paid political gathering in Chicago's history at Wrigley Field on the evening of Tuesday, September 14th.

The huge lighted names of the two Progressive Party candidates will be mounted on a four foot platform on the edge of the infield by second base. The speeches and entertainment will be given from a specially erected platform built high off the ground in between the two names.

In announcing the proposed production of this monster rally, George Cernak, Cook County Chairman of the Progressive Party, declared:

"There is every indication that Henry Wallace's appearance in Chicago will draw a tremendous demonstration from the people here. They know that Wallace is unrelentingly committed to a policy of peace, international cooperation and prosperity for all."

Among those appearing on the program with Wallace and Robeson will be Mrs. Pauline Kigh Reed, Negro leader, who was recently named as the Progressive Party's candidate for the office of Secretary of State for Illinois.

Also scheduled to talk at the rally will be Grant Oakes, International President of the United Farm Equipment Workers (CIO) and Progressive Party candidate for Governor, and Judge Samuel Heller, who just returned from Paris in order to appear at the meeting. Judge Heller is the Progressive Party's candidate for State's Attorney.

so many exhibits from other Circles. The Junior All Stars really worked hard to help make the 1948 SNPJ Day a success and they deserve a great deal of credit.

Notice! The bus money will be returned at the meeting Saturday. SYLVIA TROJAR, Sec'y

Circle No. 3 Activities

CLEVELAND, O.—Attention, all SNPJ members and friends. Don't forget to be present at the Slovenian Hall on Waterloo Road on Friday, Sept. 10, at 8 pm, when several of the Cleveland Indians' ball players will speak. Circle 3 has prepared a pantomime entitled "A Day at the Stadium" in which the members will act out such a day. There will be other entertainment and also refreshments.

On Saturday, Sept. 11, members of Circle 3 who are ten years and older, will hold their monthly meeting at the usual time, 1 pm, at the Slovenian Workmen's Home. If you wish to obtain the group picture of the Circle which was taken at an earlier meeting, please bring thirty-five cents for the cost of the picture. ALICE PIKE, Sec'y

Return from Chicago —My Impressions

KINGSTON, W. Va.—Yes, country life is still the same; and city life is just the same, too. Nature never intended to make any immense changes in a particular place. The people must do that. People must adapt themselves to their environment as we have been taught in in junior high school science.

This article is more or less my own answer to Clarence Zaitz's well-worded article that appeared in the Prosveta recently in defense of his life in the West compared to Chicago. I am supporting the big city in this article.

Until I have finished my junior year of high school, I had not really noted the huge difference between the various portions of our United States. The differences I knew were to be able to recognize the different types of living in the north, west, east, and south (the ones we studied in school). I have lived in the southwest, the southeast, and a northern state—Illinois, in Chicago. I have traveled in points no farther west than Oklahoma nor farther north than Illinois. My traveling has been limited to about eight states.

I could never be quoted as an authority on such matters as these. My strongest argument is that I hope to live in Chicago, the big Windy City, soon. Dad is up there now working and trying hard to obtain an apartment so that we may join him soon. I must say before I start though, that any type of life has its good points and bad points alike.

Here I go. In the south, the weather is unusually hot and humid. The day here is dry and appears lifeless. Life is so still here that sometimes you wonder if anything ever stirs until you listen and hear the crickets chirping and the bees and insects buzzing. This is an enjoyable scene to some people. You may suddenly become drenched with an unexpected shower which will cool you off only to make the heat more unbearable when the shower is over. The nights for me in any part of the country are the same. It's probably just my nature to sleep the night through—I couldn't explain what the weather is like.

I spent two summer months in Chicago—June and July—and enjoyed it. Although Chicago, like the rest of the country, has its heat spells, there's always that wonderful breeze stirring. Sometimes it may even aggravate you by sending your hair-do in any direction. If the air were to ever become too stifling for you, you could easily visit he lake shore and be assured of a cool atmosphere. As for the night, I repeat what I have already said.

In the city of Chicago, there just couldn't be any thoughts about loneliness. Chicago is a very efficient and businesslike place—ever on the move. People of all classes or types can be pointed out on the streets. In the far less populated places as the south and west of which I am referring, you feel a distinct difference.

The people are a very friendly type but at a second glance you notice that people of one occupation mingle while another group will associate with their own group. You seldom see a farmer, worker or the like visiting or living around someone other than people employed somewhat like them. Houses here usually have few conveniences and families are constantly busy around their home trying to improve upon it.

Saturday night and Sunday comprise their play hours in this section of the country as you are usually too tired or incapable of reaching a place of entertainment within a few minutes. Usually, to enjoy a good movie, you must travel over 10 or 15 miles on roads that are definitely not number one highways to see the picture. In the

Labor Congress Asks New Chinese Government

HARBIN, Manchuria.—(ALN)—The All-China Labor Congress, the first in 20 years, drew to an end here with 500 delegates representing 2,850,000 workers from all parts of China resolving to "defeat Chiang Kai-shek, establish a new, democratic republic" and put a stop to U. S. government intervention in China's civil war.

The contract between labor conditions in Kuomintang territory and those in the liberated areas was stressed in scores of reports. Delegates who had filtered through Chiang Kai-shek's battalions to attend the Harbin meeting talked of suppression, terror and starvation. Delegates from the liberated areas spoke of strong unions taking an active part in politics and the management of industry.

Ouyang Tau-jun, leader of the underground labor movement in Shanghai, said there have been 155 strikes in the last two years as workers fought back "with unbeatable courage," constantly devising new ways of fighting police terror.

In one case Ouyang declared, workers went on a "dumb strike," putting down their tools and refusing to answer any questions. The men won a wage boost without even framing such a demand. This method, Ouyang explained, saves workers' leaders because when the men do not have to elect a spokesman, the police have no one to arrest.

Ouyang said Shanghai workers told him to go to Harbin meeting to learn how to run industry. "Then when Shanghai is freed, you will be able to direct production," they instructed him.

Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang tries to stifle all opposition by a highly specialized system of espionage and terror, he continued. Workers have been locked up in cages so small they could not even sit down. A man may be tortured by the medieval methods—water forced into his nose or mouth until his stomach bursts or hung up by his little fingers and toes with a weight on his stomach.

To encourage stoolpigeons, Kuomintang-controlled unions have specially trained workers who are paid to spy on others. Spies failing to report their quota of "Communists" are taken off the payroll. When a worker is turned in to Kuomintang authorities, he is seldom seen again, alive or dead.

In the liberated areas of China labor is not only free but helps run affairs, delegates declared. Chen Yun, speaking for unions of Manchuria, reported that in mines, power plants and factories workers are now holding administrative posts.

Output of coal, copper, iron and steel has risen. Nearly half the cotton mills and about two-thirds of the power plants are back in operation. Industries wrecked by the Japanese are rapidly being restored. "These tremendous results are due to the new attitude of the workers," Chen Yun remarked.

When Chen Yun finished speaking, a railway workers' delegate declared that more locomotives are in operation in Manchuria today than during the Japanese occupation. In June of this year roads carried four times as much tonnage as in January.

Hailing the flight of workers in Kuomintang areas, delegates from the liberated areas pledged to give a day's pay "to provide more weapons for workers and students struggling against Chiang-Kaishek."

city, you have the knowledge that regardless of whether or not you want to do this—the opportunity is right at your door. Entertainment is so close to you that you can enjoy it at a moment's thought.

Nature in these less populated places has given you your share and more of sunshine, air, and spaciousness. Sometimes the young people especially find themselves wishing they had a little more material convenience and less nature with which to live. Again, you will find the city tries to give you a little taste of the country in their parks, substituting swimming pools for creeks. The country would have a hard time trying to show its inhabitants a bit of the city without taking them to a city, to really see it. Yes, in my opinion life is living. People are living. In order to enjoy the two—the city combines them.

Pardon me, Clarence, for differing with you but, we, each of us, are entitled to our own opinion. Now I feel we are on equal terms as I have defended the city and you have defended the West. From your article I take it you plan to live in Chicago for some time now, so here's hoping you do discover soon, that you like the city much more than your article informs us.

GEORGIA MOCIVNIK, 552

It's a Great System

By JOHN PAYNE

LITTLE LUTHER

"Where else could it happen but in America, Luther?" roared Mr. Dilworth, his rosy face ashine. "I don't know what you're talking about, Pop," said Luther, "but I assume you refer to J. Parnell Thomas, who must be America's heaven-sent punishment for persecuting the Indians."

"None of your lip, my boy, I was not talking of that grreat statesman, Thomas. I was talking about the young man from this neighborhood, who won \$4,832,678 in money and merchandise by answering the jackpot question on 'Bail Yourself Out,' the quiz program."

"What's so remarkable about that, Pop? They asked the guy to identify the 'Crawling Man' and he naturally answered John Rankin and they gave him the prize."

"Yes, but Luther, where else in the world could someone answer a simple question and get a yacht, a limousine, a helicopter, a year's supply of dogfood, a roundtrip for two to Labrador, three washing machines, two deep freezing units, nine electric stoves, a flock of geese, a shetland pony, a potato sack full of pigeon-blood rubies, a hand-tooled riding saddle, with horse, a 14-room house in Palm Beach with hot and cold running maidservants, and so on?"

"Pop, you've got me."

"I thought I did. Behind the Iron Curtain they probably don't even have quiz programs. So there!"

"Pop, I'm devastated. In America one never knows when somebody may win the Irish Sweepstakes, or win a quiz program, or marry the boss's daughter. That's a good beginning. But what about the Taft-Hartley law, and lack of housing, and what about rising prices, and the drive to stifle political criticism?"

"Luther! I forbid you to cast reflection on Free Enterprise. We who own this country think people like you are better off with Quiz Programs than with free trade unions, and if you don't like it you can go back where you came from."

"After November, Pop, we may have free trade unions AND quiz programs. We may run all the Thomases and Rankins and Free Enterprise bootlickers out of Congress. We may have workers' representatives in their place!"

"We won't stand for it, Luther! I'm warning you."

"What's this, Pop? Did I just hear you threatening to overturn an elected government by force and violence?"

"You may have," said Mr. Dilworth, reaching for the strap, "but for the moment I shall content myself by turning you over."—(FP)

Wolverine Bowlers

DETROIT.—Any Wolverine man bowlers that wish to bowl this coming season in the SNPJ League, with whom I haven't gotten in touch yet, please give the writer a call at WE 4-0581.

A league meeting will be held Friday evening, Sept. 10, at John R. Hall.

Election of officers and new business for the coming season will take place. Wolverines will get together after the league meeting to organize teams. All league bowlers better attend because we might have refreshments on tap.

League starts Sunday, Sept. 12, at 4 pm at Palmer Park Rec. John R. and Woodward.

AL MACCANI, 677

ROSTER OF National Athletic Board

Director of Athletics, Michael Vrhovnik, 2637 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Illinois.

Dist. No. 1—James J. Trofino, 417 Woodland Ave., Johnstown, Pa.

Dist. No. 2—Lawrence Cassol, 717 Washington Ave., Oakmont, Pa.

Dist. No. 3—Stanley Zupon, 15614 School Ave., Cleveland 10, Ohio.

Dist. No. 4—Joseph Golia, 20488 Hull, Detroit 3, Mich.

Dist. No. 5—Frank Mivec, 1146 N. Holmes Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dist. No. 6—Frank Groser, 4255 W. Potomac Ave., Chicago 51, Ill.

Dist. No. 7—Marco Shappeck, 2736 N. 2nd St., Milwaukee 12, Wis.

An old lady walked up to the movie ticket window, put down 55c. The clerk said, "Madam, the price is \$1.25."

"Do you give any dishes?" asked the old lady. "No," said the clerk.

"Double feature?"

"No."

"Screeno?"

"No."

"What's playing?" asked the little old lady. "Dr. Kildare," said the clerk. "Is he a specialist?" asked the little old lady.

.....

Darwin's Fruits

In London, the Hyde park orator made frequent references to Darwin's "Origin of Species."

A tall man and his short companion hung on to the outskirts of the crowd, but were unable to get near the speaker.

"What's his trouble, Bill?" asked the small man, tired of craning his neck to no purpose.

"Eat more Fruit, I think," replied the other. "All he keeps talking about is Darwin's oranges and peaches."

Official Proceedings

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

July 7, 1948

The meeting was called to order by Brother President at 1:00 p. m. with all members present, except Brother Treasurer who was on vacation. The minutes of June 23 meeting were approved as read.

The committee discussed the semi-annual meeting of the Supreme Board and after some deliberation it was decided that the meeting shall begin on Friday, August 13.

Brother President further reported that he received a letter from the American Slav Congress of which he is Vice-President for the Slovene section, and that he is invited to attend the meeting of the Congress which will be held in the city of New York on July 23 and 24. Since the meeting will be of an important nature, the committee decided that he should attend.

Brother Secretary submitted as follows:

Sister Marcella Smith, member of Lodge No. 151, recently underwent an emergency operation for which, according to the by-laws, she was not entitled to regular operation benefit. Upon further evidence the committee approved a payment of \$50.00.

A request for renewal of the SNPJ curtain ad in the Croatian-Slovenian National Home in Kansas City, Kansas, was received. The committee approved renewal of the ad for a period of two years at \$20.00.

Lodge No. 85, Republic, Pa., will celebrate its 40th anniversary on July 25th and asked for Brother Anton Garden, Chief Editor, as guest speaker. However, since he will be on vacation at that time, it was suggested that Brother Matt Petrovich be asked, which is approved.

A letter was read from Sister Ann Sannemann, former Director of Juvenile Circle 26, Chicago, in which she explained why she resigned as District Circle Director. The letter was placed in file.

Brother Juvenile Director presented the following:

A new Juvenile Circle was organized in Fontana, California, to which he recommended a donation of \$25.00 for promotion of its activities. Recommendation approved.

He presented a bill of \$5.00 for membership in the National Recreation Association and subscription to the magazine for one year. Upon his recommendation, payment of the bill was approved.

He further presented applications for financial aid from the Athletic Fund for softball for the following lodges, which were approved:

- Lodge 6 Sygan, Pa. \$100
- 105 Indianapolis, Ind. 100
- 682 Library, Pa. 100

He also reported that Lodge No. 263, Southview, Pa.; No. 589, Strabane, Pa.; No. 590, Cleveland, Ohio; and No. 699, Ambridge, Pa., requested donations for softball, but since these lodges are also sponsored by private business establishments other than the Society, the National Athletic Board decided that donations from the Athletic Fund in such cases should not equal those made to lodges advertising the Society exclusively. It recommends \$50.00 for each lodge. Therefore, a motion was made and passed that these lodges be given \$50.00 from the Athletic Fund.

Juvenile Circle 66, Southview, Pa., also asked for a donation from the Athletic Fund for its softball team, and the sum of \$35.00 was approved. Brother Juvenile Director asked to be allowed to take some movies at the National SNPJ Day celebration in Milwaukee, which will be held on Labor Day week-end. Request was granted and he was given permission to purchase the film for this purpose.

Brother Manager of Printery and Publications reported that the negotiations between the Typographical Union, representing the employees of the SNPJ Printery and the printing shop owners, has been settled. An agreement was reached to give an increase of \$11.89 per week in salary to the employees. The salary for Hand Compositors will now be \$92.00 plus \$3.75 per week for vacation, or a total of \$95.75 per week. For Linotype Operators, the salary will now be \$93.40 plus \$3.75 per week for vacation, or a total of \$97.15. This new agreement will be in effect for 18 months.

Finally, Brother Secretary reported that he attended the SNPJ Day affair sponsored by both federations of Western Pennsylvania in South Park on June 27th. At noon, he spoke on Radio Station WLOA about the SNPJ and added a few words about SANC. He emphasized the friendly attitude of the management of Station WLOA, which was very commendable. In the afternoon he spoke at the picnic and the attendance at this SNPJ affair was very large. The members who participated, both adults and also the younger generation, showed that they were constantly striving to make the Society progress steadily. Brother Secretary said that in his opinion, moral success was attained.

The following operation claims were approved by the Executive Committee upon recommendation by the Supreme Medical Examiner:

John Dermota (5), \$25; Anna Graden (114), \$50; Herman C. Baltezar (249), \$50; Josephine Curgus (381), \$80.

Applications for special benefit were also approved (for figures and details see Slovene minutes).

Since there is no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:00 P.M.

V. CAINKAR, Supreme President

F. A. VIDER, Supreme Secretary

.....

Dr. James Greese, president of the Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia, has a formula to solve our problems. He proposes that young men start in business at salaries of \$50,000 to \$125,000 a year and WORK THEIR WAY DOWN.

We can see it all now, the 19-year-old chairman of the board announcing to his cronies at the Union League Club:

"Gentlemen, I have arrived. I am a success. I have just become engaged to the elevator operator's daughter and am assured of being demoted to porter within a year."

John Karkula (13), \$25; Frank L. Ogrin (14), \$25; Mike Lubovich (56), \$35; Antonia Hubner (121), \$35; John Erzen (142), \$25; Michael Smole (208), \$25; Mike Jestrepsky (247), \$25; Anna Arhnover (427), \$25; John Goochee (581), \$40; Amelia Yaklich (721), \$25; Albina Blazic-Fiosi (734), \$25.

Since there is no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

July 20, 1948

The meeting was called to order by Brother President at 1:00 p. m. with all members present, except Brother Manager of Publications and the Editor of Prosveta.

Brother Secretary submitted as follows:

The case of payment of the death claims of late Sister Sylvia Marie Volle, member of Lodge No. 6, who died on June 15, 1948, was presented. When Sister Volle transferred from the juvenile to the adult department, she was admitted without a physical examination and in her application she stated that she was in sound mental and physical condition. However, the Mortuary Certificate filled out by her Doctor shows that her death was due to chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, the duration of which illness was three years. The committee instructed Brother Secretary to consult our Attorney before payment is made.

An application for Veterans' Disability Benefit was presented in behalf of Stanley P. Radosevich, member of Lodge 205, who is paralyzed in the left arm and wrist due to injuries received in Military Service. The amount of \$200.00 was approved.

A request was received from the Milwaukee Federation of SNPJ Lodges for an ad in the Souvenir Booklet to be published in conjunction with the National SNPJ Day celebration over the Labor Day week-end. A full page ad for \$25.00 was approved.

Brother Secretary of Sick Benefit submitted as follows:

Sister Louise Moggio, member of Lodge No. 96, filed a medical report for sick benefit which shows that her illness resulted from pregnancy, and according to the rules and regulations of the by-laws, she is not entitled to sick benefit. In order to help cover the hospital expenses, she asked for some special benefit. The amount of \$25 was approved.

Brother Steve Bele, member of Lodge 262, passed away and left sick benefit which is claimed by his daughter who took care of him during his illness. Payment of this sick benefit was approved by the committee upon the recommendation of Brother Secretary of Sick Benefit.

Brother Mike Glavich, member of Lodge 314, also passed away and his son asked for the remaining sick benefit, since he took care of his father during his illness. Payment of this sick benefit was likewise recommended by the Secretary of Sick Benefit and approved by the committee.

Brother Juvenile Director submitted as follows:

An application for a financial donation from the Athletic Fund for softball was presented in behalf of Lodge 564, Detroit. A donation of \$50 was recommended by the National Athletic Board and approved by the committee.

An application for a donation for softball was also presented for Lodge 559, Chicago. Brother Juvenile Director recommended a donation of \$75 from the Athletic Fund, which the committee approved.

Lodge 100, Chicago, asked for use of the Society's loudspeaker equipment at their picnic on August 8. Request was granted.

Brother Treasurer reported that on June 27, he attended the affair sponsored by the Federation of Lodges for Fayette and Green County, Pa., at which occasion Lodge No. 101, Greensboro, Pa., also celebrated its 40th anniversary. The affair was a success and good spirit prevailed. In his opinion, moral and financial success was attained.

The following operation claims were approved by the committee upon recommendation by the Supreme Medical Examiner:

Biro pravi, da ima vsaka uni-
ja povprečno devet uradnikov.
Skupno število uniških uradni-
kov je okrog 370.000. Izmed teh
je le okrog 80.000 predložilo fe-
deralnemu delavskemu odboru
zaprisežene izjave, da niso ko-
munisti.

PROSVETA

THE ENLIGHTENMENT
GLASLO IN LASTNINA SLOVENSKE NARODNE PODPORNE
JEDNOTE

Organ of and published by Slovene National Support Society

Nevelina se Zdravna država (Ivan Chicago) in Kanada \$6.00
na leto. \$4.50 za pol leta. \$2.00 za četrt leta; za Chicago in okolice
Cook Co. \$9.50 za celo leto. \$4.75 za pol leta; za inozemstvo \$11.00
Subscription rates: for the United States (except Chicago) and
Canada \$6.00 per year, Chicago and Cook County \$9.50 per year.
foreign countries \$11.00 per year.

Cene oglašev po dogovoru. Rokopisi dopisov in nenaravnih
členkov se ne vrnejo. Rokopisi literarne vsebine (črtice, povesti,
drame, pesmi itd.) se vrnejo pošiljatelju le v slučaju, če je priložil
pošiljateljsko.

Advertising rates on agreement. Manuscripts of communications
and unsolicited articles will not be returned. Other manuscripts
such as stories, plays, poems, etc., will be returned to sender only
when accompanied by self-addressed and stamped envelope

Glavni urednik: dr. Janez Stok

PROSVETA

1557 59 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Illinois

Ameriška demokracija dobiva brce

Prošli teden je toliko opevana ameriška demokracija prejela precej hude udarce na jugu in v Illinoisu. V južnih državah so divjali klanovski diksikrati in razbijali Wallaceve shode, v Illinoisu so pa dvostrankarji odločili, da nova progresivna stranka z Wallace in Taylorjem na čelu ne sme priti na glasovnico pri jenskih volitvah.

Katero izmed teh dejanj je večji udarec po demokraciji, prepustimo čitateljem. Sicer pa je oboje v skladu s politiko administracije, odnosno državnega departmanta, ki je zadnje dni zopet pokazal, da pojmjuje "demokracijo" slično kakor jo pojmjujejo klanovski diksikrati na jugu ali pa dvostrankarski politikaši v Illinoisu. V mislih imamo odlok državnega departmanta, ki je predzadnji teden odredel vizo Hewlettu Johnsonu, "rdečemu" dekanu, kanterburškemu iz Anglije, ki je bil angažiran po organizaciji za prijateljstvo s Sovjetsko Rusijo, da v Ameriki poda serijo predavanj. Dekan Hewlett Johnson je znan kot goreč pristaš Rusije. Istočasno pa sir Oswald Mosley, znani vodja angleških fašistov, ki je bil interniran med vojno, ni imel nobenih težav pri dobavi vize za vstop v Ameriko, da se udeleži konvencije ameriških fašistov pod vodstvom notoričnega Geralda K. Smitha.

V pričo take politike zvezne vlade se torej ni čuditi diksikrat-skemu razbijanju Wallacevih shodov na jugu, kakor tudi ne odloku državne volilne komisije v Illinoisu, ki je vrgla v koš čez 75.000 podpisov, katere je progresivna stranka v tej državi zbrala z velikimi mukami in še večjimi stroški na svojo nominacijsko peticijo. Odlok dvostrankarjev se je glasil, da Wallace in drugi kandidati te stranke ne smejo priti na glasovnico v tej državi.

Ameriška demokracija je s temi dogodki dobila velik udarec tudi v tujini, zlasti širou Evrope. Razbijanje Wallacevih shodov z jajci, paradizniki in nasiljem, ki so ga spremljali tipični fašistični vzkliki, bo gotovo izrabilo vse komunistične časopise za propagando proti Ameriki, kakor tudi ameriški "svobodni" tisk in radio izrabila vse incidente, resnične in fabricirane, za svojo propagando proti komunističnim in levčarskim režimom v Evropi in Rusiji. Prav tako bodo izrabili tudi znanke pravice do glasovnice novi progresivni stranki. In sicer ne samo komunisti, ampak ob takih novicah morajo zmanjševati tudi vsi pristaši zapadne demokracije v Evropi in drugje.

To razbijanje Wallacevih shodov po klanovskih diksikratih, kakor tudi znanke pravice progresivcem do glasovnice, je naravna posledica velike gonje, ki se razlega proti novemu političnemu gibanju in Henryju Wallaceu širom dežele že mesece. Proti oboje so nahujskane in zastrupljene nevedne in s predsodki prežete ljudske mase. In sicer vse to največ po zaslugi psevdomoliberalcev, patentiranih rusofobov in delavskih laživoditeljev, ki se ne morejo odtrgati od starih kapitalističnih strank. Vsi ti elementi so napravili skupno fronto s temno reakcijo v gonji proti Wallaceu in progresivni stranki. Wallacea obkrojujejo kot konfuznega človeka, ki ne ve kaj govori in kot golo orodje Moskve, progresivno stranko pa izstevijo s komizmom. Vsa ta propaganda gre za preacunan cilj, da se nova stranka totalno diskreditira in ubije predno se postavi na noge. Motivi teh asortiranih nasprotnikov so različni, ampak končni rezultat in cilj je ta, da bodo dvostrankarji in razni laživoditelji lahko še nadalje v kalnem ribarili. Vsa ta politika je vedoma ali nevedoma v prilog Wall Streetu.

Ni čudno, če je Wallace izmenoma zmanjševal z glaslo in se čutil, na drugi strani pa vzkipl svetle jeze, ko je stal pred podivjano in od rasnih predsodkov zastrupljeno drhaljo, ki je kričala nanj in ga obmetavala z jajci in paradizniki. Ni čudno, ako je dejal, da ne more verjeti, da je to Amerika, da je kaj takega mogoče v deželi svobode. V resnici bi se človek lahko razjokal in preklinjal one ki so odgovorni za to podivjanje in zastrupljenje mase. Sicer kaže, da je bil ta element v manjšini, vendar pa dovolj številni in namenoma organiziran za razbijanje shodov. In ta element je danes hrbenica demokratske stranke—tiste stranke, katero hočejo psevdomoliberalci in laživoditelji delavstva s Trumanom na čelu preplestati v—"liberalizem".

In prav ta stranka diksikratov, tamanitov in lažiliberalecev se je v Illinoisu povezala z enako korumpirano republikansko mašino in sklenila, da kandidati progresivne stranke v tej državi ne smejo na glasovnico. Državno volilno komisijo, ki je podala ta odlok sta tvorila dva republikanca, člana vrhovnega sodišča, in en demokrat. Prej je demokratska propaganda trdila, da je največja želja Greenove republikanske mašine, da pridejo progresivci na glasovnico. Vse to iz razloga, češ da bi progresivci odjedli več glasov demokratom nego republikancem. Zdaj izgleda, da so prišli republikanci do drugeganega zaključka, kajti glavne priče proti progresivni stranki so bili republikanski okrajni tajniki iz "down statea"—po številu 29.

V novinarskih depešah iz Springfielda je bilo rečeno, da sta se zadnji dan zasljanja republikanska člana volilne komisije odločila za priznanje progresivne liste. Na tajni konferenci dvostrankarjev pa sta se premislila in potem glasovala proti. V depešah je bilo rečeno, da je "pravi vzrok" za to preokrenitev zavrt v "veliko skrivnost".

Razni dvostrankarji zdaj pravijo, da je progresivna stranka v Illinoisu postala žrtev skrajno nedemokratskega volilnega zakona. To je le polresnica. Voditelji stranke so vedeli, s kakšnim zakonom imajo opravka in tudi storili vse, da mu zadostijo. Zakon zahteva, da more priti manjšinska ali nova stranka na glasovnico le, ako zbere na nominacijsko peticijo minimalno 25.000 podpisov kvalificiranih volilcev, ki so registrirani in se niso udeležili zadnjih primarnih volitev. Teh 25.000 podpisov mora priti vsaj iz 50 okrajev, iz vsakega okraja ne manj ko 200.

Stranka je dobila in vložila čez 7000 podpisov iz 88 okrajev; v 64 okrajih je dobila nad 200 podpisov. Dvostrankarji so se pri

IZ ZAPADNE METROPOLE

Pueblo, Colorado.—To pot ni nobene slabe društvene novice. Z nekaj izjem nobeden izmed članov ni preveč v slabem stanju. John Strumbel se je tudi povrnil iz bolnišnice, kjer ga obdržijo vsako leto nekako v avgustu; sedaj se zdravi doma. Vsako leto ga spodbujam, da se naj nič ne boji, ker "koprive po navadi ne pozebejo"; vselej srečno pride nazaj, že po nara-vi je korajžen fant, moja tolažba pa tudi precej pripomore. Anna Zele se tudi počuti malo bolje.

Na bolniški listi so tudi v tem času: Johnny Sabec, Charles Norick, Jenny Kovacich, bolna je bila tudi Mary Snidersic. Oženil se je naš mladi član George Chuich z Marjorie Alt. Obilo sreče! Pri Johnu in Anni Kerncu so dobili krepkega dečka, katerega smo vpisali v ml. oddelek. Anna je hčerka Lukanikove družine. Ob času plačanja članarine sta Valentin in Mary Maher prispevala \$5 v tiskovni sklad, \$5 je pa pridal tudi njihov sin Anthony Stupar, kar je bilo poslano na Johna Pollocka. Maherjevi so zelo naprednega mišljenja; vsi njihovi sinovi so v SNPJ, kakor tudi njihova mladina. Od tukaj rojenega Tonyja je pa priznanja vredno, da ima globok čut do slovenskega naroda.

Mary Stark, žena našega Franka Starka, je bila precej časa na počitnicah pri svojem sinu v Omaha, Nebraska. Obiskala je tudi Chicago. Frank ml., kateri spada k našemu društvu, je zelo nadarjen fant v svoji stroki in ima visoko pozicijo pri Western Electric Co.

Od št. 397 so prestopili k nam Slobodnikovi iz Crested Butta, starši, štiri hčerke in sin. Oče Martin je na bolniški listi in želimo mu, da bi se bolje počutil v naši puebski klimi. Društvo Orel jim kliče: "Dobrodošli!"

V našem mestu smo imeli leto- no državno razstavo od 23. do 27. avg. Kot zadnja statistika kaže, se bližamo v Pueblu številki 90 tisoč prebivalcev. Radi tega in pa ker so prihajali iz vseh sosednjih držav, je bil obširen prostor vsak dan natlačen. Iz Denverja je pripeljal poseben vlak zraven drugih tudi vse državne dostojanstvenike, od drugod so prihajale cele karavane avtomobilov in letal, tako, da letošnja udeležba razstave daleč presega vse poprejšnje. Obiskal nas je tudi znani radijski komentator Cedric Foster, kateri je bil navzoč 25. avg. Ko je bil predstavljen velikanski množici, ni dobil toliko aplavdiranja kot n. pr. naš guvernér Lee Knaus ali drugi državni odličnjaki. Mogoče je bil vzrok, da ne posluša zadosti ljudi njegovo dnevno komentiranje, mogoče pa tudi, da se ne strinja-mo vsi z njegovim sovrastvom do progresivne stranke. Še pri banketu, ki so ga imeli za to velikaše, je bilo povedano, kako divje je raztresel svoj gnjev proti Wallaceu. Mogoče ne bo nič pomagalo. V Denverju so ustanovile ženske klub, kateri bi se imeli bojevati proti draginji mesa. Prišlo je 30 žensk na sejo, polovica izmed teh je imela pripete Wallaceove "knofe", druga polovica je bila pa tako ogorčena radi tega, da se je klub razpustil ravno tam.

V oddelku mesta, kjer je zrasel visok zid za razstavo, je vse prenovljeno, vse najmodernejše urejeno. Zrastle so nove stavbe in mnenje zunanjih obiskovalcev je, da se razstava lahko meri z najboljšimi v Zedinjenih državah, in mi smo tako ponosni, da nam nikdo ne pride do ramena. Ker je Colorado de-

iskanju dlak koncentrirali na 29 okrajev iz "down statea" z najmanj podpis in po sodbi volilne komisije našli toliko tehnično neveljavnih podpisov, da so jih v 23 okrajih zbili pod minimalno številko 200. Šlo je za golo dlakocepstvo. In ker so se dvostrankarji očitno odločili, da progresivna lista ne sme priti na glasovnico, je dlakocepstvo tudi zmoglo.

Progresivna stranka bo skušala razveljaviti ta odlok volilne komisije pred državnim vrhovnim sodiščem. Ako ne bo uspeša, bodo morali oni volilci, ki so za Wallacea, v volilni koči zapisati njegovo ime na glasovnico. Radi tega udarca bo šla progresivna stranka tudi v Illinoisu vseno naprej. Prihodnji torek, 14. avgusta, bo Wallace govoril v Chicagu v Wrigley Fieldu (žogometna arena z 38.500 sedeži na severni strani), kjer se bo volilni shod spremenil tudi v protestni shod.

žela "cowboyev" in "cowgirls", se razume, da so bile predstave in "rodeo" nepresegljive.

Naš vrli brat Jankovich nam priporoča v Prosveti, da naj pišemo v prid progresivni stranki. Töne je požrtvovalna duša, deluje kjer more, ne samo za eno ampak za vse koristne stvari in mi z veseljem beremo njegove navdušene dopise. Ampak stvar je taka: Oni, kateri imajo oči odprte, vedo kaj je za njih dobro, vedo če si ne bodo pomagali sami, bomo še vedno videli slike, kot je bila v Prosveti "Children for sale". Videla sem jo par dni popreje v "Trainmen News", samo naši borzazni listi jo niso ponatiskali od strahu, da se ne bi še komu oči odprle. Onim, ki pa nočejo videti, bi bilo dobro povedati, da ne volite za Wallacea, ker mi smo kljubovalen narod. "Kaj," bomo rekli, "kdo bo nas komandiral, zdaj bomo pa nalašč volili za njega." Rose Radovich.

ŠE EN ODMEV CALIFORNIJSKEGA DNEVA SNPJ

San Francisco, Cal.—Potekla sta že skoraj dva meseca, odkar smo v Los Angelesu praznovali californijski dan SNPJ, kateri mi bo ostal v spominu do konca mojega življenja.

Ker sem bila zelo zaposlena, nisem mogla poprej pisati in se zahvaliti vsem, ki so nas tako lepo sprejeli. Vodstvo te lepe priredbe je bilo v rokah društva 615. Vsem odbornikom, članom in članicam tega društva se najlepše zahvaljujem. Vsi so pridno delali. Še posebej pa se zahvaljujem E. R. Brozu in njegovi ženi iz South Gatea za postrežbo, kakor tudi njuni hčerki Andry, ki je tako lepo igrala na harmoniko. Tistih pesmi nisem slišala, odkar sem zapustila moj rojstni kraj.

Na koncu pa se v imenu društva Tabor Slovanov 304 SNPJ še enkrat zahvaljujem vsem skupaj in želim veliko uspeha in napredka!

Anna Barich, tajnica 304.

PRISPEVEK ZA PROGRESIVNO STRANKO

Mansfield, Ohio.—Društvo Jadransko morje šte. 238 SNPJ, je na apel za pomoč v kampanji za progresivno stranko, sklenilo, da daruje iz svoje male društvene blagajne \$10 v ta namen.

Poleg tega so člani našega društva darovali še vsoto \$15, in sicer: Michael Zgela \$6, en član \$2 in sedem članov po \$1, skupaj \$25, kar je bilo odposlano na pristojno mesto.

Društvu in vsem darovalcem naj bo na tem mestu izrečena prisrčna zahvala!

Michael Zgela, tajnik 238 SNPJ.

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Glasoni iz naših nasebina



Dolenjski kmet.

SEJA DRUŠTVA SLAVIJE. PRIREDITEV IN DRUGO

Chicago, Ill.—Članstvu društva Slavije naznanjam, da se bo vršila redna mesečna seja v petek, 10. septembra, v spodnji dvorani SNPJ, začetek ob osmih zvečer, assesment pa bom pričel pobirati že ob sedmih, kakor običajno.

Seja bo važna v mnogih ozi-rih. Čas teče in nič ne reče in tako smo z vsakim dnevom bližje proslavi 45-letnice našega društva, katere se bo vršila dne 10. oktobra. Da bo ta važna prireditev dobro izpeljana, je potrebno vzajemno in bratsko sodelovanje vsega članstva. Torej potrebujemo veliko društvenega in bratskega duha ter pridnih rok.

Kakor je našemu članstvu že znano, bomo praznovali ta važen zgodovinski dogodek maticnega društva SNPJ s primernim programom. Naj omenim, da sem prejel pismo od pevskega zbora Zarje iz Clevelanda, v katerem sporočajo na našo prošnjo, da bodo poslali skupino pevcev, ki bo nastopila na našem programu. O teh pevcih bomo še poročali. Dalje bo nastopil naš zbor Prešeren, dvojica v plesu itd., itd.

Izdali bomo tudi lepo spomin-sko knjižico. Na člane na splošno apeliram, da bi dobili kakšen oglaš. Pojdite k vašemu trgovcu in vprašajte zanj. Cene so sledeče: Cela stran \$25, polovica strani \$14, 1/4—\$7, 1/8—\$4. Čestitke posameznikom pa po \$1.

Za oglaš se trudi naš pridni podpredsednik John Sprohar, kateri je vedno pripravljen žrtvovati čas za dobro stvar. Od društva št. 131 pa sem se špolsil br. Jožeta Zupančiča, kateri pridno nabira oglaš za naše društvo. Da bo Jože uspel, nimam dvoma, saj če se on enkrat zavzame, stvar vedno izpelje. Da se na take stvari razume, je zadnjič pokazal v kampanji za novo članstvo. Do sedaj je pridobil največ članov v Chicagu in tako nosi njegovo društvo zastavo prvenstva v našem velikem mestu. Joe je dobro poznan v Chicagu in je uslužen v tiskarni SNPJ kot prvi delavec ali "foreman" ter je sin znanega Viktorja Zupančiča.

Glede oglasov naj še omenim, da je potrebno, da jih društva pošljejo tajniku vsaj do konca tega meseca. Prepričan sem, da se bo odzvalo z oglašom sleherni društvo SNPJ v Chicagu.

Kaj pa vstopnice? Potrudite se, da jih vse razprodete. Do sedaj se je najbolj izkazal v prodaji vstopnic naš stari znanec in izredno pridn društvenik Frank Bizjak. Dasiravno je vstopnina \$1, jih je prodal že 25. Če bi imeli v Chicagu nekaj ducatov takih društvenikov kot je br. Bizjak, pa bi lahko našo veliko vas okrog zasukali!

Tiste člane in članice, ki ne posejajo redno naših sej, opozarjam, da je obvezna vstopnina za slehernega člana in članico odraslega oddelka, to se pravi, da mora vsak član ali članica plačati \$1, pa če se udeležijo proslave ali ne.

Druhih posebnih društvenih novic ni. Naj še poročam, da

so na bolniški listi sledeči: Hilda Marcel-Dunovsky, katere je bila nekaj časa v bolnišnici, sedaj pa se ji zdravje polagoma vrača. Naš star član John Težak, ki ima že osem križev, je v okrajni bolnišnici, kjer je bil operiran na očesu. Mož je skoraj popolnoma oslepel. Kako je izpadla operacija, mi še ni znano. Če imate priliko, obiščite ga! Na bolniški listi so tudi br. Kukman, Frank Rakover, Frank Sifer, Magdica Brucher, Joe Koder in Mary Ferek. Vsem želimo, da se jim čimprej vrne ljubo zdravje!

Naj še omenim, da se tudi pri našem društvu, ki je sicer najstarejše v jednoti, tu in tam oglasi tetka storklja. Še pred časom je rodila hčerko sestra Agnes Zvokel-Wovk, dalje Mary Ferenčak-Foys tudi zalo hčerko, na zadnji seji pa je naš aktivni član Joe Hrvatin s ponosom naznanil, da je oče prvorojenke.

Pred kratkim je prestopila k našemu društvu s prestopnim listom sestra Korenčan, ki se je preselila iz Willarda, Wis., k svoji hčeri v Chicagu.

Ob zaključku pa ponovno vabim članstvo na sejo v petek zvečer.

Milan Medvedek, tajnik.

VABILO NA VESELIČO PODRUŽNIC SANSa V DETROITU

Detroit, Mich.—Sansovi podružnici št. 1 in 108 bosta priredili skupno veselico v soboto, 11. septembra, v Slovenskem narodnem domu na John R., začetek ob osmih zvečer.

Dobiček od veselice je namenjen za kritje stroškov defegacije, katere se bo udeležila zborovanja Ameriško-slovenskega kongresa, ki se bo vršilo 24., 25. in 26. septembra v Chicagu.

Naša blagajna je prazna, a zborovanje Ameriškega slovenskega kongresa je tako važnega pomena, da ga ne moremo prezreti. Slovani hočemo še enkrat opomniti ameriško javnost, da smo tudi mi veliko pripomgli pri graditvi današnje Amerike, od Amerike pa ne zahtevamo ničesar drugega, kot da ostane še nadalje demokratična in nam da priliko, da si s poštenostjo služimo svoj vsakdanji kruh. Dalje zahtevamo, da naša dežela deluje za svetovni mir, da ne bo treba našim sinovom in hčeram kravatiti na tuji zemlji za oljne karteje in jeklarske truste.

Vabimo na veselico vse zavedne Slovence in Slovenke iz Detroita in okolice, kakor tudi iz Kanade. Postregli bomo vsem. Tudi brez plesa in petja ne bo.

Na svidenje 11. septembra v SND na John R.

Martin Cetinski.

POPRAVEK

Paris, Ill.—V mojem dopisu, ki je bil priobčen zadnji sredo, se je vrnila pomota, oziroma je tiskarski škrt zaobrnil vrsto in tako je spuščen ime Jozeva Lukiča, ki je tudi prispeval \$1 za svobodni tisk. Toliko v dobrohotno pojasnilo. Ivanka Fik.

Ali ste naročili na dnevnik "Prosveto"? Podpirajte svoj list!

ZAPISNIK FEDERACIJE ZA VZHODNI OHIO IN ZAPADNO W. VIRGINIJO

Neff, O.—Federacijska seja se je vršila 22. avgusta. Predsednik odpre sejo ob dveh popoldne in pozove vse člane, da vstanejo v znak sozolja za pokojnim Louisom Pavliničem.

Prva točka na dnevnem redu je volitev novega tajnika-blagajnika. Nominiranih je mnogo, po dolgi debati pa prevzame to mesto Joe Skoff. Prepričani smo, da smo z njim dobili zopet vnetega društvenika, kakor je bil pokojni br. Pavlinič. Čestitke, Joe!

Sledi čitanje zapisnika zadnje federacijske seje, ki je sprejet kot čitan.

Nadzorniki poročajo, da so knjige in vse drugo v redu, ali izdatki niso bili vključeni po zadnji seji, zato bodo na drugi seji podali celotno poročilo. Dohodki zadnjega piknika znašajo \$179.73, izdatki \$164.28. Federacijsko premoženje z bondi vred znaša 22. avgusta 1058.24.

Poročila društvenih zastopnikov: Pri društvu št. 4 ni posebnega napredka, ker je nasebina stara. Za društvo št. 13 poroča Louis Sustaršič, da so precej močni v članstvu in denarju. Mary Potnick, tajnica tega društva, poroča, da sta dva člana umrla, dva pa sta društvo pustila. Zastopniki društva 258 niso navzoči.

Društvo 283 nima posebnega poročila. Za društvo 333 poroča Katie Beurlynsky. Imajo 66 članov, kateri so vsi dobro stoječi, toda novih ne morejo dobiti, ker je njih nasebina stara. Za društvo 407 poroča Fr. Kolenc. Sedaj imamo 150 članov v obeh oddelkih. Pri društvu 562 ni nič novega. Društvo 628 ni zastopano. Za društvo 640 poroča Louis Gorenc, da so dobili 15 novih članov, za prihodnjo sejo pa jih imajo zopet sedem. Njih društvo najbolje napreduje v tej okoliščini. Za društvo 640 poroča Louis Gorenc, da so dobili 15 novih članov, za prihodnjo sejo pa jih imajo zopet sedem. Njih društvo najbolje napreduje v tej okoliščini. Za društvo 640 poroča Louis Gorenc, da so dobili 15 novih članov, za prihodnjo sejo pa jih imajo zopet sedem. Njih društvo najbolje napreduje v tej okoliščini.

Na dnevni red pride vprašanje podpore raznim organizacijam. Sprejet je predlog, da se prispeva \$25 za progresivno stranko, \$5 za obrambo našega naprednega tiska in \$5 za slovenski radio-program v Brad-docku, Pa. Nato pride na dnevni red, da se federacijski denar prenese iz Bellaira v Bridgeport.

Dalje je sprejet predlog, da se ne upošteva prošnji društev, ki niso pri federaciji. Tu je še dosti društev, katere se nočejo pridružiti federaciji, torej jim federacija ne more ugoditi njih prošnjam.

Prihodnja federacijska seja se bo vršila v Slovenskem domu v Boydsuville, in sicer peto nedeljo v mesecu januarju. Ker je dnevni red izčrpan, predsednik še naredi apel, naj se udeležijo prihodnje seje zastopniki v večjem številu, ker je dovolj prostora za vse, nakar zaključijo sejo.

FOROČILO O PIKNIKU PODRUŽNICE 104 SANSa

No. Braddock, Pa.—Podružnica št. 104 SANSa je sklenila, da priredi piknik, da s tem čim izdatneje pomaga naši organizaciji SANS v njenem delu za koristi našega naroda tu in v stari domovini.

Piknik v ta namen se je vršil 15. avgusta t. l. na Church Hillu, na prostoru, katerega lastuje društvo šte. 300 SNPJ, ki za to priredbo ni računalo najemnine, zakar izrekamo iskreno zahvalo.

Čistega prebitka te priredbe je bilo \$126.41, v katerem so všteti tudi prostovoljni darovi odborikov prej omenjenega društva, in sicer po \$4: Louis Karis, John Baraga, Anton Rozanec in Anton Rednak, ena oseba \$2 in tri po \$1. Prav lepa hvala vsem!

Odbor postojanke šte. 104 SANS je sklenil, da se pošlje SANSu \$100 in za slovenski radio-program pa \$26.41, kar se je že izvršilo.

Anton Rednak, tajnik 104 SANSa.

Narodni dan SNPJ zopet sijajna bratska manifestacija!

Tridnevno slavlje obiskalo mnogo tisoč članstva. Milwaučani so pridno stregli gostom in dobro izvedli svojo nalogo. Prihodnji dan SNPJ v Girardu, O.

Chicago, Ill.—Milwaukee, ki je največje mesto v državi Wisconsinu, ležeče ob Michigan-skem jezeru, je bilo ob koncu zadnjega tedna zbirališče tisočev članov in članice SNPJ, kateri so prihili na to važno tridnevno slavlje SNPJ iz mnogih slovenskih nasebin. Kakor na prvem povojnem dnevu SNPJ, ki se je vršil lansko leto v Clevelandu, tako je tudi na letošnjem prevladovalo veselo razpoloženje, bratski duh, rokovalje, srečavanje in obnavljanje prijateljstva itd.

Naši bratje in sestre iz Milwaukeeja so v splošnem dobro izvedli svojo nalogo in gostoljubno stregli številnim domačinom in gostom. Seve, kakor pri vseh naših prireditvah, tako je padlo glavno delo tudi v Milwaukeeju na tiste pridne čebule, društvenike in društvenice, ki so vedno upreženi.

Koliko ljudi se je udeležilo tridnevnega slavlja, je težko reči, toda na nedeljski priredbi v Pleasant Valley-parku, zlasti proti večeru, je množica najbrže štela več kot šest tisoč glav. Udeležba pa bi bila še večja, če ne bi mesto Milwaukee prav pred tem slavljem obiskala ta nesrečna otroška paraliza ali "polio", katera je strah in trepet vseh staršev majhnih otrok. Čikaška federacija je imela že najet avtobus, v katerem se bi večina peljala otroci, člani in članice krožka št. 26, toda smo ga morali vsled te nevarnosti odpovedati. Ta avtobus je imel odpeljati v Milwaukee v soboto popoldne. Starejši člani in članice iz Chicaga pa so se odpeljali z avtobusom v nedeljo zjutraj. Z avtobusom so se pripeljali tudi iz Waukegana.

Mnogi člani, zlasti mlajši, so pričeli prihajati v Milwaukee že v četrtek in petek. Prva priredba se je vršila v soboto zvečer v stari SS Turn-dvorani na W. National ave. Pisec sicer ne more podati točnega poročila o tej priredbi, ker ni bil tedaj še v Milwaukeeju, povedali pa so mi, da je bila na splošno uspešna, a bila bi še bolj, če bi milwaučski krožek nastopil v celoti, kar je bilo prvotno zasnovano, a radi že omenjene bolezni "polio", so nastopili na programu le starejši člani in članice tega krožka. Nastopili so tudi trije milwaučski pevski zbori: Naprej, moški zbor Lilija in mladinski zbor Lilije. Kot govornik pa je nastopil ravnatelj mladine Michael Vrhovnik. Da je Mike dobro izvršil svojo nalogo, ni treba posebej poudarjati, saj vemo, da so njegovi govori vedno dobro naštedirani in prav tako izvrstno prednašani. Po programu je sledil ples, za katerega je igral Frank Bevesek in njegov orkester. Krožki so razstavili krasna ročna dela, o katerih so se vsi pohvalno izražali. Da je bila ta večer zelo zaposlena sestra Ermenec, aktivna in zmorna direktorica tamkajšnjega krožka, je razumljivo.

V nedeljo okrog poldne smo se pripeljali iz Chicaga z avtobusom in avtomobili. Pred SS Turn-dvorano so se že zbirali mnogi člani in članice SNPJ. Pisec se je najprvo pozdravil z mnogimi Clevelandci, med njimi s starim prijateljem Jan-kovičem, Sorcem in njegovo ženo, Žagarjevo Almo in Nado ter mnogimi drugimi iz raznih krajev in mest. Tedaj je že v klubu Collins-Meyer-Posta odmevala slovenska godba, Rudy Pugel, poznani profesionalni kegljač, ne zna samo imenitno kegljati, ampak tudi izborna igra harmoniko.

Popoldne se je vršila glavna priredba tega slavlja v Pleasant Valley-parku. Po drugi uri so že prihajali avtomobili iz vseh strani in kmalu je bilo v parku nekaj tisoč ljudi, zvečer pa je bil park tako natrpan, da nisi videl drugega kot glavo pri glavi, vsej tej množici pa so pridno stregli milwaučski društveniki z jedajo in pijačo. Dasi ravno je bila to slovenska priredba, je bilo na razpolago tudi dosti jagjnetine in čikaška skupina pod vod-

stvom Franka Bizjaka, se je spravila nad njo kot lačni volkovi. Čikažani so naenkrat kupili za \$25 te tako znane hrvaške delikatese. Glavni kuh pa je bil pridni društvenik Turk, ki je imel okrog sebe velikanski štab žensk.

Nedeljski program ni bil pester, kakor je navadno ob takih prilikah v Clevelandu ali pa v zapadni Penni, kajti nastopili so samo govorniki, katere sta predstavljala Tony Verbič in France Puncer. V imenu milwaučskega župana Zeidlerja, kateri se vsled odsotnosti iz mesta ni mogel udeležiti, je pozdravil navzoče neki alderman. Nato je bil predstavil Mirko Kuhel, ki je govoril v angleščini. Mirko je sestavil izvrsten čas in priliki primeren govor, katerega je čital. Zel je veliko odobravanje.

Br. Puncer je nato predstavil "večnega popotnika" Jankoviča, ki je navzoče pozdravil v imenu cleveandske federacije, in podpisane, ki je spregovoril nekaj besed v imenu čikaške federacije. Za njima je nastopil gl. predsednik SNPJ Vincent Calkar. Calkarja smo že mnogokrat slišali, a to pot je prekosil samega sebe. Govoril je zanosno in dramatično prikazal delo SNPJ.

V Milwaukee je ob tej priliki prihitelo poleg mnogih zunanjih članov in članic tudi več glavnih odbornikov, in sicer že imenovani Vincent Calkar, Mirko Kuhel in M. Vrhovnik, dalje Ray Travnik iz Detroita, Michael Kumer iz zapadne Penne, Tone Garden, Fred Vider, Frank Zaitz, Anton Trojar in Donald Lotrich iz Chicaga.

Po programu sta za številne plesalce igrala Jankovič in Bashell ter njuna orkestra. Ob sta popularna godbenika, zlasti Jankovič. Zvečer so se ljudje kar zgrnili okrog njega in verno poslušali slovenske polke in valčke. Pred mikrofonom so bili poklicani člani društva Morning Star iz Pittsburgha, kateri so zelo dobro zapeli svojo društveno pesem, nato pa še dve slovenski, in

Milan Medvešek.

Glasovi iz nasebin

DESETLETNICA ML. KROŽKA V KANSASU

Arma, Kansas.—Ko smo pred 10 leti ustanovili ml. krožek št. 11 v Edisonu, sem čul opazke od skeptičnih ljudi, češ, "ideja je sicer dobra, toda ne bo dolgo, ko bo vse skupaj zaspalo, kot je že marsikaj podobnega." Je resnica, da je veliko lažje ustanoviti krožek, kot pa ga potem obdržati skupaj in skrbeti, da ostane aktiven in da služi svojemu namenu. Da je to resnica, se je pokazalo že marsikje.

Ko se ozremo nazaj v desetletno delo tega krožka, lahko z zadovoljstvom ugotovimo, da je bil vsa leta več ali manj aktiven. Nobenkrat ni bil v nevarnosti, da postane pasiven, ali da bi se razpustil.

Ker je krožek pod kontrolo kansaške federacije, je ta vsa leta z zanimanjem sledila njegovim aktivnostim. Na vsaki federacijski seji je bil zastopan tudi krožek, ali po svojih, mladih odbornikih ali pa po voditelju. In federaciji se mora dati priznanje, da se je zavedala važnosti teh krožkov za jednoto. Zatorej je vselej, kadar je bilo potrebno, nudila desetak ali dva iz svoje blaginje krožku v pomoč. Zraven so pa tudi starejši člani v splošnem radi posekali krožkov priredbe in po svoji moči žrtvovali iz svojega žepa.

V teku deset let se je pri krožku mnogo spremenilo. Prvi aktivni člani imajo danes sami svoje družine. V veliki večini so prestopili v odrasli oddelki in ostali zvesti člani SNPJ.

Krožek je danes pod sposobnim vodstvom sester Langford in Janeciz. In da tako pomembni dogodek kot je 10-letnica, ne bo šel neopaženo mimo nas, smo sklenili primerno proslaviti to desetletnico. Vršila se bo v nedeljo popoldne, 10. oktobra, v dvorani v Franklinu. Vljudno torej vabimo vse bližnje in dal-

sicer "Me srček boli..." in "Oj zdaj gremo..." Člani tega društva so bili zelo srečni in veseli, saj so odnesli prvenstvo v žometu. Johnny Ujčić, tajnik društva Morning Star 665 SNPJ, mi je dejal, da je bila njih žometna skupina zelo vesela, ker se je plasirala v končno tekmovalstvo za prvenstvo, potem pa je bila naravnost presenečena, ko si je stekla prvenstvo. Lansko leto pa so bili prvaki v tem sportu od društva 669 iz Ambridgea, Pa.

Tudi skupina od društva Wolverines iz Detroita je dobro zapela svojo himno.

Prvenstvo v golfu so si zopet stekli Pennsylvančani. Prvaki so zopet od društva Comet 715 iz Universal. Največ točk je dosegel br. Barkovich. Drugo mesto pa je v tem sportu dosegla skupina golferjev od društva št. 14 iz Waukegana. Na prvo mesto od te skupine se je plasiral John Dolenc. Več o sportu bo poročano v angleški sekciji, kakor tudi o seji narodnega atletičnega odbora, ki se je vršila ves dan v petek.

Zadnji dan slavlja, v ponedeljek, 6. septembra, se je vršila seja društvenih zastopnikov, na kateri so določili, da se bo vršil prihodnji narodni dan SNPJ v Girardu, O.

Na koncu pa bi rad navedel imena vseh milwaučskih društvenikov in društvenic, ki so tako požrtvovalno delali, neutrudljivo tekali sem in tja in stregli gostom, toda jih je bilo toliko, da si je težko zapomniti imena vseh.

Vse priznanje milwaučskim društvenikom, ki so tako sijajno izvedli svojo nalogo, tako da je bil drugi povojni dan SNPJ moral in gnoten uspeh. Na koncu pa naj še pristavim, da bi bila ta tridnevna slavnost še bolj uspešna, če bi imeli milwaučani svoj slovenski narodni dom. Sicer pa v tem oziru nismo dosti boljše v Chicagu, ki tudi nimamo svojega narodnega doma.

Milan Medvešek.

spomnimo ob 10-letnici. Program in več podrobnosti bo objavljeno pozneje. A. Shular.

NAZNANILO SEJE DRUŠTVA 53 SNPJ

Cleveland, O.—Članstvu društva V boj 53 SNPJ na znanje, da se bo vršila redna seja drugo nedeljo, 12. septembra, v društveni dvorani, začetek ob pol desetih dopoldne.

Bratje in sestre, dolžnost vsakega člana je, da se po možnosti udeležuje seje. Zadnjih nekaj let se udeležuje seje približno 5 odstotkov od 638 članov. Moja želja je, da bi se udeležba zvišala vsaj na 15%, posebnost kadar je na dnevnem redu kaj važnega. To pot bo prečitano zanimivo pismo urednika Prosvete. Dolžnost članstva je, da ga sliši, kakor tudi drugo plat zvana.

Prijatelj, doma od Svetega Duha, me je povabil v dopisu, da se lahko udeležim dneva SNPJ v Milwaukeeju. Da, lahko! Ker pa se nisem, bi lahko navedel tudi vzroke. Eden teh vzrokov je, da me je dalo Milwaukee s svojim slavnim pivom tak glavobol, da sedaj nič več ne pijem piva. Pivo je bilo domaćega izdelka in je vsebovalo eter. To se je zgodilo 1. 1932. No, od tedaj pijem krajvo pijačo, ki sicer ne vsebuje alkohola, a tudi glavobola ni po njej.

Pisec sicer ni razsvetljen od sv. duha, toda pred časom sem omenjal hrastova peresa, ki jih niso maršal na svoji tuniki, sedaj pa tisti, ki se niso strinjali z menoj, pišejo, tako kot tedaj jaz. Torej sem že tedaj zadel v živo, dasi so mi nekateri očitali, da znam pisati samo zmazke. Bog se usmili spreminjajočih se ljudi! Celó Wagner ni imel rad dunajskih izgledinov, katerim je posvetil koračnico "Dunajski izgledin".

Frank Barbič.

TUDI V KANADO PRIHAJAJO SLOVENSKI UBEŽNIKI

Toronto, Kanada.—"Dragi milski slovenski rojaki!"

S tem naslovom se je letošnjega julija v St. Catharinesu, Ont., pojavil po slovenskih hišah listek, ki je bil po pošti poslan tudi v Toronto. V tem letaku se pričete glasi takole:

"Kot slovenski duhovnik, šele pred nedavnim došel v Kanado in za stalno dodeljen katoliški nadškofiji v Torontu, Ontario, se obračam na Vas s posebnim apelom."

1) V tem letaku se nadalje bere, da "kanadski Slovenci so bili doslej deloma po naši (kar pomeni njegovi ali njihovi) krivdi, deloma pa po sili razmer v verskem, duhovnem in prosvetnem oziru prepuščeni samim sebi."

V tem apelu se urgira na kanadske Slovence, "da bi se v slovenski cerkvi v Vinelandu pri kanadski Mariji Pomagaj z Brezjo, ustanovilo svetilišče in duhovno središče, kjer naj bi se organiziralo slovensko službo božjo s slovenskim cerkvenim petjem in pridgo."

2) "Čujem, da so slovenski farmarji, ki so bili vedno stebel slovenskega naroda, zgradili ličen "Slovenski farmarski dom". Od svoje strani bi imel predlog, da se slovenski farmarji, možje in žene ter slovenska mladina v teh krajih, povežejo med seboj tudi organizatorično. Ni dovolj le Slovenski dom, temu mrtve mu posloju je potrebno viliti tudi dušo, da bo postal Slovenki dom kulturno svetilišče, kot naj bi bila cerkev v Vinelandu duhovno svetilišče kanadskih Slovencev."

(Naj obenem tukaj pripomnim, da je bil ta slovenski ubežnik rev. dr. Janko Pajk, kateri je ta letak podpisal, sam prisoten in imel nekakšen nagovor pri otvoritvi doma, kot sem čital pred nedavnim v dopisu iz Beamsvillea v listu Jedinstvo.)

Tretja točka v letaku se glasi: 3) "Apeliram na Vas, dragi milski slovenski rojaki, ki ste že dalj časa v tej deželi, da prisločite na pomoč številnim slovenskim beguncem, ki v taboriščih za begunce v Avstriji in Italiji trpe pomanjkanje... Nadalje se v letaku naveda, "da je njihova želja po prestalih grozotah vojne in revolucije v domovini, najti miren in svoboden kot in delo, da si bodo služili kruh, za kar bodo zelo hvaležni, a kanadski Slovenci bi pa med njimi dobili "dragocene prosvetne delavce", ki bi v kratkem času u-

stvarili organizatorično skupnost."

V tem letaku se njih pomljuje kot žrtve že od leta 1941 protinarodnega, nedemokratskega in brezbožnega režima v današnji Sloveniji. Poleg tega naveda še veliko samih "lepih besed", katere so zmogli izgovarjati samo tisti, ki so se učili te "prakse", kot ta slovenski "doktor", rev. J. Pajk, (ki je od svojega naroda pribežal sem v Kanado).

Mi smo že večkrat čitali in slišali o raznih "gospodih" in "doktorjih"—o njihovem obnašanju in "pomaganju" narodu v njegovi največji stiski za časa ljudske borbe, s katero se je hotelo ljudstvo osvoboditi vseh vrst izkoriščevalcev in v kateri je bilo na milijone nedolžnih in poštenih ljudi uničenih. Poznamo precejšnje število "doktorjev", ki niso svoj narod v njegovi največji stiski ne samo zapustili, ampak ga izročali največjemu njegovemu sovražniku—fašizmu! Za primer naj nam bo samo prevzeli g. dr. G. Rožman, škof ljubljanski, ki se sedaj kot begunec nahaja nekeje v U. S. A. Njega smo že tudi videli na sliki, ki je bila prinešena v listu "Edinosti" in raznih drugih časopisih, kako se je pozdravljaval in v roko segal italijanskemu fašističnemu krivniku civilnemu komisarju Emiliju Grazioliu, na drugi sliki pa z Rosnerjem, glavnim krivnikom slovenskega naroda. On, škof dr. Rožman, ni ob najtežjem času slovenskega naroda v njegovi borbi zavzel pot Kalvarije, kot jo je moral narod in kakor so jo vsi ostali resnični ljubitelji svojega naroda, kakor n. pr. škofov tajnik Metod Mikul in veliko drugih poštenih duhovnikov in slovenskih inteligentov. Toda škof Rožman se je postavil na okupatorjevo stran, na stran italijanskih in nemških krivnikov slovenskega naroda, česar ne more zatajiti. Zatorej se nam ni čuditi, da ljudje njegovega tipa nimajo čiste in poštene vesti pred svojim lastnim narodom in so morali vsled tega z okupatorjem vedno bežati iz rojstne grude svojega naroda.

Vsa svobodno misleča javnost obsoja take ljudi, kot so razni ubežniki, po večini protinarodni elementje in neprijatelji svojega naroda.

Kakor se čita v letaku, ta duhovnik dr. Pajk nagovarja slovenske farmarje v okolici St. Catharinesa, naj oni kolikor mogoče takih slovenskih ubežnikov sprejmejo in jim gredo vso svojo roko, ker so to "slovenski delavci, kmečki sinovi in intelektualci", kateri bi tukaj v kratkem času farmarje in druge Slovence organizirali na "prosvetnem in drugem polju".

Jaz mislim, če so ti begunci tako "dragoceni delavci" za narod, so imeli največ prilike to pokazati v času borbe in se skupno v puško v roki z narodom borili za njegovo osvoboditev. Kakor on naveda, so to po njegovem mišljenju žrtve tujih osvajalcev slovenske zemlje. Po mojem mnenju so on, dr. Pajk in ostali ubežniki bežali iz svoje rojstne grude s tistimi, katere on omejuje v njegovem letaku osvajalce slovenske zemlje.

Torej take ljudi on priporoča našim rojakom farmarjem, da bodo ti njegovega tipa "prosvetno-kulturni in dragoceni delavci" ustvarili v kratkem času organizatorično skupnost. Osebnostno verjamem, da bi ta "doktor" z njegovimi "kulturno dragoceni delavci" hitro ustvaril to njegovo organizatorično skupnost, ako bi naši rojaki farmarji brez pomisleka naselili v njegove motne mreže, kar pa ne verjamem. Če so si znali naši rojaki sami ustanoviti svoj dom, s svojim poštenim delom, brez takih lahko-kruharjev, mislim, da se bodo znali tudi v bodoče pravilno ravnati brez teh narodnih ubežnikov, ki so tako rekoč večraj prišli iz raznih tujih dežel in katerim še niso poznane tukajšne razmere.

Njemu, škofu Rožmanu in njemu enakim je lahko govoriti in pisati, kajti njim so tukaj preskrbeli udobna in stalna mesta, kakor je tudi on sam omenil v letaku, da ima stalno službo. Za nas, delavce po mestih, in naše slovenske farmarje je pa to vse drugače. Mi nismo še imeli od našega prihoda v to zemljo do danes nobene stalne garancije za naš vsakdanji kruh, pa četudi smo mi tisti, ki vzdržujemo vse "doktorje", cerkve, domove itd. z našimi žulji. Mi se vsi zaveda-

mo in verujemo, da za nas, priseljence, tudi v kanadski deželi "brez dela ni jela". To naj bi si zapomnili vsi tisti, ki bi radi živeli na račun naših priseljenčev v Kanadi.

Frank Lavrič.

VELIK SHOD PROGRESIVNE STRANKE V CHICAGU

Chicago.—V torek, 14. septembra, se bo vršil v Chicagu eden največjih političnih shodov v zgodovini tega mesta ali pa katerega drugega.

Progresivna stranka je najela velikanski Wrigley Field, kateri ima prostora za okrog 40.000 oseb. Na shodu bodo nastopili mnogi prominentni govorniki, kakor tudi Henry Wallace in Glen Taylor. Ljubitelji lepega petja bodo zopet imeli priliko slišati silovitega zamorskega pevca Paula Robesona, kateri bo najprvo govoril, nato pa pel.

Vsi progresivci bodo ob tej priliki pokazali, da cenijo moza, ki se tako pogumno bori za pravice malega človeka.

Velika večina ameriških Slovencev bo volila za kandidate progresivne stranke, ker je politično dozorela. Prav tako se bomo čikaški Slovenci udeležili tega shoda v velikem številu.

Na tem mestu naj opozorimo tudi na zborovanje Ameriško-slovenskega kongresa, ki se bo vršilo 24., 25. in 26. septembra v Chicagu. Kakor je bilo že večkrat poudarjeno, bo zborovanje v teh kritičnih časih izredno važno in pomembno, zato je potrebno, da so na njem zastopna tudi vsa naša podporna in kulturna društva, zlasti s srednjega zapada. Ako slučajno katera društva niso prejela uradnega povabila za izvolitev delegatov, naj tega ne smatrajo, da niso vabljena na ta kongres, kajti odbor pač ni imel vseh naslovov na roki. Izvolite svoje delegate vseeno in bodo dobili poverilnice na zborovanju. Torej ste vsi dobrodošli!

NEČAKINJA IŠČE STRICA V AMERIKI

Marija Masel v Zgornji Jabilnici št. 9 pri Litiji (hči Terenzije Masel, rojene Repovž), sestra Simona Repovža, rojenega pred 70 leti na Veliki Bresi, fara Dole Smartno pri Litiji, kateri je odel v Ameriko pred 50 leti. Prosi, če je še živ naj se zgasi svoji nečakinji Mariji Masel na gornji naslov, ali pa Johnu Rovšku na naslov: 1937 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee 4, Wis. Če slučajno on sam ne bo čital tega oglasa, ali ako sploh ni vedel med živimi, se uljudno prosi njegove sorodnike, če jih ima, ali pa druge rojake, ako kdo kaj ve o njem, naj to sporoči meni, za kar bom zelo hvaležen. John Rovšek. —(Adv.)

V Prosveti so dnevne svetovne in delavske vesti. Ali jih čitate vsak dan?

"PROSVETA"

2657 S. LAWDALE AVE.

Chicago 23, Ill. 19

Vaša naročnina na "Prosveto" je potekla z dnem.....

V slučaju, da je od strani upravitelja kakšna pomota, nas takoj obvestite, da se ista popravi! Z bratskim pozdravom ZA UPRAVO "PROSVETE"

CENE LISTU SO:

Za Zdr. države in Kanado \$5.00	Za Chicago in okolice je \$9.00
1 tednik in 5.00	1 tednik in 6.30
2 tednika in 5.80	2 tednika in 7.10
3 tednike in 4.40	3 tednike in 5.80
4 tednike in 3.30	4 tednike in 4.70
5 tednikov in 2.50	5 tednikov in 3.50

Za Evropo je: Dnevnik \$11.00 — Tednik \$2.20

Izpolnite spodnji kupon, priložite potrebno vsoto denarja ali Money Order v pienu in si naročite Prosveto, list, ki je vaša lastnina.

Prišlete se sme le one člane iz družine, ki to dovolijo in ki žive ali stanujejo na enem in istem naslovu.

V nobenem slučaju ne več kot 5 tednikov

Pojasnilo:—Vselej kakor hitro kateri teh članov, ki so prišleti, preneha biti član SNPJ, ali če se preseli proč od družine in bo zateval sam svoj list tednik, bode moral tisti član iz dotične družine, ki je tako skupno naročena na dnevnik Prosveto, to takoj naznaniti upravitelju lista, in obenem doplačati dotično vsoto listu Prosveta. Ako tega ne stori, tedaj mora upravitelju znati datum za to vsoto naročniku ali pa ustaviti dnevnik.

PROSVETA, SNPJ, 2657 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Illinois

Priloženo pošiljam naročnino za list Prosveto vsoto \$.....

1) Ime..... Čl. društva št.....

Naslov..... Čl. društva št.....
Ustavite tednik in ga priprišite k moji naročnini od sledečih članov moje družine:

2..... Čl. društva št.....

3..... Čl. društva št.....

4..... Čl. društva št.....

5..... Čl. društva št.....

Mesto..... Družina.....

Nov naročnik ☐ Star naročnik ☐

Kadar se preselite, vselej naznanite svoj stari in novi naslov!

SEZNAM PRIREDB DRUŠTEV

priglasenih k federacijam S. N. P. J.

PRIREDITVE DRUŠTEV CHIKAŠKE FEDERACIJE S. N. P. J.

DRUŠTVO ŠT. 1 SNPJ proslavi 45. letnico v nedeljo 10. oktobra v SNPJ dvorani.

PROGRESIVNE SLOVENKE, krošek št. 9, priredba v nedeljo 24. oktobra v dvorani S.N.P.J.

DRUŠTVO ŠT. 86 SNPJ priredi plesno veselico v soboto, 30. oktobra, v Aldine Hall, 911 Armitage Ave.

DRUŠTVO ŠT. 39 SNPJ priredi plesno zabavo v soboto, 30. oktobra, v dvorani SNPJ.

DRUŠTVO ŠT. 8 SNPJ priredi DOMAČO ZABAVO dne 20. novembra v korist društvene blaginje, v I. O. S. dvorani na 10105 Ewing Avenue.

FEDERACIJA SNPJ za čikaško okrajno priredi BOŽIČNO priredbo za člane mladinskega oddelka društva federacije v nedeljo, dne 18. decembra 1948 v SNPJ dvorani.

DRUŠTVO ŠT. 102 SNPJ priredi plesno veselico na Silvestrov večer v sredo 31. decembra v SNPJ dvorani.

FEDERACIJA SNPJ proslavi 45-letnico ustanovitve SNPJ v nedeljo, 11. aprila 1949, v SNPJ dvorani.

DRUŠTVO ŠT. 86 SNPJ priredi plesno veselico 7. maja 1949 v dvorani Swiss Club, 635 Webster Ave.

Društva naj pravočasno naznanijo svoje priredbe tajniku na naslov: FRANK ALESH, 2124 N. Paulski Rd. Tel.: Lawndale 0951 CHICAGO ILL.

PRIREDITVE FEDERACIJE DRUŠTEV SNPJ ZA CLEVELAND IN OKOLICA

Seje federacije SNPJ vsake četrtne sobote v mesecu v S. N. Domu na St. Clair ave.

VESELICE CLEVELANDSKIH DRUŠTEV SNPJ

DRUŠTVO VIPAVSKI RAJ 312 SNPJ priredi veselico v soboto, 2. oktobra, v Slov. domu na Holmes ave.

DRUŠTVO CVETOČI NOBLE 450 priredi veselico v soboto, 23. oktobra v SDD na Reher ave.

DRUŠTVO STRUGGLERS 614 SNPJ priredi veselico v nedeljo, 7. novembra, v SDD na Waterloo rd.

DRUŠTVO ZDRUŽENI BRATJE 36 SNPJ priredi veselico v nedeljo, 5. decembra, v SDD na Waterloo rd.

Clevelandska federacija društev SNPJ priredi božičnico v nedeljo, 14. dec., v SDD na St. Clair ave.

DRUŠTVO NAPREDNE SLOVENKE 137 SNPJ priredi 8. januarja plesno veselico v SDD na St. Clair ave.

CLEVELANDSKA FEDERACIJA DRUŠTEV SNPJ priredi veselico v soboto, 19. marca v SDD na St. Clair ave.

OPOMBA TAJNIKA: Društva, ki prirejajo svoje piknike in veselice, naj to pravočasno naznanijo tajniku federacije: JOSEPHINE TRATNIK, 1116 E. 71st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.



James S. Killen, podpredsednik unije Pulp Sulphite & Papermill ADF, ki je resigniral kot delavski svetovalec gen. Mac-Arthurja na Japonskem, ker je slednji prepovedal kolektivna pogajanja in stavke vsem japonskim vladnim delavcem.

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota

2557-59 So. Lawndale Ave.

Chicago 23, Illinois



GLAVNI ODBOR

Izvršni odbor

VINCENT CANKAR, gl. predsednik
F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik
ANTON TROJAR, gl. pomočnik tajnika
MIRKO G. KUHEL, gl. blagajnik
LAWRENCE GRADINSKI, tajnik bol. odd.
MICHAEL V. BRONOVICH, direkt. mlad. odd.
PHILIP CODINA, upravitelj Prosvete
ANTON GARDEN, urednik Prosvete

Podpredsedniki
RAYMOND TRAVNIK, prvi podpredsednik
JOSEPH CULKAR, drugi podpredsednik

Districtal podpredsedniki
JOHN V. CEBULAR, prvi okraj
FRANK GRADINSKI, drugi okraj
MARY F. PRASNIKAR, tretji okraj
JOSEPH FIFOLT, četrti okraj
JOHN SPILLAR, peti okraj
URSULA AMBROZICH, šest okraj
JOHN PETRITZ, sedmi okraj
FRANK POLSANK, osmi okraj

Gošpodarski odbor
MATH PETROVICH, predsednik
VINCENT CANKAR
MIRKO G. KUHEL
JACOB ZUPAN
RUDOLPH LISCH
DONALD J. LOTHICH

Poradni odbor
ANTON SHULAR, predsednik
FRANK VRATARICH
ANDREW VIDRICH
JOHN KOB, sr.
CAMILUS ZARNICK

Madzorni odbor
FRANK ZATZ, predsednik
MICHAEL R. KUMER
MATTHEW J. TURK
LOUIS KAFAR
ANDREW GRUM

POROČILO O IZPLAČANIH SMRTNINAH V AVGUSTU 1948

REPORT ON DEATH CLAIMS PAID IN AUGUST, 1948

Ime umrlega člana	Ime člana	Član družine - Member of lodge	Vredn. - Amount
Frank Stella Blazich	11600	1 Chicago, Ill.	\$ 1,000.00
Frank Stella Blazich	11701	2 La Salle, Ill.	500.00
John Tomczak	11705	3 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Jernej Bortoloni	11706	10 Rock Springs, Wyo.	500.00
John Grill	11708	15 Bridgeport, O.	500.00
Lase Zaleski	11709	18 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Joseph Podobnik	11710	20 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Andrej Drezner	11711	26 Indianapolis, Ind.	1,000.00
Pauline Sacani	11712	40 Conemaugh, Pa.	500.00
Ernest Krall	11713	40 Vandling, Pa.	500.00
Anton Leskovic	11714	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Matija Leskovic	11715	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Katherine Kosmas	11716	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Mary Bogaty	11717	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Mary Banih	11718	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Peter Niglich	11719	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Ivan Koselich	11720	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Joseph Kozubek	11721	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Dane Poveric	11722	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
John Svec	11723	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Valentin Marjanec	11724	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Marin Stojanovich	11725	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
William Supanich	11726	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Silva Balle	11727	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Dane Sianovich	11728	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Jeannette Humeel	11729	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Louis Pavlinec	11730	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Anton Kozmar	11731	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
John Strachey	11732	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Willie Kozmar	11733	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
John Strachey	11734	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Mary Novak	11735	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Marin Arlene	11736	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Anton Botic	11737	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Anna Ferenak	11738	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Mate Gostic	11739	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
John Goches	11740	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
John Horacek	11741	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Louis Skubie	11742	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
Joseph Zacher	11743	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00
John Seme	11744	40 Cleveland, O.	500.00

Skupaj - Total \$20,000.00

F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik - Supr. Sec'y.

POROČILO O IZPLAČANIH OPERACIJAH IN ODŠKODNINAH

v avgustu 1948

REPORT ON OPERATIONS AND DISABILITIES

paid in August, 1948

Ime člana	Član družine - Member of lodge	Vredn. - Amount
Margaret Pirc	11600	3 La Salle, Ill.
Frank Gorchinsky	11705	3 Cleveland, O.
Sophie Fink	11706	10 Rock Springs, Wyo.
Joseph Petrak	11708	15 Bridgeport, O.
Mary Simons	11709	18 Cleveland, O.
Mary Olesewsky	11710	20 Cleveland, O.
Anna Yakich	11711	26 Indianapolis, Ind.
Anton L. Yugovich	11712	40 Conemaugh, Pa.
Dominik Bradach	11713	40 Vandling, Pa.
Edith Kozler	11714	40 Cleveland, O.
Mary Kovach	11715	40 Cleveland, O.
Anna Horvath	11716	40 Cleveland, O.
Anton Muhich	11717	40 Cleveland, O.
Maggie Baruch	11718	40 Cleveland, O.
Anton Kitz	11719	40 Cleveland, O.
Frank Skubie Jr.	11720	40 Cleveland, O.
Luke Verhovac	11721	40 Cleveland, O.
Cecilia Ghed	11722	40 Cleveland, O.
Albina Bojovic	11723	40 Cleveland, O.
Anthony Mostar	11724	40 Cleveland, O.
Erma M. Bray	11725	40 Cleveland, O.
Rosa Kozmar	11726	40 Cleveland, O.
Frances McLoughlin	11727	40 Cleveland, O.
Anton Gabrijan	11728	40 Cleveland, O.
Mary Dacar	11729	40 Cleveland, O.
Joseph Anlovec	11730	40 Cleveland, O.
Matija Inthar	11731	40 Cleveland, O.
Anton Ogrinec	11732	40 Cleveland, O.
Anna Kozmar	11733	40 Cleveland, O.
Angeline Brannigan	11734	40 Cleveland, O.
John Kovacek	11735	40 Cleveland, O.
Agnes Stermetz	11736	40 Cleveland, O.
Joseph Kovacek	11737	40 Cleveland, O.
Mike Kovach	11738	40 Cleveland, O.
John Gostic	11739	40 Cleveland, O.
John Koper	11740	40 Cleveland, O.
Henry Arch	11741	40 Cleveland, O.
Joseph Vlach	11742	40 Cleveland, O.
Mary Banih	11743	40 Cleveland, O.
Alex Sever	11744	40 Cleveland, O.
Louise Goodrich	11745	40 Cleveland, O.
Anna Obiak	11746	40 Cleveland, O.
Mary Scheffler	11747	40 Cleveland, O.
Mary Sloper	11748	40 Cleveland, O.
Frank Koz	11749	40 Cleveland, O.
Ludwig Spiljar	11750	40 Cleveland, O.
Anton Orenovich	11751	40 Cleveland, O.
Lydia Piat	11752	40 Cleveland, O.
Fanny Mariche	11753	40 Cleveland, O.
Mary Sibbi	11754	40 Cleveland, O.
Helen Miler	11755	40 Cleveland, O.
Josephine Hirtz	11756	40 Cleveland, O.
Elaine Upton	11757	40 Cleveland, O.
Kar Kozar	11758	40 Cleveland, O.
Mary Marolt	11759	40 Cleveland, O.
Jennie Jenko	11760	40 Cleveland, O.
Louis Gressel	11761	40 Cleveland, O.
Nick Petrovich	11762	40 Cleveland, O.
Kristina Benek	11763	40 Cleveland, O.
Mildred Payer	11764	40 Cleveland, O.
Martin Gosh	11765	40 Cleveland, O.
Frances Paulnik	11766	40 Cleveland, O.
Mary Carrara	11767	40 Cleveland, O.
Carl E. Gersperich	11768	40 Cleveland, O.
Milan Rakich	11769	40 Cleveland, O.
Anton Pajot	11770	40 Cleveland, O.
Fanny Dack	11771	40 Cleveland, O.
Albina Jacoby	11772	40 Cleveland, O.
John Novak	11773	40 Cleveland, O.
John Straus	11774	40 Cleveland, O.
William Fudate	11775	40 Cleveland, O.
Katherine Plute	11776	40 Cleveland, O.
Anna Spontak	11777	40 Cleveland, O.
Frank Jaber	11778	40 Cleveland, O.
Robert Oshach	11779	40 Cleveland, O.
John L. Krivan	11780	40 Cleveland, O.
William Saje	11781	40 Cleveland, O.

Ime člana	Član družine - Member of lodge	Vredn. - Amount
Donatij Barich	11807	304 San Francisco, Calif.
Theresa Woloszew	11808	311 Peoria, Ill.
Andrew Senc	11809	312 Cleveland, O.
Leah Gorchinsky	11810	313 Cleveland, O.
Slava Gibala	11811	314 W. Frankfort, Ill.
Della Provi	11812	315 Export, Pa.
Annastasia Gotic	11813	317 Warren, O.
Francis Kozmar	11814	323 Chisholm, Minn.
Mary Pavlovich	11815	325 Richmond, Mich.
Joseph Lemons	11816	326 Goshawa, N. Y.
Anna Thalman	11817	344 Shiloh, W. Va.
Slava Rodolovich	11818	346 Warwood, W. Va.
Anna Masarik	11819	348 Rend, Ill.
Stella Lallgovich	11820	349 Russell, Pa.
Sophie Yerman	11821	374 Rott, Mont.
Stephanie Tomp	11822	375 Library, Pa.
Slava Rodolovich	11823	380 Rockingham, Pa.
Serbia Priest	11824	416 Koshier, N. Mex.
Louis Uchiar	11825	421 Windber, Pa.
Sava Vajnovich	11826	448 Cicero, Ill.
Frank Obrasc	11827	453 Wexford, N. S. Canada
Anna Yasi	11828	454 Chicago, Ill.
Matilda Lobling	11829	455 Chicago, Ill.
Margaret Florigate	11830	456 Chicago, Ill.
Catherine Kozmar	11831	457 Chicago, Ill.
Josephine Kozmar	11832	458 Chicago, Ill.
Agnes Yerman	11833	459 Chicago, Ill.
Peter Yurich	11834	460 Chicago, Ill.
James Kozmar	11835	461 Chicago, Ill.
Mary E. Novak	11836	462 Chicago, Ill.
Rudy Muhich	11837	463 Chicago, Ill.
Antoneta Kozmar	11838	464 Chicago, Ill.
Martin Kozmar	11839	465 Chicago, Ill.
Anna Kozmar	11840	466 Chicago, Ill.
Martin Kozmar	11841	467 Chicago, Ill.
Mary Kozmar	11842	468 Chicago, Ill.

PROSVETA

F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik - Supr. Sec'y.

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F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik -

WHY DID "CARTELS" DESTROY RECORDS NEEDED BY F. T. C.?

Reports Reveal Startling Story of International Monopoly Plot, Price Fixing

The Federal Trade Commission recently published two special reports which are startling, not only for the facts they reveal, but also for the questions they raise.

Are big American industrialists, who joined international "cartels" before the recent war and helped arm Germany and Japan for that conflict, again organizing world economic empires, at risk of a Third World War?

Does this help to explain the troubled situation in Germany and the rest of Europe, and the great interest which American Big Business is showing in Japan?

The reports are entitled "International Steel Cartels" and "International Electrical Equipment Cartel." Their significance can be better seen in the light of a little history.

Deceived Wilson

When Woodrow Wilson was President, large industrialists told him something like this:

"The anti-trust laws are obstructing our export trade, because they forbid us to combine to fix prices abroad, and divide markets."

"To sell abroad, we have to compete with foreign Big Business. They have no anti-trust laws over there. Permit us to form trusts for export trade. Of course, we'll obey our anti-trust laws at home."

Wilson was a man of high ideals, but he lacked first-hand experience with Big Business men. He took their argument at face value, and asked Congress to pass the requested law.

Warning Came True

A few members of Congress warned that, if American industrialists were allowed to form trusts for export trade, they would soon be fixing domestic prices and robbing American consumers.

Congress passed the Webb-Pomerene law; as Wilson requested and the warnings have come true.

Railroad men will remember one of its sponsors, former Senator Atlee Pomerene, Ohio Democrat.

For a time, Pomerene posed as a great liberal, but he turned conspicuously anti-labor after the First World War. The rail unions drove him out of the Senate and kept him out. Thus they blocked his boom for the presidency in 1920 and 1924.

Formed New Cartels

As authorized by the Webb-Pomerene Act, American Big Business organized "industrial export associations," but did not stop there. The associations promptly joined the very same international cartels

with which they said they wanted to compete. In some cases, the American associations even organized new international cartels.

That was done, one of the reports shows, by the Electrical Apparatus Export Association formed by General Electric and Westinghouse, the two giant American electrical equipment manufacturing corporations.

"In 1930, General Electric and Westinghouse representatives met with British, German and Swiss manufacturers and negotiated an international cartel agreement," the report reveals.

Concealed Agreements

Under the Webb-Pomerene Act, all "export association" agreements were to be filed with the F. T. C., but the electrical cartel concealed almost all its agreements from the commission.

The American companies helped Germany and Japan prepare for war by giving them patents and "know-how" to the foreign manufacturers, and "making substantial investments in foreign plants."

The other report tells how the big American steel companies, led by U. S. Steel and Bethlehem, organized the Steel Export Association, and how it "actively participated in international steel cartels," which included the monopolists of Britain, Europe and Japan.

The report shows that this steel cartel, like the electrical one, was used to fix prices, divide up markets and kill competition, at home as well as abroad.

When the European war began in 1939, the steel cartel "suspended" and the Steel Export Association "took action to dissolve."

The F. T. C. asked the association to "preserve its records and make them available to the commission." Instead, the association "destroyed its records."

What Are They Hiding?

As a result, the reports say, "complete information is not available" on the secret international agreement signed by the American and foreign members of the steel cartel.

Thus both the steel and electrical export associations, formed under a law passed by Congress, defied an agency of Uncle Sam and refused to reveal their agreements and records as the law requires.

Surely, there must have been something in those records which American and international Big Business did not want to reveal to the American people.—(Labor)

Ill. Progressives "Just Beginning To Fight"

CHICAGO, Ill.—The decision of state electoral board to bar Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party from the Illinois ballot is the direct result of a "conspiracy between the Democratic and Republican parties," it was charged by William Miller, State Director, and Zalmom Garfield, Cook County Director, of the Progressive Party.

"This decision is an outrageous and shocking denial of the rights of hundreds of thousands of voters in Illinois to express their preference at the polls next November," Garfield said.

"We want the public to know that this electoral board decision in no way affects the Progressive Party's ticket in Cook County. The Progressive Party is a legal party in this county and is at the present time appearing before the state supreme court to assure the placing of its candidates on the ballot."

In commenting on the barring of the Progressive slate on the state and national level, Miller said:

"Let there be no misunderstanding. The Progressive Party's petitions—and the 75,268 signatures on them—are valid and more than satisfy the requirements of the election law."

"The barring of the Progressive Party from the ballot in Illinois is simply the result of a direct conspiracy between the Republican and Democratic parties."

"We know for a fact that the Democrats got the shock of their lives last week when the results of their own 'Gallup Poll' revealed that Wallace and the rest of the Progressive ticket would receive a vote approaching 20% of the total vote—between 300,000 and 340,000—in Cook County alone."

"In some workingclass and Negro neighborhoods, the Democratic poll showed Wallace receiving as much as 30% of the vote."

"This tremendous potential of Wallace votes is the reason why the Democrats and Republicans have made their unholy alliance to try and keep the Progressive Party off the ballot."

"The only thing the machine politicians have forgotten is that the members of the Progressive Party

Two-Thirds of Mine Safety Violations Uncorrected

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Two-thirds of the violations of the federal mine safety code reported by federal coal mine inspectors during the year ending June 30, 1948, a report by Interior Sec. J. A. Krug admitted Aug. 27.

In Krug's report the point was made that one-third of the violations were corrected and some progress was made in correcting violations in 15% of the remainder. Nevertheless, the fact remains that on the basis of the Interior Dept.'s official statement, two-thirds of the violations needed whole or partial correction.

Behind the dry statistics of the Bureau of Mines report was the fact that what were called "violations" involved the killing and crippling of coal miners in mine fires, explosions, roof falls and other mine accidents.

In the course of the year covered by the report, inspectors examined 2,184 mines. From these mines comes an annual production of about 448 million tons of coal, the product of 315,000 men.

Krug said that the record of the year showed "that some progress has been made in reducing hazardous conditions in the nation's underground bituminous coal and lignite mines." But he added that "further emphasis is necessary to ensure greater safety and to remove the principal causes of accidents."

During the year warnings were sent to the governors of 12 states—Alabama, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Arkansas, Kentucky, Montana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia and Wyoming—that "disaster hazards existed or were developing," according to Krug's report.

Krug also said that larger mines complied with safety regulations more readily than smaller mines.

Eric Johnston just raced to England to protest the un-American activities of the British film industry, which insists that 45% of all first-run films shown there be of British make. Those British better watch their step. Some navel Next thing you know they'll want to run their own country altogether.

are determined to see their party on the ballot. And they have only begun to fight to see that this is accomplished."

THE ROTTEN APPLE



THEY CHEATED GALLOWS

By HOWARD WATSON AMBRUSTER

Four obscure Americans, sitting as judges at Nürnberg, handed down a decision on July 30 that absolves twenty-three I. G. Farben officials of the charge of plotting war. By this appalling ruling, the court has failed in its duty to render justice, strengthen international law and destroy the seeds of future wars. As if to add insult to injury, it has coupled its acquittals of the Farben leaders on the war-plotting charge with grossly inadequate sentences—applied only to thirteen of the twenty-three accused—for industrial plunder of victim nations and the commission of atrocities, including murder, on slave laborers and captive men, women, and children.

War plotting is a violation of Article 11 of Allied Control Council law number 10, which takes its language from sections of the London Charter of 1945. For many reasons, it was by far most important indictment brought against the Farben criminals, principally because it gave an opportunity once and for all, to affix the same guilt to "respectable" industrial leaders who abet wars of aggression as to the political and military figures who nominally wage them. The acquittal of the Farben leaders on this count, followed by a similar verdict in the case of twelve officials of the Krupp steel combine last April, ends all hope that, out of the war-crimes trials, we can expect a strong international precedent that would outlaw such activities.

Briefly, the alibi of the Farben hierarchy was that its members "didn't know" when and if Hitler would start a war. A forecast in my article in *The Nation* on March 20, *Farben Nazis on Trial—Will They Cheat the Gallows?*, the acquittals were based on the same perverse logic that gave freedom, in 1946, to Hjalmar Horace Greely Schacht, Hitler's Finance Minister and apologist, who also "didn't know" that Hitler intended to start a war.

They didn't know! But as long as 1934, Winston Churchill dramatically warned the House of Commons that England should prepare itself against German bombers, and Hitler's aggressive intentions were widely discussed, in America and elsewhere, from the day he assumed power. To ascribe ignorance of the facts of life to German industrialists, sponsors of an international cartel that produced armaments and chemicals on a wartime scale for half a decade before "hostilities" began, is to abandon one's powers of reason and ignore mountains of evidence to the contrary.

The whine that "I didn't know," following its acceptance in the Schacht case, was quite clearly swallowed by the judges in the Krupp trial. "Advance knowledge of Hitler's war plans," these earlier judges said, "was not (proved) against he Krupp officials," adding that "proof that each defendant had actual knowledge of the plans for at least one of the invasions of wars of aggression" was necessary "in order to find him guilty." General Telford Taylor, chief of the United States war-crimes prosecution, appealed for a reversal of this ruling with these stinging words: "Under such an interpretation, a man who joins with and supports . . . gangsters in an undertaking to rob a series of banks cannot be held criminally responsible unless he knew which particular bank would be robbed first."

The Farben judges placed stress on the importance of proving allegations beyond a "reasonable doubt." In this connection, their opinion says:

"The conspiracy to wage war was a secret plan . . . none of the Farben officials were in on it. Evidence falls short of establishing beyond reasonable doubt that their activities were undertaken and carried out with knowledge that they were preparing for participation in an aggressive war that had already been planned, either generally or specifically by Hitler and his immediate circle of Nazi civil and military fanatics."

But the judges have carried scrupulousness to the point of absurdity. Aside from the fact that the Farben officials—clever and shrewd men with world-wide communications and sources of information—could not have failed to realize Hitler's intentions, their stepped-up production schedules and accumulating stock piles were token enough of what was to come. There was also a mass of evidence available to the judges, if they had wished to consider it, showing that the men they were trying had made frequent trips to the United States in the twenties and thirties, seeking, in preparation for war-time operations, to influence or control our war industries, organs of public opinion, and certain carefully selected political and governmental figures.

Overwhelming proof that several of the accused had direct knowledge of the rearmament program was also available to the judges. The dossier on Herman Schmitz, organizer and evil genius of the German, Swiss, and American I. G. Farben companies, reveals that he was trained in the Kaiser's War Ministry during World War I; was a director of Farben's subsidiary steel trust; was an associate of Schacht in the Reichsbank; was a Cabinet minister during the Weimar Republic; served in Hitler's Reichstag; and was a member of Hitler's Raw Materials Committee. The record also proves that Schmitz was told by Goering, at a meeting in 1936 of high Nazi officials, including the Ministers of War and Air, that considerations of cost were immaterial when it came to military production. Attending another meeting of industrialists and officials in 1936 were two other defendants: Carl Karuch, Farben's chairman and Goering's administrator of chemical production, and Georg von Schnitzler, Farben's espionage chief. Von Schnitzler was a brother-in-law of Nazi General Fedor von Bock, and father-in-law of Herbert Sholtz, a leading Gestapo agent who served in the United States as secretary to the German Ambassador and as Consul General in Boston. Both of these men heard Goering declare that the sole aim of the four-year-plan he then proposed was war, and that "if we win, business will be sufficiently compensated." And they heard him add, "We are already at war. All that is lacking is the actual shooting."

Before his trial, von Schnitzler, in an effort to turn some sort of state's evidence, made many admissions of the criminal activities of Farben's leaders and of his own foreknowledge of Hitler's intention to rearm. "I must conclude," he once said, "that I. G. Farben was largely responsible for Hitler's policy."

And yet he, Karuch, and Schmitz were classified by the court as "followers, not leaders," and as "neither high public officials nor high military leaders." And that judgment, which reduces reasoning to madness, is explained by the court in this fashion: "If we lower the standard of participation (in war crimes) to include (the Farben leaders), it would be difficult to draw a line between the guilty and innocent among the great mass of German people." Then comes this gem: "It is unthinkable that the majority of Germans should be condemned as guilty of committing crimes against the peace."

Justice Robert H. Jackson, American prosecutor at the first and most famous Nürnberg trials, told the tribunal that "the United States will be concerned with the brains and authority back of all the crimes—to reach the planners and designers, the inciters and leaders, without whose evil architecture the world would not have been so long scourged with the agonies and convulsions of this terrible war." The guilt of the industrialists, said Mr. Jackson, some time later, "did not differ from those convicted, save at a lower level and less conspicuous." Instead of punishment

for this guilt—and a precedent which would warn all future industrial war-plotters of the risks they were taking—there has now emerged, at Nürnberg, the promise of a new I. G. Farbenindustrie, that fabulous organization which, unlike vanquished armies and governments, never surrenders and never dies. Only thirteen of its leaders were convicted of any crime; the average sentence of those convicted was four years and four months; Schmitz, the arch-criminal, escaped with four years flat. Since he has already been in jail for three years and four months, he has but eight months left to serve.

There is a way he could be dealt further—though still insufficient—punishment. At last report, two indictments dating from 1941 still stood against him in New York's Federal Court. Since they charge him with violation of anti-trust regulations, they do not place him in double jeopardy with the charges at Nürnberg. If convicted on all counts, he would be subject to three years of imprisonment and \$15,000 in fines.

There are also numerous petitions before Congress asking for an investigation of the conduct of war-crimes trials at Nürnberg and the manner in which Germany's industrial war-potential is being dealt with by the Military Government. These petitions, bearing thousands of names from places as far apart as Phoenix, Ariz., Cleveland, and New York City, have all been shuttled over to the Senate Armed Services Committee and the House Rules Committee. To date, those committees have ignored repeated inquiries as to what action Congress proposes to take in respect to the manner in which justice is mocked in Nürnberg.

(The Nation)

Puzzled American

UNION CITY, N. J.—Yes, today I am puzzled with the national elections that are just around the corner and so many candidates running. How should I know whom to vote for? Of course, there is the old saying, my father was a Democrat, or a Republican, and I follow the same line. But times are changing. Oh yes, today the two old parties can't tell the difference between themselves. How could I say such a thing? Well, did not McGrath, chairman of the Democratic party, prior to the convention suggest that the two parties should ask Eisenhower to run on both tickets? So this brings me to think that we have a one party system which I am sure the American public is against and for this reason I think the time has come where I must switch my vote. A new party must arise.

Why I can't vote for Truman? Yes, I voted for FDR. I agree with his policy, but Truman has side-tracked FDR's plans and therefore I must change my vote. Today we hear the two parties placing the blame on each other for the mess they got us in where both parties are responsible for it.

Truman's first step was to replace men in the government who will best serve big money lobbies. So far there have been about 125 such changes. Among them are 49 bankers, financiers and industrialists, 31 military men. Next he surrendered to the meat packers and removed controls from livestock and meat. At that time Truman made the following statement: "No one is more anxious to get rid of these controls than I." Then he dropped the building material priorities and the \$10,000 limit new homes stating this would increase housing. Well, could an average worker afford a home of this sort? Could majority of our population afford to pay \$70 or \$80 a month rent today? Well, those are the homes Truman gave the nation.

Who gave us the Taft-Hartley bill? Not Truman, but did or didn't he keep asking the 79th and 80th Congress for anti-strike legislation? And so he succeeded. The bill was passed by 219 votes of which 57% were Democratic. So here we have the work by both parties—the Republicans wrote the bill, the Democrats voted for it.

Truman makes very good use of this bill; he is very fast on the strikers but never a word about the operators. I recall when FDR was confronted with the coal strike; he had the operators and the union leaders meet and he made sure they stayed in session until the decision was reached. But Truman warned the miners if they didn't return to work they will be drafted so I am sure the miners will well remember those days and the same can be said of the railroad and tugboat strikers. They shall be able to speak out in November.

Our press today sure keeps us occupied with the red scare while we are fast following the road to fascism. Yes, Hitler used this method too. He was cleaning out the Communists but I wonder if the un-American Committee was to examine the bones in the concentration camps of Germany. I wonder how many Communists they would find. I think that the American public is becoming aware of all this red scare which is only a purpose to destroy the unions, the only weapon that a common man has to protect himself. I can't understand why the un-American committee can not be made up of Americans who themselves are respectful citizens.

Take for example Rep. Kersten, a Republican of Wisconsin, who in-

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR A PROGRESSIVE DOMESTIC PROGRAM

By Lee Fryer, Colo. in T&T

When almost any group of ordinary Americans with progressive ideas or tendencies are gathered in a meeting, one name besides "Henry Wallace" brings from them applause. It is "Franklin Roosevelt." Many readers will have noticed this in political or other meetings they have attended during the first half of '48. The reasons for this are worth considering by the leaders of any new American political organization which expects to function successfully in the crucial years ahead.

The reasons are not to be found in elaborate economic analysis. The FDR era was an elaborate economic failure: in '39 there still were 8 or 10 million unemployed. It did not solve the problem of low wages for industrial workers, or of low prices for farmers' products. Roosevelt personally was not of the people, but an aristocrat.

Why the Memory of Roosevelt Lives

The people of today who lived on \$40-a-month-WPA, Roosevelt wages are the ones who applaud his memory with the deepest sincere feelings. And they have no use for Harry Truman, who is administering their \$200-a-month era. Why don't these people groan at the memory of FDR and cheer Truman? The answer is to be found at least partly in the fact that the Roosevelt administration—for whatever reason—recognized the dignity of the individual and invited the people to participate in and become integrated with the country's social-economic processes. This fact needs emphasis today: The Roosevelt government counted ordinary people in, in planning and administration, to a greater degree than any other government that has been known in U. S. history. It was in this sense a "people's government."

Few people realize the extent to which citizens' committees and citizens' responsibility were used to the New Deal.

Examples of Successful Committees

The Farm Security Administration—organized while Wallace was Secretary of Agriculture—used 3 separate farmers' committees in each county in the administration of its rural program. One reviewed and passed on loans for non-real-estate purposes. Another reviewed and passed on loans for purchase of farms. A third handled debt-adjustment cases for farmers overloaded with debt. The farmers in these committees learned more about farm economics than had ever been taught to adult U. S. citizens in the 150 years preceding the New Deal.

Two other groups of farmer committees were even more significant from the standpoint of solving America's future economic problems. The first of these were the local land-use planning committees. Each of these community citizens' committees had the job of developing a sound plan for the agriculture of their locality. They had technical assistance in the form of farm economists and county farm agents. Their recommendations in many instances were revolutionary in the best U. S. tradition. They gave local support to the bold policies which made the progressive reputation of the Dept. of Agriculture while Wallace was its Secretary.

The second group of great significance in agriculture were the AAA committees, out of which developed the present-day demand by farmers that they, themselves, shall administer the farm program. When you talk to a qualified member of one of those committees, you are talking to a man (often a woman) who is the barometer and guide to the new progressive program which will be applied in agriculture. He is a post-graduate student of agriculture in his area. His informed, sound judgment is a safe guide to the program of a new party. He knows the problems. He knows some of the answers. He is community-minded. He has no intellectual pretensions. Nor is he a conscious revolutionist. But he is more revolutionary than most left-wing intellectuals in New York who can't tell the difference between a load of hay and a cloud in the sky.

The National Youth Administration used citizen's committees. So did the WPA and the Housing Authorities. Later, the Citizens' Committee in OPA, the WPB and other wartime agencies, had an influence

investigated the labor leaders of N. Y. department store union. The same day our N. Y. papers carried these investigations, Kersten's home town papers exposed him as tax dodger for three years. Beside violating the child law, his 14 year old son is a page boy in the nation's capital, earning \$219 a month. I am sure that we have in our midst citizens with a better record than this to carry on this work.

I think that at this time it's a very good time to read the book called "Under Cover" by John Roy Carlson, to see just how this red-baiting works. You will find that much the same practice is revived, and perhaps they shall succeed if we are not on the alert.

I think the time is here where every citizen of this country must do some serious thinking or we shall follow the path of destruction.

AGNES G. SCHNEIDER

in inhibiting corporate and military control of the war program. This influence is still an unappraised factor of the war period. It prevented, for example, the crippling of our vital industrial production by the military in wartime.

A Strategic Idea for the Progressive Party

The concept of these committees is the most strategic single idea available to the Progressive Party in the formation of its domestic program. It is the idea which may unleash the greatest democratic force in the U. S., surpassing that of the FDR era. Its functional approach is in line with American pragmatism. It is capable of doing away with most of the ideological fuss and fury.

The Progressive Party should conceive during the present campaign its grand strategy for putting American people to work on their own economic and social problems when and if it gets into office. The pattern for this may well be a system of watershed or valley or regional authorities blanketing the country. These authorities would go considerably beyond the concept of the Tennessee Valley Authority, however, and would be instruments for regional and local administration of economic reconstruction.

The community—town, city, valley, watershed, region—is the focal spot. The ordinary citizen in the community is the beginning and end of any satisfactory social and economic system. The system must serve him, or it's no good. It must change within the scope of his common sense, practicality, and aims in life. A principal job of the Progressive Party during the next several years should be to agitate for such a system.

The new party must visualize the setting up of local citizens' committees in every community of the U. S. These committees shall have the duty of planning the economic life and agitating for social developments for their areas. They shall be tied in with county or district committees, with parallel responsibilities for their broader area. These in turn shall be integrated by the regional or valley organizations.

Toward an Economic and Social Redevelopment

When a Progressive administration gets into power in Washington, the regional or valley authorities shall have economic agencies and legal and financial resources for putting the citizens' programs into operation. These shall include regional Reconstruction Finance Corporation agencies to finance the economic and social redevelopment of America, in industrialization, resources, housing, road and hospital construction, school improvement, and all other necessary types of public enterprise suggested in the Progressive platform. They shall finance "yardstick plants" which shall operate for the people's interest in every area of economic monopoly.

Something along this line is the potential basis for a domestic program of the Progressive Party. It is a practical basis; it is in the American tradition. It carries into a broader sphere the democratic approach used by Wallace when he was Secretary of Agriculture. It should come naturally to a party headed by Wallace. It is the idea of people's government and the mixed economy, which offer the next progressive step in the American progress.

Too Much in Common

Among the visitors at the city zoo were a gentleman and his cousin from the mountain country. The grizzled mountaineer stood spellbound, as he viewed the elephants, giraffes and various other animals and birds. It was with reluctance that he left one cage to go to another.

As they came to the monkey cage, however, our friend paused for only a moment, then hastened away.

"What's the hurry?" asked his companion, who loved to watch the monkeys.

"I didn't mind a-lookin' at the elephants and sech," he explained, "but these—wal, they were a-lookin' at me!"

Read "The Silent People Speak"

THE SILENT PEOPLE SPEAK is the title of the latest book about Jugoslavia written by Robert St. John. The author spent last year nine months in Jugoslavia, studying the conditions by contacting the rank and file of the people, rather than the government officials. The book should be of interest to all Americans who are still confused about this country, and particularly to those of Jugoslav descent. It can be ordered from SANC, 3424 West 28th St., CHICAGO 23, ILLINOIS. (In Cleveland, contact the Secretary of branch 39 at the Slovene National Home). Members of SANC can purchase the book at a special discount (\$3.50), otherwise the book sells for \$4.00.

WHY DID THE SPECIAL SESSION FAIL

One of the most trenchant analyses we have seen as to why the special session of Congress failed was written by MAYNARD KRUEGER, professor of economics in Chicago University, member of our Pioneer lodge 559 and now an independent candidate for Congress in the second congressional district (South Side, Chicago). He prepared this analysis as part of his speech he was to deliver on Aug. 18 over the Columbia Broadcasting System but was not permitted to do so. Two hours before he was scheduled to broadcast he had been notified his speech was "not acceptable." With his permission you could read it here. Ed.

Why did the Special Session fail? I can answer that one, and you can, too. The Special Session failed because of the people who were in it.

With inflation and war hysteria and housing shortages howling round their ears, these old-line politicians were men of no vision and little concern. They were the captives of political parties which are stacked in favor of doing nothing about such matters of the people's welfare.

This Special Session of Congress didn't fail because we didn't write letters to Congressmen. It failed because we didn't have the right ones in Washington. It should be clear now that writing letters to Congressmen afterwards is no substitute for electing decent ones in the first place.

When the Republican and Democratic conventions in Philadelphia got through nominating what Jimmy Wechsler in The Progressive called "The Men Nobody Wanted," Harry Truman at two o'clock in the morning apparently decided to call a joint session of both political conventions to meet in Washington on Turnip Day—at your expense. The Special Session was called in that spirit and it acted in that spirit. It was an attempt by each party to make the other live up to its platform without living up to its own.

If all the members of that Special Session were laid end to end, they would not reach—a conclusion. In fact, I've heard mutterings that if they were all laid end to end, they ought to be left that way.

Now let's take a good look at the record and see how things stand after the sovereign power of the United States Government has been exhausted in the service of the people.

Take first the inflation problem, the bread and meat question, which to a lot of people is getting to be simply bread and meat.

You remember how much boasting there was during the war that prices were not being allowed to rise like they did during the First World War. That was true. But the postwar story is quite different. Right now prices have passed the 1920 peak. And as to profits, they are so high we no longer have anything to compare them with.

But the worst of these high prices and high profits is that they will inevitably be followed by depression and unemployment and by pressure to put the unemployed into the army. So what did Congress do about it? Did they restore price controls while excess taxation sopped up the inflationary money which was created during the war so the cost of the war wouldn't be noticed? They did not. Did they instruct the administration to reach into the Federal Reserve portfolio and sell enough securities to sop up the excess credit created during the war and which the banks are still expanding? They did not. They didn't even remind the President and his Federal Reserve Board that they already have the power to do just that.

What did they do? They authorized a piddling change in bank reserve requirements, and a restoration of the same consumer credit restrictions which were abandoned last November. This last wasn't a bad idea, since installment selling of small stuff is basically only a substitute for paying adequate wages and salaries anyhow, but already the administration has been warned by what passes in the Republican Party for a progressive Senator that it had better go easy in applying even this mild brake on inflation, or it will turn the boom into a depression.

Both Truman and the Republican majority in Congress were shadow-boxing with inflation. Neither of them is really against high prices. They are just against inflation in the abstract. If Joe Stalin wants inflation to build up for a big bust in the U.S.A., he ought to know by now that he has a lot of very respectable people in Washington doing his work for him.

If the Republicans were smart, which they are not, they would have given Harry Truman blanket powers to fight inflation. He wouldn't have used them. For the fact is that the boom has gone so far that neither the administration nor the Congress wants to tinker with it for fear that the slightest jar will bring it down around their ears.

At Our Expense

Furthermore, the industrialists who finance both parties like the profits they are getting out of inflation at your expense. Their corporations are rolling up a huge layer of fat off of which they can live well during the depression and get put in the army by peacetime "selective" service. Big business is apparently more interested in getting ready for a depression than in preventing one. General Motors alone is now making profits of more than a million dollars a day, after taxes.

But even a penitent Special Session, which this one was not, could not have atoned in a few weeks for the inflationary sins of several years.

Congressmen who voted to reduce taxes on big incomes last year in deliberate preparation for the biggest profit grab in history ought to be defeated.

Congressmen (and Presidents) who acted to abandon price controls in 1946 and now complain about inflation ought in all decency to retire from their public labors for a few years to meditate in silence on their political sins.

So much for the Special Session and its phoney fight against inflation.

Now probably the less said about housing the better. The Republican majority would not tolerate slum clearance. They would not tolerate any public housing of the kind that will reach low-income people. Even Senator Taft had written some public housing into the Taft-Wagner-Elliander housing bill, but he was quite willing to back-track on it for the real estate lobby. And Dewey was silent.

The only thing the Congress would pass was an act which subsidizes private-profit builders in the hope that private enterprise will do the job if we put enough sugar on it.

Incidentally, this business of public subsidy to private enterprise is getting to be a very common pattern of action by people who talk a lot about keeping the government out of business. When public subsidy is the only way they can keep private enterprise private, the least they could do is stop shouting so loudly about the vigorous virtues of private enterprise.

Now on the civil rights matters, you know that both parties have put on a big word show in their convention speeches and national platforms. They speak virtuously about equal rights for all, fair employment practices, an anti-lynching bill, and no poll tax. Yet on civil rights the Supreme Court which is not an elected body, did more in one decision on restrictive covenants than our elected Congress and Presidents have done in years. Why is that?

Smug Cooperation

You saw the answer in action in the Senate during the Special Session. The Republicans called up the anti-poll tax bill to embarrass the Democrats. The Democrats cut loose with a good old-fashioned Southern filibuster, as promised. And the Republicans sat around and smiled. They made no serious attempt to break the filibuster. They cooperated with the Democrats on the filibuster, because they could have forced a vote if they had tried, and they didn't try. This was a good joke on the Democrats, but it was a bad joke on democracy.

A Democratic Congress would not be able to pass the civil rights legislation endorsed in the Democratic platform. The chance of a Democratic Congress putting through civil rights legislation is about as great as Dewey's chance of carrying Alabama. Remember that on the civil rights fight at the Democratic convention Barkley voted his Kentucky against, and National Chairman McGrath voted his Rhode Island against, and Harry Truman threw his Missouri delegation against the very decent civil rights amendment to the platform which was written in from the floor.

The basic strategy of the Democratic convention was to give the civil rights plank to the liberals while the control of the party went South. By the time the Special Session of Congress was ended, this piece of double-dealing was plain to everyone. And the Republicans were content merely to expose it without passing anything on civil rights. After all, they don't even promise this year the enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Act which they did specifically promise in their last platform but failed to deliver.

The plain conclusion to be drawn from this 89th Congress and its Special Session is this: don't hope for any action from the Republican or the Democratic parties on civil rights, on housing, or on inflation.

My old friend Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma used to define a capitalist political party as an outfit which tries to get campaign funds out of the rich and votes out of the poor, on the pretext of protecting each against the other. This Special Session has showed once again that he was right. But when they try to get campaign funds from the rich and votes from the poor on the pretext of protecting each against the other, somebody gets fooled, and you know who it is. It isn't the fat boys who finance the party out of the scandalous high profits of 1948. It is you who get taken for the ride. This Special Session was conceived in Democratic dishonesty. It was conducted in frivolous Republican horseplay. I don't know which party won the round, but the people lost. It wasn't even a good show. It was so bad that the headlines were consistently grabbed off by the investigating committee side-shows.

In parliament in American-occupied Japan or Germany dared to indulge in the political shenanigans

AFL Neutral on Presidential Race; Independent Group Formed to Back Truman

CHICAGO — (F. P.) — The AFL will not make any official Presidential endorsement in the 1948 campaign. AFL Pres. William Green said Aug. 25. At the same time, formation of an independent national committee of AFL leaders to back Pres. Truman and Alben Barkley was announced.

Reaffirmation of the AFL's traditional neutrality in the Presidential race was made at the quarterly meeting of Labor's League for Political Education.

The AFL political arm, Green told a press conference, "is concentrating on senatorial and congressional races and is not becoming involved in the Presidential campaign." Green said the "consensus of opinion" at the council meeting was that "nothing in particular could be gained by making an endorsement at this time and there was a risk of disunity."

A majority of the top AFL leaders, however, will actively campaign for the Democratic ticket, Pres. George Harrison of the Bro. of Railway Clerks told the same press conference. He said he expected the presidents of "all but one or two" of the AFL international unions to affiliate with his group, which will be known as the Committee of Labor Executives for the Re-election of Truman and the election of Barkley.

Pres. William Hutcheson of the United Bro. of Carpenters and Pres. Daniel J. Tobin of the Intl. Bro. of Teamsters had been reported earlier as opposed to the AFL's making a Presidential endorsement. Neither the teamsters nor carpenters are making any contributions to the LIFE, Green said, disclosing that total contributions to date are nearly \$132,000.

Harrison said his committee would launch an independent fund drive among AFL members, paralleling that of the LLPE. The decision to form a pro-Democratic committee, he said, was made at a private dinner of nine AFL unions the night before.

"We met as individual heads of our unions, acting entirely independently of the AFL," he said. He added that "we are supporting Mr. Truman because he is against the Taft-Hartley law and stands for the principles of freedom." Green personally is supporting the Democratic ticket.

Main work of the LLPE will be concentrated in senatorial contests in 13 states where it is supporting the Democratic nominee or actively opposing the Republican candidate. The 13 states are Rhode Island, New Mexico, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, W. Virginia, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Minnesota, Illinois, Delaware, Idaho and Michigan.

LLPE Director Joseph D. Keenan said a tremendous job was still to be done in qualifying AFL members to vote in the November election. He cited a sample investigation of



"Isn't it a shame! It's Labor Day, and Horace is so busy clipping coupons, he can't take the day off."

WALL STREET AND YOU

By THE ECONOMIST

Trusts Taking Over U. S. Economy

Giant corporations have been using their war and postwar super-profits to buy out smaller competing firms. The merger movement has reached such proportions that the Federal Trade Commission in a recent survey warned that if this trend towards economic concentration is not checked, the trusts will ultimately take over the entire economy.

According to the FTC, more than 2,450 formerly independent manufacturing and mining firms have been swallowed up by corporate giants since 1940. These independents had assets worth \$5.2 billion, or more than 5% of the total assets of all manufacturing corporations in the country.

The monopolies are able to evade the anti-trust laws because of a loophole in the legislation which permits to purchase the assets rather than the stock of competing firms. This loophole has rendered the Clayton anti-trust act, a "virtual nullity" in the opinion of the FTC.

For years the FTC has pleaded with Congress to close this loophole. In both the 79th and 80th Congresses legislation was introduced in both houses designed to block monopolistic mergers. But the legislation was pigeonholed and never reached the floor of either the Senate or House.

The FTC pointed out that this loophole "encourages the achievement of monopolistic goals through the more permanent process of corporate consolidation while discouraging the more vulnerable methods of achieving the same ends by means of conspiracies among independent firms. Thus the paradox is presented that the more effective the enforcement of the law against collusion among competitors, the greater is the incentive to achieve the same objectives through purchase, consolidation and merger."

A case history illustrates this point. Back in 1937 the FTC issued a complaint against monopolistic basing point price-methods in the cement industry. In 1948 the U. S. Supreme Court finally upheld the validity of the FTC's order. But here is what had happened in the meantime.

In 1937, the five largest cement companies accounted for 39% of national production and the 10 largest for 55%. By 1945 the five largest companies controlled 44% of national production and the 10 largest over 60%. The Supreme Court's decision was thus largely nullified in advance, since the big companies no longer had to conspire with smaller ones to fix prices. By buying out their smaller rivals, they can now charge monopoly prices without being liable to anti-trust prosecution.

Super-Profits Behind the Drive

The merger movement has been fed by super-profits. They provide the monopolies with the means for absorbing their competitors. The FTC noted that at the end of June 1947, the 78 largest manufacturing corporations had sufficient net working capital to buy up the assets of some 50,000 manufacturing corporations with less than \$1 million in assets each, representing more than 90% of all manufacturing corporations in the U. S.

The merger movement turned sharply upward after the end of the war and continued at a relatively high level through 1947. In the final quarter of 1947, more mergers were reported than in any fourth quarter—with the exception of the final quarter of 1945—since 1930. The wave of mergers has been superimposed upon the high plateau of economic concentration which prevailed in the country even before the war.

The FTC stressed that the preponderant number of firms have been taken over by the very largest corporations. Nearly one-third of the merged firms have been absorbed by corporations with assets exceeding \$50 million. Another 40% have been taken over by corporations with assets ranging from \$5 million to \$49 million.

The FTC's survey sounded this warning: "No great stretch of the imagination is required to foresee that if nothing is done to check the growth in concentration, either the giant corporations will ultimately take over the country, or the government will be impelled to step in and impose some form of direct regulation in the public interest."

The anti-trust laws have failed signally to stop the growing concentration of economic power. The monopolies always find some means of evading or defying the anti-trust laws, frequently with the connivance of the authorities which are supposed to enforce the legislation. The only effective way of combatting the growth of economic concentration and monopoly power is for the people to take over the decisive sectors of the economy, like the big banks, and use these levers of economic control to curb the trusts.—(FP)

THE UPPER CRUST



"Isn't it a shame! It's Labor Day, and Horace is so busy clipping coupons, he can't take the day off."

WALL STREET AND YOU

By THE ECONOMIST

Trusts Taking Over U. S. Economy

Giant corporations have been using their war and postwar super-profits to buy out smaller competing firms. The merger movement has reached such proportions that the Federal Trade Commission in a recent survey warned that if this trend towards economic concentration is not checked, the trusts will ultimately take over the entire economy.

According to the FTC, more than 2,450 formerly independent manufacturing and mining firms have been swallowed up by corporate giants since 1940. These independents had assets worth \$5.2 billion, or more than 5% of the total assets of all manufacturing corporations in the country.

The monopolies are able to evade the anti-trust laws because of a loophole in the legislation which permits to purchase the assets rather than the stock of competing firms. This loophole has rendered the Clayton anti-trust act, a "virtual nullity" in the opinion of the FTC.

For years the FTC has pleaded with Congress to close this loophole. In both the 79th and 80th Congresses legislation was introduced in both houses designed to block monopolistic mergers. But the legislation was pigeonholed and never reached the floor of either the Senate or House.

The FTC pointed out that this loophole "encourages the achievement of monopolistic goals through the more permanent process of corporate consolidation while discouraging the more vulnerable methods of achieving the same ends by means of conspiracies among independent firms. Thus the paradox is presented that the more effective the enforcement of the law against collusion among competitors, the greater is the incentive to achieve the same objectives through purchase, consolidation and merger."

A case history illustrates this point. Back in 1937 the FTC issued a complaint against monopolistic basing point price-methods in the cement industry. In 1948 the U. S. Supreme Court finally upheld the validity of the FTC's order. But here is what had happened in the meantime.

In 1937, the five largest cement companies accounted for 39% of national production and the 10 largest for 55%. By 1945 the five largest companies controlled 44% of national production and the 10 largest over 60%. The Supreme Court's decision was thus largely nullified in advance, since the big companies no longer had to conspire with smaller ones to fix prices. By buying out their smaller rivals, they can now charge monopoly prices without being liable to anti-trust prosecution.

Super-Profits Behind the Drive

The merger movement has been fed by super-profits. They provide the monopolies with the means for absorbing their competitors. The FTC noted that at the end of June 1947, the 78 largest manufacturing corporations had sufficient net working capital to buy up the assets of some 50,000 manufacturing corporations with less than \$1 million in assets each, representing more than 90% of all manufacturing corporations in the U. S.

The merger movement turned sharply upward after the end of the war and continued at a relatively high level through 1947. In the final quarter of 1947, more mergers were reported than in any fourth quarter—with the exception of the final quarter of 1945—since 1930. The wave of mergers has been superimposed upon the high plateau of economic concentration which prevailed in the country even before the war.

The FTC stressed that the preponderant number of firms have been taken over by the very largest corporations. Nearly one-third of the merged firms have been absorbed by corporations with assets exceeding \$50 million. Another 40% have been taken over by corporations with assets ranging from \$5 million to \$49 million.

The FTC's survey sounded this warning: "No great stretch of the imagination is required to foresee that if nothing is done to check the growth in concentration, either the giant corporations will ultimately take over the country, or the government will be impelled to step in and impose some form of direct regulation in the public interest."

The anti-trust laws have failed signally to stop the growing concentration of economic power. The monopolies always find some means of evading or defying the anti-trust laws, frequently with the connivance of the authorities which are supposed to enforce the legislation. The only effective way of combatting the growth of economic concentration and monopoly power is for the people to take over the decisive sectors of the economy, like the big banks, and use these levers of economic control to curb the trusts.—(FP)

WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Nearing

(Continued)

Many peace-loving Americans, surprised and disturbed to find USA policy and USA industry concentrating on a program of world-wide rearmament, are confused and bewildered. Why should they be? They are witnessing a casual sequence which leads monopoly capitalism from butter to guns; from food to bombing planes; from the instruments of production to those of destruction. Given the assumptions of an acquisitive, competitive social order, there is no escape from this sequence.

An economy based on acquisition pours into the pockets of its owners and masters a volume of profit much of which cannot find its way into the consumer goods or capital goods market. Profit accumulations speedily glut the market unless they can be converted into non-economic forms. The easiest way to achieve this result is to pass them through the channel of government borrowing or of taxation and spend them for the expansion of non-productive bureaucratic activities. The most obvious and most readily acceptable type of government spending is "national defense."

USA economic and political patterns are following this oft-repeated casual sequence. While it was possible to dispose of accumulating profit surpluses by investing them in homeland mines, factories, railroads and office buildings, the United States had a small military force and followed isolationist policies. With the rapid growth of profit accumulation since around 1910, the United States has completely reversed its position and is now exporting manufactured goods and capital, maintaining the most extensive military establishment in the world, exporting wholesale quantities of armaments and lending or giving them to "friendly" nations, namely, those who will agree to use them for the furtherance of USA interests and policies.

The wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45 were, in large part, expressions of the casual sequence which compels the profit accumulator to follow an expansionist policy. Since 1910, the tiny minority of profiteers which shapes USA policy has accumulated more profit than any of its business-class rivals and has therefore been compelled to adopt an increasingly militarist outlook. The United States is on a war economy in 1948, and the Washington Government is enlarging military expenditures because in no other way can the 1940-48 boom be prolonged. The matter has become particularly urgent in 1948 because corporate profits, which jumped from \$12 billion in 1946 to \$17 billion in 1947, are higher in the first half of 1948 than they were in the first half of 1947. (For summaries see June and July Economic Notes published by the Labor Research Association, 80 East 11 St., New York City; subscription \$1 per year. Also Economic Outlook published by CIO Department of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.; subscription \$1.50 per year.)

The western world continues to be an armed camp, with the nations conscripting and holding millions of men under arms, and spending billions on military equipment, because in no other way can a profit economy, in its trust or monopoly stage, avoid chronic depression (partial economic paralysis). The greater the profit accumulation, the more general the economic paralysis. This is the reason why the USA, whose businessmen are accumulating more profit than the businessmen of any other country, is spending more on arms than any other country.

Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito are thus vindicated. They and their followers trod the thorny path of armament, aggression and war because the business oligarchs who ruled Germany, Italy and Japan, were compelled to turn from production to destruction as the only means of keeping their monopoly capitalist economies operating. Truman, Marshall and the business oligarchs who make policy in the United States are following the same thorny path of armament, aggression and war because the system of monopoly capitalism which they support leaves them no choice. Despite the expansion of their facilities, they cannot maintain maximum productivity and full employment because their system is designed for only one supreme purpose: to make rich men richer.

"But cannot they learn?" urges the goodhearted, hopeful, liberal supporter of the NAM brand of "free enterprise." No, they can no more learn than the 18th century French landlords or the 19th century slave owners in the Deep South could learn. All three groups were the beneficiaries and victims of an irrational, predatory, self-destructive social pattern based upon acquisition through the exploitation and regimentation of their fellows.

Chattel slavery, serfdom and waggery are founded upon the "you work—I eat" formula, which sooner or later divides and destroys every community which tolerates it. A sound social life can have only one conceivable foundation: sharing the common tasks and sharing the product in accordance with need. There is no other formula for social stability and survival.

Competitive struggle for wealth and power makes the rich richer for a time. But sooner or later the rich fall out among themselves, arm their slaves and fight fratricidal wars. Sooner or later the slaves organize and revolt—first against poverty and insecurity and finally against slavery itself.

This generation has passed through the disruption and destruction which accompany war and revolt. Acquisition, war and revolution are all implicit in the western (or American) way of life.

FIGHT FOR HEALTH

By THE PHYSICIANS FORUM

THOUGHT CONTROL BY THE AMA

The American Medical Assn. has become prosperous and powerful largely on the income from the advertising in its Journal. It follows the lead of big business, and employs the methods of propaganda so well developed during the past decades.

The AMA has, in fact, become big business; and in many of its ideological battles has allied itself with the large drug manufacturers and with organizations such as the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

A cardinal principle has been to stifle free speech. The Journal of the AMA practically never admits articles or even correspondence that express views counter to the official policy of the AMA.

Indeed it has established this as official policy, for we read in the Journal: "Once the House of Delegates has spoken, its actions should be supported by the united voice of American Medicine, so that it may be heard with respect and consideration."

In 1938 the Council of the N. Y. Medical Society proposed to amend the by-laws of the State society to the effect that "The component county medical societies, their officers, committeemen and members shall not initiate any policy, propose any legislation or participate in any activities that are contrary to the policies of the Medical Society of the State of New York." This however was too much for the membership who rejected the proposition.

Some years ago the House of Delegates of the AMA, by resolution, censured the American College of Surgeons for proposing a prepayment plan for medical care. When Dr. J. H. Means wrote a letter to the Journal in protest, it was refused publication by the board of trustees of the AMA who wrote him: "It does not seem desirable to publish your communication addressed to the Journal."

When the Committee of Physicians for the Improvement of Medical Care wished to publish a statement in the Journal, this was denied them until they insisted on, and obtained a hearing before the board of trustees, and then one statement was printed.

POSTAL REGULATIONS

A SUGGESTION: Postal regulations prohibit publishing or conveying in any way items containing raffles or games of chance, in newspapers. Papers containing this information are refused admittance to the mails. Our members will, therefore, kindly eliminate such subjects from their articles.