

# PROSVETA

GLASILO SLOVENSKE NARODNE PODPORNE JEDNOTE

LETNO—YEAR XL

Cena lista je \$8.00

Entered as second-class matter January 16, 1923, at the post-office  
at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

CHICAGO 23, ILL., SREDA, 2. JUNIJA (JUNE 2), 1948

Subscription \$8.00 Yearly STEV.—NUMBER 100

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on June 4, 1918.

## Wallace obsodil Mundt-Nixonov načrt na zaslišanju pred odsekom

Dejal je, da je napoved vojne svobodi govora in zborovanja. Kongres je pred preizkušnjo, ne komunisti

Washington, D. C., 1. jun.—Henry A. Wallace, kandidat za predsednika Združenih držav, je dejal, da je Mundt-Nixonov protikomunistični zakonski načrt najpreveratnejši izmed vseh, ki so bili kdaj sponsorirani v kongresu. Povezan je z "mrzlovojno med Ameriko in Rusijo."

Wallace je nastopil pred senatnim odsekom, ki vodi zaslišanje o načrtu. Bil je deležen aplavza, ko je dosegel v dvorano in ko je zapustil. Načelnik odseka je senator Wiley, republikanec iz Wisconsina. Senator je opozoril Wallacea, da bi moral biti hvaležen za vso brezplačno publiciteto.

"Sem hvaležen," je odgovoril Wallace. "Prav za prav sem bil že mnogokrat hvaležen republikancem. Ne bomo imeli miru z Rusijo, ako se jih bomo blžali z Mundt-Nixonovim načrtom v eni roki in z atomsko bombo v drugi roki. Svarim vas pred prenaglijenjo akcijo. Vsa ta gonja je povezana z mrzlovojno proti Rusiji."

Kongres je na preizkušnji, ne komunisti. V nevarnosti ni Sovjetska unija, temveč Amerika. Če bo načrt sprejet, bo federalni justični tajnik igral vlogo vloge Himmlera. Na vsakega komunista, ki se bi moral registrirati, bi bili utihnjeni tisoč liberalcev, katerih glasovi so vitalni za ohranitev demokracije. Vojni hujšači, podžigalci strahu in sovraštva, ki sponzorirajo Mundt-Nixonov načrt, bi stali pred zgodovino kot ameriški posnemovalci Hitlerja in Mussolinija. Naši otroci in naši otroci bi kazali s prstom zanjevanja in sramote na te ljudi, ki so podlegli vojni hysteriji, ki je delo zločestnih in sebičnih ljudi.

Ne smemo dopustiti zavajanja s strani onih, ki kričijo o sovjetskem vplivu in ruski stranki v Ameriki. To zavajanje lahko izpodkljije temelje naši svobo-

Pred odsekom je nastopil tudi Norman Thomas, vodja in predsedniški kandidat socialistične stranke. Kakor Wallace, je tudi Thomas obsojal načrt. Dostavil je, da je tretja stranka v velikem obsegu pod kontrolo komunistov.

"Nočem ustvariti vtisa, da je Wallace komunista," je rekel Thomas. "Dovzdeva se mi, da komunisti na svojih tajnih sejah izražajo obžalovanje zaradi Wallacevega čredništva. On ni komunist, dasi jih sedaj korist."

Thomas je kritiziral tudi Harolda Stassenca, aspiranta za predsednika Združenih držav. Dejal je, da je v svojih govorih demonstriral nesposobnost v razlikovanju med socializmom in komunizmom, kakor tudi nerezlost v razsojanju drugih problemov."

Mundt-Nixonov načrt je bil sprejet v nižji kongresni zbornici z veliko večino glasov in je sedaj pred senatom.

**Komunistična zma-  
ga v Čehoslovakijskem**

**Predsednik Beneš bo morda resigniral**

Praga, Čehoslovakijska, 1. jun.—Pri nedeljskih volitvah so kandidati komunistične stranke dobili 89 odstotkov oddanih glasov. Notranji minister je naznani, da so kandidati na listi te stranke dobili 6,429,145 glasov. Stavilo protestnih glasov pa je bilo 770,701.

Oni, ki so proti komunistični stranki, so oddali prazne glasovnice v znak protesta. Stavilo registriranih volilcev je bilo 8,005,887 in izmed teh se 806,041 ni udeležilo volitev.

Komunistična vlada premijera Klementa Gottwalda je zmagala na vsej črti, kar se je pričakovalo. To pomeni, da bo lahko izvajala svoj program brez opozicije.

List Rude Pravo, glasilo komunistične stranke, pravi, da bo imela stranki 210 izmed 300 sedežev v parlamentu. Socialni demokrati bodo imeli 28 sedežev, katolička ljudska stranka 20 do 23, slovačka svobodna stranka in neodvisne grupe pa 12. Unije bodo imele reprezentante v parlamentu.

Katolički duhovnik Josef Plojhar bo ostal v vladu kot minister javnega zdravstva, čeprav je cerkev izdala ukaz, da mora resignirati.

Dr. Edward Beneš, ki je rahlega zdravja, bo morda resigniral kot predsednik čehoslovake reprezentante. Vprašanje je, kdo ga bo nasledil. Beneš je star 84 let.

**Poroka bivšega rumunskega kralja v Atenah**

London, 1. jun.—Poroka bivšega rumunskega kralja Mihaila in princeze Ane Bourbon-Parme bo v Atenah, Grčija, prihodnjo soboto. Zadevno naznani je objavil grški premier So-

fulis. Grški kralj Paul, stric Mihaila, bo tovariš. Po ceremonijah bosta poročenca odpotovala v Švico ali Ameriko.

**ŠIKANIRANJA O LOJALNOSTI  
OVIRAJO ZNANSTVENE RAZISKAVE**

Oak Ridge, Tennessee—(FP)—Zvezna inženirjev in znanstvenikov je izjavila, da bo delo v tukajšnjem projektu za raziskavo atomske energije resno prizadeto, ker se je vlača odločila, da iztebre vse nezanesljive osebe.

To je vzrok, da znanstveniki nočejo sprejeti služb v tem projektu. Vzrok ni le v tem, da morajo podati izjave o lojalnosti, temveč tudi v tem, ker jih agenti tajne policije neprestano zasledujejo in šikanirajo.

Zasebno življenje znanstvenikov je podrejeno spionazi vladnih agencij, sumničenjem in ovadbam.

V izjavi Zveze inženirjev in znanstvenikov je rečeno, da znanstveniki priznavajo potrebo čuječnosti, so pa odločno proti formalnemu zaslišavanju oseb, ako tožitelji nimajo nobene evidecne za obdolžitve ne lojalnosti.

Večina obdolžitev se nanaša na navadne pogovore med uslužbeniki in delavci.

Izjava je sledila obdolžitvam, ko sta bila dva znanstvenika osumljena ne lojalnosti. Večina obdolžitev se nanaša na navadne pogovore med uslužbeniki in delavci.

Izjava je sledila obdolžitvam, ko sta bila dva znanstvenika osumljena ne lojalnosti. Dalje je zveza razkrila, da organi grozijo.

Dr. Edward Beneš, ki je rahlega zdravja, bo morda resigniral kot predsednik čehoslovake reprezentante. Vprašanje je, kdo ga bo nasledil. Beneš je star 84 let.

### Robeson se uprl senatnemu odseku

#### Odgovoriti ni hotel na vprašanje

Washington, D. C., 1. jun.—Slovenski zamorski pevec Paul Robeson se je uprl senatnemu odseku, ki vodi zaslišanje o protikomunističnem Mundt-Nixonovem načrtu.

"Potrudil se je bolj nego mnogo senatorjev pri zaslišavanju njihovih govorov. Odgovor Wallacea je povzročil smeh."

"Vi niste bili nikdar izvoljeni za senatorja, toda hočete biti vsevedni kot običajno," je rekel Wiley.

"Mnogim senatorjem sem pomagal pri pisjanju govorov," je odvrnil Wallace. "Mundt-Nixonov načrt je v bistvu napoved vojne svobodi govorov in zborovanja.

Ta lahko postavi zunaj zakona tretjo stranko in vsako organizacijo, ki agitira za dosego miru in skupnih namenov. Justični tajnik bi dobil diktatorsko oblast nad vsemi organizacijami v deželi. Prva žrtva mrzle vojne je ameriško ljudstvo."

Pred odsekom je nastopil tudi Norman Thomas, vodja in predsedniški kandidat socialistične stranke. Kakor Wallace, je tudi Thomas obsojal načrt.

"Ali ste ameriški komunist?" je vprašal Ferguson.

"Na vprašanje ne bom odgovoril," je dejal Robeson.

"To je invazija moje pravice do tajne glasovanja."

Ferguson je trikrat ponovil vprašanje, toda svojega namena ni dosegel.

"Dočetek vodilnih Ameri-

čanov bo šlo v ječo, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na vprašanje," je rekel Robeson. "Pridružil se jim bomo, ake bo potrebno."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."

Robeson je imel v malih filmskih pisanjih in drugih, ki so bili obtoženi žaljenja kongresa, ker niso hoteli odgovoriti na slična vprašanja, ko so nastopili pred kongresnim odsekom za neameriške aktivnosti.

"Ako bi bil republikanec, ne bi odgovoril na vprašanje," je dejal Robeson. "Rekel bi, pridite v volumni prostor in prepričajte se sami. Med komunisti imam mnogo priateljev, ki so za popolno enakopravnost zamorcev v Ameriki. Potovam sem po Rusiji in takrat sem imel popoln občutek dostojanstva kot človek."



# Dvodnevno zborovanje Sansa; priredba za svobodni tisk in odhodnica L. Medveška

V naši slovenski metropoli v Clevelandu je bilo prav živahno med 29. in 31. junijem. Zadnjo soboto in nedeljo dopoldne se je vršilo zborovanje eksekutivne in širšega odbora SANSA, v nedeljo popoldne velika kulturna priredba Sansovih podružnic, v pondeljek, na Spominski dan, pa poslovilni večer Ludvika Medveška.

Sansovega zborovanja se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Odbor je izvolil tudi novega drugega podpredsednika, znanega društvenika Cetinskoga, kajti prejšnji podpredsednik Joe Kotar že dalj časa boleha in je podal resignacijo.

Eksekutivni in širši odbor je tudi izrekel priznanje "Odboru za svobodo tiska", ki tako vestno in s takim požrtvovanjem vrši to ogromno delo, kakor tudi odbor, ki je vodil vse priprave za to zborovanje, kuharicam in strežkam in vsem, ki so skrbeli za udobnost zunanjih odbornikov.

Zborovanje je bilo zaključeno v nedelji ob eni popoldne.

**Medveška priredba**

V nedeljo popoldne se je vršila priredba clevelandskih podružnic SANSA s pevskim programom in govorom.

Jože Durn je odpri program in predstavil poznano Zarjino pevko Sophie Elersich, ki je zapela ameriško himno. Nato so sledile druge točke: Fred A. Vider, predsednik SANSA, je očaral v zbranih besedah sedanj položaj in žel veliko priznanje za svoje izvajanje. Sledil je nastop mesečnega zabora Jadrana, nato pa je vodja programa Durn predstavil Arthurja Kahna, načelnika načodnosti skupin Wallaceovega narodnega odbora.

Kahn je inlad mož, toda izobrazen in izvrstni govornik. S svojimi besedami je vili vsem navzočim navdušenje in pogum za delo za progresivno stranko. Po njegovem govoru je Durn apeliral za prispevke za novo stranko in zbrana je bila lepo vrsta nekaj nad \$500.

Po odrori je zapel mesečni zbor Zarja nekaj pesmi in občinstvo so zlasti ugajale partizanske. Clevelandska priljubljena solistka Florence Umetič, članica Jadrana, je tudi nastopila in zapela nekaj mičnih pesmi.

Brez moškega zabora Slovana, ne bi bila priredba popolna, kateri je zaključil program. Pred tem sta govorila pisatelj Louis Adamič in Etbin Kristan. Da sta bila gorko pozdravljeni, je razumljivo. Obra sta lepo govorila, kot zmeraj. Tema njunih govorov je bila, da se ne smemo ničesar batiti in da se je treba sedaj pogumno boriti za naše pravice.

Udeležba je bila lepa in posnetki so bili veselo razpravljeni. Dobikek prirede je namenjen za svobodo tiska in SANS. Vaš poročevalce bi rad po imenih imenoval vse pridne clevelandske delavce, ki so se trudili s priredbo in pridno stregli gostrom, toda lahko se bi zgodilo, da bi spustil kakšnega, ki se je morda najbolj trudil. Sicer pa je znano, da ima Cleveland, to gorko slovensko središče, kakor ga imenuje Anton Terbovec, urednički Nove Dobe, veliko pridnih kulturnih in društvenih dejavcev.

**Počasnitve zasljenenega društvenika**

Za clevelandske društvenike se ni končalo delo z nedeljsko priredbo, ampak se nadaljevalo v drugi dan, na odhodnici starega in zasljenenega društvenika Ludvika Medveška.

Banket so priredili clevelandski društveniki, s katerimi je Ludvik sodeloval mnogo let. Udeležba je bila velika, prav tako veliko govornikov, kateri so odkritosrčno poveličevali moža, ki si je stekel toliko zaslug na kulturnem in društvenem polju v teku 34-letnega bivanja v slovenski metropoli.

Poleg govornikov je bilo na programu tudi nekoliko petja. Zbor Zarja je zapel tri lepe pesmi, poznani solist Louis Belle pa dve.

Predsednik omizza je bil poznani Frank Česen, ki je svojo analogo izvršil prav dobr. Razna društva so Medvešku tudi obdarila.

Kako veliko je bilo Ludviku-

vo delo, odraža število društvenih zastopnikov, ki se moža pozdravili v imenu svojih društev. Govorili so sledi: Janko Rogel za Slovenski narodni dom na St. Clair ave., John Pollock za društvo 3 SDZ, Josip Šircel za Slovensko narodno čitalnico, Feleks Strumbel za podružnico št. 39 SANSA, Leo Poljsak za pevski zbor Zarjo, Matt Petrovich za clevelandsko federacijo SNPJ, John Centa za klub društva SND, Cecilia Šubel za Progresivno Slovenke, Andy Božič (k) za klub 49 JSZ, Josie Zakrajšek za Združenje jugoslovenskih odborov, Joe Fifolt za društvo Comrades 566 SNPJ, John Tavčar za SND, Blaž Novak za farmo SNPJ, Josephine Močnik za društvo 137 SNPJ, Vatro Grill za časopis Enakopravnost, Louis Belle za pevski zbor Glasbenomatiča, Era zem Goršek za dramsko društvo Ivan Cankar, Fred A. Vider za eksekutivo SNPJ, Mirko Kuhel za glavni odbor SANSA in Etbin Kristan.

Vzde številnim govornikom so gestje vse skozi pazljivo sledili program. Da je bil Ludvik ganjen, ko je poslušal izraze odkritosrčnega priznanja za njegovo delo, je razumljivo. Ves potek poslovilnega večera je filmiral znani Carl Samanich.

Lep govor je zoper imel Etbin Kristan, ki je med drugim dejal, da smo včasih sicer čudni, toda kadar kdo resnično zasluži priznanje in počastitev, tega ne oklevamo povedati na glas.

"Dragi Janko! Ti in Medvešek sta dva moja najboljša prijatelj v Clevelandu. Sedaj nas Medvešek zavpiča. Prosim Te, prečitaj to moje sporočilo na njegovem delu, kjer so napravljeni njemu na čast. Meni je nemogoče, da bi bil navoz. Imam v pondeljek drugje vabljeno za prispevke za novo stranko in zbrana je bila lepo vrsta nekaj nad \$500."

Po odrori je zapel mesečni zbor Zarja nekaj pesmi in občinstvo so zlasti ugajale partizanske. Clevelandska priljubljena solistka Florence Umetič, članica Jadrana, je tudi nastopila in zapela nekaj mičnih pesmi.

Brez moškega zabora Slovana, ne bi bila priredba popolna, kateri je zaključil program. Pred tem sta govorila pisatelj Louis Adamič in Etbin Kristan. Da sta bila gorko pozdravljeni, je razumljivo. Obra sta lepo govorila, kot zmeraj. Tema njunih govorov je bila, da se ne smemo ničesar batiti in da se je treba sedaj pogumno boriti za naše pravice.

Udeležba je bila lepa in posnetki so bili veselo razpravljeni. Dobikek prirede je namenjen za svobodo tiska in SANS. Vaš poročevalce bi rad po imenih imenoval vse pridne clevelandske delavce, ki so se trudili s priredbo in pridno stregli gostrom, toda lahko se bi zgodilo, da bi spustil kakšnega, ki se je morda najbolj trudil. Sicer pa je znano, da ima Cleveland, to gorko slovensko središče, kakor ga imenuje Anton Terbovec, urednički Nove Dobe, veliko pridnih kulturnih in društvenih dejavcev.

**Počasnitve zasljenenega društvenika**

Za clevelandske društvenike se ni končalo delo z nedeljsko priredbo, ampak se nadaljevalo v drugi dan, na odhodnici starega in zasljenenega društvenika Ludvika Medveška.

Banket so priredili clevelandski društveniki, s katerimi je Ludvik sodeloval mnogo let. Udeležba je bila velika, prav tako veliko govornikov, kateri so odkritosrčno poveličevali moža, ki si je stekel toliko zaslug na kulturnem in društvenem polju v teku 34-letnega bivanja v slovenski metropoli.

Poleg govornikov je bilo na programu tudi nekoliko petja. Zbor Zarja je zapel tri lepe pesmi, poznani solist Louis Belle pa dve.

Predsednik omizza je bil poznani Frank Česen, ki je svojo analogo izvršil prav dobr. Razna društva so Medvešku tudi obdarila.

Kako veliko je bilo Ludviku-

## Federacije SNPJ

### IZ URADA BARBERTONSKIE FEDERACIE

Barberton, O. — Naznanjam vsem društvi, ki spadajo k federaciji, da se bo vršila federalna konvencija tretje stranke, ki se bo vršila 24. in 25. julija v Philadelphia. Raztegnite se, da gotovo pošljete svoje zastopnike na to važno sejo, da ne bomo zmeraj eni in isti na seji.

Sprejet je bil predlog, da organizacija "zbere skupaj \$2,000 za glavne konvencije tretje stranke, ki se bo vršila 24. in 25. julija v Philadelphia. Raztegnite se, da gotovo pošljete svoje zastopnike na to važno sejo, da ne bomo zmeraj eni in isti na seji.

Začetek ob desetih dopoldne. Prosečni se, da je bilo prav živahno med 29. in 31. junijem.

Zadnjo soboto in nedeljo dopoldne se je vršilo zborovanje eksekutivne in širšega odbora SANSA, v nedeljo popoldne velika kulturna priredba Sansovih podružnic, v pondeljek, na Spominski dan, pa poslovilni večer Ludvika Medveška.

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24 odbornikov iz raznih držav, kakor tudi oba častna predsednika, Etbin Kristan in Louis Adamič, in načelnik načodnosti skupin glavnega odbora "Wallace for President" mr. Kahn. Na seji so bili ves čas tudi odborniki "Odbora za svobodo tiska".

Sansova priredba se je udeležilo 24

Slovenska Narodna Podpora Jednota  
2857-59 So. Lawndale Ave.  
Chicago 23, Illinois



GLAVNI ODBOR

Lavnički odbor

VINCENT CAINKAR, gl. predsednik	2607 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik	2607 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
ANTON TROJAR, gl. pomočni tajnik	2607 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
MIRKO G. KUHEL, gl. blagajnik	2607 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
LAWRENCE GRADISKEK, tajnik bol. odd.	2607 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
MICHAEL VRHOVNIK, direkt. mlad. odd.	2607 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
PHILIP GODINA, upravitelj Prospective	2607 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
ANTON GARDEN, urednik Prospective	2607 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

Podpredsednika

RAYMOND TRAVNIK, prvi podpredsednik	7025 Middlepointe, Dearborn, Mich.
JOSEPH CULKAR, drugi podpredsednik	417 Woodland Ave., Johnstown, Pa.

Distriktni podpredsedniki

JOHN V. CEUBLER, prvo okrožje	2126 Shalloway St., Philadelphia 24, Pa.
FRANK GRADISKEK, drugo okrožje	Box 88, Hermeline, Pa.
JOSEPH FIPOLT, četrti okrožje	1227 E. 60th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio
JOHN SPILLAR, peto okrožje	3979 Randall St., St. Louis 16, Mo.
URSULA AMBROZICH, šesto okrožje	418 Pierce St., Eveleth, Minn.
JOHN PETRITZ, sedmo okrožje	3429 Carmona Ave., Los Angeles 16, Calif.
FRANK POLSAK, osmi okrožje	205 3rd St. W., Roundup, Mont.

Gospodarski odbor

MATH PETROVICH, predsednik	361 E. 150th St., Cleveland 10, Ohio
VINCENT CAINKAR	315 Tener St., Luzerne, Pa.
F. A. VIDER	705 Forest Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
MIRKO G. KUHEL	2608 So. 62nd Ave. W., Duluth 7, Minn.
JACOB ZUPAN	1400 S. Lombard Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
RUDOLPH LISCH	700 E. 26th St., Euclid, Ohio
DONALD J. LOTRICH	1937 So. Trumbull Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

Porotni odbor

FRANK ZAITZ, predsednik	Box 27, Arma, Kansas
MICHAEL R. KUMER	2646 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
MATTHEW J. TURK	18301 East Park Drive, Cleveland, Ohio
LOUIS KAERLE	17182 Snowden, Detroit 21, Mich.
ANDREW GRUM	

## POIZVEDBE

Glavni urad SNPJ prosi čitatelje, ako je komu kaj znanega o naslednjih proglašenih dedičih, naj blagovoli sporočiti v gl. urad:

**FRANK BRATKOVICH** ml. sin pokoj. Franka Bratkovicha st., ki je umrl 1. januarja 1936 v Claridgu, Pa., in bil član društva št. 2 SSPZ. Frank Bratkovich Jr. je bil baje, kot nam poročano, adoptiran po neki družini pred letom 1913, in od tistega časa naprej ni sledil o njem.

**RUDOLPH SUPAK**, sin pokoj. Charlesa (Cvetko) Šupaka, ki je umrl 27. januarja 1939 v Bellevillu, Ill., član društva št. 591. Rudolph Supak je odšel od doma v letu 1937 neznan kam in od tistega časa ni sledil o njemu.

**ANTON KODERMAN, FRANK KODERMAN, GREGOR (GEORGE) KODERMAN, THOMAS KODERMAN**, bratje pokoj. Johna Kodermana, umrli 21. marca 1946 v Coverdualu, Pa., član društva št. 427. Iz stare domovine je nam poročano, da so vsi zgoraj navedeni — Anton Koderman, Frank Koderman, George Koderman in Thomas Koderman — bili v Ameriki in da so vse umrli; za kraj in datum smrti oblasti v starji domovini ne vedo; George Koderman je baje bival v Coverdualu, Pa., ali bližnji okolici.

Ako je komu od čitateljev kaj znanega o zgoraj navedenih, naj sporoči v gl. urad. Prosimo tudi čitatelje tega lista, da pozvedejo pri svojih znancih in naj sporočajo v gl. urad karkoli bi zvedeli. — **F. A. Vider**, gl. tajnik.

## POROČILO O NAKAZANI ROIŠNIKI PODPORI

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948  
REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

REPORT OF SICK BENEFIT PAYMENT  
Payment of May 27, 1948

Nakazane dne 27. maja 1948

# PROSVETA

## ENGLISH SECTION

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1948

## STRABANE PIONEERS

STRABANE, Pa.—Members of the two Juvenile Circles, Nos. 27 and 19, of Strabane, entertained their mothers with programs and banquets on the evenings of May 21 and 22. We just choke with pride when we think of our youngsters and their achievements.

Of course we mustn't forget our wonderful Juvenile Directors and Assistants who are Mrs. Albinas Yankosky and Mrs. Mary Chesnina for Circle 27, and Mrs. Frances Petro and Miss Justine Sedmak for Circle 19. These girls work very hard to make the Circles the success they are. And what is still more commendable, they enjoy their work with the children.

There is so much diversified talent among the Juvenile Circle members. From dancing, singing, speaking to accomplished musicians. They have won their fair share of medals and cups in the sports world also. To mention individually each child's talent would be writing a book. Yes, we certainly are proud of our Circles. More glory to them!

We have two of our petite Pioneer girls who are planning to become June brides—Josephine Mikec and Rose Mary Kesnowski. Best wishes go to both girls for a very happy future!

Congratulations to all of our high school graduates! We obtained a few names among them: Evelyn Koklich, Evelyn Verholtz, Richard Kerns (co-captain and football star at Trinity high), Steven Zubenko and Robert Kesnowski who is planning to join the air corps.

The Strabane girls' bowling league will hold their annual banquet the evening of June 12 at Cappelli's beautiful restaurant in Bridgeville.

Don't forget these important dates: The annual Penn SNPJ Day at South Park "Lodge" on Sunday, June 27. The very popular Frank Klemencic and his Slovenes will provide the music from 2 to 5 in the afternoon and from 8 to 11 in the evening. Come, meet old friends and make new ones!

Then too, don't forget the dance held on Saturday eve., June 19, in our own SNPJ hall in Strabane. Music will be by Eddie Habets' Polka band of Cleveland, whom everyone is very anxious to hear after all the advance raves. Proceeds will go to the Strabane baseball team.

MARY KOVAL, 589.

## Lodge 540 News

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The last meeting of Lodge 540 was held Sunday, May 9, with a fair attendance. At this meeting we have decided to hold an outing to Echo Lake Park on Sunday, July 25.

The president appointed Mary Pezdirc, Mary Yakeley and Joseph Passarich as a committee for this outing. The committee reserved a section, called Lacust Grove, in this park, which is ideal for a picnic. Plenty of tables and benches, also a large fireplace to roast wiener and hamburgers. Also plenty of grass for the youngsters to roll around in, also for the adults to play ball, or whatever they choose to do.

Echo Lake Park is just off Route 29 and the Lacust Grove is right off the highway. All members and their families and friends are cordially invited to attend this outing Sunday, July 25. Our reservation is from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. So come early and stay late. Bring your own refreshments.

We want to welcome Gene Schweikert Sr. who recently signed up to become a member of Lodge 540. It's well to have that entire family with us. We also want to welcome the following members who were transferred from Lodge 477 of Nanticoke, Pa., to Lodge 540. They are Michael and Stephanias Ferlin and their family, Alice and Irene, also Mary Metzer and her youngsters, Barbara, Robert, and Michael Metzer. May we all meet you at our lodge meetings at some future date.

We are sorry to hear about the illness of Albina (Cipoth) Bellah. Jacob Turk is still at the hospital and thanks go to all who visited him at one time or another.

Summer time is once more upon us and here's wishing everyone a happy vacation time.

The next meeting is an important one, so all members are urged to attend. Date, Sunday, June 13, at 2 pm. Don't forget to pay your monthly dues on time. The secretary appreciates prompt payment.

MARY PEZDIRC, 540.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

## FLASHES

By Donald J. Loirich

CHICAGO.—The Pioneers have started to work on their annual picnic, which will be held at Pilson Park, Saturday, August 7. A preliminary meeting was held last week. The full committee is being called together on June 1st. The venture is large. It will require a lot of people to carry it through. That's why a large committee has been set up. Such matters as the selection of an orchestra, admissions, tickets and the necessary publicity will be tackled immediately. Other details will follow. We will need the support of all of our members in order to complete this job satisfactorily.

\*\*\*

Returns on the national SNPJ bowling tournament held in Detroit have finally arrived. Quite a number of the Pioneers shared in the \$156.50 check just received. Matt Brinovec took second place in the Class A singles for men. Rita Taglia copped first place in the women's Class B singles, with Mitzie Chernick second place in the doubles. Rita also shared in the all events prize. All Pioneer winners can secure their money from the secretary by calling at 2610 S. Lawndale ave.—Mariann Prescheck postcards from Los Angeles where she had gone for the weekend.—Mary Vertnik has been added to the list of early vacationers. We learn that she was down in Kansas.—William Traconga has been added to the list of reservations for the Pioneer Bowling League next season. We would really like to line up enough bowlers in advance to start the season off without the usual complications. Those who intend to bowl, should let us know soon. Let's do the thing right, for once.

\*\*\*

We have received an acknowledgement from one of our U. S. Senators that he will give his consideration to our request for him to vote against the Mundt-Nixon bill. The senator is C. Wayland Brooks. We have yet to hear from the Democratic Senator, who undoubtedly is more liberal than our Republican Brooks.

The Strabane girls' bowling league will hold their annual banquet the evening of June 12 at Cappelli's beautiful restaurant in Bridgeville.

Don't forget these important dates: The annual Penn SNPJ Day at South Park "Lodge" on Sunday, June 27. The very popular Frank Klemencic and his Slovenes will provide the music from 2 to 5 in the afternoon and from 8 to 11 in the evening. Come, meet old friends and make new ones!

Then too, don't forget the dance held on Saturday eve., June 19, in our own SNPJ hall in Strabane. Music will be by Eddie Habets' Polka band of Cleveland, whom everyone is very anxious to hear after all the advance raves. Proceeds will go to the Strabane baseball team.

MARY KOVAL, 589.

## Young Americans

DETROIT, Mich.—The boys' bowling team had a joint bowling banquet. This was held in order to present the teams that were on top at the end of the bowling season the trophies that the SNPJ headquarters gave for the first time. This is a prize that is worth striving for.

The hall was filled to capacity and the tinging music of Rudy Masser's Trio just could not be ignored. To Joe Golia and Al Macanai goes our thanks for the fine handling of the affair. Lena Yerman received the trophy on behalf of the Sparklers. Rudy Junko received the trophy on behalf of the Ringers. This is one of the nicest ways I know of for two rival teams getting together at the end of the season putting all rivalry behind them and enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. Let us hope that this is only the beginning, and wish for more and better affairs of this sort.

This is a note to the young men or old who wish to take part in this year's ball team. The first practice was held at Ford's Park the 30th of May at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Juvenile Circle No. 29 will hold their first outing on June 12. We will meet at John R Hall at 11:30 to 12. Bring your lunch. Our trip will be to the Zoo. Your transportation will be taken care of by Director Stimac. So come on, Teenagers and Small-Fry, spend the day at the Zoo.

The Young Americans are holding their first Moonlite Picnic on July 3rd. Music will be furnished by a Cleveland orchestra, so be sure and come out. Elwood Blake has a number of dates set for outings and dances. As soon as I can I will publish these dates.

LENA MASSER, 564.

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—The dance featuring the Sunflower Polka King was another success. It was nice seeing so many members show up.

Our next meeting will be held the 2nd Wednesday of June which will be June 9. That is just for the month of June on account of vacations.

We are proud that one of our members, Sister Mildred Gulnik, who attends University of Kansas College, has received an honorable mention in the School of Journalism. The Hearts are proud of you Mildred.

MARY PEZDIRC, 540.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Long Wait

Wife: "I'm ready now, I thought you were dressed and waiting!"

Husband: "So I was, but you'll have to wait while I shave again!"

MARY BILECK, Rec. Sec'y.

## National S. N. P. J. Bowling Tournament News

DETROIT.—We have finally received verifications on the averages that were missing and therefore are able to give you this report. The secretary of each lodge will receive within the next week the money and the trophies along with a list stating who is to get same.

This ends our correspondence with you on the bowling tournament and we wish to thank each and everyone of you for your cooperation and hope that the secretary for next year receives as good if not better cooperation, for only in this way can we have larger and more successful tournaments.

## CLASS "A" MEN

Name	Team	Lodge	Score	Money
1. Y. A. SND	554	2725	875.00	
2. Y. A. I.	554	2700	60.00	
3. Comrades	554	2699	50.00	
4. Buds' Bud & Al's	554	2611	45.00	
5. Pioneer	554	2525	40.00	
6. Utopians	554	2527	35.00	
7. Loyalty	554	2523	30.00	
8. Utopians	554	2510	25.00	
9. Loyalty	554	2501	20.00	
10. Strikers	554	2502	15.00	
11. Walivinians	554	2517	10.00	
12. Myrsin Klubok	554	2570	8.00	
13. Badger Redskins	554	5.00*		
14. Loyalty	554	5.00*		
15. Plus Builders	554	5.00*		
16. Utopians	554	5.00*		
17. Comrades	554	5.00*		
Total			\$428.00	

## CLASS "A" MEN—DOUBLES

Name	Team	Lodge	Score	Money
1. Flock-Kaminski	554	1187	830.00	
2. Wernick-Hometz	554	1164	20.00	
3. Zramec-Gotic	554	1158	25.00	
4. Marot-Tomovic	554	1150	20.00	
5. Tomasic-Tomasic	554	1156	20.00	
6. Verbič-Kuglič	554	1151	20.00	
7. Vojan-Adrianis	554	1106	18.00	
8. Hirsch-Zimmer	554	1107	15.00	
9. Cimic-Marcos	554	1105	14.00	
10. Ambrož-Unic	554	1102	11.00	
11. Lisen-Spiral	554	1102	11.00	
12. Sedmak-Brownell	554	1101	9.00	
13. Jerzy-Puzel	554	1098	8.25	
14. Janiga-Duska	554	1096	8.25	
15. Marinč-Grošnik	554	1097	7.25	
16. Graf-Kršeković	554	1091	7.25	
17. Hostnik-Blake	554	1088	6.25	
18. Sekula-Kreftel	554	1088	6.25	
19. Zefran-Binovec	554	1083	5.50	
20. Kaminski-Barbush	554	1082	5.25	
21. Tsvankov-Osmach	554	1082	5.25	
22. Wierbicki-Meyers	554	1080	5.00	
23. Golcar-Makstel	554	1080	5.00	
24. Lohr-Bondy	554	1077	4.50	
25. Primo-Pokar	554	1073	4.50	
26. Swigiel-Strukel	554	1072	4.25	
27. Cednicki-Botiček	554	1072	4.00	
28. Bernick-Bilnerik	554	1077	4.00	
29. Zeman-Kartinger	554	1066	4.00	
30. Katalin-Desjardins	554	1065	4.00	
31. Janeč-Jary	554	1063	4.00	
32. Obuck-Lonker	554	1063	4.00	
Total			\$384.50	

## CLASS "A" MEN—SINGLES

Name	Team	Lodge	Score	Money
1. Pugel, R.	554	695	815.00	
2. Brinovac, M.	554	628	14.00	
3. Travník, R.	554	607	12.25	
4. Lovsin, S.	554	607	12.25	
5. Beljan, M.	554	605	12.00	
6. Centa, E.	554	576	12.00	
7. Arbanas, W. Jr.	554	559	11.25	
8. Mateliček, R.	554	558	11.25	
9. Brownell, J.	554	556	10.50	
10. Ogrin, T.	554	554	7.75	
11. Jasper, E.	554	554	7.75	
12. Rusan, J.	554	553	7.25	
13. Kotar, A.	554	550	7.25	
14. Pukar, M.	554	529	7.25	
15. Kršeković, W.	554	527	7.00	
16. Zmikec, J.	554	527	7.00	
17. Miklavčec, E.	554	526	6.75	
18. Bondy, M.	554	526	6.75	
19. Graben, M.	554	526	6.75	
20. Matenac, G.	554	523	6.25	
21. Matenac, A.	554	523	6.25	
22. Lohr, W.	554	523	6.25	
23. Jelenik, G.	554	523	5.50	
24. Kalem, F.	554	522	5.50	
25. Asman, F.	554	521	5.50	
26. Horvátk, A.	554	520	5.00	
27. Stupica, R.	554	520	5.00	
28. Miller, F.	554	520	5.00	
29. Verbič, A.	554	520	4.50	
30. Mihelich, G.	554	520	4.50	
31. Magrino, E.	554	520	4.50	
32. Jeglič, H.	554	520	4.50	
33. Gokar, T.	554	520	4.00	
34. Costelje, F.	554	520	4.00	
35. Borčić, V.	554	520	4.00	
36. Meyers, T.	554	520	4.00	
37. Yankovich, F.	554	520	4.00	
38. Hirsch, A.	554	520	4.00	
39. Junko, J.	554	520	4.00	
40. Grunt, F.	554	520	3.50	
41. Marolt, F.	554	520	3.50	
42. Baloh, S.	554	520	3.50	
43. Blake, E.	554	520	3.50	
44. Golob, F.	554	520	3.00	
45. Štumberčić, J.	554	520	3.00	
46. Cednicki, J.	554	520	3.00	
47. Yirh, A.	554	520	3.00	
48. Jarden, W.	554	520	3.00	
49. Breit, F.	554	520	3.00	
50. Puršl, M.	554	520	3.00	
51. Matolj, F.	554	520	2.75	
52. Mihelich, J.	554	520	2.75	
53. Kramar, S.	554	520	2.50	
54. Kaminski, J.	554	520	2.50	
55. Levar, M.	554	520	2.50	
56. Kraljević, V.	554	520	2.50	
57. Krajin, S.	554	520	2.50	
58. Kutić, J.	554	520	2.50	
59. Gabrijela, T.	554	520	2.50	
60. Debenjak, M.	554	520	2.50	
61. Flick, L.	554	520	2.50	
62. Modrič, A.	554	520	2.00	
63. Sedmak, S.	554	520	2.00	
64. Rukavc, R.	554	520	2.00	
65. Mihelich, F.	554	520	2.00	
66. Štumberčić, J.	554	520	2.00	
67. Kruščić, J.	554	520	2.00	
68. Grdinčik, V.	554	520	2.00	
69. Horvátk, F.	554	520	2.00	
70. Brem, A.	554	520	2.00	
71. Šekula, A.	554	520	2.00	
72. Napotnik, L.	554	520	2.00	
73. Lisič, R.	554	520	2.00	
Total			\$275.50	

## CLASS "A" MEN—ALL EVENTS

Name	Team	Lodge	Score	Money
1. Pugel, R.	554	1778	820.00	
2. Marolt, F.	554	1665	7.00	
3. Stupica, R.	554	1749	5.00	

## CLASS "A" MEN—IND. HIGH GAME

Name	Team	Lodge	Score	Money
1. Hirsch, A.	554	256	\$4.00	

## CLASS "B" MEN—TEAMS

# Juvenile Circles Of the SNPJ

## Jr. All Stars Plan Outing

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The first Jr. All Star outing will be held Sunday, June 27, at Greenfield Park. Highlights of the day will be a scavenger hunt, a baseball game and if possible a playoff between the Jr. All Stars and their parents. We hope that this challenge will induce a good many parents to attend. Bring your friends, everyone is invited. For complete details and to learn about other activities taking place in our Circle all members should attend the regular monthly meeting to be held June 19 at Rebernick's Hall from two till four. Delicious refreshments to be served.

Special attention to all members 13 years and older we are now holding meetings every fourth Friday of the month from seven to eight-thirty at Rebernick's Hall. This will enable all members who are working to keep up to date with the Circle.

Baseball practice has been changed by Mr. Vodnik to Sunday mornings beginning at ten-thirty at Vicat Playgrounds.

All members who were notified will please remember that it's every Monday evening starting at seven at my home.

Now that vacation days are here please help to remind the youngsters of their obligations to attend meetings and rehearsals.

MARIE ERMENC, Director.

## Juvenile Spirits Of Detroit No. 29

Detroit.—The next regular monthly meeting of Circle 29 will be held on June 5, at 2 pm sharp, 17153 John R. Cards are not being mailed out for regular meetings. There are many things to be discussed and plans to be made for the balance of the year. Be sure to attend this meeting, because it is very important to you.

Due to circumstances beyond my control we had to postpone our operetta until a future date. We didn't want to do this but felt at the time it was the wisest thing to do.

A message to all SNPJ parents of Detroit: Do not be surprised if you find me at your door one fine summer day, telling you why your children should belong to our Juvenile Circle. You and I know that children must be kept occupied in their spare time. Can you think of anything better than getting them into a group with boys and girls that participate in many activities? Such as: baseball, bowling, picnics, outings, acting, singing, etc.

We can do this with a small membership. But just think what can be done with a larger membership. By making personal contact with the parents I hope to make our Circle one to be very proud of. There it is again "if" I have cooperation from the parents, we can put this over. Send your children to a couple of our meetings and activities. Parents are invited at all times. Only in that way you can see what we are trying to accomplish. Or contact me by letter, 19303 Marx, Detroit 3, or phone Tw. 3-1086 or Tw. 2-4538. The age limit is from toddlers to eighteen years.

The Circle is planning a trip to the zoo on June 12. The starting time is not definite but there will be a notice in next week's article. Everyone get out for this outing, members and prospective members. As I said before, parents are invited.

HELEN STIMAC, Director

## Circle 27 Affair Was Big Success

STRABANE, Pa.—On May 20, Circle 27 held their annual Mother's Day banquet and program, which 45 mothers attended. Each mother was presented with an ivy plant and pictures were taken of all the mothers and of all the Circle members before the program started.

For our guests we had the following officers of Lodge 589: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marvich, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kaminsky, Miss Frances Podboy, Miss Elsie Koenack, and Mrs. Charles Koval. From Circle 19, Mrs. Frances Petro and her assistant, Miss Justine Sedimak. Also of Circle 66, Mrs. Wolfe of Southview. We had Mrs. Thomas Klopak of Longbeach, California, also a guest.

Henry Marvich, president of Lodge 589, presented Fred Delost and Bob Keskoski of Circle 27 with medals and the trophy to Fred Delost for the end of the bowling season.

We don't know what we would do without our advisers, Mary Chensic and Albina Yarkosky, who had and have so much patience teaching us.

Each one of the Circle members had part in the program. I can't recall now exactly what each one did, but there were speeches, a Russian dance, songs, and a short play. Piano solos by Audrey Neckau, Geraldine Flawers, and Gilbert Yurus, and accordion solos by Gerald Yarkosky, Gerald Grosso, and John Tershel.

It was a very good program and a very delicious meal was served, which was made by our advisers.

Mary Chensic and Albina Yarkosky, with the help of Dorothy Verchek and Mildred Podboy.

MARY ORAVIC

## Western Wildcats Planning Picnic

DETROIT.—It's time to remind all the members of Circle 58 that our monthly meeting is just around the corner.

Because of our picnic which is being held June 27 your meeting will be on the second Sunday of the month, June 13, at the West Side Hall at 3 o'clock sharp. We would like to see a lot of kids at the meeting to help make final plans for the picnic on Sunday. Frankie Yankovic and his well known orchestra for the picnic on Sunday. Frankie has certainly made many friends in the middle west, and among all of the Slovanes people. In addition, Louis Baseth and his orchestra will also entertain at the picnic. Louie is a Milwaukee product with an up and coming polka group. On Saturday evening, Frankie Bevsek and his orchestra will play for our big dance. Frank is well known in this area, and his music will please young and old alike.

At the May meeting it was decided to have the picnic at the Ditarborn Sea Shore Pools. There is a swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball diamond, kiddie playground, and baking oven which will be used for roasting wiener and marshmallows. Games will be played and prizes given to the winning contestants. Sounds like fun? You bet! So let's come to the meeting June 13 and help complete the plans for this gala day.

Happy birthday to President Margaret Devyak.

LOUISE PINK,  
GERTRUDE TAUCHER,  
Co-directors Circle 58

## Lily Social Club, SNPJ Lodge 764

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The dance at Eagles featuring Frankie Yankovic on May 27, was a great affair. Attention club members! We are gaining recognition. Frankie Yankovic remembered our club that night and dedicated a special song to us. By now everyone must know we are his loyal rooters. We did miss Louise Stebly at the dance due to her knee injury which occurred while we were on our hike. Best wishes, Louise. He will be here again June 9 at the Auditorium with several other leading bands when they will pick the Polka King.

Our congratulations and best wishes go to the Badger Secretary, Jon Poklar and his bride, the former Bernice Kokal. On July 25 the Badger Picnic will be held at Saginaw's Grove on South 38th and West Burnham Streets. Our members indeed will give our loyal support.

The next big event will be the forthcoming great National SNPJ celebration to be held in Milwaukee over the Labor Day weekend. It is to be a mammoth three day affair. Our summer bowling league is well under way. It's being held at Mitchell Recreation from 8 to 10 p. m. on Mondays. By the way Stan, we all agree that it is very becoming. Also just a reminder the time for our singing rehearsal at the National Clubhouse is at 7:30 p. m. sharp on Thursday. Make it a point to be there. BUTCH, 764.

## Family Helpmate

By DOROTHY SODNIK

Jelly Roll: If you like Jelly Roll here is a good and simple recipe that requires only a short baking time.

3 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup pastry flour, 1 tsp baking powder, 1/4 tsp salt, 6 tablespoons hot water, 1 tsp vanilla. Beat eggs until light. Add sugar gradually and beat thoroughly. Next add sifted flour with baking powder and salt. Then add hot water and flavoring. Beat well. Bake mixture in a long shallow pan lined with wax paper for about 20 minutes. When done turn onto a cloth, trim off crusted edges, spread with softened jelly, roll up and keep cloth around it to hold its shape. Soften jelly by whipping or beating it in a bowl.

For variation place ice cream between two slices of jelly roll. Or cover with a helping of pudding, a dab of whipping cream and top off with a maraschino cherry.

In the Sewing Room:—I like the cumberbunds, matching ties and ruffles that are all the fashion at present. These trimmings really alter your wardrobe when you have a few sets and they are not just for the teen-agers, so don't be afraid to whip up a variety of them. For the tie you can follow a man's tie pattern, only do not cut it quite as long, line it with selfmaterial or stiffening, depending on the material you have to work with.

For the cumberbund cut the material on the bias about 25" long (follow waist size) and 12" wide, make three pleats and catch, stitch them on the wrong side. Line with stiffening, fold ends over and sew hooks on. Be sure to have cumberbund hug waist for proper fit. Cutting on the bias assures a better fit.

The ruffle may be cut on the bias or straight of material and then basted on the skirt. The tie can also be just a small bow or a big flowing one depending on your mood for the day.

Before Pearl Harbor, says a Twentieth Century Fund report, the ratio of dentists to population was one for every 1,875 persons living in the United States. By the end of 1944, the ratio has dropped to about one for 2,600 persons.

## Natl SNPJ Day

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Plans are under way in Milwaukee for the National SNPJ Day celebration which is to be held on Sept. 4, 5 and 6. Committees have been set up through the Milwaukee Federation of SNPJ lodges, for all phases of activity. We hope to make this SNPJ Day affair one that will be long remembered by all who are there.

The program committee has set up a program for the three days. I won't attempt to outline the program in detail at the present time, but in future articles all the information will be given. We have obtained the services of Frankie Yankovic and his well known orchestra for the picnic on Sunday. Frankie has certainly made many friends in the middle west, and among all of the Slovanes people. In addition, Louis Baseth and his orchestra will also entertain at the picnic. Louie is a Milwaukee product with an up and coming polka group. On Saturday evening, Frankie Bevsek and his orchestra will play for our big dance. Frank is well known in this area, and his music will please young and old alike.

The National softball tournament will be held here as well as the SNPJ national golf tournament. It was decided not to hold any balina tourney this year since interest in balina is not very high here. Facilities are not available either. Four teams from all sections of the country will compete in the softball championships. Last year's champs were the Ambridge, Pa., Reveliers. Some of the outstanding golfers in the SNPJ are expected to appear in Milwaukee for this tournament. There may be other sports activities planned. They will be listed in future articles.

We intend to have several prominent speakers at our affairs. A speaker from headquarters will be present in addition to a prominent local man. A few other things are in store for the program. These will be reported soon. I wish to take this opportunity to invite all SNPJ members and friends from far and near to the National SNPJ celebration in Milwaukee. The dates are Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 4-5-6. Make Milwaukee your headquarters for the Labor day weekend. Mingle with your friends of fraternalism and good fellowship.

In succeeding articles either in this column or others, all of the details and information will be given. JOHN J. POKLAR, Publicity Committee

## Love of Competition

UNIVERSAL, Pa.—Our binding Fraternal Spirit in our bowling tournaments is over for the past season; it has its declared champions, sectional and national. Softball and golf are under way to a full schedule, its champions yet to be decided. So teams in softball and individuals in golf, place yourself in an egotistical shell and start battlin' away as to Who's Who in your line.

In the atmosphere of competition, the Comets Lodge 715 is on record of sponsoring a dance, Sat., June 5, and is offering you the challenge of your being judged in a Polka Dance Contest—that is to say of your ability of performing the "one-two," "two and one," "around-around," "slip-skip" and "holier." So in question, who shall reigneth, shall we say our sectional Western Pennsylvania polka king and polka queen for the year 1948. Pecuniary prizes shall be awarded the winners.

Won't you, our welcomed friends and plus their friends from Verona, Pittsburgh, Harmarville, Center, Sygan, Johnstown and surrounding vicinities of our organization come out and be judged accordingly (that is in dancing only). We assure you a pleasant evening of dancing to the music of Frank Porovne's Stylists. Plenty of refreshments and "za popit." So do come out, dance and let loose of that built-up energy to express your inner feelings of the way polka music touches your sentimentality.

The main assaults, the book shows, were made against innocent foreign-born workers, some 6,000 of whom were arrested on the night of Jan. 2, 1920. Among the perpetrators of the raids was the press head of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover. Later he was forced to admit the raids were illegal.

Similar tendencies are apparent today in American life and this makes the story of the Palmer raids and their lessons all the more important. Responsible union officers are now being framed on deportation charges. In place of the mass arrests of 1920 we now have the more "refined" device of the Justice Dept., arresting union and political leaders.

Everyone interested in defending basic civil rights will find this new booklet an invaluable aid in the fight against present-day reaction.

Copies of the booklet are obtainable from the Labor Research Assn., 80 East 11 St., New York 3, N. Y. for 30c.

## Wallace to Speak On Radio Sunday

Henry A. Wallace, the Progressive Party's standard-bearer, will speak on radio Sunday afternoon, June 6. His speech will be broadcast over the NBC network: in Chicago and Midwest it will be heard at 3:35 to 4 pm over WMAQ.

Before Pearl Harbor, says a Twentieth Century Fund report, the ratio of dentists to population was one for every 1,875 persons living in the United States. By the end of 1944, the ratio has dropped to about one for 2,600 persons.

JOHN RICHTER, 715

## Behind the Iron Curtain

By K. M. LANDIS II

According to the Wall Street Journal, the Molotov plan is doing fine in Poland.

Industrial production already is 20% higher than before the war, and metal production is more than twice as high. Not bad, says the Journal, for a country that was almost annihilated.

I quote the Journal for obvious reasons, partly to show that my information doesn't come from Henry Wallace, and partly to persuade the unwary that I move in the best circles.

For the report that the Journal's staff man sends back from Warsaw is a little hard to fit in with the popular impression of the terrible state of things behind the iron curtain.

When we think of Poland and of Czechoslovakia, we think automatically of the police state, and of slavery, repression, and bad men. And no doubt we are right, from our frame of reference.

Yet some startling things are happening in this region which never happened before.

According to the Journal, the Poles and Czechs, who always hated each other under Christian auspices, are now cooperating like mad on the Communist plan.

When they were free, they used to spend their time scrapping over silly borders and knifing each other in the back. But now they are merging their industrial resources into an economic unit potentially richer than the Ruhr.

At one unpronounceable town on the Polish side, the two nations have decided to build a 120,000-kilowatt electric power plant. Poles are in charge of constructions; Czechs will supply the transformers and dynamos. They will divide the power 50-50.

A Polish-Czech economic commission is in permanent session. Its job is to synchronize industrial production. Common standards and interchangeable machine parts have been agreed upon. The Czechs took 30 Polish standards and the Poles took 14 Czech standards.

River boats are built in Poland, and engines for them in Czechoslovakia. And for the first time in her history, Czechoslovakia has an outlet to the sea.

This is because Poland has granted her a free zone at Stettin on the Oder. In return Czechoslovakia is going to help rebuild this former German port.

What is the moral of all this? That things are not so simple as they seem, and that if we expect our system to win we had better begin to think in terms of the real problems of the world.

—(Sun-Times)

## Book Tells of

## Attacks on

## Foreign-Born

By Federated Press

The Big Lie technique in attacking the labor and progressive movement was used in the U. S. long before Hitler. This is one of the major facts revealed in the new booklet by the Labor Research Assn. called The Palmer Raids.

Reactionary forces in 1919 and 1920 fabricated a gigantic red scare. They used this as a club to break strikes, disorganize unions and destroy the fundamental liberties of the American people.

The main assaults, the book shows, were made against innocent foreign-born workers, some 6,000 of whom were arrested on the night of Jan. 2, 1920. Among the perpetrators of the raids was the press head of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover. Later he was forced to admit the raids were illegal.

Similar tendencies are apparent today in American life and this makes the story of the Palmer raids and their lessons all the more important. Responsible union officers are now being framed on deportation charges. In place of the mass arrests of 1920 we now have the more "refined" device of the Justice Dept., arresting union and political leaders.

Everyone interested in defending basic civil rights will find this new booklet an invaluable aid in the fight against present-day reaction.

Copies of the booklet are obtainable from the Labor Research Assn., 80 East 11 St., New York 3, N. Y. for 30c.

## Wallace to Speak On Radio Sunday

Henry A. Wallace, the Progressive Party's standard-bearer, will speak on radio Sunday afternoon, June 6. His speech will be broadcast over the NBC network: in Chicago and Midwest it will be heard at 3:35 to 4 pm over WMAQ.

Before Pearl Harbor, says a Twentieth Century Fund report, the ratio of dentists to population was one for every 1,875 persons living in the United States. By the end of 1944, the ratio has dropped to about one for 2,600 persons.

JOHN RICHTER, 715

## Can We Afford Schools and Hospitals?

By DR. LAPP Scores Mundt Bill

Suppose, for just a minute, we stop trying to settle other nation's problems, and take a look at a few things that need fixing in our own country. Three remarkable documents provide examples.

First, a hospital "survey" made by the New York Times. That paper did a fine job; all the more impressive because the Times cannot be called a radical critic of "the American way of life."

Of the 145,000,000 men, women and children in the United States, 15,000,000, or about one in each 10, entered hospitals as patients last year, the Times found. That gives some idea of the importance of hospitals to

# WORLD EVENTS

By Scott Nearing

(Continued)

Considerations such as those which I have outlined (last week) are in one sense quite theoretical. In another sense, however, they have a practical bearing on the course of world events.

Let us take, as an example, the various ways in which the United States dollar is replacing the British pound sterling as the international financial

one-eighth by state and one-quarter by federal authorities.

Today the U.S.A. tax bill is around \$50,000 million—an increase of twenty-fold in one generation. Of this total, local authorities collect a tenth and federal authorities about four-fifths. At the same time the printing presses have been busy and the public indebtedness (bonds, notes and paper money) is virtually equal to the total national wealth. Yet the United States today has one of the most stable economies to be found in the western hemisphere, and states like Colombia are the tools or the victims of the Big Neighbor. Colombians know this. Their demonstration against the Marshall Conference was not pro-Communist. It was anti-U. S. A. and anti the reactionary forces in Colombia which have Washington's support.

Did Columbian Communists participate in the demonstration? Quite probably, but the demonstration itself was a revolutionary protest of the Colombian masses, in the face of which the police and armed forces of Colombia remained neutral.

Within the half-century which began with the Spanish-American War of 1898 and the Boer War of 1899, this entire world picture has been transformed. Britain has passed from world's chief creditor nation to the world's chief debtor nation. The bulk of wartime lend-lease went to Britain. In the 1946 settlement, \$25 billion of this debt was written off by the United States. In that same year, the United States and Canada "loaned" another five billion dollars to Britain. A third of the Marshall Plan (E. R. P.) appropriation goes to Britain. Still British economy is being operated at a deficit.

As Britain has become debtor, the United States has become creditor. It is U.S.A. manufacturers, bankers and other business men that move hither and yon, equipped with dollars, food and munitions. It is the U.S.A. navy that rides the seven seas, shapes Far East policy and bestrides the Eastern Mediterranean.

Dollar-importance is on the increase. Pound-importance is decreasing as United States business men reap the fields planted and tended and harvested for so many years by British profiteers.

Such a transformation in world economic relations involves not merely a loss of pounds, shillings and pence to British business concerns. It is a matter of life and death for the British nation. Already some of the choicest segments of the Empire have been torn away. Others will go.

There are conflicts aplenty between the retiring British, who have made world policy for two centuries, and the upstart Americans, who have cut their eye-teeth on the tough and knotty problems of the past few decades. An interesting example of these conflicts is the struggle over the International Trade Organization (ITO) charter recently completed in Havana. It is currently called the Geneva Charter because the first draft was completed in Geneva.

ITO is a State Department protege and a lineal descendant of Ex-Secretary Hull's policy of free trade through multilateral trade treaties. The Geneva Charter is an all-inclusive trade agreement, entered into by fifty-three nations, under which the United States, with its superior economic resources, will be free to take world business opportunities away from its British and other possible rivals.

A century ago British business, enjoying the world dominance which followed victory in the Napoleonic wars, was advocating and following a free-trade policy for reasons quite similar to those which are now animating the State Department.

The British Foreign Office today is concerned, not with free trade, but with the conservation of what remains of Britain's crumbling economic position. Ernest Bevin wants U.S.A. loans for immediate relief and a European Union strong enough to make weight against the overwhelming power of the North American economic colossus.

Geneva Charter signatories professed interest in a "free" world economy. European Union advocates want a planned economy. Bevin Plan and Molotov Plan both put planned trade above free trade. Practically they do not see eye to eye as to how far the planning should go, nor as to the way in which the plan should be directed.

Another significant example of the effect of basic economic disturbances is found in present-day tax burdens. It has become a commonplace for governments to collect a quarter of the national income in taxes. It has also become a commonplace for public authorities to go into debt by selling bonds and printing money without any reference to the possibilities of repayment. The funds so collected are not used primarily for productive purposes. On the contrary, the largest single item of expenditure is the nonproductive military arm of government. The consequence of such a policy is not the mere temporary inflation but the ultimate bankruptcy and wrecking of the entire economy.

United States finances provide an interesting example of this tendency. As lately as 1910 United States governmental authorities collected some \$2,500 million per year in taxes. Of this amount, two-thirds was collected by local authorities,

ist agitators descended on Washington, D. C., and mingled freely with the population. Then suppose the assassination of a prominent oppositionist (Republican in this case). Can you conceive of masses of Washingtonians wrecking and burning, while police and armed forces remained more or less neutral? Of course not.

Washington is the capital of a world-exploiting empire, while Bogota is the capital city of a satellite state. Its economic and political life are lived under the shadow of "the colossus of the north." U.S.A. politics ripped Panama away from Columbia forty-five years ago. U. S. A. is today the economic and political giant of the Western Hemisphere, and states like Colombia are the tools or the victims of the Big Neighbor. Colombians know this. Their demonstration against the Marshall Conference was not pro-Communist. It was anti-U. S. A. and anti the reactionary forces in Colombia which have Washington's support.

Did Columbian Communists participate in the demonstration? Quite probably, but the demonstration itself was a revolutionary protest of the Colombian masses, in the face of which the police and armed forces of Colombia remained neutral.

Truman, Marshall and Forrestal will find Communists taking part in every present-day revolution—European, Asiatic or American, but to charge the Communists with producing the revolutions is like charging the daylight with producing the sun. We live in a revolutionary age, not because there are Communists, but because technical and other forces (described at some length in *The Revolution of Our Time*) have rendered the Truman-Marshall-Forrestal social order as obsolete as an ox-cart in Detroit. Communists and Communism are, in the main, an effect rather than a cause of the current social overturn.

World economic disorders are having profound social consequences. During war, scarcities and privacies imposed galling restrictions on livelihood. Since 1945 scarcities persist, while the war excuse for their continuance has disappeared. Moreover, during the war and since the war the "you work—I eat" formula of western civilization has continued to operate between those who work for a living and those who own for a living. The mass victims of scarcities and exploitation, the world over, are resentful, bitter and filled with the spirit of rebellion.

U. S. A. miners offer an interesting example of the attitude which the exploited are taking. They had asked pensions of \$100 per month for miners 60 years old who had been working in the mines for at least 20 years. Operators, to whom \$100 per month is pin money, balked. The miners stopped working. It was not a strike because under existing legislation a strike would have been illegal. But the men left the mines and coal production ceased, crippling steel mills, railroads and power plants. The government argued, cajoled, threatened. President Truman and his advisers were ready to do anything except dig coal. The miners stayed out—and won their pensions.

No responsible person has accused the miners' leadership of being Communist. It is an conservative as the American Legion and the Republican National Committee. But the miners believed they were entitled to their pensions, went out after them, and got them.

Colonial peoples feel the same way as the United States miners. They want a fair deal. When General Marshall, accompanied by the Secretary of Commerce and the head of the Import-Export Bank, went to Bogota, with his big staff of advisers and experts, he was welcomed by a government which represented the rent collectors and coupon-clippers of Colombia. These Latin American profiteers are suspicious of their Yankee confreres, but they want loans and markets. Marshall's E.R.P. promised to turn hundreds of millions of dollars worth of fresh purchasing power in their direction, so they met and orated, divided into committees, and sat down to talk things over.

General Marshall went to Bogota, as he goes everywhere, gunning for Communists. In his opening talk to the Conference on April 1, he spoke of "the determined and open opposition of one group of states" to the policies being pursued by the U. S. A. and to "the subversion of democracy in Western Europe." Two days later Secretary Marshall was reported to be working with the Chilean Defense Minister on an anti-Communist resolution.

Latin America was restive. There were disturbances in Paraguay and Chile, and civil war in Costa Rica.

Washington was anxious. Marshall, in his Bogota speech of April 1, promised that "my government is prepared to increase the scale of assistance it has been giving to the economic developments of the American Republics." John T. McCloy, President of the International Bank, on April 5 promised, the Economic Commission of the Bogota Conference loans for Latin-American development. On April 8 President Truman, in a message to Congress, recommended an additional appropriation that would enable the Export-Import Bank to meet "essential requirements for the financing of economic developments in the other American republics." Here was a joint effort to persuade Latin Americans that they could continue to rely on the generosity of Uncle Sam.

Bogota workers, like the workers all over the world, feeling the pinch of scarcity and the hard fist of exploitation, were as restless and resentful as the U.S.A. soft coal miners. A political assassination gave them an excuse. They raided the meeting place of Marshall's conference, and then wrecked, burned and looted the center of Bogota.

Commentators charged that the Bogota outbreak was the work of Communists. Fantastic! Suppose that a whole trainload of Communists descended on Washington, D. C., and mingled freely with the population. Then suppose the assassination of a prominent oppositionist (Republican in this case). Can you conceive of masses of Washingtonians wrecking and burning, while police and armed forces remained more or less neutral? Of course not.

Washington is the capital of a world-exploiting empire, while Bogota is the capital city of a satellite state. Its economic and political life are lived under the shadow of "the colossus of the north." U.S.A. politics ripped Panama away from Columbia forty-five years ago. U. S. A. is today the economic and political giant of the Western Hemisphere, and states like Colombia are the tools or the victims of the Big Neighbor. Colombians know this. Their demonstration against the Marshall Conference was not pro-Communist. It was anti-U. S. A. and anti the reactionary forces in Colombia which have Washington's support.

Did Columbian Communists participate in the demonstration? Quite probably, but the demonstration itself was a revolutionary protest of the Colombian masses, in the face of which the police and armed forces of Colombia remained neutral.

Truman, Marshall and Forrestal will find Communists taking part in every present-day revolution—European, Asiatic or American, but to charge the Communists with producing the revolutions is like charging the daylight with producing the sun. We live in a revolutionary age, not because there are Communists, but because technical and other forces (described at some length in *The Revolution of Our Time*) have rendered the Truman-Marshall-Forrestal social order as obsolete as an ox-cart in Detroit. Communists and Communism are, in the main, an effect rather than a cause of the current social overturn.

World economic disorders are having profound social consequences. During war, scarcities and privacies imposed galling restrictions on livelihood. Since 1945 scarcities persist, while the war excuse for their continuance has disappeared. Moreover, during the war and since the war the "you work—I eat" formula of western civilization has continued to operate between those who work for a living and those who own for a living. The mass victims of scarcities and exploitation, the world over, are resentful, bitter and filled with the spirit of rebellion.

U. S. A. miners offer an interesting example of the attitude which the exploited are taking. They had asked pensions of \$100 per month for miners 60 years old who had been working in the mines for at least 20 years. Operators, to whom \$100 per month is pin money, balked. The miners stopped working. It was not a strike because under existing legislation a strike would have been illegal. But the men left the mines and coal production ceased, crippling steel mills, railroads and power plants. The government argued, cajoled, threatened. President Truman and his advisers were ready to do anything except dig coal. The miners stayed out—and won their pensions.

No responsible person has accused the miners' leadership of being Communist. It is an conservative as the American Legion and the Republican National Committee. But the miners believed they were entitled to their pensions, went out after them, and got them.

Colonial peoples feel the same way as the United States miners. They want a fair deal. When General Marshall, accompanied by the Secretary of Commerce and the head of the Import-Export Bank, went to Bogota, with his big staff of advisers and experts, he was welcomed by a government which represented the rent collectors and coupon-clippers of Colombia. These Latin American profiteers are suspicious of their Yankee confreres, but they want loans and markets. Marshall's E.R.P. promised to turn hundreds of millions of dollars worth of fresh purchasing power in their direction, so they met and orated, divided into committees, and sat down to talk things over.

General Marshall went to Bogota, as he goes everywhere, gunning for Communists. In his opening talk to the Conference on April 1, he spoke of "the determined and open opposition of one group of states" to the policies being pursued by the U. S. A. and to "the subversion of democracy in Western Europe." Two days later Secretary Marshall was reported to be working with the Chilean Defense Minister on an anti-Communist resolution.

Latin America was restive. There were disturbances in Paraguay and Chile, and civil war in Costa Rica.

Washington was anxious. Marshall, in his Bogota speech of April 1, promised that "my government is prepared to increase the scale of assistance it has been giving to the economic developments of the American Republics." John T. McCloy, President of the International Bank, on April 5 promised, the Economic Commission of the Bogota Conference loans for Latin-American development. On April 8 President Truman, in a message to Congress, recommended an additional appropriation that would enable the Export-Import Bank to meet "essential requirements for the financing of economic developments in the other American republics." Here was a joint effort to persuade Latin Americans that they could continue to rely on the generosity of Uncle Sam.

Bogota workers, like the workers all over the world, feeling the pinch of scarcity and the hard fist of exploitation, were as restless and resentful as the U.S.A. soft coal miners. A political assassination gave them an excuse. They raided the meeting place of Marshall's conference, and then wrecked, burned and looted the center of Bogota.

Commentators charged that the Bogota outbreak was the work of Communists. Fantastic! Suppose that a whole trainload of Communists descended on Washington, D. C., and mingled freely with the population. Then suppose the assassination of a prominent oppositionist (Republican in this case). Can you conceive of masses of Washingtonians wrecking and burning, while police and armed forces remained more or less neutral? Of course not.

Washington is the capital of a world-exploiting empire, while Bogota is the capital city of a satellite state. Its economic and political life are lived under the shadow of "the colossus of the north." U.S.A. politics ripped Panama away from Columbia forty-five years ago. U. S. A. is today the economic and political giant of the Western Hemisphere, and states like Colombia are the tools or the victims of the Big Neighbor. Colombians know this. Their demonstration against the Marshall Conference was not pro-Communist. It was anti-U. S. A. and anti the reactionary forces in Colombia which have Washington's support.

Did Columbian Communists participate in the demonstration? Quite probably, but the demonstration itself was a revolutionary protest of the Colombian masses, in the face of which the police and armed forces of Colombia remained neutral.

Truman, Marshall and Forrestal will find Communists taking part in every present-day revolution—European, Asiatic or American, but to charge the Communists with producing the revolutions is like charging the daylight with producing the sun. We live in a revolutionary age, not because there are Communists, but because technical and other forces (described at some length in *The Revolution of Our Time*) have rendered the Truman-Marshall-Forrestal social order as obsolete as an ox-cart in Detroit. Communists and Communism are, in the main, an effect rather than a cause of the current social overturn.

World economic disorders are having profound social consequences. During war, scarcities and privacies imposed galling restrictions on livelihood. Since 1945 scarcities persist, while the war excuse for their continuance has disappeared. Moreover, during the war and since the war the "you work—I eat" formula of western civilization has continued to operate between those who work for a living and those who own for a living. The mass victims of scarcities and exploitation, the world over, are resentful, bitter and filled with the spirit of rebellion.

U. S. A. miners offer an interesting example of the attitude which the exploited are taking. They had asked pensions of \$100 per month for miners 60 years old who had been working in the mines for at least 20 years. Operators, to whom \$100 per month is pin money, balked. The miners stopped working. It was not a strike because under existing legislation a strike would have been illegal. But the men left the mines and coal production ceased, crippling steel mills, railroads and power plants. The government argued, cajoled, threatened. President Truman and his advisers were ready to do anything except dig coal. The miners stayed out—and won their pensions.

No responsible person has accused the miners' leadership of being Communist. It is an conservative as the American Legion and the Republican National Committee. But the miners believed they were entitled to their pensions, went out after them, and got them.

Colonial peoples feel the same way as the United States miners. They want a fair deal. When General Marshall, accompanied by the Secretary of Commerce and the head of the Import-Export Bank, went to Bogota, with his big staff of advisers and experts, he was welcomed by a government which represented the rent collectors and coupon-clippers of Colombia. These Latin American profiteers are suspicious of their Yankee confreres, but they want loans and markets. Marshall's E.R.P. promised to turn hundreds of millions of dollars worth of fresh purchasing power in their direction, so they met and orated, divided into committees, and sat down to talk things over.

General Marshall went to Bogota, as he goes everywhere, gunning for Communists. In his opening talk to the Conference on April 1, he spoke of "the determined and open opposition of one group of states" to the policies being pursued by the U. S. A. and to "the subversion of democracy in Western Europe." Two days later Secretary Marshall was reported to be working with the Chilean Defense Minister on an anti-Communist resolution.

Latin America was restive. There were disturbances in Paraguay and Chile, and civil war in Costa Rica.

Washington was anxious. Marshall, in his Bogota speech of April 1, promised that "my government is prepared to increase the scale of assistance it has been giving to the economic developments of the American Republics." John T. McCloy, President of the International Bank, on April 5 promised, the Economic Commission of the Bogota Conference loans for Latin-American development. On April 8 President Truman, in a message to Congress, recommended an additional appropriation that would enable the Export-Import Bank to meet "essential requirements for the financing of economic developments in the other American republics." Here was a joint effort to persuade Latin Americans that they could continue to rely on the generosity of Uncle Sam.

Bogota workers, like the workers all over the world, feeling the pinch of scarcity and the hard fist of exploitation, were as restless and resentful as the U.S.A. soft coal miners. A political assassination gave them an excuse. They raided the meeting place of Marshall's conference, and then wrecked, burned and looted the center of Bogota.

Commentators charged that the Bogota outbreak was the work of Communists. Fantastic! Suppose that a whole trainload of Communists descended on Washington, D. C., and mingled freely with the population. Then suppose the assassination of a prominent oppositionist (Republican in this case). Can you conceive of masses of Washingtonians wrecking and burning, while police and armed forces remained more or less neutral? Of course not.

Washington is the capital of a world-exploiting empire, while Bogota is the capital city of a satellite state. Its economic and political life are lived under the shadow of "the colossus of the north." U.S.A. politics ripped Panama away from Columbia forty-five years ago. U. S. A. is today the economic and political giant of the Western Hemisphere, and states like Colombia are the tools or the victims of the Big Neighbor. Colombians know this. Their demonstration against the Marshall Conference was not pro-Communist. It was anti-U. S. A. and anti the reactionary forces in Colombia which have Washington's support.

Did Columbian Communists participate in the demonstration? Quite probably, but the demonstration itself was a revolutionary protest of the Colombian masses, in the face of which the police and armed forces of Colombia remained neutral.

Truman, Marshall and Forrestal will find Communists taking part in every present-day revolution—European, Asiatic or American, but to charge the Communists with producing the revolutions is like charging the daylight with producing the sun. We live in a revolutionary age, not because there are Communists, but because technical and other forces (described at some length in *The Revolution of Our Time*) have rendered the Truman-Marshall-Forrestal social order as obsolete as an ox-cart in Detroit. Communists and Communism are, in the main, an effect rather than a cause of the current social overturn.

World economic disorders are having profound social consequences. During war, scarcities and privacies imposed galling restrictions on livelihood. Since 1945 scarcities persist, while the war excuse for their continuance has disappeared. Moreover, during the war and since the war the "you work—I eat" formula of western civilization has continued to operate between those who work for a living and those who own for a living. The mass victims of scarcities and exploitation, the world over, are resentful, bitter and filled with the spirit of rebellion.

U. S. A. miners offer an interesting example of the attitude which the exploited are taking. They had asked pensions of \$100 per month for miners 60 years old who had been working in the mines for at least 20 years. Operators, to whom \$100 per month is pin money, balked. The miners stopped working. It was not a strike because under existing legislation a strike would have been illegal. But the men left the mines and coal production ceased, crippling steel mills, railroads and power plants. The government argued, cajoled, threatened. President Truman and his advisers were ready to do anything except dig coal. The miners stayed out—and won their pensions.

No responsible person has accused the miners' leadership of being Communist. It is an conservative as the American Legion and the Republican National Committee. But the miners believed they were entitled to their pensions, went out after them, and got them.

Colonial peoples feel the same way as the United States miners. They want a fair deal. When General Marshall, accompanied by the Secretary of Commerce and the head of the Import-Export Bank, went to Bogota, with his big staff of advisers and experts, he was welcomed by a government which represented the rent collectors and coupon-clippers of Colombia. These Latin American profiteers are suspicious of their Yankee confreres, but they want loans and markets. Marshall's E.R.P. promised to turn hundreds of millions of dollars worth of fresh purchasing power in their direction, so they met and orated, divided into committees, and sat down to talk things over.

General Marshall went to Bogota, as he goes everywhere, gunning for Communists. In his opening talk to the Conference on April 1, he spoke of "the determined and open opposition of one group of states" to the policies being pursued by the U. S. A. and to "the subversion of democracy in Western Europe." Two days later Secretary Marshall was reported to be working with the Chilean Defense Minister on an anti-Communist resolution.

Latin America was restive. There were disturbances in Paraguay and Chile, and civil war in Costa Rica.

Washington was anxious. Marshall, in his Bogota speech of April 1, promised that "my government is prepared to increase the scale of assistance it has been giving to the economic developments of the American Republics." John T. McCloy, President of the International Bank, on April 5 promised, the Economic Commission of the Bogota Conference loans for Latin-American development. On April