



OGABNO JE, kadar povzročata izgrede druga proti drugi unija AFL zoper unijo CIO. A še grše je, kadar se taki prizori dogajajo med unijami ene in iste zveze. V CIO je v lujem boju unija avtinskih delavcev proti uniji delavcev v tovarnah poljedelskih strojev (FEW). Gornje je slika iz enega takih spopadov med njima pri McCormicku v Chicagu. Borba še traja.

Nova konferenca o vprašanju kaj bo s poraženo Nemčijo

Velika četvorica v Parizu v novih prerekanjih.

—Borba med ameriškim in sovjetskim sistemom v tekmi za svetovno oblast.—Nemški magnati veseli.

V ponedeljek 23. maja se je v Parizu po dolgem času zopet sešla takozvana velika četvorica. Glavni njen problem je Nemčija. Kakšna naj bo, kdo jo naj vlada, kateremu bloku se naj pridruži, to so vprašanja, ki jih zdaj razpravljajo ameriški in sovjetski sistemom v tekmi za svetovno oblast. Nemški magnati veseli. V ponedeljek 23. maja se je v Parizu po dolgem času zopet sešla takozvana velika četvorica. Glavni njen problem je Nemčija. Kakšna naj bo, kdo jo naj vlada, kateremu bloku se naj pridruži, to so vprašanja, ki jih zdaj razpravljajo ameriški in sovjetski sistemom v tekmi za svetovno oblast. Nemški magnati veseli.

Kakšna naj bo mirovna pogodba z rajhom?

Sedanji sestanek je predlagala sovjetska vlada, ki je ukinila blokado okrog zapadnega Berlina. Načelnik sovjetske delegacije je vnanji minister Višinski, Zed. države zastopa Dean Acheson, Anglijo Ernest Bevin in Francijo Robert Schuman.

Nemčija je sedaj v položaju, ko lahko izsiljuje koncesije — namreč da izgrava zapadne sile proti Rusiji in obratno.

Zapadni del Nemčije, z okrog 47 milijoni prebivalcev, je pripravljen na oklice nove republike in ustava zanjo je bila nedavno dokončana na skupščini v Bonnu. Je slika ustavi prejšnje takozvane weimarske republike, ki jo je zrušil Hitler, le da sedanja daje posameznim nemškim deželam ali državam več avtonomije kakor pa so jo imele v republiki po prvi svetovni vojni. V marsičem je sorodna ameriški ustavi. Jamči svobodo tiska, govora, politične

Ali vam je naročnina potekla...?

Tekoča številka Proletarca je

2166

Ako je številka tik VAŠEGA imena na NASLOVU na PRVI strani nižja, to pomeni, da vam je naročnina potekla za toliko tednov kolikor je številka v vašem oklepaju nižja od gornje. Prosimo, obnovite jo!

Prihranite nam s tem pri delu in na poštnini!

Dva Poraza Zapadnih Sil Na Zboru Združenih Narodov

Španski diktator Franco se je zadnji četrtlet v svojem "parlamentu" iz zapadne demokracije zelo ponorčeval. Dejal je v bistu, da države atlantskega pakta potrebujejo Španijo veliko bolj kakor pa ona njih. Tega prepričanja je tudi ameriški vojni departament in z njim vred državni oddelek. Kajti v slučaju vojne z Rusijo bo Španija za ameriško bojno silo izredno važna baza.

Ampak predno more priti do takega sporazuma, je potrebno sprejeti Španijo med Združene narode, četudi po stopnjah. Pred par leti se je vzhodnemu bloku posrečilo izmanevrirati zapadne sile v Z. N. s predlogom, da dokler bo Španija fašistična, naj vse članice odpokličejo svoje poslanike iz Madrida. Ostanajo naj v poslaništvih le nižji uradniki. Tako sta odpoklicale svoja ambasadorja iz Španije tudi ameriška in angleška vlada. Članice sovjetskega bloka pa s Španijo sploh nimajo nikakih diplomatskih odnosov.

V Washingtonu so bili prepričani, da bo ta sklep omajal španski fašistični režim toliko, da se bo Franco umaknil, ali saj da ga bo postavil na "demokratske" temelje.

Ničesar takega se ni zgodilo in anglo-ameriški diplomaciji je sedaj žal, ker je na zboru Z. N. pristala v sprejem takega predloga.

"Bodimo realisti," so rekli nato v Washingtonu in v Londonu, "in priznajmo, da ni imel sklep Z. N. glede Španije nobenega učinka. Torej priznajmo tudi, da je Franco ostal na svojem mestu vzlic naši želji, da bi se umaknil. Najboljše bo, da naše ambasadorje pošljemo nazaj v Madrid in da pridobimo volino za sprejem Španije v organizacijo Z. N., ali od koga saj v nekatere odseke Z. N."

Namera za sprejem Frankove vlade nad Z. N. ni dobila odziva. Pač pa ga je predlog treh latinoameriških republik, ki je določal, da naj se priznajo Španiji Z. N. glede ambasade v Madridu razveljavi.

V Moskvi so dobro vedeli, da sta v predlogu francoska vlada se je zelo sprijaznila s španskim režimom kakršen je. Proti predlogu je na zboru Z. N. v Lake Success najostreje govoril zastopnik poljske vlade. Pozval je zapadne sile, naj nehajo igrati hi navce ter naj si vzamejo korajžje odkrito priznati, da hočejo Franka v svojo družbo. In da naj zanj tudi glasujejo namesto da pošiljajo zase po kostanj v ogenj svoje satelitke.

V Z. N. je zastopnih sedaj 59 vlad. Predlog Brazilije za preklic prejšnjega sklepa glede Španije bi moral dobiti dvetretjinsko večino predno bi bil veljaven. In zato se je šlo. Vadljanja za kulisami je bilo nič koliko. Ameriški zastopniki so mešetarili pri delegacijah atlantskega pakta, naj nikar ne glasujejo proti, temveč naj se glasovanja raje vzdrže čisto "za". S tem bo omogočeno onim, ki so za predlog, dobiti zanj dvetretjinsko večino.

(Konec na 4. strani.)

Jeza unij nad neizpolnjenimi obljubami

Predsednik Truman je v lanski volilni kampanji obljubil glavarjem delavskih unij "fair deal". Izmisli si je za svoj program novo ime, ker se mu je zdel Rooseveltov "new deal" že preveč razkričan in diskreditiran. "Ako bom izvoljen," je obetal Truman, "in če mi daste v kongresu demokratsko večino (namreč večino demokratske stranke), bo ves ta program sprejet — in prva točka bo odprava Taftovega-Hartleyjevega akta."

Sedanji nekateri listi, ki so glasili volilni unij — posebno oni, ki so se "levičarsko" nagnjeni (samo par jih je še ostalo pod levičarskim vodstvom) pravijo, da smo bili prodani, potegnjeni — "sell out". A se ne hlinijo kakor da so oni razočarani, temveč da naj bosta razočarana predsednik Philip Murray in William Green.

Vakdo, ki pozna ameriški politični stroj, Trumanu in Deweyju ter njuni stranki, ve, da obljube takih politikov nič ne pomenijo, ker jih nihče ne misli držati. In vsakdo ve, da sta obe omenjeni stranki reakcionarni in obe sta monopol privilegijev, ki kontrolirajo in posedujejo ameriška bogastva.

Vzlic temu pa so glavarji unij,

razen nekaterih izjem — po trizmu demokratske stranke lanskega novembra zavpili, da je Trumanova zmaga in porazitev republikanskega kongresa v glavnem ZMAGA UNIJSKEGA delavstva. Reklamo so — naše agitacijsko delo in stotisoče dolarjev, ki smo jih potrošili za zmago Trumanu in njegove stranke so bili imenitno investirani! Volilni izid je pred vsem triumf "naše" (CIO) politične akcije!

Nato so ti unijski vodje "nove" šole in dragih razvad, ki jim jih omogočajo izredno visoke plače, šli v Florido in v razna druga prezimovišča in si mislili: Bitko smo dobili, drugo bo že Truman opravil!

A čim se je novi kongres začel resno (?) pečati s svojimi nalogami, potem ko mu je predsednik republikne sporočil kako in kaj ter česa pričakuje od njega, je šel tudi on na počitnice, sedaj na morje, sedaj v svoj rojstni kraj v Mo., nato še v Florido in potem spet na morje.

Tako se je dogodilo, da je ves Trumanov "fair deal" še vedno v obliki kampanjskih obljub in zdi se da bo tak tudi ostal. Nekaj drobtin bo sicer izlučeni iz njega, kot je že obljubil. A drugače pa bo ostalo prav tako kot je bilo v prejšnjem kongresu, v katerem so republikanci imeli večino. Demokrati v Trumanovem krogu se sicer izgovarjajo na "izneverjenje" južnjaških demokratov, ko vendar vni vemo, da so bili od vsega začetka njihove stranke torijskih nazorov.

Truman je nekaj časa pretel, da bo udaril po konservativnih demokratih v kongresu s povzetjem nove kampanjske tude, a grožnje ni izvršil. Čemu pa mu je sedaj, ko je izvoljen, sploh treba kake ture!

Senator Taft se smeje in postavlja, ki nosi njegovo ter Hartleyjevo ime je še prav tako veljavna kakor je bila. In tudi ako bo namesto nje kaka nova sprejeta, bo le posnetek starega protunijskega zakona.

Industrialni nemir se večja vzlic obljubi za "stabilizacijo"

Ena največjih stavk v tem letu je nastala pri Fordu v Detroitu. Vsled nje je bilo že prvi teden ob delo poleg stavkarjev — kakih 65.000 po številu, še nad 40 do 50 tisoč drugih Fordovih delavcev. In nato še nekaj tisoč delavcev v raznih sorodnih obratih pri drugih kompanijah.

Za kaj se je šlo? Za zvišanje mezde? Ne! Za skrajšanje delavnika? O, tudi to ne. Torej čemu? Novo uvanjanje priganjaškega sistema, kateri te do kraja izčrpa še predno ti je štirideset let, ako moraš delati ob traku.

Avtne družbe so znižale cene svojim produktom. Mar na stroške svojih profitov? Ne. Uvajajo novo, še bolj mehanizirano priganjaško metodo, s katero jim je ali jim bo mogoče producirati prav toliko avtov po nižnji ceni ne da bi se jim obratni stroški pri tem kaj povečali.

Toda delavce noče biti kot konj, po katerem neusmiljeni hlapec mlati od uprege do izprege.

Stavka pri Fordu je bila značilna zato, ker se delavcem v nji ni šlo za več zaslužka temveč proti mašinskemu priganjanju.

Unija avtinskih delavcev (CIO) je imela ali ima še v teh tednih tudi prilično drugih sporov z delodajalci ne le v Michiganu pač pa tudi v raznih drugih državah. Njena stavka v Indiani npr. je tudi nastala proti mašinskemu priganjanju delavcev — to da družba si je hotela pomagati s tem da bi svoje stroje premestila v druge kraje — stavkarji pa medtem lahko stavkajo dokler se ne bi toliko izstradali, da bi prišli za vsako delo neglede za kako majhno plačo.

Baš za tem gre vsa sedanja situacija, kar se delodajalci tiče.

Nobena tajnost ni več, da napolnjujejo delavni trg z brezposelnimi — namreč z odslavljanjem in že dosedaj jih je na brezposelnosti podpori blizu štiri milijone. Toda ta podpora ni trajna. Vrh tega je nizka — potrebitine pa so le tu pa tam nekoliko pocenile — a marsikaj pa v cenah še vedno narašča — npr. stanarine, popravila hiš itd. Davki tudi venomer rastejo in nobena politična oblast ni zato, da bi skušala varčevati v svojih izdatkih. Naj ljudje plačajo — sicer pa "politični" sploh ne mislijo na ljudi drugače kot kadar so volitve.

Predsednik Truman je pred par meseci povabil v svojo hišo nekaj vodij unij ter nanje apeliral, da naj bi nehali zahtevati (Konec na 5. strani)

KOMENTARJI

Zbira in presoja urednik

Vojne odškodnine so breme za katerokoli državo, ki jih mora plačevati. Toda v slučaju Nemčije in Italije goje tukajšnji republikanski in demokratiški politiki do nju vse preveč "usmiljenja". Obe sta bili napadalki. Obe sta rušile in ropale. Torej čemu sedaj "usmiljenje" do nju, ne pa do dežel, ki so vsled Hitlerjevih in Mussolinijevih invazij največ trpele?

Ameriška vlada je najbolj proti vojnim odškodninam. Čemu jih naj plačuje npr. Italija, kateri je dala (naša vlada) po vojni živil, strojev in raznega drugega materiala že na stotine milijonov dolarjev vrednosti, da se jo "reši" pred "komunizmom"? Kaj naj si misli o tem ameriškem stališču Slovenec v bivši "ljublanski" provinci, ali Hrvat v Dalmaciji? Pač — ameriški dolarji so Italijo res obvarovali za stari red — toda ljudstva onih dežel, po katerih je lomastil Mussolinijev teror, pa si mora po zmagi nad osiščem samo pomagati, dočim naša dežela pošilja ladjo za ladjo blaga v podporo Italiji in Nemčiji, in — Japonski, torej baš onim trem državam, radi katerih je svet v krvavi vihur toliko pretrpel!

Države osišča — to je, poražena osišča so res izmučene. Enako tudi zmagovite dežele, z izjemo Zed. držav, Belgije, Kanade, latinske Amerike in drugih takih zaveznic, ki so bile v vojni največ po imenu. Vojne odškodnine so zlo. Toda še večje zlo je vojna. Naj se svet organizira tako, da ne bo vzrokov zanje, pa ne bo nikomur treba trpeti v njih — morda ne bodo

val vojnih odškodnin. To bi bilo pametno — tako ureditev. A namo tega smo sedaj v večji oboroževalni tekmi — in to v "mirnem" času — kot še kdaj v zgodovini.

Nova Nemčija, kadar dobi svojo vlado, bo spet postala industrialna velesila. O tem ni nobene dvoma. Osloniti pa se bo morala na dežele, katere ji bodo

nudili najboljši trg. V industrializiranih Zed. državah, v Angliji, v Belgiji in v Kanadi go bo malo imela. Nudijo pa ga Poljska, Sovjetska unija, Jugoslavija, Romunija, Madžarska itd. Te so bile tudi pred vojno njene najboljše odjemalke. Od Jugoslavije je Hitler pred vojno izvažal živila v zameno pa ji je pošiljal igrače in — aspirin. Obljubljenih industrialnih izdelkov v zameno za živila ni bilo. Kajti vsa nemška industrija je bila one dne uposlena v oboroževalne namene. Ako so se Nemci iz zgodovine vojn kaj naučili, bodo z omenjenimi državami iskali sodelovanja namesto da bi gojili nove načrte za podjarmljenje ljudstev, ki jim nudijo vse pogoje za udobno preživljanje.

Južna Italija je še vedno fevdalna dežela. Samostojnih kmetov je v nji izredno malo. Lastniki zemlje so bogataši, ki na svoja veleposestva le redkokdaj pridejo. Mnogi sploh ne. Žive v letoviščih in prezimoviščih v razkošju in v rajih. Nikjer v Evropi ne živi toliko ljudi tako revno kakor v južni Italiji. Med to bedno maso že dolgo tli. Mussolini ji ni izpolnil obljub. Fevdalne aristokracije se ni upal lotiti — posebno ker je znjo vsa visoka hierarhija. Veliko veleposestev je cerkvena last. Po vojni so prišli komunisti in socialisti s predlogom, da se uvedejo temeljite agrarne reforme. Dinarji so prislunili — posebno še priporočilo, da se zemljo mednje razdeli. Toda zmagala je konservativna krščanska demokratska (katoliška) stranka in

Nekaj o naših stvareh

Slovenski narodni dom v Waukeganu bo v nedeljo 29. maja — tik pred praznikom kitanjanja grobov — središče zborovanja krajevne organizacije PROSVETNE MATICE za Wisconsin ter severni Illinois.

Seja se prične ob 10. dopoldne, po varčevalnem času (DST). V Wisconsinu ne priznavajo tega časa, zato bo pri njih ura šele devet, ko bo v Waukeganu deset.

To pomeni na potovanju veliko razliko. Ako hočejo naši ljudje iz Wisconsinu priti v Waukegan na konferenco pravočasno, morajo odpotovati z doma tako zgodaj, da so na postaji North Shore železnice najpozneje ob 8.

Vsi se moramo potruditi, da bo udeležba čimboljša. Namreč ako je nam še nekaj mar nadaljevati z našimi aktivnostmi.

Iz Sheboygana nam morda povedo, kako se lahko v njihovi naselbini za naše stvari še nadaljuje. Enako mi vsi drugi, ki pridemo iz Chicaga, Milwaukeeja, in iz raznih drugih naselbin.

Kaj bo z našim tradicionalnim gibanjem v bodoče?

Ali naj rečemo — nazadujemo — ali naj se zavzamemo NADALJEVATI?

Govorili bomo kajpada poleg o raznih stvareh, tikajoče se Prosvetne matice, Sansa, o JSZ, o naši literaturi itd. POSEBNO o Proletarcu.

Imamo težave, ki so PREMAGLJIVE, in so ob enem nepremagljive, ako ne bo dovolj sodelovanja. Torej na svidenje v Waukeganu v nedeljo 29. maja.

Dva dni prej — v petek 27. maja, se bo vrtila v Slov. delavskem centru v Chicagu redna seja kluba št. 1 JSZ in nato pa seja uprave Proletarca, Prosvetne matice in JSZ. Važno in potrebno je, da obema prisostvujejo vsi člani in članice.

V Bridgeportu, O., bo imel priredbo klub Naprej št. 11 JSZ v nedeljo 29. maja. Posetite ga iz vzhodne dela države Ohio vsi, ki količkaj utegnate.

KRITIČNA MNENJA, POROČILA IN RAZPRAVE

Dva Poraza Zapadnih Sil Na Zboru Združenih Narodov

(Konec s 1. strani)

In res — vse tiste evropske države, ki so pristopile v atlantski pakt, so se glasovanja vzdrižale, razen Norveške, ki je glasovala proti. In edina evropska država, ki je glasovala za predlog, je bila "monarho-fašistična" Grčija, ki jo vzdržujejo in varujejo dolarji ameriških davkoplačevalcev.

Za predlog je glasovalo 16 držav, proti 6, ostale pa so se glasovanja vzdrižale. Predlog torej ni dobil zadostne večine in ni čudno, ker se je vsled tega poraza Franko nad Washingtonom in Londonom toliko razjezil! Vendar pa, led je prebit in anglo-ameriška diplomacija bo že našla kak izhod, da bo Franko v družbo zapadne demokracije "dostojno" sprejet. S tem bo postal deležen dajatev, ki jih nudi Marshallov plan in odprta mu bodo vrata v atlantski pakt.

Čedna ta igra ni ampak diplomacija še nikoli ni bila čednostna stvar.

Drug poraz je na tem zasedanju doživela anglo-ameriška diplomacija z ozirom na vprašanje bivših italijanskih kolonij. Mirovna pogodba z Italijo določa, da ako se zmagovite sile do določenega roka same ne sporazumejo kako urediti vprašanje teh kolonij, se zadevo prepusti zboru Združenih narodov. Tako je sedaj res prišla na dnevni red v obliki angleškega predloga, za katerega je zelo agitirala tudi ameriška delegacija. Na veliko presenečenje ameriške, angleške in italijanske vlade ni dobil večine.

Bivše italijanske kolonije merijo skupno nad 400.000 kv. milj in imajo približno osem milijonov prebivalcev. Vse so na strateških krajih. V času tega zasedanja Z. N. je bil v New Yorku največ radi teh kolonij italijanski minister vnanih zadev graf Carlo Sforza. V sporazumu z ameriško vlado je bil med njim, Anglijo in Francijo sklenjen zakulen dogovor predvsem za razdelitev Libije, ki je izmed vseh bivših italijanskih kolonij najvažnejša. Italija bi dobila nazaj Tripoli, en del bi dobila pod upravo Anglija in nad drugim bi Francija zagospodovala. Ostale kolonije bi še ostale pod angleškim varstvom, z izjemo enega pisa Eritreje, ki bi ga dobila Etiopija, zato da bi dobila pot do morja.

Čim so Arabci v Libiji izvedeli, kako so zapadne sile zmeštarile za njihovo kožo, so se začeli v vseh mestih, posebno v Tripoliju, veliki izgrebi. Demonstranti so zahtevali svobodo izpod imperializma in se čudili, kako da nimajo pri vsem tem glede dežele, ki jo obljubljajo, nobene besede. V Tripoliju so demonstranti navalili tudi na ameriški konzulat, strgali zvezdasto zastavo, jo poteptali in zažgali.

Graf Sforza se je vrnil v Rim zelo razočaran. Vse bivše italijanske kolonije ostanejo i v nadalje pod angleškim varstvom. Kot običajno so proti politiki kolonijalnih sil nastopili najodločnejše zastopniki sovjetskega bloka in tudi avstralski delegat se je postavil. Proti paktu med Italijo, Anglijo in Francijo, ki ga je podpirala, kot že omenjeno, tudi ameriška vlada, so nastopile vse arabske države, Indija, Pakistan — sploh vse tiste dežele, ki so že ali pa še občutijo pest imperializma. Vprašanje bivših italijanskih kolonij pride na dnevni red spet na prihodnjem zboru Z. N. Edina pravična rešitev bi bila, da se jih izroči ljudstvu ki prebivajo v njih, toda imperialistične sile niso za tak izid. Ljudstva si ga bodo morala izvojevati s svojo silo.

AMERIŠKI DRUŽINSKI KOLEDAR

LETNIK 1949

Vsebuje ŠTIRINAJST povesti in drugih pripovednih spisov, ŠEST zgodovinskih spisov, PETNAJST pesmi, DEVETINDVAJSET slik in pa koledarske ter razne druge podatke.

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KOMENTARJI

(Konec s 1. strani)

obljube. Ako pa bi bili v zadnjih volitvah glasovali za kandidate ljudske fronte, jim sedaj ne bi bilo treba stankati. A so se zbal groznej pri pridigah in v spovednicah, da bodo večno pogubljeni, ako volijo zanje in tako so ostali kar tu pogubljeni. Gospodarjem pa so s tem obvarovali nebesa kar v tej "solzni dolini".

"Prosveta" je poročala, da je društvo št. 749 SNPJ v Johnstownu, Pa., svojo resolucijo umaknilo ali preključilo, kar je bilo zelo pametno. Poslali so jo vsem društvom, gl. odbornikom in bržkone še komu, ker "S.B." je pisala o nji. Skoda je bila narejena, a društvo jo lahko popravi.

Bivši slovenski radikaleci, ki so se nekoč trkali na svoja socialistična prsa, so na Palmerje-

ve čase že čisto pozabili. Pozabili so, kako so bili socialisti vrženi iz uradov — ne ker bi izvršili kak zločin ampak vsled prepričanja, ali po sedanje — zato ker so bili proglašeni za "subverzne". Tudi unije so bile "subverzne", in organizatorji, ki so delali za unije, odborniki unij, uredniki delavskih glasil itd. "Kozaki" v Pennsylvaniji, milice v Coloradu in milice drugod pa so bile kajpada "lojalne" — toda komu? Delavstvu, ki je stakalo za malo boljši grizljaj, gotovo ne!

Denunciacije so ponižanje za vsakega, ki jih širi bodisi pismeno ali ustmeno. Kaj smo rekli o ljudeh, ki so nas denuncirali v Palmerjevih časih? Ali so sedanj denuncijanti kaj boljši? Kakor takratni, tudi sedanj služijo reakciji, bodisi za plačo ali pa iz sovraštva in maščevalnosti.

ZADNJI KLIC ZA V WAUKEGAN

CHICAGO, Ill. — Kakor je že večinoma znano se to nedeljo 29. maja vrši konferenca Prosvetne matice v Slov. nar. domu 424 - 10th St., Waukegan, Ill. Pričetek zborovanja ob 10. dopoldne (D.S.T.) Na zastopnike apeliramo, da so ob določenem času v dvorani, da se lahko prične s zborovanjem. Ker je prišlo sporočilo od enega društva, da niso prejeli vabila za izvolitev zastopnikov, moram pripomniti, da ni moja krivda. Ime društva je bilo izpuščeno iz listine, katero sem prejel iz urada Prosvetne matice J.S.Z. Odbor društva, ki ni prejel povabila in je član P. M., je prošnja, da pošlje enega izmed sebe na zborovanje. Lahko jih pride tudi več, čim več tem bolje.

Znano je tudi, da se prične ob treh popoldne v Slov. nar. domu v Waukeganu kazanje filma "Na svoji zemlji". O tem filmu ste že lahko precej čitali v Prosveti in Proletarcu, in je res nekaj posebnega, kar ne bi smel nobeden Slovenec ali Slovenka zamuditi. Vstopnina k temu zanimivemu filmu bo samo 75 centov. Zvečer bo pa ples v spodnji dvorani. Ker bo drugi dan praznik apeliramo na Slovence v zunanjih naselbinah, da pridete v nedeljo 29. maja v prijazno naselbino Waukegan in N. Chicago, kjer boste imeli popoldne duševni užitek s filmsko predstavo zvečer se boste pa zabavali in seznanjali s prijaznimi Slovenci in Slovenkami iz Waukegana in iz drugih naselbin, ki so bodo sešli tam.

Toraj na svidenje!
Louis Zorko,
tajnik Konference

dinavskega pokolenja. In tako bo ostalo neglede na postavore rasi in verski enakopravnosti.

Obravnava proti enajstim komunističnim voditeljem, ki se vrši v New Yorku, traja že nad 19 tednov. Priče proti njim so bili strankini renegati, kot je Louis Budenz, in pa taki "komunisti", ki so bili v službi FBI. Teh slednjih je bilo osem. Vse kar so povedali ni nič novega. Vendar pa je vsa obravnava zasnovana tako, da se obtožence obsodi, komunistično stranko pa prepove. Nobenega izmed obtožencev ne dolže nasilnih dejanj. Dolže pa jih delovanja za nasilno strmoglavljenje ameriške ustavne vlade. To je seveda povsod prepovedano, tudi v USSR, kar so dokazale obravnave proti Zinovjevu, Radeku itd. Ampak kjerkoli je bila kaka vlada vržena s silo, ji niso zakoni, da se to ne sme zgoditi, nič pomagali. Vladi, ki ima vojaštvo, sodišča in ves drug politični aparat na svoji strani, se ni nič bati — in če je tudi ljudstvo z njo, potem ji kaka mala stranka, pa če je še tako "subverzna", ni prav nič nevarna. Sicer pa se obravnava v New Yorku ni pričela radi kakšne nevarnosti. Ona je le eno izmed mnogih dejanj v sedanj "mrzli" vojni.

Norman Thomas se pred kongresnimi komisijami v kakršnikoli zadevi silno rad oglasi. In napravi svoj "spič". Ker je sedaj samo on še merodajna stranka v S. P. pove svoje mnenje ne da bi se prej s kom kaj posvetoval. V tednu z dne 9. maja je pred senatnim odsekom za vnane zadeve dejal, da je za odobritev atlantskega pakta — ampak "pogojno" — 1. Španjce se nikakor ne sme sprejeti v to zvezo dokler bo fašistična, oziroma le ako postane demokratična; 2. izdatke za oboroževanje se mora znižati, ne jih zvišavati; 3. zanikati vsako zvezo v agresivne namene s španskim diktatorjem Francom; 4. ne dati prav nikake pomoči Nizozemski ter Franciji v njuni ogabni vojni proti kolonijalnim ljudstvom. Thomas je ob enem poudarjal, da mora atlantski pakt res bazirati na obrambi, ne pa v namenu agresivnih nakan.

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Svoje pričanje je prijavil tudi tajnik komunistične stranke Eugene Dennis, a ni utegnil priti osebno pred senatni odsek, ker je na obravnavi v New Yorku zaeno z drugimi obtoženimi komunističnimi voditelji, češ da so snovali in še snujejo zaroto za nasilno strmoglavljenje ameriške vlade.

Dennis je poslal svoje pričanje senatnemu odseku pismeno. V njemu se je odločno izjavil proti atlantskemu paktu in ga označil za agresivno akcijo, ki ima namen zanetiti tretjo svetovno vojno s preračunanim napadom na Sovjetsko unijo ali na katero njenih zaveznice ali pa na vse skupaj.

Stara pripovedka o papežu in samostanskih očetih

Bil je nekoč papež, ki se je po služebni dolžnosti ukvarjal z vero. Prav tako so se ukvarjali z njo tudi njemu podložni samostanski očetje. Vedel pa je papež, da samostani niso revni, kakor so mu radi poročali, ampak da jim žlahtnih cekinov ne primanjkuje. Dobro je to vedel papež in zanimalo ga je, koliko teh okroglih denarcev premorejo podložni mu samostani. Zato jim je poslal okrožnico, s katero jih je pozval, naj mu v roku desetih dni sporoče zanesljivo, koliko cekinov premore vsak izmed samostanov.

Preteklo je deset dni, celo enajst in še dvanajsti dan, a samostanski odgovorov od nikoder. Razjezil se je papež in razposlal strog ukor z zahtevo, naj mu takoj javijo, v treh dneh, vsoto cekinov iz posameznih samostanov. Ze naslednjega dne je prejel prvi odgovor. Iz bližnjega samostana mu je prinesel sel tele vrstice:

"Vaša Svetost! Takoj, ko smo prejeli vaše prvo pismo, smo pričeli šteti cekine v našem samostanu. Od tedaj že štirje očetje blagajniki dan in noč štejejo in štejejo, pa še niso od kraja prešteli. Ko preštejejo, pošljemo takoj zahtevano vsoto cekinov, ki jih premore naš samostan."

Prav take in podobne odgovore so poslali Svetemu očetu tudi ostali samostani. Cez mesec in nekaj dni je papež vedel, kar ga je zanimalo.

"Ubogi moji samostanski bratje", je tedaj zavzdihnil sveti oče, "koliko dela sem jim naprtil". In od tistih dob papeži več ne zahtevajo štetja novcev v samostanih. Pa kaj bi ga tudi zahtevali, saj vedo, da jim novcev še ne bo tako kmalu zmanjkalo.

Strah zdravnikov pred "socializirano medicino"

Zveza ameriških zdravnikov je za boj proti načrtu Trumanove administracije za socializiranje zdravstva zbrala že blizu dva milijona dolarjev. Pravijo, da ako se Trumanov predlog v kongresu sprejme, bo to največji korak v socializmu — oni pa so za svobodno zdravstvo — namreč vsak zdravnik naj ostane sam zase "free enterprise", bolnik, ki nima denarja, pa si lahko pomaga s tem, da čimprej umre.

Laboriti nazadovali v glasovih

V nedavnih volitvah v londonskih okrajih so konservativci prejeli 246.000 več glasov kakor laboriti.

Rusija ima mnogo nad 100 let starih ljudi

Iz Moskve poročajo, da je v Sovjetski uniji 29.000 ljudi, ki so nad sto let stari.

Največja jezera v Zedinjenih državah

Jezero	Površina v kv. miljah
Superior (Wisconsin, Minnesota in Kanada)	31,200
Huron (Michigan in Kanada)	23,800
Michigan (Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana)	22,450
Erie (Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York in Kanada)	9,960
Ontario (New York in Kanada)	7,240
Great Salt Lake (Slano jezero) Utah (1912)	1,800
Lake of the Woods (Minnesota in Kanada)	1,500
Tulare Lake, Kalifornija	800
Lake Okeechobee, Florida	730
Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana	625

Poleg teh je v Zedinjenih državah še 17 jezer, ki imajo od 100 do 450 kv. milj površine.

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PROLETAREC SE TISKA PRI NAS

SHOULD PROFITS BE MADE?

The headline over a story in the May 7 issue of "Labor," AFL railroad union organ, asks the question, "Should Profits Be Made From Human Misery and Death?" The story itself tells of a battle being waged by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for a state fund to handle workmen's compensation claims.

"Labor," and the organized workers of Massachusetts answer the question in the negative. And so do we; only we shorten the question by asking, "Should Profits Be Made?"

Our answer is that it is foolish for consumers to pay profits for anything. Not only sick and death benefit funds, but bread and clothing and beer could and should be obtained without paying the tribute of profit to anybody.

However, in order to get goods and services without paying somebody a profit it will be necessary to change the system under which we produce and distribute and manage from one of private enterprise to public enterprise.

The fact is that the majority of the American people vote to have their needs furnished by private capital and by private initiative. And it is also a fact that the people upon whom the majority of us depend just aren't going to do anything at all unless they can get a profit by doing it.

That's how things are under capitalism. And in bearing upon that feature of private enterprise we're not finding fault with the profit-takers. For most of us would act the way they do if we were in the "right" capitalistic groove.

To get things done at cost the people must do them for themselves. And of course they must do them collectively, through the medium of their government.

Well, the workers of Massachusetts know that—in the case of compensation for industrial accidents. But they don't appear to know that the same action could be taken with regard to steel and oil and coal and transportation and credits and every other item that is needed to satisfy the needs and desires of everybody.

When workers finally and fully understand that they can make a clean sweep of the profit system—and in a thoroughly legal and constitutional manner—they surely will stop voting for an economic system that won't and just can't function without profits. Instead of trying to escape only a portion of the profiteering for which they pay, they will use their ballots to socialize the entire economy.

Why wouldn't they? If it is right and sensible to ask the government to take over a measly insurance business, why wouldn't it be just as well to use the government as an instrument for socializing everything else?

There'd be nothing wrong with that. What is wrong is to register approval of a way of life in election after election and then gripe about the results of our own actions for the rest of the year.—Reading LABOR ADVOCATE.

LITTLE LUTHER

By JOHN FAINE

"I have here, Luther, some very good news about Senator Taft," announced Mr. Dilworth, the Dimity Diaper czar.

"I didn't even know he was sick, Pop," yelped Luther.

"He is not sick, Luther. He is in the pink of condition."

"I don't think it's fair of you to call Taft pink, Pop. He wouldn't like it and I don't like it. Pink is the color of a radical American. Taft's color is pale green. Not pink."

"I did not say Taft was pink, Luther, and I'm not going to stand that kind of talk from you. No real American is pink. A good American is Red, White and Blue, through and through. Yes sireee!"

"You're right, Pop. Nowadays most Americans are in the red, bled white and get blue in the face trying to make ends meet."

"A good American, Luther, doesn't say things like that. A good American works hard, sings 'Yankee Doodle' and never questions government policy. That's a good American."

"You remind me of somebody, Pop—a guy with a mustache who once roared that a good German is a man who works hard, sings the Horst Wessel song and never questions government policy."

"It's as true today as it was then, my boy. Who was the man with the mustache?"

"Forget it, Pop. What do you hear about Senator Taft?"

"Taft says the Taft-Hartley Law will only be repealed on paper, Luther. He says the Democratic and Republican statesmen in Congress will get together on a new law which will be as good as the Taft-Hartley Law."

"And what does he think organized labor is going to do about it, Pop?"

"Who cares what organized labor does, so long as we have a Taft-Hartley Law? Why don't you grow up? One day organized labor will awake and find it has Taft-Hartley under a new name. If it lets out a howl, we'll

introduce a wage-control bill or something, and everything will be hunky dory."

"Yes, Pop, but suppose organized labor wakes up before the new Taft-Hartley Law is passed and gets really tough?"

"Force and violence! Messages from Moscow! Chaos and revolution! You can't do that to us! We'll get an injunction!"

"I really think you guys are going to get us awfully mad some day, Pop."

"Luther, it is essential that I get hold of that fellow with the mustache you were talking about. I need him. Where can I find him?"

"It's too late, Pop. He's dead."

"What a pity, Luther! But perhaps there are others like him."

"There are, Pop, there are. But you better hurry. I have a feeling they won't be around much longer."

British Commons Votes Nationalization of Steel

The House of Commons passed and sent to the House of Lords the controversial bill to nationalize most of Britain's iron and steel industry.

The key vote came on a proposal by the Conservative opposition to reject the bill. The motion lost 330-203 and the bill was "read" a third time. This was formal passage.

Consideration of the measure by the Lords is expected to begin without delay. The Labor government measure faces bitter but probably futile opposition in the chamber.

The bill authorizes the government to buy up the stock of 107 companies at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000,000. These companies, employing about 300,000 of the nation's 395,000 iron and steel workers are capitalized at \$790,000,000.

Actual direction of the iron and steel business will be left in the hands of the men who now run it. They will work under a government holding corporation.

Easier were it to hurt the rooted mountain from its base, than force the yoke of slavery upon men determined to be free.—Southey.

Money is a bottomless sea, in which honor, conscience and truth may be drowned.—Kozlay.

Who gave the bride away at the wedding?

"Her little brother. When the bridegroom said 'I do' Willie yelled: 'Hurrah, Sis, you've got him at last!'"

Do You Remember?

K. M. Landis II
in Chicago Sun

LOGANSPOET, Ind. If the international crisis continues to ease, what will we do for excitement?

An answer was furnished recently by the attention paid to James Morelli, one of the "mad dog killers," who shot five men one night over a year ago.

On the day the Berlin blockade was lifted, the headlines of Chicago papers screamed that the mad dog killer had lost his last court appeal for a stay of execution.

Full page pictures showed him being clutched in anguish by his wife and mother as they received the news.

Stories told how the Morelli family knelt in prayer in the county jail chapel "a few steps from the electric chair," as four guards watched.

Then came a dramatic development as Gov. Stevenson intervened and gave Morelli another 90 days to live. For another day, the "mad dog killer" dominated the news.

This time the pictures showed him hugging his wife, Genevieve, and kissing his one-year-old daughter, Dorothy Jean. "Thank God," he was quoted as saying.

When the archeologists of the future try to piece together the story of our civilization, they may also give top billing to James Morelli.

They may regard our maudlin interest in killings as more significant than our formal religion or political philosophy.

After the First World War, our fear of communism was almost as great as it is today. But suddenly we got interested in other things. Do you remember what happened? Crime and sex and sport captured the attention of a free people, and received top play in their free press.

Bolshevism was pushed off the front page by the Hall-Mills murder case, and the pig woman and Willie Stevens took the place of Lenin and Trotsky.

Fatty Arbuckle and the Hollywood scandals gave us something juicy to read about, and the greatest menace to the American home was Rudolph Valentino.

The League of Nations became a dead issue when Jack Dempsey knocked out Georges Carpentier in the first million-dollar fight.

Babe Ruth began to hit more home runs than had ever been hit before, and took the place of the President as the nation's No. 1 citizen.

The country began singing, "Yes, We Have No Bananas," women learned to drink in speakeasies, and sober citizens sat up all night trying to get distance on their neurotydnes.

If the Russians think we are a menace, they are very much mistaken.

LESS HIRING AND MORE FIRING IS REPORTED BY BLS

WASHINGTON (FP)—Hiring in American manufacturing industries in March was at about the slowest rate since the end of World War II and layoffs at their highest, figures for that month from company sources released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show.

BLS reported a March hiring rate of 28 workers per 1,000 on the payroll, compared to an average between 40 and 50 monthly through 1948 and 1947. Hiring figures have been low for the last four months, with BLS reporting monthly hiring rates of 27, 31, 29 and 28 for this period.

Layoffs, BLS reported, just matched hiring in March, at 28 per 1,000 workers. They were 23 and 25 per 1,000 the preceding two months of 1949, BLS said, in contrast to a consistent monthly rate of 12 per 1,000 through 1948 and about 10 in 1947.

Between February and March, BLS finds, durable goods, industries saw layoffs rise from 26 to 30 workers per 1,000 employed, and nondurables saw the rate go up from 20 to 26. Hard hit were electrical machinery (layoffs climbing from 22 to 36); transport equipment, 36 to 48; nonferrous metals, 35 to 51; textile products 25 to 35; leather, 19 to 29; and rayon, 8 to 68.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



Banker Says Hotter War Or Recession

There is unemployment. In New York State 110,000 have already used up the 26 weeks unemployment benefits allowed. Fortunately for many the end of the fiscal year soon permits them in June to start claiming benefits on 1948 earnings; those already received were covered by 1947 earnings. That way it will be possible for a few actually to get benefits for 52 weeks.

Reaction of Chamber of Commerce people is to insist that bureaucrats be stricter both in handing out benefits and in issuing relief to those who have exhausted benefits, or who worked in occupations where they cannot claim them. In particular they want it that the recipients of either benefits or relief must not refuse any work that may be offered them, no matter how low the pay may be.

After a four year decline, the number of women working outside the home is on the increase again, according to a survey made by the Women's Division of the Institute of Life Insurance. Half a million more women are in the labor force this year than a year ago, bringing the women at work or looking for work to 17 million. Demand and supply in the labor market work the opposite of how they behave in any other market—which is one good reason why we are foolish to maintain a system where there is a labor market. With labor, the less the demand, the greater the supply, for when John Doe gets laid off, his wife, daughter and son all start looking for work.

There is the usual effort to "dump" the unemployed. Hawaii is leading the parade there. The Hawaiian welfare authorities have already sent two shiploads of veterans and others who had been engaged in war work, and who had found need to go on relief, penniless to be dumped on the relief authorities in San Francisco, who say it's not their responsibility. They had been packed off, "shanghaied" some of them call it, without even a loving lei in token of what they had done there, and were told that when they came to San Francisco the city officials would be there to meet them. But there was no brass band... not even the Mayor. Reports the Frisco Chronicle:

"After leaving the ship, they walked up the pier to the street, lugging battered suitcases and seabags.

"What are we going to do?" one of them asked.

"Don't worry," another replied, "inside three days most of us will be in the clink."

Meanwhile Murray Shields, vice-president of the Bank of Manhattan, tells the United States Chamber of Commerce: "Business is in for a re-adjustment which may become fairly serious unless the cold war becomes hotter."

—Industrial Worker.

Worry Usually Fails To Solve Problems

Worry involves a continuing activity of the mind which usually fails to provide a constructive solution to a problem and frequently ends in confusion, fatigue and emotional instability.

By considering a question in an orderly manner you will eventually find an acceptable conclusion. Even when the conclusion happens to be contrary to your wishes, it is a conclusion and thus worry can be avoided. The effort will be constructive; worry is always destructive.

Dictionaries say worry is feeling or expressing a great deal of care and anxiety; manifesting unrest or pain; fretting; chafing; being anxious or fearful. All these reactions have an undesirable effect on the body.

People who say they never worry are those who have learned to reason themselves out of anxiety over situations. Psychologists call it rationalization. Some persons develop peace of mind by accepting a belief which eliminates from consideration anything that is displeasing to them. This is not rationalizing but may achieve the same effect if you can learn how to shut out any problem that disturbs you.

Most people find peace of mind necessary for accomplishment. Those who cannot achieve peace of mind are insecure. As a result energy is squandered, the reserve of the nervous system is exhausted, they become tired, worn, distressed and may eventually have a nervous breakdown.

Such worry can disturb different portions of the body. If the worry is related to the heart, the person feels palpitations, extra and light beats of the heart. Such a person may focus attention unduly on the pulse, blood pressure or other circulation factor.

Many people try to escape from worry by taking to drink, drugs, sedatives or gambling. The escape is only temporary and the trouble returns just as soon as the liquor or the drugs have worn off. A restful night's sleep, a vacation, outdoor sports, the theater or movies may be used to better advantage as escape from the reality of worry.

—Dr. Morris Fishbein in Chicago Sun-Times.

HE KNOWS THE MULE

"The mule," wrote little Sammy painstakingly, "is a hardier bird than a goose or turkey and different, too. He wears his wings on the side of his head. He has two legs to walk with, two legs to kick with and is sometimes backward about going forward."

Five hundred and eighty-two persons lost their lives mostly through suffocation, in the tragic Iroquois Theatre fire on December 30, 1903.

WHAT DOES MONEY MEAN?

Could you support yourself on \$16 a week?

Maybe you could if you sleep on a park bench, eat baked beans and butterless bread, buy clothing once in ten years, never purchase book, magazine or newspaper, walk to and from work, go to a doctor or dentist only when the pain is insufferable, avoid all forms of entertainment that might cost even one cent, have no bank account for old-age protection, no insurance, no nothing.

All right, that is exactly what the present minimum wage law would have you do—"live" on \$16 a week.

Could you live on \$30 a week?

That is a more sensible figure. For those now earning 40 cents an hour, it would mean a \$2.80 a day wage increase, based on a five-day week. And spread out over seven days, it would mean \$2 a day more on which you could pay your rent, eat, go to a movie occasionally, buy clothing more often, feel freer to visit the doctor and dentist.

That is what the 75-cent an hour minimum wage means. For years the minimum wage established by federal law has been 40 cents. That meager sum is as outmoded as the horse and buggy on city streets. Yet there are people in Congress and people in business who can not understand how raising the minimum wage would benefit the country.

The financial pages of the daily newspapers are filled with statements by industrialists and businessmen, crying to high heaven about business slowing down. Their principal complaint is that people apparently don't have the purchasing power.

And who's fault is it that millions upon millions of people who need clothing, shoes, hats, coats, more food, refrigerators, furniture, etc., can not afford to buy these essentials? Since it's not the consumer's fault, then surely the blame must rest on those employers who are fighting to keep the 40-cent minimum wage. Sharing that blame must be those members of Congress who can not understand that two and two equal four—that by raising the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour new avenues of buying power will be opened immediately.—ADVANCE.

WHO DID WIN THE ELECTION?

After all, who won the election? From the tone of the stories from Washington, the only man who's missing there is Thomas E. Dewey.

Maybe there was some reason to extend the Senate hearings on a new labor bill for nine more days. It's hard to see why, since the witnesses are the same ones who beat the drums for the Taft-Hartley act; but let's concede that a lot of talk is part of the democratic process.

The question is, when does our side get a chance to bat? We read in the papers that Senator Taft says his act is wonderful. Surprise! We read that the big manufacturers, including textile bosses, agree with him. Surprise again!

Then Senator Ellender, the

Louisiana Dixiecrat, and Senator Byrd, make headlines on the same theme.

Every one of them was against labor last year and the year before, and as far back as man remembers.

Where are those who won? Have they been bullied by the reactionaries who fought them? Are they reading too many newspapers?

It's time for a showdown. Let the administration bill be reported on the floor. And then let us take careful count of the votes. Let us see how many of these who loved us so dearly in November will vote for liberty in April.

—Textile Labor)

Senators Told Off

WASHINGTON

I was surprised to read that Senators Taft and McCarran feel we should return our ambassadors to Spain. Evidently they have no objection to giving Franco a leg up in the world. Their argument is that if we have representatives in Moscow, we should have them in Spain.

But I can see very little sense to that. Russia is a member of the United Nations. We hope that, as the years go by, her continued contacts there will improve her relations with the rest of the world. She was also our ally in the war; she fought against fascism. Yet as long as the USSR is in the UN she has bound herself to do certain things, and we should do our level best to make her understand that we do not want war; that we want better understanding on her part of our objectives, and that we will not try to encroach on her territory. We want co-operation, but no interference in the democracies; and neither will we interfere with her form of government.

Spain, however, is another matter. That two of our senators should think it wise to accept a man who openly backed Hitler and Mussolini, and who accepted their help in seizing the Spanish government, seems to me strange beyond words.

To explain that in case of war Spain would be in a strategic position, and that we would need her, seems to put us in an even more curious position. In the first place, we are working for peace and not for war. That is what the Atlantic Pact is designed for. In the second place, we could not trust Hitler, or Spain controlled by a Hitler, in a future war any more than we could in the last.

I am distressed, too, that Senator McCarran, in considering the immigration bill, is not taking into account what I believe is an important point. We naturally want no people here as permanent citizens who are not in sympathy with our ideals.

Yet neither do we want to enact laws which will make it impossible for visitors, even those from countries behind the Iron Curtain, to

come here and see what a democracy is really like. How do we expect to persuade people that democracies are good and trustworthy, if they are completely cut off from them? We are doing exactly what we condemn in the Soviet Union. Blind fear of Communism is not going to help us get wise immigration laws.

(From Chicago Daily Sun-Times)

MY GOODNESS!

The streets of Chicago will one day be canals like those of Venice, Niagara Falls will be a dry precipice, and the St. Lawrence valley an empty canyon. But all this won't happen for thousands of years, a Yale geologist said assuringly after making his prediction.

The scientist, Dr. Richard Forster Flint, said the changes will be caused by "settling" of the earth. The southern shores of Lakes Michigan, Erie and Superior are now sinking one inch every ten years. As a result, the Great Lakes will ultimately flow into the Mississippi Valley.

JOHNS-MANVILLE RUNS IN SCABS

At Asbestos, Quebec, police overcame 4,000 Johns-Manville strikers and managed to bring in scabs to replace them. Over 150 strikers were arrested. . . . One doesn't have to buy Johns-Manville products. . . the profits go to a notorious playboy anyway, on whose behalf the police "righteously" beat up the strikers.

EUROPEAN TEXTILES WORRY EXPERTS

European textile experts are worried that Marshall Plan aid is building up textile plants in Germany and other countries to the point where there will be overproduction and unemployment. Already unemployment in U.S. textile centers is making for ill-will toward imported fabrics. . . . Historians recall Rome had a similar experience with imperialism that led to bread, circuses and the decline of Roman power.

New York State paid \$43,500 for an electric device to keep pigeons off the State Education Building at Albany. The pigeons flew across the street and settled on the Capitol.