



ARKHIJ SOBOLEV, z ženo in sinom, ki je eden izmed sovjetskih delegatov v organizaciji združenih narodov.

Delavsko gibanje še v negotovosti za orientacijo

Konferenca socialističnih strank za "čimože razumevanje" s Sovjetsko unijo. — Volilni boj v Franciji med socialisti in komunisti

V poskusih za zgraditev solidarnosti delavskega ljudstva po svetu se je precej akcij že posrečilo, v drugih pa gre težje. Ker odločujejo razni interesi, sumničanja, ambicije voditeljev in pa tudi intrige raznih vlad imajo veliko opraviti zraven.

Solidarnost potrebna

Nihče ne poudarja potrebo solidarnosti mednarodnega proletariata toliko kot ravno tisti krogi, ki zanjo najmanj store. Drugi pa delajo zanje.

Ameriška časniška agencija Associated Press je imela dne 19. maja iz Anglije poročilo o konferenci v mestu Clacton-On-Sea, na kateri so bile zastopane socialistične stranke iz dvajsetih dežel. Poročilo je kratko. Pove, da je bila konferenca tajna in da je trajala več dni. V uradni izjavi, ki so jo zborovalci izdali po končani seji, je rečeno, da so za čimože in prijateljske odnose s Sovjetsko unijo.

Ob enem so sklenili ustanoviti v Londonu informacijski biro in to bo menda prvi mednarodni center socialističnih strank, od kar je po postanku fašizma v Italiji in v Nemčiji delavska-socialistična stranka razpadla. Obstojala je v zelo zrahljani obliki od nemške invazije v Belgijo in Francijo. Iz omenjene novice bi bilo razvidno, da naj bi bil novi informacijski biro nekako centralno sredstvo za izmenjavanje misli. Za kako določno orientacijo se v teh razmerah pač še niso mogli zediniti, kajti svet je v socialnem vretju in ponekod v procesu socialne revolucije, kar začasno ustvarja nenormalne razmere.

Spor med delavstvom v Franciji

Istega dne (19. maja) je bilo iz Pariza poročano o razkolu v zvezi strokovnih unij (Federation Generale du Travail), ki ima 5.500.000 članov. Unije na Francoskem se do nedavna niso umešavale direktno v politiko, kot se n. pr. v Angliji. Toda še smatrajo za veliko bolj revolucionarne kakor pa so angleške ali belgijske. V njih je bil vedno jako močan sindikalistični vpliv. Na svojem nedavnem kongresu pa so odobrile politično akcijo in pa da lahko unije v nji direktno sodelujejo. Manjšina se z odlokom večine ni hotela sprijazniti ter povzročila razkol, ki pa menda ne bo imel zlih posledic.

razen ako nastane med francoskim proletariatom v politiki bratomorni boj. Reakcija si ga želi in v napetost med socialisti in komunisti priliva olje na ogenj.

Poraženje načrtov za ustavo

Francija je od početka vojne dalje brez redne vlade. Poslanec, ki so bili izvoljeni v konstituantu, so imeli nalogo izdelati novo ustavo in jo predložiti na referendum. Izdelali so jo skupno socialistični in komunistični poslanci, vse druge stranke pa so bile proti njihovu načrtu. Na referendumu, ki se je vršil nedavno, so bili socialisti in komunisti poraženi. Njihov osnutek nove ustave je bil zavrnjen. Ne sicer z veliko večino, ampak ker ni bil sprejet, je Francija še brez ustave in brez redne vlade. Dne 2. junija bodo volitve v novo konstituantu in udeležijo se jih cela množica strank. Ustava, ki je bila odklonjena, je hotela to hibo odpraviti in politične stranke omejiti le na kake tri ali štiri kombinacije.

Dve frakciji med socialisti

Francoski socialisti so bili nekaj časa v takozvani ljudski fronti skupno s komunisti že pred vojno. Med vojno so podpirali vladu v vojni proti Hitlerju, dočim so se komunisti do 21. junija 1941 ravnali po geslu, da je to imperialistična vojna in so ji nasprotovali. To jim posebno reakcionarji, pa tudi drugi, sedaj čestokrat očitajo. Ampak ko

(Konec na 5. strani.)

PROPAGANDNI BOJ MED SOVJETSKO UNIJO IN ZAPADNIMI SILAMI

Kongresnik Mason (r., Ill.) je predložil poslanski zbornici Washingtonu v kampanji proti "komunističnim" aktivnostim "nov komunistični manifest", v katerem dokazuje ambicije ruskih komunistov za polastitev kontrole nad svetom. Sivar sicer ni prepričevalna, namreč "manifest" ni drugega kot nekaka navodila komunistom, kako se naj sedaj ravna v svojih prizadevanjih za "strmoglavljenje" kapitalističnih vlad.

V Londonu oglašajo, kako sovjetski poveljniki v Berlinu zahtevajo, da se morajo vsi tuji priglasiti in registracijski policijski urad pa je v sovj. zoni Berlina. Čim pridejo v njo na primer begunci iz baltičskih dežel, "izginejo neznano kam", menda v Sibirijo, če so zdravi in močni, drugače pa v "jamo".

Eksekutiva AFL zahteva, naj začnemo napram Rusiji še "strožje" nastopati.

Harold Laski, ki je predsednik odbora angleške delavske stranke, je dejal, da ker se govori, da se Anglija mora nekam odločiti, to je—ali za ameriški "free enterprise" ali pa za sovjetski kolektivizem, bo angleški proletariat za slednjega rajše kot pa za naš (ameriški) ekonomski red, ki ni ne "free" in ne "enterprise". To je dejal socialistični mislec, ki sedaj v Angliji veliko pomeni in tudi drugod po svetu. V koliko bo vztrajal na tem stališču, in če bo njegova beseda kaj izdala v Angliji, je seveda druga stvar.

V tej bitki med idejami in za moč ter vse take stvari so tudi v Moskvi živahno udeleženi. Posebno so tam ognjevit v razčlenjevanju "kapitalistične" demokracije. Ivan Tajgin je napisal v avtoritativno revijo "Novi časi" serijo člankov, v katerih čitateljem Sovjetske unije in drugim po svetu pripoveduje, da imamo v Zed. državah "gangsterizem", ki ga niti ne poskušamo likvidirati, čeprav je težko socialno zlo; in imamo linčanja, plemenske meje v vlakih in drugje, stavke in v južnih državah moraš plačati za volilno pravico še poseben davek.

Nič idealnega se mu ne vidi v naši deželi, razen da se je industrialno najboljše razvila, seveda z izkoriščanjem ignorantnih priseljencev iz vseh kotov sveta.

O Angliji pravi, di živi pod njeno vlado 500 milijonov ljudi, več kot polovica izmed njih v suženstvu, ali pa na polovico zaslužjenih.

Delavska vlada v Londonu sicer tega stanja ni kriva, a ga je podedovala. Težko se ga ji bo iznebiti.

To je kolosalen boj, zapaden v anglosaških ambicijah za ohranitev sveta pod anglo-ameriško kontrolo bolj kot je še kdaj bil, in v prizadevanjih sovjetskega bloka, da se jim napravi konec.

KONVENCIJA SOCIALISTIČNE STRANKE PRIČNE KONCEM MAJA V CHICAGU

Dne 31. maja se prične v Chicagu konvencija socialistične stranke. Vršila se bo v hotelu Hamilton. Pečala se bo največ s svojimi problemi in pa z vprašanjem, kako podvzeti akcijo za zgraditev masne delavske stranke.

En sestanek v ta namen se je vršil pred nekaj tedni v Chicagu. Udeležilo se ga je precej odbornikov raznih unij—takih, ki so prijateljski socialistični stranki, in pa nekaj vodilnih socialistov, med njimi strankin tajnik. Vzlic precejšnjemu zastopstvu unijskih voditeljev pa je bil rezultat sestanka le izvolitev odbora, ki ima nalogo vršiti vzgojno kampanjo za ustanovitev delavske stranke.

Socialistična stranka bo letos

imela kandidate v poslansko zbornico in v senat, toda ne toliko kot dokler je bila še toliko organizacija. Kako jo reorganizirati, da bo spet to kar je bila nekoč, je zanje največji problem. Močne lokalne postojanke ima še v Readingu, Pa., in v Bridgeportu, Conn. Narodnostnih federacij, ki so ji bile pred leti glavna opora v agitaciji — posebno v širjenju njenega tiska, nima več. Kar jih še obstoja, poslujejo samostojno.

Strankino glasiło je tednik "Call", ki izhaja v New Yorku. Za strankinega glavnega voditelja velja še vedno Norman Thomas in predsednik njene eksekutive je Maynard C. Krueger.

Ena izmed točk konvenčnega

Cerkev v Evropi se presnavlja v politično gibanje

Ker so se v Evropi po postanku nacizma in fašizma skoro vse buržvazne in verske politične skupine diskreditirale, so nastale lani in letos nove. V Italiji, v Franciji, v Belgiji, na Nizozemskem itd. so se iz prejšnjih katoliških in drugih konservativnih strank ustanovile nove klerikalne politične organizacije, ki poslujejo pod demokratično firmo, toda delujejo pa za obvarovanje cerkvenih in drugih privilegijev posedujočega sloja.

Vatikan resno deluje, da socialne preobrate kolikor največ mogoče prepreči, ali jih vsaj zavira. S svojimi strankami je dosegel že precej uspeha. N. pr. 12. maja v volitvah na Nizozemskem, kjer je dobila klerikalna stranka 30.8 odstotkov glasov.

V parlamentu imajo v spodnji zbornici izmed 100 poslancev klerikalci 32 sedežev, socialisti 29, kalvinisti (verska sekta) 13, komunisti 10, protestanti (druga verska sekta) 8, historijska krščanska stranka (tudi verska sekta) 8, konservativna stranka 6, in protestantska (cerkvena stranka) dva poslanca.

Nizozemska ima torej še vedno obilico strank. Vsak politik in vsak škof hoče imeti svojo. In potem pa nima v zbornici nobena večine. To pomeni zmedo in pa nova pojavljanja fašistične nevarnosti.

Mnoge dežele, n. pr. Čehoslovaka, Jugoslavija, Rumunija, Bolgarija, Poljska, pa tudi Nemčija se skušajo multipilirati političnih strank obvarovati.

Anglija ima že dolgo samo dve stranki, ki štejeta, in pa liberalno, komunistično in delavsko neodvisno. Slednje vse skupaj ne pomenijo drugega kot tribune za kritiziranje, kar je zelo dobro. Komunistična in neodvisna delavska stranka se bira pridružile delavski, kar je v letošnji konvenciji kampanji Bevinove-Attleejeve politične organizacije najspornejše vprašanje.

KONFERENCA P. M. V MILWAUKEEU

V nedeljo 2. junija bo v Milwaukee konferenca Prosvetne matice in JSZ. Vršila se bo v Rebernikovi, bivši Sostarichevi dvorani, v kateri se je vršilo že mnogo naših zborovanj.

Pričetek bo ob 10. dopoldne. Na dnevnem redu bodo važna poročila in pa razprave o sodobnih problemih. Vsa društva, klubi, zadruge in kulturne organizacije naj poskrbe, da pošljejo zastopnike. Dobrodošli tudi vsi drugi.

dnevnega reda bo tudi vprašanje snovanja nove delavske socialistične internacionale. Eksekutiva je s tem že poskusila, kot so to lani storile nekatere druge soc. stranke (v Evropi). Ampak predsednik eksekutive angleških laboritev Harold Laski je dejal, da Norman Thomas za iniciatorja nove internacionale vsled svojega izolacionističnega stališča, ki ga je tako vneto oznanjal med vojno, ni prava oseba. Snovanje nove internacionale je torej pred vsem stvar evropskih delavskih strank.

KOMENTARJI

Zbira in presoja urednik

Med Italijani v Ameriki se vodi močna kampanja, naj priporoče svojem v starem kraju glasovati 2. junija za ohranitev monarhije. Češ, republika tukaj je sicer dobra, toda tam se bi je polastili komunisti. To kampanjo proti republiki vodijo italijanski duhovniki in pa bogati "businessmani" italijanskega pokolenja. Za republiko agitira le La Parola, ki je glasiło italijanske socialistične federacije.

Mnogim Angležem je baje sedaj žal, ker niso "druge fronte" ustanovili rajše z invazijo na Balkan namesto v Francijo. Churchill je hotel, da se jo prične z vpadom v Grčijo, od kjer bi se nadaljevala v Bolgarijo, Jugoslavijo in dalje. Stalin jo je zahteval na zapadu. Roosevelt je potegnil z njim. Tako se je pričela ena ofenziva z vpadom v Italijo in druga v Francijo. Če pa bi bilo po Churchillovem, bi bila sedaj angleška (in amer.) armada po vsem Balkanu. Bolgarija bi še imela kralja in v Belgradu bi vladal Peter namesto Tita. Ampak zgodovina ima svoje muhe. Je zelo dobro za Balkan, da se je završilo vse tako kakor se je.

V New Yorku so Fotičevi ljudje osnovali posebno komisijo v obrambo Draže Mihajlovića. Pravijo, da je v nji 72 oseb, med njimi pet governorjev, sedem senatorjev, mnogo kongresnikov in drugih prominentnih ljudi. Večinoma so v tej komisiji, ki sedaj vodi zaslišanja, svoja imena le posodili za okrasek in v reklamo. "Komisija" zaslišuje ameriške letalce, ki jih je rešil Mihajlović, in razne druge ljudi, ki ga poznajo. Dobil je tudi odvetnika, ki je pripravil iti v Beograd zagovarjati Mihajlovića, toda ga je slednji baje odklonil. Obravnava se prične 15. junija. Vlada v Belgradu je angleški in ameriški vladi sporočila, da bo javna in da ji bodo smeli poročevalci tujezemskega tiska svobodno prisostvovati.

Kongresni odsek za raziskavanje protiameriških ruvarenj (un-American activities) je dobil od poslanske zbornice \$75.000 kredita za nadaljevanje svojega dela. Pred leti mu je načeljeval notorični Martin Dies, sedaj pa je najglasnejši v njemu kongresnik Rankin. Iščejo "komuniste" v zveznih uradih in pa sopotnike. A bilo bi pametnejše, če bi Rankin in drugi južnjaški patriotje pogledali malo tudi pred svoj prag in kaj storili za tiska svobodno prisostvovati.

Dokumenti proti njemu so pripravljeni. Prevedeni so tudi v angleščino in izdani v posebni brošuri, ki že kroži v Angliji in v Zed. državah.

Zavezniki v Nemčiji so odredili, da je treba nacistko literaturo pokončati, ker le tako bo mogoče nemško mladino obvarovati pred okuženjem z nacistko ideologijo. V Zed. državah in v Angliji jih je mnogo, ki ta odlok kritizirajo, češ, da posnemamo Hitlerja, kajti tudi on je žgal knjige. Drugi smatrajo, da bi bilo za Nemce boljše, ako bi nacistko literaturo imeli vedno pred očmi—ker bi na ta način saj spoznali, kako bedasta je in kako jih je upijnila ter pogнала v poraz.

S trebljenjem literature—take ali take, se ni koncem konca še nikoli nič doseglo. Ampak potrebno je, da se iz nemških šol odpravi vse nacistke učne knjige — ker so zgolj propaganda za zastrupljanje uma.

V južni Koreji, ki je v ameriški okupacijski zoni, imajo komunisti časopis in tiskarno, kar je v redu. Ni pa v redu, ker je tiskala in ponarejala bankovce. Baje jih je natiskala za milijone jenov, predno so ji prišli na sled. Nesreča za ljudstvo v okupiranih deželah je, da je pravzaprav v njih ves denar "counterfeit". Vsaka vojaška avtoriteta ga lahko poljubno tiska neglede na posledice.

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Relifna akcija opletana z očitki in intrigami mednarodne diplomacije

Bivši predsednik Herbert Hoover je bil po Trumanovih navodilih na dolgi turi v deželah, katere tlači glad. Ob svoji vrnitvi je poročal, da trpi lakoto v njih okrog osem sto milijono ljudi, torej več kot petkrat toliko kot pa je prebivalcev v Zed. državah.

Istočasno je bila publicirana nova knjiga našega državnega departmeta o dokumentih, ki opisujejo mirovna pogajanja, diplomatske intrige ter mirovne pogodbe v in po prvi svetovni vojni.

Takrat je bil svet manj prizadet, ker še ni bilo takih letal, raketnih bomb in drugih pripomočkov za masna rušenja mest in za uničevanja civilnega prebivalstva kakor jih imamo sedaj.

Vzlic temu je valovel obup po Evropi. Pa je Hoover državnikom starega reda v Londonu, v Parizu, Tokiu in v Rimu dejal (takrat smo si bili z vsemi temi mesti namreč v zavezništvu), da ako se hoče kapitalizem rešiti, mora priskočiti gladnim z živežem na pomoč. "Ali si jih ohranimo mi, ali pa bo zavalovel boljševizem po Evropi," jim je dejal. Komunisti v Moskvi so robantili po svoje in Hoover s svojo kasto je zmagal. Zasluga pa ni bila toliko njegova in pa naših relifnih dajatev (Zed. države so res veliko pomagale) kakor pa netaktnost takozvanih starih (sedaj že večinoma likvidiranih) boljševikov, ki so se igrali s svetovno revolucijo neglede na posledice.

Sedaj je glad po svetu večji kakor takrat, ker so vojne posledice hušje. In dasi se morda relifnih akcij ne uporablja toliko za politično orodje kakor v onih letih, je vendar še zmerom politično sredstvo.

V Jugoslaviji je zahtevala vso kontrolo nad relifnimi delitvami država. In se je tako tudi zgodilo. Vrh tega dela Jugoslavija za svoj lastni relif pridneje kot pa n. pr. Italija.

Ako je res — in je res, da danes strda po svetu osem sto milijonov ljudi, bi bilo dobro, da bi Hoover povedal tudi vzroke. Čemu znova rabiti relifne pošiljatve za zavarjanje ljudi od resnice, pa jih potem vreči tretji svetovni vojni v žrelo!

Predsednik v zadregah, ker si ne ve pomagati

Komaj je bila za nekaj dni rešena kriza, ki jo je povzročila stavka premogarjev, že so stali minulo soboto v stavkovnih vrstah dve glavni uniji železničarjev. Vseh skupaj je zelo veliko število. A pglavni sta uniji lokomotivnih inženirjev ter kurjačev in pa unija železniškega osebja. Slednja šteje okrog 225 tisoč članov, prva pa kakih 55 tisoč. Železničarji niso industrijalno organizirani, toda ako zavstava ena stroka, so tudi druge okoli službo, pa tudi če nimajo one druge z družbami nobenega spora.

Železnice so izvršile med voj-

no v tej deželi ogromno dela. Nezgode na njih so se ponavljale druga za drugo — znanjenje aturjenosti delavcev, izrabljenih prog in pa zanemarjanje varnostnih naprav.

Zadnjo soboto so voditelji na Trumenuv prizadevanje stavko železničarjev preklicali — toda "začasno". Naj se v petih dneh napravi sporazum, ali pa se ta kriza v našem prometnem sistemu znova prične.

To dela silovite preglavice trgu, prevozu sočivja in drugega takega materiala, ki se lahko pokvari, ako obstane kje na prog. In dalje, vse to sprav-

lja trgovski promet iz reda. Ljudstvo tega ne začet sicer toliko prvi dan, ampak v polovici tedna se že vprašuje, kaj se godi.

Nad deželo še vedno visi tudi premogovniško vprašanje. Ali naj Lewis zmaga? In kaj premogarji sploh hočejo? Čitatelji kapitalističnega tiska po velikih mestih o teh stvareh niso nič poučeni. Berejo le ščuvanja in nič ne vedo, da s tem hujskajo tudi zoper samega sebe. "Zakaj nam naj bi diktator Lewis nagajal?" vprašujejo, vseprek, a pri tem ne zapojejo, da to propagando zajemajo z veliko žlico iz kapitalistične propagande. Saj je Lewis vendar reakcionar, kar je zanj in za premogarje največja škoda. Le enkrat se je močno navdušil za Roosevelta in res tudi agitiral zanj, ampak potem pa toliko bolj nastopil proti njemu. Na unijskem polju je Lewis radikalen, na političnem pa reakcionar. To velja i za večino vodiljev bratovskih železničarjev. In pa tudi v onih unijah, ki so se nekoč navduševale za socialistično stranko. Dobro to ni in čimprej se orientirajo za delavsko socialistično ideologijo, toliko boljše bo ne samo za nas tukaj temveč za ves svet.

Intervju s Titom o bodočnosti Jugoslavije in njenih načrtih

Časnikar Arthur Gaeth, poročevalec znane časniške agencije ONA, se je v minulih tednih, kot sam pravi, "potikal" po Jugoslaviji, da ugotovi, kaj in kako je v tej deželi, o kateri se vesti križajo kakor grmičevje, ki ga nakladaš, predno zažgeš kres.

Pregledal je razne pokrajine, izpraševal ljudi kaj mislijo o tem in onem in končno si pa izposloval intervju s Titom. Ugotavlja, da čeprav velja Tito za komunista, je elegantno oblečen in dekoriran z medaljami, vendar so mu pred očmi le interesi navadnega ljudstva.

Proletarec je naročen na časniška poročila ONA in v kolikor prostor dopušča, jih priobčuje. Sledence je Gaethov uvodni članek o Titu:

"Najmogočnejša osebnost vsega Balkana." Te besede dobro opisujejo 53-letnega prvaka Jugoslavije, maršala Tita. Med vsemi ameriški poročevalci sem bil prvi, kateremu je dovolil poseben in zaseben intervju, odkar je bila ustanovljena jugoslovanska republika.

Maršal Tito me je sprejel v svoji pisarni v Belem Dvorcu v Beogradu. Oblečen je bil v elegantno sivo uniformo, s hrastovim listjem in zvezdo na rokavu, okraske, ki označujejo njegovo visoko čin, ki je bil ustanovljen izrecno zanj. Niti njegova zunanost niti njegovo obnašanje ne spominjata na proletarce, katerih zadeve in koristi tako čvrsto zagovarja. Kretanje in govorica vzbujata vtis človeka, ki je prebil mnogo svojega časa s knjigami. V razgovoru se poslužuje zemljevidov in navaja citate. Govori več jezikov, katerih se očitno ni naučil po posluhu kot bi se jih bil naučil preprost človek, temveč iz knjig, katere je listal, učeč se slovnic in besed.

To vam je človek lepe in prijetne zunanjosti. Poln zaupanja, ki si je svest svojega smotra. Očitno tudi ve, kako zgraditi načrtno vladno. Nikakor pa ni to človek, ki bi se bil pojavil na površju le radi tega, ker se je zatekel v gozdove in se uspešno boril proti Nemcem. Javno je, da se je učil posla vladanja in da ve, kako na podlagi marksističnih načel reševati človeške probleme.

Maršal Tito me je sprejel, ker je želel odgovoriti na nekatera vprašanja, katera sem bil vpisal njegovemu uradu. Moje prvo vprašanje je bilo naslednje: "Kako dolgo bo trajalo, da postane nova jugoslovanska republika sigurna? Ko sem leta 1936 stavil isto vprašanje nekemu sovjetskemu komisarju, je dejal, da bo treba 15 let da bo večina sovjetskega prebivalstva vzgojena v smislu marksističnih načel. Ali bo to vzel tudi v Jugoslaviji toliko časa?"

Tito je odgovoril brez odlašanja in določno: "Mislim da ne bo trajalo tako dolgo, ker Jugoslavija je ljudska republika. Ne sovjetska. Mi smo prelomili s preteklostjo na drugačen način. Preobrat je pri nas prišel z osvoboditvijo, ko smo razbili nemško, italijansko in kolaboristično agresijo. Pod pritiskom vojne pa so se izvršile spremembe dokaj hitreje kot bi se bile v mirnem času, in se bodo verjetno tudi lažje in hitreje zadržale.

"Konsolidacija," je dodal, "bo izvedena s tem, da bodo prišli na

površje mladi ljudje. Četudi ne morem reči zadržno, vendar so dim, da bo razvoj končan v teku 10 let, ker je vojna v mnogih krajih prizadela tudi najmlajše in so tudi otroci trpeli. Videli so izdajo in jo preizkusili sami na sebi. Zato bodo tudi mnogo lažje razumeli. V desetih letih bomo najbrže premagali vse svoje težave.

"Seveda, naš uspeh bo odvisen tudi od zunanjih političnih razmer. Mislim, da je tudi vaš sovjetski komisar upošteval zunanje zadeve. Noben narod ne more biti sam dandanes. Vsaka dežela je v teh časih mednarodnih problemov povezana s splošnimi razmerami na svetu. Ker pa razvoj naše konsolidacije ni neodvisen od mednarodnih zapletljajev, bo v zvezi z njimi bolj hiter ali pa bolj počasen.

"Da bo vse popolnoma jasno, bi želel še naglasiti, da to, kar se je zgodilo v Jugoslaviji, ni revolucija v polnem pomenu pojmovanja. Naša republika je ljudska republika. Zasebna lastnina in mnogo drugega, kar smo imeli v preteklosti, je ostalo nespremenjeno, tako da je velika razlika med nami in sovjetskimi sistemom. Konsolidacija bo radi tega krajša in nas bo prizadela manj."

Kjerkoli mi je bilo težko slediti prevajaju, nas je prekinil Tito sam in objasniti. Očitno je sledil angleškemu prevodu zelo pazljivo. Moje drugo vprašanje je bilo: "V koliko bo mogla zasebna lastnina obstati v deželi, kjer mora tekmovali z državnimi kmetijami, z 'NA-MA' — narodno prodajalne — in industrijami, katere upravlja država?" Odgovor je bil naslednji:

"Zasebna podjetja se bodo mogla razvijati in so nam celo potrebna. Narodne prodajalne in industrije jih ne bodo ovirale. Zasebna podjetja zatirajo in omejujejo v mnogih deželah drugačni razlogi — pomanjkanje surovin, zaprti trgi in zapreke mednarodne trgovine.

To so posledice vojne. Razmer te vrste pa ne boste našli le v Jugoslaviji, temveč tudi v mnogih drugih evropskih deželah. V drugih deželah so bile omejitve zasebnega podjetništva še mnogo bolj ostre — kar potrjuje, da so isti razlogi in iste težkoče povsod. Kar druge ovira razvoj podjetništva, ima iste posledice tudi pri nas.

"V bistvu pa nimajo državna podjetja nobene zveze s tem. V nekaterih evropskih deželah so bile industrije socializirane, da bi se odpravilo te težkoče — a to je politika, katere se mi nisimo oprijeli."

(Nadaljevanje sledi.)

RAZNOTEROSTI

Bridgeport, O. — Naznanjam članstvu kluba "Naprej" JSZ in društvom, katera spadajo k Prosvetni matici (v krajevni organizaciji v vzhodnem Ohio in W. Va.), da je tajništvo po 19. maju prevzel John Vitez. Njegov naslov je box 848, Barton, Ohio.

Vzrok tej spremembi je, ker mi je zdravnik odredil, naj se podvržem težki operaciji. Grem v bolnišnico po njegovem navodilu prvi teden v juniju.

Aprila je minulo 20 let, odkar tajnikujem temu klubu (št. 11 JSZ.) To delo sem prevzel šest mesecev po ustanovitvi kluba. Prvo polovico leta je bil tajnik Anton Garden, in ko je od-

potoval, sem za njim jaz prevzel nalogo.

Ako je človek tajnik tako aktivnega kluba kakor je naš dvajset let, ima za sabo pestro zgodovino, oziroma celo mavrico spominov in pa delo, ki se nikdar ne prekine. O delovanju tega kluba in njegovih članov bi lahko napisal debelo knjigo. Vsebovala bi le dejstva, ne hvala. To mi lahko potrdi vsakdo, ki pozna razmere v naših krajih.

Svoje delo sem vršil po vzoru Jimmie Higginsa. Bilo je trnjevo posebno v prvih letih mojega prihoda sem. Moj delokrog ni bil samo Bridgeport temveč vsa bližnja okolica in dalje. Vse napredne aktivnosti v tem delu države in v sosedni W. Va. so šle skozi našo skupino. Namreč skozi naš mali socialistični klub "Naprej".

Ako ne bi bilo te postojanke, bi tudi delo spalo, kakor spi celo v mnogih takih naselbinah, katere bi lahko več pokazale, ker so večje in imajo zmožnih ljudi v izobilju.

Pred leti sem veliko potoval za "Proletarca" in moja plača je bila kot je navadno dobe delavski agitatorji — to je, stroški, pa zbadljivke. In pa priznanja iz ust tistih, ki tvoje delo razumejo, ti postrežejo in ti dajejo vzpodbudo.

Na potovanju v agitaciji za Proletarca sem ustanovil tudi nekaj klubov JSZ, ki pa so vsled znanih vzrokov prenehali. A morda se jih bi še vseeno kako obdržalo, če se bi dobilo ljudi, ki si ohranijo svoje prepričanje tudi ko hipno navdušenje pri drugih izgine.

Bil sem slabega zdravja že itak in si ga kvaril še bolj vsled debat z nasprotniki, na agitaciji in s potovanjem po naselbinah. Neglede, kako so mi bili rojaki postrežljivi, in reči moram, da so bili zares uslužni, vseeno ne morejo uganiti kaj potrebuješ. Dieta je stvar, ki mora biti taka in nič drugačna. A ne moreš vsakemu tolmačiti kaj in kako.

Sem pa z vsemi svojimi potovalnimi turami vendar zadovoljen. Storil sem kolikor sem mogel, somišljeniki pa so mi pomagali. Ampak zadnja leta pa mi je zdravje slabše in slabše. Pa tudi na splošno je slabše. Na primer politični položaj po svetu.

Vsako razburjanje me dela nervoznejšega in posledica je še hujska bolečina.

Ako bo šlo vse po sreči, kakor mi obeta specialist, bom po 27 letih boleznih zopet bolji. Kajti v vsi ti dobi nisem imel normalnega življenja in delal pa zgolj za zdravnike. Upam, da bom okreval. In ko se to zgodi, bom rekel, da ga ni boljšega zaklada kot ako si zdrav — torej zdravje

Za časa mojega tajnikovanja je bilo nič koliko sprememb in dogodkov, bodisi na političnem kot na ekonomskem polju. V vsej tej dobi sem delal za male ljudi — za navadnega človeka, kot bi rekel Henry Wallace. In upam, da zmaga ta naš navadni človek, ki gara v majnah in v fabrikah ter dela v pisarnah in kjer se potrebuje. Naj dobi svoje pravice — in verjemite, izvajal si jih bo! Seveda, le z nastopom v znamenju skupnosti. Zanj sem vedno deloval in bom v bodoče. — Joseph Snoy.

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NORVEZAN TRYGVE LIE, ki je tajnik organizacije združenih narodov, ima na zborovanju njenega varnostnega sveta v New Yorku težko delo, posebno zaradi spora, ki je nastal med Anglijo ter Zed. državami na eni strani in Rusijo na drugi vsled perzijskega vprašanja. Na sliki je tajnik ZN omenjeni Lie, njegova žena (na levi) ter njuni hčeri:

John Lewis and Free Enterprise

Those editors of the commercial press who are shouting to high heaven about the "arrogance" of John L. Lewis and his miners give us a pain at the lower extremity of our spine.

Hypocritical prostitutes that they are, capitalism's stooges of journalism ignore the fact that during most of the years they've been peddling their wares they have been extolling the private-profit system and pointing with pride—and with their tongues in their cheeks—to the fact that workers who don't like their jobs "have a right to quit."

That was the way industrial injustice was rationalized when workers were unorganized and plentiful and when individual and corporate employers held the upper hand. But now they don't want to live up to their age-long philosophy of "freedom." Now they are suggesting that John L. Lewis ought to be put to jail and that Congress ought to "pass a law."

We don't like the prospect of an industrial breakdown, and the widespread inconvenience and suffering that a protracted mine strike would cause.

But neither are we putting the burden of responsibility upon the Miners' Union.

John Lewis told the mine owners the score in their own language even before the miners exercised their "constitutional right to stop working." He listed some of the disadvantages of the miners' jobs and then told the operators that unless they made conditions better he "doesn't believe that the people I represent will care to work for you gentlemen anymore."

That placed the burden squarely upon the operators. They own the mines. Why, then, don't they hire men to operate them? They believe in the law of supply and demand don't they? Why, then, don't they offer conditions that will provide a supply of workers?

Those editors who are knocking Lewis and the miners never did bring out their editorial hammer for use against the employers of labor during those dark days of depression that began in 1929—when millions of needy Americans were without the things that idle factories could have produced—but didn't because the owners couldn't make profit out of abundance. Then it was proper to close the industries, wasn't it?

Our answer then was "NO!" It wasn't good social ethics then and it isn't now.

But we don't advocate putting union leaders in jail or forcing workers to produce—for the profit of a privileged class of owners. We have a better method, a remedy for the unemployment of lay-offs and for the idleness of strikes.

Our way of setting this matter of unemployment, strikes and shortages is to end the profit motive that is the mainspring of human activity. We would make the mines—and all basic industries—the property of all the people. And then we would produce abundance for the use of the people who do the producing.—Reading Labor Advocate.

How to Help the Klan

Much of the emphasis of the American Federation of Labor, in its conflict with the C.I.O. in the South, appears to be placed on charges that the C.I.O. is 'communist.' Neither labor nor the South will benefit from such a tactic.

There are some Communists in the C.I.O.—more than in the A. F. of L. But in neither federation is Communist influence controlling, or anything approaching it. The quarrel between the two rival federations is largely between two parallel union bureaucracies, not between the rank and file groups. The issue in the South is not one of Communism but of low wages.

Organized labor will have plenty of trouble dealing with Southern industry's anti-union hostility, the strained race relations of Negro and white workers, and the desperate effort of reactionary politicians to hold their power. Only the Ku Klux Klan will be helped, in its renewed drive for power, by appeals to prejudice and passion in a union civil war.—The Chicago Sun.

Preview of One Kind of Post-Atomic World

By KENESAW M. LANDIS II.

One hundred monkeys got loose in New York City the other day, let each other out of cages, and swarmed over the buildings of lower Manhattan.

They slid down poles in a fire station, sampled beer in a tavern, broke into a grocery store, stopped traffic and had themselves a gay old time.

Nothing like it had been seen in New York since the last prewar American Legion convention.

Possibly this is a preview of what will happen if the world is depopulated of our particular branch of the simian family in the next war.

One monkey, swinging from ledge to ledge among the skyscrapers, lost his hold and fell 12 stories to his death. But that only goes to show that New York is more dangerous than the jungle.

There is no reason to suppose that the monkeys are any more irresponsible and reckless than we are in the midst of the civilization we have built.

Already the casualty toll on our highways has increased 50 per cent since the end of gasoline rationing, a circumstance which has led President Truman to denounce the "nuts" and "morons" and "crazy people" who are allowed to drive automobiles.

But this is just a symptom. Mr. Truman said nothing about the people who are allowed to run our government.

If the monkeys had got loose in Washington, the chances are they could have gone absolutely undetected in the U. S. Congress, along with the Rankins and Bilbos.

I find it difficult to put much faith in any safety program when I read about the German V-2 rocket that was fired 75 miles in the sky, as part of the War Department's long-range missile program.

The Germans were far ahead of everybody in this enterprise, and when the war ended there was a race between Russia and the United States to get as many German scientists and rockets as possible.

Elaborate precautions were taken in launching the rocket, and the proving ground in New Mexico was considered too small for comfort because it was only 125 miles long by 41 miles wide.

But we are experimenting so the rocket can be aimed directly on enemy cities. And some 80 miles away is the testing ground for new and better atom bombs.

When these weapons are sufficiently developed the idea is to put them together in one package so we can blow things up in any part of the world at a moment's notice.

It is a brilliant idea, but the monkey may be interested to know that plans are already being made to abandon our cities when the payoff comes. The War Department is investigating accommodations at Mammoth Cave and Carlsbad Caverns.

I find it significant that the monkeys made their escape on the very day that President Truman came to New York City to accept an honorary degree from Fordham University.

In his speech, the President offered as the solution for our troubles the Sermon on the Mount, which says that the meek shall inherit the earth.

He must have meant the monkeys; he couldn't have been referring to the human race. — From The Chicago Sun.

EXPLAIN THIS

The Washington "Post," arguing that teachers in the Nation's Capital are miserably paid, makes this point:

If a young man has a college degree, has gone through normal school and can stand up under other tests, he may get a job as school teacher at \$1,000 a year.

If he doesn't like school teaching, he may have a job as policeman or fireman and the District government will start him off at \$2,386.80 per annum.

Apologies only account for that which they do not alter.—Disraeli.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



After the "Battle of Alcatraz" - What?

Take Hope Out of the Heart of a Human Being and He Is Apt to Act Like a Beast

The "Battle of Alcatraz" has ended. Some of the ringleaders of the revolt are dead; others will probably be executed. The prison which was supposed to be impregnable, but wasn't, will be changed, here and there. There will be investigations and the usual reports. Soon the tragedy will be forgotten—that is, until another explosion occurs.

That isn't a good way to deal with the matter. We should try to go much deeper, and, if possible, ascertain why this shocking affair occurred.

Father Flanagan of Boystown assures us there are no "bad boys." He is confident that, given the right environment, training, opportunity, boys will develop into decent adults and become the defenders, not the enemies, of society.

Perhaps Father Flanagan is not altogether right. Perhaps some boys are born with twisted mentalities, but few of us, who have had wide experience in the world, will be disposed to challenge his statement that—with the possible exception noted—there are no "bad boys."

Suppose some agency, manned by men and women who have the qualities which would enable them to do the job, were to make a painstaking inquiry into the history of each of the men who participated in the revolt at Alcatraz, what a mass of material would be uncovered!

It would be found that all, in the beginning, were babes at their mothers' breasts. There wasn't anything criminal about them then. When and where, and how did they get "off the track"? Were they entirely responsible, or was society partially to blame?

The investigators might get surprising answers to those questions—answers which would perhaps shock and shame those of us who are so eminently respectable that we never spent a day in jail.

And, then, there is the question of the way Alcatraz has been run. When you take hope out of the heart of a human being, he is apt to act like a beast. To an outsider it would seem that even the most hardened of criminals should be given a chance to make his peace with society. If the proper authorities agree he is not worthy of a further chance, then his earthly career should be brought to a close. Death, or at least a ray of hope!

The "Battle of Alcatraz" has ended. Can we afford to stop there? — Labor.

UNION CONTRACTS PROTECT 14 Million WORKERS

Stop to think about the tremendous strides organized labor has made during the past five years. Over 14,000,000 workers are now protected by union pacts. This is an increase of approximately 51 per cent since 1941.

In manufacturing industries about 70 per cent of the production workers were covered by agreements last year.

There has been a particularly impressive increase in the number of industries that now are practically 100 per cent under the trade union banner.—Labor World, Alton, Ill.

NEW ARMAMENT RACE

Russia is building a 15 million man Army, has new 5-year plan aimed at making her more able to wage war. For the present, she is going right ahead with her expansion program, heedless of powerless UN.

Britain has biggest peacetime Army in her history.

United States is feverishly building and piling up atomic bombs, her president makes a "peace-through-strength" speech, lawmakers debate compulsory military training, her scientists exploring best ways of getting at Russia thru the Arctic wastes.

All three are orating peace and good fellowship in UN councils. Journal.

All three are seemingly fully conscious of what an atomic war could do to mankind and our planet. Yet all three are readying for war.

And the street cleaners have scarcely swept the V-J Day confetti off the Main Street!—The Cooperative Builder.

"UNCLE SAM" IS PLAYING A LOSING GAME

To hear the give-American-away boys, Washington politicians and bureaucrats tell it, the United States is a rich country and the rest of the world is busted.

Actually the per capita debt of the American people is now far higher than the per capita debt of the British Empire.

From December, 1939, to December, 1945, despite the billions of dollars worth of goods the United States sent to other nations, the value of American investments in other countries rose only \$1,600,000,000, from \$11,400,000,000 to \$13,000,000,000. This increase is all we now have to show for all our outpouring of money, men, natural resources and materials.

In that same time the value of foreign investments in the United States rose from \$9,600,000,000 to \$15,100,000,000—a gain of \$5,500,000,000. If this same relative rate of foreign gain and domestic loss in investments is maintained for the 50-year life period of the proposed British loan, then foreigners would own about all of the United States.—United Mine Workers Journal.

Some Odds and Ends

A man wants to know what he should read to improve his mind. No one should attempt to improve his mind. All any man can hope for in 1946 is not to lose what sense he now has.—The Iowa (Kan.) Register.

It is beginning to look like our Congressmen have forgotten about representing the people and are now representing the bunch that scares them the most.—The Mackville (Kan.) Enterprise.

Secretary of Commerce Wallace has just been added to the list of subversives kept by the Wood-Rankin un-American Committee. Very inefficient. They could have nabbed him when he was Vice-President.—John Paine for Federated Press.

We heard a yarn this week about two GI's in the South Pacific who were out walking and met a lush native girl wearing only the traditional sarong and smile. Heedless of their wolf whistles, she glided past them. Her sarong, they noted, was fastened securely with eight Good Conduct ribbons.—The Army Times.

A man doesn't have to build a better mousetrap in order to rake in the shekels. Any kind of a sucker-trap will secure the same results.—The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A mild-mannered resident of Kansas City offered to lead police to the hiding place of a criminal who fitted a description in a detective story magazine. Police crashed into a rooming house and met a volley of shots. Two policemen were wounded and the quarry killed. Later at the headquarters the dead man could not be identified, the man sought turned out to have been in Sing Sing all the time, and the "informer" couldn't be found.—Virginia Fortner in the New York Times Magazine.

Younger and Smarter

You guessed it: CIO leaders are younger and better educated than the AFL brethren—and, incidentally, we may add, they're smarter and lower paid.

A study by C. Wright Mills, in the Public Opinion Quarterly, reveals that AFL leaders are, typically, between 45 and 70, with 25% over 60 and 7% over 70.

CIO leaders, on the other hand, are typically between 30 and 45, with only 3% over 60 and none over 70. The average CIO leader is 20 years younger than corporate executives and 14 years younger than AFL leaders.

Forty-six percent of CIO leaders are high school graduates, and 32 per cent went to college, a higher percentage in both cases than in the AFL.

In national origin and religious affiliation, there is not much difference between the two groups. 83 per cent of AFL and CIO leaders combined were born in the United States.—The CIO News.

'WAR CLAIMS' RACKET MAY RESULT IN A VAST SCANDAL

A huge "racket" is shaping up behind the scenes in Washington. American business men are demanding that Uncle Sam "compensate" them for damages to factories and other properties they own abroad.

Some of these claims are covered by a bill which is now being studied by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Others are being placed in the hands of lobbyists who promise to push them through.

The bill would authorize collection of claims for damages done clear back to 1937, nearly five years before this country entered the war. That provision would open the door for fantastic raids on the U. S. Treasury by business men who assert their properties in China were injured by the Japs.

In other cases, American corporations which own factories in Germany, want compensation for damages by American bombs, although those factories helped the Nazis prepare for and wage war, and thus cost American lives.

SHOULD HELP SOME

The army released \$20,000,000 worth of surplus clothing and textiles for sale to the public. Included are 90,000 trousers, 275,000 pairs of shoes, nearly a million wool socks, 151,000 sweaters and 13,000,000 yards of wool and cotton cloth.

Some More "Free Enterprise"

The insurance companies are down to the last \$300,000,000 worth of property they acquired through mortgage foreclosures during the depression, according to Roger Budrow, financial editor of The Indianapolis News.

This, Mr. Budrow points out, is only 10 per cent of the property they obtained in that way at that time.

In other words, the insurance companies cleaned up three billion dollars' worth of property by throwing families out of their homes and off their farms during the administration of Herbert Hoover.

Now the insurance companies are selling this property at inflated prices causing by big business pressure on the OPA.

They take it away from people during a depression and sell it back to them at high prices during "good times." Then they sit back and wait for the next depression so they can take the property back again.

It's nice racket and perfectly legal. When anybody tries to make it illegal, the corporations shout that "free enterprise" is in jeopardy. "Get rid of the OPA!" they demanded. "It is destroying the American way of life."

They know that the OPA is the only barrier to inflation. They also know that depressions follow inflation. Therefore, if they can kill the OPA they can sell everything at high prices and when the depression comes they can get it back again. Thus they would have both the money and the property.

And so the pressure continues to raise prices and weaken the OPA. Corporation lobbyists claim that the OPA is inefficient, that it permits black markets and "strangles" legitimate business.

But whenever the OPA asks for enough funds to enforce price ceilings and wipe out the black markets, it is opposed by these same hypocritical corporation lobbyists.

A reactionary Congress listens to the lobbyists and refuses to give OPA the money it needs. They go even further and cut OPA appropriations so low that it is forced to curtail its operations.

Congress is enforcing inefficiency in the OPA. It will not permit the OPA to hire the enforcement agents it needed to run down the black marketeers. And as the OPA is crippled, prices rise higher and higher.

Congress is attempting to make the public believe that the OPA has failed. It has not. It has saved the public billions of dollars. It has kept roofs over the heads of working men, protecting them from real estate profiteers. It can prevent inflation if Congress will let it.

But Congress listens when big money talks.

And three billion bucks ain't hay!—The International Teamster.

"The Most Superior Member Of The Superior Race"

When Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, on trial as a war criminal, told the Nürnberg court that "Hitler deceived the world, Germany and me," one felt he was placing the victims in ascending order of importance. The arrogant former head of the Reichsbank has always regarded himself as the most superior member of a superior race. It was as a Pan-German, anxious to enhance his country's power, that he supported Hitler thinking he could use him. He admitted on the witness stand that he approved the original Nazi program, apart from its anti-Semitic features—an objection he did not press to the point of refusing to sign degrees for the seizure of Jewish property. He admitted, also, responsibility for financing the rearmament program and in fact, for all actions of the Nazi Cabinet up to 1937 when Goering, whom he despises, manipulated his removal as Minister of Economy. But he suggested, the Court ought to overlook this record in view of the fact that he turned against Hitler in 1939, supplied Allied representatives with warnings and information, and even took part in the 1944 assassination plot. The evidence he produced in support of these claims was not, however, very conclusive. No doubt, supreme egoist that he is, he decided that a regime which has dispensed with his services was doomed and looked for a line of personal retreat. But, having also a healthy regard for his own skin, he covered his tracks so carefully that, even in 1944, he was arrested only on suspicion, or perhaps by arrangement. After all a few months as a specially privileged prisoner was a small premium to pay for the opportunity to depict himself in court as a Nazi victim. — (From The Nation.)

Free Enterprise in the Unorganized South

Do you know:

That 46 states have a higher per capita income than Alabama—(Average income in Alabama, \$470; in nation \$1,041.)

That 69 per cent of Alabama's people live on farms and receive an annual average income of \$335—

(96.3 per cent of all Alabama farmers receive an average of \$278 a year; 3.7 per cent large operators, average \$1,794 a year).

That the average public school expenditure in the nation is \$103.49 per pupil per year; in Alabama it is \$41.97—

That of Alabama's 4,061 public schools, 1,409 are one-teacher schools—

That in Alabama 66 per cent of the dwelling units have no running water, 57 per cent have no inside toilet, and 75 per cent have no bathtubs or showers—

That in Alabama in 1944 19 per cent of the adult citizens voted, compared to 61.9 per cent in non-poll tax states—Mobile Labor Journal.

WITHOUT A SHIRT

Hitler and Mussolini apparently always managed to have ample shirts for their stooges. We Americans, however, under the stumble-bum bureaucrats, have become nearly a shirtless Nation, and the prospects hold promise of our being "without a shirt."

However, under O.P.A., you can buy a sport shirt most anywhere from \$7.50 up to \$25—mostly up. The sport shirt is the shirt on which the O.P.A. forgot to put a ceiling.—UMWJ.

Speculators Farm The Farmers

"Jim Hurley just turned down \$20,000 for 99 trees and a one-bedroom house that cost him \$2,100."

"Raw land for new plantings is selling up to \$2,000 an acre."

Startling facts like those pack a report on the "alligator pear" land boom in Southern California.

A few years ago, alligator pears, or avocados, were an almost unknown luxury fruit. Now according to the report, the demand has outrun the supply, and speculators are making would-be avocado growers pay exorbitant prices for suitable land.

The same report said Southern California is beginning to grow other "subtropical" fruits, which

will be "new taste treats" for the American people.

Some of them bear such names as "cherimoya," "sapota," carissa, cattlee, pomegranates, lemon guavas, loquats, limequats and kumquats."

If you ask for most of these now, however, your grocer may look at you rather strangely.

BANK PROFITS SET A NEW RECORD IN 1945

Rose to \$911,000,000; More Than Billion Received in Interest On U. S. Bonds

"Net profits of banks reached a new high in 1945," the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reported recently.

"Their \$911,000,000 profits after taxes were 21 per cent above the previous year."

The report also shows that Uncle Sam paid the banks \$1,133,000,000 interest on their \$81,000,000,000 holdings of government bonds and notes, at an average interest rate of 1.37 per cent.

GOING UP!

Many a union has continued to grow since the end of the war, despite heavy layoffs following V-J Day. Latest example is the Teamsters. President Daniel J. Tobin revealed that membership in his organization has hit an all-time peak of 773,510.