



INDUSTRIALNI KONFLIKT je zavaloval po delih skoraj čim je bilo vojne z Japonsko konec. Gornje je slika iz stavke olnih delavev v East Chicagu. Mnogi teh sporov so že poravnani.

## Razmere v Italiji vodijo bržkone v civilno vojno

KRAVAL V KONSULTI. — LJUDJE SKRILI OROŽJE.  
MONARHISTI SPET DOBRO ORGANIZIRANI. —  
"MIR IN RED" ODVISEN OD ZAVEZNIKOV. —  
ARISTOKRACIJA IN HIERARHIJA V ZVEZI

Leigh White poroča iz Rima, da je mnogo ljudi v Italiji prepricanih, da čim se umakne angleška in ameriška armada, je civilna vojna neizogibna.

**Okupacija bo dolgotrajna**  
Posebno v strahu pred ljudstvom so industrialci, veliki zemljiški posestniki in drugi privilegirani sloji. Vsi ti žele, da zavezniška armada ostane v Italiji, ker le ona bo v stanju vzdrževati red in mir. Naobratno pa italijansko delavstvo smatra, da ni zavezniške armade v Italiji več treba in da je najboljše, da odide. Deželo bo potem lagje stabilizirati in jo spraviti v normalne toke. Toda ako bodo zavezniški poslušali monarhisti, bogataše in hierarhi, bodo armado v Italiji še dolgo držali.

Ti krogri trdijo, da čim bi zavezniška armada odšla, bi nastala s pomočjo Rusije komunistična revolucija. White piše, da so mnogi bogati Italijani tako prepricani, da se dogodi, da skušajo svojo imovino spremeni v tuje value in da jo prodajajo najboljšem Američanom in Angležem. Namen je dvojen. Prvič, da dobe tujo valuto, in drugič ker se nadejajo, da čim veče bodo ameriške in angleške vloge v Italiji, bolj bodo na strazi proti komunistom.

**Mnogo tajnih organizacij**  
Vsled negotovosti, ki vlada v Italiji, se razni interesi pripravljajo na možen spopad in tako je nastalo tajno oboroževanje, v katerem baje vsi tekmujejo. Zavezniški so takoj po umiku Nemcev iz severne Italije zahtevali od partizanov in drugih prebivalcev, da jim morajo izročiti vse orožje, toda so ga veliko skrili.

White poroča, da so za možen spopad monarhisti najboljše organizirani. Njihove oborožene celice tvorijo bivši častniki in sinovi plemenitašev. Na deželi se ustanavljajo oborožene celice med konservativnimi kmeti. Na čelu tega gibanja so vaški župniki.

**Vloga socialistov**  
Mnenje je, da bodo s popodom komunisti prvi pričeli. Kolikšna je njihova moč je sedaj težko ugotoviti, volitev pa se ni bilo. Socialistična stranka

## MNOGI AMERIŠKI OKUPATORJI BOLJ ZA STARI RED KOT ZA DEMOKRACIJO

Iz Avstrije, Nemčije, Italije itd. prihajajo od začetka okupacije poročila, da se mnogi naši višji častniki in pa ameriški ter angleški člani zavezniške vojaške vlade družijo najraje z bivšimi fašisti in drugimi imovitimi reakcionarji. Ljudstvo tam se temu čudi, ker smo mu v vojni pravili, da se borimo za odpravo fašizma in za zgraditev demokracije.

Napredni ameriški žurnalisti so svarili proti tej čudni vlogi naših oblastnikov v okupiranih krajih, pa so naleteli večinoma na gluhu ušesko. V kongresu se ni nikje kazalo, da se oglesil proti temu podpiranju starih privilegijev v okupiranih krajih in tudi javnost je ostala brezbrizna. A končno se je le primerilo, da se je dregnilo v to stanje. In kriv tega je general Patton. Kritiki so ga prijemali, da protestira na Bavarskem notorične nacijske in sploh da podpira v bavarski civilni upravi najreakcionarnejše kroge.

Odgovoril jim je, da on ne razume boja proti nacijem tako, da bi bilo treba vse iztrebiti iz odgovornih služb. Tako se je začela javnost le zanimati za početje ameriške okupacijske oblasti. Na Bavarskem je pod protesto omenjenega generala pomagala v sedlo najbolj zagrizenim sovražnikom civilnih svobodščin in socialnih pravic... Nič boljše ni v tistem delu Avstrije, ki je pod ameriško okupacijsko oblastjo. Izjava, ki jo je podal v prid nacijev general Patton, je bila škandal in zavezniški vrhovni poseljnik v Evropi general Eisenhower ga je pozval na zagovor. Ampak situacije to ne bo dosti predurčilo. Od angleških aristokratskih častnikov in konservativnih ameriških poveljnikov in uradnikov pač ne moremo pričakovati, da bi podpirali levica-ske stranke v Evropi. Dogaja se pač obratno. To vidi-se v Grčiji, v Italiji, in kot že rečeno na Bavarskem itd. A kjer pa so prevzele oblast levica-ske stranke, pa naša in angleška vlada zahtevati, da se morajo "demokratizirati". In Američani nič ne skrivajo, da jim je razkosavanje veleposetev in delitev zemlje med kmete jako neljubo. Ako domino za socializem, je naravno, da tudi v svojih službah v Evropi in v Aziji ne bodo delovali zanj.

## Indokitajska v naporih, da se bi osvobila tujega imperializma

Francija je Indokitajsko izgubila čim je japonska armada napadila proti Burmi in na druge angleške posesti. Indokitajski ne bi mogla braniti, ker je bila poražena in tako so jo dobili v posest Japonci brez boja.

A sedaj, ko so morali Japonci zapustiti vse priopane krale, so Indokitajci smatrali, da so dobili priložnost za osvoboditev tudi izpod Francije in si ustavili provizorično vlado. Napadli so francoske posadke in francoske uradnike, toda vmes so posegli Angleži in udarili po upornikih. Med tem se žuri v Indokitajsko nova francoska armada.

Francija je vzela Indokitajsko za svoj protektorat v drugi polovici devetnajstega stoletja, ko je bila v vojni s Kitajsko. Indokitajska je zveza petih kraljevin, ki so prej plačevali davki Kitajski. Meri 286.000 kv. milij in ima štiriindvajset milijonov prebivalcev, med njimi 40 tisoč Francozov. In ta mala sku-

pina je s pomočjo orožja vladala 24 milijonov ljudi.

Franciji je veliko na tem, da to veliko deželo dobi nazaj, toda vsed sedanje revolte proti nji ji morejo pomagati le Angleži, kar so storili.

V normalnih časih izvaja Indokitajska veliko riža, gumija, premog najboljše kakovosti, koster in razne druge rude.

Izgleda, da za kolonialna ljudstva ne bo še tako kmalu zasijala doba svobode.

## Češka bo podržavila filmsko industrijo

Cehi, ki so imeli izmed slovenskih narodov pred vojno poleg Rusije najbolj razvito filmsko obrt so sedaj sklenili, da v bodoče ne bo več privatna posest, ampak bo podržavljena in spadala v delokrog naučnega ministra.

Prav tako bo v področju države, prejemanje ameriških in drugih filmov za predvajanje v čehoslovaških kinoteatrib.

## Cene živilenskih potrebščin se "znižale" 0.4%!

Ena izmed "veselih" novic v minulem tednu je bilo poročilo delavskega departmента o znižanju cen živilenskih potrebščin od julija do sedaj za štiri stotinke enega centa. Ker je to znižanje tako malenkostno, je naravno da gospodinje o tem nič ne vedo.

Isto poročilo pravi, da so se cene živilenskih potrebščin dvignile v zadnjih štirih letih, do letašnjega julija, 31 odstotkov. Cene živilom so se dvignile od avgusta 1939 pa do letašnjega avgusta 50 odstotkov, obleka se je podražila 46 odstotkov, hišna oprema 45%, kurjava in elektrika 14%, in razne druge potrebščine 24 odstotkov.

Zelo stabilna pa je ostala v splošnem stanarina, ki se je dvignila povprečno le 3.8%.

Tu niso vstete razne druge podražitve, ki so se dvignile nad 50 odstotkov. N. pr. vstopnice v gledališča, na veselice, alkoholne piže itd., ker delavski deparment teh stvari ne smatra za živilenske potrebščine temveč za luksus.

## Filmska predstava v dvorani SNPJ

V soboto 6. oktobra bo v dvorani SNPJ v Chicagu predvajan film o nacijskih grozodejstvih in film "Vaše delo v Nemčiji". Predstava se prične ob 8. zvezcer. Vstop prost.

## Francija potrebuje kreditov in posojil

Na svojem nedavnem posetu v Washingtonu je predsednik provizorične francoske vlade general Charles de Gaulle povedal predsedniku Trumanu, da gre Franciji silno slablo in rešiti jo je mogoče v normalnih (burzavinih tokih) le s pomočjo velikega angleškega posojila. Vprašal je za nad milijardo kreditov, a dobil ga je le v vsoti 650 milijonov dolarjev. Niti to ni malo, ako se Francije ne bo s tem preveč obremenilo, namreč, da bi se vsled teh obligacij moralna zavzetja igrati protiljudsko politiko bodisi na gospodarskem ali na političnem polju.

## Tudi Jugoslavija se pripravlja na volitve

Vlada v Beogradu zelo deluje, da se volitve v ustavodajno skupščino v Jugoslaviji čimprej izvrše. Določila jih je na 11. novembra. Poleg domovinske fronte je bilo dovoljeno postaviti listo kandidatov tudi štirim "opozicionalnim" strankam a mnogi vranjanji reporterji menijo, da volitve v Jugoslaviji ne bodo demokratične, kot namreč volilne boje razumemo v Zed. državah. Je pa možno da bodo jugoslovenske volitve vzhodni temu svobodno izvršene in da bo ljudstvo izreklo svojo voljo brez strahu pred policijsko oblastjo.

Proletarec služi edino delavcem in njihovim bojem za pravice. V zame ne pričakuje drugega kot da

## Sovjetska vnanja politika stremi po razumevanju

GLAVNA OVIRA SPOROM V VELIKI TROJICI  
JE, KER NE POVEDO TOČNO svojih NAMENOV.  
MOLOTOV DOBRO BARANTA. — DARDANELE  
ŠE PRIDEJO NA DNEVNI RED, ENAKO TRST

"Pravda" v Moskvi je ostro zavrnila vse one, ki trdijo, da je sovjetska vlada največ krije, da ne pride v veliki trojici do boljše zastopnosti. Sovjetska vlada vse teče ocitke odločno zavrača, pravi "Pravda" in podarja, da je Rusija iskreno pokazala, da želi mir in sodelovanje v Evropi in povsod po svetu.

Ko je prišlo na konferenci vranjih ministrov na dnevni red vprašanje miru z Italijo in njenih kolonij, so Angleži rekli, da Italija kolonij ne bo dobila nazaj, ampak da naj pridejo v varstvo ene izmed zavezniških dežel, v tem slučaju pod Anglijo, ker je v njih in v Afriki sploh najbolj zainteresirana. Francozi so izrekli željo, da bi tudi oni radi besedo v vzetih italijanskih kolonijah, cesar Haile Selassie je dejal, da bi rada Etiopija dve, pa se je k temu oglašil v veliko presenečenje Bevinha in Byrnesa še Molotov in dejan, da bi eno italijansko kolonijo in kakšno luko v Rdečem morju Sovjetska unija rada v varstvo. Argument Angležev na to Molotovovo željo je bil, da čemu Rusiji bo kolonija v Afriki, ker nimata tam nikakršnih interesov? Toda ruski delegati so pojasnili, da jih zelo zanima, kako se bo uredilo Sredozemlje in kateri so izrekli željo, da bi tudi oni radi besedo v vzetih italijanskih kolonijah, cesar Haile Selassie je dejal, da bi rada Etiopija dve, pa se je k temu oglašil v veliko presenečenje Bevinha in Byrnesa še Molotov in dejan, da bi eno italijansko kolonijo in kakšno luko v Rdečem morju Sovjetska unija rada v varstvo. Argument Angležev na to Molotovovo željo je bil, da čemu Rusiji bo kolonija v Afriki, ker nimata tam nikakršnih interesov? Toda ruski delegati so pojasnili, da jih zelo zanima, kako se bo uredilo Sredozemlje in kateri so izrekli željo, da bi tudi oni radi besedo v vzetih italijanskih kolonijah, cesar Haile Selassie je dejal, da bi rada Etiopija dve, pa se je k temu oglašil v veliko presenečenje Bevinha in Byrnesa še Molotov in dejan, da bi eno italijansko kolonijo in kakšno luko v Rdečem morju Sovjetska unija rada v varstvo. 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LIST ZA INTERESE DLAJSKEGA LJUDSTVA.

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Obračunavanje z reakcijo  
v vseh evropskih deželah

Partizanska gibanja v balkanskih deželah že v času vojne, podtalna borba v Franciji proti nacijskim okupatorjem in Vichyju, zmaga delavske stranke v Angliji, val levičarskega gibanja v Italiji, delitev zemlje veleposestnikom med kmete na Madžarskem, Poljskem in v Nemčiji v ruski okupacijski zoni, vojitev v okrajne odobore v Franciji, ki so se vrstile 23. septembra, napredovanje levičarskih skupin v Belgiji, vztrajnost Rennerjeve vlade v Avstriji, pospravljanje z reakcijo v Jugoslaviji in druge je dokaz, da se Evropa otresa starega reda in si išče pot v boljše življene.

Težka ji bo. Kajti kot je dejal neki madžarski socialist ameriškemu časnikarju Fodorju — nesreča je, da so ljudstva za socializacijo le takrat, ko so v največji bedi, in ko nimajo socializirati ničesar drugega kot bankrotirane države, ničvreden denar (inflacija) in splošno revščino.

Ko se taka ljudstva v svoji obupni uri pomaknejo v levičarstvo in dobe nove vlade, pričakujejo od njih hipoma čudežev. Ker jih ni, pa začno tarnati, da je bilo pod Mussolinijem boljše, pod Hitlerjem se je dobro živilo, in ako hočemo poseči še dalj nazaj, so se mnogi v Avstriji pritoževali, da je škoda, ker je pro-padla. Kajti pod Franc-Jožefom ni bilo slabo, kakor je bilo potem pod Petrom, nato pod Aleksandrom in še hujše pozneje.

A vendor — za reakcionarje pa tudi taki ljudje vseeno več ne volijo. Vsled svoji plidki izobrazbi podzavestno čutijo, da so le stari režimi krivi njihove nesreče in da je treba poskusiti s čem drugim, v tem slučaju s takim gibanjem, ki deluje v dobrobit vseh ljudi. Plemstvo se ni obneslo. Kapitalizem je še močno na površju samo v Zed. državah, drugod pa ga le še umetno vzdržujejo. In s silo.

Evropa se je torej odločila za socializem. Toda imela bo še silnih naporov, predno se bo v stanju ostresti utež starega reda. Zmaga delavstva v Angliji še ne pomeni, da je s tem kapitalizem v nji izginil, ker je tudi pod delavsko vlado še prav tako prevladajoč faktor nad vsem sistemom Velike Britanije, kakor je bil pod Churchillom. In tudi v Franciji ni drugače.

Bolj drastično so se lotile dela za socialni preobrat takozvane zaostale dežele, n. pr. Jugoslavija, Madžarska, Rumunija, Bolgarija in Poljska. In pa kot že omenjeno, stranke v tistem delu Nemčije, ki je pod okupacijo sovjetske armade.

Ameriški vladni krogi pravijo, da se vrši ta proces v njih vse preveč nedemokratično. Niti ne odobravajo, da se veleposestnikom v Nemčiji zemljo siloma jemlje ter se jo razdeljuje kmetom.

Tudi nad podržavljenjem industrije in rudnikov na Balkanu in na Poljskem se hudejo. A hočeš nočeš, primitivne dežele kot so, ako bodo vedno tlačanile le veleposestnikom, pa kapitalu v Londonu, New Yorku, v Parizu, v Švici — in prej so mu tudi v Berlinu in v Rimu — bodo zmeren v revščini. Ljudstva teh dežel so se odločila za odpravo starega reda, čeprav morda niti zdaleč ne razumejo, kaj je socializem. Ampak večnega tlačanstva so se toliko naveličala, da hočejo pretežni del tega, kar pridelajo in zaslужijo, zase. Tako se Evropa pomika v socializem, in ni je sile, ki bi ji mogla ustaviti ta proces. Lahko pa ji nagaja. Reakcije je še možno povzročiti civilne vojne. Tudi okupacijska armada, n. pr. v Nemčiji, lahko dela naravnemu razvoju velike težave.

Ampak socialni preobrat je v teku in ničesar ga ne bo mogo zaježiti.

Čemu napačni vtisi naših vojakov,  
ki so nastanjeni v Nemčiji?

Ameriški vojaki se baje med Nemci počutijo veliko boljše kot pa celo med Angleži. Saj tako dokazujo nihina priobčena pisma. In je tudi prav verjetno, da so v svojih izvajanjih povsem iskreni.

"Nemci so nam po oliku, v vedenju, v manirah in v delu, pa v hrani, snagi in v občevanju bolj sorodni kot katerikoli drugi ljudje v Evropi," pripovedujejo pisma.

Zelo zredčeni stavki v istih pismih (namreč zredčeni v uredništvi) pa vendar ohranijo bistvo v njih, ki poudarja, da je v Angliji manj snage in lepih manir kakor v Nemčiji, da so Francozi nepriznani, in da čistoča med njimi ni to kar je v Nemčiji, da je v Italiji snaga znana samo v imovitih družinah, da so ljudje v jugovzhodni Evropi (na Madžarskem in na Balkanu) zelo primitivni in sploh, da so ti naši fantje izprevideli v skušnjah, da so Nemci res najbolj vzušen narod.

To je razumljivo.

Nemci so tež deželi bili važen faktor in upoštevani. Sploh so oni v zgodovini Zed. držav za Angleži najvačnejša narodnostna skupina. Nemci so bili na polju industrializacije med prvimi, pa i v kulturnih panogah so se žurili in ob enem imeli v Evropi vsled teh naporov največ priložnosti, da so si dvignili življenski standard ne samo s svojim delom, ampak posebno na stroške ljudstev, ki so jih primorali delati za njihen blagov.

To dejstvo je bilo še posebno očitno, od kar je Hitler zagospodoval nad Evropo. Vsa ljudstva, od Sredozemskega morja,



NA JAPONSKEM je ljudstvo živilo ne samo od svojega dela, ampak tudi na račun plenjenja v pod-jarmenih deželah. Tega je sedaj konec in tako so tudi v mikadovem cesarstvu nastale krušne procesije. Ljudje čakajo pred prodajnimi živeža in pred restavracijami, da si dobe hrane, ki jo morajo v sedanjih okolišinah izredno draga plačati.

## KATKA ZUPANIĆ:

## IVERI

## Pereča vprašanja

Pridejo dnevi, ko bi se človek najrajsi nekam zaprl, ali se kakor školjka trdno zaklopil, da ne bi čital, ne slišal in videl nič, dokler se razira, druga na drugo zvrhunjena pereča vprašanja ne rešijo tako ali tako.

Iz perečih vprašanj se namreč prav rade razvijejo krize, ki pa niso vselej neizogibne. Narobe. Mnogokaj so nalašči ustvarjene, ali vsaj umetno podnetene iz edinega namena, da o b r n e j o pozornost ljudskih množic nase, medtem ko se za njimi razpieta nevarna, tajna igra. Saj ste že slišali o ciganih, ki so lovili po vrtu glasno kokodajskočo kokoši ter tako zvabili za seboj vso kmetovo družino. Medtem pa je iz hleva izginil konj...

Na milijone in milijone delavcev se trese za svoj kruh — pa so politiki po vsej sili hoteli obesiti na veliki zvon afero Pearl Harborja, kakor da je ta za ta čas najpoglavitnejša in najnujnejša zadeva. Preden bo mogoče tovarne in tovarniške delavnice preurediti, da bodo zopet mogle proizvajati potrebščine za civilno prebivalstvo, bo poteklo morda nekaj mesecov. To pomeni veliko luknjo za delavsko družino, čiji obstanek zavidi od rednega tedenskega zaslužka. Tedenski petindvajset dolarjev brez posebnosti ne odškodnine skozi pol leta bi to nepreklicivo lunjko vsaj za silo zamašilo. Toda, ali slišite protestni hrum in šum? Stediti je treba, stediti, stediti! Potuha bi bila to in razvadila. Delavci bi se pomehkužili in polneni! — Tako kriče tisti, ki jim je petindvajset dolarjev manj, kakor je tebi ali meni en kvader.

"Vesela novica za vas — dekleta in žene! Težko pričakovanji "two-way stretch" stezniki bodo kmalu zopet na trgu! Yes-sereee! Takisto tudi nogavice iz nylona . . ."

Pa sem oni dan prebredla tri downtownske veletrgovinе iščo spodnje oblike za mojega dolgina Japeta. "Extra length? Maybe next year . . ." Nazadnje se mi je le posrečilo, da sem dobila neko prelezalo od pomikanja že povaljano in zaprašeno reč, vendar prave velikosti. Ali ko sem jo doma preprala, se je vskočila toliko, da bo i moj druž je imel two-way steznik . . . Kako bo zlezel vanj, ne vem.

Izdelki iz elastike in nylona so namreč bili in bodo spet zla-

ta jama za dobičkarje, medtem ko so jim za vsakdanjo uporabo prepotrebne parafarnalije iz bombaževine veliko manj dobitčanosne.

Zato je tudi pričakovati, da bodo vkljub razdržnim in raznimi cestam imeli kaj kmalu na prodaj avtomobile najnovejšega modela, medtem ko bodo nove sirkove metle še zmerom kopija slabih metel iz tesnih vojnih dni.

Ti zadnji primeri so konec konca malenkostni. Vendar človeka dražijo tem bolj, ker so nekakšen kazalec tudi za ostali razvoj. Težko je poslušati na primer "vesele vesti" o steznikih, o maslu in sladki smetani, ko gre stotisočem bosim, golim in sestradanim balkanskim siromakom zima naproti. Težko je poslušati napovedi o "mirni in jasni" bodočnosti, ko postaja vsak dan jasnejše le dejstvo, da si mir ustvarjajoči državniki prav pridno mečeo polena pod noge in da so ta polena sleheri in dan večje grče.

Konture na steno namalena nega komunističnega hudiča se izmulse predvojne dobe še poznajo. Treba jih je le po starisledi novozačrti ter nanovo pordečiti, zlasti je treba zdaljšati rogove in rep. Tik poleg tega strašila pa je treba naslikati z angelskim sijajem obkrožene podobe raznih "skoz in skoz" demokracijo prežetih" Jurjev, in Petrov, in Juanov, in Otonov kakopak. Kaj bogata in edino možna izbira za balkanska ljudstva, ki za kaksno ljudovlado do seveda niso zrela . . .

Zadnje čase je največ tarna-nja o pomanjkanju v Italiji. O pomanjkanju je stradanje zdravo, glede vprašanja prisilne veronauka v državnih šolah. Mnogi so mnenju nekaterih, posebno tistih modrijanov, je stradanje zdravo, kajti sestradanje postane voljan in mehak. Svetopisemski Ezav bi svojega prvenstva ne bil prodal za skledo leče, ako ne bi bil la-čen . . .

Angleške neveste v skrbeh Ameriški vojaki imajo v Angliji veliko nevest, a naša oblast jih ne gre nič kaj na roko, da jih bi dobili v to deželo. Tiste, ki so se poročile z imovitim fanti, si še nekako pomagajo sem, a jih vožnja stane od peto dolarjev naprej. Mnoge plačajo okrog \$900.

Ako vam je naročnina potekla, prosimo, obnovite jo čimprej!

vsa ob Baltiku — pa i nevralne dežele so morale delati za blago-stanje nemškega življenskega prostora, ki se je širil in dvigal kakor testo.

"Tisti, ki pričovedujejo, kako vse vzorno je na Nemškem, kako so ljudje tam zdravi in snažni, pozablajo, da so za ta svoj življenski nivo zlorabljeni vso Evropo," je dejala v svojem predavanju dne 24. septembra v Chicagu kongresnica Emily Taft Douglas, ko se je vrnila s konferenco UNRRA v London.

"Seveda so Nemci bolj rdečelčni in rejeni," je rekla, "ampak saj so pobrali v svoje dobro vse kar je bilo užitnega v Evropi, in poleg tega rude, blago, in pa ljudi, da so sužnji zanje."

Ze pred vojno so se naciji bahali, da bo njihen vzvišeni zardon postal tako plemenit fizično in duševno, da bodo vsi drugi narodi v Evropi v primeri z njim kakor senca. Dasi so Nemci v vojni propadli, to prerokovanje se jim je vendar priljubo izpolnilo. Sele prihodnjo zimo bo tudi Nemčija stradal, ampak ne toliko kot stradajo že nad šest let Poljaki, Jugoslovani, Francozi, Grki in drugi narodi, ki so bili žrtev požrešnosti Hitlerjevega

zadružja v glavo?

zadružja v glavo

# POVESTNI DEL

GABRIJELA PREISSOVA:

## Gospod Jurij

Iz zbirke "Korotanske povesti"

Sentjakobski teden je bil na splošno žalost tak, kakor bi bil v aprilu, ne pa v juliju. Že zvezcer pred poglavitim praznikom so postavili uneti vaščani svojemu najljubšemu patronu, svetemu apostolu Jakobu starejšemu, upodobljenemu v nadnaravnih velikosti zunaj na zidu kapele, majhen oltar ter ga ovezali s smrečjem, divjimi vjolicami in rožami; okoli so obešili trakov in veržice iz trobojnega papirja, na vrhu podobe so pa plavali v zraku trije pozlaci golobčki. Ko pa je bilo vse okrašeno in se je bliščalo v pisanih barvah, je prišla po noči nevihta, in veter je raztrgal in raznesel vse veličastvo. Po toplem dnevu, ko so prešinjale vse prebivalstvo najlepše nadeje, pa pride tak poguben večer! Kresov na vrhovih gora še zagotiso niso mogli, le nekaj strelov je zadonelo od tam dol, "da se vsaj navade ne pozabi".

Kočar Tomaž Brlog, katerega je tedaj zadevala služba cerkvenika, se je skoro zasolil, ko je zagledal zjutraj zgodaj žalostne ostanke lepega oltarja; potolažila ga je šele hči, ki je ob južnem zvonjenju prinesla nekaj barvanega papirja in naredila namesto golobčkov, katere je odnesel veter, novo oleščavo. Raztrgane in umazane papirne veržice in trakove je pobrala in zamašila vse špranje z novim smrečjem in s svežimi vrtnicami.

Zgodaj zjutraj je posijalo solnce, ali tedaj, ko bi se moralo najboljše bliščati, kakor si je mislil Brlog, je pa izginilo. Zaman se je Brlog oziral na oblačeno nebo, in srce mu je bilo žalostno. Niti razumeti ni mogel, kako se more čisto jasno nebo naenkrat tako grdo pooblačiti. In polagoma je začel zopet rotiti dež... Vzlic temu pa so se nabirali ljudje celo iz daljnih krajev, da bi se udeležili vsaj procesije; kajti k maši v kapeli, ki je bila enajst korakov dolga in osem široka, so se zdrenjali jedva domači. Skoro vsi sentjakobski župljeni so se zbrali. Izmed moških ni manjkalo nihče, izmed žensk pa le stara dñinaria Liza in njena pomagalka Tona, ki je imela poahljeno telo. Obe sta varovali tam za plotom blizu Brlogove hiše vse sentjakobski otroke, starejši so matere vzele s seboj k procesiji. Izmed žensk ni bilo tudi Zefe, hčere župana Kabona, katera si je izpahnila nogo pred tednom ob semnju, ko je poskocila z voza, in še ni mogla nanj stopiti. Pogrešali bi tudi v cerkvi in pri procesiji njenega lepega glasu, ko bi se ljudje že ne

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of Proletarec, published weekly at Chicago 23, Ill., October 1st, 1945.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Chas. Pogorelec, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Proletarec and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher: Jugoslav Workmen's Publishing Company Inc., 2301 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill.; editor: Frank Zaitz, 2542 S. Hamlin Ave.; managing editor, Frank Zaitz, 2542 S. Hamlin Ave.; business manager, Chas. Pogorelec, 2321 S. Avers Ave.

2. That the owners are: Jugoslav Workmen's Publ. Co., Inc., 2301 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill., Jugoslav Socialist Federation, 2301 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.; Philip Godina, 3211 S. Pulaski Rd.; Milan Medvešč, 2610 S. Lawndale Ave.; Fred A. Vider, 2606 S. Avers Ave.; Frank Zaitz, 2542 S. Hamlin Ave., Executive Committee; Chas. Pogorelec, Executive Secretary, all in Chicago 23, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

CHAS. POGORELEC, Business Manager.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 28th day of September 1945. Donald J. Lotrich, Notary Public. (My commission expires Feb. 10, 1945.)

"Tako tuj se nam zdi", so pravili Zadražljani in Sentjakobčani o župniku, kadar so ga primerjali s kaplanom; često so na tihoma pristavili: "Gospoda Jurija imamo dokaj rajši; on je za nas."

(Dalje prihodnjic.)

### KOMENTARJI

(Konec z 2. strani)

polnoma svojim velevplivnim prijateljem v Zed. državah in v Angliji.

"Stric Tomova koča" je znana povest. Prevedena je bila pred mnogimi leti tudi v slovenščino. Povest je bila potem prirejena pod istim imenom tudib v muzikalno igro, opereto ali kakor že jo želite označiti. Nedavno, ko bi imela biti predvajana na odru mestnega avditorija v Bridgeportu, Conn., pa je bila prepovedana. Nekaj župnikov, lokalna komunistična stranka in odborniki CIO so izjavili, da ta igra poniže zamorce, torej naj se jo prepove. Socialistični župan Jasper McLevy se je pritisnu udal in odpovedal dvoranu in oder. Tako je ta čudna mešanica takozvalnih "radikalcev" prišla v javnost in župan je preudaril, da se podal bigotom, ki ne spada v radikalne vrste. Pod znakom radikalizma se lahko deluje za marsikaj zelo reakcionarnega, posebno proti svobodni tiski in govoru in pa proti gledališčem. Župan McLevy je ob takoj fin okus za lepoto, da vse pisano naslikane podobe odnesti iz cerkve v zakristijo, kjer jih je spravil cerkevniki v omaro in zaklenil. Tudi tega ni dopustil, da bi verniki prinašali darove, kateri bi ne povzdignali lepote hiše Gospodove; naj so bile slike svetnikov, trakovi iz papirja, naj je bila svilena obleka po najnovejši modi ukrojena — za malo kip Marije: vsejim je dal nazaj in jih povrnil, da se ne spodbio take cene za posvečeno soho ali podobo. Sploh je vzbujala njegova oseba pri ljudeh spoštovanje in — boječnost, nikakor pa ne ljubeni in zaupanja.

Zadražljani, gospod župnik je dal ves svoj denar, da bi svojo cerkev umetniško okrasil; kadar je imel še kaj odveč, se je odpeljal v Istro, kjer je bil doma. Tja ga je vedno nekaj gnalo; kadar pa se je vrnil na Koroško, je govoril, ko se je seršel s kakim znancem, vedno o veličastni morski gladi, ki nimata konca in ki je krasne višnjeve barve; odusevljeno je pripovedoval o svojem rojstnem kraju, kjer je bil sicer svet tako kamenit, da tam ni hotelo nič rasti, in kjer je bilo vendar tako krasno in blaženo pri srcu. Toda njegovi znanci ga niso razumeli; kajti niso si mogli misliti, da bi bilo kje krasno brez zelenja; tudi jim ni bilo prav, če je kdo hvalli drug kraj in koprnel po tem, česar oni niso poznali.

Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Chas. Pogorelec, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Proletarec and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

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## Konfuzna poročila glede Trsta

Pretekli teden smo zapisali v tej koloni, da po našem mišljenu vprašanje Trsta še ni rešeno, dasiravno so listi poročali in celo "citrili" uradne komunikacije o "zaključku" sveta vnašnjih ministrov glede tega prekernega vprašanja. Sovjetski komisar za vnašnje zadeve Molotov je zanikal trditve, da je njegova vlada popustila zahtevo, da spada mesto Trst pod jugoslovansko upravo. Kaj je to rej bilo zaključeno?

Predlagano je bilo le, da postane tržaška luka mednarodno pristanišče. Razlikovati je treba med angleško terminologijo "Port of Triest" in "Triest". Jugoslovanska vlada sama se strinja, da postane pristanišče mednarodno, ker bi na ta način najbolj služilo trgovskim potrebam ne samo Jugoslaviji, mar več vse centralne Evrope. Mesto samo pa naj bi dobilo avtonomijo v okviru federativne Jugoslavije. Ministerski podpredsednik Edvard Kardelj je celo izjavil, da je Jugoslavija pripravljena priznati Trst za samostojno državo v novi Jugoslaviji. Nobenega ugovora tudi glede priporočila konference, da se vprašanje nove razmejiteve reši na podlagi narodnosti prebivalstva.

Na prvem zborovanju italijanske konzulte ali svetovalnega parlamenta dne 25. septembra je bila daljša demonstracija glede "italijanskega Trsta", ko je neki poslanec zakričal: "Viva Trieste Italiana! Vprašanje nastane, ali je to pristo italijansko nacionalno čuvstvo glede Trsta, ali le izraz čuvstva italijanskih imperialistov, ki se zavedajo, da bi izguba Trsta za Italijo pomenila konec italijanskega imperializma v Evropi?"

Resnica je, da so te italijanske občutke provokirali razni "demokratični" žurnalisti in politiki — kot so ga provocirali v preteklosti taki liberalci in progresivci kot je Sforza, Bonomi, Orlando in drugi, ki tudi danes zavzemajo mesta v konzulti. Namen je isti: združiti Italijo in jo pomešati v kak zunanjji prepir ter tako odvrniti pozornost od vitalnih in morda nerazeršljivih domačih problemov.

Druži dan pa je ista zbornica bukala ministrskega predsednika Parrija, ko je dejal, da italijanske ustanove in vladitelji se pred prihodom fašizma niso bili demokratični. Kasneje je v svojem govoru tudi izjavil, da bi Jugoslavija in Italija lahko same rešili medsebojna vprašanja ter upa, da se bo to izvršilo.

Angleški časnikarji se čudijo, ker hoče Jugoslavija rešiti tržaško vprašanje brez čakanja na mirovno konferenco. Vsled temu so tudi prišli do raznih konfuznih zaključkov. Isti angleški časnikarji pa pozabljajo, da je Anglia barantala za jugoslovanske pokrajine in Trst še pred zadnjo mirovno konferenco. Teda so Jugoslovani čakali na mirovno konferenco in so imeli na svoji strani tudi Ameriko. Domov pa so se vrnili iz Pariza 1919 s praznimi rokami. Od tedaj naprej je imela Jugoslavija veliko šole. Baš sedaj se najbolj zaveda, da zaveznikov ne more soditi po njihovih besedah, ki se lepo slišijo, temveč po njihovih dejanjih. In ta dejanja kažejo z veliko roko na prisiljen umik iz Primorske in Trsta, na Koroško, na zaščito jugoslovenskih vojnih zločincev od strani zaveznikov, na propagando proti Jugoslaviji v tisku in po radiju in na razpuščanje narodnih odborov in sošči v osvobojenih krajih pod zavezniško kontrolo.

Maršal Tito je torej pravilno izrazil mišljenje borbene Jugoslavije, ko je dejal, da "take zapadne demokracije Jugoslavija ne ma.".

## Razočaranja

Zadnje čase je pričelo prihajati nekaj pisem iz Jugoslavije, večinoma preko Italije, kjer so podvržena italijanski cenzuri. Pisma iz Slovenije namenjena sorodnikom in rojakom v Ameriku, v katerih se opisujejo grozodjetstva, ki so jih počenjali Italijani in Nemci nad našim narodom za časa okupacije, nimajo dosti prilike priti v namenjene roke. Nasprotno pa bolj številno prihajajo pisma iz Italije, v katerih se opisujejo v obsojajo početja "partizanov" nad gotovimi osebami.

Naše rojake v Ameriki bi radi opozorili, naj bodo strpni in potrebežljivi toliko časa, dokler



**STAVKE NISO ZABAVA za nikogar. A vendar, dogodile so se v toliki meri, da se bili celo voditelji unij osupljeni. Nabran gnjev delevcev je vzbruhnil. Upri so se neglede na svarila svojih vodij. Vsled ukinjenja vojne industrije so bile plače znatno znižane. Gornje so pikei v stavki delavcev proti olijnim družbam, od katerih so zahtevali, da hujce sedaj enako plače za 40 ur dela na teden, kot so jo prejemali prej za 52 ur tedenskega dela.**

ne dobijo pravilne informacije, v sliko o resničnosti dogodkov, ki so se v rojstni domovini izvršili. Nekateri rojaki bodo razčarani, drugi zoperi presenečeni. Mnogo naroda je bilo zapečljane na krivo pot, da so nevedoma in morda nehotne pomagali sovražniku v borbi proti slovenskemu narodu. Vsled tega sodelovanja in prelivanja bratske krvi so nekateri morali plačati tudi s svojim življenjem. Nesrečna tragedija v takih slučajih ne dela izbir. Tisti, ki so bili zasačeni v točnem spoljnjevanju prisegi, ki so jo kroti "domobrančici" polozili Hitlerju — da bodo pod vodstvom velikega firerja nemškega rajha branili slovensko zemljo proti komunistom in zaveznikom — so že dali, ali pa bodo morali dati odgovor za svoje izdajalsko početje. Jugoslovanska vlada je pomilovala vse one, ki si niso omadeževali svojih rok z bratomorno krvjo. Kadar torej dobite noticijo, da je ta ali oni moral placiči kazen s svojim življenjem ali z zaporom, se vedno vprašajte: zakaj?

V Italiji se sedaj nahaja nekaj slovenskih ubežnikov, za katere v Ameriki pobira Slovenska katoliška liga denarne prispevke v pomoč. Kdo so ti ubežniki?

Med njimi so dijaki, ki so se šolali v italijanskih šolah že tedaj, ko je Mussolini gospodaril po Ljubljani. Očividno jim je bila odprtina pot radi tega, ker se niso upirali poitalijančevanju Ljubljane, Notranjske in Dolenjske. Nekateri teh bi že lanskoto letu radi prišli v Ameriko, da se izognejo posledic svojega pojedstevanja v Italiji. Na vprašanje: kaj si storil in koliko si pomagal za osvobajanje svoje domovine, nimajo odgovora. Imeli so v mislih le svoje osebne interese in svoj lastni blagog, na narod doma so pa priborili. Ti danes prosijo!

Med njimi so tudi slovenski petokološni in navadni izdajalci, ki so doma pomagali najprej Italijanom, zatem pa Nemcem, si basili že na račun kravčevega naroda, natihoma čakali prihoda "zaveznikov", nato pa v skrajni naglici pobrali šila in kopita in bezali pred slovensko in jugoslovansko vojsko s sovražniki vred v Italijo in Avstrijo. Izdajalski denar jim ni hasnil (kot nikoli ne hasnel) in danes pošiljajo klice na pomoč "svojim dragim rojakom v botati Ameriki."

Med temi ubežniki so tudi bivši slovenski politični vodje — Miha Krek in drugi — ki se še v zadnji uri svoje izdajalske politike niso spreobrnili, mar več povezani s poznano reakcijo v Ameriki in Londonu in deloma tudi z ono, ki se skriva doma, širijo sovražno propagando proti novi Jugoslaviji, da bi jo diskreditirali ter onemogočili nadaljnji razvoj. To so tisti ljudje, ki so deloma izza zaveznika plota, deloma s terena delali zarote v omrežju Rupnika-Pavelića-Nedića-Mihajlovića in kraljevske londonske vla-

## MARTIN JUDNICH:

# DETETKIVI

Odšel sem v to malo farmarsko mestece, imena se več ne spominjam. Prav zadovoljen sem bil. Gospodar je bil Čeh, pa sva se jako dobro razumel. Preden sem odšel, sem se bal, da bo gospodar tako narodnosti, ki ga jaz ne bom mogel nič razumeti. On je bil sedlar, izčesen v starem kraju. Obsel je vso Avstrijo, zato je znal govoriti tudi dobro hrvatsko. Njegova žena je bila Nemka, prijazna in snažna gospodinja. Sploh je to bila trdnja nemška naselbina. Hoteli so me ozneniti z nemškim dekletom. Bila je edina hči imovitega farmarja. Dekle je bila še mlada, toda tehtala je najmanj dvakrat toliko kot jaz. Močna in zgorljiva od solnca, zdrava kakor riba. Njene oči so šwigale kakor strele. Pogovarjala sva se s pomočjo tolmača, ki je bil moj gospodar. Večasi se je toliko smejal, da se je za trebuh držal. Dekle je zahajalo k nam pogostoma, ker njih farma je bila v okolici naselbine. Jaz nisem imel volje za ženitev, kljub temu, da bi se bil ekonomsko lahko na trdno postavil. Pa sem nekega lepoga dne odšel v Minnesota in v kratkem pozabil na farmarico, ker ljubezni itak ni bil.

Nato so vsi vame govorili naenkrat. Jaz pa lepo jezik za zombi. Naenkrat pa eden vstane in začne vptiti nad meno. Mah za rokama, me prime za ramo in trese. Zdaj je pa tudi meni bilo dovolj to komedije. Pa sem kar po kranjsko: "Primejščenščina, kaj pa kričiš nad meno!" Spogledali so se, pogovarjali med seboj in eden njih stopi v drugo sobo. S seboj pripelje damo srednjih let. Nagovorila me je angleško. "Policeja bi rada vedač odšel ste?"

"Na potovanju sem iz Amerike. Pa saj ima policija moj potni list!" "Oni žeče vedeti, kje ste bili rojeni?" "V Jugoslaviji, oziroma Sloveniji, ako veste kje je to." "O, vem, vem!" Kakor presenečeno, me vpraša, če znam srbsko. Da, odgovorim. Tedaj jim ona tolmači po turško in jih prepriča, da so imeli napačnega človeka pred seboj.

Meni je v srbohrvaškem jeziku povedala, da je Rusinja. Ona da je igralka v malem teatru. Njen mož, da je v Ištambulu v sovjetski državni službi in da ga obiskat. Skratka, kako prijazna in zgovorna ženska. Vprašal sem jo, kaj je policija hotela od mene? "Zamenjali so vas za nekega Armenca, ki tudi slisi na ime 'Martin' in da ste mu jaks podobni. Turki in Armenci se nič kaj radi ne glejajo. Pa to je njih zadeva. Jaz sem jim raztolmačila glede vas in oni so povsem uverjeni, da viste tisti, ki ga oni iščejo. Prosijo vas oproščenja.

Vidite, tako mi je špicelj Hadži Halef Omar napravil nekoliko neprilkive. Tiste, kar je to detektiv na bilu, kar je to detektiv v Detroitu dne 7. avgusta se je potegoval za župansko nominacijo tudi podpredsednik unije Richard T. Frankensteen in prodri. V Detroitu volijo župana na podlagi takozванega ne-strankarskega sistema. Tista dva kandidata, ki dobita v primarnih volitvah največ glasov, gresta na končne volitve. Tako bosta na glasovnici v jeseni Frankensteen in pa sedanji župan Edward J. Jeffries.

Nekako šest ali sedem let bo tega, kar je prišel k meni v dežavnico mestni policaj. Tajinsveno šepetajo mi pravi, naj se ne bojim! Ljudi je bilo v trgovini vse polno. Vsedla sva se kjer naju ni mogel nihče motiti. Iz notranjega žepa svoje suknje izvleče zvitek popisanega papirja. Naredil se je hudo važnega. Gledal me je naravnost v oči. Jaz sem z lahkoto vdžral njegovo gledanje in na video sem bil jako resen. Poznam ga dobro. Vem, da je špicelj in tudi on mene dobro pozna. Vem tudi, da se da podkupiti, ampak to je poglavje zase. Razvije pa je, kaj pregleduje in premestava, kakor da išči tisto radi česar je prišel. "Nič se ne boje!" Mi pravi že drugič. O, saj se ne bojim, pravim. Ne vem, ali sem njemu izgledal, kakor da se bojni, ali bi bil on rad videl, da bi se bal. Prav ni mi ni bilo do smeha, vendar sem mu vrnil "smile".

Iz Washingtona, D. C., smo prejeli telefne papirje. Meni jih ni dal čitati. Zato tudi ne vem, ali so bili res iz Washingtona, ali so samo domaći reakcionarci nameravali nekaj. Mučila me je radovednost, kaj neki more biti. Kljub temu, da se nisem čutil krivega, sem imel polno glavo špekulacij. Hudobnih ljudi ne manjka, pa si je kdo prišel šalo na moj račun. Ampak, ako te detektivi zasedejo, nekaj že mora biti. "Vi ste šli v Rusijo?" "Da." "Ste imeli dovoljenje naše vlade?" "Seveda sem ga imel." "Kako ste ga dobili?" "Vložil sem prošnjo in oni so mi poslali potni list."

"Pa ga imate še?" "Imam ga." "Spravite ga dobro, da se ne

izgubi. Morda vas prideš še na dom obiskat in takrat bom hotel videti tudi passport! Good bye." Vstal je in odšel s tistimi dolgimi in suhim ameriškim krami.

Premišljeval sem o tem večkrat poznej, kaj je bil pravi vzrok, da je bil poslan detektiv k meni. Domisli sem si, da mora biti najbrž vzrok to: Ker sem bil v Rusiji, moram biti tudi komunist. Baš takrat je Hitler, oziroma Nemčija sklenila dvajsetletno prijateljstvo z Rusijo. Glej spaka! Ako bi le kaj prišlo navzkrž med Rusijo in U. S. A., moramo imeti vse pripravljeno, da na hitro roko likvidiramo radikalce. Mednarodne intrige so se tisti čas tako hitro vrstile, da jim nam navadnim delavcem ni bilo mogoče slediti.

Pri nas so razni reakcionarni patriotje hodili okrog in nabivali stare lovske puške in vse, kar bi se lahko rabilo za boj. Na vprašanje, kaj bodo s to staro rotopijo, so odgovorili, da bo za obrambo industrije in kaj vsem kaj vse. Pa smo zopet pogledali in jim povedali, kaj je njih namen. Amerika ima dovolj orožja, ki je ostalo od prve svetovne vojne boljšega kot so lovske puške. Ampak, se bojite, da bi se morda delavci poslužili teh starih pušk v silobranu proti vam! Reakcija se sama svoje sence boji. Dozdeva se mi, da je bilo to zbiranje starih pušk delo Ameriške legije in trgovske zbornice. Torej teh dveh organizacij in pa različnih verskih sekt. Ce tu priključimo še naš lokalni dnevni časopis, imamo kombinacijo, ki se trudi, da bi ostalo vse pri starem. Pred leti je imela ta reakcionarna kombinacija toliko moč, da je poslala na naša društva pisma, naj pristopimo v trgovsko zbornico. Klanarina je \$25, in ako ne pristopimo, naj vsaj iz svoje blagajne pošljemo najmanj po \$25 v patriotski fond. Potem se je ta denar rabil za razbijanje štrajkov. In sploh za propagando proti delavskim organizacijam.

Tistega detektiva ni bilo več naokrog. Vzrok, tako mislim, je bil, ker so Nemci Rusijo napadli in ker je pristopila v zvezo z Ameriko in Anglijo. Kaj se pride, se nič ne ve.

## R. T. Frankensteen dobil nominacijo

V primarnih volitvah v Detroitu dne 7. avgusta se je potegoval za župansko nominacijo tudi podpredsednik unije Richard T. Frankensteen in prodri. V Detroitu volijo župana na podlagi takozvanega ne-strankarskega sistema. Tista dva kandidata, ki dobita v primarnih volitvah največ glasov, gresta na končne volitve. Tako bosta na glasovnici v jeseni Frankensteen in pa sedanji župan Edward J. Jeffries.

## Napačna ponosnost

Angleško vrhovno poveljstvo v Nemčiji je odločilo, da se angleški vojaki lahko ljubijo z Nemci, kolikor jim drago, toda poročiti se ne smejo z njimi in za otroke, ki jih dobre vse željajo. Bodo morale same skrbeti.

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## THE PARADE STARTS IN DETROIT

With the end of the war it immediately became apparent that "free enterprise" would be just as incapable of supplying a good life for workers in peacetime as it was both incapable and unwilling to furnish the nation's war needs. Cancellation of war orders and dismissal of war workers immediately produced an unemployment situation, and the class conflict, held in check by the pressure of war and the controls of the Roosevelt administration, began to seethe once more.

It is the fact that, while the parade of contending factions is starting in Detroit, all over the nation there are smaller contingents of unemployed and dissatisfied workers who are ready to fall in line. Truly, the "free enterprise" economy—which Roosevelt, with the cooperation of workers, tried so hard to preserve—is going to pot.

What will happen if a new army of unemployed is permitted to develop? Will the government again be used to take up the slack by acting as a handout and boon-dogging agency? Or will legislation be enacted to reduce the working hours of everybody to a point where all able and willing workers can be employed?

What will happen if wages are increased to meet the demands of the workers? Will the government subsidize private industry so that it can pay the wages and still compete with cheaper foreign products?

What will happen if wage levels are not boosted? Can the government finance its huge foreign debt with a low national income?

As we ask the above questions we become conscious of two important circumstances.

One is that they are the same questions that were asked before the New Deal was launched to beguile working people and save capitalism from the uncontrolled greed of competing capitalists.

The other circumstance is that, no matter how the questions now pressing for answers may be met, the new way of life will be the way of government control and not the way of free enterprise.

Try as they may, the apologists for human exploitation and class privilege cannot much longer conceal the fact that America, no less than pre-war totalitarian nations, is heading toward a controlled and planned economy. The future—the immediate future!—is going to decide only how, by whom and to what ends government controls shall be administered.

If private profits are to be the purpose sponsored by government, then workers must be controlled in the service of owners.

If workers wish to have both plenty AND freedom, then they must organize to control industry for the production of abundance for use.

There is the alternative. It's democratic Socialism or the extension of a war economy far into the future.

## A VERY PROMISING RACKET

Our native Fascists have plans for veterans and are busy setting out the bait. They count on doing a rushing business if and when mass unemployment builds up among veterans a mass resentment against society. Some of these plans were brought to the attention of the House Committee on Un-American Affairs in a letter signed by Edward J. McHale, executive secretary of the American Veterans' Committee. He wanted certain organizations looked into because of their sponsorship ad, in some cases, their stated aims. Here are a few:

The Servicemen's Reconstruction League, sponsor Joe McWilliams;

The Nationalist Veterans of World War II, sponsor Gerald L. K. Smith;

The Protestant War Veterans, sponsor Edward J. Smythe;

The American Order of Patriots, Houston, Texas, labeled for Gentiles only;

The St. Sebastian Brigade, sponsor Father Charles E. Coughlin;

The Military Order of the Liberty Bell, anti-Negro, anti-foreign.

Mr. McHale suggests that "unless their true aims are exposed to public scrutiny, many service men may unwittingly fall prey at home to the same principles and forces they fought against abroad."—The Nation.

## "Tedious Details"

Small investors should take a firmer grip on their pocketbooks. There is danger ahead! The National Industrial Conference Board asks the Securities and Exchange Commission to modify its regulations so officials and directors of corporations will not be compelled to give their stockholders the "tedious details" of the business in which the stockholders have invested their money.

That's a nice idea. It reminds us of the days before the S. E. C. was forced through Congress. The Insulls and the Hopsons were playing all over the lot. They didn't give their stockholders any "tedious details." They were too busy picking the stockholders' pockets.

That's what will happen again if the S. E. C. listens to the National Industrial Conference Board. By the way, the board is financed by many of the gentlemen who would profit from the policy it is advocating.—Labor.

## New Cabinet Post Urged for Health And Welfare

Launching a sharp attack on neglect of the "underprivileged whose health and schooling would disgrace the Hottentots, let alone the United States," the Committee on Reorganization of Community Services is advocating the establishment of a new Cabinet post to increase the government's work in education, health and welfare.

The proposal was made by Mrs. Eugene Meyer, chairman of the committee, at a conference of social workers studying the community problems arising from the war. A detailed report on the proposal is now being prepared. The findings are based on observations in war industry centers, all over the country.

Mrs. Meyer declared that the suggested Federal department would help state and local agencies by dynamic leadership and financial aid and by setting standards "below which no American should be permitted to live." To make America "the strong, secure nation we need," she emphasized that social and economic progress must be linked together.

Describing the results of welfare investigations at Southern shipyards communities, Mrs. Meyer said workers were found who "were

almost completely worthless because of low health levels." The same conditions were seen in slum areas and in trailer settlements where migratory war workers lived.

The social fears and racial conflicts caused by such environment can be eliminated only by creating community stability, said Mrs. Meyer. Pointing to the dangers of these large sections of the population in the post-war period, she urged that all community agencies, both voluntary and governmental, reform themselves for maximum cooperation and service.

"Why not have a revolution from above?" she asked. "Why leave it to the fanatics?"

### FARMS FOR "VETS"

It is estimated that 900,000 veterans of this war wish to operate farms of their own. Another half million would like to be part-time farmers.

Based on these estimates, the National Planning Association has recommended help for "more than a million" veterans along agricultural lines.

Soviet authorities estimate that Berlin's population has shrunk from a total of 4,332,000 in May, 1939, to approximately 2,784,000 at present. There were 1,035,000 men and 1,748,000 women in the city in August.

## THE MARCH OF LABOR



## IN THE WIND

### From THE NATION

**LAISSEZ FAIRE:** Daddy Warbucks has suffered the slings and arrows of reduced fortune during the war. When asked by naive little Orphan Annie why "some papers and commentators" said horrid things about him, "Daddy" answered, "Oh, I guess it was fashionable to sneer at 'big incomes'... They fail to mention that most of those big incomes go to pay everybody's bills, and make the load lighter for everyone else! I believe that the more a man makes honestly, the more he helps this country and everybody in it.... What I think, we need is a lot more million-a-year men! Mighty little they can keep anyway..."

**DEFINITION:** The Texas public was further enlightened by this maxim which appeared in the Austin American on August 2: "Anti-discrimination means you can force somebody to give you a job if you're one of a minority, but otherwise you must take what is left."

**V-W DAY:** The Wall Street Journal is joyous over the surrender — of the workers. In its issue of August 23 front-page headlines read: 'Employers' Turn; Workers Accept End of Coast's War-Boon Employment Gracefully; Firms Revel in Luxury of Insisting on Competence; Youngsters Are Resentful.' The article goes on to say: "And except for the tantrums of a few youngsters who never had to hold a job under peace-time conditions, labor is taking its new status gracefully."

**CHALLENGE:** A note by Walter B. Pitkin in the recent book "Population Roads to Peace and War" says: "While the authors of this book were correcting the gallery proofs, in March, 1945, General Charles de Gaulle appointed an eight-man commission to add 12,000,000 babies to the population of France within the next decade."

**GREAT FOOD CHAIN IS FACING PROSECUTION**  
A. & P. Is a "Food-Selling Monopoly," According to Department of Justice's Complaint

**DANVILLE, Ill.** — "Conspiracy" to loot the housewife's market basket is charged by the Department of Justice in a Federal court suit here against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Company, the largest grocery chain.

The charges include price-fixing, use of the chains great power to obtain unfair discounts from producers, misuse of profits to operate some stores at a loss until competitors are driven from the neighborhood, and, in general, a "conspiracy to effect a food-selling monopoly."

### SCIENTISTS EXPOSE VITAMIN FRAUD

Charges made here and there by outspoken physicians that the manufacture and distribution of vitamins has become a "racket" are confirmed by experiments conducted at Duke University.

At the request of army officials, university scientists fed 200 persons with vitamins daily for 30 days and reported that at the end of that period no "appreciable" change in their physical condition was found.

That should be a lesson to millions of Americans who have "fallen for" the ballyhoo of manufacturers. The production of vitamin pills has become Big Business—so big, indeed, that the Department of Justice is prosecuting a group of producers for monopolistic practices, including price fixing.

In some cases vitamins have definite value, physicians agree, but millions who are taking them in the mistaken notion that they increase energy and bodily well-being are simply throwing away money. All such claims are so much "hoey," according to Duke scientists, and now the Federal Trade Commission has another job—to drive the vitamin racketeers and their noisy and generally crooked propagandists from the air and off the printed pages.—Labor.

### Her Ideal

A woman's ideal man is one clever enough to make money and foolish enough to spend it.

A revolution is as natural as growth as an oak. It comes out of the past.—Wendell Phillips.

## "TOMMYROT" AND "SHAME"

The British have a habit, at public meetings, of expressing their reactions to a speaker's words by cries of "Hear, hear," if they approve his statements, or of "No" or "Shame" if they disagree or disapprove.

George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, was therefore left in no doubt as to the reactions of the delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, whom he recently addressed.

According to the Associated Press report, his unmeasured attacks on the CIO, the Soviet trade unions and the new world labor organization drew shouts of "Tommyrot" and "Shame" from the British unionists in "the most tumultuous session."

British labor has had many opportunities during the war to learn about the magnificent war record and progressive character of the CIO. It has also maintained close relations with the unions of the USSR.

So when Meany exhibited his factional spite against the CIO and his profound ignorance of the Soviet trade union movement, with which the AFL leaders have blindly refused even to meet, the British unionists knew he was talking "tommyrot."

They also considered it a crying shame that a leader of American labor should thus slander and try to disrupt the movement of uniting world labor in one strong organization, which promises so much for the welfare of all workers and for future world peace and democratic progress.—The CIO News.

## WHAT MOSHER SAYS

Ira Mosher, small-time president of the National Manufacturers' Association, in recent testimony before a senatorial committee investigating the possibilities of "full employment" says the bill proposed wouldn't work at all.

Other "Moshers" said we couldn't produce 50,000 planes a year for war time, but we produced 90,000 when we got started.

"Moshers" of the past said such an ungodly gadget as the horseless carriage was unthinkable and unworkable, but automobiles are here today.

"Moshers" back in 1900 and 1901 said man couldn't fly like birds, but Orville and Wilbur Wright proved they were wrong.

For every thousand "Moshers" who said it can't be done, there's at least one man willing to prove it can be done—so he goes ahead and does it.

One of our armed service branches has the slogan that Mosher ought to study: "The difficult we do at once, the impossible takes a little longer."—The Progressive Miner.

## DISGRACE IN INDO-CHINA

One of the most uninspiring aftermaths of World War II has been unfolding in French Indo-China. Natives of this colony, misruled and exploited by the French until the Japanese moved in with their brand of exploitation, are struggling against resumption of the white man's burden. You might think that the France, which has just swung left in domestic elections, and the Britain of the Labor government would try to handle the situation with democratic statesmanship and restraint. But what happens? French troops stage a coup d'état, street fighting with Annamite nationalists rages, British empire troops intervene on the side of the French, and Japanese troops, now accepting British orders, patrol the streets of Saigon to "maintain order" against the helpless natives. What an object lesson to Asia about the white man's "fight for freedom."

Indo-China should not revert to France. It should be placed under United Nations trusteeship and prepared for independence.—The Chicago Sun.

## Taft Voices Dangerous Doctrine

Ohio Senator Attempts to Persuade Americans That Communism Is Only Cure for Widespread Idleness

Senator Taft, in his debate with Senator O'Mahoney insisted that the "Full Employment" bill, which is receiving powerful, and we believe, intelligent support in and out of the labor movement, is really a first step toward Communism.

We wonder if the Senator wishes the workers of America to believe that they cannot hope for full employment unless they all turn "Red"?

Fortunately, that is not the case. During the war our democracy demonstrated what it could do in the way of production. We had "full employment" then. Why shouldn't we have it now? What is there about peace which necessarily condemns able and willing workers to near-starvation in a land of unexampled plenty?

We submit that when the senior senator from Ohio raised the Communist issue he was indulging in arrant nonsense.

Why can't we get away from all this "flapdoodle"? Why try to hang a nasty name on a good proposal?

Senator Taft says the bill, as it stands, doesn't create any jobs. We have said that 20 times. It is just a declaration of principle. It says, in substance, that Americans have a right to jobs, that free enterprise should be given the first chance to provide those jobs, but if, for any reason, free enterprise can't turn the trick, then Uncle Sam is going to step in.

When that time comes, if it ever does come, it will be up to Congress and the President to provide the money and to blueprint the enterprises which the government will undertake. We don't think either Congress or the Executive would renege on that sort of a pledge.

We believe certain reactionary interests share that confidence, and that that is one reason why they are opposed to the "Full Employment" bill.—Labor, Washington, D. C.

## FEW LAWYERS

There is at least one stupendous difference between the American Congress and the new British House of Commons. Both branches of Congress are dominated overwhelmingly by lawyers. The same is true of practically every state legislature.

In the Labor Party majority in the new House of Commons all classes are represented, but members of trade unions predominate.

Trade unionists, 124; writers and journalists, 48; municipal government workers, 45; lawyers, 41; business men, 34; school masters, 34; doctors and dentists, 12; leaders of the great cooperative societies, 12; university teachers, 10; farmers, 4; civil service, 3; Free Church ministers, 3; regular army officers, 1; regular air officer, 1; peers, 2; policeman, 1; miscellaneous professions, 5.

There would be more farmers if the soil in Britain were owned more extensively by the men who till it. Nevertheless, the Labor setup is a remarkable cross-section of British life.

## BRIGHT IDEA!

James W. Gerard, Wall Street lawyer, who was our ambassador to Germany at the beginning of the first World War, has a "bright idea."

In a magazine article, he suggests that the Allies create "a peaceful and prosperous Germany" by turning it into a monarchy and placing one of the grandsons of Kaiser Wilhelm on the throne.

Perhaps some American will recall that we fought the First World War in order to chase Kaiser Wilhelm of the throne. Now, if Mr. Gerard has his way, we will start all over again by making the Hohenzollerns autocrats once more.

Purchase not friends by gifts; when you cease to give such will cease to love.—Fuller.

It is but a poor eloquence which only shows that the orator can talk.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution.—Channing.