

Zmota sev. Koreje je bila v napadu na ameriški prestidž

Čemu se Rusija in Kitajska nista umešali v
korejsko vojno? — Organizacija združenih
narodov dobila z zmago v Koreji nov ugled

Dasi vojna v Koreji ni še končana, vendar jasno, da je severokorejska armada iniciativno izgubila in je na umiku. Dolgo časa je izgledalo zanjako dobro. Okupirala je v par mesecih skoraj vso južno Korejo, le malobrezni del na jugu je še ostal pod ameriško okupacijo.

MacArthurjeva strategija

Ta del na jugu se je sicer trdnodržal in ameriške čete so prodirale ustavile ter se pripravljale začetki z ofenzivo. Vzelo jih dolgo, predno bi ameriške in druge čete združenih narodov prišle do 38. paralele, ki je po zmagi nad Japonsko v dogovoru med Rusijo in Zed država bila meja med severno in južno Korejo. Severna ima kakih deset milijonov in južna približno dvajset milijonov prebivalcev. Severni del je okupirala sovjetska armada, južna pa ameriške čete. Rusi so svoj del komunistično po svojem vzorcu, ameriška okupacijska oblast pa je v svojem delu ohranila stari sistem in podpirala konservativnega Syngmana Rheeja, ki je postal predsednik južne Koreje. Oznajala se je za republiko. Tako sta ostala ta dva dela tudi potem ko so ruske in ameriške čete odšle iz Koreje.

V tej vojni bi postala vsa Koreja komunistična, ako se bi Truman nagloma odločil za intervencijo, ki so jo potem združeni narodi proglasili za svojo.

Sedaj pa bo drugačna kot si jo je vlada severne Koreje zamislila. Vojno situacijo je mahoma spremenil general MacArthur z udorom z obrežja skoraj tik 38. paralele, okupiral glavno mesto Seoul in s prodiranjem odrezal severokorejsko armado v južni Koreji od dovoznih črt. Ob enem je udaril tudi preko omenjene črte v severno Korejo.

Tako je ameriški armadi prihranil ofenzivo s skrajnega juga in s tem veliko življenj.

Kaj bo s Korejo?

O bodočnosti Koreje odločajo zdaj na svojem zboru v Lake Success Združeni narodi. Predložena sta bila dva načrta. Sovjetski in ameriški. Prvi je v bistvu določal, naj se z vojno takoj prekine in glavne posredovalke za sklenitev miru ter bodoče ureditve Koreje naj bi bila Sovjetska zveza in Amerika ter Kitajska bi morala biti zvraven, ker se nje Koreja veliko tiče. Včasih je bila Koreja pod Kitajsko. Dve sto milj Koreje meji ob Kitajsko in le nekaj malaga ob sovjetsko Sibirjo.

Ameriški načrt določa, da armada Združenih narodov okupira vso Korejo in ostane v nji dokler bo potrebno. Oba dela se združijo. Upravičeno je naj posebna komisija Združenih narodov, menda petih ali šestih držav. Ta je bila že izvoljena. Zed, države niso v nji, toda bodo imele v Koreji vseeno odločujočo besedo tudi v upravi, ker bo dežela v glavnem okupirana od ameriških čet pod poveljstvom generala MacArthurja. Kakor na

Japonskem bo on tudi v Koreji odločujoča osebnost. Gotovo je, da pod njim komunistična ne bo, kakor ni Japonska. V komisiji so zgolj zelo konservativne dežele, med njimi ena južnoameriška republika, Turčija in Pakistan.

Ameriški predlog glede Koreje je bil sprejet z okrog 50 glasovi, proti je bilo pet glasov, ki jih je oddal sovjetski blok, nekaj dežel pa se je vzdržalo glasovanja, med njimi Indija.

Vlaga Rusije in Kitajske v Korejski vojni

Sovjetska zveza ni poslala v tej vojni na pomoč severni Koreji nobenega moštva, pač pa pred vojno izvežbala njeno armado in jo založila z municijo, tanki in nekaj bojnih letal ji je pustila. Med vojno pa jo je nedvomno zalagala skrivoma. Saj tako je bila obdolžena v varnostnem svetu Združenih narodov.

Koliko je pomagala Kitajska ni znano, toda znano je da svojih čet ni poslala preko meje. Toda kitajska in sovjetska propaganda sta dajale severnim Korejcem vse skozi korajžo in lomastile po ameriškem imperializmu.

Splošna vojna se še lahko dogodi

Možnosti za splošno vojno so še take kakor so bile ob udaru severokorejske armade v južno. Očividno je, da si je ne želita ne Rusija, ne Kitajska, in tudi Zed, države ne, ne Evropa. A napetost mrzle vojne je ustvarila položaj, v katerem "vroča" vojna lahko vsak hip nastane.

Zmota severokorejske vlade

Severokorejska vlada je bila prepričana, da splošne vojne ne bo in da Amerika ne bo intervenirala, ako napade južno Korejo. Sam predsednik Truman in nekaj drugih vodilnih članov njegove administracije so jo uverili v tem, ker so izjavljali, da Koreja za ameriško strategijo ni važna. S tem so dali severokorejski komunistični vladi vero, da ne bodo imeli v svoji invaziji nobenega velikega odpora, ker južnokorejsko armado bi kmalu razbili.

Toda tudi Američani v svoji vladi so računali, da ne bo napada na južno Korejo, ki je bila pod ameriško okupacijo in od Američanov organizirana. Torej je bila ameriška varovanka. Ako

(Konec na 3. strani.)

PROBLEMI TREH SIL OBRAVNAVANI NA KONFERENCI VNANJH MINISTROV

Na konferenci vnanih ministrov Anglije, Francije in Zed. držav v New Yorku so obravnavali veliko stvari. Sešli so se Dean Acheson, Ernest Bevin in Robert Schuman, da se na kak način sporazumejo glede zapadne Nemčije, o oborožitvi držav severoatlantskega pakta in o delovanju Marshallovega plana.

Na dnevnem redu konference je bila tudi Formoza, Indokina, južnovzhodna Azija in seveda še posebej Sovjetska zveza.

Glede zapadne Nemčije je še vedno največ nesoglasja med ameriško in francosko vlado. Acheson insistira, da naj se zapadni Nemčiji dovoli postati spet militaristična sila in se jo sprejme v severoatlantski pakt. Toda je proti oborožitvi Nemčije saj toliko časa ne dokler Francija ne bo dovolj oborožena. Ako se Nemčija militarizira kakor je bila pod Hitlerjem in prej pod kajzerjem, bo spet najmočnejša država v Evropi, z izjemo Rusije, in Francija ne bo več vodilna država v Evropi. Med državami zapadne Evrope ima sicer spet glavno vlogo, še važnejšo pa Anglija in seveda v vseh konferencah zapadnega bloka pa odločujejo Zed. države vsled svoje ekonomske in bojne sile.

Ker je bila Francija v kratki dobi z Nemčijo že dvakrat v vojni, se boji, da se to lahko v tretje zgodi, ako se ji dovoli oborožitev. Nemčija lahko svojo ogromno industrijo v Porurju spet spremeni v muničijske obrate, ako prevlada ameriška teza za pojačanje proti sovjetskemu bloku v Evropi z nemško bojno silo. In ti obrati so veliko večji kakor francoski. Želja Francije je, da bi Zed. države povečale svojo armado v Evropi, Nemčiji pa naj se dovoli ustanoviti samo tako armado, ki bo opremljena le za zadušitev slučajnih notranjih nemirov.

Izdelan bo končno kompromisni načrt Anglije, da se Nemčiji dovoli oborožitev, toda njena armada naj bo združena z ostalo armado zapadne Evrope, Amerika naj napravi s to skupno določeno vojaško zvezo in ta centralizirana armada zapadne Evrope bi naj bila pod ameriškim poveljstvom. Francija zaradi Nemčije vseeno ni zadovoljna s tem načrtom, a bo morala pristati vanj, ker Zed. države hočejo, da nastane v Evropi pod njenim vodstvom za eventualni spopad z Rusijo močna bojna sila.

Tako bo Nemčija spet dobila nazaj to zaradi česar je bila v vojni in tepena v nji.

Glede Kitajske Anglija želi, da se Amerika z njo ne bi zapletla v vojno in da bi glede nje vodila realistično politiko. Trumanova administracija priznava še vedno Čiang Kaiška za Kitajsko vlado, dasi je pregnan iz nje in četudi je sedaj vsa Kitajska pod komunističnim režimom razen otok Formoza, kjer vedri pobegli Čiang Kaišek z ostanki svoje poražene nacionalistične vlade pod protekcijo ameriške bojne mornarice. Anglija je kitajsko komunistično vlado takoj priznala in bi rada sklenila z njo trgovsko pogodbo. Začela je komunistični Kitajski takoj prodajati razno blago, med drugim tudi gasolin. Naš državni department je pokazal nejevoljo radi tega, bilo je v ameriškem

(Konec na 2. strani.)

Kongresne komisije "preiskujejo", a sprememb vseeno ni

Posebna senatna komisija, ki ji načeljuje senator Kefauver, demokrat iz države Tennessee, preiskuje, kako so razni raketirji, bogati "gansterji" in zločinci dobili toliko moči in čemu jim oblast ne more ali pa neče priti do živega.

Komisija je začela s preiskovanjem in zaslišanji v Miamiju v Floridi, ki je trdnjava raketirjev in imovitih "gansterjev" vseh vrst. Njeni preiskovalci pa so bili že dolgo prej na delu in zbiralci obtežljivih materiala.

Glavni vir dohodkov teh organiziranih gangsterskih sindikatov so konjske dirke ter igralnice. Lokale za pobiranje stav "na konje" imajo po vsem mestu, posebno v velikih. Za te "stave na konje" potrošijo Američani — moške in ženske — na milijone dolarjev na leto — brskone več sto milijonov. Le malokdo ima srečo, da stavo dobi, a jo da takoj nazaj za novo stavo in stavi znova in znova, predno kaj zadene. V konjskih dirkah je torej za raketirski sindikat velik denar. "Stave na konje" so v mnogih državah prepovedane in tudi v Chicagu niso dovoljene. Ko je nastopil službo sedanji župan Kennelly je izjavil, da ima policija strogo povelje zapreti vse lokale, v katerih se pobirajo stave (bookie joints). In res so listi pisali, da je policija pridno na delu in policijski kapitani so poročali svojemu šefu, da je navodilo izpolnjeno. "Bookies are out of business."

Ko je prišla kongresna komisija v Chicago, je s pomočjo svojih raziskovalcev dognala, da "obrti" s stavami "na konje" še prav tako cvete kakor je pod prejšnjim županom. Policija je res mnogo lokalov zaprla in ko je "veter ponehal" so jih znova odprli.

Senator Kefauver ve zakaj in ve to tudi vsak Čikažan, ako se zanima za take stvari. Ako bi policija svojo nalogo resno vršila, bi to raketirstvo iztrebila. A tega ni storila. Senator Kefauver je dejal, da bo pozvala njegova komisija predse na zaslišanje tudi kapitane čikaške policije, posebno tiste, ki so na neki "čuden" način obogatili. S samo plačo, ki znaša nad \$5,000 na leto gotovo ne bi. Vsakdo ve, da taki nevestni načelniki policije, aldermani in nepošteni sodniki obogate največ s podkupninami. Lastniki velikih igralnic, v katerih neumni ljudje izgube tisoče dolarjev na teden ali pa na mesec, vedo, da tajno svojega raketirstva ne bi mogli dolgo vršiti. Torej je treba dobiti "po-

(Konec na 3. strani.)

KOMENTARJI

Zbira in presoja urednik

Ameriška vlada je darovala grškemu kralju letalo in to zelo dobrega, velikega, kakršno se za njegovo veličanstvo spodobi. Ko ga je dobil in ogledal mu je bilo všeč razen notranjost se mu je zdela premalo razkošno opremljena. Poslal ga je v Anglijo in naročil firmi za popraviljanje letal, da naj mu potniški predel bolj luksuzno uredi. To je storila in računala \$25,000. Kralj je račun plačal — z ameriškim dolarji seveda ker grški denar ni v Angliji in sploh nikjer izven Grčije nič vreden. Ameriška vlada je poslala kralju tudi jahto. I one stanejo denar. Sedaj ima kralj že štiri. Vir: Drew Pearson, ki je govoril o tej stvari prošlo nedeljo po radiu. Da, Grčija ameriške davkoplačevalce veliko stane.

United Press poroča, da je Jacob A. Malik vprašal župana rezidenčnega kraja Glen Cove v New Yorku, naj ga oproste davka od vile, v kateri stanuje. Malik je sovjetski delegat v organizaciji združenih narodov. Vila, ki je zdaj njegov dom, je stala \$350,000 in ima 45 sob. Poročilo pravi, da je župan Luke A. Mercandante dejal, da je to najlepši dom v deželi, z vrhom 37 akrov. Koliko so Rusi plačali za to vilo in zemljo, poročilo ne pove, a manj gotovo ne kot je gornja vsota. Davka nanjo je \$14,880 na leto. Malik želi, da bi se ga tega davka oprostilo, ker je tukaj kot diplomat. Župan mu je odgovoril, da bo davek moral plačati kot vsak drug posestnik. Da, tudi z diplomati ima država visoke stroške, ker celo zastopniki malih, revnih dežel hočejo aristokratsko živeti, ne samo velikih. Pravijo, da je to potrebno, ker ima dežela s tem velik prestidž.

Relifne akcije pomenijo v mnogih slučajih relif le za promotorje. V New Yorku je velika organizacija, ki zbira v sklad za boj proti raku. Nabrala je sto petdeset tisoč dolarjev, toda ustanovi, ki raziskuje kako uničiti to bolezen, je dala samo pet centov od vsakega nabranega dolarja. 95c od dolarja so promotorji računali zase za plače,

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Med vojno je bilo relifnih organizacij nič koliko. Nekatere so zbrale stotisočake, toda denarja v nabrani namen so malo oddale. Denar je šel za plače in stroške. Neka skupina v New Yorku je podvzela takrat veliko kampanjo za ruski relif. V nabrani namen je izročila samo 15c od dolarja, 85c od vsakega dolarja pa je porabila zase. Kongres je sprejel med vojno zakon, da morajo vse skupine, ki zbirajo denar v pomoč kaki od vojne prizadeti deželi, polagati ameriški vladi točno poročilo o dohodkih in izdatkih in koliko so od nabranih vsot izročile v nabrani namen. Ko so račune poslale, jih je vlada izročila tiskovni. Bilo je presenetljivo, kako raketirstvo so nekatere skupine varale radodarno ljudstvo. Tudi sedanje dobrodelne organizacije imajo izredno visoke upravne izdatke. Npr. Rdeči križ. Njegov predsednik je visoko plačan — pravijo, da prejema kakih \$100,000 na leto. Tudi razni ravnatelji so visoko plačani. Veliko se izda za kampanje, ker pravijo, da ako v nabiralni akciji malo potrosijo tudi malo prejmeš. Vsako leto se zbira v sklad za proučevanje otroške paralize in v pomoč zavodom, v katerih so taki bolniki. Tudi poslovni stroški te organizacije so jako visoki.

Progresivni stranki v Illinoisu je pravica do glasovnice spet odrečena. Volivnemu uradu je izročila dovolj podpisov, a jih je zavrgel, češ da niso točni. Enako se ji je dogodilo v posameznih okrajih. Stranka je šla proti tem odlokom na sodišče, da ono ukaže volivnemu uradu peticije progresivne stranke priti nati ter njene kandidate uvrstiti na glasovnico. Sodnik G. W. Bristov je dejal, da se ne čuti upravičenim kaj storiti v tej zadevi. Torej naj obstojata v tej invdrukih državah samo dve stranki, oziroma ena, ker demokrati in republikanci so po delu programu in nazadnjstvu ena stranka. Razlika je New York, kjer imajo tudi druge stranke pravico imeti kandidate na glasovnici.

(Konec na 3. strani.)

Nekaj o naših stvareh

Prihodnja bo jubilejna številka. Bila bi že ta, pa so se v tiskarni zapozneli z oglasi in še nekaj novih smo dobili medtem, ki bodo postavljeni ta teden.

S članki in dopisi bodo zastopani v nji Ethin Kristan, Joško Oven, John Goršek, Anton Shular, Anton Udovich, Ursula Zattich, Frank Primozich in drugi. Poleg teh bodo v nji razni članki ter opisi iz Proletarčeve zgodovine, slike in nekaj pesmi.

Priobčili bi v tej številki tudi spomine Martina Judniča a je predlog za eno številko. Priobčili smo ga v treh. Končan je v tej številki na 2. strani. Na nji je tudi upravnikova kolona.

V nedeljo 15. oktobra bo v dvorani SNPJ v Chicagu vpriporjena pod avspicijo krožka št. 9 Progresivnih Slovenk drama "MRAK". V nji nastopijo Andrew in Ana Miško, Frances Vider, Ana Zimmer, Anton Krapenc in Anton Andres. Torej same dobre odrske moči. Režiser je Peter Bernik.

To je že druga igra pod pokroviteljstvom tega delovnega krožka. S to vred smo imeli v Chicagu v minulih letih samo štiri slovenske predstave. Včasih smo jih imeli po pet in tudi že več na leto.

Rojakom v Chicagu in sosednih naselbinah zelo priporočamo, da pridejo na to predstavo. Čujemo, da pridejo večje skupine iz Milwaukeeja in LaSalla, posebno članice Progresivnih Slovenk, ker njihovi krožki drug z drugim zelo sodelujejo.

V nedeljo 29. oktobra bo imel svoj jesenski koncert pevski zbor France Prešeren. Vršil se bo v veliki Falcon dvorani (včasih se je imenovala Sokol Pilsen). Je na So. Ashland Ave. blizu 18. ceste. Naslov je v upravniki koloni v tej številki.

Zbor Prešeren se veliko trudi, da slovenska pesem v Chicagu ne zamre. Rad se odziva tudi vabilom raznih društev in tudi na prireditvi, ki se je vršila v Waukeganu v prid Proletarca, je nastopil.

Nekoč so bili v Chicagu štirje slovenski pevski zbori. Sedaj sta še dva: moški zbor "Prešeren" in ženski zbor Slovenske ženske zveze.

Družabni klub Slovenskega delavskega centra bo imel veselico v soboto 21. oktobra v Lawndale Masonic templu, 2301 So. Millard Ave. Vstopnice so po 60c. Vsi prijatelji dobre zabave ste vabljeni, da se je udeležite.

Vojni dobičkarji zopet brezvestno žanjejo

Drew Pearson pripoveduje v enem svojih člankov, da nas bo vojna v Koreji vsled zvišanih cen raznemu materialu stala pet milijard dolarjev več kot nas bi če bi prejše cene ostale v veljavi.

Vojni dobičkarji sicer prisegajo na zvezdasto zastavo in se dušajo proti komunizmu, toda njihov patriotizem je dolar, ne amerikanizem.

Kongres je v minulem poletju dal predsedniku Trumanu dovolj moči regulirati cene in meze, toda je ni uporabil, zato so industrialci začeli dvigati cene čim je Truman naznanil, da pošlje mošo armado v vojno proti agresivni severni Koreji.

Silno so dvignili cene izdelovalci medicinskih instrumentov in pa firme, ki izdelujejo zdravila. Dalje izdelovalci aeroplanov in ladijskih instrumentov. Ker je vlada vsled vojne in oboroževanja glavni odjemalec teh stvari, nas bo to ogromno stalo. Zelo so se podražile tudi razne kovine, ki se jih rabi pri izdelovanju municije. Surovi kaučuk (rubber) se je od pričetka naše intervencije v Koreji podražil v tej deželi 162 odstotkov,

angleške družbe pa so ga nam podražile do 300 odstotkov. Voleno blago ter razne druge tkanine so podražene in tako mora vlada plačevati za uniforme znatno višje cene kakor pa pred korejsko vojno. Pa ne samo vlada, tudi oblike za civilno prebivalstvo so se podražile.

Cene so se dvignile tudi staramu železu, signalnim aparatom, ki jih rabi armada in mornarica, obnavam itd. Vojna udrava kupuje vseh teh stvari za milijarde dolarjev in lahko si je predstavljati, koliko večji bodo profiti monopolistov, ki so bili že dozdaj izredno visoki.

Čemu se ni predsed. Truman poslužil pravice kontrolirati cene? Dejal je, da zato ne, ker računa na patriotizem industrialcev. Priporočil jim je, da naj svoje stvari prodajajo po starih cenah in unijam pa, da naj ne zahtevajo zvišanja plač. Bil je pač zelo naiven, ako je mislil, da bo s takim apalom kaj dosegel. Korporacije ne eksistirajo zato da bi bile patriotične temveč da se večajo in si kupijo dobičke. In ker ni kontrole nad cenami in se vse draži, zahteva-

jo tudi unije novo zvišanje plač. Vsako zvišanje meze pa pomeni tudi nove podražitve. Višje meze zahtevajo sedaj jeklarski delavci, železničarji, avni delavci itd. Mnoge stroke so jih že dobile. In tako gre ta proces brez konca in kraja.

Tudi davki se večajo. Odrnavanje davka od plače je bilo zvišano s prvim oktobrom. Toda davek na odvišne profite še ni bil zvišan. Magnati pravijo, da je tak davek konfiskacija imovine, torej "socialistična" metoda. Toda če "konfisciraš" človeka in ga pošlješ na bojišče, je to patriotično. Če mora človek v vojni tvegati življenje, ude in zdravje, čemu se naj industrialnim magnatom in prekupcem dovoli večati profite na njihov račun?

Mnogi so sicer priporočali, da naj se v vojni "drafta" tudi z vojnimi naročili dobljene dolarje, toda magnati še sedaj trdijo, da so previsoko obdavčeni. In sploh od sedanjega kongresa ni mogoče pričakovati, da bi sklenil kaj tako radikalnega. Saj skrajna reakcija Trumana že sedaj dolži, da hoče poriniti deželo v

socializem. Vsaka reforma je tem ljudem korak v socializem. Truman jih je nekaj predlagal, med njimi splošno zdravstveno zavarovanje, a kongres mu je skoro vse odbil. Tudi zdravniški trust (zveza zdravnikov) vpije v svoji propagandi, da je Trumanov načrt za splošno zdravstveno zavarovanje nič drugega kot socializem, ki bi zdravnikom vzelo svobodo in jih spremenil v navadne državne uradnike. V boju proti temu načrtu so lani in letos potrošili že okrog milijon dolarjev.

Ta njihova svoboda je v tem, da ti lahko svobodno računajo in če nimaš sredstev, pa bolehal, dokler te smrt ne reši.

Profitarjem, medicinskemu trustu in reakcionarnemu kongresu je ljudska blaginja deveta briga. Človeka odarejo ako le morejo. Ako nastopa proti njim, te označijo za socialist ali pa komunist. Radikalno gibanje ima v tej deželi težko pot. Saj celo navadne progresivce označujejo za "komuniste" in sopotnike čim nastopijo proti reakciji in brezvestnim profitarjem.

CHICAGO

Drama

"MRAK"

bo vprizorjena pod avspicijo
KROŽKA ST. 9
PROGRESIVNIH SLOVENK
v nedeljo
15. oktobra
v dvorani SNPJ. Igra se prične
ob 3. pop. — Pridite!

PROBLEMI TREH SIL OBRAVNAVANI NA KONFERENCI VNANJH MINISTROV

(Konec s 1. strani)

tisku mnogo kritike proti angleški vladi in v kongresu so nekateri zahtevali, da naj ji Amerika odvzame vso podporo. Od tedaj Angleži Kitajske z gasolinom več ne zalagajo.

Problem konference je tudi Indokina. Francija se trudi zadušiti upor proti nji, a nima sreče, dasi ji Amerika v Indokini veliko pomaga z orožjem in s propagando. Anglija pa je v skrbah glede svojih otokov, Burme in sploh vse južnovzhodne Azije, ker tudi v teh krajih komunistična propaganda močno deluje, na nekaterih njenih otokih pa se vrši proti nji že od konca vojne sem oborožen upor, ki ga ne more zadušiti, kakor Francija ne v Indokini.

Vse tri države bodo še v naprej vodile svojo mrzlo vojno z Rusijo in Amerika se naglo oborožuje tudi za slučaj "vroče" vojne.

Acheson je svojima tovarišema nedvomno omenil tudi ameriško kritiko proti nezadostnemu sodelovanju Francije in Italije v Marshallovem planu za ekonomsko utrjevanje držav protikomunistične Evrope. Kajti Amerika hoče, da uspe njen ekonomski in njen oboroževalni načrt. Za oba je potrošila milijarde dolarjev, a se ji zdi, da prizadete dežele premalo sodelujejo, in da se vse preveč v vseh stvareh zanašajo na ameriško pomoč.

Miško Kranjec:

Fara Svetega Ivana

ROMAN

(Nadaljevanje.)

"Izdajalec!" je siknil Rožman. "Dobra ti je bila, dokler ti je kaj dajala. Berač, hlapec si prišel iz Avstrije, pa si si s hinavčenjem pomagal in si nabral kupa denarja. Preobjedel si se bogatega kruha! Izdajalec!" Rožman se je lotila sveta jeza. Rožič pa se je zakrohotal.

"Le zmerjaj, šolmašter! Se na kolenih boš prosil, za življenje in skorjico kruha! Aber keine Gnade! Iztreznili vam bomo vaše šolmašterske glave! Psički!" Na sredo so v neki zidanci bili toliko glasni, da so premotili Rožiča in je klical Rožmanu: "Rožman, pojdi, greva noter! Naj vrag vse vzame! Sprjazniva se, dober bodi, pa boš živel! Odpustim ti, ne bom te izdal. Čeprav si me ozmerjal z izdajalcem! Saj boš tudi ti izdajalec, kar verjemi mi. Mnogo nas bo, dolga, dolga vrsta, vsi se bomo rinili v ospredje, hehehe!"

"Pojdi se soliti!" je zaklical Rožman in bil vesel, ko je videl, da se je Rožič spravil pod okno, od koder je opazoval v sobo in močil steno. Rožman pa jo je naglo mahnil naprej, proti Svetemu Ivanu.

Sveti Ivan... kjer se je Rožman mučil leta in leta. Mlad, poln idealizma je prišel sem, tu pa se je njegov idealizem razbil ob vsakdanjostih. Tam se je njegova idealna ljubezen razbila, in razbijalo se je vse, česar se je dotaknil. V srcu je bil samo večni isti nemir, kateremu ni mogel uiti. Danes je ta nemir samo še večji; prispel je na dvojno razpotje svojega življenja, ko je pred njim starost in je njegova ljubezen bila ubita, in razpotje, kjer je domovina pred

razsulom in on nima kam iti.

Mislil je spet na Rožičeve besede. — Pa če se res zgodi, kakor praviš, Rožič? se je vprašal. — Vojna je in nihče ne ve, kako bo. Francija je padla in padla bo tudi Jugoslavija. Kaj potem? Saj Rožman vedno trepetal pred tem in išče utehe v razgovorih. Zaletava se s Korenom v gostilno, tava k Podlesku, k Plavšku, k Klemencu. In nikjer pomiritve. Plavšek tarna, ves obupan zaradi svoje hišice in pokojnine in domovine, kar vse je pomešal v en lonec. Koren je nejasen, zavija, se nasmiha, ne ve pa nič. Podlessek je čedalje bolj skrivnosten. S Klemencem pa tudi ni nič. Tja Rožman ne more, ne more. — Povsod en sam brezup, nikjer rešitve. Prej se je še tolažil, zdaj pa mu je Rožič jasno povedal. Ne morda Nemci, ti tu mu ne bodo dali živeti. Rožič in... in kdo še? Kdo bi vedel, zbirajo se. "Dolga vrsta nas bo, hehehe," sliši Rožičev smeh. "Tudi ti boš prišel!" — Ali tudi on? Ne, ne! Rožman ne more! Rožman je prišel s Koroške in ve, kako je, kadar narod umira. Če bi hotel umreti, bi bil ostal tam.

Z brezupom v srcu je koračil prek doline in v ta brezup se mu je, čimbolj se je bližal Svetemu Ivanu, zajedalo nekaj drugega, nekaj doela osebnega, kar je bilo v zvezi z ljubeznijo. Tudi v tem tava čedalje bolj, in zdaj ga že skrbi, da bi ga kdo ne opazil, ljudje pri Svetem Ivanu so zlobni. On pa ne išče nič grdega, zares nič grdega. Samo rahel oddih, prijateljski nasmech...

In ko je šel prek vrtov, ga je noga sama zanašala. Vedel je, da ga bo zanašalo, toda prej si

je rekel: Ne! Tudi zdaj je govori: Ne, in ne!, dokler naposled ni stal pod Gizinim oknom. Za en same trenutek, nič več, za kratak trenutek... In tako je obstal v njeni kuhinji in se začel trezniti.

"Sedite vendar," mu je ponovno ponudila stol. "Danes pa ste dobre volje?"

"Slabe volje, ne dobre," je zamrmral. "Ali bi mi postregli s kozarcem vode?"

"O," je rekla veselo. "Najprej sedite. — Ali bi malo črne kave? Kar koj bo zavrela," in že je pripravljala kavo na štedilniku, v katerem je še gorelo. "Pa ste res žalostni," je rekla, ko ga je gledala. "Pa ne da ste se kje zaljubili?"

Gledal jo je nepremično, nato pa dejal topo: "Obupal sem." Giza se je veselo zasmejala. "Ne smejte se, Giza. Nič ni smešnega, danes še živimo, k letu pa bog ve, kako bo. Prišli bodo Svabi in nas bodo vse pobili. Danes mi je nekdo v zobe povedal: vse šolmaštre. Da, resno je mislil. Nekoč se mi je zdelo, da ne bo tako hudo, zdaj pa vidim, da bo. Keine Gnade! je dejal. Ni sam. Mnogo jih je! Tu ni nobene rešitve, ni je, vam rečem. Kam pa naj gre človek? Povejte, kam?"

Giza se ni več smejala. Da, tako je, in kam naj gre človek? "Ali vam ni zadnjič Matija povedal: ali z njimi ali z nami?" je rekla.

"Z njimi," se je grenko nasmešnil. "Jaz vendar ne morem izdati domovine. Jaz sem pobegnil s Koroške, da bi tu reševal domovino. Kaj vi veste, kako je, kadar narod umira, tako počasi, pa zato tembolj gotovo. Če človek umira, se gre. To prenesem, ne morem pa gledati, če narod umira. — Ne, jaz ne morem izdati domovine, pa če me ubijejo!"

— Z vami pa tudi ne grem. Tam ni rešitve. Tam ni naroda, tam ni domovine. Ne vpadajte mi v besedo, to ni res, pa če Matija stokrat trdi. Delavci ne poznajo domovine, ker je ne potrebujejo. Pa četudi bi jo poznali, rešiti ne morejo ničesar več. Vse je izgubljeno. Mi nimamo kam iti. Tu ostanemo in bomo čakali, kdaj se bo zljubilo gospodu Rožiču, ali vrag ve komu, da nas bo dal postaviti pred puške. To je vse, kar nas čaka... jaz slu-

(Dalje prihodnjič)

Kongresne komisije "preiskujejo", a sprememb vseeno ni

(Konec s 1. strani)

licijsko protekcijo" in stvar je v redu.

Prav tako jo mora imeti prej omenjeni sindikat. Ako so kongresni komisiji znana imena vseh znanih bogatih gangsterjev čikaškega sindikata, so gotovo poznani tudi čikaški policiji.

Zelo cvete ta nepostavna obrt v predmetih občina, v katerih je lahko dobiti "protekcijo" od župana in šerifa. Ako imaš ta dva na svoji strani, si na varnem pred postavo.

Koruptna policija, korumpi-

Pristopajte k

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TELEFONI: CAnal 6-7172—6-7173

rani šerifi in drugi izvrševalci postave so vzrok, da sedanja senatna preiskava organiziranega raketirstva ne bo ne omejevala in ne odpravlja niti s še tako strogo postavo.

Običaj med organiziranimi gangsterji je, da ako jim pride kdo v napotje, ali ako kaj izblebeta, ali ako postane proti kakemu vodilnemu gangsterju "nepošten", je "obsojen v smrt" in zjutraj ga najdejo kje v kakem jarku. Policijska oblast takih morilcev nikoli ne izsleda, razen v kakem zelo zelo redkem slučaju. Tako sta bila nedavno v Chicagu na tak način na en isti dan ubita neki bivši policijski poročnik, ki je poznal gangsterje, in odvetnik Bas, ki jih je zastopal. To je komisijo posebno podžgalo, da bo raketirsko veljake v Chicagu še zasliševala.

KOMENTARJI

(Konec s 1. strani)

sovnci. Težko bo kaj s tako voljno demokracijo, ker napredni volivci nimajo druge alternativne kot izbirati med "dobrimi" in "slabimi" kandidati starih dveh strank.

UP piše iz Prage o 17 let starem fantu, ki je bil obsojen radi veleizdaje. Njegov zločin je bil, ker je bral ameriške "funnies" in pa povesti z "divjega zapada" namesto komunistično literaturo. Reporter UP v Pragi pravi, da je bral to poročilo v mladinskem komunističnem listu "Mlada fronta". Morda je resnično in točno, morda ne, toda ekstremnosti se dogajajo.

Papež Pij XII. je izdal nedavno encikliko, v kateri obsoja komunizem in kapitalizem. Toda v praksi se bori le proti prvemu, od kapitalizma pa prejema pomoč.

Sveto leto katoliške cerkve, ki bo končano v Rimu 24. decembra, je privabilo v "večno mesto" nič koliko romarjev iz vseh katoliških dežel in iz mešanih,

ko so Zed. države. Prodanih je bilo na kupe podobice, svetinje, molkov in drugih nabožnih predmetov. Veliko denarja so romarji pustili v Rimu in po ostali Italiji seveda tudi za druge stvari. Najraje so tisti, ki kaj prodajajo, imeli Amerikance. Ti največ zapravijo, ker prinesejo s sabo največ denarja — in to dolarje, ki jih veliko potrebuje Vatikan in vlada. A vsi Italijani pa s svetim letom niso bili zadovoljni. Trgovci, gostilničarji in drugi prodajalci so zaradi obilice romarjev navijali cene, ki so prizadele tudi domače prebivalstvo. Sveto leto torej ni samo pobožnost ampak tudi dober biznis.

Jugoslovanske žene v New Yorku vabijo na priredbo

NEW YORK, N.Y. — V New Yorku je vsako leto skozi dobo zadnjih 26 let prirejena takozvana mednarodna ženska razstava, ki traja po cel teden in na kateri sodelujejo ženske skupine raznih narodnosti katerih je v tem mestu mnogo. Soudeležene so seveda istotako razne ameriške ženske skupine, podvzeta, posamezne obrtnice itd. Razstava je pestra in pritegne tisoče obiskovalcev. Prireja jo ženska ustanova "Women's National Institute", ki je za letošnjo razstavo osvojila geslo: "Women for World's Friendship and Understanding" — torej, ženske za svetovno prijateljstvo in razumevanje.

Lansko leto je bilo soudeležnih na razstavi 34 narodnostnih skupin, letos pa jih bo nad 50 in med temi bo seveda tudi jugoslovanska in to pod pokroviteljstvom naše ženske organizacije Yugoslav American Women (Jugoslovanske ameriške žene). Ta organizacija lepo raste in vključuje članice vseh jugoslovanskih narodnostnih skupin.

Vse naše članice so sedaj pridno na delu, da bi čim bolj uspel naš jugoslovanski paviljon na razstavi, ki se bo letos pričela 6. novembra in bo zaključena 12. novembra ob enajstih zvečer. Razstava bo v 71st Regiment Armory, Park Ave., at 34th Str., New York City. Vstopnina je samo 50c z dodatnimi 10c davka, ki ga pobirajo pri vходу.

Obeta se bogat program

Naš prireditveni odbor si prizadeva, da sestavi pester in bogat program za našo programno uro, ki jo bomo imele na razpolago tekoma razstavnega tedna in sicer v četrtek večer, kot je bilo vsako leto dosedaj. Podrobnosti o programu bodo objavljene pravočasno, priporočamo pa našim ljudem že sedaj, da si zabeležijo datum 9. nov. in pridejo na razstavo ta dan v velikem številu.

Drobni jugoslovanski "naseljenci" so že tu

Naš paviljon je vsako leto pritegal mnogo obiskovalcev ker je bil okusno in pestro urejen. Letos bo imel poleg drugih zanimivosti tudi ljubko skupino 50 lutk v jugoslovanskih narodnih nošah. Zato je poskrbela naša blagajničarka Mrs. Marich ki je svoji prijateljici v stari kraj poslala različnega blaga, da je ta mogla ukrojiti noše za lutke. Srčkana skupinica je bila pred kratkim poslana na pot in njehova originatorca je v pismu izrazila željo, da se ji sporoči če so njeni mali "izseljenici" že dospeli... Skupina je srečno prirajžala in je res nekaj izrednega.

Pecivo in drugi predmeti za prodajo

Tekom razstavnega tedna bomo prodajale domače pecivo in radi tega naprošamo naše žene in dekleta, da tudi to pot sodelujejo in se priklasio s prispevkom potice, štrudelnja, krofov, pohanja ter podobnih do-

mačih dobrot, ki so vsakokrat bile tako popularne na razstavi. Izkupek nam pomaga kriti stroške v zvezi s paviljonom.

Da pokrijemo stroške bomo prodajale tudi druge predmete — ročna dela in srebrne broške ter podobne predmete iz starega kraja in razne prispevke od strani naših tukajšnjih žensk. Obračamo se torej na naše rojakinje, da nam po možnosti odstopijo kak primeren kosček ročnih del, ali pa kaj drugega primernega za prodajo na razstavi. Pošljite na naslov: Mrs. A. P. Krasna, 200 W. 67th St., New York 23, N. Y.

Naš namen je pokriti stroške in napraviti nekaj prebitka, da se bo lahko s tem nakupilo potem kakke potreščine, zdravila in drugo za otroke v starem kraju. Stopite torej v sodelovanje z nami in ako vas veseli, rojakinje, postanite članice naše organizacije. Seje imamo vsak drugi tork zvečer ob osmih v Jugoslovanskem domu, 405 W. 41st St., NYC. — Poročevalka.

Zmota sev. Koreje je bila v napadu na ameriški prestidž

(Konec s 1. strani)

bi jo pustili kar tako samo sebi, bi trpel ameriški prestidž, na kar vlada severne Koreje ni računala. Pa tudi Moskva ne, ker gotovo jo je korejska komunistična vlada vprašala za svet, predno se je odločila za napad.

Tudi niso upoštevali dejstva, da je bila organizacija Združenih narodov ustanovljena pred vsem od Amerike za graditev miru. Njen program določa odbijati agresorje, ki bi kalili mir in to načelo naglašajo za svojo politiko tudi ameriška vlada. Ker se intervencija v Koreji vrši pod firmo Združenih narodov, je ta organizacija z zmago pridobila na ugledu, ki ga je že jako malo imela.

All Chicago

is invited to see the

Great new Gas Industry Exhibit

at the Museum of Science and Industry • Lake Front at 57th Street

Presented to the people of Chicago by
The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company
to commemorate the 100th Anniversary
of gas service in Chicago

Admission Free

Open without admission charge every day except Christmas. Weekdays—9:30 to 5:30. Sundays and Holidays—9:30 to 7:00. The Museum of Science and Industry offers 8 acres of operating exhibits.

Gas first began to serve our city on September 4, 1850... and to mark this Hundredth Birthday, Peoples Gas has presented to the people of Chicago a permanent exhibit that tells the fascinating Story of Flame Gas.

The exhibit... now open daily to the public... was developed in cooperation with the Museum of Science and Industry.

A dramatic series of displays pictures the development of gas service through the ages... the first discovery of the gas flame... its early use as a source of light... its adaptation to cooking and refrigeration... the modern miracle of transporting natural gas from fields in the heart of Texas to a huge metropolitan market 1,000 miles away where it serves factory, shop and home.

You and your family are cordially invited to see this exciting, educational Gas Industry Exhibit... along with the many other wonderful shows offered by the Museum.



Be sure to see

The Peoples Gas
Light and Coke Company

Gas has served the people of Chicago for 100 years

Scale models showing how natural gas is obtained in the gas fields of Texas, pumped thru the dual 1000-mile pipeline system and delivered to Chicago's doorstep...

How the network of underground mains and service pipes below a typical Chicago street supplies homes and factories with gas...

The mysterious way in which gas produces cold from heat in the Servel refrigerator and for modern air conditioning units...

How gas is used to treat steel and other metals...

The last word in kitchen modernity... and a take-apart gas range showing exactly how it cooks our city's millions of meals a day.

Note: You can easily spend the day at the Museum of Science and Industry. All facilities, including cafeteria, grill and picnic lunch room, are available.

1950

1950

A MAJOR MISTAKE

CONGRESS and the people of the United States may never know how seriously the McCarran Communist Control Bill will give aid and comfort to the very Communists it is supposed to control.

The opening paragraph of President Truman's veto message took away the breath of many sincere congressmen who had been supporting the bill. The President rejected the bill after consulting with:

- The Department of Justice;
- The Department of Defense;
- The Central Intelligence Agency;
- The Department of State.

These are the agencies responsible for the security of our nation. The Central Intelligence Agency is our espionage division. When that agency gives and opinion that any piece of legislation will hurt its functioning, the American people should give sober thought to the opinion. But Congress was in no mood for sober thought. It was politically and emotionally hell-bent to pass some law against Communists.

HERE'S an example. There are people behind the Iron Curtain upon whom we must depend for information. From time to time this country gets them out, as refugees, as immigrants, as special cases. The McCarran bill will prevent them from coming here. That will help the Communist cause.

The bill will cut off immigration from some other countries. As the President points out, by excluding persons from "totalitarian" countries the McCarran bill will prevent all Spanish businessmen and students from coming here.

THAT IS ONLY one aspect, and a relatively minor one, which shows how ill-considered the McCarran bill really was.

Of more importance is the warning by the President that the net effect of the bill will "help the Communists, not hurt them." Already the Communist Party in this country has served notice it will defy the law. The President anticipated that.

He warned that enforcing the feature of the law which requires Communists, Communist organizations and Communist front organizations to register may bring a long court fight which could drag out two to four years.

Even after a final ruling—if it is against the Communist Party—the Communists need only to change the names of their organizations and force the government to "begin all over again the long, dreary proceedings." The energies of the FBI would be wasted and its sources of information dried up.

The President warned that the bill itself represented "a clear and present danger to our institutions." Innocent, non-Communist persons could be harassed by its workings.

There is only one course now left for the government to protect itself against the hysteria which resulted in the passage of the bill. A quick decision on the bill's constitutionality by the Supreme Court is needed. Unfortunately, the court can not toss out the whole bill even if it finds parts of it unconstitutional.

The President's warning that the bill would "so greatly weaken our liberties and give aid and comfort to those who would destroy us" was taken too lightly by Congress. The Supreme Court can consider the bill in a climate less fogged by hysteria. If it is possible for the Attorney General to bring a suit for a declaratory judgment by the high court, he should take immediate action.

(From Chicago-Sun Times)

Another 'Joker' in Tax Bill

The "Wall Street Journal" has discovered another Senate Finance Committee tax bill "joker"—the kind of thing which means \$50,000 or even \$100,000 for a lawyer-lobbyist who "reaches" a committee member and slips it through.

The bill went clear through the committee without any public mention of this "joker," the "Journal" says. It explains the "joker" this way:

Up to now, the owner of an oil, natural gas or mining property has had to pay the full income tax, up to 76 per cent, on profits he made by selling to someone else the "right to take oil, gas or minerals from the property."

Under the new tax bill, the owner need pay only the 25 per cent "capital gains" tax on such profits, cutting his taxes by as much as two-thirds.

This "joker" means that Uncle Sam will get millions of dollars less in taxes, at a time when he badly needs the money for war and defense.

Who slipped through this "joker"? Who will get the money for doing so? What committee member or members have been "reached"?

The "Wall Street Journal" apparently does not know the answers to those questions, and the American people are not likely to get the answers.

SAYS A.M.A. IS AS BAD AS N.A.M.

"The American Medical Association has become as selfish, as avaricious and as politically dangerous as the National Association of Manufacturers," the House was told by Congressman Andrew J. Bismiller, progressive Democrat from Wisconsin.

"We have long known that the N.A.M. would oppose any liberal member of Congress. Let us recognize that the same is true of the A.M.A., the 'Doctors' Lobby.'"

"The A.M.A. is fighting the American people, who want a decent health standard for all," Bismiller went back over the record of the "Doctors' Lobby" for the past 25 years, to show that its opposition to President Truman's health insurance program is nothing new. It has obstructed practically "every measure proposed to advance the nation's health, safety and security."

The A.M.A. leaders, Bismiller declared, "are a unique combination of selfishness, stupidity and malice."

WOMEN RULE

Washington, Va., which is not far from Washington, D.C., has gone through a change of administration more drastic than ever hit the Nation's Capital. A new mayor and a new council of six members were sworn in—and every one is a woman.

"I would hate to be a weed in this town, for I'd surely be uprooted by this new administration," commented Congressman Burr P. Harrison, who was master of ceremonies at the inauguration.

The women won after a short campaign in which they stressed that male officials had made such a mess of things that the town was losing population.

\$1,000 'Grows' to \$339,000

At Birmingham, Alabama, a man named Erskine Ramsay gives \$1,000 to the Birmingham-Southern College—with a provision that the money be invested and not touched for 100 years.

By that time, it is estimated, the \$1,000 will have grown to \$339,000, and then the college can begin using the fund.

In this case, education will get the benefit of money's "growth." In general, however, something seems wrong in an invested dollar—without work or sweat of its owner—can multiply 339 times in 100 years.

IT ISN'T WORTH IT

What is the penalty for bigamy? Two mothers-in-law.

During the last three years, profits of the smallest corporations "not only went down steadily but went down the most," according to the June statement of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

PROTECTING INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY

Chief Judge John J. Parker of the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court says political power is needed to deal with economic power.

Writing in the American Bar Association Journal, Parker says the direction of economic power is the "most dangerous threat to the liberty of the individual."

"Under such circumstances," he writes, "it is idle to suppose that the power of the Government would not be used for the regulation of economic life. Monopolies must be curbed. Unemployment must be relieved. Justice must be secured in the relations of capital and labor."

"A living wage for labor and a living price for farm products must be guaranteed. And conditions must be fostered that will provide for the healthy growth of industry and the just division of its rewards."

Parker, incidentally, cannot be damned by standpatters as a "wild-eyed liberal"—the usual term they apply to anyone who has had a progressive thought since William McKinley.

For Parker, a Republican, was appointed to the U. S. Supreme Court by Herbert Hoover. The Senate failed to confirm the appointment by a close vote.—League Reporter.

THE ARMY TAKES OVER

There is a saying among G.I.s that there are three ways of doing things: The right way, the wrong way and the Army's way.

The ousting of Louis A. Johnson as Secretary of Defense and the appointment of five-star General George C. Marshall to that job serves notice upon the people of the nation that, from here on out, we're going into our program for a war economy the Army way.

Johnson has looked to us like a man who thought he could run the military affairs of the nation on a business basis and without regard to the jealousies and rivalries that have been clearly manifested by the various military groups. His was mainly a citizen's viewpoint.

However, Johnson was foredoomed to failure. He had no chance in the world of lasting when things became critical and when the administration got ready to put the screws on the American people.

The switch of Johnson and Marshall is only the latest manifestation of a trend which is destined to place the American people under the rule of the military in what is conveniently called "peace" as well as in war. It will make some people feel uneasy. But it is the natural, inevitable and foreseeable result of an economy that already has plunged our nation into two gigantic world wars and now compels preparation for an even larger third one.

People who insist upon sticking to the capitalist private-profit economy clear to the end, have no business to complain about where it takes them.—Reading Labor Advocate.

PEOPLE DO IT

By Henry Jones

Down at Tulane University in New Orleans the cats and rats work in teams to get their eats and become quite friendly. Dr. Loh-seng Tsai worked this amicable arrangement out first with laboratory cats and rats who had grown up together. Then he went into the alleys of the French quarter to get alley specimens of both with a long record of tribal warfare in which the caught rats ended up inside the cats. His education in co-operation by way of the feed-box worked with them too.

To get their food one rat and one cat must first enter the open-end compartment of a three chamber box. Then a gate opens to their co-operation chamber. Here both have to press on buttons simultaneously in order to drop the gate to the third or feeding chamber. They have learned to team up so as to work the entire layout to the feed bin in three seconds. If only one gets into the "co-operation chamber," he has to work another button to let his mate, but tribal enemy, come and join him. One rat, having got its tail caught in the gate in a previous attempt, was reluctant to join the cat at opening the gates to the feed-bin, so the cat, instead of trying to go ahead, comes back and motions to the rat with its paw to come on and get dinner.

These experiments of Dr. Tsai's were possible of course only because the cats don't have a NAM and the rats don't have a Third International to upbraid them or punish them for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Consequently they learn how to take joint action as individuals to get to the feed dish.

There's a cartoon in Bill Mauldin's "Back Home" that shows a boy and girl amidst a mess of wreckage, and the caption runs: "We seem to be the only survivors. Let's unite." It's a cartoon that packs a wallop. It's got logic and romance and optimism and realism all rolled in one. It winds up the world with the sort of sense that could have stopped it from getting wrecked. It credits the two survivors with as much brains as Dr. Tsai's conditioned cats and rats—which is somewhat more sense than mankind is manifesting currently.

Perhaps if we took a look at the world from the point of view of a New Orleans cat and a New Orleans rat, we might make it to the feed-bin and not to the cemetery before the fun's over. They know that to eat and live they must desert their tribal ways and co-operate as individuals with a mutual

interest in eating. If they were vexed with NAM's and Kremlins, they would have to cold-shoulder them and persist in practicing this co-operation as critics that wanted to eat.

The world is full of good things, and under the intelligent effort of man, can yield us all a greater abundance than those New Orleans cats and rats can ever hope to achieve. But we can't get it following the advice of the NAM and the Kremlin. We'll have to use our own heads.

Down in Texas when the kids went back to school, they found the lay-out changed so that the teacher sat back of them, instead of up front. Unless they crane their necks around, they can't tell whether teacher is looking at them or not. It makes for better discipline, is the idea. Fewer spit-balls, less note-passing, and always that uncomfortable feeling that you're being watched. One more step toward the "concentration camp universe."

Discipline no doubt is a serious subject, not to be discussed lightly. A Mr. Sullenberger of Lancaster, Pa. recently proceeded to spank his 9-year-old son for disobedience, and opined, "It hurt me worse than it hurt the boy." He had dislocated his shoulder. Despite all admonitions about the importance of discipline, I can't help grinning at that one.

Come to think of it: if spanking made boys and girls good, shouldn't we after these many thousands of years of such "improvement" be mighty close to angelic? We aren't in my neighborhood, and from reading the papers I've come to the conclusion that our representatives in Washington, D.C., don't trust anybody outside the U.S.A., and don't trust anybody in the U.S.A., and certainly they don't trust each other.

Mistakes can occur, of course, in discipline. Down in Kansas, the authorities have decided to let John Crabb out. He's been in a mental institution for 20 years, protesting that he was sane, and according to their alibi, protesting it so vociferously that they just couldn't believe him. What's more, he spoke Danish, and anyone who tries to talk Danish to a thoroughly civilized Kansan, must be nuts!

After twenty years of effort, his family in Denmark got some insurance men to bring pressure to give him a test or two, and ten months ago he was declared not only sane, but never to have been

We Suggest You Keep These Figures

Next time you hear someone say "Fair Deal Socialism" is ruining business, tell him that's "the bunk," and prove it with these official figures:

The "net working capital" of all American corporations nearly doubled from \$36.3 billion in 1942 to a record peak of \$69 billion at the end of March this year.

"Net working capital" is the corporation's total cash and other "current assets," minus the money they owe. In other words, it is their "liquid wealth," not counting the value of their plants and equipment.

In just the first three months of this year, the "net working capital" increased by \$1.3 billion. In the same period, the corporations put \$3.4 billion of their profits into new plants and equipment, after paying fat dividends.

Thus, under the "terrible" Truman administration, corporations boosted their cash and other possessions by a total of \$4.7 billion—in just the last three months for which figures are available.—Labor

THEY MERELY ROBBED UNCLE SAM

Is robbing the government, even in wartime, just an inconsequential little sin for congressmen who solemnly swore to uphold the government and serve it faithfully?

Recently former Democratic Congressman Andrew J. May of Kentucky was released from prison after serving only nine months of his two-year sentence for taking a bribe to rob the government in wartime.

In same week former Republican Congressman J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey was let out of jail after serving about half of his 18-month sentence for robbing Uncle Sam by "padding" his payroll and taking "kick-backs."

At the time they committed the crimes of which they were convicted, both had been chairmen of important House committees.

Tremendous influences were brought to bear to get them out of prison, and they were let out on the strange excuse that they had made "outstanding records" for good behavior in jail. Did anyone expect them to start a riot?

It's a silly excuse. What can law enforcement officials say to the man who snatches a purse or steals a sack of flour? Is Justice really blind?—Labor.

TAILOR-MADE PREJUDICES

There is a story from British South Africa that illustrates the moral instability of individuals and populations. When Britain declared war on Germany, right after the Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939, a cablegram was sent to the South African government reading: "War Department: Arrest All Enemy Nationals." A few hours later came the following reply: "Have Arrested Three Norwegians, Two Frenchmen, One Russian, Five Hindus, One Chinaman, One Japanese, Two Germans and One Italian. Jail is Crowded to Suffocation. Kindly Advise Who Is The Enemy."

We were reminded of that yarn by the receipt of two articles from the Congressional Record (somebody once called it "the driest joke-book on earth") in which Senators H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, and Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, spoke in terms of highest respect and appreciation of the visit to the United States by 55 "distinguished democratic leaders" of Japan.

We read both accounts with interest and looked in vain for any of the descriptive words which, only a few years ago, caused gullible Americans to believe that every last Japanese wore heavy glasses and had buck teeth, and that Japanese weren't people at all, but some kind of monstrosity descended from apes.

Remember that? And do our readers remember how every last German was tinged with a war complex which required the annihilation of the race as a pre-requisite for peace? And how our "gallant allies," the Russians, were "more like Americans than any other Europeans, with a similar sense of humor—and blah, blah, blah?"

Well, the whole pack and kaboodle of that kind of talk was a bunch of lies out of which the loves and hates and fears and prejudices of us Americans were cut and tailor-made by the politicians of a few years ago.

It's all different now. Japanese can be people. Germans can be democratic. And Russians can be anything one wants to call them—if you don't mind using that kind of language.

We are not writing to emphasize the fact that times change and circumstances alter cases; everybody knows that.

But what many of our acquaintances don't know is that people are people, and that they are foolish enough to permit a few interested economic leaders and politicians to pick their enemies and friends for them.

"Kindly advise who is the enemy," is a message of moral weakness which could be sent by almost anybody. Let alone, common people could get along fairly well. They don't hate until they are told whom to hate and fight and kill.—Reading Labor Advocate.

Canadian Co-ops Hit Billion Volume

OTTAWA (CNS) — Volume of business done by Canadian co-operatives reporting to the government topped the \$1 billion mark during 1949 for the first time since records have been kept, the Canada Department of Agriculture said recently.

Marketing co-ops reported a volume increase of about \$167 million over 1948 and purchasing co-ops a volume increase of \$34 million. Gains over 1948 were also recorded in membership, which now totals more than 1,200,000.

Significant has been the growth in co-ops' merchandising in relation to marketing activities. In 1940 co-op marketing sales were 10 times greater than merchandising done. "In succeeding years this ratio has been reduced until in 1940 marketing volume was only 4 times greater than the reported merchandising sales," the Department said.

Increase in sales by purchasing co-ops occurred mainly in farm machinery, clothing and home furnishings, food products and coal and wood. Feed and fertilizer sales, which increased 16% over 1948, totalled \$77 million — the largest single item handled by purchasing co-ops.

Great Wits to madness sure are near allied; and thru partitions do their bonds divide.—Dryden.

insane. It took the last ten months to secure his release, for the findings were contrary to the sacrosanct dogma of bureaucratic infallibility.

(From Industrial Worker)

VERY FRANK

Sign in a Colorado restaurant: "If our steak is too tough for you, get out; this is no place for weaklings."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) OF PROLETAREC,

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1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: Yugoslav Workers' Publishing Co., 2301 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago.
Editor: Frank Zaitz, 2342 S. Hamlin Ave., Chicago.
Managing editor: None.

Business manager: Anton Udovick, 2623 S. Springfield Ave., Chicago.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address, as well as that of each individual owner, must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual owner, must be given.) Yugoslav Workers' Publishing Co., 2301 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. — Philip Goshko, 3211 S. Peoria Rd., — Milan Medvedek, 2610 S. Lawndale Ave. — F. A. Vider, 2610 S. Avers Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. — Joseph Oves, Cicerone Hills, Ill., Executive Committee: Frank Zaitz, Executive Secretary.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, 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; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the status of all securities of the company appearing upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication, sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers only.) 1,940.

Anton Udovick, business manager, sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1950.
Ernest J. Dresher, Notary Public.
(My commission expires Feb. 2, 1954.)