

Anglija sklenila delati z USA v vseh ozirih

Parlament intervencijo v Koreji skorodobrošlo. — Amerika potrošila za oborožitev južne Koreje \$110,000,000

Najprvo nekaj šole iz Španije Civilna vojna v Spaniji je bila nekaka vaja, v kateri je Hitler preiskušal svoja nova bojsredstva, in to bodisi tanke, topove, podmornice, letala itd.

Mussolini pa je preiskušal kolikšna je učinkovitost njegove bahovosti in preiskusil je v Španiji tudi svoje vojaštvo—"prostovolje" seveda, letala in pa svoje klice na "korazjo" zapadnim silam, ali zgodnji demokraciji. Te so se potuhnile v neutralnosti; Zed. države so bile prve med njimi. Tako je Španija postal nekaka žoga med fašističnima diktatorjem na eni strani in med Stalinom na drugi.

Kajti Sovjetska zveza je bila edina močna dežela, ki je španski republik odkrito pomagala. Prav tako odkrito in še veliko močnejše so pomagali španski reakciji Mussolini, Hitler in Vatikan.

Civilna vojna v Španiji je bil prvi korak — velika predpriprijava v drugo svetovno vojno. Ako bi demokratični zapad ne hlini nevtralnosti temveč španske republike odkrito pomagal — mora bi se kolo zgodovine drugace zasukalo. Tako pa je triumfiral fašizem — in pisan te zmage v Španiji je hotel naprej. In je šel proti zapadu (najprvo v Avstrijo in na Čehoslovaško) in potem proti vzhodu (najprvo na Poljsko).

Ali je Koreja Španija sorodna slučaj?

Slična borba, kakor je nastala v Španiji ob pričetku civilne vojne, ki pa je bila v resnicu nadpad vranjih sil na špansko republiko, je dne 25. junija nastala v Koreji. Zed. države so takoj posegle vanjo z izjavo, da so dolne braniti Južno-Korejsko republiko, ker je bila napadena brez vzroka od komunistične Severne Koreje. Ob enem so zastopniki naše dežele v Organizaciji Združenih narodov predlagali, da naj vrhovni varnostni

V tej Številki

Koreja je še vedno v ospradi na svetovni pozornici. Čitatejo o vsej nji očakana, ki priznata na prvi strani. V nem je razlagano, kako se je prizadetim silam ponudil za posredovanje v korejski vojni predsednik indijske vlade Jawaharlal Nehru, da se prekine z borbo in doseže sporazum v mir.

V drugem je razglabljanje, da li je Koreja le prva stopnja v tretjo svetovno vojno, kakor je bila ena v Španiji prvi korak v drugo svetovno vojno.

Citajo tudi članek, kako velebniški tisk pomaga ugonabljati stavke, in pa kako zelo delavstvo greši nad sabo, ker je v politiki breznačelno in brez svojega velikega časopisa.

Komentarji so obnovljeni v tej Številki. Citajte v nji tudi kolone "Nekaj o naših stvareh".

Kje so dobili bogastva kralji, ekskralji in ubežni kralji? Zanimiv članek na gornje vprašanje je na prvi strani.

Na seji naše eksekutive in upravnega odbora je bil "osebno" navzoč tudi Proletarec. Kako se je počutil, o čem je jamjal in kaj je govoril, vidite v upravnikovi koloni na 2. strani.

V "Razgovorih" komentira o raznih stvareh Joško Ovenc. So na drugi strani.

Pojasnilo o nabiranju oglasov v letljivo stvile Proletarca in o apelu na društvo SNPJ je na 2. strani.

Ne prezrite izredno zanimivih člankov v angleščini na 4. strani. Posebno opozarjam na angleški članek, "Ali naj se cirkus obnovi?" Citajte Proletarca in priporočite ga tudi drugim.

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 6, 1907, at the post office at Chicago, Ill.,
under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 12, 1950

Published Weekly at 2301 S. Lawndale Ave.

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LETO—VOL. XLV.

INDIJA PREDLAGALA, NAJ SE VOJNO V KOREJI KONČA S POSREDOVANJEM

Indija je edina velika dežela na svetu, ki je vzlič "mrzli" in raznim "vrocim" vojnami ostala politično samostojna in ne sprejema diktatorov ne iz Londona, ne iz Washingtona, ne iz Moskve. Prizadeva pa se, da bi vplivala na vzrujene duhove in na prenapetež v vladah velesil pomirjevalno, ker ve, da čimbolj se bodo še razdraževali, toliko prej bo svet pahnjen v tretjo svetovno vojno.

Indija je sicer v Organizaciji Združenih narodov odobrila ameriško intervencijo v Koreji, toda s pridržki. Povedala je, da ne bo za nikomur drvela čez drin in strn, ker njen smoter je mir.

Jawaharlal Nehru je predsednik indijske vlade. Njegova dežela ima milijone več prebivalcev kot npr. Sov. zveza ali pa Zed. države. On je po prepričanju in svoji filozofiji človekoljub in pacifist. Delal je dolgo za osvoboditev Indije izpod Anglike skupno z mahatmo Gandhijem in drugimi, ki so jima sledili. Veliko krvi je bilo v tej dolgi borbi Indije od tujih osvojencev po nedolžnem prelite. Toda danes ima ta Indija svojo republikansko vlado, četudi je še ostala v britanskem občestvu. In ima pogum, da nastopa po svoji vesti in ne po željah kake velesile ali po željah njihnih blokov.

Ko je Amerika izjavila, da se bo borila za svobo- do napadene Južne Koreje, je Nehru pričakoval, da se iz tega ne bo razvila vojna v miniaturi in da na malo takovano komunistično Severno Korejo ne bo udarila tolikšna sila. Kajti od kraja je predsednik Truman dejal, da je poslat v obrambo napadene Južne Koreje le ameriško letalstvo in razne vežake ter municijo domačinskim četam. Mest v Severni Koreji se ne bo napadal. A ker so severni Korejci v svojem odporu trmati, je prišel iz Japonske pogledati tja general MacArthur in sporočil v Washington, naj se z "banditi" (s severnimi Korejci) čimprej in temeljito opravi. Truman je nato oznanil, da bo potrebno v obrambo Južne Koreje poslati tja tudi ameriško motorizirano kopno armado. Prišla je tja takoj. Bila je na to na svojih japonskih bazah že pripravljena. Ker to še ni bilo dovolj, je predsednik Truman oznanil, da je poslat v one kraje nadaljnje kadre ameriških bombnikov ter monarično kopno armado (marines). Odpeljala se je v Korejo s svojih baz v Kaliforniji.

Anglija je ob pričetku konflikta v Koreji rekla, da bodo Zed. države v Koreji lahko same opravile, to je ne bo poslala tja nikake oborožene sile. In Washington so se namrdnili, časopisi v Ameriki so udarjali po angleški vladi, češ, kadar jemljete od nas, smo vam dobr, ko pa bi morali tudi vi kaj dati v znak hvaljenosti vsaj — nam pa obrnete hrbet!

V Londonu so se vsled tega premislili in poslali v Korejo skoro vso svojo pacificno bojno mornarico, med njimi veliko ladjo, ki je nosilka bojnih letal. Angliji se je s svojo mornarico nato pridružila še Nizozemska in Avstralija z bojno mornarico in z bombniki. Indijski premier Jawaharlal Nehru vse to opazuje in mu je hudo.

(Konec na 3. strani.)

KRALJI SEBE IN SVOJCE NIKDAR NE POZABIMO

Pokojni italijanski kralj Viktor Emanuel je imel vloženega v Angliji \$8,400,000. Višje sodišče v Londonu je dne 29. junija odločilo, da naj se to bogastvo, ki ga ima v Londonu, izroči njegovim dedičem.

Koliko je imel pokojni Victor Emmanuel v švicarskih in newyorskih bankah, še ni bilo javno povedano. Saj urednik tega lista ni še nikjer niti bral o tem. A gotovo je, da se noben kralj ne zadovolji, da bi imel vse svoje bogastvo na enem kraju.

Kje je pokojni italijanski Emmanuel "zaslužil" ali pridobil toliko denarja — in to v državi, ki jo oglašajo za revno?

Koliko si je za "deževne dni" prihranil njegov sin Umberto, ki je sedaj v izgnanstvu menda nekje na Portugalskem, vedo le njegovi najbližji takratni ministri.

Sedaj bo Umberto deležen še nekaj očetovih milijonov, torej mu ne bo sile!

Dvorna žlahta ljudstvo veliko stane, kadar v državi še gospodari, in tudi v ubežništvu ji je poskrbljeno.

Po Ameriki sedaj potuje jugoslovanski ekskralj Peter. Bil je v Chicagu, kjer ga je baje tri tisoč Srbov na nekaki svečanosti v hotelu Stevens navdušeno pozdravljalo ter mu vzlikalno, "živel NAŠ kralj Petar II!"

Ko je bil Tito v borbi proti okupatorjem in živel v duplinah, v hlevih, v mrazu in snegu, je imel "njegovo veličanstvo" kralj Peter v Londonu razkošan

stan — enega v dragi vilji in drugega v "ekskluzivnem" hotelu. Stanarina za ta njegova bivališča je bila okrog tisoč dolarjev na teden. Vrh tega je združeval vso svojo dvorno žlahoto, in ko so se v Jugoslaviji borili za osvoboditev, se je mladi Peter ženil ter se udobno oženil. Lepo mu je bilo. Lepo mu je še sedaj.

Kje zajema, da lahko celo drugim daje? Vse, kar si je nabolj, oziroma že njegov pokojni oče zanj, je izcrpano iz sram jugoslovanskega seljaka in dečka.

Njegov stric, bivši romunski kralj in svetovno znan pustolivec Karl, je imel v raznih bankah in inozemstvu še mnogo več milijonov kakovitosti italijanski Emmanuel.

Od kar je njegova ljubljena

(Konec na 2. strani.)

KOMENTARJI

Zbira in presoja urednik

Governer Frank Lausche je politiko svoje vrste. Tako mislijo mnogi. V resnicu se od drugih oportunističnih politikašev demokratiske in republikanske stranke in ničemer ne razlikuje. Smatra, da je že dovolj močan graditi si svojo politično mašino, staru demokratska politična škaljatja v Ohiu pa naj si pomaga kakor si ve in zna.

V tedeniku "Labor", ki izhaja v Washingtonu, D.C., in je politično glasilo velike skupine unij železničarjev, se dopisnik, podpisnik le z M. R., iz Columbuse, O., čudi onim, ki so tako iznenadili ob Lauschetovi izjavi, da še ne ve, ali bo v novembraških Kongresnih volitvah glasoval za senatorja Tafta, ali za kandidata svoje stranke. Ko je zviti Lausche vrgel to bombo v ohijsko politiko, se je sovražnik unija Taft morda radoval, ali pa tudi ne. Jako osupnjen pa je bil demokratski kandidat za senatorja, "Joe" Ferguson. Zanj delujejo unije, ker nimajo nič boljšega na izbiro. Kajti "Joe" bo, aka ga ohajčani izvolijo v senat, briske prej ali slej prav toliko "delavljalski prijatelj" kakor je "naš France".

Isti dopisnik M. R., ki živi v istem mestu kakor France, meni, da je Lauscheta spridla "višja družba" ("society"). Baje je veliko vabiljen vanjo. Je privlačna osebnost, še poseg, ima kavalirske nastope in ker je governor in imam vrh tega še vse omjenjene lastnosti, je naravno, da so visoke dame in petični gospodje veseli, kadar imajo takega gosta med sabo. Na uho mu šepetajo — "prav lahko se zgodi, da bo bil demokratski kandidat za senatorja France". Pravijo, da Frank tak šepet zelo prija. Drugi tolmacijo, da je reklo dobro besedo Roberta Tafta začetje, da bo zanj tudi Taft kaj prijaznega naimagnil, kar bi zaledio pri volilicah. Menijo, da namesto Lausche članaka napisal takratni urednik Ivan Molek. Le Proletarec se ni dal speljati na led, dasi so nas nekateri v metropoli svarili, škodovalo bo listu — visoko za Lauscheta! Nu, Proletarec vseeno ni hotel biti zanj. In kar njegov urednik rad prispeva za vsako dobro stvar akot le more, v Lauschetov kampanjski sklad ni dali niti ficka, dasi so

(Konec na 2. strani.)

Nekaj o naših stvareh

Težko, da je Proletarec v kaki naselbini propočeno tako razširjen kot je v Girardu, v Ohiu. Naselbina ni velika, a je v razvoju naših ustanov že mnogo storila in dosegla. Tudi skozi težke boje je šla, največ radi Slovenskega doma, ki ga sedaj upravlja drugi ljudje. Lani se je vršila v Girardu letna slavnost SNPJ, ali kot pravimo za predsedniškega kandidata." Pravijo, da Frank tak šepet zelo prija. Drugi tolmacijo, da je reklo dobro besedo Roberta Tafta začetje, da bo zanj tudi Taft kaj prijaznega naimagnil, kar bi zaledio pri volilicah. Menijo, da namesto Lausche članaka napisal takratni urednik Ivan Molek. Le Proletarec se ni dal speljati na led, dasi so nas nekateri v metropoli svarili, škodovalo bo listu — visoko za Lauscheta! Nu, Proletarec vseeno ni hotel biti zanj. In kar njegov urednik rad prispeva za vsako dobro stvar akot le more, v Lauschetov kampanjski sklad ni dali niti ficka, dasi so

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Vsi veliki dnevni proti stavkarjem

Pred nekaj tedni je na štirih zapadnih železnicah, izmed katerih vozi tri do Chicaga, zastavalo okrog štiri tisoč premičev tračnic (switchmen). Njihova unija je pridružena k AFL. Teh štiri tisoč premičev je s svojo stavko napravilo mnogim veliko neugodja. "Na železnicu Rock Island, po kateri se vozi iz čaških predmetov, kolikor jih je ob njeni progi, na delo v Chicago in z dela okrog 50,000 ljudi. Vsled te stavke so bili ob transportaciji. Jezili pa se niso na železnicu temveč na stavkarje. Druge železnice, na katerih je to malo število stavkarjev ustavilo promet, so C h i a g o Great Western, Great Northern, Western Pacific in Denver Rio Grande Western.

Radi teh 4,000 stavkarjev na teh progah je bilo odslovljenih 50,000 drugih železnicarjev. Tukristi, ki so imeli aranžme za potovanje na teh železnicah, so se jezili, najbolj pa so kleli farmarji, kajti kako naj izvozijo žito in živino, če ne bo vlakov! Premiči na teh in na večina drugih železnic delajo po 48 ur na teden. Zahtevali so, da se jim delavnik zniža na 40 ur, a plača pa naj ostane ista, namreč za 48 ur na teden. Truman je imenoval že pred stavko v tem spo-

ru posebno komisijo, ki naj ga preišče in poda svoja priporočila. To je storila. Izrekla se je za znižanje delavnika na 40 ur, toda samo za 18c na uru povojna plača. Premiči so ta predlog zavrnili in zastavili. Kajti zahtevali so tudi razne druge olajšave.

Koncem minulega tedna so se vrnili na delo brez zmage . . .

Predsednik Truman je dne 29. junija odločil, da bo premiči pravilno neupravljivo železniško promet v zelo kritičnih dneh, skozi katere gre naša delava. Misli je Korejo. Predsednik unije je odgovoril, da so premiči prav toliko lojalni svoji deli, kakor drugi državljanji in Trummu obljubil, da so premiči pravilno neupravljivo železniško promet v zelo kritičnih dneh, skozi katere gre naša delava. Misli je Korejo. Predsednik unije je odgovoril, da so premiči prav toliko lojalni svoji deli, kakor drugi državljanji in Trummu obljubil, da so premiči pravilno neupravljivo železniško promet v zelo kritičnih dneh, skozi katere gre naša delava. Misli je Korejo. Predsednik unije je odgovoril, da so premiči prav toliko lojalni svoji deli, kakor drugi državljanji in Trummu obljubil, da so premiči pravilno neupravljivo železniško promet v zelo kritičnih dneh, skozi katere gre naša delava. Misli je Korejo. Predsednik unije je odgovoril, da so premiči prav toliko lojalni svoji deli, kakor drugi državljanji in Trummu obljubil, da so premiči pravilno neupravljivo železniš

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(Konec s 1. strani)

Zato je svoje ambasadorje v Londonu, Washingtonu in v Moskvi obvestil, naj namignejo vladam teh treh velesil, da je Indija pripravljena posredovati za končanje vojne v Koreji in upa, da bo v tej nalogi uspela, če omenjene tri vlade pristanejo v njen predlog.

Med tem se je dogodilo drugo čudo: ubežni bivši kitajski diktator Čiang Kaišek je ameriškemu poveljstvu v Južni Koreji ponudil "pomoč". Sporočil je, da ima takoj na razpolago 33,000 mož svoje armade, ki je pripravljena nemudoma iti v boj proti korejskim "komunistom". Vladi v Washingtonu je bila ta ponudba silno neprijetna! Le kako se tepeni, izgnani Čiang Kaišek upa žaliti svojo veliko dobrotnico, Zed. države, s tako ponizevalno ponudbo! Washington je sicer ni odklonil s tako grobimi besedami, ampak Kaišku dejal, da naj svoje čete drži raje na Formozi, da jo bo branil, ako bo "napaden". Predsednik Truman je v istem času, ko je izjavil, da bo poslal v bran Južne Koreje našo bojno mornarico in letala, navedel tudi druge poteze svoje administracije. Dejal je: Odločili smo se braniti Formozo pred možnim napadom s kitajske celine in v ta namen poslali tja oddelek naše mornarice in bojnega letalstva; odločili smo se še bolj podpreti Francijo ter tiste vlade v Indo-Kitajski, ki se skupno bojujejo zoper komunistične (indo-kitajske) čete; utrijuemo bojne akcije zapadnega sveta na Malaiziji in v Indoneziji; dalje jih utrijujemo na Filipinih.

Nehru se sicer ni izrekel proti temu Trumanovemu programu naravnost, a žurnalist Frederick Kuh, ki počela iz Londona v čikaški dnevnik Sun-Times, meni, da je indijski vlad tega rožljanja že preveč in se lahko dogodi, da ga bo naravnost obsodila. A prej bi rajše, kot že rečeno, da se prenapeteži na odgovornih mestih, posebno v Washingtonu, uhlade in nji pa prepuste vlogo posredovalke.

Saj je res čudno, čemu je treba proti mali, revni Severni Koreji, ki ima le devet milijonov prebivalcev, ali "banditov", tolkšne zavezniške oborožene sile!

Dosedaj so še vsi ameriški reporterji v Koreji znali, da v Severni Koreji ni ne ruskih častnikov, ne ruskega moštva, je pa res, da je severno-korejska armada oborožena z rusko municijo in da so bili njeni višji častniki izvezbani doma in v Rusiji ali v Sibiriji, od ruskih častnikov. Južna Koreja, ki jo Amerika s svojimi zaveznicami vred brani, ima nad deset do enajst milijonov več prebivalcev kakor komunistična Severna Koreja. Človek bi si predstavljal, da bi s tolkšno fizično premočjo lahko Severno Korejo kar potapljal, a zdi se, da svoje, od Amerike jih darovane svinde nočajo braniti. Le radi tega je sedaj tam ameriška in zavezniška oborožena sila.

Nehru se boji, da bo Američanom vsled njihove tehnične izvezbanosti in najmodernejšega orožja, ki ga posudejo, zlahka pobiti veliko Korejev. Torej naj Američani odnehajo in njemu prepuste, da obvaruje življenja in mir in to na način, da ameriški predstidi, za katerega se v tem slučaju največ gre, ne bo prizadet.

Drugič, Nehru smatra, da je Koreja ena celina in ji je v škodo, ker je razdeljena pod sovjetsko in ameriško sfero. Mnogi Američani so že izjavili, da je Koreja za Zed. države brez strategične in brez politične vrednosti. Torej ako bi bila Moskva in Washington pripravljena pustiti to ljudstvo v miru, se bo že samo na kak način izmotalo iz težav, ki mu jih je povzročila dolgoletna japonska okupacija in potem še druga svetovna vojna ter sedaj še intervencijska vojna.

Indija je bila med prvimi, ki je priznala novo kitajsko komunistično vlado. Nič ji ni všeč, ker je vlada v Washingtonu izjavila, da Formoze ne bo prepustila nazaj novi kitajski republiki, kateri spada. Taki incidenti podpihujajo sovraštva, namesto da se bi raje nopravili koraki v mir. Indiji tudi ni všeč ameriška politika v Indo-Kitajski. Indija je pod imperialistično peto pač preveč prestala, da ne bi čutila, kaj pomeni nad ljudstvom tuja, od tujcev usiljena oblast. Zato Indija tistih vlad, ki jih je v Indo-Kini ustavila Francija, ni priznala in jih ne bo.

Amerika jih je.

Prav je, da naše vlada brani svoj prestidž kjer koli na svetu. A bilo bi zelo previdno in pametno, če bi ga branila tako, da bi s tem pridobivala prijateljstva domačinskih ljudstev namesto da se toliko pojdašimo z onimi, ki jih ljudstva v kolonijah, v podjarmljenih in v napol podjarmljenih deželah ne marajo. Taka taktika ugledu naše dežele nič ne koristi. Jawaharlal Nehru to še posebno dobro ve, ker ima skušnje v borbah indijske mase za osvoboditev izpod tujške nadvlate.

Ni je boljše knjige, izdane med Slovenci v Ameriki—kakor je Ameriški družinski koledar 1950. Naročite si ga, če ga še nimate. Stane samo \$1.50.

Kdor je prepričan, da ima prepričanje, se mu ni treba nikdar bati, da ga mu kdo ukraže, ali ga mu odnese vihar.

Ker predsedki niso zdani na razumu, jih je z logiko nemogoče uničiti. — Tyron Edwards.

SANS IN NJEGOVO DELO

Glavni tajnik Sansa Mirko G. Kuhel je predložil 4. konvenciji sledete poročilo:
(Konec)

Junija meseca lanskega leta je Sans dobil uradno vabilo od jugoslovanskega poslaništva v Washingtonu, ki je v imenu FLRJ povabilo našo organizacijo, da pošlje dva zastopnika v Jugoslavijo na obisk kot gosta vlade. To vabilo je bilo javna zahvala in priznanje Sansu za njegovo delo v prid Jugoslavije ob času narodno-ovsobodilne borbe in v povojni dobi. To ni bilo priznanje kakemu posamezniku, temveč celokupnemu članstvu Sansa in preko njega vsem onim organizacijam, ustanovam in posameznikom, ki so Sans izgradili ter gromito in moralno pomagali pri njegovem človečanskem in rodoljubnem delu.

Na seji ekskurzive sta bila izvoljena kot Sansova zastopnika blagajnik Milan Medvešek ter tajnik Mirko Kuhel. V Jugoslavijo sta odpotovali iz New Yorka 26. oktobra, "vrnila sta se pa nazaj na ameriško obalo 18. januarja. Za potne stroške čez morje je poskrbelo jugoslovanska vlada, ki je delegaciji nudila tudi druge ugodnosti za čas potovanja po Jugoslaviji, kakor tudi vlade posameznih republik, Narodna fronta in druge oblasti. Osebne stroške sta trpela sama. Sans ni plačal ničesar z zvezi s tem potovanjem. Z zastopniki drugih organizacij iz Združenih držav in Kanade sva obiskala pet izmed šestih republik FLRJ, za kar se je porabilo skupno osem tednov. Delegacija je imela avdijenco pri maršalu Titu, mnogih ministrih federalne vlade, pri treh predsednikih republik, bila je sprejeta pri gl. odboru Rdečega križa Jugoslavije, Narodni fronti, Enotni sindikatih itd. Imeli smo priliko ogledati si najrazličnejše kraje Jugoslavije od skrajnega severa do juga ter od vzhoda do zahoda. Pot nam je bila odprtia povsod in sprejeti smo bili z odprtimi rokami pobratimsko. Videli smo lepote naše stare domovine, v mnogih krajinah pa tudi ruševine in grozote, ki jih je pustila velika borba. Videli smo nova mesta, ogromne tovarne in hidrocentrale, moderne delavske kolonije, nove bolnišnice, in zadružne domove, nove šole, nove ceste, železnice in mostove, kmetijske in druge zadruge, žensko jetnišnico, gledališča in cerkve. Videli smo tudi nebrojne grobove in spomenike padlim žrtvam. Slišali smo divno pesem in smeh, glasbo — pa tudi tarnanje, občutili smo veselje in žalost, starost in spomine na preteklost, mladost in neizmerno zaupanje v bodočnost. Videli smo, kako nova država oblikuje novega človeka. Videli smo, kako se gradi nova država, kako se biva poljedelska dežela pretvarja v industrijsko, videli smo Jugoslavijo v pripravah za socializem, na poti v socializem. Ta pot pa je težka in grena, zahteva veliko pozvrvanja in dela od vsakega državljanina in državljanke. Zahleva tudi žrtve. Ta pot je zadnji štadij politične in ekonomske revolucije ki pušča za sabo, kakor vsaka revolucija, svoje posledice, svoj pečat na narodu, ki je v nji zajet. Jugoslavija je na poti naprej in za doseglo svojega cilja se poslužuje vseh sredstev, revolucionarnih sredstev, ki so včasih krutili in nedemokratični, da uspe. Človek mora biti globok realist in obiskati vse kraje Jugoslavije, od najbolj zapostavljenih v stari Jugoslaviji do najbolj razvitenih, predno si more ustvariti pravo sliko. Vedeti mora ne samo, kaj je tam sedaj, temveč tudi kaj je bilo poprej. Vsak je dolžan delati in doprinašati svoj delež skupnosti. Mnogo dela je izvršenega prostovoljno, nekaj pa tudi prisilno po novem pravcu: Kdor je, naj tudi dela! Ako bo Jugoslaviji dovoljeno, da se nemoteno razvija naprej po socialističnemu načrtu, bo nedvomno postala vse drugim državam v vzhodni Evropi.

Vsi predstavniki oblasti so nam neštetokrat izrazili svojo globovo hvaljenost za vašo veliko pomoč v moralno podporo ter nas prisili, da vam to povemo in prisrečno pozdravimo.

"Vrnite se v Ameriko," je dejal maršal Tito, "toda Jugoslavije ne hvalite. Skušajte nas razumevati in povejte resnico!"

— Mirko G. Kuhel

Anglija sklenila delati z USA v vseh ozirih

(Konec s 1. strani)
sprejeta z vsemi proti dvema glasovoma.

Ta disidenta sta bila časnikarja, ki sta poslance ob enem, Tom Driberg in Richard Crossman. Oba sta laborata. Churchill je v Parlamentu Driberga zmerjal, ker je slednji v nekem delavskem listu pisal, kako toriji uživajo, ker jim je zadišalo po krv (v Koreji). Oba ta poslanca so toriji ometavali s kljcem, "juža, judež!" Vojna histerija narašča torej tudi v Angliji.

Naj bo k temu še pripomnjeno, da je Crossman v svoj zagovor dejal: "Cas misliti na mir je za začetku, na šele na koncu vojne borbe." Tudi nje ga je Churchill "oklestil" radi tega.

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Vojna sreča ni vedno le na močni strani

Prvi spopadi ameriške kopne armade s četami Severne Koreje se za naše vojake niso dobro končali in so se moralni umakniti. Severo-korejski radio je poročal, da je v prvih spopadih padlo 150 ameriških vojakov in 50 pa da je bilo ujetih. Med tem so

umikati.

Kaj počne Južna Koreja?
Po vseh izjavah naših, angleških, avstralskih in nizozemskih državnikov ter vojnih veljakinjov je bila naša oborožena sila poslana tja edino zato, da brani napadenje svobodno Južno Korejo. Toda ker je po prebivalstvu veliko večja kakor komunistična severna Koreja, čemu se ni mogla sama braniti?

Kritiki vlade v Ameriki so rekli, da se ni mogla, ker smo ji dali pomoči v orožju premalo in prepozno ("too little and too late").

Ameriške čete dobine ojačanja bodisi v pehoti in še bolj v letalstvu. A so se morale vseeno še

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Amerika za oborožitev Južne Koreje veliko izdala

Toda iz kongresnega poročila, om, ki jem pravijo "bazukas", ki je bilo dano na upogled javnosti 5. julija, je razvidno:

Ko je pred enim letom ameriška okupacijska armada odšla iz Južne Koreje, ji je prepustila med drugim

nad sto tisoč pušk in raznega

drugega malega orožja, nad

naših 40,000 ovojev municije, 4,900

raznih vojnih avtom in veliko

število 37- in 57 milimeter-

skih pušk za streljanje in tanke,

dalje število 105-mm howitzerjev,

veliko 60- in 80-mm možnarjev in za vse to

strelno orožje 700,000 ovojev

municije.

Isto je pred enim letom poleg

gornjega dobili vojaki Južne

Koreje iz zamenjih japonskih

skladišč 40,000 japonskih pušk

in 79 raznih ladij za različne

vojne uporabe.

Ko je sedaj vse ta municija,

katero je bila iz zamenjih

japonskih skladišč, je

zato, da je bila vse na

zadnjih dneh na vsej

fronti, da je bila vse na

zadnjih dneh na vsej

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"END STRIKES BY LAW"

No, we are not advocating a law which will prohibit workers from striking; we never would advocate or condone such legislation under a private-profit economy such as we now have, for such a law would smack too strongly of human slavery.

However, it would be a different matter entirely if workers were to unite in a political party of their own and use their united power to regulate the nation's economy in such a manner that it would not be necessary for them to suffer the inconvenience and hardship that accompany strikes.

What we have in mind is a planned economy — with the workers doing the planning for their own welfare instead of conforming to plans that are made by capitalist politicians for the benefit of an owning class.

We get that idea every time we read of a major strike in which thousands of workers are trying to get a little more of the good things of life.

As this is being written there are about 4,000 railroad switchmen on strike. What they want is a 40 hour work-week with an increase in hourly wages that will enable them to collect as much on payday as they get for working 48 hours. (Note:- This strike was ended last week without victory for the strikers.)

In the light of mechanical improvements which have increased the man-hour output of industry it should not be difficult to arrange things that every worker would have the benefits of more leisure and higher wages. The fact that there are millions of Americans who are not working at all right now should make it all the easier to give everybody shorter hours.

But that can't be done unless the economy is planned for people instead of profits. And we can't expect private owners to plan that way.

American workers could end strikes by law if they would only use the lawmaking power that is vested in their votes to make all the major industries the property of the people.

Then they could divide the effort and the fruits of industry as they saw fit. They could take their time about it and change the set-up as conditions changed.

An then they would not have to go on strike to get what they want, because labor would always get all that labor produced as a matter of course.

It would be possible to outlaw strikes in that way without impairing human rights. For when nobody is able to profit from the labor of his fellow men, then the business of distributing wealth is merely a matter of negotiation between equals.

That's the way Socialists would use the power of law to end strikes — by ending the system that breeds strikes.

— Reading Labor Advocate

Banker 'Talks Turkey' to Bankers

Bankers are fond of demanding that "the government get out of business." But, like other business men, bankers don't act like they talk on this subject.

The man who said that is no "Fair Dealer." He is Earl R. Muir, president of the Louisville Trust Company and president of the Association of Reserve City Bankers. He was talking to the Minnesota Bankers' Association.

Bankers, he pointed out, are supposed to take risks. That's what they are paid for. But bankers have been shoving more and more of the risks onto Uncle Sam. They leave the risky business loans to him, and he "guarantees" that bankers will suffer no loss on risky loans they make to home owners and farmers.

As a result, Muir said, Uncle Sam now is bearing the risks on the huge sum of \$26 billion in loans of various kinds. All this with hearty approval from most bankers.

"By accepting government guarantees, which mean that bad loans are to be paid off by the taxpayers," Muir declared, "we bankers are divesting ourselves of risk-taking, our fundamental function. And we are endorsing government participation in business. If government takes the risks of enterprise, who can argue that it should not have a seat on the board of directors?" — Labor

PEOPLE DO IT

By Henry Jones

Ever since this "loyalty campaign" started, this scribe has been puzzled what the loyalty is aimed at. connected, but the questions the FBI asked of some of their clients, meant further embarrassment and business losses to the directors.

Loyalty to everybody doesn't seem to be very specific and actually when anyone suggests it he gets called a "globalist" and disloyal. So it can't be that.

Loyalty to all the folks in the 48 states becomes a bit difficult when they all fight like cats and dogs with each other.

Loyalty to the folks in the government might be understood until one listens to what these people accuse each other of.

Gradually one possible meaning has shaped up through the fog: loyalty to business enterprise.

This first took reasonably clear shape when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed. Unions were supposed to sign those affidavits but no one seemed to think that an employer's loyalty should be questioned.

Since it is the business class that does all this trading with the enemy and gets involved in similar scandal, and since it has become widely accepted that the business class is at odds with the rest of us either as producers or consumers, this leaves the supposition that the business class can be expected to be loyal to itself, and that the loyalty expected of the rest of us is to the business class and its way of doing business to our general disadvantage.

But what if business gets subjected to a loyalty test? There's a sad editorial in Business Week of June 24 about the board of directors of a company engaged in a top-secret research project. They wanted access to this "classified information" of what their company was doing, and so sought loyalty clearances. Not only were they denied them on account of the associations of other directors in other enterprises with which they were

PROLETAREC

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VOL. XLV

REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofses

BECAUSE SOME WORKERS are certain to become overly enthusiastic about the pending social security law which increases the amounts to be received by retired workers at the age of 65 years, we now tell the story about little Willie's pants.

overly generous should quiet their fears. For there isn't any doubt whatever that Willie Worker is going to grow into that much money and then outrun it until \$80 bursts at the seams and leaves Willie shamefully exposed to the same low living standards that have been his lot right along.

One doesn't have to be a prophet to write the above paragraph.

All that is necessary is to judge the future by the past. Old Age Benefits are being raised now because those supplied by "Grandma" Roosevelt have long since ceased to cover Willie Worker—and because, unlike the garment supplied by little Willie's grandma, the original handout wasn't big enough in the first place.

SOME SHALLOW THINKERS may now condemn mounting government handouts to the aged as "inflationary." But they'll be wrong. Raising the security ante is not CAUSING inflation; it is merely an official admission of the fact that inflation is here already.

President Harry S. Truman recently made an even more-draastic admission a few weeks ago when he predicted a rise in workers' incomes to a minimum of \$4,000 per year. Harry wanted all of us to think that \$4,000 would mean a lot of prosperity for workers. But what he really was telling us was that the way things are going now we're headed toward the time when it's going to take \$4,000 to enable a worker barely to get along.

IF YOU'VE EVER RAISED A healthy kid you know what happened. Grandma was right. Within a year those pants girded Willie like a corset and revealed among other things, that Willie had knee-caps just like any other normal boy.

So Mother bought Willie a larger pair of pants.

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