



SLIKA BEDE Z DUNAJA

Tekma za oljna ležišča velik vzrok sporom

Petrolej sedaj večje vrednosti kot pa nekoč zlato. — Perzija v novi vlogi. — Obljube, da naj bodo surovine dostopne vsem, še neuresničene

Ni je surovine, ki bi bilo danes večje važnosti kot so petrolejski ali oljni vrelci. N. pr. v Zed. državah. Naša dežela je že vse "na kolesih" in žene jih gasolin in za mazanje je treba olja. Od Atlantika do Pacifika so ceste že skoraj vse dobro tlačkovane in milijone ljudi se giblje na njih v avtih, v avtobusih in v tovornih avtih. Tudi lokomotivam in ladjam služi olje bolj in bolj za kurivo.

Dva "škandala" radi olja

Po prvi svetovni vojni smo imeli tajnika notranjih zadev (pisal se je Fall), ki se je toliko spozabil, da je dal vladna oljna ležišča na zapadu v izrabljanie magnatu oljne družbe. Ta pa mu je v protulugu "posodil" pol milijona dolarjev. Stvar je prišla na dan, Fall je moral v zapor in pogodba je bila preklicana, toda privatniki so ostali gospodarji našega oljnega bogastva. Kajti zlate rude sedaj večne iščemo, toliko bolj pa stikuemo, kajti bi zasledili nova oljna ležišča.

Tako smo jih našli ob obrežjih pod morskim dnem od Califorjni in v Texasu. Zvezna vlada pod vodstvom notranjega tajnika Ickesa si jih je lastila za svojo posest. Toda v zvezi s privavnimi interesimi, ki so jih hoteli zase, je bil magnat demokratske stranke, njen bivši blagajnik, ki je svoji stranki ponudil stotisočake v kampanjski sklad, ako vlada odneha od tožbe, s katerimi si skuša pridobiti omenjena oljna ležišča po zvezni ustavi za svojo posest. Ker je Ickes spravil to afero na dan, je moral izstopiti iz vlade. In kdo ve, če bo mogel njegov naslednik ščititi ljudske interese tako kakor jih je Ickes!

Olje v mednarodni politiki

Kakor v naši domači, tako igra olje silno važno vlogo v mednarodni politiki, veliko večjo kot pa jo je še kdaj prej "rumeva kovina". Našim čitateljem je znano, da je velika diplomatska bitka, ki sta jo pričeli radi Perzije angleška in ameriška vlada proti sovjetski vladni, nastala ne vsled obrameb kakih ideoloških načel, ampak zaradi oljnega bogastva v omenjeni deželi. Ako bi bila Perzija samo puščava, pa nica olja pod njo, se ne bi radi nihče veliko vzrujal. Tako pa so tam silno bogati vrelci

in z njih so speljane cevi stotine milij daleč v pristanišča, kjer se iz njih to olje izteka v ladje ameriških in angleških oljnih druž. Enako iz Iraka (Mezopotamije).

Sovjetskim diplomatom se je posrečilo vladu v Teheranu pridobiti za preklic pritožbe proti Rusiji, ker svojih čet ni umaknila iz Perzije do datuma, kot je objubila, a naša in angleška vlada vztrajata, da se pritožbe ne sme črtati iz dnevnega reda. Med tem zaupni ljudje meščarija za zaprtimi vrati, da se domenijo, kako bi si oljna bogastva v Perziji razdelili tako, da bi jih bili poleg ameriških in angleških druž tudi Rusi in drugi nekoliko deležni.

Udarec, ki je priletel nazaj

Dočim se je precej časa zdele, da je v tej aferi perzijska vlada popolnoma na strani Anglije in Zed. držav in da je odločeno za to, da se Rusijo pritira pred začetno klop, pa se sedaj stvar zavora. Poslaniki Anglije, Zed. držav in Sovjetske unije ter njihni zaupniki pa v Teheranu menda še niso bili nikdar tako zaposleni kot so sedaj. Kajti gre se za olje.

Perzijska vlada, ki se je do nedavno dušala proti Rusiji, pa je dne 18. aprila vložila novo pritožbo — tokrat proti Angliji in tem tudi proti ameriškim oljnim družbam.

V Perzijskem zalivu je otok Bahrein. Dasi je le 27 milj dolg in 10 milj širok, in je na površju peščena puščava, ima pod seboj zaklade olja, ki prinaša milijone dobička. Toda ne Per-

'Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

Inflacija v nepremičnine najbolj zajedena

Zvezni urad, ki ima v področju reguliranje stavbne industrije, in pa urad za določanje cen ugotavlja, da so nepremičnine (real estate) že v inflaciji. Hiše, ki so bile, oziroma so vredne kvadratu \$6,000, se prodajajo po \$9,000 do \$10,000. Zvezna vlada je kongresu predlagala, naj bi določil dostopne cene tudi za stare hiše, ne samo za nove, a med poslanci prevladuje tendenca, da čimmanj vladne kontrole, toliko boljše bo za dejelo. V mislih pa imajo le korsi špekulantov, kajti tudi večina poslancev je zainteresirana bolj v kupljenju za privatni profit kot pa v ščitenje splošnih ljudskih interesov.

Kakor so se cene nepremičnin (v glavnem stanovanjske

DVE VOJNI, INFLACIJA, FAŠIZEM IN LAKOTA PRODUKT KAPITALIZMA

V dobrih tridesetih letih je kapitalizem povzročil svetu neizmerno gorja. Zanetil je dve svetovni vojni in njihove posledice so inflacija, fašizem, lakota, epidemije in druga socialna zla, ki tepejo človeštvo.

Med prvo svetovno vojno je Woodrow Wilson zasnal načrt — tako lep, da so se zanj navdušili ne le zmagovali temveč prav tako tudi neutralni in pa poraženi narodi. Uveljavilo naj bi ga društvo narodov, ki se je ustanovilo po vojni; vsak narod bi imel pravico sam odločati o svoji osodi, vojna se je vršila pod geslom borbe za odpravo vojne in zavarovati svet za demokracijo in pravičnost.

Minuli teden je društvo narodov dokončalo v svoji palači v Genovi svoje poslednje zasedanje. Woodrow Wilsonov sen je bil polomija. Njegov program so sicer državniki onih dni v bistvu sprejeli, a ob enem se zavezli obvarovati kapitalizem in imperializem — sistem, ki temelji na pravici posameznikov izkorisčati delavno maso in zasluževati ljudstva v kolonijah v prid plutokracije vladajočih dežel.

Kakor Wilson, je bil tudi pokojni Franklin Delano Roosevelt idealist. Proglasil je svetu evangelijski štiri svobodščin in atlantski čarter. Zasnoval je načrt za zgraditev organizacije združenih narodov. Bila je ustanovljena lani v San Franciscu. Pokojna liga ji je na svoji Veliki petek 19. aprila, ko je klaverno preminula, zapustila svojo palačo in arhive. In ob enem ji je zapustila sistem, kakršen je njo upropasti. Prevladuje še po vsem svetu, razen v Sovjetski uniji in odpravlja se ga sedaj v par drugih deželah.

Woodrow Wilson je resnično deloval za svetovno uredbo, v kateri bi se vojne več ne dogajale. A ob enem je imel vero v gospodarski red, v katerem je mogoče, da je lahko nekdo multimilijonar, milijoni, ki delajo zanj, pa so v socialni negotovosti.

FDR je iskreno verjal v program, ki ga je oglašal, a ob enem je bil prav tako preprisan, da je kapitalistični sistem vredno ohraniti, čeprav je tu pa tam (Roosevelt) mlatil po "ekonomskih rojalistih". In v njegovi organizaciji združenih narodov so se pojavile vse tiste hibe, ki so upropastile ligo in pahnile svet v novo katastrofo. Vse to je nam nauk, da pod kapitalizmom ne more biti drugače kot je, in če hočemo res organizacijo združenih narodov, ji moramo dati socialistični temelj.

V Italiji se bo 2. junija odločilo med levico in desnico ter o usodi monarhije

Ob velikonočnih praznikih je papež Pij XII. Italijanom dejal, da bo volitev, določene na 2. junija t. l., odločilne za Italijo med življenjem in smrtjo.

Ko je Italija "kapitalirala", je bila fašistična stranka edina, ki je smela obstojati. Potem ni bilo dolgo časa nobene, pač pa so zavezniki (Angleži in Američani) poskrbeli za ustanovitev upravnih odborov, v katerih naj bi se dalo zastopstvo tudi levičarskim skupinam. Slednje pa so se med tem same pobrigale za obnovitev svojega gibanja na obveznikov dovoljeni legalistični podlagi.

Zaveznika vojaška vlada je v minulih tednih prepustila Italijanom vso politično oblast razen v julijski krajini, kjer angleški in ameriški oficirji še gospodarijo in izdajajo dekret.

V Italiji je bilo do Mussolini-

jevega vstopa v vlado mnogo strank. Tudi sedaj jih je že karnih 60, a le tri pridejo v poštev. Těs so socialistična, komunistična in pa krščansko demokratična stranka. Slednja je bila ob ustanovitvi zelo šibka, a si je s pomočjo duhovščine od časa kapitulacije Italije zelo opomogla.

V njej se združujejo poleg duhovščine v glavnem vsi konserativni krogovi, med njimi velika večina tistih, ki so šli prej z Mussolinijem "čez drn in strn".

Iz občinskih volitev v Italiji, ki so se vrstile pred par tedni, je bilo razvidno, da je ljudski sentiment v mestih večinoma z levičarji, na deželi pa je uspela krščansko demokratska stranka.

Socialisti in komunisti se nadajo dobiti večino v zbornicah, ki so bili ob ustanovitvi zelo šibki, a si je s pomočjo duhovščine od časa kapitulacije Italije zelo opomogla.

Volitve so bile v tem času na 2. juniju.

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Lakota po svetu bo ugonobila milijone, le jim ne pomagamo

Pomanjkanje v najbolj prizletih evropskih deželah je večje kot pa so uradniki UNRRA prvotno pričakovali. Lakota je nastala tudi v azijskih krajih Indije in Kitajske. Na to dejstvo so svet po radu pozvani dne 19. aprila novi način UNRRA, Fiorelo LaGuardia, bivši predsednik Zed. držav Herbert Hoover, ki je bil član Študirati zivljski problem v Evropi in pa predsednik Trst.

Zivljska kriza je tako strahovita — so poudarjali vsi trije, da je treba takoj podvzeti vse možne korake proti nji. Ako ne pošljemo v prizadete dežele v Evropi živil v maju, jim je treba postati rakve v juniju, je rekel LaGuardia. Zastopniki UNRRA poročajo, da se pomanjkanje veča najbolj na Poljskem, v Grčiji, Italiji in Jugoslaviji.

Vsled lakote so ljudje porabili tudi semena in brez semena na novih pridelkov letos ne bo. V omenjenih in v mnogih drugih krajih v Evropi je 75 odstotkov otrok podhranjenih. Tuberkuluze med njimi se širi, ne rastejo, imajo bolne zobe in umirajo.

LaGuardia smatra, da mnoge dežele, ki imajo živeža v zalogah, premalo pomagajo, predvsem latinska Amerika. Na to dejstvo je papež opozoril Herbert Hoover, ki je bil pri njemu na obisku, in ga prosil, naj na Latinske republike v Južni in centralni Ameriki apelira storiti več za relif kot pa so doda.

Predsednik Truman je izdal nove odredbe za prihranitev na živilih, da jih bo toliko več mogoče poslati gladujocim ljudstvom, toda listi v Angliji kritizirajo, da bi v tej deželi za relif dajatve storili lahko več, če bi posneli Anglijo, ki je na živilskih zalogah revna, pa vendar pomaga proporčno veliko boljši kot pa Zed. države. In angleški živiljenjski standard je sedaj jako nizek. Da, vojna je prinesla strašanske posledice in vzel bo leta, predno pride svet v normalne toke, če se med tem ne spusti v novo vojno.

Slaba briga za šolstvo

Angleška kolonija Trinidad ima pol milijona prebivalcev (razen angleških priseljencev vsi črnici), toda samo eno višjo šolo in le 46 ljudskih šol.

000 oseb, med njimi 15 milijonov žensk. Naloga te zbornice bo se staviti novo ustavo in z njo vred rešiti vprašanje, ali naj bo Italija v bodoče še monarhija ali pa se jo okliče za republiko. Socialisti in komunisti so za odpravo monarhije in z njimi vred več drugih liberalnih političnih skupin. Klerikale pa delujejo za ohranitev monarhije, češ, ako se jo odpravi, bo postala Italija komunistična in zaveznika pomoci (ameriška in angleška) ji bo odrečena. Mnogi preročujejo, da se bodo volitve mirno izvršile, a nekateri se boje, da bodo končane v krvi.

KOMENTARJI

Zbirka in presoja urednik

Mirovne pogodbe z Italijo za do soglasnosti. Glede mirovne veznički bržkone ne bodo skupno pogodbe s Finsko, Ogrsko, Rusko, čeprav so se prvotno munijo in Bolgarijo med veliko dogovorili, da ne bo separatnih mirovnih pogodb. Tako se namejuje iz Washingtona. Ako bo Italija v Nemčije tiče. Tu se ne kreše med sabo samo imperialistični nagibi posameznih vlad ampak tudi ideološke razlike.

Graf Carl Sforza je izjavil, da ima Italija bodočnost le, ako se loči od dinastije, ki je do kosti kompromitirana s fašizmom, in postane republika. Sforza meni, da bo to koristno tudi za katoliško cerkev v Italiji. Ampak pa je Pij XII. je nasprotnega mnenja. On smatra, da bo mogoče Italijo obvarovati pod vplivom cerkve le, ako dinastija ostane.

Iz Moskve je bilo na veliko noč v nedeljo od ameriških reporterjev poročano, da so bile cerkev v Sovjetski uniji prvič na 20. letih spet napolnjene vernikov, kar lahko pomeni, da je v nji ena svobodščina, kakršnejša je zahteval Roosevelt, več, ali pa, da so se razmere v "deželi brezbožništva" že toliko stabilizirale, da je ljudem mogoče javno moliti ne da jih bi radi tega zanjeval. V Moskvi so imeli na Vel. nedeljo tudi katoliško mašo in cerkev je bila polna. Da-li je bil tudi Jože Staljin pri kaki maši, ni bilo potrjeno, čeprav o njemu radi poudarjajo, da se je učil za mašnik.

Cerkev v USSR je sedaj lahko svobodna, ker ni več orodje velenostnega plemstva, karizma in reakcije. Sedaj je usodeljena z ekonomsko in socialno politiko boljševiške revolucije in zato danes prav tako lahko vladajoči vlad je bil na vseh tem načinu vladajoči.

Tu pa tam se kdo javno oglaši, že več pa se podtalno šušča, da se je Proletarec spremenil iz socialističnega v "sopotniški" list. Oziroma v nekako "komunistično" glasilo. (Eno tako mnenje je izrazeno na drugem mestu v tej številki.)

V resnici je "Proletarec" zastopal v vseh svojih eno in desetih letih pravilno stališče. Bil je v

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3935 W. 26th St., Chicago 23, ILL.

Jugoslavija bo zmagala glede Primorja, če...

S kakim vzrdoščenjem bi rad napisal zgorajšnji naslov brez pogojnega "če"? In s kakim veseljem bi Slovenci in Jugoslovani po vsem svetu sprejeli to vest, ako bi mogli citati: Jugoslavija bo zmagala glede Trsta! Pika in klicaj! Žal, da do danes tega ne moremo zapisati, kajti pravična rešitev primorskega vprašanja je vse preveč odvinsa od iskrenosti napram pravici in spoštovanju ogromnih žrtv, ki so jih Slovenci utrpeli pod fašistično sužnjostjo in v svoji borbi za pravo svobodo in edinstvo slovenskega naroda, in izvajanje te čednosti — iskrenosti — se skriva v ozadju tega nesrečnega "če".

Ko bodo natisnjene te vrstice, se bo že vršila konferenca zunanjih ministrov Amerike, Anglije, Francije in Sovjetske zvezze, katerim je bila poverjena naloga izdelati pogope za mirovno pogodbo z Italijo. Med temi pogoji je tudi vprašanje reparacije, ki jo Jugoslavija, Rusija in še nekatere druge države zahtevajo od Italije, ter vprašanje italijskih kolonij in novih meja. Jugoslavija je ugotovila, da je italijski napad na Jugoslavijo, nasilna okupacija in sadistični terorizem prizel \$1.449,363,681 škode, sodeč to škodo na valuti dolarja od 1. 1938. V tej vsoti ni vključena vrednost izgubljenih življenj, cena zdravja in tisočev in tisočev Slovencev in drugih Jugoslovanov, ki so aktivno ali pasivno kljubovali nasilju imperialistične in fašistične Italije, niti ne izguba na rodnih dohodkov ter stroški osvobodilne borbe proti Italiji. Amerika pravi, da je vprašanje plačitve kakih reparacij od strani Italije izključeno. Kdo drugi pa naj plača to velikansko škodo? Marjo naj trpi Jugoslavija? Maršal Tito je javno izjavil, da je italijski narod dejansko odgovoren za vse zločine Mussolinijevega zločinskega režima, torej tudi za vse posledice. Italijanski državni bankrot sam po sebi ne more izbrisati te odgovornosti in ne možnosti za plačevanje reparacij. Vprašanje reparacij je eno izmed treh, ki zastavljajo soglasje za mirovno pogodbo.

Vprašanje italijskih kolonij v Afriki postavlja drugi razlog za nesoglasje. Anglija hlepi po delu italijskega kolonialnega imperija; Amerika pristaže na to, da naj ima organizacija UN (Združeni narodi) poverjenstvo nad temi kolonijami, toda pod italijsko upravo; Francija, v bojazni za svoje kolonije, smatra potrebo, da Italija vse svoje kolonije ohrani; Sovjetska zveza pa hoče imeti poverjeni-

što nad Tripolitanijo za dobo deset let. To bi pomenilo rusko bazo v Sredozemlju, na britanski življenski črti, ki pelje v Orient.

Tretje vprašanje je razmejitev med Italijo in njenimi sosednimi, in za nas je najpomembnejša zahteve Jugoslavije, da se vse slovenske in hravtske pokrajine pod Italijo vrnejo Jugoslaviji, vključivši mesto Trst, toda tržaško pristanišče naj bi postalo mednarodna luka pod jugoslovansko kontrolo. Sovjetska zveza je edina izmed velike četvorice, ki odprto zagovarja jugoslovanske zahteve, medtem ko sta se Amerika in Britanija že javno izrazili, da se ne strinjata z njimi. Obnašanje Francije glede tega vprašanja ni jasno in očividno je, da bo poiskovala izkoristiti to priliko za pridobitev kakih koncesij v svojo lastno korist, bodisi od Italije ali katerih drugih prizadetih držav.

Ko je omenjena četvorica ministrov lanskoga decembra v Londonu zaključila v principu, da naj bo bodoča meja med Jugoslavijo in Italijo na podlagi etnične razmejitve prebivalstva, je poverila nalogo posebnih komisij, da na licu mesta ugotoviti to razmejitev ter sestaviti tajno poročilo. To se je izvršilo. Kakšno je to poročilo, ne vemo, vemo pa iz časniških poročil, da so se člani komisije vrnili v London istih misli, s katerimi so se podali na delo. To bi pomenilo, da je komisija prišla v sporne kraje s fiksno idejo ter da neno raziskovanje ni bilo nepristransko. Anglo-ameriške vojaške oblasti v coni A (zaprano od Morganove črte) so pod kaznijo prepovedale vsake demonstracije primorskih Slovencev in celo slovenske in jugoslovanske zastave, ki naj bi pričale o etnični pripadnosti ljudstva, so bile s silo odstranjene in zaplenjene. Poročila ameriških časnikarjev iz Trsta so jasno govorila, da ni nobenega dvoma, kam želi večina ljudstva pripraviti, vključivši Italijane same. Taka poročila so bila prenevarana za angleško govorico publiko in jih je kmalu zmanjkalo. Nasprotno pa se je pričela kampanja proti jugoslovanskim "komunistom" na Primorskem, odprte provokacije in izizvanja ter rožjanje s sabljami. Ce Tito ne dobi Trsta, ga bo vzel. Kdor se mu bo zoperstavljal, bo izgubljen. Trinajst do zob oborženih jugoslovenskih divizij čaka ugodnega trenutka, da planejo čez Morganovo črto. Ubogo Italijo brani le ena "zeleni", nepravljena ameriška divizija in dve angleški. Ce se ne umaknejo, bodo v 24. urah uničene. Ti to zahteva na Trstu vodi pot do tretje svetovne vojne. Itd. — To je bila smisel zadnjih poročil, ki so prihajala iz Rima, Madrixa, Londona in Pariza.

Namen omenjenih poročil, ki

so jih ameriški reakcionarni lisi objavljali z največjo točnostjo, je bil popolnoma jasen: ustvariti javno mnenje proti Jugoslaviji ter tako opravičiti vsak korak, s katerim bi Jugoslaviji bili odvzete pravice do Slovenskega Primorja, Istre in Trsta.

Ta tem manevrom bi se zasečile vse velike pridobitve in zasluge jugoslovanske osvobodilne borbe ter vse ogromne žrtve narodov Jugoslavije v njihovem prizadevanju, da osvobodijo ne samo same sebe, temveč tudi svoje brate in sestre, ki so bili s silo prideljeni imperialistični Italiji.

Se več! Ker je Sovjetska zveza javno in odprto pokazala, da bo ščitila interese Jugoslavije v njeni borbi za doseglo svojih pravic, je pričela reakcija očitajoča Jugoslavijev lutkarstvo ter potovarila Slovanofobe, da se hoče Sovjetska zveza usidriti v Jadranu ter dominirati vse Sredozemlje. Bilo bi torej v interesu svetovnega kapitalizma, če Jugoslavija ne bi dobila Trsta in posrednega zaledja, kajti Trst je branik pred ruskim navalom. Tako sovražna propaganda.

In ljudstvo doma?

Vznešenjeno zaseduje ta čuden razvoj mednarodne politike in nikakor ne more verjeti, da bi zavezniške države po veličastni zmagi nad fašizmom in nazizmom pozabale na tiste idealne obljube o demokraciji, svobodi, samoodločbi ter pravici vsakega naroda pripadati oni državi, ki si jo narod sam izbere. Opazuje postopanje anglo-ameriških vojaških oblasti v coni A, kjer so zoper uveljavljeni starci fašistični zakoni, zoper na odgovornih vodilnih mestih včerajšnji fašisti, ki so se po razsu Italijanskega fašizma prelevili v velike "demokrate" in pod to kriko nadaljujejo svoje šovinistično, anti-slovensko in anti-jugoslovansko propagando pod zaščito Amerike in Anglije. Opazuje bivše kolaboracioniste-ubežnike, ki nemoteno vodijo svojo klerofašistično kampanjo proti novi Jugoslaviji in pri tem uživajo zavezniško moralno in gmotno podporo. Ogleduje svoje poigane in razrušene domove in presteva grobove svojih najdražjih pa se vprašuje: Ali so bile vse te naše žrtve za to, da še nadalje živimo razdrženi in podvrženi tistim, katere smo s svojo lastno silo izgnali z naše grude in jih premagali?

Ljudstvo strmi na krivico postopanje onih, katere je v svoji borbi podpiralo in jim sledilo, in se upravičeno povprašuje: Ali smo bili Slovenci v tej sveti domovinski borbi vaši sovražniki ali zavezniki?

Naš občutek v Ameriki je isti, naše misli so z našimi brati in sestrami in z njimi vred obsojamo vse one, ki se po tako strašnemu vojni in po tolikih žrtvah preprestega ljudstva še vedno upajajo igrati z usodo naroda, ki jim ničesar ne dolguje in ki ne bo nikoli dovolil, da bi tuje barantali z njegovo zemljo. V Ameriki ni Slovenca, ki bi odločno ne podpiral jugoslovenskega ljudstva proti novi Jugoslaviji in ki bi se proti jugoslovanskemu kompromisu, s katerim bi bil del Istre, Trsta in zaledjem v vsa zapadna Primorska in Goriška prepuščeni nasilni Italiji. Če bi bil kdo med nami tak, da bi ne zagovarjal tisočletne aspiracije slovenskega naroda po dokončni združitvi, tedaj nima pravice nastopati kot Slovenec.

Slovenki ameriški narodni svet in njegove podružnice uradno zahtevajo od naših ameriških oblasti, da pri sestavljanju mirovne pogodbe za Italijo upoštevajo poštene in pravične zahteve Jugoslavije, ki so pogoj za doseglo resničnega miru na Balkanu. Zahtevamo, da se vzdrije načela ameriške integritete, ameriške pravičnosti in demokracije ter veliki ideali, ki jih je začrtal v Atlantski listini pokojni predsednik Roosevelt. Upošteva in spoštuje naj se ne-ustrašena odločnost primorskoga ljudstva, s svojimi pokrajinskimi vred postane del Federativne ljudske republike Jugoslavije. Slovenci in Hrvati v Primorju ne zahtevajo tuje zemlje, svoje pa ne odstopajo nikomur. Kot ameriški državljanji želimo, da vzklikne med našo novo in našo staro domovino iskreno prijateljstvo in razumevanje ena druge in tako prijateljstvo je mogoče ustvariti le tedaj, če bo Amerika pomagala Jugoslaviji,

da bodo vsi njeni sinovi živelii pod skupno streho, pod skupno državo. Naša ameriška in naša zavezniška dolžnost je pomagati odprtati vrata do tega skupnega doma, nikakor pa ne jih zapirati.

Primorsko in tržaško vprašanje bo rešeno v prid Jugoslaviji, če bodo veliki zavezniški pod vodstvom Amerike rabili pravico za svoje merilo. Ce bo po rešeno drugače, tedaj je odločala le stara imperialistična politika.

Mirko G. Kuhel, tajnik.

BOLNIŠNICA, SANS, RELIFNA IN POLITIČNA AKCIJA

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Vsaka širša narodna akcija je povezana z raznimi problemi. Prvo, kar je neobhodno potrebno, je stvarna ocena položaja in važnosti akcije, temu sledi praktična mobilizacija ljudskih sil za izvedbo točno določenih nalog ali programi. Ako je ocena pravilna in aks stoji za oceno iskrenost, tedaj je uspeh zagotovan.

Kampanja za zgraditev mladinske bolnice v Sloveniji je tako važnega pomena, da je treba glede tega izraziti vse kar se komu zdi, da bo pripomoglo do konstruktivne razprave o bolnišnicu, o zbiranju relifne pomoči in politični akciji, kajti to so po mojem mnenju važne in neodločive točke in glavnem predpogoj za uspešno kampanjo.

Tako, ko je bila sprožena hvaljevredna akcija, da ameriški Slovenci zgradijo mladinsko bolnico v Sloveniji, da se v ta namen zbere \$150,000 ali več, sem stvar odobral v razmišljaju, če bo ta vsota zadostna, da se bi tako institucijo moglo opremiti z vsemi potrebnimi aparati in instrumenti in če bo naš novi projekt v dobrini harmoniji z zdravniškimi načrti in sličnimi institucijami v stari domovini.

Lepo in prav je, da ameriški Slovenci izročijo dar trajne narave, da bo pričal in izražal živeža in je zelo shujšal. V zaporu pa dobitva zadostno hranno in je že precej pridobil na teži. 47 vladnih uradnikov pa studira njegove dokumente, ki ga bolj in bolj obremenjujejo. Nasprotniki vladajo, da bo to ena takih obnavnav, karor je bila ona, ki se je vrnila pod vodstvom Višinskega v Moskvi proti Zinovjevu in drugim starim boljševikom. Am-pak resnica je, da — kot pravi Drew Pearson — ima tudi ameriška vlada v rokah dokaze iz

Kadar mislimo na trajnost projekta, ne smemo prezreti važnega dejstva, da bo moral na vsak način izražati tudi naše finančne sposobnosti. Predstavljati bi moral gotov a ne premajhen odstotek našega skupnega bogastva in števila ameriških Slovencev.

Skupno bogastvo ameriških Slovencev se zrcali v blagajnah bratov, organizacij, slovenskih domov in klubov po naselbinah, dalje v lokalnih društvenih blagajnah, v kulturnih in političnih ustanovah, poleg pa neusahljiv vir v srečih naših požrtvovnih mož in žena, ki so v vseh dosedanjih akcijah dokazali, da se zavedajo svoje odgovornosti in so vedno izpolnili vse, kar se je od njih zahtevalo. Torej skupno bogastvo ameriških Slovencev predstavlja ogromno vsto. K temu moramo še dodati politično pojmovanje ameriških Slovencev, ki se bo odražalo v velikosti tega projekta in naši relifni in politični akciji, dokler bo potreba to zahtevala od nas. Vsako nepravilno zadržanje odgovornih faktorjev bi utegnilo kvariti lice našega narodnega spomenika. In baš iz tega razloga je potrebna resna diskuzija, potrebna zato, da se naredi vse naboljše, da dokažemo, da smo upravičeni do trajnega priznanja.

Prepričan sem, da je glavni odbor SANSA zadovoljen z odzivom ameriških Slovencev. Mislim celo, da smo jih prijetno iznenadili s hitrim odzivom, kar dokazuje, da gojimo globoke simpatije do našega naroda, da se zavedamo nujnosti relifne in politične akcije, obenem izražamo naše finančne sposobnosti, naše organizacijske možnosti in voljo do vsega, kar smatramo za dobro in nujno, da se uresničijo naše in stotečne sanje našega slavnega naroda, ki ni nikdar obupal niti pred najtežjo oviro.

Lepa je vsota, katero so ameriški Slovenci in Slovenke zbrali in plemenite svrhe, toda ako vzamemo v poštev našo finan-

tedaj vsak lahko vidi, da je kvota za mladinsko bolnico zelo skromna in celo veliko prenizka kar lahko in moramo znatno prekoraci v kampanji.

SANS je dokazal, da lahko razvije politično in relifno kampanjo kadar se odloči. Tako kampanjo je treba razviti sedaj. Sredstva in moči so na razpolago in se bodo v odkočni kampanji sile pojačale in razvile, ker se bo vsak zavedal, da s tem polagamo račun naše politične dozorelosti, da bomo s ponosom lahko rekli, da smo se tudi mi v Združenih državah naučili nekaj iz klasične in krvave borbe našega naroda, ki je bil do tega časa navadno nazivan kot narod ponihnih hlapev.

Pravilna ocena nam diktira brezpojno akcijo za mladinsko bolnico pod okriljem SANSA, energično in dosledno politično akcijo v okvirju ZOJSA in zbiranje relifne pomoči pod vodstvom American Committee for Yugoslav Relief.

Izgovori, da se Slovenci sami trudimo na politični fronti, "da naj sedaj delajo drugi", so zelo nevarni in bi lahko prinesli zelo slabe posledice. Vsak popust na politični fronti bi škodoval SANSA in mladi ljudski republiki Jugoslaviji. S tem pa se bi celo Izverili sprejeti principi SANSA in težnjim ameriškim Slovenec, ki cutijo danes bolj kot kdaj prej, da je pravilna politična akcija nujna stvar za ohranitev tega, kar so si narod v Jugoslaviji prizorili, da je samo s pravilno politično akcijo vseh narodov mogoče ohraniti svetovni mir in zagotoviti stalen napredok.

Geo. Witkovich.

Komentarji-

(Konec z 2. strani)

naj Mihajloviču dovoli izbrati zagovornika po svoji volji. Ko je bil Mihajlovič ujet, je bil že dolgo brez potrebnega živeža in je zelo shujšal. V zaporu pa dobitva zadostno hranno in je že precej pridobil na teži. 47 vladnih uradnikov pa studira njegove dokumente, ki ga bolj in bolj obremenjujejo. Nasprotniki vladajo, da bo to ena takih obnavnav, karor je bila ona, ki se je vrnila pod vodstvom Višinskega v Moskvi proti Zinovjevu in drugim starim boljševikom. Am-pak resnica je, da — kot pravi Drew Pearson — ima tudi ameriška vlada v rokah dokaze iz

tajnih nemških depeš, ki v razvozlanju cifer pravijo, da se Nemcem (nacijem) Mihajloviču ni treba dati. Sedaj je naš državni departament za poštovanje obravnavo proti Mihajloviču in mu skuša pomagati s svojimi pričami. Ta sodna obravnavava, ki se prične v Beogradu enkrat v maju, vzbuja že sedaj svetovno pozornost in bo morda v marsčem celo zanimivejša kot obnavnav proti vojnim zločincem v Nurenbergu.

Seznam priredb slovenskih organizacij v Chicagu

Pevski zbor "Prešeren". — Koncert v nedeljo 28. aprila v dvorani SNPJ.

Centralni odbor SANSA. — Priredba v korist namenom te ustanovitve v nedeljo 12. maja v dvorani SNPJ.

Društvo George Washington št. 270 SNPJ. — Slavnost 30-letnice društva v soboto 25. maja.

Društvo Summit št. 707 SNPJ. — V nedeljo 26. maja zabava in predvajanje filmskih slik iz Jugoslavije.

Pev. zbor France Prešeren. — Piknik v nedeljo 28. julija pri Kępkaku, 26th st. & Albany Ave.

"Pioneer" št. 599 SNPJ. — Piknik v soboto 3. avgusta v Pilsen parku, 26th st. & Albany Ave.

Organizacije v Chicagu in okolici, ki žele imeti svoje priredbe označene v tem seznamu, naj nam sporoč podatke, enako tudi pojavke v slučaju pomot.

Z Nemčijo veliko poštnega prometa

Prva pošta iz Zed. držav v Nemčijo je bila poslana iz New Yorka 10. aprila z ladjo "India Victory". Vsebovala je 170.000 pisem in dopisnic. Dasi je pošta z Nemčijo

NO. 2014.

Published Weekly at 2301 So. Lawndale Ave.

CHICAGO 23, ILL., April 24, 1946.

VOL XXXI.

The Plight of "White Collars"

As industrial workers in overalls force price levels higher by organized pressure for wage increases, there is one section of the working class that suffers more than any other. It is the so-called "white collar" group, those workers who act as salespeople and who do private industry's "paper work."

Already the lowest-paid of all workers, the "white collars" now are getting the smallest increases in wages and have the least to say about the conditions under which they shall earn their insufficient wages.

The plight of "white collar" workers has been bringing numerous bleats from Gabriel Heatter, the "parson of the air waves" who reads his commercial like a prayer. Our first reaction to Gabe's well-founded protests was that here was a chance to preach a sermon of our own, with the need for unionization as the text. Store clerks and office workers, we reflected, always were most amenable to their bosses' point of view and, until recently, most stubborn in their resistance to union organizers.

However, while we could make a good case for organization from the plight of "white collar" workers, we think that it is more important to speak now of the need for a planned economy under which all wealth would be distributed among the people who produce and serve.

The fact is that our economy is altogether a profit economy and thoroughly non-human. Nobody who hires workers will willingly pay very much more than is necessary to keep a worker in working trim. High wages (that is relatively high) are paid to workers in overalls because they build and use the power that is necessary to get them.

Honesty isn't a question on either side of the wage question. Workers get what they can. Employers give what they must.

We believe few "white collar" workers realize that they are working under a system that is based upon the assumption that all wealth should belong to the owning class and that workers are entitled merely to what it takes to keep them from dying too soon. If they knew the score "white collar" victims of the class struggle would be ready to listen to Socialists and less prone to say "our" store and "our" industry.

Whenever we hear low-paid workers talking about the place they work as though the wearing of clean clothes somehow makes them a member of the firm, we're glad they are now called "white collar" workers instead of "brain" workers, as they were back in the days when we took our commercial course in high school. It seems a more apt description; at least they have the collars. — Reading Labor Advocate.

Hypocrisy à La Churchill

Under the title, "A Study in Political Hypocrisy," the "London Tribune" of March 22nd prints a cross reference of Churchillian statements on the Polish frontier:

* * * The Russian-dominated Polish Government has been encouraged to make enormous and wrongful inroads upon Germany, and mass expulsions of millions of Germans on a scale grievous and undreamed of are now taking place."

Mr. Churchill at Fulton, Missouri, March 5, 1946.

"I cannot accept the view that the arrangements which have to be proposed about the frontiers of the new Poland are not solid and satisfactory. The Poles are free, so far as Russia and Great Britain are concerned, to extend their territory, at the expense of Germany, to the West. . . . The transference of several millions of people would have to be effected from the East to the West or North, as well as the expulsion of the Germans—from the area to be acquired by Poland in the West and North. For expulsion is the method which, so far as we have been able to see, will be the most satisfactory and lasting. A clean sweep will be made. I am not alarmed by the prospect of the disentanglement of populations, nor even by these large transferences, which are more possible in modern conditions than they ever were before."

Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons, Dec. 15, 1944.

Strike Stock-Taking

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
LPA Columnist

Now that the strike wave is beginning to subside, it ought to be possible to do little stock-taking of what has happened and where we're headed for.

Statistics are inconclusive, but it is clear that the strike wave of 1945-46 will rank with the previous high points of 1919 to 1937 as to the duration of strikes, and the number of workers involved.

Unlike 1919 and perhaps more like 1937, the labor movement will emerge much stronger from this conflict than it has been at any time. Organized labor has demonstrated its capacity to grow on the basis of its own strength and power.

The wage increases which have been gained are unprecedented. What makes this fact even more notable was the evident disposition of big industry to weaken the position of the unions, even at the sacrifice of profits.

Not enough attention has been paid to the relative absence of violence. In the face of the bloody strike history of the United States, this is an achievement of historic proportions.

Three reasons probably furnish a plausible explanation for the state of affairs. First, by and large, industry accepted the fact that it could not operate its plants during the strikes and didn't try to. Most violence, it is known by this time, comes from attempts by management to operate their plants during a strike by the use of strike-breakers and other devices to destroy the picket line.

A second factor which undoubtedly accounts for the peacefulness of the current disputes was the skill and discipline and effectiveness of the unions in organizing the strikes. For the most part these were no quickies, but well planned, well executed walkouts in line with a deliberate economic policy.

Finally we ought not to ignore the fact that industry could no longer count on the assistance of

THE MARCH OF LABOR



Why We Need at Least a 65c Minimum

Case of a Denver Veteran Confirms the Plea Made by Organized Labor for Liberalized Wage Standards

You undoubtedly read the story from Denver—it appeared with pictures in practically every daily newspaper in the land—about the returned veteran and his wife, who have four tiny girls, including triplets, and who discovered they couldn't keep the home fires burning on \$30 a week. Therefore, they proposed to offer two of the little ones for adoption. Immediately the big-hearted Coloradans went to the rescue and arranged matters so the family may remain intact and in comparative comfort.

Unfortunately, all American youngsters, who are endeavoring to rear families on \$30 a week, are not so fortunate. Their privations are not publicized. They live in hovels; they and their children are undernourished and they are constantly on the edge of financial disaster.

Fifty years ago, when Denver was still on the frontier, a young man would maintain his family on \$30 a week and even arrange to buy a home, but not any more. Today \$30 a week for the head of the family is a "mere subsistence wage" and scarcely that.

Nevertheless, we find members of Congress and leaders of great industries, which have piled up fabulous reserves, protesting against a 65-cent-an-hour minimum with all the vigor they might be expected to display if they were opposing some evil thing which threatened the safety of the republic.

Just take your pencil and a piece of paper and figure it out. If a man works 40 hours a week at 65 cents an hour, he will collect \$26 on Saturday night, and some of that will go for taxes. If he works 48 hours a week, he will do a little better. His total will be \$31.40, but he will still be on the "mere subsistence" level.

Should he get sick or be deprived of employment for even a week, he and the members of his family will face catastrophe, unless some friend or relative comes to their rescue.

These are cold, hard facts. They can't be challenged. They can't be escaped. It is shocking to know that millions of our fellow Americans are denied even this minimum. Congress should make the passage of an adequate minimum wage law, without crippling amendments, a legislative "must." —Labor.

Mass starvation faces the Yugoslav people unless quick help is forthcoming, according to two authentic reports from the Balkan country.

In a cable to the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, leaders of the Yugoslav miners union said that five million people face a hungry death, and their country's economy will head into the rocks, unless UNRRA help is greatly increased.

Pointing out that 1,500,000 Yugoslavs died at the hands of the Nazis and Italian fascists during the war, the union asked support from American metal miners on the basis of "our readiness in the struggle against blood-stained fascism and our contribution to the liberty of all peoples of the world."

In Belgrade, an Allied Labor News report declared, Dr. A. P. Meiklejohn of UNRRA's staff revealed, that in many parts of the country per capita food consumption is down to 770 calories a day. This is far less than official rations in defeated Germany, and much below the amount necessary to keep people alive.

UNRRA has sent some 500,000 tons of grain into Yugoslavia along with 15,000 cars and trucks. These have kept the country going, but recent cuts in the shipments spell disaster for the Yugoslav people.

AID TO YUGOSLAVS

The CIO Nat'l. Maritime Union

Some Odds and Ends

The quality of British beer is a common subject of complaint, but it hasn't driven Britons into teetotalism, as this exchange overheard in a pub makes clear: "I 'ates the taste of this beer." "Yes, I'll be glad when I've had enough of it." —The New York Times Magazine.

Raising a family these days costs almost as much as it is worth.

Senator La Follette, leading his Progressive party back into the Republican fold, said the Democratic party is stalled on dead center. He did not disclose what the Republican party, is stalled on.—T. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mine operators are opposed to the United Mine Workers demand for compliance with Federal safety regulations, on the ground that it interferes with States' rights. Wonder if that argument would have convinced the 28,000 workers who've been killed in mine accidents.—John Paine for Federated Press.

A news dispatch from Los Angeles reveals that Douglas Corrigan, the flier who in 1938 gained doubtful repute by breaking the Federal aviation regulations and flying to Europe, will be a candidate for the U. S. Senate on the Prohibition ticket. He decided to run for office, he said, after "numerous ministers" urged him to do so. Still the same "Wrong Way" Corrigan!

A survey indicates that more than thirteen million people are pretty definitely in the market for new cars. It is hardly surprising that General Motors finally decided to take up its former line of work again.—Howard Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Best argument for a more sensible and simplified system of English spelling was offered, recently, by George Bernard Shaw, who pointed out that the word "fish" might logically be spelled "ghoti," using gh as in rough, and the o as in women, and the t as in nation.

The Department of Agriculture estimates there are 123,000,000 rats in the United States (about one-half on farms) and figures if they could be destroyed by a national extermination campaign that the grain saved would meet the needs of the starving countries of Europe and Asia.—Small Business Committee bulletin of March 27, 1946.

Famous Last Words:
"I'll fix that broken step tomorrow."

Full employment, believes Sciricosis W. Smugg, is contrary to nature and economics and would be dreadfully upsetting to the American way of life. "We have never had it, even in wartime," he writes. "But suppose, for the sake of argument, that we had it. What then, I ask you, would become of the pool of unemployed labor that we have always counted upon in the past to keep wage rates down so that enterprising people can make money and do good to the poor?" —The New York Times Magazine.

A dog is loved by old and young; he wags his tail and not his tongue.

STASSEN TRIES TO MAKE REPUBLICANS LIBERAL

It will be interesting to watch the efforts of former Governor Harold E. Stassen towards making the Republican party progressive. If anyone can make headway on such a task, it is probably Stassen.

But what a super, colossal job he has picked out for himself! Just take the Minnesota Republicans in Congress, and try and picture their conversion from reactionism. Can't you just see hysterical Harold Knutson championing labor legislation, and turning his back on corporation lobbyists who want to cut corporate taxes?

Or Congressman Walter Judd, discarding his double-talk technique and actually saying in less than a couple of million words why he is for or against a bill?

We wish Stassen success in his gigantic tasks, but from the record of the GOP in recent years, the making of the GOP progressive is as remote as the transformation of Mahatma Gandhi into a fashion plate.—Northwest Teamster.

Japan's 'Free' Election

The results of the Japanese elections are not surprising. Therefore they should disappoint no one. Only a reactionary victory could have come from reactionary preparations in a Japan inured to discipline under an oligarchy.

The Shidehara government represents the oligarchy of big business and landlords which hides behind the Emperor. Pre-election pressure and intimidation by organizations of the Old Guard—including the neighborhood associations which controlled rationing, handled propaganda and spied on the people during the war—were general. The Japanese people never having been taught democracy before, can be expected to catch the democratic idea only when they receive democratic leadership. Some Japanese try to provide it, but against enormous odds. Not only were the government and the election machinery in the hands of the old, familiar forces; members of the rank-and-file electorate who stopped to think about it doubtless figured that most of the Allies and Gen. MacArthur must have wanted it that way.

It is difficult to see what was gained by holding the election at this time. The decision to do so was taken by the Far Eastern Commission over the opposition of Russia and New Zealand. It may have been thought that simply the spectacle of an election now—including the sight of women voting for the first time—would encourage love for democracy. But surely to hold such an election and then extol it as "free" and "democratic," does little for democratic prestige.

This failure, of course, is not final. The Far Eastern Commission, our government and Gen. MacArthur's headquarters are not debarred from starting at any time truly to weight the scales for democracy. To do so, however, they must support formation of a new leadership for Japan—leadership that wants political, social and economic freedom, which the present Japanese ruling crowd means to block in all feasible ways. There have been useful reforms under the occupation, some of them far reaching. But the Old Guard remains in power.—The Chicago Sun.

Weapons Against Cancer

Although the basic causes of cancer still elude the scientists, its results are no mystery. This scourge kills 175,000 Americans a year, an average of one every three minutes. "Cancer," says the American Cancer Society, "is mankind's No. 1 enemy—dreaded more than any other disease because it threatens not only death, but long and often terrible suffering." New weapons against it can be forged. They include education of the public in the necessity of early diagnosis and treatment, a co-ordinated national program of research, more examination centers, and more hospital facilities for cancer victims. These are some of the cancer society's goals. To finance its 1946 program, the organization asks gifts totaling \$12 million from the nation, including \$909,480 from Illinois citizens. May our state provide its share, and more.—The Chicago Sun.

So This Is Free Enterprise!

Newspaper offices are flooded with reprints of congressional speeches which carry a line specifying that they were not printed at government expense. They do not disclose, however, who did pay the printing bills and they often are mailed post free under a congressman's frank.

The abuse would be partially corrected if the law required the agency or group which paid the printing bill, and was allowed to use the congressman's frank, to identify itself. When somebody mails out Representative Buffet's speech against the OPA, for example, the public has a right to know whether the speech is legitimately circulated by Mr. Buffet himself, under his frank, or by some lobbyist with the congressman's co-operation.—The Chicago Sun.

TRIESTE QUESTION SHOULD BE DECIDED ON ITS MERITS

Secretary of State, Hon. James F. Byrnes, will soon depart for the Foreign Ministers' Conference to be held in Paris, April 25. At the present time the Deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers are listening to reports of the special commission just returned from Trieste and Venezia Giulia, after studying the Italo-Yugoslav frontier questions.

The State Department in Washington and the Secretariat dealing with treaty-drafting now meeting in London should be informed by a flood of wires, letters and cables of our views on this all-important issue.

WE URGE YOU TO IMMEDIATELY WIRE (even though you have sent some similar messages in the past) TO:

Hon. James F. Byrnes
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

AND CABLE THE:

Secretariat
Foreign Ministers Conference
for Peace Treaties
Lancaster Gate
London, England

urging them in the interest of justice and the future stability of South-Central Europe to give favorable consideration to Yugoslavia's claims for a revision of the Yugoslav-Italian borders. Please support Yugoslavia's claim that the hinterland go to Yugoslavia, that the city of Trieste become an autonomous member State of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, and that the port of Trieste be internationalized. As a small nation but a great ally, Yugoslavia made a disproportionately large contribution to our common victory and her claims deserve especially sympathetic and just consideration.

We request you to wire and cable immediately. Please send copies of your messages to our office.

ZLATKO BALOKOVIC and LOUIS ADAMIC

United Committee of South-Slavic Americans

UNRRA DISCLOSES SAMPLE DIETS OF 4 EUROPEAN NATIONS

Here are some sample diets in Italy, Greece, Czechoslovakia, and Poland as listed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Headquarters:

ITALY: Breakfast—Bread, tea, or coffee, probably ersatz. Lunch—Thin vegetable soup and bread. Dinner—Spaghetti, bread, nuts, and ripe fruit.

GREECE: Breakfast—Bread, tea, or coffee, probably ersatz. Lunch—Macaroni with sauce of oil, garlic, and a little meat; bread, raisins, or figs. Dinner—Dry beans or peas in soup, bread, cheese, and wine.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Breakfast—Bread, ersatz coffee, or tea with sugar. Lunch—Potato soup, cabbage cooked with potatoes, and cheese. Dinner—Thin cabbage soup with small bit of meat or fish, bread, ersatz coffee, a sweet.

POLAND: Breakfast—Bread, tea, or coffee, probably ersatz. Lunch—Small piece of meat or fish with potatoes, bread, ersatz tea or coffee without sugar. Dinner—Cabbage, borscht or barley soup, bread, and cheese.

UNRRA officials stressed that bread was the foundation of every meal.

THE GREATEST CITY

By WALT WHITMAN

What do you think endures? Do you think the greatest city endures?

Or a teeming manufacturing state? Or a prepared constitution? Or the best built steamships?

Or hotels of granite