



ENO ZIVLJENJE ZA STOTISOČE. Andor Jaros je bil v dobi nacizma ogrski minister za notranje zadeve. Po padcu nacizma in porazu Madžarske ga je novi režim obsodil za vojne zločine. Žide je dal Jaros pomoriti v masah. Bil je obtožen, da je masakriral sto tisoče ljudi. Njegove zločine je bilo zlahka dokazati in bil je obsojen v smrt. Slika na desni ga prikazuje, ko se privezan k stebri zvija v smrtnem strahu, in na levi pa četa, ki je izvršila smrtno obsodbo.

Nauki iz stavke železničarjev dragih za unije

Industrialci s predsednikovim nastopom zelo zadovoljni, ne pa predstavniki organiziranega delavstva. — Nobene vladne graje proti družbam

Ko je predsednik Truman mlatil v svojem govoru ameriški ljudstvu v petek 24. maja po radiu in dan pozneje pred skupno sejo poslanske in senatne zbornice po dvema človekoma, ki sta ustavila ves železniški obrat, mu je ljudstvo pritrjevalo in še bolj ognjevitavo pa so mu njegova izvajanja odobraval poslanci in senatorji.

Tolklo se je le po eni strani. Predsednik je s posebno nejevoljo udarjal po predsedniku unije lokomotivnih inženirjev Alvaneyu Johnstonu in predsedniku unije vlakovskega osebja A. P. Whitneyu — češ, da bi dve ali pa ena oseba nikoli ne smeli imeti toliko moči, da bi vrgle vse ekonomsko življenje s tira. Milijone ljudi, ki je poslušalo predsednikova dva govora, si je predstavljalo, da imata omenjena dva voditelja njunih unijskih diktatorsko moč. Resnica je, da je za stavko glasovalo 98½ odstotkov strojevodij in vlakovskega osebja. Torej sta vršila le voljo članstva, ki je hotelo uveljaviti svoje zahteve s stavko, ker jih zlo ni moglo.

Unijski voditelji Trumanu zelo zamerijo, ker železniških magnatov v svojih kritikah niti omenil ni, kakor da jih ni, in s tem med nepoučeno publiko napravil vtis, kot da spada ves greh le unijam in tudi pokoro je vso le njim naložil.

Veter v kongresu proti delavstvu

Vselej, kadar je Truman v svojem govoru pred skupno sejo zveznega kongresa zahteval drastične navedbe proti industrialnemu nepokoju in proti onim, ki proglašajo ali pa ščujejo v stavke "proti vladi", je bil deležen viharnega odobravanja. A čim je dejal, da je treba tudi proti draginji kaj ukreniti, kajti stavke so ob enem posledica višanja cen, in ko je apeliral, naj se vladno kontrolo nad cenami (OPA) ne le obvaruje temveč se jo ojača, je med poslanci zaploskalo le nekaj rok. Pač znamenje, kako močno imajo privatni profitarski interesi posebno poslanski zbornico, pa tudi senat v svojih pesteh. To je za bodočo demokratičnega razvoja v tej deželi jako slabo znamenje. Kot se stvari razpletajo sedaj,

diši vse preveč po fašizmu, proti kateremu smo rekli, da se bori mo v vojni s Hitlerjem.

"Newdealske" pridobitve gredo v nič

Ko je Truman na kongres apeliral, naj nemudoma sprejme izjemni zakon, ki bi prepovedal stavke v podvzetjih, katera prevzame vlada v svoj obrat, je kongres ploskal skoro soglasno. Enako, ko je dejal, da se naj sprejme za kršilce stroge kazni. In pa, da ima vlada pravico pozvati stavkarje v "vojaško službo" in jih primorati vrniti se na delo pod vojaško disciplino. (Slično naredbo je nekoč siloma izvedla tedanja reakcionarna francoska vlada, ki je stavkujoče železničarje proglasila za del armade in jih poslala na delo pod oficirsko komando.)

Cim je predsednik končal, je začela poslanska zbornica z razpravo o njegovem načrtu za uklenjenje stavk, ki je trajala samo 40 minut. Pri glasovanju je bil Trumanov načrt sprejet s 306 proti 13 glasovi, kakih 100 poslancev pa ali ni bilo navzočih, ali pa se niso hoteli udeležiti glasovanja. Zadeva je bila nato predložena senatu.

Tako je prvič v zgodovini te dežele v zbornici sprejet zakon, ki daje vladi moč delavca prihodnje (Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

Zakoni bi odporn delavcev ne mogli ustaviti

Cim se kje kaj dogodi, n. pr. stavka, ali cela vrsta stavk, gre med poslanci in senatorji zveznega kongresa glas: "Nekaj bo treba ukreniti! Novo postavbo potrebujemo, ki bo take pojave prepovedala." In takoj se dobi republikanska-demokratska kombinacija ljuskih zastopnikov, ki predlože novo postavbo. Imajo jih ponavadi za take slučaje že vnaprej pripravljene.

Ko se je v zadnji predsedniški kampanji odločil CIO za zgraditev svoje politične akcije — ne za delavsko politično gibanje temveč da pomaga k ponovni izvolitvi Roosevelta in s tem demokratiški stranki, so republikanski in razni burbonski demokratiški poslanci bili nekaj

"AKO NE BOSTE VOLILI V PRID CERKVE, BOSTE OB ZAKRAMENTE"

Minulo nedeljo so brali v cerkvah v Italiji okrožnico škofov, katera roti volilce, da ne smejo glasovati za "marksistične stranke", ker so sovražne cerkvi. Kdor se pregreši, mu bodo odvzeti zakramenti, kot cerkvena poroka, pokop na blagoslovljenem pokopališču in odrečene mu bodo razne druge cerkvene ceremonije, ki jih je v Italiji nič koliko.

Pij XII. je že pred par tedni urgiral vsa katoliško duhovščino, da naj podvzame čimvečjo kampanjo za katoliško listo. Posebno je apeliral, naj pošljejo v tej kampanji proti "marksistom" in drugim protiklerikalnim strankam na agitacijo katoliške žene "od hiše do hiše."

Volitve dne 2. junija bodo v Italiji torej izredno vroče. In to bodo ob enem prve splošne volitve v državi od kar je "Duče" razbil prejšnji parlament in dal umoriti socialističnega voditelja Matteottija. Padli so tudi mnogi drugi, nekaj jih je pobegnilo, ostali pa so bili vrženi v jetniške logarje. Takrat ni papež nič protestiral, pač pa sklenil z Mussolinijem pogodbo, ki je bila prva med državo in cerkvijo, od kar je Italija zedinjena.

Sedanje volitve se bodo vršile po vsi Italiji razen v sporni Julijski krajini, ki je pod upravo deloma anglo-ameriške in deloma pod upravo jugoslovanske armade. V tem glasovanju se bo odločilo o vprašanju, ali naj bo Italija v bodoče še mornarija, ali pa se jo spremeni v republiko. In izvoljeni bodo poslanci z nalogo izdelati novo ustavo. Načelnik sedanje vlade je klerikalec Alcide de Gasperi. V nji so zastopani tudi socialisti in komunisti, a glavno besedo ima Gasperijeva skupina.

Strašenje z odvzemom zakramentov je stara praksa svete stolice. Ker se verni človek ne boji ničesar bolj kot pekla, "kjer je večni stok in škripanje z zobno", so take grožnje držale. S pojavom svobodništvstva in z razkoli v katoliški cerkvi imajo učinkovitost samo še v najbolj zaostalih katoliških deželah.

Dne 2. junija bodo volitve v konstituanto tudi v Franciji, kjer je klerikalna stranka druga najjačja. Drugi junij bo torej zgodovinski dan.

ČEMU TOLIKO KONFLIKTNIH IZJAV MED PERZIJSKIMI DIPLOMATI

Predsednik perzijske vlade Qavam es-Sultaneh, njegov minister za informacije (propagando) princ Mozaffar Firouz in perzijski poslanik pri ameriški vladi Hussein Ala, ki je ob enem perzijski delegat v organizaciji Združenih narodov, so si poslednje tedne toliko v konfliktu, da sploh ne veš, ali je Hussein Ala več kot pa vlada v Teheranu, ali pa Ala trdi o pritožbi proti Sovjetski uniji z ozirom na njeno vojaštvo v Perziji drugače kot vlada v Teheranu zato, ker je to ljubo anglo-ameriški diplomaciji.

Ker se sovjetska armada ni umaknila ob času kot se je glasil v anglo-ameriški-sovjetski pogodbi, se je perzijska vlada na pobudo angleške in ameriške vlade pritožila varnostnemu svetu Združenih narodov. Stvar se je najprvo obravnavalo na seji varnostnega sveta in celotne organizacije Z. N. v Londonu, in sedaj je že več tednov na dnevnem redu pred varnostnim svetom Z. N. v New Yorku.

Vselej kadar je princ Mozaffar Firouz v Teheranu v imenu svoje vlade izjavil, da so vse ruske čete odšle iz Perzije (Iran), se oglašajo pred varnostnim svetom Z. N. poslanik Hussein Ala z zahtevo, da mora pritožba Perzije proti Rusiji ostati na dnevnem redu, dokler sovjetske čete ne odidejo.

Pa se spet oglašajo propagandni minister princ Firouz s pojasnjevanjem, da je Ala prenapet sentimentalnež, in pa da sicer govori le v svojem imenu. Ala nato odgovarja, da nima od svoje vlade nikakih drugih navodil kot tista, ki mu jih je dala v začetku svoje obtožnice proti Sovjetski uniji.

Da se bi temu storilo konec, se je nedavno oglašil premier Qavam es-Saltaneh sam, da perzijska vlada pritožbo umakne, ker je sovjetska vlada izpolnila svojo obljubo. In radio Moskva k temu izjavi, da so vse ruske čete zapustile perzijsko ozemlje. Hussein Ala pa vztraja dalje pri obtožbah in pritožbah in oči-

Porcije znižane, a cene so iste, ali pa še višje ko prej

Vsled namena, da se pošlje čimveč živeža gladnim v Evropo in Azijo, so se pričeli tu odmerki znova, toda v drugi obliki. Mlini dobe manj žita, pekarne manj moke in prodajalne manj kruha. Ker pa ga ljudje menda hočejo toliko kot prej, ga v prodajalnah prvi dobe, ko pa je polica prazna, ga za druge niče ne ostane. Chicago Tribune poroča, da se ga dobi sedaj na črni borzi po 30 do 35c štruco. Postavna cena ji je 11c za 18 unčev.

V restavracijah dajejo sedaj sandviče samo na enem odrezku kruha. To je udarec posebno za one, ki težko delajo. A restavracije imajo vzlic temu znižanju kruha in drugih porcij pravico računati iste cene kot doslej. Ponekod zahtevajo od OPA celo zvišanje cen, ker se je podražilo vse, posebno mesnine. V Freeportu, Ill., so lastniki restavracij zapretili, da jih bodo zaprli, če se njihni zahtevi ne ugoti najpozneje v 10. dneh.

Delavci nekaterih strok so dobili nekaj poviška, in takoj so nastale nove podražitve potrebščin, ki so že skoro dozdaj vzlele ves povišek. Milijone tistih, ki ga še niso dobili, in pa oni, ki žive od penzij in prihrankov, pa s strahom opazujejo, kako se nakupna moč dolarja vridoma taja.

V Chicago so dobili delavci cestne in nadulne železnice nekaj poviška. Nadulna železnica se je odločila zvišati voznišnice z 10 na 12c, ulična pa z 8 na 10c ali saj na 9c. Če se pomisli, da se po tem transportnem sredstvu prevaža v Chicago in okolici milijone oseb vsak dan, pomeni to za družbe nov vir dohodkov, kakršnih s svojimi stariimi vagoni niso vredne.

Med vojno je oblast radi hranjenja gasolina odredila, da se naj mleko družinam dovaža vsak drug dan. Sedaj te potrebe ni več, a družbe so ostale pri starem, ker jim to povečava dobičke. Ob enem so mleko od takrat že parkrat podražili in obetajo novo zvišanje cene tej posebno za ubožne ljudi tako potrebni hrani.

Tovarne obuval so dobile dovoljenje zvišati ceno tudi za taka obuvala, ki se jih je doslej smatralo za cene in so namenjene delavcem in revnim ljudem.

Temu še dolgo ne bo ne konca ne kraja, oziroma dokler ne pride nov polom.

Popravek Tomšičevega naslova

V dopisu "Big" Tonyja v Proletarcu se je dogodila pomota v naslovu. Pravilen naslov je 2872 East 9th St., Oakland 1, Calif.

Ako socializem nima bodočnosti, čemu se ga plutokracija tako boji?

vidno je, da ga je pri tem naš državni department vseskozi podpiral. Perzija je pač dežela oljnih ležišč in le radi tega toliko zanimanje zanjo.

KOMENTARJI

Zbira in presoja urednik

"Am. Domovina" je še vedno glasillo Slovenske dobrodnele zveze v Ohiu, čeprav izdaja svojeto leto. Kajti "A. D." je ostala njeno duhovno glasillo, kar je bilo posebno očitno na njeni nedavni konvenciji v Lorainu, O. Resolucija, da naj SDZ podpre Jugoslavijo, kakršna je izšla iz osvobodilne borbe, je dobila 37 glasov, ali približno tretjino. Večina je s kliko, ki vedri pred jezo naroda v Rimu, nekateri pa v Clevelandu in Lemonutu. Nekaj tovarišije imajo tudi v Londonu in drugje.

Edino upanje teh slovenskih in drugih takih jugoslovanskih ubežnikov je, da se Zed. države ter Velika Britanija pripravljajo na vojno z Rusijo. Računajo, ako se to dogodi — in trdno vero imajo, da se bo res zgodil tak spopad, tedaj bo nova zavezniška ofenziva udarila ne samo v Rusijo ampak takoj tudi v Jugoslavijo in Bolgarijo ter ju "osvobodila". Seveda za Petra II., za srbsko čaršijo, škofa Rožmana, Miho Kreka, kneza Pavla in njegovo Olgo. Tako bo spet vse tako (prijetno zanje) kakor je bilo pred vojno. A delajo račun brez krčmarja.

Very Rev. C. D. McInnis je v Brooktonu, Mass., predaval v katoliškem klubu dvajsetega stoletja (Twentieth Century Catholic Club) o položaju in izvajal, ker je Spanija nam (Zed. državam) najbližja, se bodo naše čete, ako se dogodi vojna z Rusijo, izkrcale tudi na španskem obrežju in tedaj nam bo "španska dobrohotnost" še posebno dobrodošla.

Norman Thomas pravi v Callu z dne 20. maja, da je iz množičnih se poročil jasno, da se vlada enako brutalno, kakor v Rusiji, in v Titovi Jugoslaviji in v drugih lutkarskih državah, ki so pod sovjetsko sfero. K temu dodaja, da je poslušal nekega Američana, ki se je nedavno vrnil iz Jugoslavije. Tisti Američan trdi,

da Tito ni miru nič manj nevaren kot Spanija. Kako naj od vojne izbičana Jugoslavija ogrožja svetovni mir, tega Thomas ni pojasnil, in menda tudi tisti Američan ne. Ogrožajo pa ga tisti, ki sedaj preže po nji.

Amer. komunisti so bili v dveh največjih stavkah v zgodovini dežele brez reklame, kajti ni ga, ki bi jim mogel očitati, da so to katastrofo oni povzročili, ali pa da imajo oni prve zraven.

Gen. Francisco Franco je označil današnjo Spanijo za "moderno demokracijo". To je ugotovil v svojem govoru rudarjem v Asturiji. "Stare sorte demokracija je plašč, ki bi Spaniji nikakor ne pristojal," je dejal. Nato je navajal hibe zapadne demokracije, in jih res brez teža ve našteval. Ni pa res, da le Spanija je danes "prava, resnična demokracija", zot je poudaril na koncu svojega govora. Niti ni res, da Spanija ne potrebuje nobenih več transformacij ali revolucij. Kajti baš teh se Franco najbolj boji.

Tolmačenj, kaj je "prava demokracija", je sedaj nešteto. In kmalu ne bo nihče več prav točno vedel, kaj je in kaj ni demokracija. Angleži se ponašajo z eno najstarejših, modernih parlamentarnih demokracij. Toda ljudstvo na Angleškem je še vedno razdeljeno po kastah, kar gotovo ni demokratično. Malo je držav, ki bi imele za svoje "plemstvo" toliko respekta in različnih titelnih kot baš Anglija. In ljudstvo tam se deli tudi po razredih, kar tudi ni demokracijo — saj ne v smislu marksističnega besednjaka.

Anglija ima bogat aristokratski sloj, veliko plembejskih bogatašev, močan srednji razred, nižji srednji razred in pa kmete ter proletarijat. Demokracija v predvojni Franciji se od angleške ni posebno razlikovala, razen da je imela več strank, manj aristokracije. (Konec na 5. strani.)

SVOBODA TISKA V ZED. DRŽAVAH BOLJ V FRAZAH KAKOR V RESNICI

Senator Pepper iz Floride je v debati o predlogah proti unijam v senatu dejal, da je publika o vzrokih stavk in industrialnih konfliktov povsem napačno poučena. "Ako imaš kaj reči zoper delavce, bo tvoja stvar natisnjena na prvih straneh vsega dnevnega tiska v deželi."

Izvajal je dalje, da ako hoče senat javnost poučiti, o čem gre v takih sporih, naj bodo razprave v njemu oddajane po radiu, da bo ljudstvo čulo obe strani. Kajti dnevni tisk priobčuje samo bizniško stran.

Tednik "Labor", ki izhaja v Washingtonu in je politično glasillo vseh železničarskih unij — sploh najboljše in najdražje urejevan delavski list v tej deželi, ugotavlja, da kontrolira dvajset mož 90 odstotkov ameriškega časopisja. Zbirajo se v New Yorku in oni sklenejo, kaj boš jutri bral v dnevnem tisku. Ako se odločijo za kampanjo proti kakim unijam, n. pr. kot se je vršila proti uniji premogarjev in se z njo še nadaljuje, bo ves "ugledni" ameriški tisk, z velikimi revijami vred, prinašal kartune in članke, tendenčne novice ter jeremijade o težkih posledicah, ki jih stavke povzročajo ljudstvu.

Isti velebankirji in časniški magnati poskrbe, da se začne istočasno propaganda i v radiu in v zveznem kongresu pa hite "ljudski" zastopniki usiljevati predloge, ki so jim jih napisali advokati velekorporacij. Seveda, tega ne povedo, a vseeno ni to nobena tajnost.

Pred nekaj tedni so isti magnati sklenili podvzeti propagando proti Sovjetski uniji, ker jim je vsled sistema, kakršnega širi sedaj proti zapadu in vzhodu Evrope, trn v peti. Seveda, pri tem se delajo, da pomagajo naši vladi, ki pa jo tudi kontrolirajo isti interesi. Za ščuvanje proti Sovjetski uniji in njenim "satelitkam" jim je pretveza zahteva Jugoslavije po Trstu, ščitenje "neodvisnosti" Perzije pred Rusijo, umešavanje Rusije v Mandžurijo itd.

Ameriški tisk je torej last velekapitala in svobode tiska je v njemu le toliko v kolikor je velebiznisu koristno.



SOVJETSKA ARMADA je do 6. maja izpraznila Perzijo, kakor je obljubila, dasi je prvotno obljubo za umik zaeno z angleškimi in ameriškimi četami prelomila. Gornje je prizor iz Mašheda v Perziji, od kjer so pred začetkom maja odšli zadnji sovjetski oddelki.

MALA ISLANDIJA EN DOKAZ, KAKO SE I MALE DEŽELE LAHKO BRANIJO

Zed. države hočejo vojne baze širom sveta. Tako tudi v Islandiji (Iceland), ki smo jo zasledili z njenim dovoljenjem kmalu po vstopu v vojno. Tam smo zgradili velika letalska in mornarična oporišča, ki so nam bila v vojni z Nemčijo res opora. Islandiji smo ob enem obljubili, da čim vojna neha, se umaknemo iz nje.

Te obljube nismo izvedli. Rajše kot da se bi je držali, smo islandsko vladu vprašali za dovoljenje, da si vsa tista oporišča pridržimo. Vlada pa je rekla "ne". Kajti dokler se je šlo zoper Hitlerjevo Nemčijo — dobro. A sedaj bi mogle baze v Islandiji Zed. državam koristiti le, če kani mo začeti vojno proti Sovjetski uniji. V Moskvi to zelo dobro vedo. Pa tudi islandska vlada. Zato jih je nam kratkoma odrekla.

Donald Bell, ki je korespondent časnike agencije ONA, je napisal o tem sledeči članek:

Velikim silam je vedno skrajno neprijetno, ako jih porazi mala država — tem bolj neprijetno pa bo najmočnejši državi sveta, da je dobila zausnico od najmanjše in najslabotnejše države. Islandija je vulkanski otok približno tako velik kot država Kentucky. Tri četrtine otoka je neobljubene, a tretjina prebivalstva, ki šteje okrog 120 tisoč duš, živi v prestolnici Reykjaviku.

In vendar, ta neznatna skupina ribičev in kmetov je zadal mogočnim Zed. državam odločen udarec v zadevi vojaških oporišč, katere smo zahtevali. Storili so to na miren način, brez vsakega hrupa in truša, brez varnostnega sveta zedinjenih narodov — pa so nas vendar temeljito porazili kot je Perzija porazila Sovjetsko unijo. In uspeli so sami s svojimi lastnimi močmi, ne da bi jih podpirala katera koli velika sila.

Lahko bi si bili prihranili ta poraz, toda zdaj, ko smo ga doživeli, si smemo šteti v čast, da smo ga sprejeli. Dokazali smo s tem, da spoštujemo mednarodne zakone. Bilo pa bi seveda še lepše, ako bi ne bili skušali vsiliti svoje volje malemu narodu, ki nam je bil od vsega začetka povedal, da ne bo odnehal.

Islandija je najstarejša demokracija na svetu. Njen parlament, Althing, je bil ustanovljen leta 930, polnih 300 let predno je na Angleškem nastala takozvana spodnja hiša, House of Commons. Ko so leta 1381 Danci zvaladali na otoku, si niso drznili dotakniti se lokalne vlade. Islandija se je proglasila za neodvisno republiko, ko je Hitler leta 1940 zasedel Dansko. Tako je postala ta najstarejša demokracija dežela obenem tudi najmlajša republika. Iste leta se je izkrcalo 70.000 angleških vojakov na Islandiji, da prepreči, da bi se je Nemci polastili, da bi jim služila kot baza za podmornice.

Islandcem je navzočnost tujih čet na otoku malo pogodu. Sprejeli so okupacijo le pod pogojem, da se bodo Angleži zopet umaknili po koncu vojne. Toda islandska vlada je istočasno začela pogajanja z Ameriko, ki je bila takrat še nevtralna, v želji, da nadomesti Angleže z Amerikanci. V teh svojih prizadevanjih je tudi uspeh. Tudi mi smo se obvezali, da bomo zapustili Islandijo takoj po koncu vojne. Zidali smo baze in v takih toliko denarja v te vojaške naprave, da je mlada republika postala nezaupna. Ze v avgustu 1944 nas je opozorila islandska vlada, da nam po vojni ne bo prepustila teh naprav ali nam dovolila, da obdržimo na otoku vojaške baze.

Kdaj je bila vojna končana? V slučaju Perzije je šlo za "konc sovražnosti" in 6 mesecev potem. To je bilo dne 2. marca. Toda v diplomaciji je nekaj razlike med "koncem sovražnosti" in "koncem vojne". Diplomati to rekel, da je treba počakati mirne pogodb. Na podlagi tega smo smatrali, da smo upravičeni ostati še dalje na ozemlju islandske republike in smo nadaljevali svoje pogajanja z islandsko vlado.

Tako je prišel čas, ko je naše razmerje s Sovjetsko unijo postajalo čedalje slabše. Islandija leži na najkrajšem potu iz Zed. držav v Leningrad, Moskvo in Harkov. Zime v Islandiji so mli, tako da bi mogla letališča poslovati vse leto — za bombne polete proti Sovjetski uniji.

Ne le Rusi, temveč tudi Islandci so postali vznemirjeni. Rusija je naznanila, da bo zahtevala baze na otočju Spitzbergen, da si svoje strani zavaruje. Islandci pa, ki so se hoteli znebiti tujih čet, so se začeli bati, da utegne njihov otok postati požorišče bojev med velikimi silami.

Islandska vlada je radi tega predložila ameriške zahteve svojemu parlamentu, Althingu. Islandski ministrski predsednik je nedavno naznanil, da je parlament odklonil, da sploh pravilja o prepuščanju vojaških baz. Naša vlada je bila o tem obveščena 6. novembra 1945. Odgovorili smo, da odlagamo razpravo o tem vprašanju. To je bil položaj te zadeve do pred nekaj tedni.

Naše stališče v zadevi Perzije, kjer smo zahtevali takojšnjo evakuacijo, je tako okrepilo položaj islandske vlade, da je objavila note izmenjane z našo vlado ter nas prisilila, da izpolnimo svoje obljube. Tako je najslabotnejša država porazila najsilnejšo na svetu.

Veliko parcel se res "izgubi" — večinoma v Italiji in Franciji

"Bogve, če naši vse pakete prejmejo, ali pa jih kdo pokrade!" Tako so se vpraševali v začetku vsi naši ljudje, ki so jih začeli pošiljati. Nato so prejeli pisma z zahvalami za prejete stvari, "ki so jim tako prav prišle."

SANS se je zelo potrudil, da se bi prejemnikov ne nadlegovalo s carino, jugoslovansko poslaništvo mu je šlo pri tem na roko, in kar se pošiljatev v Jugoslavijo tiče, je iz dosedanjih poročil razvidno, da se to pomoč naših ljudi svojem oddajo zelo vestno in upoštevajoč sedanje prometne razmere, kolikor hitro more.

Drugače pa je v Franciji in Italiji. Tja prihajajo paketi hitreje, toda ko pridejo čez mejo, se navadno "izgube", prejemnik pa dobi le pismo: "Tote in tote

smo ti poslali. Si vse dobil?" In odgovori, da o kakem paketu nima ne duha ne sluha.

Ray Mitten piše o tem iz Washingtona v čikaških Daily News zelo obsirno. "Nihče, niti Mednarodna poštna poslužba (posebna organizacija za mednarodni poštni promet), ni siguren, da-li bo poslana stvar res prišla v roke naslovljencu. Francoski in italijanski naslovi so najbolj nezanesljivi cilji."

V. B. Waters, ki je pomožni direktor mednarodne pošte, smatra, da je odstotek nedostavljenih pošiljatev nizek. Priznava pa, da prejema mnogo pritožb. Tipična izmed njih je ena iz New Yorka. Pošiljatelj je poslal bratu v Italijo obleko, za katero je plačal \$50. Ko je njegov brat v Italiji paket prejel, je bilo v njemu le nekaj ponošene ženske spodnje obleke. Nekdo v Italiji — bodisi poštar, carinar ali kdor že, ki je paket odprl, je poskrbel, da je obleka izginila iz njega in ga napolnil v zameno s capami.

Drugi so prejeli pakete, iz katerih je bil del ali pa vsa vsebina vzeta ven in čestokrat so prejemniki dobili praznino nadomeščeno s kamenjem, zavitim v cunjle ali papir.

"Vse kar mi moremo je to, da poskrbimo za zanesljiv dovoz paketov v deželo, v katero so naslovljeni. Tam jih prevzame pristojna oblast, ki ima mandat od svoje države dovršiti razpošiljanje. Od tega momenta odgovornost mednarodne pošte neha," je dejal V. B. Waters.

Vsled silnih pritožb je mednarodni poštni urad v Washingtonu vprašal francoske in italijanske avtoritete, kaj je na stvari, namreč čemu poslanih paketov ne dobe tisti, katerim so bili naslovljeni. Odgovori izbegavajo vprašanje. Francoska oblast n. pr. tolmači, da čim pridejo paketi v Francijo, jih carinarji odpro. Ko vse pregledajo in zabeležijo, jih zavijejo nazaj. A ker papirja in vrvice manjka, so tako prevezani paketi na poti radi razderejo in vsebina se porazgubi. V Franciji je razpošiljanje paketov v rokah železnice, v Italiji pa je v področju pošte. Iz Italije pojasnjujejo, da je njihov poštni in sploh ves drug promet še vedno iz reda. In vrh tega iz obeh dežel pojasnjujejo, da ker ljudje v Ameriki pošiljajo svojem živež, obleko, tobak, mlo — torej stvari, ki jih tam najbolj manjka, je naravno, da se jih rad polasti tisti, ki pride najprej do njih.

Francoska revija Pour La Victorie v New Yorku je objavila že celo vrsto pritožb newyorških Francozov, ker njihni svoji ne dobe paketov. Urednik revije se je vsled tega javno obrnil na francoske oblasti, čemu kaj ne store v preprečenje teh tatvin.

Žena pisca tega poročila v Proletarcu mu je pripovedovala: Delam s prijateljico francoske narodnosti, ki ima brata in sestro v Parizu. Poslala jima je denar. "Kaj mi bo denar," ji je pisal brat, "ko pa nimam z njim česa kupiti. Potrebujem par čevlje. To mi pošlji! Toda vsakega v posebnem paketu. Če pošlješ oba skupaj, ju jaz ne bom nikdar dobil."

Omenjeni V. B. Waters pravi v pojasnilih, da je paketna pošta iz Zed. držav v Evropo ogromna. N. pr. od 13. do 16. maja letos je bilo poslanih iz New

Yorka 107,128 vreč paketne pošte samo v Italijo! In naravno, velike pošiljatve gredo tudi v druge dežele.

Iz teh ugotovitev je razvidno, da je pošiljanje paketov v Jugoslavijo veliko bolj zanesljivo, ker v nji jih naslovljenci tudi dobe. Ne dobe pa jih v demokratični Italiji in ne v "demokratični" Italiji. In treba pomisliti, da tudi v Jugoslaviji vsega manjka. Saj je šla tudi ona skozi vojne plamene in tudi v nji so "uzmoviči". Toda očitno v nji red in poštenost vestnejše cenijo in ga boljše izvajajo kakor pa marsikatera druga dežela.

Seveda, to samo na sebi ne jamči, da pridejo tja vse pošiljatve, posebno ne, ako gredo v njo skozi druge dežele.

SEJA PODRUŽNICE SANS
Detroit, Mich. — Seja podružnice št. 1 SANS bo v nedeljo 2. junija ob treh popoldne v Slovenskem narodnem domu na 17153 John R.

Vljudo ste vabljeni vsi zastopniki društev, ustanov in posamezniki. Mnogo članov še ni poravnalo članarine za leto 1946. Prosiijo se, da to store na bodoči seji. Naše delo še ni zaključeno. Da bo dovršeno domovini v korist in nam v čast, je potrebno sodelovanje vseh poštenih ameriških Slovencev in Slovenk.

Lia Menton, tajnica.

PIREDBA "DELAVCA" V POČAST VETERANOM

So. Chicago, Ill. — Društvo Delavec št. 8 SNPJ priredi to nedeljo (2. junija) ob 3. pop. spored in po programu plesno zabavo v počast vrnivšim se veteranom (članom društva) in njihovim materam.

Vršila se bo v Hrvatskem domu, 9618 Commercial Avenue. Vstopnina je 60c.

Društvo vabi vse naše občinstvo v tem mestu in v okolici, da pride dne 2. junija na njegovo prireditev. — V.

Help Wanted

(Experienced)
SHOE MAKER
Good Pay — Steady
All year round work
935 N. DAMEN AVENUE
Brunswick 4050

COOK
Excellent Working Conditions
Hours from 7 to 3 P. M.
Very Good Salary
STATE STREET CAFETERIA
751 South State Street

OPERATORS
Experienced in single and double needle sewing machines. Pleasant factory. Excellent pay with overtime
OTTENHEIMER & CO.
401 South Green Street

SALES LADIES
Experienced — Better Dresses
Hrs: 10 to 6 — Excell. earnings
KANE'S
4742 WEST MADISON ST.
Phone COLUMBUS 0893

BAKER
ALL AROUND MAN
Night Work — South Side
Good Pay
Apply before 9 A. M.
or after 5:30 P. M.
Phone Wentworth 4581

YOUNG WOMAN
Experienced. Grand opportunity for reliable woman betw. the ages of 20-35 to do housework in lovely home. School age child. Room & radio. Stay Conv. transport. MER. 6168

STENOGRAPHER
Attractive position for capable girl who desires congenial surroundings. Very good salary. Advancement. Permanent
A. RUSSO & CO.
Mohawk 0853

WAITRESSES
Meal furnished. — Exc. earnings
Possibilities for qualified girls
Hrs. 11 to 8 P. M. Don't call during dinner or supper hours
ANN'S RESTAURANT
4007 W. 26th St. Rockwell 2447

TYPIST — BILLER
Motor Freight Experience Preferred
KIMBEL LINES, Inc.
2243 South Union St.
CANAL 8944

NURSE MAID
Young women, 25-35 — Patient with to care for the children. Stay. Own rm & bath. Excell. home and working conditions. Good salary.
ATLANTIC 8344

DIE MAKERS
Highest pay and best working conditions in the city. New Factory. Nice place to work
Gimco Die & Tool Works
3939 Ogden Ave. ROCK 7200

Help Wanted

MEN
FOR HAND SANDING
Frame Making Factory

STEADY — TIME AND ½ FOR OVERTIME

N. S. Blankenberg Co.

4543 WEST ADDISON ST.

Single — Double Needle
OPERATORS

Hemstitching Operators
PACKERS

5-day Week — Time ½ over 40 hours — Good Pay Bonus — Paid Vacation (Apply 3rd floor)

Angwell Curtain Co.
367 WEST ADAMS ST.

GIRLS — WOMEN
Light Easy Factory Work

5 DAY WEEK
GOOD PAY — STEADY

Hochstadter Co.
732 S. Federal Street
Wabash 6538

JANITORS
SWEEPERS

(Must be able to handle ODD JOBS)

Good Wages — Excellent Transportation

F. H. SMITH MFG. CO.
3037 CARROLL AVENUE

Steno-Secretary

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE
INTERESTING WORK
GOOD SALARY
Pleasant Working Conditions.

CAL. 5200
MR. SHAFFER

HAND SEWERS
AND
SEWING MACHINE
OPERATORS

(Experience Not Necessary)
STEADY — GOOD PAY

STANFORD WILLIAMS
Company
(Room 1281)
222 NO. BANK DRIVE

OPERATORS
ON POWER SEWING
MACHINE

Experienced and Learners
Apply at once

POWERS & CO.
7310 CENTRAL AVENUE
RIVER FOREST
Near Harlem Ave. & Lake St.

GIRLS

Hand Work in Transparent Plastic Candy Box Factory
Hours 4:30 P. M. to Midnight.
3 days a week. Monday thru Friday. — Clean, light, steady work. Apply any day 9-4.

WEINMAN BROS.
325 NORTH WELLS ST.
8th floor. Superior 6076
Opposite Merchandise Mart

TYPIST

With Good Head for Figures
Good Working Conditions
5-Day Week
Excellent Starting Salary
APPLY IN PERSON

Chas. A. Andersen & Co.
Room A-915
175 W. JACKSON BLVD.
Ask for Mr. Andersen

SHIPING CLERK

HIGH UNION PAY
CLOSE TO YOUR HOME

ANDERSEN BROS. STORAGE
3141 NORTH SHEFFIELD AVENUE

Help Wanted

JANITORS
JANITRESS

DAY OR NIGHT SHIFT
Excellent Working Conditions
Modern Equipment. — Rest Periods — Well established program of Employee Benefits, including two weeks vacation after one year service. Group insurance. — Pension. — Hospital plan. — Employees Cafeteria. — Good starting rate, with premium for night work. Good transportation. Street car El — Bus & R. R.
PLANTS LOCATED

Vicinity
Halsted & Jackson
TEL. AND. 5246

Vicinity
Lake & Sacramento
TEL. SAC. 2628

WE NEED
DIE MAKERS
and **TOOL ROOM**
MACHINISTS

Excellent Working Conditions
MODERN SHOP
Medium Size in Midwest
Town of 3000 Population
Steady Job — Plenty Overtime
Write stating Age, Salary
Education. (When you could start to work)

Hughes Brothers
Seward, Nebraska

• **SQUEEZER**
• **MOLDER**
• **CORE MAKER**

"Good Working Conditions"
TOP WAGES
(Experienced)

Apply at Once
Employment Office or Call
HAMMOND 3200

Hammond Brass
Works
1844 Summer Blvd.
HAMMOND, IND.

WOMEN — GIRLS
FOR BINDERY WORK

Steady Employment — Full Time — 40 Hours per Week — Time and ½ over 40 Hours.

Paid Vacation & Sickness and Hospital Insurance at Normal Cost

International Tag
& Salesbook Co.
319 N. Whipple Street

WE NEED AT ONCE
Experienced Knitting
Machine Operators
Also Winding Machine Operators

Pleasant surroundings — 5-day week. Permanent positions. — Good starting rate — Insurance and other employee benefits.

Rug-La-Tex Carpet Mills
Company
1814 S. Michigan CAL 3400

MEN
Easy Assembly Work
(MUST BE ABLE TO DRIVE COMPANIES CAR)

CHICAGO ART
NOVELTY CO.
3551 LINCOLN AVE.

GIRLS NEEDED
For Bindery — Table work only
No experience required. Good salary. Steady work. Pleasant working conditions
Stromberg-Allen Company
430 S. Clark St. Har. 5600
Ask for Mr. Homer

SPEAKING OF HOUSING



Priredba v počast vrnivšim se članom-vojakom

društva "DELAVEC" št. 8 SNPJ

v nedeljo 2. junija 1946

v Hrvatskem domu na 9618 Commercial Avenue

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.

Pričetek ob 3. pop. Vstopnina 60c. (Davek vštet.)

PESTER PROGRAM

Sodeluje KROŽEK št. 26 SNPJ.

A "TRIAL" IN NEW YORK OF DRAJA MIHAILOVICH

A Letter by the Committee For a Fair Trial For Draja
Mihailovich to Dr. Stoyan Pribichevich And His
Scholarly Answer

Mr. Stoyan Pribichevich
c/o Time, Life, Inc.,
Time, Life Building
Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Pribichevich:

I am writing this letter on behalf of Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays, the
Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the case of Draja Mi-
hailovich.

The Commission, as you may have read in the papers, consists of
Mr. Hays, The Hon. Charles Poletti, The Hon. Adolph Berle, Thomas
K. Finletter and Theodore Klend. The purpose of the Commission will
be to take evidence impartially on the subject of Mihailovich from
American personnel attached to both Tito and Mihailovich.

It has been suggested that you might be willing to testify before
this Commission. The opening session on Monday will be devoted to the
personnel of the American Military Mission to Mihailovich. The follow-
ing sessions will be of a more general nature and if you can make the
necessary arrangements I think it would be possible for you to give
your evidence on either Wednesday or Thursday.

The Yugoslav Embassy has been invited to have counsel on hand
to cross-examine witnesses and the Commission has committed itself to
conduct the proceedings in a completely judicial manner so that the
evidence taken would be of a nature acceptable in American courts.

I should be grateful if you could let us know by collect wire either
to Arthur Garfield Hays, 120 Broadway, New York City, or by collect
wire wire to myself at 901 Lexington Avenue, New York City, whether
you will be able to appear.

Sincerely yours,

David Martin, Secretary.

Committee for a Fair Trial for Draja Mihailovich.
(The above letter dated May 12th, 1946.)

THE ANSWER

Dr. Stoyan Pribichevich, former representative of the American
Press in Yugoslavia and former war correspondent for TIME and LIFE,
sent the following reply to Mr. David Martin, Secretary of the Com-
mittee for Fair Trial for Draja Mihailovich, after receiving an invita-
tion to testify before their Commission of Inquiry:

Dear Mr. Martin:

Having come to town for the day, I wish to thank you for the kind
letter you wrote me on behalf of Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays, and I re-
gret to feel it inappropriate to testify on the Mihailovich case before
the Commission of Inquiry of the Committee For a Fair Trial For Draja
Mihailovich. The legal reasons are set forth below and I would be very
grateful to you if you would forward them to the five members of the
Commission of Inquiry. Nor would I have any objection to this letter
of mine being read aloud at any of the Commission's sessions. I myself
am taking the liberty of sending a copy of it to the State and War
Departments.

1) In my legal opinion, as a Doctor of Laws and former practicing
lawyer, the position that Mihailovich should be tried by an international
tribunal is untenable, because,

a) Mihailovich is being charged as a Yugoslav citizen by
Yugoslav authorities for acts committed on Yugoslav soil against
the Yugoslav state or citizens;

b) No international tribunal, code or procedure exist for
trying internationally the citizens of Allied countries, charged
with acts against their own native lands or citizens, committed on
their own native soil;

c) There is no precedent for a request to try Mihailovich
internationally: Marshal Pétain of France, for example, was sen-
tenced to death by a French court for acts committed against the
French nation at a time when he had our officers and diplomats
attached to him; the U. S. Honor was admittedly not involved;

d) If nevertheless it is considered that some way should be
found to try Mihailovich internationally, this would create a prece-
dent whereby any citizen of any legally recognized foreign coun-
try, caught on his own soil and charged with acts against his own
state or citizens, could claim extraterritoriality and international
trial on the ground that this or that American officer or diplomat
had been attached to him or that at the one time or another he had
done this or that good to the U. S.—a principle unknown and in-
acceptable in International or Criminal Law.

2) In my legal opinion, the Yugoslav Government was correct and
duty-bound to decline the State Department's request that only those
American eyewitnesses, who would testify FOR Mihailovich, be ac-
cepted by the Yugoslav court, because:

a) By thus phrasing its request, our Government put itself
into the position of a sympathizer rather than into that of an
arbitrator;

b) No legally recognized Government is supposed to dictate
to its judiciary which evidence should and which should not be
accepted, the less so if such a dictate would appear as the result
of a foreign Government's request;

c) Belgrade has a famous historic precedent for its present
stand: when, on June 28, 1914, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian
throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, was killed with his wife in
Sarajevo, and the preliminary Austro-Hungarian investigation
proved that the assassins had arrived armed and instructed from
Serbia, the Austro-Hungarian Government by an ultimatum de-
manded of the Belgrade Government to permit Austro-Hungarian
judges to sit in with the Serbian judges on the investigations and
trials of Serbian individuals and groups eventually involved in
the murder; which part of the ultimatum the Serbian Government
rejected flatly and correctly, preferring war instead—although
the case of Vienna in re Francis Ferdinand was much stronger
than is Washington's request for pro-Mihailovich testimony in the
present case. Then as now objections were raised to the impar-
tiality of South-Slav judges, and then as now the legal question
was that of the sovereignty of a small nation.

d) The stand taken by the British Government in re Mihail-
ovich seems to me the only correct one legally.

3) In my legal opinion, the rejection by the Yugoslav Govern-
ment of the State Department's request does not mean that first-hand
American witnesses will not be allowed to appear at the Mihailovich
trial in Belgrade. When the trial opens, and the specific charges are
made known, the Yugoslav tribunal may decide independently—and
I hope it will—that both the Prosecution and the Defense may call
pro and con eyewitnesses from Yugoslavia and abroad, whose testi-
mony, in the court's eyes, may have direct or important bearing upon
the charges and defense proffered. It would then be up to our State
Department to organize travel facilities for all the American witnesses
desired, whether pro or con.

4) I believe I possess important first-hand evidence in re Mihail-
ovich, which I came across during the war as the chosen representative
of the entire American press in Yugoslavia and as a war correspondent
for Time and Life magazines in the same country. As you may know,
I spent altogether about six months in Yugoslavia, covered several
hundred miles behind the German lines, especially in Bosnia and
Serbia, and was once captured by the Germans, put up against the exe-

THE MARCH OF LABOR



cution wall together with my three Anglo-American colleagues, and
escaped during a Partisan nocturnal counter-attack. All my evidence on
Mihailovich and the Chetniks would tend to strengthen the Prosecu-
tion's case. Most of it I have not published yet, and some of it is of such
a nature that I would have to ask the U. S. Army authorities to re-
lease me from my pledge and duty of secrecy.

5) Neither your Committee nor your Commission can claim legal
authority either in the U. S. or in Yugoslavia or in U. N.—both are
groups of private citizens. Furthermore, I beg of you to permit me to
express my concern that, since both groups have publicly come out
with the statement that Mihailovich is not only innocent, but a special
ally of the U. S., it is hard to see the objectivity of your forum and the
use of hearings. In fact, having prejudged the case in Mihailovich's
favor, the members of both your Committee and your Commission
could be legally barred from acting as jurymen in any American court
—and they could hardly act as witnesses, not having been in Yugo-
slavia. Legally speaking, your two bodies act as self-appointed lawyers
for the Defense. I do not claim the role of a judge or an investigator,
but only that of an eyewitness—yet my testimony must be duly depos-
ited only in a legitimate court.

6) In view of all the above, it is my legal opinion, that I should
give my evidence only in the Belgrade court, after that court's subpoena,
and with the permission of the U. S. State and War Departments;
and that, by giving my testimony away in advance to a group of citi-
zens without legal authority, who in addition have prejudged the case
in public, I would be violating both the rules of International Law and
the rules of Court Procedure.

I repeat, this is my legal opinion as a Doctor of Laws and former
practising lawyer. And I repeat that I would be most happy if you
would pass this opinion on to the eminent jurists within your Com-
mittee and its Commission of Inquiry, with the most kind request to
correct me if they should find my legal reasoning faulty.

That we all should have different sentiments and disagree political-
ly, is an integral part of humanity and democracy. But keeping strictly
to the principles of Law, I can see that, while we as a nation stand for
the maintenance of International Law all over the world, some of us
are apt to violate it here and there in favor of certain sentiments or
power-politics; and that, while we as a nation have proclaimed the
protection of the independence of small nations one of our highest
principles, some of us will try to curtail this small-nation independence
in favor of certain sentiments or power-politics. Here we leave the Law
and enter Politics, and Power-Politics, at that—but this is not the
theme of my letter.

Thanking you again for your kind invitation and regretting again
that I cannot accept it by dint of legal principles, I remain

Faithfully yours,

DR. STOYAN PRIBICHEVICH

Former representative of the American Press in
Yugoslavia and former war correspondent for
TIME and LIFE.

(May 13, 1946.)

Some Odds and Ends

Republicans in Congress are said
to be uneasy over the possible ef-
fects of their attack upon the OPA.
If prices should rise sharply, many
lawmakers might easily become
displaced persons on election night.
—Howard Brubaker in The New
Yorker.

An 11-year-old Washington girl
went for a loaf of bread and came
back with \$4000, which she found
on the way. If OPA opponents get
their wish, she may need \$4000
when she goes for bread.—The St.
Louis Post-Dispatch.

Wars have cost the United States
\$414,000,000,000, more than all the
wealth piled up since the Declara-
tion of Independence. All the farms,
homes, factories, stores and other
property of the U. S. is valued at
\$300,000,000,000. For what the
country has spent on wars, every
family in the U. S. could have an
\$8,000 home, a \$1,200 car, and
\$2,000 in the bank.

Consignment selling, an outlawed
practice by which retailers were
permitted to return unsold bread
without charge to bakeries, wasted
enough bread in 1942 to supply 2-
055,000 persons with one loaf every

third day, the Federal Trade Com-
mission says. Countless loaves were
dumped in rivers or sold for live-
stock feed.

"Leading firms that settled their
wage problems with the UAW-CIO
report an upward trend in per-man
production... Chrysler noted an
employee output gain immediately
after it granted an 18½c per hour
pay rise."—Wall Street Journal.

In view of the results from an
18½c raise, maybe the auto corpo-
rations would have been smart to
grant the union's 30c demand, after
all.—John Paine, Federated Press.

NOW WITH THE URGE

By HAVA KRASCOFF

What will earth do now, awaken-
ing to find
No seed within her planted by a
loving hand
The foregone fall, but only bitter
seeds
Sown by maddened winds? What
will earth do
Now with the urge of spring con-
suming winter
Lethargy? Will she remain inert,
letting the
Spilled wrath drench the fresh
urge? Or will she
Bestir herself to sprout and grow
and turn
The gory seed into eatable kernel?

IN THE WIND

From THE NATION

THERE'LL ALWAYS BE AN
ENGLAND: British Overseas Air-
seas Airways puts out a little book-
let called "Essential Information,"
which it passes out to passengers
boarding for transoceanic flights.
Among the essential items is this:
"Women: Although passengers do
not usually change in the evening
on route, you may like to take with
you an uncrushable dinner dress...
Men: Although most passengers
wear a lounge suit in the evening,
if you decide to take a dinner jack-
et you will find a soft shirt much
more comfortable and suitable than
a stiff one."

SENATOD CAPEHART, Indiana
Republican and juke-box king,
came up with a wistful plea for the
"good old days" during Senate com-
mittee hearings on the OPA bill.
"There are two ways to get pro-
duction," he suggested. "One is to
work more men and the other is to
work a given number of men more
hours. During the war we encour-
aged men to work forty-eight
hours a week. Why can't we now?"

OUR WARLIKE CONTEMPO-
RARIES: The Brockton, Massa-
chusetts, Daily Enterprise, report-
ing an address by the Very Reve-
rend Charles D. McInnis before the
Twentieth Century Catholic
Club, noted. "Father McInnis...
pointed out that since Spain is the
country nearest to ours and upon
whose shores we would undoubtedly
wish to land troops should war
with Russia ensue... we should at-
tempt to have her good-will."

THE CHIZOPHRENIC ARMY:
On May 1 the United Press re-
leased two stories on army press
relations. The first, datelined Wash-
ington, led off: "Lieutenant Gen.
J. Lawton Collins, army director of
information, has announced that...
we want no barriers to information
between the army and the people."
The second, dispatched from
Landsberg, Germany, revealed:
"The United States army today at-
tempted to clamp a censorship
blackout on conditions at the
Landsberg displaced-persons camp.
A United Press correspondent was
threatened with arrest... unless he
left the camp immediately."

MODERN HESSIANS

Long discussed by the polities in
London and Washington and now
reaching the actual stage of plan-
ning, is the formation into a United
Nations Foreign Legion of all the
Poles in England and Europe
who have no desire to return to a
Poland bossed by bolos.

At one time, it was seriously
suggested that the U.S. should use
these modern Hessians as part of
its regular army. The idea was nix-
ed, not on humanitarian grounds,
but because the presence of paid
"mercenaries" might put a damper
on the conscription plans of the
Morgan Democrats.

At the moment, these Polish le-
gionnaires are being incorporated in
the British army and will be used
in places where British soldiers
are not "reliable," such as Indone-
sia, Palestine, etc. But wise babies
in London insist that eventually,
England, while maintaining control
of this new Foreign Legion, will
find a legitimate excuse for the
UNOs to bear the cost of an "in-
ternational police force."

The scheme has the Papal bless-
ing and the active support of car-
dinals and others whose hearts
"bleed" for Pious Poland.—In-
dustrial Worker.

CRAZY CAPITALISM!

The Ornefjell, Norwegian steam-
er, has passed Montreal on its way
to Chicago, loaded down with fish
and cod-liver oil.

On its journey through the can-
als, it will pass at least three
other vessels, loaded down with
fish and oils on their way to
Europe.

Reason for this muddle, UNRRA
is buying everything it can in the
U. S. to send to Europe, but re-
fuses to buy in Europe for Europe-
an consumption. Wall Street, the
headquarters of the U. S. govern-
ment, regards the ocean transport
industry as the first line of defense
of the new American empire.

IN THE SAME BOAT

"Guide—This castle has stood for
600 years. Not a stone has been
touched, nothing altered, nothing
replaced.

Visitor—Uh, they must have the
same landlord as we have.

Just a Matter of Terms

Everybody knows a common garden spade is an agricultural im-
plement. It makes no difference which term you use, it's still a spade,
or if you wish, a shovel—something with which to move earth, or what
have you?

Appearing before a Senate committee the other day, Mark Pickrell,
secretary of the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association, demanded
that OPA be put to death immediately, at least insofar as meat prices
are concerned. Quite bluntly he told the senators that his association
and the farmers who are holding the cattle, have decided not to sell
any more animals until they are permitted to charge anything they
please. They are not asking for a definite price increase; the sky is the
limit—or else!

If you want meat, Pickrell told the senators, "all you have do to is
give these fellows assurance that price ceilings are going to come off."
Otherwise no meat!

There you have a situation, which the public and the press gen-
erally have not given a name. What is the proper term for it? Well,
let's see what it would be called if it happened under other circum-
stances and if other people were responsible.

There are the coal miners, for instance. They have asked for wage
increases and improvements in working conditions, which the owners
of the mines refused to grant. So, the miners withheld their work. And
what is the cause of the coal shortage? What's the term? Why, it's a
strike, of course.

Unlike the meat growers of the farm belt the miners are not asking
for an unlimited wage boost. They are not telling the government that
the price of coal must go sky-high. They are not urging the abolition
of all controls. They are seeking certain definite improvements.

Meanwhile, though the coal strike temporarily cut down on elec-
tric lightning in the mid-west states, the cattle farmers' strike creates
a different shortage. Both are strikes!

There isn't the slightest difference between them, except that the
miners are more reasonable and modest in their demands. They aren't
defying the government; the meat boys are doing precisely that.

In Congress, however, reactionary Republicans and southern Dem-
ocrats have nothing to say in criticism of the cattle farmers' strike.
That's all right. But, they think the coal strike is horrible! So, they are
trying to revive the Case Bill in the Senate in the hope that it will
keep the miners in their pits, without wage increases. Strangely enough,
the very same alleged statesmen who want to do this, are ready to sur-
render to the cattle men, abolish price control of meat, and let the mid-
west farmers and packers gouge the public as they see fit.

There's more to this than meets the eye at first glance. If the meat
boys get away with their demands, naturally the miners, and many
other workers, will require more money, the packers will have to pay
more for coal, and everything the farmer buys will soar in price.—The
Progressive Miner.

We Are Doing The Same

Our difficulty in seeing ourselves as others see us must account
for the fact that few commentators on the draft of the Inter-American
Military Cooperation Act, which the President has recently submitted
to Congress, have realized how much support this move gives to Russian
foreign policy. We have looked very much askance at Soviet military
missions in Eastern Europe and have freely criticized the plans Moscow
is believed to cherish for organizing the countries in its sphere of in-
fluence into a strong military bloc. Yet here we go blithely planning the
organization of just such a bloc in the Western Hemisphere. In his
message to Congress Mr. Truman explained that he wanted legislative
authority for the army and navy to continue and extend their collabora-
tion with the armed forces of the American republics, and with Canada
also. It was "highly desirable," he said, "to standardize military organ-
ization, training methods, and equipment" so as to assist other American
countries in assuming their responsibilities under the United Nations
Charter and the Act of Chapultepec. Leadership by this country, he
suggested, rested upon its predominance in technical, economic, and
military resources. Therefore it was desirable to permit the transfer of
military equipment to our partner countries by sale "or other method."
No doubt Mr. Truman genuinely believes that this program is "in every
way consistent with the wording and spirit of the United Nations
Charter," and that most Americans will think so too. Some cynical
foreigners, however, are certainly going to regard it as just another
example of power politics.—The Nation.

LOOKING AHEAD

By Leon De Caux

"This Union has never permitted
itself to be beset with fear, pre-
judice, bigotry or hatred. It has
never permitted itself to be torn
asunder with dissension."

It was Philip Murray speaking.
His speech might well have been
entitled: "What Makes a Union
Strong." It dealt with the amazing
achievements of the United Steel-
workers of America and the union
principles that made them possible.

If ever a union was strong and
successful, it is the CIO United
Steelworkers. It has more than
850,000 members, net assets of
about \$5,000,000 and nearly 100
per cent organization.

It has just won the biggest strike
in American history, gaining the
largest wage increase for the great-
est number of workers, and setting
a wage pattern which has added
billions to American pay envelopes.
Yet 10 brief years ago, this union
was not even a name.

The Steelworkers had no easy
task. Earlier union drives had been
ruthlessly crushed by the mightiest
corporation in the land.

The fear in the workers' hearts
was the first enemy the CIO had
to overcome.

It took brave aid clear-sighted
men and women to risk their jobs,
to defy the labor spies, to see
through the deceptions of company
unionism, and to strike against
companies that had armies of thugs
and huge arsenals of weapons of
destruction.

In the Little Steel strike of 1937,
scores of steelworkers were killed
or wounded.

But this union was never "beset
with fear."

The union became strong, too,
because it was never beset with
"prejudice, bigotry or hatred."

In an industry employing work-
ers of nearly every craft, national
origin, race, creed, color and po-
litical belief, the corporations had
long known how to divide and rule.

AFL attempts to organize had
broken on the rocks of craft di-
vision. Unskilled had been played
off against skilled, foreign-born
against native-born, Negro against
white.

But under Murray's wise and ex-
perienced leadership, and CIO in-
dustrial union principles, the steel-
workers built one union for all the
workers, without discrimination—
a union that was not "beset" with
prejudice, bigotry and hatred."

A PRAYER TO GOD

(whoever he is)

God, tho this life is but a wraith
Altho we know not what we use
Altho we grope with little faith
Give me the heart to fight—and
lose.

Ever insurgent let me be
Make me more daring than devout
From sleek contentment keep me
free
And fill me with a buoyant doubt.

Open my eyes to visions grit
With beauty, aid with wonder lit
But—let me always see the dirt
And all that spawn and die in it.

Open my ears to music; let
Me thrill with Spring's first flute
and drums
Bue never let me dare forget
The bitter ballads of the slums.

From compromise and things
halfdone
Keep me with stern and stubborn
pride
And when at last, the fight is won
God, keep me still unsatisfied.

Louis Untermeyer.