

JSZ BO DELOVALA NAPREJ S SOC. STRANKO

PREGLED DELA IN SKLEPOV ENAJSTEGA REDNEGA ZBORA

Udeležilo se ga je dvanajst žensk in iz
vrst mladine 14 delegatov in referentov

Dve konferenci za pojačanje našega dela. — Na-
loge novi ekzekutivi. — Stanje JSZ in P. M.

ENAJSTI redni zbor JSZ, ki se je vršil dne 3., 4. in 5. julija v Chicagu, je bil v marsičem sličen tretjemu zboru naše zveze pred dvanajstimi leti (v poletju 1916 v Narodni dvorani "na stari Centri" v Chicagu). Veliko dežel je bilo tedaj že zapleteni v klanje. Danes je ves svet pripravljen na uničevanje milijonov življenj z vsemi pripomočki moderne tehnike in kemije in na rušenje vsega, kar koristi ljudem. Katastrofalne posledice tega napetega stanja — če ne odneha — so neizogibne. Industrijski delavci, farmarji in srednji razred bodo v novem svetovnem krvolitju, ako se dogodi, edini, ki bodo trpeli. Posedujoči sloj čuti udarce le kadar uprositi svoj gospodarski red (primera Rusija). Ako pride do te katastrofe, na katero se vse dežele mrzlično pripravljajo z oboroževanjem, bosta najmanj dve generaciji izročeni barbarizmu in trpljenju. Katastrofalne vojne so se dogajale tudi v prošlosti, toda niso obsegale vsega sveta. Sedanja borba med sistemom izkoriščanja in propagatorji novega družabnega reda pa bo imela v vsakem slučaju svetovni obseg.

To morajo imeti v vidu in tudi imajo vse delavske organizacije.

V razumevanju te atmosfere se je vršil tudi enajsti redni zbor JSZ. Njen tretji redni zbor pred dvanajstimi leti je bil eden najburnejših v vsi njeni zgodovini. Nastopilo je nič koliko oratorjev, katerih sta imela obilo posebno hrvatska in srbska sekcija. Nekdo je na prošlem zboru dejal, da je bil tretji kongres JSZ tako razplamten, da njegov zapisnik ni nikdar zagledal belega dne.

JSZ je tisti udarec prebolela, dasi je v marsikaterem novem pojavu izgledalo, da bo podlegla. Izgubila je hrvatsko sekcijo, srbska pa je postala šibka čim so posla njena gmotna sredstva, ki jih je potrošila največ s poskusi izdajati svoje glasilo in pa v podporo pokretu srbskih sodrugov v starem kraju. Ostala je samo še slovenska sekcija in le ta je rešila Jugoslovansko soc. zvezo. Leta 1916 je bilo pred delegati vprašanje "narodne obrambe" glavna točka in le okrog te so se razhajali. Svetovna vojna je dala namreč raznim narodnostnim manjčinam priliko propagirati osamosvojitve in zavezništvo s načelo narodne avtonomije in ustanovitve narodnostnih držav pridno negovali. Kapitalizem je bil tedaj še vedno na stopnji napredovalnega razvoja. Socialisti so bili razdeljeni v pacifiste, v pristaše narodne osvoboditve in v pristaše revolucije. Prvi so bili brezpozgojno zoper vojno. Drugi so izvajali, da je vojna tu in da jo je treba izbrati v prid stromo-glavljenja avtokracij in za princip samoodločevanja podjarmljenih narodov. Tretji pa so hoteli, da se naj zaneženi vojni požar izrabi za svetovno revolucijo proti kapitalizmu. Vojna je bila med tem končana in posledice ter nadaljni razvoj je vsakemu znan. Toli-ko je potrebno omeniti v boljše razumevanje razprav in sklepov na enajstem rednem zboru JS. Kakor pred dvanajstimi leti, je bilo tudi na tem zboru vprašanje odnošajev JSZ s socialistično stranko najvažnejše. Okrog te temeljne točke so

Sedanje stanje JSZ
Tajnik Chas. Pogorelec je delegaciji poročal, da je imela JSZ v času X. rednega zbora, ki se je vršil v Clevelandu, 42 aktivnih in dva pasivna kluba. Vseh članov je imela tedaj 915. Zdaj ima 36 aktivnih in dva pasivna kluba, torej štiri manj kot dve leti nazaj. Članov ima zdaj 791, ali 124 manj kakor l. 1934. Zanimivo je, da je bilo od prošlega do tega zbora ustanovljenih pet novih klubov, medtem ko jih je v isti dobi osem prenehalo. Tajnik v svojem poročilu pravi, da je vzrok propasti teh klubov največ brezbrzičnost in pa pomanjkanje takih članov, ki bi bili sposobni izvrševati odborniška in agitacijska dela.

Klubi v 9. državah
Dalje je tajnik Pogorelec poročal, da ima JSZ klube v devetih državah, namreč v Illinoisu, Indiani, Kansasu, Montani, New Yorku, Ohiju, Pennsylvaniji, West Virginiji in Wisconsinu.

Konferenčne organizacije, katere vključujejo klube JSZ in društva Prosvetne matice, ima štiri: eno v Pennsylvaniji, dve v Ohiju, eno v Illinoisu in eno v Wisconsinu. Iz njegovega statističnega poročila je razvidno, da se sedemnajst klubov zelo dobro udeležuje tudi s prosvetnimi odseki. Izmed teh je 16 slovenskih in eden srbski klub.

Napredek in nazadovanje
Številke članstva JSZ beležijo torej nazadovanje, dočim je bilo iz poročil, podanih na zboru, razvidno, da so aktivnosti klubov v splošnem večje kakor pa v času X. rednega zbora pred dvema leti v Clevelandu. Vzroki nazadovanja so različni. Glavni je pač izumiranje priseljencev, drugi pa, da naša agitacija ni še prodr- (Nadaljevanje na 4. strani.)

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Haile Selassie zadnjič predligo narodov

Šest kandidatov za
predsednika ameriške
republike — kdo so?

Kandidat za predsednika so nom'nirani, kampanja je v teku in zdaj je čas, da si jih predstavimo in jih spoznamo. Roosevelt je znova nom'niran. Republikanska stranka mu očita, da je socialist. To ni, pač pa je Roosevelt le poboljševalec kapitalizma. Governor Landon iz Kansasa je figura republikanske stranke. Milijone dolarjev bo potrošil, oziroma je že bilo potrošeno, da se ga predstavi ameriški naivni javnosti v čim sijajnejši luči. V resnici je medioker — prav tak t'p, kakršnega hoče ameriška plutokracija na predsedniškem mestu. Roosevelt ji ni ljub, kakor ni skvarjenemu pobalinu ljub oče, ki mu venomer preti z bičem, dasi ga nikdar ne uporabi. Tretji kandidat, ki zagovarja kapitalistični sistem, je kongresnik Lemke.

Delavski kandidati so bili nominirani na listi socialistične delavske, komunistične in socialistične stranke. Kandidat slednje je Norman Thomas — v letošnji kampanji edini, ki resnično zastopa delavski program.

Čitajte "Proletarca" in priporočite, da to store tudi drugi.

Selassiejeva zadnja bitka



Pri zadnjem zasedanju lige narodov v Ženevi je dobil besedo tudi premagani etiopijski cesar Haile Selassie, ki je bral državnikom ostre levite in jim očital, da so bili s sankcijami in z vsem ves čas neiskreni. Ker se je zanašal na ligine obljube, se ni pripravil na vojno, kakor se je Italija. Valed tega je Etiopija izgubila vse, državniki v Ženevi pa zdaj iščejo izhoda, kako bi Italiji legalno odobrili njen rop. Na sliki na levi je Haile Selassie, ko je odpoval iz Anglije v Švico.

Resolucija o odnošajih naše zveze z ameriško socialistično stranko

Rzprava o večinskem in manjšinskem poročilu resolucijskega odbora.
Sentiment velike večine proti izstopu iz stranke

Ze prvi dan XI. rednega zbora JSZ je bilo razvidno, da je glavna točka zanimanja med delegati vprašanje bodočih odnošajev naše zveze s socialistično stranko. Nekaj naših klubov je v nji že nad 30 let, vsi drugi pa od ustanovitve JSZ leta 1910. Sodelovala je z njo v volilnih kampanjah tudi v letih 1918-21, ko je izstopila, kajti JSZ se ni nikdar odrekla boju za socializem v mejah ameriške socialistične stranke. Ločil jo je od nje le nespornost o resoluciji, ki jo je stranka sprejela na svoji izredni konvenciji l. 1918 v St. Louisu.

Sedanji frakcijski boj traja v nji od leta 1932, oziroma je tlel že prej, svoj prvi javni zamah pa je dobil na milvauski konvenciji soc. stranke, na kateri je v imenu Thomasove frakcije kandidiral proti Mor-

risu Hillquitu za strankinega predsednika milvauski župan D. W. Hoan. Zmagal je Hillquit in vodstvo stranke je ostalo v Hillquitovih rokah do njegove smrti l. 1933. Na naslednji konvenciji soc. stranke l. 1934 je prišla Thomasova skupina v ospredje popolnoma. Thomas sam je pristal demokratskega socializma, smatra pa, da je treba v sedanjih dobah zavreči marsikaj, na kar je prisegala v svoji taktiki predvojna socialna demokracija. Thomasu so proti Hillquitovi skupini, ki je danes znana pod imenom "stara garda", pomagale vse druge socialistične struje. Nekatere izmed teh so ekstremistične, vendar pa v imenu socialistične stranke ne smejo propagirati taktike nasilja, dasi verujejo vanjo.

Konvencija soc. stranke pred

dvema leti v Detroitu je izvolila ekzekutivo, v katero je prodril samo en "starogardist" (James Oneal) in sprejela načelno deklaracijo, ki je povzročila ljut frakcijski boj. Eksekutiva soc. stranke je končno odstavila odbor soc. organizacije v državi New York in jo reorganizirala. To je — naravno — napetost še bolj povečalo. Izgledalo je, da se dogodi na letošnji konvenciji soc. stranke, ki se je vršila maja meseca v Clevelandu, splošen razkol, a je bil omejen le na državo New York, kjer je bila stara garda že pred konvencijo potisnjena ven. Takozvano konservativno krilo soc. stranke v drugih državah pa je ostalo v nji. Delegati, ki so ga reprezentirali, so v mnogih slučajih glasovali za posredo-

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

TRAGIČEN KONEC NEODVISNOSTI ETIOPIJE NAUK MALIM NARODOM

Diktatorja, ki sta snela državnikom v Ženevi masko z obraza. — Očitki "kralja kraljev"

PORAZ lige narodov v njenem prizadevanju oteti Etiopijo pred Mussolinijevo invazijo je najtragičnejše poglavje v zgodovini kolektivnega društva, ki si ga je zamislil ameriški predsednik Wilson za svoj največji ideal. Mussolini je ob početku sankcij izjavil, da bo države, ki so se zanje izrekle, sram, in jih je danes res sram. Krive so same, kar jim je 30. junija na liginem zasedanju ubežni cesar Haile Selassie povedal odprto v obraz. "Zanašal sem se na ligine obljube," je rekel zbranim državnikom v Ženevi, kjer so mu dali zadnjo priliko, da izrazi svoj gnjev, predno ga zgodovina pogoltne v pozabljenost. "Etiopija je vstopila v to svetovno društvo v prepričanju, da pogodbe, ki jih naglašajo v svojem področju, res kaj pomenijo. Ampak so brez veljave, kar je naša dežela veliko občutila. Prihodnjič pride ta, nato druga, tretja in tako dalje na vrsto. Namesto da se bi Etiopija oboroževala, je verjela, da ji tega ni treba, kajti liga narodov ji jamči gotovost njene neodvisnosti. Pa je prišlo, da se je ena izmed veselih osmelila, pokazala ligi narodov jezik in poslala v Etiopijo pol milijona mož najmodernejše opremljene armade." Nato je ubežni "kralj kraljev" navzočim državnikom in častniškim poročevalcem slikal grozote, ki jih je povzročil Etiopcem plin, katerega je nanje sipala italijanska armada. Domačini nanj niso bili pripravljeni. Večinoma niso niti vedeli, da na svetu obstoji tako kemično sredstvo, ki človeku razžge oči, meso in sploh vse ude, ki se jih dotakne. Selassie je državnikom, ki so ga poslušali v neprijetni zadregi, slikal posledice italijanske civilizacije v Etiopiji. Ne samo, da so sipali plin na prebivalstvo vse križem in jih zadušili ali pa za zmerom pobabili tisoče in tisoče, nego so zastrupljali s plinom tudi studence in potoke, da so trpeli ljudje milje in milje naokrog.

Ko je Haile Selassie vladil v Londonu oznanil, da želi iti v Ženevo na zasedanje lige narodov, da zastopnikom vlad pove, kaj misli o njih, se je angleški minister vnanih zadev nemalo prestrašil. Kaj naj stori, da se Italiji — "zmagoviti Italiji" — še bolj ne zameri? Ni mu kazalo drugega, kakor da Selassiju dovoli iti v Ženevo. Švicarska vlada mu je dala vizo s pogojem, da naj takoj, ko diplomate, kateri so ga pustili na cedilu, ozmerja, zapusti tudi Švico. Kvečjemu, če ostane v nji še par tednov kot turist ne pa kot cesar.

"Kralj kraljev" je priliko pridno izrabil, kajti izgubil je državo, izgubil je takorekoč vse, neglede, koliko zlata je odnesel iz pred nekaj meseci še svoje dežele za svoje deževne dni. Svaril je predstavnike malih držav, da ni nobena več varna pred imperialističnimi grabeži, kajti kar se je zgodilo z njegovo Etiopijo, se lahko pripeti jutri Čehoslovaciji, Jugoslaviji, Litvinski, Latviji itd., itd.

Vsa povojna doba je dokazala, da se ni kapitalizem s svojo vejo imperializma v ničemer spremenil. Iste ambicije, enake metode in prav tako strasten pohlep po osvojevanjih, kakor je prevladoval pred svetovno vojno.

Prošli teden so prihajale z Dunaja in iz Jugoslavije vesti, da vlada v Beogradu resno skrbi, če je trditve, da ima Italija njo za osvoboditev Etiopije, resnična. Prejkone je. Namreč Mussolinijev osvojevalni načrt jo vključuje. Določiti ima le še čas, kdaj jo napade. To se morda zgodi kmalu, morda še dolgo ne, ampak velik del Jugoslavije je že zdaj vključen v zemljevidu fašistične Italije.

Liga narodov je bila ustanovljena, da varuje svetovni mir; da omogoči razorožitev in mirno reševanje sporov med deželami; da brani človečanstvo pred barbarizmom; da protektira male narode in njih dežele pred imperializmom.

Imela je dve prilike dokazati, da je res to, za kar se predstavlja: namreč v slučaju japonskega vpada v Kitajsko in italijanskega v Etiopijo. Ni bila kos dani si nalogi. Dokazala je, da je kapitalistični red možno ublažiti, toda ne reformirati, kajti vzrokov v njemu, ki povzročajo vojne, oboroževanje in imperializem, ni mogoče odpraviti z ligo kapitalističnih dežel. To bo v stanju doseči šele družba socialističnih narodov.

Enotna fronta jeklarskih korporacij zoper unijo

Ničesar se je klarske korporacije niso ustrašile bolj kakor izjave odbora za industrijski unionizem. Kakšna je bila ta izjava: ORGANIZIRALI BO MO DELAVCE V JEKLARSKI INDUSTRIJI V ENO UNIJO ZA ENAKE SMOTRE IN CLJE V KORIST VSEH, KI SO V NJI UPOSLENI!

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Jeklarske korporacije so za demokracijo! Za svobodo! One hočejo svobodo za sbeke! Nikdar in v nobenem slučaju pa ne za delavce, ki se organizirajo v "zunanji uniji". Mar nima vsa jeklarska industrija dovolj kompanijskih unij, dasi jih ne označuje s tem imenom? V vse angleške dnevne časopise po Ameriki so jeklarske korporacije poslale celo stran oglasa, in vsak tak oglas je ob enem zahteval kot samo po sebi uredniški članek proti uniji. Le nekateri mali kapitalistični listi, ki od oglašanja velikih korporacij niso odvisni, so se drznili povedati baronom

jekla nekaj ostrih v brk.

Jeklarski trust je organizacija zase, ki ostro konkurira proti drugim kombinacijam železoližarske industrije. V tekmovalju si izpodkopavajo tla druga drugi kolikor največ morejo. Ampak kadar se gre zoper neodvisno organizirane delavce, so jeklarske korporacije ENO, prava, iskrena in navdušena ENOTNA FRONTA za boj proti tlačanom, ki so bili v njih področju brezpravni vzlic ustavi in deklaraciji neodvisnosti leta in leta. Danes so na boljšem le v toliko, v kolikor je prestrašila barone pokojna NRA.

Jeklarske korporacije v svojih oglaših blatijo odbor za industrijski unionizem kolikor največ morejo zaradi svojih koristi. Dolžnost tistih delavcev, ki take trike razumejo, je, da pojasnijo tovarišem resnico in jih pripravijo na boj, ki ne bo nikakršen piknik, a je vendarle neizogiben in koncem konca delavcem v korist. Če ne bi bila ta borba v prid tlačanom v jeklarskih tovarnah, bi jeklarske korporacije ne trošile milijonov dolarjev za kampanjo v časopisju proti nji. To je zadosten dokaz, kje je mesto vsakega delavca, ki je vplesen v jeklarski industriji.

SKLEPI SO STORJENI, DELEGATI SO SE RAZŠLI IN ZDAJ SMO V AKCIJI, DA UVELJAVIMO SPREJETE NAČRTE

V tej številki sta dve poročili, ki se pričneta na prvi strani, o poteku prošlega zbora JSZ. Marsikdo z njega morda ni odnesel najboljših vtisov, bodisi, da ni prevladala njegova volja, ali pa so bili sklepi v splošnem drugačni, kakor si jih je želel.

Kljub temu trdimo z vso gotovostjo, da je bil enajsti redni zbor naše zveze in Prosvetne matice uspeh, na katerega se bomo spominjali še dolgo. Danes morda za mnoge ni očividno. Bo pa s časoma. Kajti večina delegacije se je odločila za akcijo, za delo v bojevnem pomenu besede, in če bo v nji vztrajala, bodo zmage, uspehi, porast članstva in druge pridobitve, vse v korist našega pokreta. Vsi, ki ste bili na zboru, in oni, ki niste bili, sodelujte, da postane JSZ in Prosvetna matica jača kot kdajkoli.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL FRONT AS NORMAN THOMAS SEES IT

By Norman Thomas

We Socialists are now able to take stock of the situation in this campaign. More clearly than ever we alone are fighting for Socialism against capitalism. Our communist friends are playing a deep game. Temporarily their true love is "democracy against fascism." Not long ago they were calling Roosevelt a Fascist, but now it is Landon and they are helping Roosevelt by pushing him from the left. Their analysis of the real danger of Fascism in America is incorrect. They actually weaken the struggle by dropping the positive fight against capitalism. They make it less, not more, likely that we shall get after 1936 the right sort of labor party. The Lemke program isn't very much worse than Browder endorsed at the Hotel Morrison conference.

The Lemke movement and the forces behind it are a serious sign of the times; even though I still doubt that the Union Party itself will develop great strength. The Lemke movement is a revival of populism at a stage in the disintegration of capitalism and under conditions which make it intellectually far less worthy of respect and far more likely to be a forerunner of fascism than was Populism. Father Coughlin has handed down a candidate, a platform, and an appeal to middle class discontent quite in the fascist style.

The Democratic platform is less inconsistent and from labor's standpoint better, or at any rate less bad, than the Republican. But the New York Times editorial analysis on Friday morning was correct in minimizing the differences between the old party platforms. The great difference, of course, is the insincere Republican adoption of states' rights because that dogma serves corporate interests.

A Bitter Campaign

Nevertheless no one can understand the bitterness of this campaign simply in terms of the difference in platforms. One must understand it in the light of Roosevelt's record, the role of Hearst, the Liberty League, and other such matters. Even so, the struggle between Roosevelt and the Republicans is between two kinds of capitalism.

The labor leaders have got very little for their support of Roosevelt. They have not even got a definite promise of a constitutional amendment—only a promise of a clarifying

amendment of a sort not described—as a last resort. Meanwhile, somehow or other, the Democratic Party seems to hope that it can fool the Supreme Court into reversing itself or changing its personnel. Either that or else the Democratic Party has abandoned its New Deal aims. This delay, this fumbling, this uncertainty, are very ominous.

In general the platform promises nothing specific except that now that all the jobs are filled by Democrats it will protect them by civil service. The party of Joe Robinson dares not specifically rebuke terrorism in the cotton fields. It dare not specifically promise agriculture workers the right to organize. It dare let a Negro preacher pray for us but it dare not endorse an anti-lynching law.

Labor Leaders in Old Company

Our friends, the labor leaders, Louis Waldman and other Old Guard Socialists who left us—yes, and the communists who cheer for Roosevelt and insist that the difference between him and Landon this year is the difference between democracy and fascism—have much to explain.

Roosevelt was nominated at a Democratic Convention presided over by Joseph T. Robinson, the political

beneficiary and defender of flogging as a way to deal with labor agitators in the cotton country. He was nominated by a lawyer named Mack from Poughkeepsie who recently got a sweeping injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; he was nominated by a Convention, some sixty-five per cent of which was made up by office holders; a Convention which reached a new low level as any sort of a deliberative assembly. And for President Roosevelt and this outfit these labor leaders did not even get the price of a specific plan for amending the Constitution or any specific program for the future.

Under these circumstances our duty is clear. The fight is a fight between Socialism and Capitalism. There is no emergency to force us temporarily to forget that basic struggle. There will be no worthwhile Farmer-Labor party except as in this campaign we can educate the people in the nature of that struggle. In this fundamental education we are not ignoring important immediate issues and security for the workers, but we are putting them in their place. In this great crusade for Socialism we have a responsibility and an opportunity. Let us go forward!

THE CONVENTION PROGRAMS

700 See "Kammlom" At Sokol Havlicek Hall.
Social Study Club Meeting Also Well Attended

Chicago, Ill. — Our program of convention festivities last week drew record attendance. The Social Study Club held a meeting Friday night at the Slovene Labor Center. The hall was filled to the capacity. Speakers for the evening were comrades Joseph Drasler, from Forest City; Lewis Korosec, of Dearborn, Michigan; Louis Jartz, of Cleveland; Anton Kamnikar, of Milwaukee; and Mary Jugg, of Chicago. The chairman of the meeting also called on comrades John Terchel and Josko Oven to say a few words. All of the comrades gave excellent talks and a fine spirit prevailed among the listeners. After the meeting a social took place and everyone enjoyed a pleasant evening in a real comradely spirit.

The major affair of our convention program was held Saturday evening at the Sokol Havlicek Hall. The Detroit players of branches 114 and 115 JSF presented "Kammlom", a four act labor drama in an excellent manner. About 700 people witnessed this performance and were well pleased with the entire presentation. Over 100 visitors from Detroit alone were in attendance that evening. Many others came from Milwaukee, West Allis, Waukegan, No. Chicago, La Salle, Oglethorpe, Springfield, and other near-by places. In our midst were comrades and friends from such distant places as Cleveland, Ohio and Grimes, Iowa. It was probably one of the largest out-of-town group of visitors that ever attended any of the JSF convention programs.

Some of the Chicago comrades were skeptical about getting an attendance for that evening due to hot weather and various other affairs that were held that same afternoon and evening. However, the large

JOBLESS WOMEN

Lone women who are unemployed have been among the most unfortunate and pathetic victims of the depression. Without families or relatives, thousands of such women have been forced to seek some type of relief from a public or private agency. In order to determine something of their background—their age, nativity and race, marital status, usual occupation, and cause and extent of unemployment—the women's department of the United States department of labor made a study of approximately 3,500 jobless women seeking relief in five cities, prior to establishment of federal relief control. The findings of this survey are contained in a recent women's bureau report.

Two principal types of relief-giving agencies were contacted by the bureau agents—the large municipal agency and the type conducted by a private organization, which played a more important role in the giving of relief at the time of the women's bureau survey than after the federal relief program became fully established. The findings of the survey varied widely with the two types of agencies covered. To the large municipal relief agencies in Chicago and Philadelphia came a typical cross-section of all unemployed women. To the relief offices of the Young Women's Christian Assn. in Cleveland and St. Paul and to the women's occupational bureau in Minneapolis came a less general group of women, many of whom probably had previously participated in the normal activities of the organizations.

Loss of job and inability to find work was the most usual reason for seeking relief, although advancing age or ill health were other important causes found among the women in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Cleveland. Relief took varied forms—grocery orders, fuel, clothing, shelter, meals and work relief. Among the 1,654 Philadelphia women, perhaps roughly a half were seeking relief for the first time; to the rest the need for assistance was not a new thing, some even being chronic cases known to service agencies in the predepression era.

The women in Chicago and Philadelphia were an older group than those in the other cities, the study points out. More than two-thirds of the nearly 950 Chicago women and almost three-fourths of the 1,650 women in Philadelphia were 40 years of

age or older. In Cleveland about two-thirds of the 750 women were not yet 30 and in Minneapolis and St. Paul, where 82 and 98 women reported, respectively, a large proportion were also under 30. The great majority in each of the cities were native born. Over two-fifths of the women in Chicago and Philadelphia were Negro, while practically all the women in the other three cities were white.

A large proportion—somewhat over three-fourths in Chicago and about seven-tenths in Philadelphia—had been married but at the time of the study were widowed, divorced, or separated. In Cleveland and Minneapolis practically two-thirds and in St. Paul almost three-fourths of the women reporting were single, the remainder being widowed, divorced, or separated.

The women as a whole had been an employed group, only a few never having had a regular job. A very few were still employed but were not earning enough to provide the bare essentials of existence. In every city, roughly one-half of the women who reported their usual occupation had been employed in some domestic or personal pursuit.

In both Chicago and Philadelphia, the second largest group—about one-fifth of the total—had had industrial employment and about one-tenth

(Continued on page 5.)

ANNUAL PICNIC IN MOON RUN, PA.

Moon Run, Pa. Branch No. 175 JSF and lodges that are affiliated with the Educational Bureau extends a cordial invitation to all friends and sympathizers to attend their annual two-day picnic that will be held Saturday and Sunday, July 11th and 12th at Portman's Grove.

The Bergant Sisters from Lisbon Ohio have been engaged to supply the melodic tunes for both young and old dance lovers and you'll be delighted dancing in the spacious open air pavilion. Refreshments will also be served.

Our branch and the lodges of Moon Run were organized many years ago. They have served the educational and cultural activities successfully in our community. We are now endeavoring to increase our membership and appeal to the younger generation to carry on the good work. May we have the opportunity of showing you a good time on July 11 and 12, and with your help our annual picnic will be a success.

On Sunday, August 23, the JSF conference and branch 13 of Sygan will have a joint affair at Morgan Park in Morgan, Pa. Reserve the date and plan to attend.

Jacob Ambrosich.

OUR THREE-DAY CONVENTION

The XI. regular convention of JSF held at Sokol Havlicek Hall in Chicago was attended by over 70 delegates and members of the executive committee. This body represented 30 branches, 5 English Sections, 4 JSF conferences, 29 fraternal lodges affiliated with the Educational Bureau and 6 SNPJ Federations, and 6 cultural and other organizations. The largest number of delegates came from Illinois, closely followed by Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and other states.

Comrade Chas. Pogorelec opened the convention. The keynote speech was given by Frank Zaitz, member of the executive committee and editor of Proletarec. The general report of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation was submitted in mimeographed form by comrade Chas. Pogorelec. His report gave a brief review of the work and the status of our Federation, stating that there are 36 active and 2 passive branches in nine states with approximately 800 members. Five of these branches have English Sections with a total of 106 members. The general substance of comrade Pogorelec's report showed that since the last convention a good deal of work had been done. More lodges were recruited for our Educational Bureau, a greater number of speakers and organizers toured thru the various parts of the country, five new branches organized, two Falcon groups established, the Slovene Labor Center purchased and the two anniversary (Proletarec and JSF) observed with success.

The Educational Bureau showed the most progress. The reports disclosed that we have 183 units affiliated with this institution which is the largest number in its history. This department of JSF has distributed to its affiliated branches, lodges and cultural organizations, approximately 62,000 pieces of literature. Hundreds of labor plays and other material of educational nature in both the Slovene and English languages was an additional service rendered by the Educational Bureau.

The future of JSF, a topic on the agenda, drew a strong sentiment among the delegates that our Federation is a necessary as ever. Clarence Senior, national secretary, in the course of his talk about the Socialist Party gave a good account of the work that the Federations have performed. On the same subject, The Socialist Party, comrade Fr. Zaitz,

Josko Oven, Ivan Molek and Chas. Pogorelec, gave their opinions about the JSF and its work for the Socialist Party. This topic on the agenda was debated quite at length by many delegates. The opinion of the delegates was to continue the work of the Socialist Party thru our Federation. A resolution to this effect was also adopted.

The significance of our publications for Yugoslav workers was analyzed by comrade Frank Zaitz. Other detail work was reported by comrades Chas. Pogorelec and John Rak. A strong desire among the delegates was to have a traveling representative for our publications on the road steady, canvassing the various districts to assist our local representatives to increase the circulation of Proletarec.

The role and purpose of English Sections within JSF branches was reported by comrades John Rak, for Chicago; Estok Menton, Detroit; Betty Bogatay, Cleveland and Anton Kamnikar, of Milwaukee. Oscar Godina spoke on what kind of tactics should be pursued to get the young people to join our English Sections. Donald J. Lotrich in his report reviewed the role of the younger generation in fraternal societies and the labor movement. The policies and duties of Socialists within fraternal societies were analyzed by Fred A. Vider and Frank Alesh.

A report about the work of Red Falcons was given by Mary Jugg. The work and agitation among women was outlined by comrade Angela Zaitz.

There were numerous other items on the agenda that had to be hurried thru due to lack of time. It was a busy three days for the delegates. Many may not have carried with them the best of impressions from this convention, but in spite of the heated debates there was an assurance that our work for Socialism will go on.

The chairmen for the three-day sessions were: Anton Sular, Louis Zorko and Filip Godina. Vice Chairmen were: Frances Zakovsek, Anton Jankovich, Mary Jugg, Bartel Yeran, Joseph Vidmar and Anton Kamnikar. Chas. Pogorelec was the convention secretary. The resolution committee was composed of Anton Garden, Josko Oven, Ivan Molek, John Rak, Louis Zorko, Frank Zaitz and Anton Zorhik.

SEARCHLIGHT

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

The eleventh regular convention of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation is over. It was an important convention and for once opinions varied on some of the vital points of principle. To me, it seems good to have an honest division occasionally on tactics and methods, at least to feel the tempo of our comrades. Criticisms were numerous and they, too, I hope, helped to clarify the situation somewhat. One thing was certain, the delegates wanted to see more activity and we hope that those desires shall not go unheeded.

It was nice to see so many delegates in attendance. This proves conclusively that the Yugoslav Socialist Federation does amount to something. The young folks were well represented and the women comrades were numerous, too. If only we could coordinate our efforts a little better our influence would be felt considerably wider than today. If, after the sessions, criticisms and expositions of our aims we disperse and go each to our locality in good spirit and more determined to do our duty for Socialism then our diverse exclamations were well worth it.

We were happy over the outcome of the musical drama last Saturday. An excellent attendance was recorded despite the hot July weather. The performers gave a good account of themselves and satisfaction prevailed among the audience. A gay time was had by many until the wee hours of the following morning. Many out of towners visited us on this occasion and inspected the Slovene Labor Center. Everyone was well pleased with the premises and the social whirl went on mostly in the Center and Sokol Havlicek Hall where the convention was held.

To Chicago's comrades goes the satisfaction of making the convention a success. To the housing committee, the kitchen staff, waitresses, bartenders and the guides we owe our gratitude because it was a big job well performed.

This column has made many friends I was told by the numerous queries of comrades. If at all possible it will be kept up though for some time to come an occasional issue may go without it. So many duties have made it necessary that

certain activities be curtailed. But as soon as possible that too, shall be adjusted and these comments shall appear more regularly. Though I didn't agree with the Executive Committee in barring the discussion on the Party controversy because I felt that our members should be informed on what it was all about. Other matters of importance have occurred in the past few months which have taken away a lot of my time. That caused several Searchlights to be omitted.

We should start planning for the fall election campaign and our comrades, everywhere, should decide to spend a certain amount of time each week in campaign work. Despite the popularity of Roosevelt with most union leaders, despite a big revival of republican votes on the strength of saving the Constitution and America there is a good opportunity for the Socialist Party to garner a record vote. Many things can still happen between now and November and if we can be alert we can turn some of these in for Socialist votes.

Be sure you tune in on Norman Thomas' air talk Friday, July 10, at 11:15 P. M., Chicago time on the NBC network.

British pride and diplomacy is quite washed up and the people have a right to upset the present government because they seem to be playing a game of pure idiocy. Once they are for sanctions, then they change their minds. This British government is so weak and submissive that it will be responsible for another war, mighty soon, unless a new strong and aggressive government gets into power and means what it should and does what it means. Hitler and Mussolini don't take the British seriously at all and since the British have the sayso in Europe these two dictators just do things as they please at their own will.

Americanism: Feeling superior to Europeans who work their women in the field; nullifying the minimum wage law for women.

NOTE
More English reports and
Articles on Page 5.

AS SIMPLE AS THAT

When the Republicans promise to bring the bankrupt capitalist system back to its old ruggedly individualistic self, they are of course pledging something which the wisest of them know is an impossibility. There are too many new factors in the economic situation to justify the faintest hope that even a Hearst candidate can go back to the old order.

The collapse in which world capitalism finds itself is not the result of accident or inefficiency. Contrary to popular belief, it is the natural and inescapable consequence of a very high degree of efficiency—efficiency in developing an economic machine with production, rather than use, as its mainspring.

Even the stilted oratory of a Hoover, who attempts grim humor only to become pitifully funny, cannot talk away the fact that machinery and mass production methods have come to take away the jobs of men; that the difference between what individuals can produce and what they are allowed to consume is so great that practically every nation in the world has been forced to erect trade barriers in sheer self-defense; that, with private profit as its motive, the present system cannot hope to employ any more people under a Republican president than under one with a Democratic label.

However, in calling attention to the futility of Republican ballyhoo, it is wrong to leave the slightest impression that Dr. Roosevelt can achieve a cure without a major operation which will cut out the entire private profit system.

What too many people are losing sight of is the fact that back of all things which the present administration has seemingly attempted is the admitted desire to keep the profit

racket going. The elimination of the racket itself never was considered, and the welfare sought for the American people was of the kind which could best be calculated to content them with the least possible expenditure of funds.

The difference between the two major parties of capitalism is merely that the one promises an impossible cure, while the other merely fiddles around with the case in an effort to keep the patient alive as long as possible.

Workers who accept either Republican or Democratic promises at their superficial value are going to be just as thoroughly hoodwinked in 1936 as they have invariably been in the past.

There's only one hope for the average man. That is to scrap the system which Republicans promise to cure and the Democrats pledge to keep alive by the oxygen of relief, and adopt the Socialist remedy for poverty and insecurity.

The instruments of production, distribution and exchange must be made the property of society instead of the possessions of a few individuals. Human welfare must replace private profit as the purpose of human activity. An economy of abundance must be fostered and the Roosevelt idea of reviving trade by developing planned scarcity must be definitely abandoned.

Yes, it's as simple as that. Nor are the facts altered by the failure of the people to unite for Socialism. In the end that is exactly what they will have to do. And in the meantime they'll continue to be the mudsills of society, regardless of whether the next president of the United States is a Kansan or a New Yorker.

Reading Labor Advocate.

"TOBACCO ROAD"



NEW OCCASIONS

New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of truth;
Lo, before us gleam her campfires; we ourselves must pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea.

Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's blood-rusted key.

—James Russell Lowell.