



## PROLETAREC

LIST ZA INTERESE DELAVSKEGA LJUDSTVA.

## IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO.

Indija Jugoslovanska Delavska Tiskovna Družba, Chicago, III.

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## PROLETAREC

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## PROLETAREC

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## Južnaška "justica" ščiti linčarske zločince s plemenskimi predstodki

Linčanje je beseda, ki označuje brutalne umore zamorskih žrtev po podivjanih belcih. Najčešče se dogaja na ameriškem jugu, kjer so še danes zamorci brezpravnici, četudi je predsednik Lincoln odpravil telesno suženjstvo že pred 84 leti.

Beseda "linčanje" izvira iz priimka nekega človeka v Virginiji, ki se je pisal Lynch in ki je baje prvi "vzel pravico v svoje roke ter umoril osumljeno žrtev zločina". To je bilo pred mnogimi leti, ampak vse od takrat se ponavljajo linčanja črncev na debelo po vseh južnih državah.

Dne 17. februarja je linčarska drhal navalila na okrajno jeknino v Greenvillu, South Carolina, ugrabila osumljenega zamorca Willieja Earleja in ga umorila. Earl je bil aretiran na obtožbo umora belca T. W. Browna, šoferja taksičev. Podivljana drhal belcev si je torej sama vzela "pravico" v svoje roke in izvršila divjaški umor.

Sodniška obravnavava 26 obtoženih oseb, da so linčali omenjenega zamorca, se je vršila devet dni. Sodniški proces pred poroto se je vršil zato, ker so vsi obtoženci pred obravnavo priznali, da so se udeležili nečloveškega linčanja. Porotniki so se posvetovali pet ur — in pronašli obtožence za nekrive!

V resnicu je bil to zgodovinski proces, kajti doslej se še ni vršila porotna obravnavava proti linčarjem. S tega stališča je bila obravnavava značilna, ker je bil prva te vrste. Obravnavi je predsedoval sodnik Robert Martin, ki je šele 35 let star in je zahteval obravnavo.

Mnogi liberalni ljudje tolmačijo ta proces kot za nekakšen preokret v pogledu pravic zamorskega ljudstva na jugu. Linčarski problem na jugu je črna pega za vso Ameriko. Ne le pega, temveč največja sramota za civilizirano deželo, ki se ponaša z demokracijo.

Značilno je tudi to, da sta dva južnaška lista javno obsodila oprostitev obtožencev, četudi so sami priznali krivdo linčarskega zločina. List Times-Picayune in New Orleansu, Louisiana, je zapisal, da se je obravnavava vršila brez umeščanj s severa, oprostitev sama pa je neopravičljiva zato, ker dokazuje, da vladan anarhija.

List Charlotte-News je obsodil oprostitev obtožencev za "izrodelek ukoreninjenih predstodkov, ki tepta božje zakone in zakone South Caroline." Podobne komentarje so prinesli tudi drugi listi na jugu. Ralph McGill, urednik lista Atlanta Constitution, je zapisal, da vsi, ki so proti temu, da bi se sprejeli federalni proti-linčarski zakon, so potisnjeni ob zid in da ne bodo več mogli zagovarjati "svojega stališča" — "svobodo linčanja".

Cetudi niso ti odmevi posebno močni, vendar kažejo, da se tudi na zaostalem jugu giblje. Pravico navadno slikajo z zavezanimi očmi, vsaj kar se tiče južnih držav izrecno. Brez zvezneg zakona, ki bi stopil linčarskim zločincem na prste, ni misliti, da bo pravica boljše izhajala na jugu kot je doslej.

Na jugu vlada mračnjaštvo, sovraštvo do zamorcev in do vsega, kar stremi po napredku. Zamorci nimajo nobenih pravic. Oblasti jih ne ščitijo.

Amerika bi storila zelo dobro delo, ako bo pometla pred svojim pragom najprej, šele potem naj se bi podala deliti pravico drugim narodom. Amerika naj demonstrira, da postopa s svojimi belimi in črnimi državljanji po demokratičnih načelih doma, predno se poda v Grčijo in Turčijo, da tam "zaščiti demokracijo", kjer je še manj kot na našem jugu.

Ameriški jug je šele treba osvoboditi politično in ekonomsko, tako pa tudi-plemenško. Vedeti pa je treba, da na jugu vlada kapital s severa, ki ščiti korumpirane politične boste, jemlje zamecove človečanske pravice, belopoltne delave pa izkoriča na isti način. Gre za profite, za ohranitev predstodkov, nevednost in praznoverja. To so glavni pogoji za nastne profite.

Vsek napredok je počasen. Zlasti pa je polžev na jugu. Telenja sužnost je bila odpravljena leta 1863. Zamorci pa so še sedaj brezpravni. Ne samo to — tudi takozvani "white trash" na jugu nima volilnih pravic, ako ne plača volilnega davka, kar pa je v prvi vrsti naperjeno proti zamorskemu ljudstvu. Skrajničas je, da zvezni kongres nekaj ukrene glede tega bodečega problema, grško in turško "demokracijo" pa naj pusti tamkajšnjim ljudstvom v rešitev...

## Trenja med strujami na zboru angleške delavske stranke

Clement Attlee, premier angleške delavske vlade, je pretekli teden na konvenciji delavske stranke poudaril, da je Velika Britanija neodvisna od Amerike in od vseh drugih držav.

"Njegova izjava pred delegati na konvenciji je bila odgovor neboljem v delavski stranki, ki so očitali vlad, da v zunanjosti politik sledi ameriški politiki. Attlee je odločno zanikal, da se je Anglia spremenila v satelitko Amerike.

Dalje je Attlee naglasil, da je britanska zunanjost politika osnovana na podlagi politike Združenih narodov. "Mi skušamo ustvariti harmonijo na svetovni podlagi," je rekel britski premier. Poudaril je tudi, da angleška vlada ni podrejena nikomur v nobenem oziru, je pa za kooperacijo z vsemi državami "v interesu razumevanja in svetovnega miru."

Te besede so še kritikom v delavski stranki in v delavski



**DOBČKI KORPORACIJ** so bili lani večji kot še kdaj v zgodovini te dežele. V prvem četrtletju tega leta so bili še bolj ogromni. A prihranki delovnega ljudstva pa se nižajo in to vodi nameram drugam kot v novo krizo. — Kapitalizem to dobro ve, pa nam obeča le nekakšen "odmor" ali "recesijo".

## Kam z "razseljenči", ki tabore v Nemčiji, v Avstriji, v Italiji in nekateri drugje

V tem listu smo že večkrat poročali o jugoslovanskih begunških kadrih v Avstriji, o bivših srbskih vojakih v Nemčiji, o begunških Slovencih v Italiji, o begunških Poljakih in raznih drugih takozvanih razseljenčikov ki bodisi nočejo domov, ali pa da doma sploh nimajo.

Veliko je med to maso takih, ki se nočejo vrnilti vsled svojega sodelovanja z naciji. Izjema v tem pravilu so Židje, ki res nimajo kam iti.

Torej koliko teh ljudi naj prevezamejo Zed. države? Antisemitka propaganda trdi, da se je sem tajno naselilo že nad milijon Židov. Naseljenički urad to trditev vpraša, a priznava pa, da je marsikdo izmed došlecev tu nepostavno.

O splošnem problemu tega vprašanja piše FLIS slednje:

Mnogi vodilni državljanji in mnogi važni časopisi in organizacije podpirajo osnutek predloga pred kongresom, po katerem bi se pripustilo v Zed. države prverno število ali delž razseljenčnih oseb, ki so sedaj v taboriščih v Nemčiji, Avstriji in Italiji. Izkoreninjenih iz duč raznih dežel, je danes še vedno v taboriščih kakih 600.000 kristjanov in približno 200.000 židov, ker pač nimajo kam držam.

Znan je, da je bil predlog za pripustitev razseljenčev predlog kongresu 1. aprila letos in znani je pod stevilko H. R. 2910. Kongresnik Wm. G. Stratton, ki je osnutek predložil je vdel vanj pogoje, ki določajo, da 4 leta po odobritvi osnuteka razseljenčne osebe lahko zaprosijo in smejo biti pripusčene za stalno v Zed. države kot izven kvotni nasejenci pod sledečimi pogoji:

(a) Da so upravičeni za stalno nasejitev po naseljeničkih zagonih Zed. držav.

vldi, ki si prizdevajo, da angleška vlada naveže boljše odnose z rusko vlado, ter da naj preveč ne "caplja z washingtonsko vlado."

Pražnjeni dan so člani ekssekutivnega odbora delavske stranke javno zavrgli vsako odgovornost za knjižico "Karte na mizi," ki jo je pred kratkim izdal glavni stan stranke. Ta knjižica uključuje kritiko sovjetske politike.

Vseh delegatov na konvenciji je bilo 1.225. Ekssekutiva je zahtevala izvedeti, kdo je odgovoren za omenjeno knjižico, ki je izvražil kontroverzo. Vsebina knjižice naglaša potrebo prijateljstva med Anglijo in Ameriko, zvraca pa krvido na Rusijo za ohladitev odnosov med Anglijo in Rusijo.

Hugh Dalton, finančni minister, je zagotovil delegate, da zunanj izrad ni spisal zadevne knjižice, ki omenja sovjetsko ekspanzijo in agresivnost. Prejšlo je na dan, da je knjižica odobril tajnik oddelka za mednarodne zadeve.

Trenja v delavski vladi med "rebelinimi" člani parlamenta in pristaši vladne politike so čimdalje močnejša. Prvi so za tesnejše sodelovanje s sovjetti, drugi pa za korakanje za Ameriko, kajti ta imalo obito — dolarske sile.

seljencev, ki bi bili legalno prisušeni v to deželo — ako bi ne bilo vojne."

Philip Murray, predsednik CHO, je izjavil: "Mi smo sinovi in hčere prednikov, ki so prišli v to deželo, da so ušli vladnemu absolutizmu doma, bigotstvu ter verski in gospodarski eksploatačiji... Zed. države bi morale zavzeti vedilno mesto v nudejnu zavzetju tem preostalom žrtvam nacijskih koncentracijskih taborišč, da bi mogli zaživeti novo življenje..."

Razseljenje osebe so v tem osnutku tomačene kot "osebe, ki ob odobritvi tega zakona žive v Nemčiji, Avstriji in Italiji ter (1) so brez domovine kot posledica dogodkov zadnje vojne; in (2) se ne morejo ali nočejo vrneti v svoje rodne dežele ali domovje radi preganjanja ali bojazni pred preganjanjem vsled rasnega izvora, verskega ali političnega prepicanja."

Zakonski osnutek daje prednost "vdovam, staršem, otrokom

in drugim sorodnikom (do četrtih) pred kongresom, Federalni svet cerkva Kristusa v Ameriki, Narodna katoliška dobrodelna konferenca, Ameriški židovski odbor, Narodni svet veteranskih organizacij, Odbor državljanov za razseljenje osebe, Common Council for American Unity, (Obči svet za ameriško edinstvo) in še mnoge druge cívične, verske in blaginske organizacije.

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Ako verujete v poslanstvo, ki

ga vrši "Proletarec", pomagajte mu v pridobivanju naročnikov in zbirajte prispevke v njegov tiskovni sklad!

## AGITATORJI NA DELU

Poročilo za štiri tedne od 2. maja

do 30. maja 1947.

John Krebel, Cleveland, O. 35

Anton Zornik, Herminie, Pa. 29

(4 nove)

Louis Barborich, Milwaukee, Wis. 11

Frank Cvetan, Johnstown, Pa. 10

(2 nove)

Frank Stihl, Sheboygan, Wis. 8

Joseph Ovca, Springfield, Ill. 8

Louis Malenšek, Pueblo, Colo. 8

Josef Koršič, Detroit, Mich. 8

Donald Lotrich, Chicago, Ill. 8

Frank Volkar, Maple Heights, Ohio 6

Arley Bozienik, Chicago, Ill. 6

John Pešnik, Fontana, Calif. 4

Alois Ocepek, Barberton, O. 4

Anton Jankovich, Cleveland, O. 2

Frank Sodnik, Chicago, Ill. 2

John Rak, Chicago, Ill. 2

Joseph Jez, Warren, O. (novi) 2

Anton Shular, Arma, Kansas 2

John Teran, Ely, Minn. 2

Max Martz, Buhl, Minn. 2

Anton Udrovich, La Salle, Ill. 2

Joseph Oblik, Chicago, Ill. (novi) 2

Frank Udrovich, Chicago, Ill. 2

Frank Barbé, Cleveland, O. 2

Mat Malnar, Willard, Wis. 2

John Spiller, St. Louis, Mo. 2

John Vitez, Barton, Ohio 2

Skupaj 163 naročnik. Prejšnji

izkaz 4 (tedne) 199 naročnik.

## Razmerje porok mladih ljudi tu in v raznih drugih deželah

Statistika našega Censusa biroja tolmači, da četudi se

# PRIPOVEDNI DEL

WANDA WASILEWSKA:

## Iz ljubezni

(Nadaljevanje.)

Poslušno je, pila čaj, ne da bi čutila, kako peče. Na mizi sta ležala dva papirja in od njiju ni mogla odtrgati oči. V katerem izmed njiju je resnica, kateri bo odločil usodo?

Datum! Nenadno jo je obšla ta misel. Datum obvestila je poznala. Ponovila ga je že večkrat. Kot globoka zev, kot brezkančni prepad je ležal ta datum med prejšnjim in sedanjim življencem. Dvigal se je do neba kot visoka stena med prejšnjimi in sedanjimi dnevi. A telegram?

Stevilke, številke, številke. Cela vrsta, kaj pomenijo, kako naj razbere, kako naj spozna nujni smisel? Katerega je danes? Skušala se je spomniti, a misli so ji švigate kot nepoštujoče, pretrgne, kot oblak, ki ga že venuje. Kakšen dan je in kateri mesec. In katero leto? S težavo se je spomnila leta. No, seveda...

"Spet skušaš še nekaj prebrati?"

"Datum! Ne morem ga najti."

"Pokaži."

Tatjana Petrovna je nataknila na nos očala z želesnim okvirjem. Da, okvirja niso popravili. Zvezan je z belo nitko. Vselej pozabi na to! Po poti v bolničko si ves čas ponavljala, očala, očala, potem pa, ko se začno v bolnici opravki, pozabi na to stvar.

"O čem pa premišljujem?" se je prestrašila Marija. "Saj Grisia..."

"Počakaj, tu je nekaj. Da... ne, ne, ne vem. Toliko je številka, da si ves zmešan... Kaj pa boš z datumom? Telegram si dobil in konec. Ce bi bil tudi zastarel. Zgodi se, da pismo pride prej, naj bi raje poslala pismo, da bi več izvedeli. Tako pa vemo samo, da je živ."

Rezko se je oglasil zvonec. Tatjana Petrovna je hitela odpirat. "Kaj se je zgodilo, Marija?"

Voroncov se je upehal, govoril je tekkel vso pot in sedaj si je z robcem brisal pot s čela.

"Telegram je prišel! Grigorij je živ! Ranjen, v bolnici," mu je naglo pojasnila Tatjana Petrovna, ki je v tem trenutku pozabila na vso svojo nevoljo do maladega zdravnika.

"Grigorij — živ?"

"Pojdi brž sem... Telegram."

Marija mu je brez pozdrava ponudila papir.

"Kaj je to, Marija?"

Zmotila se je. Voroncov je držal v roki obvestilo o smrti. "Ne, nikar ne misli, da sem ob pamet! Ni tisti! Tale je."

Pozorno je prebral telegram.

"Poglej, poglej, kateri datum... Ničesar ne razumem."

Njegove roke so lahko trepetale. Nekajkrati je preletel z okom tekst.

"Marija, jaz bi hotel, da bi ti mi...

verjela... Srečen sem, tako sem srečen..."

O čem govorji, kaj je njej do njegovih čustev? Ona bi rada samo eno.

"Datum, poglej, kateri datum. Nisem ga mogla razbrati."

Pomiri se, Marija. Vse bomo našli. Veš, datum..."

"Kaj?" ga je prekinila in sreči je razbijalo v strašnem vznešenju.

"Datum je starejši..."

Marija je okamenela. Glas Voroncova je prihajal od nekodaleč. To pomeni...

"To ničesar ne pomeni. Tisto je obvestilo... tu pa je bolnica. Jasno, da je pomota, datum je brez pomena, popolnoma brez pomena..."

"Saj ji že jaz razlagam in razlagam, ona pa sedi kot zmešana. Seveda, mati je stara in ničesar ne ve," se je razdraženo oglasila Tatjana Petrovna.

"Viktor, jaz moram imeti gotovost. Razumite me, jaz moram zvedeti..."

"Kaj je tu takega? Sedi v vlak in se odpelji! Saj leži v bolnici!" se je razburila mati.

"Ne, takoj se ne sme odpeljati," je ugovarjal Voroncov. "Dali bomo telegram glavnemu zdravniku in zvedeli bomo, kaj je v kaj."

"Da, da. Da bi z gotovostjo..."

Nervozno se je začela obravljati.

"Kje pa je moj kovčeg?"

"Čemu pa kovčeg, saj ne greš takoj. Moj Bog, kakšni ljudje. Tako brezglavi. Niti ne žaluje takot, kaj se spodobi, niti veseliti se ne zna."

Skomiznila je s pleči in odšla v kuhišnjo. Slišati je bilo kako z jazo prestavlja lonce in nekaj godrnja sama pri sebi.

"Ne vem, ne vem... ničesar ne vem. Ce bi vsaj mogla verjeti."

"Pomiri se, Marija, brzjavili bomo, čeck nekaj dni boš dobila odgovor. Telegram bom dal glavnemu zdravniku, ki je moj znanec."

"A ce..."

"Ne misli sedaj na to. Ne muči se, sedaj ne moreš ničesar reči, čeprav se mi zdi, da se Kozlova ni zmotila. Izgleda, da so ga našli bolničarji z druge cete in ga odpeljali v bolnico. Tako se večkrat zgodi."

"Viktor, kaj pa ce je medtem..."

Ni razumel.

"Kaj?"

"Nič, nič." Tega ni smela povestati. Vendar jo je ta misel ves čas preganjala. Sonja se ni zmotila. Griša je bil v resnici v bolnici, ni padel, a umrl je sedaj, umrl je prej, preden je prišel iz skupnosti.

"Njegove roke so lahko trepetale. Nekajkrati je preletel z okom tekst.

"Marija, jaz bi hotel, da bi ti mi...

tev leži v bolnici, ali pa bo umrijeti in vse skupaj se bo pokazalo kot črna zev, kot prepad, kot brezkončna, brezmejna puščinja, po kateri bo treba hoditi brez smisla in cilja.

"Potrpi dva, tri dni in vse bomo zvedeli," je rekel Voroncov in Marija se je pomirila. Nenadoma je začutila zaupanje v njegove besede. Nekaj prepričljivega je zvenelo iz njih.

"Potem se odpelješ k njemu ali pa bodo njega pripeljali sem. Bomo videli, kako bi bilo bolje. Brez ozira na telegram bom skoval še telefonirati v bolnico. To bo najbolje. Telefoniral bom tja."

"Oh..." Sklenila je roke k molitvi. Kako, da ji sami ni prišlo na misel. Telefon. Vest pride hitro in vse hkrati se pojasi. In nenadoma, nenadoma sam Grigorij... Da bi zaslila njegov glas iz daljnega mesta... Grišin glas

Voroncov je odšel. Marija je sedla, oprla brado na roke in ni imela moči, da bi odtrgala oči od papirjev, od katerih je eden naznajan smrt, a drugi — življenje.

(Dalje prihodnjič).

## ANTON SELIŠKAR

### PREMINUL

Ely, Minn. — Tu smo prejeli poročilo, da je naš nekdanji old-timer — Anton Seliskar, umrl. Živel je v ljubljanskem okrožju že mnogo let. Star je bil 80 let.

Z njim so preminuli vsi Seliskarji, trije bratje so bili, ki jih je poznala vsa severna Minnesota. Saj Slovencem so bili vsi znani. Pokojni Joe je izgubil tudi sina Albina, dočim je Tonetov še živ in vodi letovično podjetje.

Pokojni Tone Seliskar je prišel v Ameriko leta 1900. Delal je v tukajšnjih želesnih rudnikih. V starici kraj se je vrnil leta 1923. V Ameriki zapušča tri hčere in sin, v starem kraju pa 90 let starega brata.

Skomiznila je s pleči in odšla v kuhišnjo. Slišati je bilo kako z jazo prestavlja lonce in nekaj godrnja sama pri sebi.

"Ne vem, ne vem... ničesar ne vem. Ce bi vsaj mogla verjeti."

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"Marija, jaz bi hotel, da bi ti mi...



DVA BREZDOMSKA OTROKA v taboru Ameriškega rdečega kríza blizu Berlina v Nemčiji se radujeta paketov, ki sta jih dobila iz Amerike od šolskih otrok.

## ZAPISNIK ODBORA JSZ, PROSVETNE MATICE IN PROLETARCA

V petek 7. marca se je vršila seja upravnega odbora Proletarca, JSZ in Prosvetne matice, ki so se udeležili Fred A. Vider, Filip Godina, Angela Zaitz, John Rak, Anne Beniger in Chas. Pogorelec.

Otvoril jo je ter vodil podpredsednik odbora Fred A. Vider, ker je bil predsednik Joško Oven tedaj na potovanju v Mehihi.

Zapisnik prejšnje seje je bil sprejet kot predložen.

Tajnik-upravnik Fr. Zaitz je poročal, da se te seje ne vrše vedno redno kot so se zaradi drugih aktivnosti naših članov, največ pri SANSu, a smatra, da jih bo treba v sedanjih okoliščinah spet obnoviti. Naš reden datum zanje je bil prvi petek v mesecu. Na ta dan pa ima sedaj svoje redne seje tukajšnja Sansova podružnica. Treba se bo torej dogovoriti za kak drug datum.

Sedanji člani tega odbora so Joško Oven, predsednik; Fred A. Vider, podpredsednik; Filip Godina, blagajnik; Fr. Zaitz, tajnik; Anne Beniger, upravnica publikacij in knjigovodkinja vseh naših ustanov; ostali odborniki in ob enem nadzorniku so Milan Medvešek, John Rak in Angela Zaitz.

Razprava o selitvi Proletarčeve urade je bila obsežna. Ch. Pogorelec je dejal, da je bil to najslabši sklep direktorja in občnega zborova Slov. del. centra.

John Rak je poročal o računu Centra in pa koliko bi predelava stala na podlagi ponudb kolikor smo jih prejeli od kontraktorjev dosedaj.

Ko je zadevi izrazijo svoja mnenja vse navzoči, na kar je seja vsled izčrpelanega dnevnega reda zaključena.

Frank Zaitz, tajnik.

## Unitarci proti vsakemu totalitarstvu

Duhovščina unitarske cerkve v Zed. državah in v Kanadi, je na svojem zboru v Bostonu v svoji rezoluciji izjavila, da je proti vsakemu totalitarstvu, bodisi posvetnemu kot cerkvenemu.

Slednje je nedvomno pšica na katoliško cerkev, ki je izmed velikih cerkva najbolj "totalitarna". Dasi razširjena po vsem svetu, je diktatorsko upravljana in verniki nimajo v nji druge pravice kot prispevati v verske sklope.

Na predlog Filipa Godine sklenjeno, da Prosvetna matica knjigo izda tudi letos, kot običajno prejšnja leta.

Poročilo urednika.—Fr. Zaitz

poroča,

da vsled silno povisilih

zakupov vseh vrst, ki jih je

izplačila podpora Socialnega

zavoda, je izplačila približno \$185 vodovi, vдовcu v službi veterank, ali pa katerikoli osebi ali osebam, ki so imele pogrebne stroške za veterana v svoji oskrbi.

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## SO GOES THE PROFIT SYSTEM

From New York City come reports of an increase in unemployment. The same can be said of most other communities throughout the nation. The figures on the country's No. 1 city are 189,485 receiving job insurance checks; 42,000 already have received all the unemployment compensation that is coming to them; 88,551 veterans on the "collecting list" of the Veterans Administration; department of Welfare relief rolls growing at the rate of 3,000 families per month.

If troubled workers are looking for "reassurance," we suggest the dictionary. We can't give it to them—not if they persist in holding fast to the capitalist private-profit economy.

There's a pattern of progression that the present economy has to follow. In order to leave a rake-off for the job owners it is necessary—yes, necessary!—to pay workers less than the value of their product. Result: a time comes when people stop buying and market are glutted. Result: Industries go on short time and resort to layoffs. Result: Still less buying, still more layoffs. And finally: along comes a demagogue to whom the people surrender their freedom in exchange for something to eat.

We oldsters saw how it worked in 1929. Men and women who were just "kids" during that collapse are certain to see the same cycle before long.

Yes, there is a way to prolong the agony.

The nation can withdraw millions of would-be workers from the job market by adopting a policy of worldwide imperialism that will require an ever-growing standing army. The government can supply a hopped-up market by sending the products of American industry to the rest of the world—without exacting payment. Such tactics will keep workers employed for a while.

But imperialism, militarism and a peacetime lend-lease, while it may delay the crack-up, also make it doubly certain. At the end of that road lies inflation, totalitarian controls, more wars and what we now describe as fascism.

Well, we Americans can go all the way with the capitalist system if we want to. We can submit to every makeshift and sanction every prop that the owning class can provide to prolong the profit game. But we can't escape the consequences of our own actions.

Neither, we fear, have we much chance of setting up a society of democratic Socialism if we wait until the old order collapses about our ears. By waiting that long we demonstrate our unfitness for freedom and invite the controls of a more-or-less-benign dictator.

Perhaps we appear rather wistful in our insistence that to be both secure AND free people must inaugurate a new order that fits with security and freedom BEFORE the old way of life flops. But we must confess that we aren't expecting much from a generation of people with votes in their hands who hold fast to a system of economic exploitation and class inequalities until the last possible patch is put upon it. — Reading Labor Advocate.

## LOOKING AHEAD

By Len De Caux

When Mussolini and Hitler set out to destroy the labor unions, as a first step toward ending all forms of democracy, they didn't say they wanted to enslave the workers and take away their rights.

No, they talked very much like Sen. Robert Taft, Rep. Fred Hartley and the NAM are talking today.

Hermann Goering, when on trial, was asked to explain the Nazi attacks on German trade unions.

He replied that the unions were under Social Democratic and increasing Communist influence.

He said it was the leaders of the unions, not their members, that the Nazis were after.

The aim was not to destroy liberty, he insisted, but to give the German worker "real freedom."

He stressed the "right to work" as one of the reasons for attacking the unions.

Nearly everything Goering said sounded just like an NAM ad, or a speech by one of the American sponsors of anti-union legislation.

From Italy also comes warning that American anti-union bills resemble the first steps taken by Mussolini.

Giulio Pastore, Catholic member of Parliament and a secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, commenting on the Taft-Hartley bills, pointed out that fascism in Italy began with the pretext of a fight against communism, but it was really aimed at the destruction of all bulwarks built by workers.

Besides political organizations, fascism destroyed unions, including those that were Catholic-led," he said.

Oreste Lizzadri, another secretary of the Italian labor body, noted that many provisions of the American anti-union bills are just like those in Mussolini's laws, which ended in banning all union rights.

While the countries liberated from fascist rule are now intent on broadening union rights, bitterly remembering where union-crippling legislation led them before, the U. S. Congress is moving in the opposite, fascist direction.

In Italy the right to strike is written into the constitution, employers are not allowed to sue unions, and other labor-protective

# PROLETAREC

## THE MARCH OF LABOR



## IDLENESS OR RECORD BOOM, THAT'S CHOICE FACING U. S.

America in the years to come faces a fateful choice—either wholesale joblessness or record prosperity.

So declared Ewan Clague, director of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, in an address to a conference of community groups in Cincinnati.

In the past decade, he said, the nation's labor force rose by 20 per cent. Also, productivity of labor has been mounting at the rate of 3 per cent a year. Thus, America is capable of producing far more goods and services than ever before—if the people are kept employed.

Without proper planning, the growth of the labor force and rise in productivity could lead to "great unemployment," he warned.

"On the other hand, if business, labor and government manage our affairs well," he said, "we can have a prosperity and a production of goods and services on a scale unprecedented in our history."

## HIGHWAY DEATH TOLL TREMENDOUS

### Efficient Traffic Control Will Reduce Casualties

What about the future?

As new car production reaches large volume, the increase in motor vehicle registrations will accelerate. Meanwhile, the mileage per car is increasing; it is estimated to be 1,000 miles per car higher now, on the average, than before the war. This means accident exposure will be much greater. Unless the fatality rate is pushed still further down by a widespread application of proven accident prevention techniques, the outlook is extremely critical.

You have readily available the corresponding figures for your own community and state. They may be above the national average, or below it. In either case, they are intolerable.

Several factors are commonly cited to explain this shocking accident increase; the reduction of traffic police personnel, for example; the unsafe operating condition of many over-age cars; the heavy damage to streets and roads caused by wartime traffic and enforced neglect; the general let-down in personal conduct following release from wartime restrictions.

These conditions and others all have played a part. But the most important factor in the 1946 accident increase was simply an increase in traffic! The records show that fatalities and travel mileage have been climbing upwards together steadily since the summer of 1945.

The total number of accidents or deaths in any given period is not a good yardstick to measure the problem. The significance of a total number depends on how much traffic used the highways in the period covered. A more reliable index is the rate of accidents; for example, the number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles of travel.

Highway engineers couldn't keep up with the demands, although they worked miracles in the development of rural roads. In the cities, the gigantic volume of traffic was crowded into obsolete street patterns.

But a balanced safety program was developed in those years. It was applied by many cities and several of the states. As a result, the national rate had dropped to 12 by 1941. And although the total number of fatalities increased, reaching a peak of nearly 40,000 in 1941, the safety efforts of prewar years actually saved 95,000 lives, and spared millions of injuries which otherwise would have occurred.

As a matter of fact, since Taft and his clique have revealed their real anti-union purpose, such election evidence as there has been points in the opposite direction.

In the Chicago, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Oakland, Hoboken, Passaic and other municipal elections, union-supported candidates have been uniformly elected, including several CIO leaders.

Most noteworthy also is the sweeping primary victory in Washington of Charles R. Savage, who was one of the leading pro-labor progressives in the last Congress.

In the recent Democratic primary he received more votes than the total cast for all candidates in the Republican primary.

## IN THE WIND

### FROM THE NATION

It gives this column the utmost pleasure to reproduce herewith extracts from a long editorial which appeared in the Boston Herald just 15 years ago.

The Democrats probably re-elected President Hoover last night when they nominated Governor Roosevelt. . . . They have chosen a man who . . . is deficient in the qualities of leadership and statesmanship, and in character, ability, and intellectual impact, to . . . a score of other possible candidates, including Senator Walsh.

Not since 1896 . . . has the party picked a candidate in whom the country has so little confidence. There is nothing in his career to justify a classification with his predecessors—Judge Alton B. Parker, Woodrow Wilson, James M. Cox, and John W. Davis. One of his most ardent supporters has said that he has never been associated with a man whose public career gave so little foundation for a speech of praise.

Rеспubicans . . . think frankly that he is the weakest candidate in the Democratic Party.

What sort of campaign will Governor Roosevelt make? It is to be expected that he will have more to say about "the forgotten man." . . . The chances are that the Governor will dispense doctrines which are dear to the ("so-called progressive") and will also woo the conservatives.

We doubt that he will have the courage . . . to make an uncompromising fight for his political principles, if he has any.

On Thursday, May 8, the United States Senate met at 11 o'clock in the morning, and its chaplain, the Reverend Peter Marshall, offered a prayer, which closed as follows:

"Help us to do our very best this day and be content with today's troubles, so that we shall not borrow the troubles of tomorrow. Save us from the sin of worrying, lest stomach ulcers be the badge of our lack of faith. Amen." You can look it up in the Congressional Record.

The Canadian Information Service announces that a boycott of the eight cent candy bar first organized by teen-agers in the Vancouver Island town of Chemainus is now spreading to many other centers across the country. It has already kicked back as far as wholesalers and distributors.

### Retailers Also Ride "Gravy Train"

### Hike Profits 110.9 Per Cent

Doubtless you've read statements by spokesmen for business that the retailer is the man between and cannot reduce prices until wholesalers bring their prices down. Well, let's see about that.

Traffic congestion has reached alarming proportions in every metropolitan area in the country, and on most of the major rural arteries carrying volumes of vehicular movement. At the governor or one state recently warned, "economic paralysis has begun to set in. Every town and city in his state, he said, is a major traffic bottleneck. Other states are no different.

What has brought about this situation?

The answer is simply that we have grossly overloaded our street and highway facilities. From 1920 to 1940, the number of cars, trucks and buses in the U. S. increased three times. In the same period the annual mileage per car was doubled. Two times three is six. In 20 years the volume of traffic had multiplied six times.

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## WELL, NICARAGUA IS DIFFERENT

"The free peoples of the world," the President said in proclaiming the Truman Doctrine, "look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms."

The people of Nicaragua woke up the other day to find that Gen. Anastasio Somoza had seized control of their duly elected government. But there is very little chance that Mr. Truman will lead a crusade to protect the people of Nicaragua from the general.

"We cannot allow changes in the status quo in violation of the charter of the United Nations by such methods as coercion, or by such subterfuges as political infiltration," the President said last March. But he was talking about the Middle East. Coercive changes in the status quo do not bother us so much when they occur in Latin America. Somehow we do not regard an imposed regime as a threat to peace except in certain strategic areas where our influence collides with Soviet Russia's.

Mr. Truman explains our policy on Greece and Turkey by saying that America must support the freedom of peoples which is "based upon the will of the majority, and distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression." Nicaragua evidently lacks these freedoms, but —

It all depends on where you sit.—The Chicago Sun.

## Signs and Portents

More "signs and portents" on the business front:

A group of New Deal economists, headed by Chester Bowles, former chief of the O. P. A., believe we are heading into a recession and they offer a nine-point program to head it off or moderate its intensity.

Among the things held necessary are a 15-cent-an-hour wage boost, hiking the minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents an hour, tax relief for those in the lower income brackets, continuation of rent control and a housing program that will produce results.

President Truman declares an "economic cycle of boom and bust" can be prevented if the country is "kept out of the hands of the greedy and the people exercise common sense."

The President still insists prices are much too high and must come down.

New England shoe factories may have to curtail operations because retailers have placed orders for only 25 per cent of their usual requirements. Consumer resistance is given as the reason.

The Department of Commerce says it sees signs that both national income and production of goods and services are slackening off. Higher prices are blamed for the unfavorable showing.

The Toilet Goods Association declares the cosmetic industry is hanging on to the ropes and calls for repeal of the 20 per cent excise tax as a stimulant.

A meeting of credit men at New York heard reports that more checks are "bouncing," that deadbeats are on the increase and bankruptcies rising.

Values on the New York Stock Exchange continue to sag. This is said to reflect a feeling among traders that corporation profits can't be maintained at the present high levels.

## When Will This End?

Up to the end of April, approximately 240,000,000 tons of hard and soft coal had been mined in the United States.

Up to the end of April, approximately 500 men have given their lives to their business of mining coal, including the 111 who died in the Centralia disaster.

When will that terrible tribute of life and limb be brought to an end? Must the coal miner go on, day after day, knowing that THIS DAY may be the day on which his own number will be called to be carried lifeless from the pits from which he ekes out his daily existence?

In what other industry throughout this broad land can such an inglorious mark of death be shown.

If other industry can be made safe — so can the coal mines. It is time — past time, in fact — that it be done.—The Progressive Miner.

## Two Years After

Two years ago the Nazis had surrendered abjectly, and the handwriting on the wall had been translated into Japanese for Hirohito's benefit. . . . By this date in 1945, we had celebrated V-E Day and could foresee V-J Day.

American dead whose bodies were bought these victory days, numbered 248,000. There were 50,000 men missing, 650,000 wounded and 116,000 Americans herded in enemy prisons and stockades.

To build up and supply our victorious forces and those of our Allies, we had expended some 400 billion dollars.

These costs are of record. With the passing of two full years since victory in Europe, we should be able to assess the gains. . . . What are they?

The tyranny of Hitler is gone, and Hirohito has become only a rusty little Japanese who bows and scrapes to the American general who rules Japan. Victory has destroyed the most powerful threat of world conquest that history has yet recorded.

All that is a great gain. . . . It is a gain that had to be won, out of sheer necessity and at any cost.

It is wholly a negative gain, though.