



SPOR ZARADI KAPITULACIJE V VARŠAVI med Poljaki in v tisku, ki kritizira Rusijo, se ni ponehal. Ko je delegacija ameriških Poljakov Roosevelta prišla o tem, je odgovoril, da niti njemu ni še točno znano, kaj se je dogajalo v Varšavi v času upora, in kako je nastal, torej vedo še toliko manj drugi. Moskva vztraja pri trditvi, da se je general Bor s svojimi podtalci in ostalim meščanstvom upri prekmalu, zato mu rdeča armada ni mogla pomagati. Gornje predstavlja poljsko delegacijo v Varšavi na poti v nemški glavni stan z belimi zastavicami, ko je šla sporočiti kapitulacijo poljskih čet.

V Kremlo določili, kaj naj bo bodoča Jugoslavija

CHURCHILL IN EDEN PRAVITA, DA STA SVOJO MISIJO PRI STALINU DOBRO IZVRŠILA. — TITO PRI TORIJH NI VEČ "POPULAREN". — ANGLEŽEM JE ZA RUDE

Poleg Poljske je bil na konferenci med Churchillom, Edenom, Stalinom in Molotovom najtrši oreh vprašanje bodočnosti balkanskih dežel. Posvetovanje, ki so se seveda vsa vršila za zaprtimi vratmi, so bila končana minul teden in Churchill se je s svojim spremstvom vrnil v London. Pravi, da je s svojo misijo v Moskvi zelo zadovoljen in iz moskovskega časopisa je razvidno, da tudi tam hvallijo doseženi sporazum med Churchillom in Stalinom. Kakšen je, tega seveda niso objavili, a Churchill je obljubil poročati o svojem obisku v parlamentu.

Zadeva Poljske še nejasna
Konferenčni pravijo, da so poljsko vprašanje zelo približali končni rešitvi, kar pomeni, da je še vedno nerešeno in da se zamejnja vlada ter poljski odbor v Lublinu nista sporazumela toliko, da bi mogla oznaniti triumf soglasnosti.

Bolj po sreči pa je Churchill in Stalinu baje šlo v njuni razpravi o bodočnosti balkanskih dežel. Geografsko nima Anglija na Balkanu kaj iskati, ker je zelo daleč od balkanskega polotoka. Ampak ker je Anglija imperialistična in živi od imperialističnih pridobitev, katerim se ne misli odreči, je zanjo silno važno, kateri vpliv naj odločujoče na Balkanu. Po prejšnji vojni sta francoska in angleška vlada na Balkanu popolnoma prevladovali. Sovjetska unija je imela polne roke dela s civilno vojno, lakoto in raznimi notranjimi gospodarskimi in političnimi problemi. Vrh tega so se Francozi, Angleži in Američani umešavali vanjo s svojimi četami, s podporanjem belogardistov in s podporanjem Rusiji sovražnih vlad v obmejnih državah.

Vpliv USSR ogromen
Sedaj je situacija drugačna. Rdeča armada je v Bukarešti, v Sofiji in v Beogradu. Angleška se je požurila v Atene, a šele ko so jih Grki sami osvobodili. Grčija mora po angleškem pra-

Hujskanje proti Rusiji v sedanjem volilnem boju zelo nevarna igra

Thomas Dewey je v početku volilne kampanje obljubljal, da se v nji ne bo umešaval v njanjo politiko ameriške vlade, kar so mu nekateri verjeli, toda večinoma ne, ker je baš njanja politika sedanjih velesil najbolj delikatno in tudi najbolj sporno vprašanje.

Česar se je Dewey v nji najbolj lotil, je tudi najbolj opasno ne samo slogi, kolikor jo je sedaj med zavezniki, pač pa še posebno bodočemu miru. Roosevelta napada z ozirom na njegove odnose s Sovjetsko unijo. Dolži ga, da je s svojo tajno diplomacijo izdal Poljake in da Poljaki še zmerom ne vedo, kakšna bo usoda njihove države po tej vojni. Ker se Poljaki hvalijo, da jih je (priseljencev in potomcev) šest milijonov v tej deželi, se Dewey nada njihnih glasov. Zato jim obljublja, če bo on izvoljen, samostojno, zares neodvisno Poljsko, kar pomeni takšno, kot je bila pred to vojno — velika in pa sovražna svoji sosedu na vzhodu.

Dne 20. januarja 1940 je Dewey dejal, da je bila Rooseveltova največja napaka — priznanje Sovjetske unije. "Mi prav nič ne potrebujemo take tovarišije," je poudaril.

Sedaj je svoje mišljenje toliko spremenil, da intrigira proti Moskvi le indirektno, toda njegova tovarišija, v kateri sta posebno glasna McCormick in Hearst, pa hujška proti Rusiji kot da smo v vojni z njo, ne pa s Hitlerjem.

V Rusiji vedo, kako so ameriški toriji, ki prevladujejo, pozdravili Hitlerjev napad na USSR. Vedo tudi, da jo sovražijo sedaj in da na vse viže napadajo zvezno vlado zaradi njenih lend-leaseh dotatov rdeči armadi, čeprav se proti Nemcem bori bolj kot katerakoli druga sila.

Vsi predurni ameriški žurnalisti svare, ne zapraviti dobre volje in vere Rusov v sodelovanje z Zed. državami ne samo za zmago, ampak tudi za trajen mir. Toda reakcionarji, ki se dušajo za "free enterprise", vidijo samo svoje interese in Rusijo sovražijo, ker je dokazala, da država lahko uspeva brez izkoriščevalnega, posedujočega SLOJA.

Slovincem v Chicagu

Povsod v Zedinjenih državah, koder živi slovenski rod, ki mu teče po žilah slovenska kri, se organizira in prispeva za čimprejšnjo pomoč raztrganim, bosim, brezdomnim, bolnim in ranjenim, ob enem pa junaškim bratom in sestram v stari domovini, na katere je lahko ponosen vsak zaveden Slovenec in Slovenka. S svojo krvjo si ustvarjajo boljši svet na katerem bo slovenski narod svobodni in na svoji zemlji sam svoj gospodar. Ta narod ne bo več dopustil, da bi mu sedeli na tilniku tuji ali domači tirani. Ta narod je v treh letih in pol zgubil vsa življenska sredstva. Pobralla sta mu jih nacizem in fašizem. Ostala mu je edino duša, čista, poštena in borbeno duša, ki gleda v bodočnost — v boljši, poštenjši in bratski svet. Pomagajmo temu narodu sedaj, ki krvavo potrebuje naše pomoči.

Ščuvanje vojakov proti unijam žanje posledice

V Kansas Cityju, Mo., se je v delavnici za vojna letala dogodila stavka, v področju unije avtnih delavcev (UAW-CIO). Da-li je bila upravičena ali ne, o tem tu ne bomo razpravljali. Potrebno je poudariti le, da so šli v stavko ljudje, ki imajo sirove na bojiščih in hčere v vojni službi. Toda napadi v radiu, v časopisih in pa že skozi par let proti unijam v splošnem so takoj dobili gnojna tla v mali skupini vojakov in mornarjev, ki se je, na pobudo svojega vodje v uniformi, odločila stavko razbiti in delavce pod pretjno fizičnega napada pogrnati nazaj na delo. Značilno je, da so "promoterji" te vojaške akcije smeli svo-

Zavezniki okupirali že 14 glavnih mest, med njimi Beograd

Izmed petnajstih glavnih mest, ki so jih osvobodili zavezniki iz nacijskih klešč, jih je 7 okupirala rdeča armada, 5 ameriška, angleška in kanadska armada skupaj, enega ameriška skupno s francosko (Pariz) in enega angleška skupno z grško (Atene).

V sledečem navajamo 14 glavnih mest po redu, kot so bila vzeta nacijem drugo za drugim: dne 4. junija Rim; Vilna, glavno mesto Litvinske; 13. julija; Pariz, 25. avgusta; Bukarešta, 31. avgusta; Bruselj, Belgija, 4. septembra, Monako, v kneževini Monako, 4. sept.; Luxemburg, v vojvodini istega imena, 15. sept.; Sofija, Bolgarija, 17. sept.; Helsinki na Finskem, 19. sept.; Tallin, Estonija, 22. sept.; San Marino, v republiki istega imena v Italiji, 23. sept.; Riga, glavno mesto Latve, 13. oktobra; Atene na Grškem, 14. oktobra; Beograd, 20. oktobra. Osvobodila sta ga rdeča in pa Titova armada.

SILNA KATASTROFA V CLEVELANDU ZADELA MNOGO SLOVENCEV

Eksplodzija in požar dne 20. oktobra v okolici ulice St. Clair, kjer so glavne slovenske ustanove, prodajalne in stanovanja, je prizadela našim ljudem veliko škode in tuge v družinah.

Posledice te katastrofe, ki je največja v dolgi zgodovini clevelandskega mesta, bodo ljudje še dolgo čutili.

ZINKA MILANOV NASTOPI NA PRIREDBI FEDERACIJE SNPJ

Čikaška Federacija SNPJ priredi v nedeljo 29. oktobra v jednotni dvorani na 2657 South Lawndale Ave. proslavo 40-letnice Slovenske narodne podporne jednote, na kateri nastopi tudi slovit pevka newyorške Metropolitan opere Zinka Milanov. Spored se prične ob 3. popoldne. Vstopnice so po 75c.

POŠLITE OGLASE V KOLEDAR NAJPOZNEJE DO 1. NOVEMBRA

Upravništvo želi, da vsi, ki nabirajo oglase v prihodnji letnik Ameriškega družinskega koledarja, naj jih pošljejo najpozneje do 1. novembra.

prostovoljne prispevke. Na tem shodu se bo organiziralo in povečalo potrebne odbore za uspešno pomožno akcijo. Pridite na shod in pripeljite svoje prijatelje in znanke, ki so pripravljene pomagati, ali pa prispevati, ker oboje je potrebno.

Za Jugoslovanski reliefni odbor postojanke 25 SANS: Donald Lotrich, Francis Vidler, Joseph Kristan, Louis Beniger, Louis Zorko.

SANS bo sodeloval pri reliefni akciji ZOJSA

FRANK ZAITZ

Vojni relief Američanov južnoslovanskega porekla je po svoji ustanovitvi poslal drugim jugoslovanskim reliefnim odborom, med tem tudi našemu JPO-SS prošnjo, da se bi pridružili skupni akciji, in pa da bi iz svojih dosedaj nabranih skladov prispevali za nakup potrebščin, čim pride v New York ladja z naročilom, da odpelje do sedaj nabrano ali pa kupljeno blago v Jugoslavijo.

Pravijo, da taka ladja kmalu pride in omenjeni reliefni urad bi rad sodelovanja v tolikšni meri, da se bi parnik čimprej napolnilo.

Newyorški urad je v pismu, na naslov JPO-SS sporočil, da naj iz svojega nabranega sklada kupi kakršnekoli potrebščine in če hoče, naj da za pogoj, da se jih sme razdeliti edino v Sloveniji.

Seja JPO-SS se je vršila dne 19. oktobra v Chicagu. Z ozirom na to pismo iz reliefnega urada v New Yorku je Vincent Cainkar, predsednik SNPJ, predložil resolucijo, ki odobrava prizadevanja Vojnega reliefa Američanov južnoslovanskega porekla in predlaga, da se bi mu v nakupovanju blaga JPO-SS pridružil. In pa, da bi se pred pridruženjem prispeval večjo vsoto za nakup medikalij in zdravniških instrumentov, ki naj se jih bi poslalo tja s prvo ladjo.

Oba predloga sta padla v vodo. Tajnik KSKJ Joseph Zalar, ki je ob enem tajnik JPO-SS, je dokazoval, da o novi reliefni akciji pod vodstvom ZOJSA premalo vemo, oziroma, da kolikor vemo, so argumenti o nji bolj neugodni kot pa ugodni. In če bi se že dogodilo, da je edinstvo mogoče, počakajmo, da se ji pridružijo tudi druge reliefne akcije, n. pr. HBZ.

Pri HBZ, kot je bilo že poročano, je bil glavni odbor v tem razdeljen — sedem glasov proti petim, ki so bili za skupnost. HBZ bo torej šla svojo pot. O Srbskem Narodnem Savezu pa niti misliti ni, da bi šel v tako (Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

Kako se naši v Sloveniji bore za svojo svobodo?

Tone Seliškar je znan sodruknik Ameriškega družinskega koledarja. Enako Mile Klopčič. Oba sta delovna v osvobodilni fronti. Mile je napisal o partizanih veliko pesmi in dramo "Mati", Seliškar pa med drugimi "Pesem puntarjev", ki bo v prihodnjem letniku Ameriškega družinskega koledarja.

Prvič bo iz uporniških vrst nove Slovenije v koledarju nekaj našim čitateljem dosedaj povsem neznanih imen, deloma, ker so psevdonimi, iz umljivih razlogov, da ne bi izpostavljali smrtni grozi sorodnikov, ki so ostali pod nacijsko kontrolo in pa, ker so eni zares novi pisatelji, projeni iz novega časa tragedij in borbe ne samo za novo Slovenijo temveč za nov svet.

Tako n. pr. bo v koledarju črtica z naslovom "Poljanska četa gre v napad", ki jo je napisal Klusov Joža. Cene Lagar opisuje pohod slovenske XIV. divizije iz krajev, kjer je bila mobilizirana, na Stajersko. Ivica, slovensko dekle, opisuje, kako so potem, ko so bile osvobojene iz Mussolinijeve ječe v Italiji srečale v italijanskem pristanišču Bariju partizana in pa občutke, ki so jih imele ob tem presečenju — videti svojega človeka v uniformi, in z jugoslovanske ladj, v osvobodjeni italijanski zemlji. S. S. piše o svoji poti "med upornike", Rado Simoniti pa o pesmih, ki ore med partizani. Kajuhov Tonč bo v koledarju zastopan s pesmimi, ki jih je zložil v sedanji borbi v Sloveniji, in enako Smilijan Samec ter Stenja.

Upamo, da ko začnemo koledar razpošiljati, bo tudi Slovenija že vsa osvobodjena in tako pride ta knjiga prvič po mnogih letih spet med ljudi tam, med katerimi je bila toliko priljubljena, kakor tukaj, dokler so jo smeli prejemati.

KRITIČNA MNENJA, POROČILA IN RAZPRAVE

KOMENTARJI

Karol Hohenzollern se znova vrača proti Rumuniji...

Karolova argentinska ladja pristala v New Orleansu...

Magda Lupescu—tako je ime ženski, s katero rumunski "ekskralj" Karl živi...

Volilna kampanja gori v večjih plamenih kot pa še katorkoli prejnjaja...

Sovjetski poslanik Umanski v Mehiki je pripomogel, da se Karl znova vrača v svojo deželo...

Moskva je morala v povračilo za lend-lease dajatve...

Mučenja bodo. Zveza slovenskih župnij je potemtakem lahko zelo upravičeno v skrbeh...

Ameriški družinski koledar je postal v svojih tridesetih letih nekaka naša enciklopedija...

Poslanik Umanski v Mehiki je rumunskemu bivšemu kralju poskrbel, da se je lahko vrnil...

Progresivne Slovenke so se zavzele podvzeti akcijo za zbiranje obleke...

PRISTOPAJTE K SLOVENSKI NARODNI PODPORNJI JEDNOTI

USTANAVLJAJTE NOVA DRUŠTVA. DESET CLANOV (IC) JE TREBA ZA NOVO DRUŠTVO

NAROČITE SI DNEVNIK "PROSVETA"

Naročnina za Združeno državo (izven Chicaga) in Kanado \$6.00 na leto...

Naslov za list in tajništvo je: 2657 So. Lawndale Avenue Chicago 23, Illinois



AMERIŠKI IN ANGLEŠKI UNIJSKI VODITELJI V ITALIJI. V minulem poletju sta prišla v Italijo dva ameriška in dva angleška delavska voditelja...

RAZNO IZ CLEVELANDA

(Op. ur.—Poslano pred 20. oktobrom.) Naša zadnja priredba JPOSS, ki se je vršila 8. oktobra...

Seveda, na eni strani so zbežani od klerikalcev, katerim v domovini ne gre vse tako gladko...

Te vrste ščuvanja prihajajo iz Ambrozičeve kovčnice in Jaka Debeveč jih priobčuje...

Ker je društvo v boj vedno med prvimi v vsaki akciji in vedno na strani zavednega delavstva...

Progresivne Slovenke so se zavzele podvzeti akcijo za zbiranje obleke...

RAZNOTEROSTI

Bridgeport, O. — Na seji kluba št. 11 JSZ smo imeli zopet nekaj dobrih poročil. Kar se tiče naročnikov Proletarca...

Upoštevajmo to vsi in pomagamo. Jos. F. Durn.

gajmo z zbiranjem prispevkov in obleke. Ako poznate drugorodnega sosedo, ki bi lahko utrpel kaj obleke...

Seveda imajo tudi konkurenco, ker i farovski zbirajo. Ne vem, čemu se ne bi saj v tem oziru delalo skupaj?

Tukajšnje društvo V boj št. 53 SNPJ bo priredilo 12. novembra zabavo s pestrim sporedom...

Progresivne Slovenke so se zavzele podvzeti akcijo za zbiranje obleke...

Seveda, na eni strani so zbežani od klerikalcev, katerim v domovini ne gre vse tako gladko...

Te vrste ščuvanja prihajajo iz Ambrozičeve kovčnice in Jaka Debeveč jih priobčuje...

Ker je društvo v boj vedno med prvimi v vsaki akciji in vedno na strani zavednega delavstva...

Progresivne Slovenke so se zavzele podvzeti akcijo za zbiranje obleke...

Upoštevajmo to vsi in pomagamo.

marsikako večjo skupino, kakršne bi lahko označili za "sedeče" klube. Obstajajo le zaradi številca, ne vsled nalog, ki jih bi imeli vsi.

Sicer je danes, ko je toliko dela vse križem, težko obdržati vse v aktivnostih. Človek je vedno na poti, da niti za počitek nima časa.

Rojakom v tej okolici naznanjam, da kar se tiče obleke, jo prinesite v Društveno dvorano, kjer smo v ta namen pripravili prostor v ozadju.

V soboto večer 28. oktobra bo društvo št. 13 SNPJ skupno s tukajšnjem federacijo slavilo 40-letnico društva in jednote.

Društvo št. 13 kot federacija SNPJ spadata že mnogo let k Prosvetni matici. Obe organizaciji podpirata po možnosti vse dobre stvari.

Iz tega razloga se upravičeno nadejajta na slavnost 28. oktobra zvečer velike udeležbe.

Progresivne Slovenke so se zavzele podvzeti akcijo za zbiranje obleke...

Seveda, na eni strani so zbežani od klerikalcev, katerim v domovini ne gre vse tako gladko...

Upoštevajmo to vsi in pomagamo.

ZA SANS NA SEVERNI STRANI

Chicago, Ill.—Na minuli seji podružnice št. 2 SANSa je bilo sklenjeno, da priredimo na north side v soboto 20. januarja zabavo...

Sklep naše podružnice je bil poslati rojakom oziroma članom te podružnice pisma, v katerih jim bo pojasnjeno, da bomo imeli v soboto 28. oktobra sejo in na nji pa izvolili odbor...

Louis Volk, predsednik; John Turk, tajnik; Ludvik Katz, blagajnik.

FRANK KERZE BOLAN

Frank Kerze v New Yorku piše v Glasu naroda z dne 17. oktobra, da zaradi bolezni, ki ga je primorala v bolnišnico in na operacijo, ni mogel odgovorjati na razna pisma...

Tako je: pred poljubnim letom sem zapazil, da se me nekaj prijateljev misli, da me bomo od sebe prešlo, kakor vselej v življenju...

A bolezni se ni hotela umakniti. Postajalo je slabše in slabše, nazadnje sem moral avgusta meseca v bolnišnico, kjer sem bil več tednov...

Zdaj sem doma — zdravje in moči se polagoma vračajo, a vzel bo še precej mesecev, predno bom popolnoma dober.

Frank Kerze, 2661 Heath Avenue, New York 63, N. Y.

SEJA KLUBA ŠT. 1 JSZ

Chicago, Ill. — Prihodnji petek 27. oktobra bo redna seja kluba št. 1 JSZ. Podana bodo važna poročila, potem pa bo razprava o ozirom na probleme...

Progresivne Slovenke so se zavzele podvzeti akcijo za zbiranje obleke...

ZA DRAMO "NOREC" VELIKO ZANIMANJA

Chicago. — V nedeljo 10. decembra bomo po dolgem času spet videli slovensko predstavo. Vprizorjena bo drama "Norec" v treh dejanjih v nedeljo 10. decembra v dvorani SNPJ.

Nabavite si vstopnice v naprej in priporočajte znancem in prijateljem, da store isto. Polna dvorana bo v vzpodbudo igralcem, da bodo tudi v teh časih toliko laglje nadaljevali s svojim delom.

Vas prijatelj — Trinerjevo grenko vino. Vsak stroj potrebuje čiščenja. Cloveško telo je najdelikatnejši stroj, katerega morate držati čiste.

SKLAD 200-TERIH LISTU V PODORO

Pod to oznako se priobčuje pri-spevke za vzdrževanje Proletarca v kampanji, ki jo je zasnova predsednik upravnega odbora Proletarca Joško Oven. Apeliramo, da se na klic odzove najmanj 200 prijateljev lista, ki bi prispevali po \$5 vsaki ali več.

Namen tega sklada je obvarovati list pred zadolžitvijo in pa v pomoč agitaciji za njegovo razširjenje.

- John Martinjak, Chicago, Ill. \$500; Victor Zupančič, Chicago, Ill. \$500; 106 SNPJ, Imperial, Pa. \$500; Frank Augustin, Imperial, Pa. \$500; P. Bank, Detroit, Mich. \$500; Joseph Cebular, Vandling, Pa. \$500; John Gorjanc, Cleveland, Ohio \$500; Lawrence Zalaznik, Cleveland, O. \$500; "Orel" št. 21, SNPJ, Pueblo, Colo. \$500; Leo Bregar, Barborton, O. \$500; John Kobi, Duluth, Minn. \$500; Max Arnssek, San Leandro, Calif. \$500.

Skupaj \$ 60.00; Prejšnji izkaz 1,161.00; Skupaj \$1,221.00.

Prispevateljev v tem izkazu 12, zadnji izkaz 266, skupaj 218, nad kvoto 18.

ZA LICNE TISKOVINE VSEH VRST PO ZMERNIH CENAH SE VEDNO OBRNITE NA UNIJSKO TISKARNO ADRIA PRINTING CO. 1838 N. HALSTED ST. CHICAGO 14, ILL. PROLETAREC SE TISKA PRI NAS

G. I. Joe Comes Home -- to What?

Congress thought it got everything set for a first-class homecoming party. The veteran back from the wars is to have his old job back. Why should he not be happy?

And there is Governor Dewey—who thinks there will be jobs enough if we just reduce the taxes and let business alone.

And, moreover, Joe has had a fine line of anti-union propaganda fed to him all through these war years. The union men have laid down on the job of making planes and tanks and guns, Joe was told.

But there are more than 3,000,000 union men in the Army and the Navy. There may be some bull sessions at the front in which the unions are not without friends.

And, too, Philip Murray, President of the CIO, says this job priority legislation by Congress is not a very reliable key to prosperity. A lot of G.I.'s never had a job before they put on their uniforms. A lot of others will find that they can't recognize the old place when they get back home. There won't be anything resembling the old job within shouting or shouting distance. And suppose five or six chaps had the same job in succession before Uncle Sam tapped them on the shoulder. Who will get the nod when the whistle blows?

So—it is pretty clear—there will not be jobs and security for G.I. Joe unless we have jobs and security for just about everyone. And we can't have anything of that sort unless we have strong unions.

And if the boys coming home want to enjoy regular mess instead of getting into a mess—it might be a good idea for them to join up.—The New Leader.

End of Hungarian Feudalism?

No land stands in greater need of total internal reform than Hungary. And, although Adm. Horthy's failure to surrender his capital and government to the Russians may make the Soviet advance toward Austria somewhat less rapid than had been hoped, it can simplify the political outlook to the advantage of all concerned.

It was hardly conceivable that the Russians would have propped up their old enemy, Horthy, in a Darlan or Badoglio role, even had he made good his switch of sides. But a successful switch was his only hope for himself and for the Magyar landed aristocrats whose tool he is. His failure to deliver the goods should destroy, once and for all, any chance of British or other aristocrats to plead effectively for appeasement of those charming Hungarian feudal lords. Thus a possible source of interallied friction is greatly reduced.

Horthy, and his backers always hated the Nazis, of course, not only because they disliked bad manners, but because they would have preferred to run their system of domestic repression as neatly as possible on their own, rather than as outright puppets. But they tied to Hitler as they would have to tie to any reactionary foreign regime that could help them keep the Hungarian people in subjection.

For the sake of European peace, therefore, as for ordinary justice inside Hungary, they must be swept aside. The immense feudal estates must be divided and political democracy developed. We are glad that Americans of Hungarian descent, including Chicagoans, are working hard for such a Hungarian new deal. It should have the full support of our government.—The Chicago Sun.

Two Audible Uh-Huhs

Circumstances, that is the printed word, compel us to utter two very audible uh-huhs as the business man's bible, his well-edited business press, prints the item indicating that values in Wall Street have increased by approximately fifteen billion dollars from January 1, 1943 through August 1, 1944. This was to have been a profitless war, or so the public had been informed. How come, then, increases in the value of stocks listed on the New York Stock exchange by such a tremendous amount?

January 1, 1943, a full year after Pearl Harbor, stocks were worth almost thirty-nine billion dollars. August 1, 1944, just a year and a half later, stocks had risen in value to more than fifty-three billions of dollars.

There must be something wrong here. Wages haven't increased that much in the aggregate base scales; the working man hasn't been able to save that much money in his cash pile or in his war bonds.

Could it be possible the rich, who owned the stocks in the first place, have added that much to their wealth?

You said it brother—that's exactly what happened!—The Progressive Miner.

Britain's New Social Security Plan

London.—Astounding a somewhat skeptical world, who thought that their discussion of the Beveridge plan was mere home-front propaganda and that their government would be willing to really go ahead with an adequate social security system five years of all-out war, the British announced a cradle-to-the-grave security plan, which is only slightly less thoroughgoing than was the Beveridge plan.

The plan, termed by the gov't its "prosperity and happiness program" and blessed by Beveridge who thought it was even an improvement over his own, is all-embracing, providing for every man, woman and child, and will be financed by contributions from all who are able to pay. Benefits begin at birth, with a maternity allowance, and end at death with a grant. They cover sickness, invalidism, unemployment, retirement, widows' pensions, orphans' allowances industrial injuries family allowances maternity and death grants. Some of the benefits will be:

Sample Benefits
Maternity grants, \$16, plus regular benefits of \$7.20 per week; unemployment and sickness pay, \$8 weekly for a married couple, \$4.80 for a single person; family allowances \$1 plus payments in kind (school) meals, milk, etc. for

each child after the first; widows' pensions, \$7.20 a week for the first 13 weeks; orphans allowances, \$2.40 per week.

The plan will cost \$2 billion 600 million for the first year, or about \$188 million less than the Beveridge plan. The average worker will contribute about 80c per week, his employer slightly less. Taxation will make up the balance until the plan becomes self-supporting, which will be in 1975.

The public and the press were enthusiastic. London Times calling plan "an epoch-making document," the Daily Express "a wonderful scheme."

Objections

Private profits insurance forms and the Labor Party were not so enthusiastic, however. (Only insurance company that OK'd the earlier Beveridge plan was the big co-operative insurance setup). A spokesman of the insurance companies said they will "fight it to the end," because it "short-circuits approved societies," and because the death benefits, they feared, would be a blow to industrial and other insurance. The Labor Party, on the other hand, criticized the fact that the plan makes (1) "insufficient provision for children," (2) because it does not relate its benefits directly to the cost of living, as the Beveridge plan would have done, and (3) because the plan's unemployment benefits will last only 30 weeks instead of indefinitely.

Commented TIME magazine (U.

THE MARCH OF LABOR

THE FAMOUS SECTION 7A OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT (NIRA) WHICH LEGALLY RECOGNIZED THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT OF WORKERS: "EMPLOYEES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE AND BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY THROUGH REPRESENTATIVES OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING . . ."

THE NUMBER OF SELF-EMPLOYED IN THE U.S. DROPPED FROM 5,900,000 IN 1940 TO 2,500,000 IN 1943

THE UNION LABEL IS YOUR GUIDE TO GOODS MADE UNDER DECENT WORKING CONDITIONS. IF PAID WHEN YOU BUY BE SURE TO LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL. LOOK FOR THIS LABEL IN THE HATS YOU BUY.

THE DEPRESSION OF 1929-32 SAW A DROP OF 1/3 IN INCOME PER CAPITA WHILE LIVING COSTS WERE CUT BY ONLY 20%.

217

Dumbarton Oaks Offers Peace Plan

New League of Nations Force Back of Decisions; Russia's Objection; Vital Issue for Americans

The peoples of the world, regardless of race, creed or color, are hungry for peace. Every American hopes we can outlaw war for all time. Therefore, we should all be interested in what has been accomplished at Dumbarton Oaks, where the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China have been laboring for weeks on tentative plans. President Roosevelt and his rival, Governor Dewey, agree that substantial progress has been made. Marshal Stalin approves "in principle."

It is proposed to set up a new kind of League of Nations. "Peace-loving" nations, large and small, will be granted membership in the Assembly. They can make suggestions concerning policies. Power—vast power—is vested in the Council consisting of 11 members. Five will be permanent—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and possibly France. The Assembly will form from time to time select the other six.

The Council may do almost anything to preserve peace. Nations which refuse to submit their grievances to the tribunal set up may be "quarantined" in the most drastic fashion. If necessary, armed forces of unlimited strength will be moved against them.

The new League will be empowered to do many things for the social and economic benefit of mankind. Here lies a vast field of limitless possibilities.

All plans are tentative, as we have suggested. For example, two very grave points have not been determined.

Russia insists that if a member of the Council is charged with aggression it shall have a chance to vote on its own case. This would make it impossible to condemn any power which is likely to start a major war. The Russians take the position that if the United States, Britain and the Soviets stand together, there can be no armed conflict of consequence, but if they can't stand together, it would be futile to attempt to condemn each other.

An effort will be made to induce Marshal Stalin to agree to some acceptable compromise, but, frankly, those who are "in the know" in Washington are not very hopeful.

Then there is something that touches Americans on a very tender spot. It is proposed that our representative on the Council shall have authority to order our troops into action against an aggressor, without consulting our Congress. Senator Ball (Rep., Minn.) is very much in favor of that arrangement.

He insists that our representative on the Council would not be "declaring war" but would be "keeping the peace."

The average American will not be able to see much difference between the two. However, he will appreciate that it is proposed to set aside a provision of the Constitution which vests in Congress sole power to declare war and to transfer that power, without check, to some gentleman appointed by the President but never elected by the people. Members of the Dumbarton Oaks conference decided the provision was "too hot" for them, so they put it aside for future consideration.

Thus, while Dumbarton Oaks produced an extremely interesting document, some grave issues remain to be decided. The old world has been fighting for so many centuries that it won't be easy to induce it to reform.

Enduring progress can only be achieved by frank and full discussion. We can afford to take reasonable time, for Hitler and his satellites will soon be down and out and Japan will succumb in due course.

There will be no immediate danger of another great war. Therefore we can pause long enough to determine what we are doing and why.—Labor.

S. A.): "Britain, the cradle of Capitalism, was peacefully, but irrevocably, trending toward state socialism."

The plan has not yet been enacted into law, its approval seems certain, as it is proposed by the government itself.

GROWTH OF THE AFL

Membership of the American Federation of Labor now stands at the highest point in its sixty-four year history, AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany announced on Oct. 9.

The total dues-paid membership of the Federation as of August 31, the close of the AFL's fiscal year, was 6,806,913. This represents a net gain of 242,772 over the Au-

gust figure of 1943, when the total was 6,564,141.

Mr. Meany emphasized that the membership figure does not include more than 1,500,000 AFL members now serving in the armed forces.

HOMES!

LONDON.—As part of its reconversion program, the British government proposes to build 4,000,000 modern homes in bomb-ravaged England within 12 years after the shooting stops.

In making the announcement, Thomas Johnston, secretary of state for Scotland, said that applications are on hand for the construction of 221,000 temporary houses.

IN THE WIND

From THE NATION

Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, president of Washington and Jefferson College, addressed a recent meeting of the Washington Council of Republican Women in these words: "The principle which says you have too many pigs and must kill them, whether you want to or not, is the same principle which says that a nation has too many Jews and kills them for the good of society. The subordination of the individual to the state is applied here, only in a lesser degree. Are we to defeat Hitler only to be subjugated to the same principles?"

It is the official position of the British Colonial Office and the Palestine government that there is no room in Palestine for further Jewish immigration. But the Journal d'Egypte reports that the Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs is considering a request by the Palestine government for 15,000 Egyptian laborers to be used on civilian public works.

The news is betetr from South Africa. A number of typists employed in the government pension office at Pretoria protested against a rule requiring them to address correspondence to Negro pensioners in the same manner as to white ones, using "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam" and ending "Your Faithfully." The protesting typists were told that their services were no longer required.

Festung Europa: The Argentine envoy to Denmark has moved to Sweden, with part of his staff. The Argentine consul in Copenhagen has also gone to Sweden.

A MAN WHO WORKS FOR A CAUSE

Darlington Hoopes, Vice-Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, who while a member of the State legislature of Pennsylvania was selected by the newspapermen of Harrisburg as the most able



DARLINGTON HOOPES

member of the State legislature, has stated that:

"Neither the Republican or Democratic parties solved the unemployment problem in the past and cannot be expected to do so in the future period since they are both tied to the private profit, so called free enterprise, system which has been responsible during the last generation for two world wars and the 'great' depression." He further stated that "We the people, through our governments, public corporations, cooperatives, and other democratically controlled agencies must own and operate the industries, not for the profit, of a few rich men, but for the sole purpose of producing plenty and jobs for all."

Mr. Hoopes is a prominent labor lawyer in the city of Reading, Pa. The Socialist Party city administration of Reading as well as Bridgeport, Conn., are both backing the Socialist Party National Ticket i. e. Norman Thomas for President and Darlington Hoopes for Vice-President.

WOMEN RAIL WORKERS 8 PER CENT OF TOTAL

The number of women employed on the rails reached 112,663 in April, a gain of 35 per cent over the same month of last year, according to a report issued this week by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This represents about 8 per cent of the total number of employes, which was 1,412,184 in that month.

Big Business Getting Bigger . . .

Big Business is getting bigger, and presents a serious menace to democracy in the years ahead, the CIO research department warns in the issue of Economic Outlook.

"CIO unions do not go in for trust busting of the old style," the report says, pointing out that big concerns are here to stay. But, it adds, "power must be tempered by democratic participation."

The questions that the man on the street corner is asking, the CIO statement asserts, are these: "Isn't there any limit to the privacy of private enterprise? Just how free do we want free enterprise to be? If the rest of us are to have freedom, isn't there some limit to the privacy for a huge concern? Haven't we a right to know the plans of the company for the Main Plant?"

Some of the facts the CIO cites to back up its statements are these: More than half of the government-owned plants are operated by only 31 corporations. One hundred companies had received 86 per cent of the value of government contracts by December, 1940. By the summer of 1943, they were still getting 70 per cent of the jobs.

U. S. Steel owns over \$2,000,000,000 worth of the national wealth, and through its employees, the shops in which its workers spend their money, and the employees of plants whose market is U. S. Steel, close to two million people are affected by U. S. Steel's decisions.

General Motors has assets of more than \$2,000,000,000, it hires half a million persons and perhaps half that many again depend for a livelihood on its orders for parts or on sales outlets.

Such power, the CIO points out, means that these giant corporations control the destinies of great numbers of workers who may have their pay cut, or their jobs taken away from them.

"CIO unions are asking for the guaranteed annual wage in an effort to narrow the range of business control over the lives of their people," the report says.—The New Leader.

Let's Plan Co-op Housing

Housing, we believe, is one of those commodities which will never satisfactorily be provided for the consumer until the consumer struts himself do to something about it.

Both business and government planners are counting on a heavy building program after the war. A housing boom is not to be welcomed, however, if it means a rush of private builders to lay out new garish, and ill-planned subdivisions and erect on them shoddy dwellings which are physically inadequate and esthetically deplorable. These districts are the slums of the future. Are we going to build more of them?

The overcrowding, dangerous streets, lack of play space, and jumble of architectural effects which mark our present cities can be avoided in our new communities. Cooperative building is one way to insure consideration of the consumer's interest, and it has the additional important advantage of making possible large economies in land purchase and building costs, if undertaken on a fairly large scale.

The interest being shown by cooperators and labor union groups in cooperative solutions to the housing problem is hopeful. But if such a program is to become a reality on any large scale after the war, plans should be begun right now.

From the many nuclei of interest which now exist could come study groups to survey the needs, and then organizations ready to buy land and build as soon as conditions permit. A central advisory and technical service might be built up from an interchange of information among such groups.

Many things are possible in this yet scarcely touched field of co-operation. But the time to begin study and action is now.—Co-Op News.

CAPITALIZING ON DECENCY

One of the columnists who writes regularly for the rabidly-Roosevelt Philadelphia Record is a person whose name is Charles Fisher. We don't know whether Mr. Fisher is a Jew or not. Moreover, we don't care. But we do think he's crying "wolf, wolf" in an effort to create a reaction favorable to Sidney Hillman's efforts to herd union workers into the Roosevelt camp.

Mr. Fisher complains that Republican speakers are appealing to anti-Semitism by referring to Hillman as an "ex-pants presser," a "Russian emigrant" and the like. The GOP spellbinders, he asserts, make their real meaning clear by "their winks."

Well, we don't doubt that there are Republicans who would do just that—just as there were Democrats who deserted their own candidate in 1928 because Al Smith was a Roman Catholic. But we think it's mighty cheap—and perhaps frightened—maneuver to attempt to make an issue out of such infrequent campaign tactics.

We hope that Mr. Hillman will not be heeded by the workers of America. We hope it, however, because we want every wage earner to vote for Norman Thomas and Darlington Hoopes, and not because of Hillman's religion and ancestry.

Socialists recognize a Jew, Karl Marx, as their principal theorist. In more recent times the recognized leader of the American Socialist movement was Morris Hillquit, a Jew whose memory all Socialists revere. We could extend the list for several columns. However—

Coming back to Mr. Fisher, we note his comment that "most people have a core of decency." And we just wonder whether he isn't abusing that decency by arousing it against a straw man in the hope of capturing the sympathy and votes of decent people who might otherwise reject the activities of the Hillman-Browder alliance.—Reading Labor Advocate.

Idleness travels very slow and Poverty soon overtakes her.—Hunter.

SLOVENE NEWSPAPERS ARE PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED BEHIND ENEMY LINES

Washington.—Slovene newspapermen of the Patriot forces regularly print and distribute 64,000 copies of newspapers behind Nazi lines in occupied Slovene sectors of Yugoslavia. BBC said recently in a dispatch reported to OWI.

Quoting a report from its correspondent James Matthew, who has just completed a seven-week trip through Patriot-held areas in Slovenia, the BBC broadcast said that the four main Slovene newspapers produced by the resistance forces are circulated from 120 secret distribution points throughout Slovenia.

"It is incredible that these serene looking, beautifully printed newspapers should be produced at all," the correspondent was quoted as saying. "And yet each of the four has a circulation of 16,000 copies in territory overrun by the Wehrmacht."

The editorial offices of the Slovene Herald, which is the official paper, are high in the forests. The printing is done at three main centers. Three centers for printing must be maintained because it is impossible to carry large numbers of newspapers over the Sava river or the Graz-Trieste railroad. So a courier slips over these highly-defended obstacles carrying only the manuscript with him.

"The idea is," Matthew concluded, "that no one who speaks the Slovene language, even if he lives within the old Austrian border, shall lack the chance of keeping contact with his own people and their allies."

FARMERS NOW HAVE MONEY IN THE BANK

American farmers are now in the strongest financial position in history, according to the Department of Agriculture. Since Pearl Harbor tillers of the soil have increased their cash, bank deposits and savings bonds by more than 12 billion dollars.