





POVESTNI DEL

JUŠ KOZAK:

ŠENTPETER

(Dalje in konec.)

"Kakor hočeš," je dejal Rok in zaloputnil z vrat.

"Ne, ne verjamem." "Če dobro prebrskáš, testament je že napisan."



JAPONSKA JE V PRVIH DNEH VOJNE BLISKOVITO ZMAGOVALA.

kljnklna in omahnila z razprostrtimi rokami.

Pismi, ki pričata silno vero naroda v vstajenje

V prejšnji številki je bilo priobčeno prvo pismo Boruta Furlana o njegovih doživljajih v prvih dneh napada nemške in italijanske armade na Jugoslavijo.

starše, brate in sestre. Skoro vsi so dobivali pisma od doma in sem jih neštetokrat zavidal.

svigali lovci "Lighting." "Tomahawk" in drugi. Včasih sem se spomnil na mojega Amerikanca Aljoša in mi je bilo žal.

IZŠEL JE DR. KERNOV Angleško-slovenski BESEDNJAK Cena \$5 s poštnino vred

Najboljši pripomoček pri učenju angleščine za starejše, ali mlajšim za učenje slovenščine je DR. KERNOVO "ANGLEŠKO-SLOVENSKO BERILO"





## Roots of Race Prejudice

The Philadelphia transport strike was a drab and disturbing affair. But it had one amusing angle. Whole covens of liberals were disturbed out of the comfortable ruts of their thinking. They had been saying for years that the bosses were responsible for race hatred.

The 6,000 white men went on strike because eight Negroes were upgraded and given the chance to operate trolley cars. Without Negroes as motormen and conductors, the transportation systems of stores of cities would break down during these war years. In obeying the law and falling in line with the common practice of the country, the Philadelphia transit system was making it possible to continue its essential service to the country's number two war-production area. But the thousands of white workers left the whole region flat rather than work with eight black men.

There may be more back of this disgraceful sight than meets the eye. Disloyal connivers against the war and the government may be involved. But what made it possible was the stupid prejudice of narrow-minded white workers against their black fellows. The discovery of this fact was a rude shock to clever writers who talk a lot about the working class without coming into contact with it.

The one fact that stares us in the face is that the labor unions have failed in their job on education. From now on the Negroes cannot be kept out and cannot be ignored. They will be working at all the levels. The obvious task of the unions is to teach their members something about race. The murderous kind of mythology which leads to race antagonisms fades before understanding. Workers can be taught the plain lesson that unity is necessary to their success. The Philadelphia traction workers belong to a CIO union. The CIO has recently taken the lead in workers' education. There is a little job cut out for them in Philadelphia.—The New Leader.

## "Smarter Than the Men Who Made It"

Harvard University has just been presented with the "perfect machine." It is a better mathematician than Einstein. One writer says: "It is smarter than the men who made it."

The man primarily responsible for the contraption is Howard H. Aiken, who, until this war called him into the navy, was an associate professor for mathematics in the Harvard School of Engineering. He had the assistance of the engineers of a big calculating machine company.

Aiken got the idea about 10 years ago, and the last six years have devoted to design, construction and testing.

The net result is a huge super-calculating machine, which, in an incredibly short time, can solve "mathematical jobs which cannot be solved now because of their intricacy and the enormous time and personnel which would be required to work them out."

The New York "Times" pays the inventors this pretty compliment: "But nobody invented Commander Aiken and his colleagues, and nobody could predict them. In them lay the eternal mystery of the human mind, which cares more for knowledge than for bread and which, not knowing in advance just where truth resides, never rests in its search for it."—Labor.

## Close-Up of Continent

The fundamental situation brought to light as the Allied armies advance in France and Italy is this:

Members of a small minority are in good financial circumstances. They are the ones who are enjoying the night life, who are able to shop in the well-stocked stores. They can get expensive wines, cosmetics, musical instruments, smart frocks, silk stockings. They eat in good cafes. They sleep between freshly laundered sheets. They keep up the luxurious standards of high society. They are the ones who have money enough to buy in the black market.

Many members of this group have collaborated with the Nazis and Fascists and in return have been favored in various ways. Some have been given business advantages. Others have been rewarded with jobs that paid handsomely. Whatever the reason for their privileges, Allied soldiers are shocked to find them untouched by the devastation of war.

The big majority, in contrast, has been living from hand to hand. Except for workers employed in war industry, the masses in the occupied countries have been forced by the Germans to exist on a near-starvation diet.

In Southern Italy, due to lack of transportation, hunger is widespread, in spite of all the Allies have done. Thousands are going without shoes and are wearing old, patched-up clothes. In many areas, medical facilities are completely lacking.

All over Europe there is a severe shortage of fats and proteins. The worst conditions are reported to be in Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland and Norway, with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Netherlands and Denmark coming next in order. Also, parts of Russia have suffered severely.

Poverty and malnutrition are declared to be the lot of most of the people in the occupied countries. Enjoyment of luxuries is limited to only a few. The contrasting situation of these two groups is posing a different choice for Allied officials.

One course should be in the direction of change. New governments would be encouraged in which political power would be taken away from the small minority and spread equally among all the people. Then the people themselves would have an opportunity to adopt measures that would wipe out the special economic advantages now enjoyed by the few.

Another course would tend to maintain the status quo. Ruling groups that long have had power, and have managed to hold on to much of that power under the Fascists, and Nazis, would be supported. The wide gap between the scale of living of the ruling groups and that of the masses would be ignored or would be lessened through temporary measures of relief.

This second group appears to be the one that has been chosen by the British and U. S. governments. In England, Prime Minister Churchill attaches great importance to the "monarchical principle." In this country, Secretary of State Cordell Hull says U. S. foreign policy is built around the idea of stability. And temporary relief for the masses of Europe is being planned through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Dissatisfaction with this policy of maintaining the status quo is beginning to show up, however. The indignation of soldiers over the attitude of the privileged groups in Italy and France is being reflected in the stories sent back by war correspondents. The soldiers want to know why they should be expected to fight and possibly sacrifice their lives just to bolster up the position of these groups.

Also, within the U. S. Government, officials are questioning the wisdom of following the British lead on maintenance of the status quo. They are wondering whether the U. S., in shouldering a large part of Europe's relief burden, actually is underwriting Europe's social system, with its increased gap between rich and poor. They doubt that the U. S. should consent to be a partner in this policy.

For all these reasons, the problem of what to do about social conflicts in the newly freed countries of Europe is being studied by U. S. officials, many of whom are convinced that, if moderate changes are prevented now, extreme changes are all the more certain to come later.—United States News, Washington, D. C.

**WILLING TO LEARN**  
Missionary—Do you folks know anything about religion?  
Cannibal—Well, we had a little taste of it when the last missionary was here.

## THE MARCH OF LABOR



## Matteotti's Son Carries On Fight Against Fascism Where His Father Was Silenced

The Allies entered Rome on June 5th. But the American war correspondents must have been too busy with their coverage of military developments to note a great political event which took place on June 10th, five days after the city was occupied. June 10th is the anniversary of the murder of Giacomo Matteotti, the great Socialist leader, by the blackshirt gangsters operating on orders from Mussolini himself.

On this day, that is, on the occurrence of the 20th anniversary of that political assassination which shook the fascist regime, the Komans, still jubilant over their deliverance from the Nazi-Fascist yoke, gathered 20,000 strong on the very spot where the beloved antifascist martyr was kidnaped, that is, on the Lungotevere Arnaldo da Brescia, to pay homage to his memory.

And yet, that event was of profound significance, for, present at the historic ceremony, was the son of the martyr, Matteo Matteotti. The emotion which was evoked by the presence of young Matteotti, our correspondent reports, is beyond description. The thousands present did not even know that he was still alive. For it must be remembered that as a child, after the murder of his father, when attending school he was forced to assume another name, for the name Matteotti for a long time continued to sound "doom" in the ears of the dictator.

As soon as the announcement was made that the son of Giacomo Matteotti was present, the great crowd was deeply moved; several men reached him, seized him and carried him on their shoulders through the throng. Young Matteotti then delivered a brief address. While he was speaking, tears filled the eyes of most of the listeners. When he had finished, Pietro Nenni, editor of the Socialist Daily "Avanti!", which re-appeared in Rome shortly after that city's liberation, embraced and kissed him. That was a stirring scene that will live in the memory of the 20,000 participants.

Young Matteotti, who had participated in the patriotic struggle behind the lines, has revealed himself a brilliant orator and forceful writer. He is now Secretary of the Young Socialist Federation of the Socialist Party of Italy, and editor of its official organ "Socialist Revolution", of which there is a clandestine edition being published in Northern Italy.—La Parola.

## SAY DEMORALIZATION SPREADING IN ARMIES OF OCCUPATION

WASHINGTON. — Demoralization is spreading in the ranks of Hitler's followers in occupied countries, the Free Yugoslavia radio said in a broadcast monitored for the Office of War Information. Desertions of individuals and whole groups, the broadcast continued, have become increasingly frequent among Hitler's Slovene Domobranstvo army.

These troopers come over with weapons and equipment, the broadcast said. Members of a minor Domobran group from Novo mesto surrendered with their weapons to units of the Free Yugoslavian Cankar brigade. At Rihenberg in Primorje, 90 Domobran soldiers after having established contact with sections of the National Army of Liberation, went over to the Army of Liberation, with their weapons and their equipment. First, however, they wiped out a small number of Germans in (Rihenberg) and other places and killed the commander of the White Guard in that place. They also brought two mortars and ten machine guns.

Of 120 men of the Domobran garrison in Postojna only 24 remained; all others joined the Army of Liberation, the broadcast reported.

The liberation army in the Slovene territory is guarding the harvest against daily attack by the occupying garrisons, the broadcast added, and related that several weeks ago occupying forces at a

certain village, finding that a store of corn was guarded and could not be taken away, set it on fire. In Zuzembek they demanded 30 tons of corn from the peasants. "Full warfare is being waged for the harvest," the broadcast said and added confidently: "It will end in our favor. In the Valley of Krka the harvest was finished five days sooner than in peace time. The National Army of Liberation, and the rear, constitute a firm unity, and that is why we shall also win the battle for the harvest."

## "ARMORED" BIBLES CONFESSED FAKES

The business of selling bibles guaranteed to protect soldiers from battlefield death or wounds came to an end when a Pittsburgh firm recently admitted such claims are fraudulent.

Indicted by the Federal Trade Commission, Arthur Von Sonden Company, signed a statement asserting that its "armored" Bibles "are not capable of deflecting bullets, shrapnel or bayonets and will not physically protect the person carrying one of them."

Of course, the swindlers were not sent to jail.

## BLIND WORKERS AID WAR

Blind workers are doing a great job on war production, Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt declared. Over 2,000 of them are handling key operations in war plants, he said.

## IN THE WIND

From THE NATION

One of the things that may have contributed to Wallace's defeat was a book. Its title is "Statesmanship and Religion"; its author, Henry J. Wallace. It consists of three lectures Mr. Wallace delivered at the Chicago Theological Seminary and another he delivered before the Federal Council of Churches, and was published in 1934 by the Roundtable Press. It was circulated by reactionary Democrats Thursday night and Friday of convention week, among a few important Wallace leaders. A dozen or more passages were taken out of context to prove that Wallace was (a) anti-Catholic, (b) anti-Protestant, (c) atheistic, (d) communistic, and (e) fascist. Anyone who read the book in its entirety could easily see that Wallace is none of these things, but the carefully marked passages appeared damning when read alone. The Old Guard argued that the Republicans might use these passages if Wallace were nominated.

The photograph desk of a national news syndicate reports that Dewey insists on "serious, non-smiling" pictures, because, he says, the campaign is serious.

The Post Library at Camp Perry, Ohio, with more than seven thousand volumes, has been closed for lack of funds to pay the librarian. At the same camp a private with a master's degree in librarianship is guarding war prisoners.

A Red Cross car carrying a soldier with a heavily bandaged hand and another with crutches drew alongside a Fifth Avenue bus. "Isn't that a shame!" said a lady bus passenger. "Yes, those poor fellows," replied her male companion. "Oh, no, that isn't what I mean," said the lady. "Look at that sign: 'Donated by Local 32B, Building Service Employees International Union, A. F. L.' Isn't that a shame for the Red Cross!"

American business men may not trust the Soviet government, but they certainly intend to do business with it. Printers' Ink, an advertising journal, reports a 300 per cent increase in advertising by American industrial and engineering firms in "American Engineering and Industry," a Russian-language technical monthly published by Amtorg. "Catalog of American Engineering and Industry, 1944-66 Edition," another Amtorg publication, will have 1,350 pages of advertising placed by more than seven hundred American firms. The last edition, in 1942, carried about 250 pages of advertising.

**Festung Europa:** The Nazis are melting down the bronze statues of Paris, but one of Lafayette has escaped them. A crew of workmen removed the 1 1/2-ton statue from its pedestal and hauled it away in broad daylight—and it didn't occur to passing Nazis that the workmen were guerilla fighters from the maquis.

## WAR ON YUGOSLAV RESISTANCE COST NAZI 350,000 MEN

WASHINGTON. — Efforts to overcome the Yugoslav resistance has cost the Germans 350,000 men and large quantities of equipment, according to an article by S. Belinikov, entitled "Forty Months of Heroic Struggle of Yugoslav Nation", in a recent issue of the Russian publication Trud.

The article, relayed to the Office of War Information asserts that the Patriots in Yugoslavia have obliged the Germans to maintain an occupational army of something like 570,000 men. The army, the author says, is half German, the remainder Bulgarian and quisling.

Nazis had hoped to compensate for the loss of Ukraine by increased plunder of Yugoslavia, the article says. The plans, however, were not realized, as the Germans have been unable to force the peasants to turn over their grain, and the summer offensive was a complete failure.

One of the most important functions of Tito's army, the article continues, is to disorganize enemy communications in the Balkans.

Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question.—Thomas Jefferson.

## Company Unionism In Politics

Harry Fleischman, national secretary of the Socialist Party gave us a phrase for which we offer thanks. It's— "Company Unionism in Politics."

The way to lead the workers to freedom, Fleischman declared, was not to deliver them en masse to either of two political parties of capitalism. The effective way to combat labor exploitation, he went on, is to organize workers into a political party that will challenge the system of human exploitation for which both Democrats and Republicans stand.

The policy of the Hillman Political Action Committee, in attempting to advance by hanging to the coattails of Franklin D. Roosevelt, is merely "company unionism in politics," Fleischman asserted.

We think the description is apt.

A company union plays the bosses' game. Company unionists expect to get something out of their organization, just as members of Hillmans' organization expect to get of the unions to which they belong. What the company unionists expect to get is favors from the boss. What members of worker-controlled unions expect to get is an advantage through the use of their own organized power.

We like the regular unionist's idea better. We like it better on the labor front. But we also like it better on the political front. And we submit that—

If it is good for workers to have unions of their own rather than to seek the favors of an industrial boss, it is at least as good for them to have a political party of their own rather than seek the favors of a political servant of the capitalist class.

We urge union workers to be consistent. They can vote against the political company union plan by casting a straight Socialist ballot next November.—Reading Labor Advocate.

## War Workers Left Out

Our "Uncle Sam" has created a difficult problem for war workers. The U. S. Government has in effect said to American war plants holding war contracts: "We will take care of you when your contracts are terminated; we will help you to a speedy reconversion to peacetime work." This was provided in the Murray Bill, passed by Congress in June and signed by the President on July 1, 1944, and in the President's Executive Order setting up the Surplus War Property Administration. These laws provide for quick payment to companies of money owned by the government when their contracts are ended, for loans to help them ride over delays, and for quick removal of government property left in their plants or on the market.

The Government has said to servicemen: "We will take care of you when your magnificent job of winning this war is done." This was provided in the Veterans' Bill or "GI Bill of Rights," passed by Congress in June and signed by the President on June 22, and in the President's Executive Order setting up the Retraining and Reemployment Administration and his appointment of Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines as head of this administration. These laws, together with previous veterans' laws, provide that honorably discharged servicemen will have \$300 mustering out pay, hospital care for the rest of their lives, help in finding jobs, unemployment benefit of \$20 a week for a full year if unemployed, payment for education or retraining up to \$500 a year for tuition and \$50 to \$75 a month for board, and disability benefits if injured.

But for war workers our "Uncle Sam" has thus far done nothing. The government has said in effect to war workers: "When war work is cut back and you are left without job or income, you must take care of yourself. Your only hope will be to find a job in civilian work—and millions will be competing for those few jobs. Your only chance will be to get there first." By failing to pass the Kilgore Bill, "Uncle Sam" has left war workers in this plight. Instead of blaming them if some few take the only possible method to protect themselves, it would be common sense to pass the Kilgore Bill at the earliest possible moment so war workers would be secure against post-war unemployment and could give their full effort to war work.

The fact that, in spite of "Uncle Sam's" neglect of them, war workers have stayed in the job and produced more and more per hour of work is outstanding evidence that they put loyalty to their country above everything else. Production per worker in the munitions industries has increased 42% from January 1943 to May 1944, and this amazing increase has continued month by month to date. Compared to the millions of war workers at their posts, very few have left to get safe peacetime jobs. These war workers are making, of their own free will, a greater sacrifice than Uncle Sam is asking of any other group on the home front.—From Labor Monthly Survey, AFL.

## Unemployment Pay For Senators, Too

K. M. LANDIS in The Chicago Sun

I am in favor of unemployment compensation for U. S. Senators. If they had been covered by the Kilgore demobilization bill, they might not have objected so much to the liberal benefits which ranged from a low of \$12 a week to a high of \$35.

They wouldn't have been so ready to say that the maximum of \$35 was too much for a person with a base income of more than \$2,400 a year.

For senators, \$35 a week would not be too much, for they have difficulty getting along on \$200 a week. Indeed, they might even have raised the schedule.

It's a cinch they wouldn't have preferred, for themselves, the George demobilization bill, which allows the 48 different states to fix the rate of benefits.

**States' Rights Could Be Irsome**  
Take Senators "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina and Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, who are being demobilized at the end of this year.

States' rights wouldn't have appealed so much to them if it meant the right of their states to cut their benefits below the benefits accorded to jobless senators from New York and Illinois.

No, they wouldn't say that the unemployment of senators was a national problem and should be met with the united resources of a grateful nation.

This would give them a better understanding of the problem of the 10,000,000 returning soldiers who will need something to tide them over until they can find civilian jobs.

These soldiers came from South Carolina and Missouri and from all the 48 states, but they fought the war under one flag.

And the same thing is true of the 20,000,000 war workers who were shifted all over the country to work on federal contracts which were not let with any reference to state lines.

## National Problem—and Calamity

Of course there would still be people who would say that it is good strategy to fight the war under one flag, but that we should fight the depression according to 48 different planes.

In particular, some of us would object to taking care of Clark and "Cotton Ed," on the ground that they are the peculiar social problems of Missouri and South Carolina.

But we would be wrong. The Senate of the United States is a national problem, and may well become a national calamity.

There is no reason why the honorable members should not have federal unemployment compensation, and every reason why they should be included in a general demobilization law.

Unless they get busy and agree on some national program to avert a postwar depression, many of them are going to need unemployment compensation.