

Iz SANSovega urada

3424 W. 26th St., Chicago 23, Ill.

Račun za november in december 1947

Table showing financial reports for November and December 1947. Includes sub-sections for 'IZDATKI' and 'SKLAD OTROŠKE BOLNICE'.

Table titled 'IZDATKI' listing various expenses such as office supplies, postage, and telegrams.

Table titled 'SKLAD OTROŠKE BOLNICE' showing financial details for the Children's Hospital fund.

Table titled 'SKLAD ZA SVOBODNI TISK' showing financial details for the Free Press fund.

Skupaj \$173.75. Mirko G. Kuhel, tajnik. Vincent Cankar, blagajnik.

Vera V Jugoslaviji

(Nadaljevanje.)

Tako globoko so zapuili ti hrvaški voditelji v obstoju Hitlerjevga "novega reda"...

KOMENTARJI

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.)

na 28 milijard (450 milijonov dolarjev). Inflacija po svetu se torej pozna tudi v Spaniji...

Glas iz zapada

Paonia, Colo. — Včeraj sem se srečal v tej naselbini z voznikom, ki je odhajal v 10 milj odaljen Somerset.

Seveda le dve leti in pol po strašni vojni se še vedno dobe napetosti, ki imajo biti razrešene...

Vabljeni ste na Nadino prireditev

Chicago, Ill. — To soboto priredi v jednotni dvorani prvovrstno domačo zabavo društvo Nada št. 102 SNPJ.

Chicago, Ill. — V petek 23. januarja bo redna seja kluba št. 1 JSZ, na kateri bodo važna poročila, predvsem s seje SANSa...

Vabljeni ste na sejo kluba št. 1 JSZ

Chicago, Ill. — V petek 23. januarja bo redna seja kluba št. 1 JSZ, na kateri bodo važna poročila, predvsem s seje SANSa...

Proletarca so na nji zastopali predsednik naše tiskovne družbe Joško Oven, upravnica Anne Beniger, urednik Frank Zaitz in nekaj drugih.

Vittorio Emanuele III bil jako bogat

Bivši italijanski kralj Vittorio Emanuele III., ki je nedavno umrl v izgnanstvu v Egiptu, je zapustil milijonsko imovino.

NAJBOLJŠA POMOČNIKA PRI UČENJU ANGLEŠČINE IN SLOVENŠČINE STA ANGLEŠKO-SLOVENSKI BESEDNJAK Cena \$5.00 IN ANGLEŠKO-SLOVENSKO BERILO Cena \$2.00

NAROCILA SPREJEMA PROLETAREC 2301 SO. LAWDALE AVE., CHICAGO 23, ILL.

Velike države, majhna mesta

Stiri države ameriške unije, tri izmed njih velike po obsegu, nimajo nobenega velikega mesta.

Stiri države ameriške unije, tri izmed njih velike po obsegu, nimajo nobenega velikega mesta. Njihna največja mesta so več kot polovico manjša kakor Ljubljana.

Policijske metode nad tujci tu zelo poostrene. Vsi tujci, ki so tu po opravih iz Rusije in iz njenih "satelitov"...

Nasze priče

Člani naše deputacije so vsi ljudje, ki so posvetili svoje življenje krščanskemu duhovništvu in širjenju krščanske cerkve.

Člani naše deputacije so vsi ljudje, ki so posvetili svoje življenje krščanskemu duhovništvu in širjenju krščanske cerkve. Kjer koli je nevera, kjer koli je verska svoboda ogrožena...

Emory Stevens Bucke, George Walker Buckner, Jr., Phillip Parker Elliot, William Howard Melish, Guy Emery Shipler, Samuel Trexler, Claude Williams, Edmund Devol, M. D., Jean Nussbaum, M. D.

Advertisement for National Safety Council featuring a woman's portrait and the text '4 YEAR OLD CHILD SEVERELY BURNED IN NONE' and 'Have your appliances checked TODAY!'.

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WHAT ABOUT SPECULATION?

We hope the workers and housewife of America will not be fooled by the great ad that is now being raised because some persons associated with the government used their inside knowledge to make a killing by speculating in grain.

There is something worse than the fact that officials do such things. It's that the government itself stands back of the speculation system.

Above all other relevant facts, the most important one for Americans to understand is that speculation is legal. According to the laws of the land and the system that those laws are designed to preserve, there is nothing wrong about it.

As a matter of fact, those who deal in futures facilitate the sale and movement of grain under the rules of private enterprise. And so we assure all who care to look at things straight that to approve the freedom of private enterprise (which is another way of saying producing for profit) is to kill any right that one might have to complain about the results of speculation.

Socialists don't believe in speculation and are consistent when they oppose it. Their consistency derives from the fact that Socialists are opposed to the private-enterprise system in the first place and propose, instead, a system of planned production under which grain and all other needed things would be produced for the welfare of all who contribute their labor in the processes of production and distribution.

Even workers have no right to expect to eat their cake and have it too. No more have they a right to use their political power, either affirmatively or by default, to endorse capitalism and then complain about the evils which are inescapable results of capitalism.

We either are for the private-profit economy or we're against it. If we're for it we must permit the owners and the speculators to play the game according to the rule—and, of course, for their own benefit absolutely.

If we don't like to have profit-seeker gambling with our daily needs, then we'd better vote as though we didn't like that. We should then vote for Socialism. For under Socialism the economy would be managed for the general welfare and nobody would be permitted to mulct the people or grow rich at the people's expense merely because he was smart enough to do so.

Significant is the fact that nobody is going to go to jail for cornering the wheat market. Those who did it broke no laws. On the contrary, they have operated with the sanction of the millions of people who are complaining about high food prices—and that's the greatest shame of the whole crazy business.

Reading Labor Advocate.

Listen, Sucker!

Most interesting part of President Truman's address to Congress was his proposal to cut individual taxes by \$40 per head profits—which Truman complained have increased at a great and make up the loss by imposing a heavier levy on corporation rate.

While workers will like the general idea, they will do well to consider the reaction of Chairman Earl Bunting, of the National Association of Manufacturers.

1. The Truman program is inflationary because it means more spending.
2. It will discourage industrial expansion and result in a drop in the production of goods.

No. 1 means that when you have more money the economic royalists are all set to take it away from you by increasing prices still higher. The gist of No. 2 is that the same "royalists" just won't permit workers to produce goods unless the government gives the owners of the nation a free hand to take the biggest possible profit grab.

The bad feature of it all is that the NAM crowd is not only making dark threats, but are able to make good without breaking any of the laws of capitalism.

Yep, the owners still call the tune. As a result, you are hooked coming or going: When prices are down you don't have the money to buy. And when you do have the money prices go skyward.

That, friend, is capitalism—and neither Truman, Taft nor Wallace is going to ask for laws to manage the nation's economy the Socialist way.—R. L. A.

Our Moral Defenses Are Exposed at Panama

Kenesaw M. Landis II, in The Chicago Sun

Logansport, Ind. Theodore Roosevelt would turn over in his grave if he knew that we were evacuating military bases in Panama in deference to an adverse vote in that country's National Assembly.

We got our right to build the canal in the first place because Teddy refused to recognize a unanimous vote of the Colombian Senate rejecting a treaty he had negotiated.

Teddy "took Panama," as he later boasted, by sending down warships to protect a Panama revolution made in the United States. Within two weeks he had his treaty.

But now it seems Panama won't stay "took." After days of public demonstrations, the National Assembly has unanimously rejected a treaty giving us the use of the bases we built adjacent to the zone during the war emergency.

And we are evacuating, although our Army says the bases are essential to the defense of the Canal. What a change in policy!

But we have lately taken a high ethical position in regard to the rights of dependent peoples, and have insisted, for example, that Soviet Russia withdraw troops from sovereign Iran.

We can do no less if we hope to maintain our claim to moral leadership. Perhaps we should do more.

We tend to blame the Communists for stirring up trouble. But what argument do they find most useful against us? That's easy. Racial discrimination.

The actual digging of the Panama Canal was done chiefly by Caribbean Negroes who were paid in silver, while white workers from the United States were given all the supervisory positions and were paid according to a much higher scale in gold.

Whatever practical use these currency classifications may have served, all workers have long been paid in American currency. But the gold and silver classifications survive as social and racial distinctions, and few Panama citizens can qualify as white.

The U.S. Postoffice sells stamps on a segregated basis at "gold" and "silver" windows. Government-owned hotels refuse to accept Negro guests. Schools are segregated. So is housing. Even the government stores operate on a Jim Crow basis, and drinking fountains are separate. And over all flies the American flag.

"Long custom," is the justification given in the Army manual. But such discrimination does not exist in our government establishments in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands (which has a Negro governor). Nor would it be tolerated in Jamaica or Trinidad, or any of the British or French islands where we have bases.

At Panama, our moral defenses are utterly exposed to the enemy.

A good disposition is more valuable than gold.—Addison.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



WALLACE TEACHES A LESSON

Whatever one may think about Henry Wallace as the leader of a "third party" movement, we submit that his action provides the workers of America with a lesson which they would do well to learn and remember.

What Wallace is demonstrating is the utter impossibility of the task, to which some "liberal" unionists appear to be committed, of "capturing" a political party of capitalism and then reforming it.

Right now many workers, and most leaders of the organized labor movement, appear to be hopeful that they can serve the interests of labor by supporting the Democratic party. Regardless of their announced intention to 'support friends and defeat enemies,' anybody with half an eye can see that the several labor committees are preparing to lead union members into the Democratic ranks next November.

We submit that such a political tactic is a waste of time. Men better calculated than our union leaders have tried it and failed. The late "Teddy" Roosevelt had an inside track, but he found it necessary to form a new party to find expression for his ideas and hope for his policies. Wallace, too, tried to veer the party which had honored him in a different direction. But he couldn't do it.

If Labor really intends to solve its problems by political power, then it must either support the Socialist party or unite its power in a party of its own with principles to which no capitalist party will subscribe. We are certain that Labor will some day attempt to do just that. But we fear that the organized workers will compromise too often with the parties of capitalism, and wait so long before they take positive class action that they will be weakened both in numbers and in purpose at the time of their greatest need for strength.—Reading Labor Advocate.

CATOS

Some 2,100 years ago in Rome, a man named Marcus Portius Cato held the important office of Chief Censor.

It was his duty to keep the public records of citizens and their property, and to supervise public manners and morals.

During his long life—Cato lived to be 85—he became the leader of a gang in the Roman senate that made great show of their virtue and patriotism.

The historian H. G. Wells, looking back over the centuries, notes that when his gang was in power Rome was expanding abroad, while at the same time it was gradually enslaving the people at home, through the "usury and greed of the rich."

Cato and his cronies enjoyed great luxuries themselves, but would not permit others to enjoy them. They enjoyed leisure, but would not permit those who worked for them a minute's rest. Wells reports.

It seems to us that there is something familiar in this brief recital. All that was lacking in Rome was a trade union movement to enable the people to stand up against their Catos.

INGERSOLL ON LABOR

Slavery includes all other crimes. It is the joint product of the kidnapper, the pirate, thief, murderer and hypocrite. It degrades labor and corrupts leisure. With the idea that labor is the basis of progress goes the truth that labor must be free. The laborer must be a free man.

I would like to see this world, at least; so that a man could die and not fret that he had left his wife and children a prey to the greed, the avarice or the cruelties of mankind. There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least.

There is something wrong when honesty wars a rag and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust, while the infamous sit at banquets.

The laboring people should unite and should protect themselves against all idlers. You can divide mankind into classes: the laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest.

Every man is dishonest who lives upon the unpaid labor of others, no matter if he occupies a throne.

We need free bodies and free minds—free labor and free thought, chainless hands and fetterless brains. Free labor will give us wealth, Free thought will give us truth.

There will never be a generation of great men until there have been a generation of free women—of free mothers.

When women reason, and babies sit in the laps of philosophy, the victory of reason over the shadowy host of darkness will be complete.

The rights of men and women should be equal and sacred—marriage should be a perfect partnership—children should be governed by kindness—every family should be a republic—every fireside a democracy.

The news that certain fatal anesthetic properties have been discovered in garlic will be no surprise to subway riders.

New York World Telegram

Attention Detroit Slovenian Male Chorus

The male chorus of the Detroit Slovene Singing Society will hold a special meeting at 8:00 P. M., Friday, January 30th at the Slovene National Home, 17149 John R Street.

The Male Chorus is also instigating a drive for additional membership. Anyone interested in American and Slovenian choral work is requested to attend this meeting. Your presence is more than welcome.

Slovene girls and women wishing to form a choral group of their own are also asked to attend this meeting. Our fullest assistance and cooperation will be extended to you.

Our present group consists of August Pluth, Ernest Retzel, Anton Semec, Johnnie Potochnik, Albert Naprudnik, Rudolph Potochnik, Ludwig Retzel, Art Benedict, Rudy Grum, Jr., Jack Gorup, Tony Jurca, Jr., and Henry Retzel.

We feel that we have an excellent group. If you care to join us please attend this meeting or for further information call Henry Retzel—Lincoln 2-9583.

FROM AN ARMY REGULAR

Fleming Urges \$75 Billion As a Depression Backlog

A gigantic program of public works, designed primarily to avert a nation-wide depression has been suggested to President Truman.

It comes from a regular army engineer, Major General Philip B. Fleming, head of the Federal Works Agency, who has served with distinction in many big government jobs.

First, he estimated there is prospective need for \$75,000,000,000 worth of public improvements. He stressed that state and local governments should get busy on the plans right now.

This would, he said, assure an orderly flow of public construction in prosperous times and would provide a backlog when spending power began to slump.

"The last depression taught us that without adequate planning it took many months to put even a handful of unemployed to work on useful public projects," he emphasized. He knows, because at one time, he headed W. P. A.

Right now state and local authorities' plans amount to only a fraction of Fleming's program.

ROUGH JUSTICE

By RICHARD GILES

The Army Signal Corps says it can make blizzards now with a little steam and some dry ice. Put on your galoshes, folks, we're still making progress.

Production of coal in Britain hit a seven-year peak in December. This may put an end to the popular notion that British miners loved working for business men and hate working for themselves.

An Indian skeleton over 10,000 years old has been found in Mexico, under a layer of salt. He was so primitive, he didn't know enough to throw it over his shoulder.

The Soviet Union has called in the people's money, giving one new ruble for every ten old ones. The method seems rough, but the result compares favorably with the average American shopping trip.

Six per cent of the people employed in Nevada work in licensed gambling establishments. By some odd quirk, this does not include clerks in marriage license bureaus.

Du Pont has been charged by the Parliament of Justice with setting "arbitrary prices" on cellophane and using patent rights to discourage competition. This is NOT to be confused with monopoly—we couldn't stand for THAT!

A rabbit that will attack human beings has been bred in a Maine laboratory. Coming next week: milk toast that will snap your bridgework.

Thirty-one cents out of every dollar earned in 1946 went for taxes, which means you worked nearly four months for the government. Our country holds together only because nobody knows which four.

British Government Takes Over Rails; Socialism Not So Simple As It Seemed

High Prices Paid for Run-Down Carriers and Coal Mines; Steel Owners, Who Have "Good Thing," Not Tempted When the British Labor government came into power after the war, it gladdened the hearts of its followers by promising 'Socialism' in our time." The government would take over the "bastions of capitalist power" in England—the railroads, coal mines, steel, power and other big industries, and control of banking.

It all seemed very simple. British Labor went right at the job, and now has progressed far enough to reveal both real accomplishments and unexpected difficulties.

Recently the government took over all 58 railroads in Britain, with their 52,000 miles of track, hotels, bus, truck and steamship lines, paying the former private owners \$4 billion in guaranteed government bonds.

These bonds pay 3 per cent interest, amounting to \$120,000,000 a year in terms of American money. This interest must be paid in both good times or bad.

In addition, the government must spend huge sums to "rehabilitate" the roads and their equipment, which are badly run down.

Altogether, the owners should be happy, but in future years there will probably be many arguments whether the government put over a good deal for the British people.

The same kind of question may be raised over the purchase of the coal mines, which are about the first thing "nationalized" by the Labor government.

The private owners of the mines had long neglected to buy modern machinery, preferring to wring their profits out of cheap labor. Largely as a result of this, the British miner produced far less coal than his American brother.

Under public ownership, British coal production showed signs of slipping at first, but now has recovered in a most gratifying way. The miners' work-week has been shortened, and this obviously has not decreased production.

The former coal mine owners are "sitting pretty." Like the former railroad owners, they got a generous price for their run-down properties, receive guaranteed interest on government bonds, have nothing to worry about, and plenty of time to criticize the Labor government and plan for a "Tory" revival.

When the Labor government took over the Bank of England, its owners got the best deal of all. From now on they receive the same 11 per cent profit they had been averaging in the last 10 years they owned the bank.

The government appointed the same bank "governor" who has served the private owners, and 16 "directors" from finance and industry. It would be hard to find a real Socialist among them.

Government ownership of the Bank of England does not "nationalize" British banking much more than the Federal Reserve Bank system does in the United States.

While the former private owners of mines, railroads and other industries may secretly be glad to "unload" their run-down properties on the government, and get assured incomes, they will never admit it.

If government ownership proves a great success, they will say 'but look what it cost the British people.'

If the industries are modernized and put in good condition, but run into serious financial difficulties, the former owners may try to take them back at bargain prices.

The Labor government also planned to "nationalize" the steel industry, but encountered such powerful opposition that the deal had to be "postponed." Unlike the coal and railroad magnates, the steel owners still think they have a "good thing," and are not willing to give it up even in exchange for government bonds.

Even people who do not believe in Socialism can have a good deal of sympathy for the Labor government. On the one hand, it constantly faces the danger of paying too much for industries, thus making the whole program financially unsound, and making it necessary to charge to much for the products.

On the other hand, if the private owners are not tempted by high prices, they can and will obstruct the program.

This same problem will face any country which goes in for Socialism in what British Labor calls "the democratic way."

Labor, Washington, D. C.

SCREWBALL!

Washington is a hatching-place for "screwball" ideas. Here is the latest:

During the senatorial investigation of crooked war contracts, former Congressman Andrew Jackson May of Kentucky and his associates got into "hot water." One of their handy men was Benjamin Fields, supposed to be a publicity agent, but, according to the Congressional committee, he indulged in a variety of crooked deals.

Finally he was convicted of contempt of Congress.

Now Fields is on the street again and he is attempting to organize a brotherhood of 8,000,000 ex-convicts in a nationwide fund-raising campaign for their rehabilitation.

Fields has opened an office in Washington and is busy endeavoring to collect from "easy marks" sufficient funds to make his "foundation" a going concern—for Benjamin Fields.

Profits of eight leading manufacturers of automobiles were up 965 per cent during the first nine months of 1947 as compared with a similar period in 1946—and they didn't lose any money in that period.

There are still over 500,000 unemployed veterans, the U. S. Employment Service says.

Realtors Convicted By Own Confessions

The National Association of Real Estate Boards has confessed so many of the charges of price fixing that further trial of the anti-trust suit would be a waste of time and money.

That argument was made in the District of Columbia Federal court by government attorneys, who asked the court to issue an injunction against practices which have boosted the cost of housing.

Naturally, the realtors protested loudly.

Trial of the realtors on criminal charges of conspiracy is slated for March.

SHAME

A Man, his wife and two daughters, who were evicted from a shack in Columbus, O., searched for a home until they collapsed, the "Columbus Dispatch" reports. The feet of one girl were so badly frost-bitten that they may have to be amputated.

Lobbyists of the realtors and landlords have blocked every building program so far offered that did not guarantee them fat profits. Decent homes, they contend, should not be built for families that cannot afford to pay high rents.