



GENERAL MATTHEW RIDGEWAY je podeloval za generalom MacArthurjem v korejski vojni veliko zmedo. Ko so v Pentagonu (vojaski stan ameriške oborožene sile v Washingtonu) končno ugotovili, da ni izgledov za našo zmago, niti ne, da nas bi mogli Kitajci skupno s severno Korejo premagati, so pristali v pogajanje za premirje, ali po domače, za končanje te nesrečne vojne. Pogajanja so se pričela lanskega junija in ob koncu leta se niso bila končala. Poleg Ridgewayja je na desni podadmiral Turner Joy v Munsanu, Koreja.

OBOROŽEVALNA TEKMA V ČEZDALJE VEČJEM DIRU

Predsednik Truman je v svojem govoru pred skupno sejo obeh zbornic zveznega kongresa dne 9. januarja dejal, da se vsi ribljemo v senci tretje svetovne vojne. Poudaril je sicer, da ni neizbežna, toda z vlic temu moramo biti pripravljeni nanjo.

Zato se Zed. države z vso naglico oborožujejo, kakor da smo že v vojni. Sicer smo v nji saj v Koreji, in pa že pet let v "mrzli" vojni, o kateri pravi jugoslovanski minister vnanjih zadev Edvard Kardeli, da je v stagnaciji. Namreč da je napetost med obema stranmi nespremenjena in da noče nobena v ničemer odnehati.

Pred vojno sta ogrozila svetovni mir Hitler in Musolini. Najbolj prvi. Ustanovila sta osišče Rim-Berlin in nato se jima je še Japonska pridružila, Rusija pa sklenila s Hitlerjem rajhom pakt prijateljstva, ki naj bi trajalo najmanj dvajset let. To je zdaj zgodovina.

Osišče je bilo tepeno in zmagoviti zavezniki so odločno sklenili, da morajo postati Nemčija, Italija in Japonska miraljubne države. Militarizacije jim ne bodo več dovolili.

Mirovno pogodbo so sklenili najprvo z Italijo. V nji je pogoj, da sme imeti njena armada ne več kot tri sto tisoč mož. Niene bojne in tudi večino njenih trgovskih ladij so razdelili zmagovitim deželam. Pokroviteljstvo nad premagano Italijo pa sta vzeli Anglija in Zed. države. Zdaj samo še Zed. države, ker ima Anglija dovolj posla drugod in pa sila težaven boj za obstanek.

Tudi z Japonsko že imamo mirovno pogodbo, kakršna je bila zasnovana v Washingtonu. Rusija je ni priznala, niti ne Indija, zato bosta morale skleniti z Japonsko separatno mirovno pogodbo. Indija je že storila korake v to smer in tudi Moskva je v začetku januarja to leto ponudila Japonski roko v spravo. Toda kakor Italija je tudi Japonska — še celo bolj kakor Italija — pod ameriškim pokroviteljstvom in zato je predsednik japonske vlade na splošno izjavil, da "s komunizmom naše nobenega opravka". To pomeni, da ostane Japonska komunistični Kitajski in Sovjetski zvezi sovražna, kakor so jima sovražne Zed. države. To stanje seveda ne more biti trajno, ker Japonska potrebuje kitajski trg in surovine iz Kitajske.

Z Nemčijo in z Avstrijo še nimamo mirovne pogodbe. Washington dolži Rusijo krivim, one pa nas in Anglijo. Zato je Nemčija še vedno razdeljena ter okupirana in enako Avstrija.

Glavna točka razdora med Ameriko in Rusijo je zdaj Nemčija. Pravzaprav je med njima mnogo drugih spornih točk, toda Nemčija je glavna zato, ker je v skemni vnanje politike Zed. držav pritegniti zapadno Nemčijo v zvezo držav severoatlantskega pakta ter jo oborožiti — seveda za možno vojno z Rusijo.

Tako je zaveza, da morajo ostati Nemčija, Japonska in Italija v bodoče neoborožene, pozabljena. Zapadna Nemčija je pod vlado Konrada Adenauera ter njegove krščansko demokratske (katoške) stran-

(Konec na 2. strani)

ČITAJTE

v tej številki

članek o borbi večine ameriških Hrvatov in Srbov za zrušenje sedanje Jugoslavije.

Dalje članek o oboroževalni tekmi, ki nas kaj lahko požene v katastrofo, o ekonomski blokadi Zed. držav in njihovih zaveznic proti sovjetskem bloku, o kugi korupcije v naši deželi in statistično poročilo o korejski vojni.

Prečitajte tudi članek pod naslovom "Nekaj o naših stvareh", poročilo s seje Družabnega kluba Slovenskega centra in pa uredniškovo poročilo "Nekaj o sebi."

Tudi dve lepi povesti se nadaljujeta v tej številki — "Farsa sv. Ivana" in "Krstna slava gazde Jove".

In ne prezrite prečitati članek pod naslovom "Kako je z darilnimi paketi, ki jih naši rojaki pošiljajo v Jugoslavijo."

V PRIHODNI številki bodo novice iz upravnštva, katerih se je veliko nabralo, kritika o "grehih" Proletarčevega urednika, ki jo je napisal Charles Pogorelec in mnogo drugih zanimivih stvari, ki so svojstvo tega lista.

Statistična slika vojne v Koreji in stroški z njo

Bilo je junija 1950, ko je severna Koreja, pod svojo komunistično vlado, nagloma napravila udar v južno Korejo, da oba dela združi, ker zemljepisno in ekonomsko spadata skupaj in skupna je tudi njuna zgodovina.

Koreja je bila dostikrat samostojna, eno dobo nominalno pod kitajsko nadvlado, ali pa pod vplivom carske Rusije, ali pod politično in ekonomsko kontrolo starih evropskih kolonizatorskih sil. Po prvi svetovni vojni pa je zagospodarila nad južno Japonska ter jo vladala po svoji mili volji.

Po porazu Japonske so zmagoviti zavezniki — v tem slučaju v prvi vrsti Zed. države — in Sovjetska zveza sklenili, da se Korejo proglasi za osvobojeno, a teritorialno pa se jo do sklenitve miru z Japonsko in do splošne rešitve azijskih problemov razdeli — severno Korejo z nad deset milijoni prebivalcev pod sovjetsko okupacijsko oblast — južno Korejo z dvajset milijonov prebivalcev pa pod ameriško.

(Konec na 3. strani)

KOMENTARJI

Zbira in presoja urednik

KATASTROFA v West Frankfortu v Illinoisu je — kar se splošne javnosti tiče že več tednov — pozabljena. Ne pa za družine ubitih premogarjev in ne za okraj, v katerem so živeli. V eksploziji dne 21. decembra je bilo v majni New Orient No. 2 sto devetnajst ubitih. Samo enega so rešili. "Veseli božič", so ljudje v West Frankfortu in daleč naokrog minulega decembra žalostno praznovali in ob novem letu si niso ničesar voščili. John L. Lewis in delavski tajnik sta prišla tja in gledala trupla ubitih, ki so jih nosili drugega za drugim iz majne ter jih polagali na tla v šoli, katero so spremenili v začasno mrtvašnico. Nato so prišle v West Frankfort komisije — državne in zvezne — da preiskujejo vzroke nesreči, kot je običaj, in ugotovile, kar bi lahko vedele tudi brez preiskave, da se je v raznih kotih tega velikega premogovnika nabralo plina in da je eksplodiral. Majna ni bila zoderstno zračena, ker ako bi bila, bi plina ne bilo. To je jasno, ni pa ljudem umevno, čemu so inspektorji komaj nekaj dni pred eksplozijo izjavili, da se predpisi za varnost premogarjev strogo izvajajo in da je vse v redu. A tisti pa, ki razumejo, kako lahko se je odkrili "inspektorjev" vedo, da čim mu stisne nekaj v roko, pa ti napiše "report" — tebi in pristojni oblasti, da je vse v redu. Nekateri poslanci zahtevajo sedaj strožjo postavost za varnost v majnah — toda kaj ti bo še tako stroga postavost, če pa se je ne uveljavila, in ako tisti, ki so najeti za to, da bi jo uveljavili, preže po podkupninah?

PREGOVOR PRAVI, da nesreča nikoli ne počiva. Baš v minulih prazniških sezoni decembra in januarja jih je bilo precej. V Tjajnuji v Mehiki so imeli zabavo za otroke. Miklavž je bil pripravljen, da jih obdaruje. A neki mlad surovež se je začel baš ko se je pričela svečanost z nekimi enakimi falotom nalašč

pretepati, prevrnila sta božično drevo, nastal je požar in ko so ga pogasili so prinesli ven nad 40 mrtvih otrok in mater. Mnogo drugih so rešili med požarom, precej med njimi zelo opečenih in poškodovanih. Oba zlikovca sta pobegnila čim sta dosegla namen — pokvariti veselje poštemim ljudem svoji sadiščni hudobiji v zadostitev. — V Elizabethu v New Jerseyju se je iste dne dvignilo letalo, namenjeno v Florido. Padlo je v nekaj minutah po dvigu. Vseh 56 potnikov v njemu — ki so se namenili na počitnice pod floridsko sonce — je bilo ubitih. Tudi morje je razgrajalo. S tovrstnega parnika Pennsylvania se je otelo na Pacifiku 45 oseb, a jih je morje pogoltnilo v rešilnem čolnu. O tem ni bilo veliko pisanja, toliko več pa o kapitanu Kurtu Carlsenu. Ladja Flying Enterprise, ki jo je vodil, je v silnem viharju nekaj sto milj od angleške obrežja bila tako poškodovana, da je ležala nad teden dni na hrbtu, a držnemu kapitanu je uspelo, da se je z nje rešilo vse moštvo ter ducat potnikov, on pa je ostal potem več dni sam na nji, v nadi, da jo potegnejo v bližnji angleški pristan. Ni mu uspelo. Tiste dni se je o njemu ter njegovi nezgodi toliko pisalo in govorilo v radiu, da so bile zasenečene vse druge novice. Kapital Carlsen se je rešil, ladja je zdrknila na dno. Imel pa je Carlsen srečo, da je bila tik njegove ladje ves čas ameriška bojna ladja in pa angleška vlačilna ladja, ki se je prizadevala, da ga potegne z njegovo ladjo vred na varno. Carlsen, Danec po rodu, je dobil sloves, ki bi ga lahko prodal ameriškim, senzacijskim sindikatom, za četrto milijona dolarjev. Toda mornarji z ladje Pennsylvania niso imeli nikogar poleg sebe, in radi tega niso bili deležni slave ne ničesar drugega razen valov, ki so jih pogoltnili. Je pač vse od-

(Konec na 4. strani)

Ekonomska blokada proti sovjetskemu bloku vsem kvarna

Tudi zapadne dežele imajo "železno zaveso". — Zapiranje trgovskih potih škodljiva taktika. — Sovjetska zveza v takšni politiki nič boljša.

V mrzli vojni z Rusijo ter lam sovjetskega bloka. Zato so njenimi satelitkami, in s Kitajsko, jih skusa naša vlada tudi vidimo v tej zvičajni trgovini sa-ekonomsko izolirati. Pred drugo svetovno vojno in tik potem ko je bila končana je bil trgovski promet med Zed. državami in Rusijo jako velik. Zdaj je skoro popolnoma ustavljen. Ob enem je državni department dosegel, da tudi naše zaveznice ne prodajo Rusiji nič takega materiala, ki bi ji koristil in jačanju njene oborožene sile.

Nova pretnja Minulega decembra je naša vlada obvestila vseh enoinšestdeset držav "svobodnega sveta" o naši novi postavi, ki določa, da ne bo nobena izmed njih deležna naše ekonomske podpore, ako ne prenehajo trgovati z državami sovjetskega bloka. To je zanje težka zapoved, a ameriške podpore tudi nočejo izgubiti, posebno Anglija, Francija in Italija ne, ki so jo največ deležne. Ni pa jim všeč, čemu v Ameriki ne razumejo, da jim je trgovanje z Rusijo, in Angliji posebno s Kitajsko nujno potrebno. Smatrajo, da je vojna histerija v naši deželi tolikšna, da so tudi ljudje na vrhu, bodisi v zvezni vladi kakor v kongresu

(Konec na 5. strani)

Pohlep po denarju ne pozna nobenih mej

V Chicagu so si občinski odborniki lani zvišali plačo kar na skrivaj za nadaljnjih \$900 na leto. Toda tako, da je ta vsota davkov prosta. Kajti to je za "stroške". Plača sama na sebi je za naše mestne može \$5000 na leto. Vsakdo izmed njih dobi poleg plače \$55 na mesec za upravljanje avta, pa če ga rabi ali ne, in \$1,800 za "stroške". Poleg tega jim občina plačuje za delo v odsekih in v preiskavah.

Povprečno so zaposleni le po par dni v tednu. Ostali čas jim je za počitnice, ali pa ako so še v kakem drugem "biznisu". Večinoma se pecajo z "real estate" in z zavarovalninami, nekateri imajo advokatsko prakso in tudi na podkupnine se razumejo. Namreč kako jih jemati, ne pa dajati. V sled tega je Chicago mesto korupcije in tudi v drugih ameriških mestih ni dosti boljše.

V Chicagu ne dobiš službe aldermana razen po klinih "masine". Masina pa je koruptna in tako je povsod. Prav gori do zvezne administracije. A še nobenkrat ni bilo v tej deželi toliko korupcije kakor jo je pod Trumanom.

Dolgo je trdil, da si jo izmišljujejo reporterji senzacij lačnega tiska in pa radio komentatorji. Vselej, ko se Truman ta-

kih "predbacivani" naveliča, gre na počitnice. In prav na počitnicah novembra in decembra v Floridi je šele uvidel, da je v njegovem vladnem aparatu res neznošno veliko gnolobe. Vrnil se je v Washington in izjavil, da bo izživel iz svoje administracije vse take, o katerih se je ali se ho doznalo, da niso pošteni.

Toda ie napačno začel. Namesto da bi odsvolil one na vrhu, katerim ie on poveril službe, odstranil je nizke korumpirance. Največja napaka Trumanove inferiornosti je, da imenuje za načelnike departmentov zvezne vlade take "politišne", ki so v znanju še bolj inferiorni kakor je on. Kritiki jih označujejo za politike drugega in tretjega reda. Po zmožnosti namreč. Vsi so Trumanovi osebni prijatelji in jim pomagajo s stališča prijateljstva. Ko so pri koritu, pa si sami pomagajo. Ker imajo vsi nič koliko "prijatelj" in so-rodnikov, jih najemajo v vladne službe, ki jih je nad milijon takih, v katerih si lahko pomagajo, ako znaš dobro zajemati.

Vlada troši milijarde in tisti, ki si naročil žele, podkupujejo. Drugače ostanejo na cedilu. Kdo pa se v vladi briga za poštenost! Ako bi se, bi sploh ne bili imenovani v vlado. Tako je nastala situacija, da ako si imel v vladi koga, ki bi ti lahko dal

npr. naročilo municije v vrednosti več sto milijonov dolarjev, si si ustanovil "korporacijo", dal svojim prijateljem delnice proti malenkostnemu plačilu, dobil naročilo in potem delnice izplačal v pet sto odstotkov višji vsoti kot pa si dobi bil zanje. Pa tudi več. Vrh tega je v Washingtonu cela armada mešetarjev, ki tipljejo, kje bi mogli kaj "zaslužiti" zase in za svoje gospodarje. Ko začutiš, kateri izmed visokih vladnih uradnikov bi jim mogel pomagati v pohlepu po lahkem zaslužku, ga povabijo na drage gostije, na počitnice, na dolge luksuzne vožnje ne samo po Zed. državah temveč tudi v Evropo, na Kubo, Bermudo itd. In njihovim ženam pa kupujejo v dar kozuhe, kakršni stanejo tisoče dolarjev vsaki.

Vse to je "legalno". Uradnik, ki ima pravico oddajati vladna naročila, npr. za "topove, podmornice, ladje, tanke, puške, avte, obleke itd., se pobriga, da pri tem tudi sam kaj zasluži. Naročilo odda in podjetnik je dober, pa se ga spomni z darili. Vrh tega vse to zaračuna, na postaven način kajpada, vladi. Kaj pa je njemu za ljudski denar! Vladnemu uradniku pa tu di nič. Tako goljufata oba—in oba se ob enem dušata za borbo proti komunizmu, da dokazeta svoj patriotizem in pa da na ta

način skrijeta svojo zahrbtno kupčijo.

Ampak radi teh nečednosti — ker so "postavne" — nismo v škandalu. Povzročili pa so jih tisti na visokih vladnih mestih, ki so začeli kar na slepo krasti. Npr. uradniki davčnega oddelka. Dognalo se je, da so v enem slučaju zahtevali od kršilca, ki ni plačal dovolj dohodninskega davka, kar pol milijona dolarjev podkupnine, ker da drugače, če se ne uda, ga bodo zašili, namreč obsodili v zapor in vrh tega bo moral plačati tudi visoko globo. Zanj bo torej ceneje, ako plača pol milijona, pa bo davek pozabljen in njegovo ime bo ostalo "čisto". To ie le eden izmed mnogih slinlih slučajev. Dnevni tisk je zavpil, radio komentatorji so zarohneli in Truman se je vsled tega odločil za "čistko". A pričel je od spodaj, namesto od zgoraj navzdol. Začeti bi moral kar v Beli hiši, kamor je prišlo že veliko daril. Bila so podkupnine, a ljudje, ki so jih prejeli, so večinoma še v službah. Smilijo se nam naši vojaki v Koreji, a prav nič pa se ne smilijo tistim, ki imajo najvišje sarije, se da na mehkih stoli v Washingtonu in drugje na vladne stroške ter prodajajo svoj vpliv, zato da sebe obogate in svoje sorodnike ter bližnje prijatelje, za domovino pa jim ni nič mar.

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(Konec na 3. strani.)

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OBOROŽEVALNA TEKMA V ČEZDALJE VEČJEM DIRU

(Konec s 1. strani)

ke, ki jo podpira Amerika. Vzhodna Nemčija, ki je pod rusko okupacijo, pa ima komunistično vlado. Oba dela bi se rada združila, a ovira, da se ne moreta, je mrzla vojna pred zapadnim svetom in Sovjetsko zvezo — ali bolj naravnost, med Washingtonom in Moskvo.

Ameriška vlada že par let deluje za oborožitev zapadne Nemčije pod zavezniško kontrolo, a temu je najbolj nasprotovala Francija, kajti Nemci so lomstili v nji v obeh svetovnih vojnah in v drugi jo tudi porazili ter okupirali. Že sama zapadna Nemčija ima kakih 70 milijonov prebivalcev, brez one, ki je pod rusko okupacijo. Torej ako se jo oboroži, mar se nekega dne morda spet ne dogodi, da bo Francija napadla?

Toda naša vlada vztraja, da se gre pri tem za obrambo zapadne Evrope in vsega ostalega "svobodnega" sveta in v tej obrambi je prisostvovanje zapadne Nemčije nujno potrebno in važno. V Pentagonu, kjer je stan vse ameriške bojne sile, so prepričani, da bi nemške divizije v boju z Rusijo pomenile več kot pa francoske ali belgijske, ker so Nemci prvovrstni vojaki, podzvetni in drzni.

Kancelar Adenauer je pri volji pristati v ameriški načrt, toda pod pogojem, ako bo Nemčija sprejeta v blok držav severoatlantskega pakta za enakopravno članico, z vsemi pravicami in dolžnostmi. In pa, da oborožitev Nemčije plača — Amerika.

V Washingtonu so pri volji, oporekata pa francoska in tudi angleška vlada, slednja največ zato, ker če se bodo Zed. države obvezale prevzeti nemško finančno breme, kje bo pa Anglija dobila pomoč? Francija pa nasprotuje ne samo ker bi ona rada še večjo ameriško gmotno podporo ampak tudi zato, ker ako se Nemčijo prizna za enakopravno v vsem, bo potem ona imela v tem bloku vodilno vlogo, dočim jo Francija hoče.

Glede oborožitve Nemčije je bojazen pred njo v Franciji sicer zelo poglobila, ker se oboroženo silo držav zapadne Evrope koordinira v skupno silo pod ameriškim vodstvom in sedanji ter ob enem prvi poveljnik te zvezne armade je ameriški general Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Oborožitvi Nemčije pa zelo nasprotuje socialdemokratski vodja Schumacher; pravi, da jo zavezniki (ki so jo premagali), zlorabljajo. Oplenili so njeno industrijo, pomagali nato nazaj v sedlo industrijskim mogotcem, ki so prej Hitlerja podpirali, in pa da je Nemčija imela dovolj militarizma, ki jo je že dvakrat pokopal. In naravno, da oborožitvi zapadne Nemčije nasprotuje sovjetska vlada. Upravičeno trdi, da zavezniki s tem kršijo svoj svečan sklep, da militariziranja Nemčije ne bodo več dopustili. Tudi vlada vzhodne Nemčije apelira na ves nemški narod, naj ne postane orodje zapadnih sil za vojno proti Sovjetski zvezi. Je pa veliko Nemcev, ki bi radi tako vojno, da bi v nji dobili nazaj vse tiste kraje, ki sta je vzela Nemčiji Poljska in Rusija in pa še Poljsko ter Ukrajino po vrhu, kar je bila tudi kajzerjeva in potem še posebno Hitlerjeva ambicija. Obema je sicer uspešno, a sta obe vojni izgubila.

Kakor zapadna Nemčija, bo tudi Japonska spet postala militaristična sila in Italija se bo oborožila. Vse to je v načrtu ameriške vnanje politike, ki stremi zaježiti širjenje komunizma in prej ali slej primorati Rusijo na kolena. To neizogibno vodi v vojno, ki pa bo katastrofa ne samo za Rusijo, proti kateri se gre, temveč za vso Evropo, pravzaprav za ves svet — torej tudi za našo deželo. Državniki trdijo, da je ne žele, da so za mir — in če so res, naj pripravijo obe strani v pobotanje in potem vsi vzajemno store koheć oboroževanju, ki je za ljudstva vseh dežel neznošno breme.

Turška vlada dobi ameriške konje in mule

Armadni oddelek ameriškega obrambnega departamenta bo kupil za turško armado 5,800 konj in mul, kar ga bo stalo \$1,200,000. Konji za armadno ježo in vprego stanejo od \$100

do \$200, mule za težko vprego pa od \$175 do \$208.

Turška armada še ni mehanizirana, zato so ji konji in mule neobhodno potrebni. Ameriška armada pa ne uporablja konj za ježo in ne za vprego, kakor tudi mul ne več, izpred druge svetovne vojne. Rabi jih le še v krajih, kjer mehanizirana sredstva terenu niso prikladna.



NA LJUBO FOTOGRAFOM se vsi postavijo ljudje, ki si močno nasprotujejo, v pose, ki naj jih bi predstavilo, kako so si prijatelji, če so osebno skupaj, a grizejo pa se le na kaki konferenci, menda kar tjavendan. V resnici je gornja slika lažnjiva, ne pa tiste, ki so pričale, kako so se na sedanjem zasedanju Organizacije Združenih narodov v Parizu drug z drugim kregali. Na sliki z leve na desno je ameriški državni tajnik Dean Acheson, sovjetski diplomat Jakob Malik in sovjetski minister vnanjih zadev Andrei Višinski. Slikani so bili po neki seji v Parizu; le Acheson se dela "jegnega".

TITO IMA MED AMERIŠKIMI HRVATI IN SRBI ZELO MALO PRIJATELJEV

Nova Jugoslavija je v hrvatskih in srbskih listih v Ameriki silovito napadana. Kominforminski listi, ki so Narodni Glasnik in srbske Novosti v Chicagu, ter Jedinstvo v Kanadi, označujejo Tita ter njegove pristaje za fašiste in mlatijo po njihovi "kliki" brezobzirno. Ravna se po reku, da "namen posvečuje sredstva", torej posluži se kakršnega koli, ako služi svojim smotrom. Ni je besede, ki ne bi uporabljali proti Titu, Karđelju, Rankoviću in drugim vodilnim osebnostim v sedanjem vodstvu Jugoslavije.

V Kanadi posluje Savez Jugoslovanskih Kanadjana, ki je na svoji nedavni konvenciji (bila je v resnici le shod) sprejel dolgo resolucijo zoper "antidemokratsko in antisocialistično politiko državnih rokovodij Jugoslavije". V nji obljublja vso mogočo pomoč onim, "ki so v borbi (v starem kraju) za povratek Jugoslavije na pot socializma in demokracije ter za prijateljstvo in sodelovanje Jugoslavije s Sovjetsko zvezo ter z drugimi državami ljudske demokracije."

V isti resoluciji je rečeno, da je najpogostejši Titov akt sklenitev vojnega pakta z Zed. državami. Resolucija poziva jugoslovanske Kanadjane v pospešene boja "proti Titovi izdajalski fašistični bandi", da se Jugoslavija izpodi nje osvoboditi in se ji s tem pribori neodvisnost.

Tak je ton — surov kolikor more biti, proti nji v vseh treh jugoslovanskih kominforminskih listih v Severni Ameriki.

Oni NISO ZA RAZBITJE Jugoslavije, pač pa edino za "likvidiranje Tita in njegove fašistične klike", kar bi jo (Jugoslavijo) privedlo nazaj v zvezo "ljudskih demokracij" (v področje vlade sovjetske Rusije).

Druge struje, ki delujejo med Hrvati in Srbi v Ameriki, in ena tudi med Slovenci, pa so ZA RAZBITJE Jugoslavije.

Dnevnik "Srbobran" v Pittsburghu, Pa., glasilo podporne organizacije Srbski Narodni Savez, je za zgraditev velike Srbije in za obnovitev monarhije. Napada Hrvate in tudi za Slovence nima dobre besede, ne glede h kateri struji pripadajo.

Ta srbska organizacija s svojim glasilom lahko trdi, da ima najmanj 97 odstotkov ameriških Srbov na svoji strani. Njen glavni voditelj je bil bivši jugoslovanski veleposlanik v Washingtonu, Konstantin Fotič, ki pa se je razočaral nad ekskraljem

zavami in Jugoslavijo pod Titom zelo spremenili.

V Kanadi je glasilo mačkovski seljačke stranke "Hrvatski Glas", ki izhaja v Winnipegu. Tudi par hrvatskih listov v Zed. državah propagira za to Mačkovo seljačko stranko in za neodvisno Hrvatsko pod njenim, oziroma pod njegovim vodstvom.

Tretjo močno strujo med ameriški Hrvati v Severni in v Južni Ameriki pa predstavljajo "ustaši" z Ante Pavelićem na čelu.

Ante Pavelić je bil smrtni sovražnik Jugoslavije že vsa leta od kar je bila ustanovljena. Ko je kralj Aleksander uvidel, da je ta človek opasen prekućuh, je Pavelić zavohal nevarnost in pobegnil v Rim, kjer ga je vzel v zaščito Mussolini in ga tudi preživiljal. Uporabljal ga je v svojih intrigah za orodje proti Jugoslaviji, po kateri je prežal.

Ko je nastala vojna in bila karadžorževska Jugoslavija na mah poražena, sta Mussolini in Hitler dala Hrvatsko svojemu agentu Ante Paveliću, ki jima je zvesto služil posebno potem ko je z njuno pomočjo postal "poglavnik" "Nezavisne Hrvatske Države". Paveličevci so pod tem imenom izdajali v oni dobi v Zed. državah dokaj razširjen list, ki pa je moral svoj ton spremeniti čim se je predsednik Roosevelt odločno postavil na zavezniško stran in obljubil jugoslovanski zamejni vladi v Londonu ter partizanom v Jugoslaviji vso možno ameriško podporo.

Ko sta bili Italija ter Nemčija premagane, je padla seve tudi "nezavisna" hrvatska "država". Partizani in Srbi v splošnem so na vso moč hoteli, da bi jim "poglavnik" prišel v roke, kajti razsekali bi ga brez vsake obravnave. Pa je "poglavnik" tič, vjaven špijontstva, potvarjanja in pretvarjenja in taki ljudje si znajo v kritičnih trenotkih dobiti zaščito. Tako se je Paveliću posrečilo pobegniti iz njegove Hrvatske v Italijo, kjer se je dobro skrival. Kajti dasi je dobila Italija po vojni proti-fašistično vlado, fašista Paveliča vzel apolom iz Belgrada italijanska vlada ni hotela iskati. A Pavelić je imel še predno je postal "poglavnik" tudi z Vatikanom zelo dobre zveze. Saj je bil že tudi pri papežu, ki je dejal, da ga je sprejel zato, ker je (Pavelić) predstavnik katoliškega naroda. Vendar pa se Pavelić v Italiji ni čutil varnega. Dal si je rasti brado, se spremenil v obrazu in z lasmi, dobil si je potni list pod drugim imenom v Francijo in iz nje v Argentino in tako se je otel največji zločinec, kar jih je bilo med vojno v Jugoslaviji. Iz Argentine ga ne bodo poslali nazaj, neglede kako ga jugoslovanska vlada zahteva. Juan Peron simpatizira z njim. Nedvomno je Paveliću pomagala na begu vseskozi cerkev — katoliška seveda, kajti srbska pravoslavna cerkev ga sovražila ko gada. V času svoje-ga vladanja ji je pobil tisoće članov.

Ta Pavelić nadaljuje s svojo taktiko kot je v Italiji. On je za zrušenje Jugoslavije ter za obnovitev "Nezavisne Hrvatske Države". V ta namen je v Argentini ustanovil hrvatsko zamejno vlado. Za finance ni v tiski torej ga nekdo le zalaga z denarjem, kakor sta ga prej Mussolini in Hitler. Morda cerkev sedaj?

Glasilo njegovega gibanja v Zed. držav je hrvatski list "Danica". "Novi List", ki je edini hrvatski list v Ameriki v borbi za Tita in njegovo Jugoslavijo, pravi, da se Paveličeva fašistična "Danica" in kominformovski "Narodni Glasnik" jako dobro "složeta" v njunem boju zoper Jugoslavijo. In se res, dasi, kot že pojasnjeno, vsak iz svojih namenov.

Kaj pa glasilo Hrvatske Bratske Zajednice, tednik "Zajedničar", ki je v Zed. državah najbolj razširjen jugoslovanski list, seveda zato, ker ga prejemajo vsi člani te največje jugoslovanske podporne organizacije?

Na to vprašanje pravi "Novi List" v New Yorku, da gl. urednik "Zajedničara, Filip Vukelić, daje prednost v listu vsem, ki so za Mačka, za Paveliča ali pa za kominform, da so le zoper Tita. A "titovce" pa odriva — to je, da jim v Zajedničaru odreka svobodo izražanja. O "Novem Listu" trdijo vse te



MOHAMED MOSSADEGH, predsednik iranske (perzijske) vlade svojo bitko za petrolejska ležišča dobro vodi saj v tem, da je Anglo-iransko oljno družbo, ki jih je kontrolirala, pripravil ob vse. Mossadegh pravi, da ako njegova država zdaj strada radi tega — olja namreč vsled preloma z omenjeno družbo več ne irvaža in tudi funtov-sterlingov več ne dobi radi tega, bo pa boljše takrat, ko se bomo postavili na svoje noge, je rekel Mossadegh. Na sliki z njim — na levi je sovjetski ambasador Aleksander Panjuškin v Washingtonu. Mossadegh se je namreč koncem leta 1951 v Ameriki dolgo mudil, deloma na konferenci vrhovnega sveta Združenih narodov v New Yorku in potem na raznih obiskih v Washingtonu.

tri struje med ameriški Hrvati, in monarhistični Srbi, da je glasilo jugoslovanske vlade in da ga ona vzdržuje. Torej je plačan, da piše "za Tita".

V "Novi List" pišejo in ga menda tudi urejajo tisti hrvatski komunisti, ki so se od kominformovcev ločili. Vanj piše tudi Stefan Lojen, ki je bil nekdo član uredništva "Nafodnega Glasnika" in po vojni pa šel v Jugoslavijo, kjer je dobil vladno službo.

"Novi List" je bil ustanovljen potem ko so hrvatski in srbski komunistični listi v Zed. državah in v Kanadi šli s kominformom ter začeli napadati Tita. Linijo so spremenili v enem dnevu. Včeraj še so ga poveljevali, dan pozneje so ga proglasili za izdajalca in fašista. "Novi List" je nato kupil tiskarno "Glasa Naroda" in njen list (Glas Naroda). "Novemu Listu" gre v odbijanju napadov hrvatskega in srbskega časopisja na Titovo Jugoslavijo trda, ker je na polju hrvatskega ter srbskega tiska v tej deželi osamljen. Urednik Glasna naroda, Ivan Boštjančič pa nima teh težav, pač pa le skrb, kako zmagovati delo, ki ga ima, kot vsi slovenski uredniki, več kot dovolj.

Omenili smo, da deluje za razbitje Jugoslavije tudi pešiča med Slovenci v Ameriki. Vodi jo neki ubežni odvetnik slovenskega rodu. Ko je prišel sem, si je dobil pomoč in začel izdajati listič "Slovenska država". On meni, da je Slovenija dovolj velika po prebivalstvu in strateški važnosti, da postane samostojna, seveda pod katoliškim vodstvom. Saj je na svetu mnogo takozvanih suverenih dežel, ki so po prebivalstvu celo manjše kot je Slovenija. Sicer bi ta katoliška slovenska suverena država po mnenju teh klerikalnih zmesancev ne postala izolirana, kajti lahko bi se zvezala s katoliško Slovaško, s katoliško Avstrijo in se v svoji vnanji politiki navezala na katoliško Italijo, torej na vatican. Te struje med ameriški Slovenci niti Ameriška domovina ne jemlje resno, a nekaj pristaješev pa le ima.

Torej tako. Izmed ameriških Hrvatov in Srbov jih je bilo v Jugoslavijo na vladne stroške že mnogo povabljenih in šli so tja "zabadava" od Narodnega Glasnika in Slobodne Reči. Nato se vrnili "zabadava", v povračilo pa napadajo svojega gostitelja.

So pa tudi taki ljudje, ki vse hvalijo zabadava, kar jim vodiči pokažejo.

Je pa Titova Jugoslavija lahko vesela, ker je za ameriške Slovence najmanj potrošila in od njih proporcionalno največ prejela.

Ali se bodo obuvala pocenila? Tovarne obuval — nekatere vsaj, so svoje produkte pocenile do 9 odstotkov in prodaji na debelo. V prodajalnah na drobno pa so cene obuvalom še vedno pretirano visoke.

Minavsko pravilo: "Poslušaj me, kako učim, a ne glej me, kaj delam."

Pakt Zed. držav s Titovo Jugoslavijo

Zed. države so Titu in njegovemu partizanskemu gibanju pomagale med vojno, po vojni pa, ko sta se ameriška in sovjetska vlada sprle, je nam z ostalimi deželami sovjetskega bloka postala nasprotna tudi Titova Jugoslavija. Posebno nas je napadala zaradi ameriškega umešavanja v tržaško vprašanje, propaganda naše vlade pa je lo mastnila po nji najbolj v času, ko so bili izstreljeni na tla ameriški letalci. Jugoslavija je priznala, da je storila napako in plačala sorodnikom ubitih letalcev visoko odškodnino.

Ko pa se je Jugoslavija sprla s kominformom, so se začeli odnosi med njo in Zed. državami stopnjema izboljšavati. Lani in predlanskem je Amerika Jugoslaviji veliko pomagala z živem, zdaj pa jo zalaga z orožjem in letali. Tudi dokaj visoko posojilo ji je dala.

Dne 8. januarja to leto pa je bila med Jugoslavijo in Zed. državami podpisana trgovska pogodba, veljavna za tri leta, po modelu sličnih pogodb, ki jih ima Amerika z državami severoatlantske zveze.

Ali vam je naročnina potekla...?

Tekoča številka Proletarca je

2244

Ako je številka tik VAŠEGA imena na NASLOVU na PRVI strani nižja, to pomeni, da vam je naročnina potekla za toliko tednov kolikor je številka v vašem oklepaju nižja od gornje.

Prosimo, obnovite jo!
Prihranite nam s tem pri delu in na poštini!

Tole mi ne gre v glavo?



Kako to, da se vse vlade, posebno najmočnejše, toliko pridružajo za mir, a ob enem pa se z največjo vneto pripravljajo na največje pokolje in rušitev sveta, to mi nikakor ne gre v glavo! Mar jim za ljudski blagor res ni nič mar? Tudi tega ne zapopadem!

REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofses

ANY PREACHER WHO wants to do a sermon on the text, "Where There Is no Vision the People Perish," can easily get his dope out of the daily newspapers. What with rampant corruption in high places down in Washington, galloping inflation that is robbing hard-working Americans of the fruits of years of darn hard-saving, world-wide rejection of Uncle Sam's nobility by callous foreign diplomats who make no effort to conceal their conviction that we Americans are war-hungry imperialists and fore-runners of big trouble, and the news that iron-curtain industry has out-produced in the matter of fighting planes, ample references are at hand for a message that other people than our own "Hair-breath Harry" would call in "dinger."

BUT COUNT ME out. To me, "vision" means only two things: A word that optometrists put in advertisements and a beauty at a bathing beach. I'm not good at sermons.

What I say at times like these is that the people are too damned dumb to live. And when somebody asks me for proof I find it easier to leave the Bible in the bookcase and point to the way so many of them all over the world, and especially here in the United States, are rushing toward slaughter and calling the speed-up "prosperity."

I HAVE MY own answers. Ask me why public officials are crooked and I'll say it's because Americans tolerate an economy that is based on legalized theft. People who, down through the years, countered my resentment against class exploit-

ation with the clincher, "Wouldn't You Do It If You Could," needn't expect me to go easy on them when corruption bites deep... Wouldn't THEY do it?

And those smug so-and-so's who thought they made a point when they condemned socialism as a "foreign philosophy"—they needn't expect me to hate along with them now when "foreigners" take our money but reject our own appraisal of our wisdom and objectives. The American program for world expansion is something of a "foreign philosophy" now. And I'd just as well have the guys who condemned the internationalism of socialists know it.

And those "me-too economists" who echoed their exploiters to say that profits provide the "incentive" that makes America great—I don't talk about "vision" to them when they worry about the airplane situation. I want them to know that they have been reacting to an incentive that is likely to let them down in the end.

And so I tell them that in a use economy—even in an autocratic, dictatorial country like Stalin-land—the airplane business operates to produce airplanes. But in our own capitalist economy airplane industries, like all other industries, and like a good many politicians too, function only for profits. And so corporations squeeze the general public with thinly-veiled hints and open threats of "no profits, no production."

Maybe that's not a kind way to talk to a fellow American who is outraged, exploited and on the skids. But I want to remind him that he voted for what he's getting and ask him how he likes it.

Asian Housing Conditions Described As 'Subhuman' By UN Social Commission

In 1945 there were two and a half million people in the Indian city of Calcutta. Today there are five million—two million of them refugees, most of them living in "subhuman" conditions in makeshift shacks.

Delhi, the Indian capital has a population of 1,600,000 now, had only 800,000 in 1947. Half a million of the newcomers are refugees. And the refugee populations of Indian, Pakistani and Malayan cities have worsened the already heartbreaking housing conditions.

These are among the highlights of the report of a group of experts on the staff of the Social Commission of the United Nations. They add up their findings by estimating that between 100 and 150 million Asian families live in crowded, unsanitary, substandard quarters. Many of them are crowded into shacks and tenements housing two or more families per room.

Conditions in rural areas and villages are just as bad as in the Asian cities, report the U.N. specialists.

Among the most obvious by-products of appalling conditions they report: there's no way of controlling the spread of diseases like cholera, tuberculosis and pneumonia.

They recommend expansion of U.N. Technical Assistance programs to provide aid and know-how for extensive housing programs, but point out that better homes are not within reach of the meagre means of most Asian countries, will only be built if and when their economies are developed by industrialization.

OUTLAWING A POLITICAL PARTY

Some time ago the Pennsylvania State Senate passed a bill which, if finally enacted into law, will deny communists the right to take legal political action for the promotion of their ideas.

So far as Reading is concerned, such a law is of no immediate interest. As is the case in all communities and nations where there is a relatively strong Socialist Party, communism is not a problem here.

However, we view the action of the Senate with disapproval as advocates of democratic processes, and with some personal concern as members of another party that proposes to make changes which may well be called revolutionary in objective even though the methods advocated by Socialists are legal.

What the Senate proposes is to make it unlawful for Communists to incorporate as a political body, and to hold membership in a party of their own. "Anyone"—presumably non-party members—is prohibited from taking part in "revolutionary activities" of the Communist Party or to be a member of an organization whose purpose is to overthrow the United States Government.

From a purely selfish viewpoint the bill looks to us like a threat to all who may dissent from the capitalist economy—the economy which has so often and so wrongly been called "the American way of life." Given a crisis which makes the Socialist Party powerful enough, it would be logical and comparatively easy to apply the same prohibitions and penalties against Socialists.

From the standpoint of good government, too, we think the bill is bad. Experience seems to teach that ideas can not be outlawed, that when they are driven underground by stifling laws ideas are transformed into acts of violence. We think it would be wise from every point of view to encourage open expression and parliamentary action for any group whatever. And we submit that any lawmaker who is afraid to have unpopular ideas placed before the people has scant respect for the intelligence of the people and for the ways of democratic parliamentary action.

As Socialists we have no desire to go underground or to advocate any change which can not be brought about by the reasoned approval of the population. We believe that power gained by force and violence would be a defeat for the principles for which we stand. But we also fear laws that are based upon force and that violate the rights of speech and assemblage which are basic to original American concepts of freedom.

We therefore protest against any action that tends to create a police state or to penalize the expression of ideas, however unpopular those ideas may be.—Reading Labor Advocate.

A. M. A. Propagandists 'Doctor' Figures

Propagandists for the American Medical Association have been freely distorting official statistics in an effort to show that: (1) Medical expenses are not high, and (2) national health insurance to reduce medical costs is not needed.

For example, the other day a speaker at a convention of the Southern Medical Association in Dallas, Texas, claimed that "gambling, liquor and tobacco" cost "ten times as much" as all medical, dental and hospital expenses.

He put gambling expenditures at \$20 billion a year. That estimate may be right but no one knows for sure. Then he listed spending for "whisky" at \$17 billion. That's exaggerated by at least 100 per cent. The Department of Commerce places expenditures for all alcoholic beverages at \$8.5 billion.

He recorded \$8 billion for cosmetics; the Commerce Department shows the figure to be \$2.3 billion, including barber shop care. He claimed \$8 billion is spent annually for tobacco; the Commerce Department puts the total at \$4.4 billion, and that includes smoking supplies.

Then he itemized only \$5 billion for all medical, hospital and dental care, including drugs and sundries. That's far under the Commerce Department statistics, which show expenditures in that field of nearly \$8.5 billion and another billion for death expenses.

That raises this question: If the A.M.A.—the "Doctors' Trust"—has such a good case against health insurance, why must it falsify the figures?—Labor.

IS OUR GOVERNMENT ROTTEN AT THE CORE?

IT WOULD BE easy to analyze the bad news that is now coming from Washington as an expose of a group of venal and faithless politicians. However, to do that would be to emphasize the faults of individuals and gloss over the way of life that produces such people.

An honest appraisal of the news that comes with each morning's newspaper deepens the conviction that our government is rotten at the core.

When public officials with inside information play the commodity market which they are able to rig by their own or associates' actions... when individuals who are supposed to represent all the people place themselves under obligations to big business by accepting free air transportation and similar favors... when lawmakers are jailed for violating laws of their own making... when government loans are made to private business on the basis of influence and mink coats for White House secretaries... and when tax frauds are prosecuted or "fixed" by insiders with icking palms—then the people of America have plenty of cause to worry.

NOT EVEN IN "form" can democracy exist forever under a government that functions like that. Those who still loved the kind of freedom for which ordinary boys will risk death, as they are doing now, better look at what is happening with the law of cause and effect in mind.

WHAT WE SEE now is capitalism coming home to roost. Corruption—and with it inevitable decay—is the historic sequence of governments, nations and civilization that held fast to old forms when the economics of the time cried aloud for systems and ethics that were radically new. Americans might get at least a dim preview of their future now by studying the history of ancient Rome where bread was the subsidy and circuses the television of politicians who were willing to sell out their country to retain their power and their lush privileges.

We have been committed. Does anyone want the date of decision? Let them consider, then, the month of March and the year 1933. That was when the seeds of corruption and privilege and personal authority were sown.

Free capitalism had run its course and was falling to pieces. Either the private profit system, which operated primarily for the profit that owners derived from the surpluses produced by the men and machines they owned, had to be replaced by a higher form of freedom or freedom itself had to be sacrificed.

The decision—by mandate of the people who neither heard nor understood the program of economic socialization and industrial democracy which socialists had been offering—was to hold on to the old forms.

And so controls from the top gave power to those who posed as public servants. Using the power

that was surrendered to it by the people's spokesmen, the executive took over the banks and later returned them to class ownership. Industrialists fearful for their economic lives, submitted to controls which were obviously unconstitutional and later so declared. Workers, barred from productive industry by the private owners of the nation's jobs, accepted relief in various forms instead of the abundance they might have created and used under an economy of, by and for the people. Labor unions were given government recognition. That pleased leaders and members who failed to see the controls which gave an administration-controlled Board the power of life and death over unions themselves. The rule of "tax and spend and elect" became the defunct economy's daily shot in the arm.

WAS ALL THAT—and more—necessary? Yea, verily; very necessary if the capitalist system was to stagger along! And it is needful that the people's lawmakers should surrender their authority by sweeping "authorization" conferred upon the executive? For the survival of the profit economy it was as needful as that the power of decision be surrendered to a surgeon when the patient is in imminent danger of death!

When A Debate Is Not A Debate

The American Medical Association, the powerful spokesman for organized medicine, bought some expensive radio time on a national network and inserted large advertisements in many newspapers for what it termed "a debate" between Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) on the general subject of governmental policy.

Taft, who acts as leader of the reactionary wing of the Republicans in Congress, and Byrd, the acknowledged bellwether of the Dixiecrats in Congress, form the two most potent strategists of the GOP-Southern Democrats coalition that now controls Congress. Seldom do their viewpoints differ on anything and then only in a minor degree.

What Taft told the medicos in his brassy tones was restated by Byrd in this southern accent. This was surely an example of the gentle art of debating at its least debatable. The AMA could have saved some of its money by eliminating either speaker, and it would still have had the same speech. Or, better yet, it could have brought in a speaker who would have really made it a debate. But then the doctors might have heard something they would not have relished so much as the familiar Taft-Byrd refrain.

—U.M.W.J.

Copper Monopoly Has Wide Interests

Anaconda, according to the dictionary, is a very large serpent that crushes its prey in its fold. Those who know the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. say the giant corporation was appropriately named.

Anaconda and three other closely allied companies, known as the "Big Four," control 85 percent of the copper production of the United States. A distinguishing feature of Anaconda's relationships with other interests is its close alliance with banking and other financial institutions. It is closely tied in with companies that produce, process and consume the metals Anaconda has to sell.

These close relationships are maintained through so-called interlocking directorates by which members of the board of directors of Anaconda serve also as members of the boards of a multitude of other companies.

It is almost impossible to trace all of Anaconda's interests. Montanans say the corporation and its stooge, Montana Power Co., virtually run the state, control all the newspapers except one, have the say-so as to what goes out over the radio stations in Montana, control mines, mills, factories, transmission lines (built at public expense), tell the state legislature what to do, and never stop trying to control the Congressmen and Senators from Montana.

—U.M.W.J.

The Greatest Torture

We used to have a favorite answer for resentful workers who suggested personal violence against owners of private industry who exploited them.

"No," we'd say "all we'd like is to make the owners work and live as workers do."

Since reading an excerpt from the Houston (Tex.) "Post," we are beginning to suspect that we were unwittingly suggesting the greatest torture that could be inflicted against the economic royalists who now ride upon the backs of workers.

Writing about the plea of unionists that "wetbacks"—Mexican workers who crash across the Rio Grande to seek jobs in the U.S.—be turned back, the "Post" observes that such action "would mean that many persons living in the Rio Grande Valley would be unable to afford servants. They would end up mowing their own lawns and washing their own dishes."

"Parents would find their own social functions hampered by the necessity of staying at home with their children, instead of turning them over to a wetback nurse."

"You might say that people in the Valley cities would find themselves living about like everyone else."

How horrible! No, it is no drawing too hard upon the imagination to believe that the Houston "Post" was quite serious. Many of the big-wig of capitalism, and some of the lesser scratches too, just wouldn't care to live at all if they had to exist upon the level they think is good enough for working people. We remember very well how, in 1929, when the stock market fell through the cellar, there were some people who jumped out of windows rather than face life with a measly \$100,000 or so as their total remaining fortune.

Yet there are some people in this country who deny the existence of economic classes. And, more surprisingly when one thinks about it, there are millions of workers who vote for that way of life, by the mere possession of money, entitles some people to live better than "everyone else" whose useful labor produces all the good things of life.

From the errors of others a wise man corrects his own. —Publius Syrus

ROCKY ROAD AHEAD

Paul-Henri Spaak, a Socialist and former Premier and Foreign Minister of Belgium, made startling headlines recently when he resigned as President of the European Consultative Assembly, then meeting in France.

Spaak denounced European politicians for pleading special interest and blocking economic unity plans. He condemned what he called a timid policy in proposing a weak and limited international political authority for a European army that is now under consideration. He said the assembly is "truly without character" and deplored a "watered down compromise" framed in the vain hope of winning British support.

Of special concern to the United States should be Spaak's grim declaration that Europe is "living on the fear of Russia and on American charity."

The latter remark justifies some self-searching by the American people.

Are we, too, living on the fear of Russia? Are our domestic and foreign policies shaped by a negative fear instead of by a positive reason? Are special interests setting our pace and giving direction to our movements?

When it is remembered that this country is spending billions at a rate which, if continued, make inflation, financial collapse and ultimate dictatorship only a matter of time, Americans who really wish to keep a democratic way of life for themselves have cause to be apprehensive.

Democracy is a delicate plant. It flourishes in the atmosphere of security. When the general welfare is menaced, either from within or from without, the rule of shipwreck establishes itself and somebody takes control and issues orders. It should therefore be keenly desired that Europe should be self-supporting and American charity should taper off rather rapidly. How can America help Europe to get on an even keel and preserve its own freedom?

We submit that the first effective step in that direction must be the scrapping of our own profit economy and the inauguration of a controlled economy under the democratic direction of a controlled and disciplined people.

We think that such a move is so desperately necessary and the alternative so potentially terrible that it will be made by one method or another. If we are right, then the need for a democratic-socialist movement in America is greater than ever before. For socialism has a program whereby the people can control themselves and still remain free rather than be controlled and lose their freedom by submitting to the control of special interest groups.

We Socialists have the obligation to tell the people about the democratic way. It is important that we meet this obligation because social forms change in obedience to economic pressures but freedom lives only with people who are intelligent enough and strong enough to recognize, want and use it.

Belgian Socialist Spaak sounded a note which we repeat for the ears of all Americans: "We do not have decades to talk and an eternity to decide."

Capitalism—the private profit economy which no longer can function in a free society—is confronting us with compulsions. There is the compulsion to keep workers employed for the profit of owners. There also is the compulsion to smash down the barriers which a communist world places in the way of profitable sale and reinvestment of the surpluses which American workers create.

What is America going to do? Will we continue down the road of war-waste to bankruptcy? Will we accelerate the pace by an all-out war against Russia? Or will we act in time to scrap the private-profit motive and inaugurate the democratic collectivism which socialists of several generations have been advocating?—Reading Labor Advocate.

After "Free Enterprise"—What?

In view of the fact that nothing lasts forever, the rise of totalitarianism within the past twenty years and the synthetic war "prosperity" plus increasing economic and social controls within our own nation, it is well to look toward the future.

What lies ahead for the American people? Mr. C. E. Wilson, President of the gigantic General Motors Corporation, gives a partial answer to that question. In a recent address to business administration students at Michigan State College, Mr. Wilson voiced the opinion that the system which has made him great, and which he still regards as a "free society," can't afford even one more flop.

What the motors mogul told his audience was, in effect, that we'll kiss American free enterprise goodbye if there is ever another depression like that which came under the administration of Herbert Hoover.

We have no record of what kind of system Mr. Wilson thinks will come after that. However, we do have an answer of our own.

Our forecast is that the collapse of the capitalist economy will impose the task of feeding and employing millions of people upon the government, just as happened back in 1929. It also will mean that the government will have to control both the economy and the people. And that will mean that, even as Wilson suggests, freedom will die and totalitarianism and all its trappings will be imposed upon the American people.

There is only one way in which that unhappy condition can be averted. That way is for the American people to set up a collective economy which can be operated on democratic principles NOW — and BEFORE that next looming economic collapse, which Wilson fears, becomes a reality.

The people can be free tomorrow only if they make intelligent use of what freedom they have today. If they fail to use their freedom to inaugurate a cooperative commonwealth in which they can care for themselves, and if they wait until they must be cared for within a class society, then Americans will have demonstrated their unfitness for freedom and will neither deserve nor have it.

We salute Mr. Wilson. He, at least, is looking ahead. No doubt he has the inkling of a plan whereby he and his class can hope to retain the privilege of ruling and exploiting purposeless producers with the aid of a government that will be geared to that end.—R.L.A.

WILL TAXES BE WHITEWASHED?

Now that the daily news trusts and news trust services of the nation have done their loyal best for the labor hater, Senator Taft, and whitewashed the scandal of the fortunes spent to buy a seat for him off the front page, it remains to be seen whether or not taxes will have the thorough airing they deserve, or the well-known old whitewash will be applied.

What has been divulged to date is only peanut scandal compared to the tax dodging and tax evading that now goes on through the pious contraptions known as Foundations. For instance, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation and others.

Then there is the scandal of the tax rebates.

Greatest scandal to be probed would be the unfair amount of taxes paid by those least able to pay.

probed who is financing the drive for sales taxes. Sales taxes are the most effective scheme known to make the working people pay a more unfair portion of the taxes than ever.

Then there are the hidden or excise taxes. It could be that if Republicans of vast wealth are found involved in the tax scandals which from the news trust outbursts would seem most unbelievable, it could be that the tax scandals will disappear from the front page and the headlines returned to less exciting subjects.

It may be that not only in Minnesota but in the national campaign taxes will be the big political issue.

Anyway, what is a mink coat or a tax dodging foundation of millions between friends? Minneapolis Labor Review

2,444,350 Work for U.S.

The roll of government workers increased by 35,513 in May to reach a total of 2,444,358, the Civil Service Commission reported.