



AMERIKANSKI VOJASKI ZDRAVNIK zdravi domačinskega otroka v Novi Guineji. Otroka, ki ima kožno bolezen, drži v kvisku njegova mati.

Kdo je kdo v novi provizorični vladi v Jugoslaviji?

IMA ENAJST ČLANOV, IZMED KATERIH SE JIH SMATRA PET ZA HRVATE IN PET ZA SRBE. EDEN JE SLOVENEK. — RAZNE STRUJE ZASTOPANE

Urad odbora južno-slovanskih Amerikancev v New Yorku, je podal tisku in radiu o članih provizorične vlade v Jugoslaviji sledeče podatke:

„Odkar je Petrov režim obsodil jugoslovansko provizorično vlado na terenu, kateri je na čelu dr. Ribar in jo označil za vlado „terorističnega nasilja, ki v nobenem oziru ne predstavlja demokratičnih in socialnih koncepcij našega ljudstva, niti ne njegovega narodnega duha.“ Želi Združeni odbor južno-slovanskih Amerikancev podati v naslednjem ameriškem tisku in radiju nekoliko podrobnejše informacije o možnih, ki so sedaj na krmilu nove vlade v Jugoslaviji.

Dr. Ivan Ribar — predsednik provizorične vlade Jugoslavije, je star 64 let, ter je odlični odvetnik hrvaškega poretka, ki je bil znana narodna osebnost tekom zadnjih petindeset let. Izvoljen je bil za predsednika prve konstitucionalne ali upravne skupščine v letu 1920 in je veskoz odtod igral važno vlogo v političnem in narodnem življenju Jugoslavije, kot eden najdalekovidnejših voditeljev demokratske stranke, kateri je načeljeval Ljuba Davidović. Dr. Ribar je živel v Beogradu skoro vse svoje življenje.

Maršal Tito (Josip Broz) — predsednik odbora za narodno obrambo, je star 52 let, doma iz Zagorja na Hrvaškem. On je bil mnogo let eden izmed voditeljev jugoslovanskega delavskega gibanja.

Dr. Josip Smolaka — minister za zunanje zadeve, je star 72 let in je odvetnik po poklicu ter prihaja iz Splita v Dalmaciji. On je bivši senator in zelo znana in prominentna liberalna osebnost; v letu 1918 je bil član prvega jugoslovanskega kabineta. Bil je tudi poslanik Jugoslavije v Vatikanu in Madridu. On je priznana avtoriteta na polju konstitucionalnih zakonov.

Josip Rus — podpredsednik provizorične vlade Jugoslavije, je Slovenec, ima 40 let, po poklicu pa sodnik na višjem sodišču v Ljubljani. Udeležoval se je veliko pri organizaciji Sokolov.

Dr. Moša Pijade — podpredsednik provizorične vlade Jugoslavije, je star 55 let, po poklicu zdravnik, prominenten srbski intelektualac židovske vere in

eden voditeljev jugoslovanske komunistične stranke, ki je tekom svojega dolgega zapora (pod beografskim režimom) zlagal pesmi in slikal.

Anton Avgustinčič — podpredsednik provizorične vlade Jugoslavije, ima 42 let ter je svetovno znan kipar iz Zagreba.

Vladislav Ribnikar — podpredsednik odbora za obrambo, je star 42 let. On je bil uradnik osrednjega glasila Hrvaške kmečke stranke, „Slobodni dom“, ki je izhajal v Zagrebu.

Božidar Magovac — podpredsednik odbora za narodno obrambo, je star 42 let. On je bil uradnik osrednjega glasila Hrvaške kmečke stranke, „Slobodni dom“, ki je izhajal v Zagrebu.

Vladimir Zečević — minister notranjih zadev, je star zdaj 35 let. Po poklicu je pravoslavni duhovnik iz centralne Srbije ter eden izmed vodij partizanskega gibanja.

Dr. Rado Pribičević — minister za obrambo, ima 46 let, je odvetnik po poklicu ter je po rodu Srb iz Hrvaške, politično pa je bil že dolgo član Neodvisne demokratske stranke.

Sulejman Filipović — minister za rudne in šume, predstavlja v novi vladi Muslmane iz Bosne.

Zgoraj omenjeni možje predstavljajo vse dele najboljših in najprogresivnejših elementov jugoslovanskega ljudstva. Dokazali so svoje politično in intelektualno zmožnost.

(Nadaljevanje na 4. strani.)

Površnosti in dobički v vojni industriji le malo „oglašane“

Merodajne kongresne komisije tu in tam preiskujejo nerednosti pri kompanijah, ki ne izvršijo vladnih naročil kot so obetale in pa če kujejo preogromne dobičke na račun vojne.

Nedavno smo poročali o bratoma Miranda, ki sta začela municijski biznis iz nič in napravila s komišni pri dostavljanju vojnih potrebščin Angliji in pred 7. dec. 1941 Japonski milijone dobička. Bilo jima je vseeno, komu prodajata orožje, glavno je, da je veliko profita.

Zvezna vlada pa je vsled nereda, ki je nastal pred letom v njuni tovarni, izgubila visoke vsote.

Nedavno je pričela kongresna komisija za vojne zadeve preiskovati poslovanje in obratovanje v Fairchild aircraft tovarni v Burlingtonu, N. C. Dognala je, da je stala tovarna štiri milijone dolarjev, zgrajena in opremljena na vladne stroške in potem je bilo vloženih vanjo še 12 milijonov vladnega denarja in dana v najem kompaniji omenjenega imena za dolar na leto. Vlada je naročila pri nji za 63 milijonov dolarjev bojnih letal, kompanija je uposlila 2,350 delavcev in od oktobra 1941, ko je dobila prvo vladno naročilo, je producirala eno bojno letalo, stroški do tega pa so znašali triinajst milijonov dolarjev. Ta je za en aeroplan ogromna vsota. Priče so izpovedali, da je vodstvo kompanije nesposobno in da je v tovarni vse iz reda. Direktorji družbe, ki dobe tako tovarno za dolar na leto najemnine, in potem nadaljne milijone, ne da bi kaj riskirali, mislijo le na svoje visoke plače, in druge dohodke, samo da se razmeče denar.

Cemu je sploh potrebno vladi graditi privatnim družbam tovarne, jih zalagati s kapitalom in jim puščati velik odstotek teh vsot za profite, ko bi municijsko industrijo boljše sama obratovala in si prihranila milijone, ki gredo sedaj v žep dobičkarjev? Seveda, če bi to storila, bi bilo krikanje nič koliko, da konkurira na ljudske stroške s privatno industrijo in poganja deželo v socializem. Kongres privatnih interesov pa tega noče, in zato je tako.

Socialisti v Readingu v pogajanjih za združenje s socialistično stranko

Socialistična stranka v Pennsylvaniji se je ločila od ameriške socialistične stranke in s tem izpod Thomasovega vodstva v znanih frakcijskih sporih avgusta 1936, ker so militanti tudi na konvenciji v Clevelandu odklonili s takozvanimi desničarji ali staro gardo vsak kompromis.

Veliki socialistični lokal v Readingu, ki ima v mestu velik političen vpliv, in imel zastopnike v zakonodajni zbirnici, v okrajnem in šolskem odboru ter v mestni občini, poseduje tudi park in razno drugo imovino. Po ločitvi se je pridružil social-demokratski federaciji, skupina militantov pa ustanovila svoj lokal in pennsylvansko soc. stranko ter lokal v Readingu tožila za imovino,

češ, da imajo le oni pravico do imena „soc. stranka“. To je nasprotstvo povečalo, tožba pa je bila v veliko veselje nasprotnikom, ki so pričakovali, da bodo socialisti v Readingu sami sebe uničili.

Militanti so se kmalu uleteli in večinoma stranko pustili čim so jo dobili v roke. Stari sodrugi v Readingu pa so obnovili svoje vrste in postali spet močna postojanka.

V družbi s social-demokrati v New Yorku se niso počutili srečnim. To so v svoji izjavi za združenje s soc. stranko tudi poudarili. Oni hočejo socialistično akcijo, ne politiko, gola oportunitizma.

Toda sodrugi v Penni so za

Japonci izgubili v dveh letih 881, Američani 132 ladij

Glavni namen Japoncev v zavratnem napadu na Pearl Harbor 7. dec. 1941 in na druge ameriške posesti na Pacifiku je bil uničiti, ali saj temeljito oslabil ameriško mornarico in letalstvo. Dasi so napravili ameriški mornarici posebno v Pearl Harborju veliko škodo in so dosegli drugje v nekaj dneh presenetljive uspehe, namen, uničiti ameriško pomorsko silo se jim ni posrečil.

Od tedaj je postala naša mornarica jača ko kdaj prej in Japonci jo na Pacifiku bolj in bolj čutijo.

V dveh letih vojne, do letošnjega 7. decembra, je bilo potopljenih 132 bojnih in tovarnih ameriških ladij, večinoma na Pacifiku. Po točnih podatkih ameriškega mornaričnega departmanta je bilo v istem času potopljenih 238 bojnih in 643 drugih japonskih ladij, skupno 881.

Nad 280 japonskih ladij je bilo poškodovanih, in izmed njih brzokone precej potopljenih, a omenjeni odstotek o tem nima zanesljivih podatkov.

Te številke seveda ne pomenijo, da je za to deželo vojna z Japonci že dobljena, kajti mikado cesarstvo je še mogočna sila na morju in na kopnem. Toda na podlagi teh izgub je jasno, kam se vojna sreča nagiba. Ni čudno, da je japonske poveljnice začelo skrbeti, kajti tudi njih „blitzkrieg“, kakor Hitlerjev, se je ponesrečil.

Kvota v sklad za dobrodelne namene ni še dosežena

Kvota čikaškega okraja za doneske v Community and War Fund je bila določena na \$12,806,624, nabralo pa se je do 8. decembra \$11,336,656, ali 89 odstotkov. Kampanjski odbor se nada, da bo skupna vsota z novimi prispevki do božiča znašala več kot kvoto.

Ste si Ameriški družinski koledar letnik 1944 že naročili?

pridruženje svoje stranke k ameriški soc. stranki le, če jim jamči, da bodo v bodoče lahko delali konstruktivno, kakor nekoč, ne da bi z njimi eksperimentirala sedaj ta, sedaj druga struja, ki je slučajno na vodstvu v gl. uradu. Zato zahtevajo avtonomijo. Asement stranki bodo plačevali od člana po svojih določbah. Dalje se mora glavni strankin urad obvezati, da ne bo posegal po imovini pennsylvanske soc. stranke in imovini njenih lokalov. Sodrugi v Readingu so za zgraditev socialistične stranke, kot je bila nekoč, in v tem so pripravljeni sodelovati. Vsi iskreni sodrugi jim žele uspeh v tej akciji.

Pakt Sovjetske unije s Češko velik uspeh

PREDSEDNIK BENEŠ KONČNO LE DOSEGEL SVOJ CILJ. — ČEMU NASPROTOVANJE TEJ ZVEZI? — VRATA POLJSKI ODPRTA. — NIČ VEČ „SANITARNEGA KORDONA“ ZOPER USSR.

Ta teden je bila podpisana in objavljena v Moskvi 20-letna obrambna pogodba med čehoslovaško in sovjetsko vlado, ki je tako dalekosežna in važna za bodočnost teh dveh dežel in Evrope, da je naletela na veliko nasprotovanje tudi v mnogih zavestnih krogih. Da je novi pakt ob enem največji udarec za nemški imperializem, tega ne čutijo nikjer bolj kot v Berlinu.

Sprememah v odnosajih

V prejšnji vojni je bila Čehoslovaška v vojni z boljševiki. Bila je popolnoma pod francoskim vplivom in vrh tega so Čehi smatrali politiko boljševiške vlade za največjo nevarnost svojim aspiracijam. Boljševiška vlada je sklenila mir s kajzerjevo Nemčijo. Prepustila je Ukrajino njenemu vplivu. Lenin je smatral, da Rusija nima več vzroka ostati v vojni in pa da je Nemčija carjevo armado premagala, torej je najboljšje sprejeti njene pogoje, neglede na zavezništvo. Morda je tedaj Lenin verjel, da bo tepena zavezniška armada tudi na zapadni fronti, pa je za boljševiško Rusijo proglasil mir. Tako so se češke legije v Rusiji obrnile proti boljševikom in jim prizadevale veliko bojov, v zavezniških deželah pa občudovanje.

Po nekaj letih pa sta se vladi v Pragi in Moskvi polagoma sprijateljile in v društvu naro-

dov sta bila Maksim Litvinov in Edvard Beneš glavna zagovornika načela kolektivne varnosti in odpora rastoči fašistični agresivnosti.

Opiranje na Francijo

Vzlic temu prijateljstvu z Rusijo pa je bila Čehoslovaška v svoji vnanji politiki še vedno podrejena Franciji in dokler ni bilo Hitlerja na vladi Nemčije, se je Francija smatrala za glavno zaščitnico Poljske, Čehoslovaške, Avstrije in Jugoslavije. Ko je začel Hitler oboroževati svoj tretji raj, je francoska vlada pritegnila v to zaščitništvo Anglijo bolj kot je bila prej in leta 1939 sta povabili v obrambo Poljske tudi sovjetsko vlado. Čehoslovaška vlada, ki je najbolj čutila nevarnost nacijske Nemčije, pa se je že prej potrudila, da je pridobila tudi Rusijo sebi v varstvo. A pogodba se je glasila, da gre Rusija braniti Čehoslovaško le ako stori isto tudi Francija.

Kršena obveza

Francija se po tej obvezi ni ravnala in še manj Anglija. Namesto tega sta šla angleški in francoski premier k Hitlerju, ga tolažila in mu obljubila zahtevane dele Čehoslovaške, zato, da se ohrani mir v Evropi. Rusija v ta dogovor ni bila povabljena, čeprav je bila skupno s Francijo

(Konec na 3. strani.)

Trideseti letnik našega koledarja je knjiga, ki je vredna svojega slovesa

Na tretji strani te številke je pregled vsebine tridesetega letnika Ameriškega družinskega koledarja. Iz nje lahko vsak čitatelj razvidi, da je to spet knjiga, ki dela čast slovenski književnosti v tej deželi.

In kolikor je nam znano, sta ta koledar, in pa knjiga Prosvetne matice, edini knjigi posvetne vsebine, ki sta letos izšli v slovenskem jeziku. V starem kraju morda kaj izide — kaj nabožnega — in še tisto mora biti urejeno po navodilih fašističnih oblasti.

Ko bo konec vojne, se bodo tega koledarja naši osvobojeni rojaki nedvomno zelo razveselili, posebno tisti, ki ga poznajo iz prejšnjih let, in pa oni slovenski pisatelji, ki so bili njegovi sodrugi. Izmed njih samo o Ivanu Vuku vemo, da ga ni več med živimi.

Tukajšnji naročniki so pričakovali, da dobe koledar že v začetku decembra in mi smo imeli trden namen, da izide saj prvi teden v tem mesecu.

A v uradu je manjkalo rednega pomočnika pri tem delu, ki smo ga imeli vsako leto, kar je stvar zakasnilo. Vzrok tej in drugim zakasnitvam so pač vojne razmere. Kar se tiče tiskarne, je svoje delo opravljala ko hitro smo ji pošiljali rokopise, težave pa so v knjigovoznici, ki ima veliko več dela kot ga je z močmi, ki jih ima, v stanju zmagovati. Delavcev, ki bi bili večji, ji manjka.

Tudi pošta ima vsled istih vzrokov težkoče in pošiljatev ne dostavlja tako hitro kot pa jih je do pred dobrim letom.

Vseeno, koledar smo dovršili in naročniki ga prejmejo čim ga dobimo iz knjigovoznice. Upamo, da se to zgodi koncem tega tedna. Naročnike in razpečevalce prosimo, da naj ovire, ki jih imamo upoštevajo. Upamo, da se pri razpečavanju koledarja potrudijo kot so se vsako leto.

Usoglašanje mezde s cenami brez harmonije

Glavni namen zvezne vlade v domači ekonomiji je bil „zamrzniti“ plače in regulirati cene potrebščin, da bi obstoječa meza več kot zadostovala za dostojno preživljanje. Unije so bile v teh naporih povabljene od predsednika na sodelovanje. Zagotovile naj bi, da ne bodo zahtevale zvišanja mezde nad ono, ki je po merodajnem vladnem odboru smatrana za dovolj visoko, in kjer ni, naj velja zvišanje na podlagi takozvane „little steel“ formule. Dalje naj bi se unije obvezale, da se v sporih z delodajalci ne bodo posluževale stavk.

In res so pristale v te pogoje unije AFL, CIO in unije železničarjev.

Vlada pa jim je zagotovila z reguliranjem cen živiliških potrebščin preprečiti druginjo.

A v deželi je toliko mogočnih sebičnih interesov, in v regulacijskih uradih se je dogodilo že toliko zmot, in pa preveč nesposobnih in sebičnih ljudi je v njih, da je stvar, kar se reguliranja cen tiče, padla s tira in obstala. Kaj pomagajo dostopne cene, če pa se jih ne izvaja? Ali pravilna, regulirana distribucija živil na papirju, če pa je ni v praksi?

Vsled teh razmer je delavstvo že dolgo nezadovoljno ne samo s ponesrečenimi regulacijami živiliškega trga pač pa še posebno z vodstvi svojih unij, ki so se vz-

lic temu še vedno držala svoje obljube zvezni vladi.

Le odbor UMW se je upiral, nastale so velike stavke, in končno je unija premogarjev le dobila zvišanje mezde za svoje člane v večini premogovnikov. Po novem dogovoru bo temeljila na bazi \$8.50 za osem in tričetrt ure dela na dan.

Vladni vojni delavski odbor se je upiral zvišanju in enako premogovniške družbe, a premogarji so vztrajali in po osmih mesecih vendarle uspeli, dasi jim vse zahteve kajpada niso bile izpolnjene.

Medtem so se pognali v boj za zvišanje razne strokovne unije železničarjev in dne 8. dec. je senat odglasoval takozvanim

„nonoperating“ železničarjem, to je tistim, ki ne delajo v vlakih, 8c povišanja na uro. Teh delavcev je nad milijon. Dalje zahteva zvišanje 600,000 tekstilnih delavcev in na stotisoče drugih. Vlada se boji, da ji ves njen načrt za boj zoper inflacijo pade v vodo, in si še prizadeva ostati pri „zamrznjenih“. Pa ne gre. Niti ne bodo nova zvišanja mezde delavcem kaj prida pomagale, ker se običajno dvignejo cene po zvišanju mezde toliko, da so delavci tam, kot poprej. Ako bi imeli delavci v kongresu svoj blok, kot ga imajo komercialni, industrijski in drugi privatni interesi, bi regulacije kaj začele, tako pa so brez potrebne zaštite.

The Forgotten 15 Million

The commercial press, of a sudden, has discovered that we have 15 million "forgotten people" in our midst, people whose earnings have hardly been raised in years while living costs have risen with tragic rapidity.

For many long months the press of the nation has been worrying about "swollen incomes" of wage earners. Hard-shelled politicians everywhere in the land have been lying awake nights in dread of the dimes and dollars which defense workers are piling up from overtime labor and haunted by the spectre of the mounting purchasing power of the wage earners.

Now comes the revelation that pretty nearly a third of the wage and salaried population of the country is living practically on a below subsistence level. The earning of these 15 million gainfully employed people, in view of the sharply risen cost of living, have in reality been cut. Most of these people belong to what is generally termed the "white collar" group—office workers, civil servants in all branches, teachers and preachers, the smaller accessory trades and the poorer paid professions. The forgotten people have no unions, and a great many of them have in the past regarded themselves as being "above" belonging to a labor union.

Individually, of course, they can help themselves but little. They cannot even appeal to the War Labor Board to be granted increases that would lift them up to the "Little Steel" formula. The WLB is not authorized to act on individual applications no matter how deserving. The WLB deals only with appeals from organized groups.

What can this large segment of the American people, caught within the clasp of stationary earnings and distressing high cost of commodities, do to meet the minimum necessities of the family budget?

Congress will not do a thing for these unorganized American wage and salaried people. It could help roll prices back through subsidies to food processors and to consumer goods manufacturers, but Congress is in no mood to do this: the interests of the organized farm and food groups are too precious to be interfered with. Congress might pass mandatory legislation along the "Little Steel" formula line that would also cover these wage and salary earners, but the Solons would not budge for the simple reason that the "white collar" people are unorganized and carry no pressure.

There's one way these millions of unprotected persons struggling for a living could be helped—could help themselves in fact—by getting into the fold of organized labor. Their former aloofness toward labor unions, let it be said without rancor, has paid them no dividends in this period of emergency. Today, these workers, clerks, teachers are an underprivileged group because they have failed to recognize the basic truth that organization and collective action is the surest way to a measure of economic security.

On the other hand, the trade union movement can ill afford to adopt an attitude of complete indifference towards these "forgotten" men and women. This, perhaps, is the psychological moment for organized labor to make its strongest bid for mass organization among this wide clement of unprotected industry and commerce employees.—Justice.

Good Old Oswald!

So the British government has decided to release Sir Oswald Mosley, founder of the British Union of Fascists, from the prison where he's been "detained" since May, 1940!

A great soul like Gandhi rots in jail for speaking up for freedom and brotherhood; when he was near death the Viceroy said it was just too bad, but he would be released if only he'd say the word and promise to be good. Nehru and thousands of other Indian leaders may remain incarcerated for not overt acts—for their belief in the principles the Allied Nations profess. Illness will not release them, though death may.

But Sir Oswald, Britain's number one fascist, is sick, so was freed. So his fascist wife, sister of notorious Unity Mitford, Hitler's soul-mate. For such is the nature of empires!—The Call.

HELP WANTED

By SCOTT NEARING

Help Wanted ads are plastered across the U. S. Restaurants, stores, factories, railroads, shops and farms are calling insistently for labor power.

A recent cartoon pictured a restaurant with the usual signs in the window: cook wanted; dishwasher wanted; busboys wanted. The owner turned sadly to a friend and said: "No one comes in here any more. They think it is an employment agency."

Manpower shortage is due to a number of causes. The armed forces are to be maintained at more than 10 million. This standing army plus casualty replacements has taken a huge block of U. S. labor power.

The labor market itself has absorbed additional manpower. Employees in non-agricultural industries increased by 10 million between 1939 and 1943.

1. Unemployed have been absorbed.
2. Women have taken jobs.
3. School children work part time or full time.
4. Old people have gone back into harness.

Still the labor shortage is acute, and the situation is getting worse, not better.

What are the sources from which additional labor reserves may be drawn?

More women and children may be called into industry. But the reserves here are not large.

War prisoners may be employed. But the available supply will be inconsiderable.

West Indians and Mexicans may be imported for the duration. Again however, the supply is strictly limited.

Two important reservoirs of labor power remain. The first is Europe, from which the U. S. has drawn so many millions of workers during the past 100 years. In Europe today there are numbers of refugees and multitudes who are homeless and starving, but most of them are on the other side of the battle lines. They will be available

after the war, but after the war the U. S. labor shortage will no longer exist.

That reduces the problem to one dimension—Asia. Asia has the greatest labor reserve on earth. More than half of the human race lives there and at the moment, in parts of India and China, they live so badly that they would gladly accept an invitation for the duration to work at U. S. wage levels and live on U. S. standards.

Getting labor out of China would not be too easy just now, but the ports of India are open. To be sure there would be the matter of transportation, but ships carrying men and munitions to the Far East could return with cargoes of Asiatic manpower.

Immigration laws stand in the way, but they could be suspended for the duration. Labor union policy would have to be modified, but if the unions could give up the right to strike, it would be a far smaller sacrifice to adjust their policies to a temporary influx of Asiatic workers.

Society abhors a vacuum. A demand, long continued, will almost certainly develop a supply: If the present manpower shortage continues and grows more acute, as now seems likely, it will be met in one way or another. The line of least resistance runs to Asia.

ANTI-FASCISTS STILL IN JAIL

More than one and a half million anti-fascists are still jailed in Franco Spain. This prompts us to question the motivation of certain prominent Americans who are publicly defending the fascist, Franco, today. These same individuals pose also as defenders of democracy. It can't be done. Either one is a friend of fascism or a friend of democracy. You can't be both.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is directing petitions to President Roosevelt urging him to use his diplomatic offices to help free these advance-guard in the fight against fascism.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



Democracy on the Air

Should labor organizations be allowed to buy time for radio programs? That question, raised in hearings on the Wheeler-White radio bill, involves the whole issue of free discussion on the air, and Congress ought to settle it so as to promote the widest possible application of democratic principles.

The broadcasting industry's present general rule is to sell radio time only to business institutions which themselves have something to sell the public—not membership in an organization but some product such as automobiles, cigarettes or smelling salts. The radio chains give time to membership groups such as labor federations, they point out, and give time for "controversial" economic discussions. This, they argue, is sound public policy.

The practical effect of the rule, however, is to create a danger that the public will hear a one-sided interpretation of social and economic issues.

Inevitably the most valuable evening and night hours, when audiences are largest, are sold to commercial advertisers, leaving much less attractive periods for groups which have to take free time.

The broadcasting chains show a growing willingness to sell time to various business trade associations, which have no more "products" for sale than labor unions, but which do seize the opportunity subtly to support or attack policies under consideration in Congress. A labor union, though it might disagree with the viewpoints of the trade associations, has no equal right to buy time to say so.

A labor federation, according to testimony before the Federal Communications Commission, would not be allowed even to sponsor a symphony orchestra on the air, with no "propaganda" beyond mere mention of its name. Yet a corporation may sponsor an orchestra and hire a news commentator whose known viewpoints tend to support the economic theories—for example, on "free enterprise" and "regimentation"—which the sponsor prefers.

If radio is to remain in private hands rather than become, as in other countries, a government monopoly, these questions must be solved so that discussion of public issues is on a more equitable basis. It is a proper function of Congress to lay down rules prohibiting discrimination against any group or interest by the private decisions of the radio industry.—The Chicago Sun.

Hate or Despise?

By RUTH TAYLOR

What is our attitude to be toward the criminals of the world? Do we hate the peoples of the Axis—or merely their ideology?

Let us consider what it means to hate. It is "to regard with an extreme and active aversion." But we do more than that. We despise the things they have done—and to despise means "to look upon as morally or socially degraded." We can hate an equal—but we despise a person upon whom we look down.

As a people we are not given to hate. It is un-American. We are not a nation fettered by the chains of old hatreds. Our anger is at things, at thoughts, at actions—not at people.

We hate the tyranny of cruelty, which is the act of the coward, aimed always at the defenseless. But we despise with the loathing we give to snakes and other crawling things, the men who make a habit of cruelty to those who cannot protect themselves, the men who stir up mob spirit and incite others to make the physical attack they dare not.

We hate injustice because it is the direct negation of all the things for which our nation stands, the peace and security we want from life. But we despise the men who rule by treachery, injustice and special privilege.

We hate intolerance for it is the cancer at the heart of freedom. But we despise the intolerant for ignorant self-seekers, unwilling and unable to stand on their own merits.

We hate treachery for it is the stab in the back, the knife in the dark, the snake in the grass. But

we despise the traitors who are true to no one, whose very delight is the betrayal of the country to which they owe allegiance.

We hate dishonesty for it is the abnegation of the orderly conduct of life. But we despise those who are the thieves of the pledged word, deniers of the rights of men, who deal in stolen goods, in stolen lives.

We hate the things that is evil. We despise the person who is evil—not in groups but as individuals. We hate the thing that is evil enough to devote all our energies to destroy it utterly. We despise those who have followed evil—but to them we will do justice as individuals. Both of these things we will do that we may live once again in mutual respect and brotherhood with men of every race.

BUT, WE MUST HAVE JOBS FOR ALL

Stuart Chase is an economist whose views are always worth considering. In a report he has prepared for the Twentieth Century Fund, he argues that the United States can take care of a 300 billion national debt without jeopardizing the well-being of its citizens.

In fact, prosperity for all is the only way it can be handled. There must be full employment and a national income of at least 150 billions a year, according to Chase.

We should not attempt to pay off the debt, he argues, but we should keep taxes high enough to meet the interest and to do what is necessary to provide jobs for all.

Chase emphasizes that Uncle Sam has borrowed the money from his own people, and, therefore, "the nation can hardly go bankrupt."—Labor.

REFLECTIONS

By the Editor of the Reading Labor Advocate

The most foolish thing about the trend toward inflation which, as even the most conservative economists admit, is gaining impetus under the pressure of war-waste is—

To believe that the trend can be reversed or even halted by any means that will include the preservation of both capitalist economies and political democracy.

((The smartest thing to do about it will be suggested farther along in this column.))

We are heading toward inflation because the private profit-system cannot function unless it holds fast to policies that lead to just that. And we are risking what measure of democracy we have because, if the system of private profit is permitted to stand until it falls from its own weight and weakness, today's "economic royalists" will use their control of industry, publicity and politics to fasten a new slavery upon the population.

To get the right "slant" on the above assertion, it must be understood that it is made without heat or hate, but with a sober realization that if the people themselves don't act to establish an order that makes for justice and freedom, the classes who exploit the people not only will but must do the job. For system or order, under whatever auspices, must be achieved if civilization itself is to be preserved.

Well, there is the danger that is bearing down upon us. Now, what is the smart thing to do about it?

The answer is that when one is confronted by an inescapable loss, the sensible thing to do is to take the loss as quickly as possible and then—compensate.

The dictionary tells us that when we compensate we "supply an equivalent." We make amends. We put something in the place of that which we lose.

And so it is that the people of this generation, if they are alert to their own danger and intelligent in meeting it, will be interested in putting something in the place of the capitalist private-profit system, something in the place of "free" enterprise, something in the place of the values that are being wiped away this very minute.

When inflation comes savings are lost. So is democracy.

What compensations are adequate to balance such losses? We Socialists have the answer.

It won't hurt at all if our bank accounts and our insurance policies and our bonds turn to dross—if we compensate by making all sources of wealth the joint possessions of all of us.

It won't be any loss at all if we scrap old freedoms that no longer serve our welfare—the freedom to compete, the freedom to work or not to work, the freedom to hoard—if, at the same time, we establish new and better freedoms. If, instead of the freedom to compete we achieve the freedom to cooperate; if instead of the phoney freedom to work for profit of industrial and financial overlords we gain the right to serve ourselves and society; if instead of the freedom to save as individuals we have the freedom from fear which can be achieved only in socialized and cooperative economy—then we have compensated. We shall have lost nothing, but gained much, if, in scrapping capitalism, we establish democratic Socialism!

The considerations here presented are no longer theoretical. They present a practical proposition that must be acted upon. And if the workers of America don't understand that the time for decision is at hand, the owners do.

The issue will become sharp and clear when the war ends. What shall take the place of the "free" enterprise order that is now being destroyed in the waste and welter of war? Will Socialism be the way of life for the children of today? Or will the owners build a new order of class rule upon the ruins of the old one?

Sign in Newspaper Office: "When a plumber makes a mistake, he charges for it. When a lawyer makes a mistake, it's just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try his case all over again. When a carpenter makes a mistake, it's just what he expected. When a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it. When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes law of the land. But when an editor makes a mistake—GOOD NIGHT!"

What Not To Tell Soldiers

If you should happen to meet a soldier who would like to know what it is he is fighting for, don't tell him about war bonds. The story might discourage him.

For what the big debt that is now accumulating against the Federal Government means is that—

After the war is over those people who own enough bonds can spend the remainder of their lives in comfort and idleness while somebody else produces the food he eats, the clothing he wears and the building he inhabits.

We tell the soldiers that they will be given work to do when they return from the war. But we shouldn't—no, really, we shouldn't—encourage him to think too much about what he'll be working for. Not now!

Those bonds that the government is issuing, for instance; it wouldn't do—not right now, at any rate!—to say that he'll be favored with an opportunity to earn the interest that will go to a few people. That wouldn't be the way to put it. But that is what it means. Because, unless somebody does the work that creates values those bonds aren't going to be worth anything at all.

Of course we don't like the picture we're painting. We don't like the idea of asking the men who fought the war and the generations who aren't yet on earth to pay for it after it is won. It looks too much like slavery. And because we don't like it, we look for an "out" from such a possibility.

And so we hopefully reflect that—

Perhaps the boys won't agree to make those bonds good.

Perhaps they'll decide that, having saved the nation, they now will be equal partners in its ownership.

Perhaps they'll see that Socialism offers them freedom from all forms of "bond-age" and make production for use become the American way of life.—Reading Labor Advocate.

RELIGION

Religion, mostly of the Protestant and evangelical type, seems to have a stronger hold on the South than on most other sections of the country. I had occasion to stop over in Bowling Green, a country-seat town in southern Kentucky, and when one walked along one of its main streets almost every other large building seemed to be a church. Rip-roaring evangelism, of the type which the late Billy Sunday practiced so successfully on a nationwide scale, is most popular in the Southern states, although the furore against teaching the theory of evolution seems to have died down and the laws which Tennessee, Arkansas and perhaps some other Southern states passed on this subject have been repealed or are ignored. The roads in Eastern Tennessee have been decorated with signs: "Jesus is coming soon," "Prepare to Meet God," etc. by some religious enthusiast.

This stronghold of religion has its bad and its good sides. Quack evangelists have done and can do a good deal of harm in promoting race and sectarian prejudice under the guise of promoting their particular brand of religion. On the other hand progressive clergymen in Southern cities and towns have put in some earnest and courageous work in trying to improve race relations and get at least a squarer, if not an absolutely square deal for the Negro. And a good many educational institutions, none too plentiful in the South in any case, although conspicuously better in numbers and quality in Virginia and North Carolina than in the states of Deep South, would not exist if it were not for the support of religious denominations.—W. H. Chamberlain in The New Leader.

A WRONG THAT SHOULD BE RIGHTED

In too many things democracy is something that is talked about and nothing is done about. And one of these things is the Poll Tax. It is not only a denial of democracy, it is an out and out swindle of the electorate.

There is no excuse for it, and it is a disgrace that a handful of voters are sufficient to elect officials to national office in the South, while many thousands are required in other sections.

How long would people stand for disfranchising eligible voters in one part of a city ward? Not for a minute. And neither should it be countenanced in districts of larger dimensions.

There is no color line in the Poll Tax. It affects white and negro alike, and in some places the whites are said to suffer more from it than the negroes. But even if this were not so everyone should be for wiping out by repeal the poll tax injustice and disgrace.

This is no time for a constitutional amendment regarding this. There is one of years ago, the amendment against voluntary servitude. It should be enforced with a poll tax repeal.

—Minneapolis Labor Review.

STORK WORKS OVERTIME

Since war broke out in Europe more than 10 millions babies have been born in America, it was estimated by the War Production Board. Each year has shown an increase, from about 2,300,000 in 1940 to 2,800,000 this year.

ANOTHER WAR BY 1970? WHAT DO YOU THINK?

A Poll of New York City College undergraduates showed that 54 per cent predicted that there will be a World War III. One-third of the students thought the next war will come by 1970. Soviet Russia will be at war with the U.S.A. by 1970, thought 44.4 per cent; 12.9 per cent picked Britain as our next enemy. Ninety-one per cent of the students favor our membership in a world federation; only 2.7 per cent advocate isolationism. Universal military training was favored by 62.4 per cent.

The City College students believe in international cooperation, to include Russia and all other states, large and small, but they are skeptical. They think the chances are against the practical application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the carrying out of the promises of the Moscow pact. They think the three great powers will continue to play the game of power politics, that imperialism will continue and the conflict of national interests will produce World War III.

These are the pessimistic opinions of the students of one college. What are the other college students thinking? What do you think?

The Old Spirit

Graduate: Professor, I have made some money and I want to do something for my college. I don't remember what studies I excelled in. Professor: In my classes you slept most of the time.

Graduate: Fine! I'll endow a dormitory.—Montreal Star.

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