

Acheson v skrbeh radi politične zmede v Franciji

Delavci komunističnih uni ovirajo dovoz
ameriškega orožja. — Parlament impotenten. —
V 15 mesecih francoska vlada 5. premenjena.

Francija je izmed velikih za-
padne trojice (ona, USA in An-
glija) edina politično nestabilna
država. Marshallov plan ji je
ekonomsko pomagal, toda ni se
videza, da se je z njim kaj pri-
da okrepila. Prejema v smislu
omenjenega načrta za ekonom-
sko ojačanje zapadne Evrope še
vedno velike datjave, toda ameri-
ški nadziralci te evropske
gospodarske rekonstrukcije ni-
so z rezultati v Franciji nič za-
dovoljni.

Odpor proti militarizaciji Francije

Po Marshallovem ekonom-
skem načrtu je nastal še en
plan — načrt za oborožitev za-
padne Evrope z ameriško po-
močjo. Imenuje se atlantski
pakt. Izmed vseh dežel te tako-
zvane obrambne zveze (proti
možni sovjetski agresiji) so "sa-
mo" Zed. države prvotno obo-
rožene, na drugem mestu An-
glija — male dežele ne pridejo
mnogo v poštev, pač pa atlantski
pakt računa na Francijo. Imela
je že mogočno bojno silo — če-
mu si je ne bi obnovila, ako so
ji druge zaveznice pripravljene
pomagati!

Toda nastal je v Franciji pro-
ti taki militarizaciji velik od-
por. Delavci tistih uni, ki so
pod komunističnim vplivom, in
delajo v pristaniščih in na žele-
znih — torej v dveh naj-
bolj strateških točkah — se
brazijo zalagati ameriško orožje
z ladji, ali ga razvažati v vlakih.
To je napravilo francoski vla-
di veliko zadržev. Ne s prigo-
varjanjem, ne s pretnjami, ne
more dobiti naklonjenosti teh
uni. Pripoveduje, da se je tre-
ba francoskemu narodu pripra-
viti v bran svoje dežele, ako
vojna nastane, a komunistična
stranka odgovarja, da ji ne pre-
ti nevarnost od nikjer, razen s
časoma od zapadne Nemčije —
in pa da je ves ameriški vojni
načrt urejen in zamišljen za
skupni napad držav atlantske-
ga pakta na Sovjetsko zvezo.

Izgredi v parlamentu

Bidaultova koalicijska vlada
je hotela proti tej taktiki tako-
zvanih komunističnih uni zelo
oster zakon s strogimi kaznimi
nad onimi katerim je namenjen,
a ni dobil zadostne opore. Bil je
sprejet šele v zelo omljeni obli-
ki. Določa dolge zaporne kazni
za one, ki bi namenoma ovirali
graditev obrambne sile franco-
ske republike, ki bi v take na-
mene vedoma uganjali sabotažo
in ki bi ščuvali druge v enaka
protidržavna dejanja.

Komunistični poslanci so pro-
testirali, argumentirali in drugi
so jim odgovarjali ter zmerjali,
da so izdajalci in nič drugega
kot zvesti hlapi tuje države.
Skakali so si v lasce drug drug-
emu, se pretepali in vpili. Pred-
sednik parlamenta je moral sejo
vsled tega večkrat prekiniti —
enkrat za sedem in v drugič kar
za enajst ur, da se bi duhovi po-
mirili.

Ali vam je naročnina potekla...?

Tekoča številka Proletarca
je

2205

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 va-
šem oklepaju nižja od gornje.

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

ODMEVI NA MINULE VOLITVE V ANGLIJI

Za malokatero politično kampanjo se je svet za-
nimal toliko kot za nedavne volitve v angleški parla-
ment. Šlo se je med toriji in laboriti. Vsakdo v Angliji
je vedel, da delavska stranka ne bo zmagała s tolik-
šno večino kot je pred petimi leti a vendar je njeno
vodstvo pričakovalo večjo večino.

Winston Churchill s svojimi toriji pa je pričaka-
val zmago zase in res se je konservativna stranka v
kampanji izredno trudila, da si jo izvojuje. Toda je še
vedno ostala le parlamentarna "opozicija njegovega
veličanstva".

Clement Attlee je sestavil novo vlado samo iz
vrst poslancev delavske stranke kakor je bila prejšnja.
Njena večina v novi zbornici šteje samo kakih šest ali
morda sedem glasov.

Volitev se je udeležilo 84 odstotkov upravičen-
cev, torej znatno večji odstotek kakor pred petimi leti.
Proporcno s tem so dobili laboriti samo en in pol od-
stotka glasov manj kakor pred 5. leti a vsled večje vo-
lilne udeležbe 1,250,000 več kakor takrat. Skupno je
delavska stranka prejela sedaj 13,218,000 glasov, to-
rej več kot jih je še kdaj dobila kaka politična stranka
v Angliji.

V tej kampanji je šla resno v boj tudi liberalna
stranka, ki je imela 474 kandidatov v parlament, a
zmagala je samo v osmih okrajih, glasov pa je dobila
nekaj milijonov. V času prve svetovne vojne je bila to
večinska stranka v Angliji in njen vodja je bil takratni
premier David Lloyd George. Sedaj je v zatonu in radi
slabega rezultata zanjo v minulih volitvah se brčkone
ne bo več podala v boj v tako velikem obsegu. V prejš-
nji zbornici so poslanci liberalne stranke glasovali
skupno s toriji ali pa se vzdržali glasovanja.

Komunisti so imeli v prejšnjem parlamentu dva
poslanca. V teh volitvah so oba izgubili. Tudi izobčeni
poslanci delavske stranke, ki so sedaj kandidirali sa-
mostojno, niso bili več izvoljeni.

Delavska stranka je v volilni kampanji zagotav-
ljala socializirati nadaljne velike obrate, nadaljevati
s stabiliziranjem angleške valute, izboljšavati socialni
položaj ljudstva in delovati za svetovni mir.

Največji njen uspeh v prejšnjem terminu je bila
 uvedba socialnega zdravstva, kateremu pravijo ameri-
ški toriji "socialized medicine", zveza ameriških
zdravnikov pa ga označuje za "socializem". Naravno,
da mu ta nazadnjaška zveza močno nasprotuje, ker
noče, da bi zdravniki postali "sužnji države". Tudi an-
gleški zdravniki so nasprotovali socializaciji zdravstva
s torijsko stranko vred. Toda delavska stranka je ta del
svojega programa izvedla in danes je vsakdo na An-
gleškem deležen zdravstvene oskrbe pa če ima kaj
sredstev ali ne. Nikomur ni treba dokazovati, da je
uhozen, predno dobi prostor v bolnišnici na ljudske
stroške. Vsakdo je do njega upravičen, vsakdo do
očal, ako jih potrebuje in do vse zobozdravniške
oskrbe.

Republikanski stranki v Zed. državah je tak
zdravstveni sistem "neodpusten socializem" ker se z
njim ljudi le razvadi namesto da bi vsakdo sam skrbel
zase in se sam trudil za dosego splošne in svoje bla-
ginje.

Predsednik Truman pa ima načrt za uvedbo jav-
(Konec na 2. strani)

Sveto leto prinaša Italiji in Vatikanu ogromne dohodke

Sveto leto, ki ga praznuje ka-
toliški svet, je ob enem velik ju-
bilej in kdor izmed katoličanov
ga želi praznovati, mora letos v
Italijo. Ker le tam je ta celo-
letni praznik veljaven in tja mo-
raš iti, če hočeš biti deležen raz-
nih odpuškov in odpusčenja
grehov in pa tudi veliko zabave
imaš lahko v tem času, pa žep si
izprazniš, predno se vrneš do-
mov.

Reporterji pripovedujejo, ka-
ko so si Italijani umislili vse
sorte stvari, da izvajajo roma-
nje nove iz žepov. Ako nočeš
svetinj, križcev, rožnih ven-
cev, razpel, podobice itd. — vse
to je namreč kaj veljavno le,
ako je verodostojno blagoslov-
ljeno od sv. očeta, pa lahko ku-
piš italijanske cigarete, cigare,
vino in take stvari, ki so ozna-
čene z znakom svetega leta.

Gostilničarji, hotelirji, kra-
marji in cerkve bodo torej ime-
nitno služili in država pa ima
dohodke od carin ter raznih dru-
gih pristojbin, ki jih ji morajo
dajati turisti, oziroma romarji,
ko je vseeno, ako prideš iz dru-
ge dežele.

V Zed. državah je nastal velik
konkurenčni boj med aeropla-
niskimi družbami, ki konkurirajo
v prizadevanjih katera bo dobila
privilegij izvoziti čimveč roma-
jev v Italijo. In tudi paroplovne
družbe se kosajo med sabo v
enak namen.

Anton Shubel nov zborovodja Glasbene matice

Iz Clevelanda nam poročajo,
da je sedanji zborovodja Glas-
bene matice Anton Shubel. Prej-
šnji je bil Ivan Zorman.

Ta zbor je nastal pred leti, ko
se je večja skupina ločila od pe-
skega zbora "Zarja" in tudi sebe
imenovala pevski zbor Zarja.
Nastal je boj radi tega in tudi
tožba, v kateri je dobil pravo
originalni zbor Zarja, ki se ob-
stoja in pridno deluje. Novi pa
si je ime spremenil v Glasbeno
matico. Prejšnjega je poučeval
Ivan Ivanuš in imel tudi nekaj
uspešnih oper. V poznejših letih
je Glasbena matica precej po-
nehal v aktivnostih.

Anton Shubel vodi tudi glas-
beno šolo. Imenuje se National
School of Music Opera Work-
shop. Pravi, da ima ta šola tudi
podružnice v New Yorku in v
Washingtonu. Njen naslov v
Clevelandu je 6411 St. Clair
Ave.

Prihodnja prireditve Glasbe-
ne matice bo v nedeljo 23. aprila
v Slov. narodnem domu, ko bo
predvajala znano francosko ope-
reto "Gospodnična Nitus" (Mam-
zelle Nitouche). Vstopnice so od

KOMENTARJI

Zbira in presoja urednik

Varna ob Črnem morju je
glavno bolgarsko pristanišče.
Lani so mu ime spremenili v
"Stalin". Prebivalci pa se nove-
ga imena ne morejo ali pa no-
čejo navaditi. Čemu proslavlja-
ti imena ljudi na tak način, do-
kler so še živi? Saj mnogim še
po smrti ne gre gladko! V Chi-
cagu napr. blizu naše sosesčine,
je ulica, ki se je imenovala
Crawford. Na ljubo Poljakom je
bila prekrščena v Pulaski Rd.
Velika večina posestnikov od
te ulice je protestirala. Ustavili
so si slove — ime je — kar šte-
je, torej čemu ga spreminjati?
Crawford je bil čikaški pionir,
Pulaski pa sloviti general polj-
skega rodu v borbah za svobodo
te dežele. Ker sta že davno v gro-
bu, je njima pač vseeno, kako
se ta ulica (ob kateri, mimogrede
rečeno, živi tudi nekaj sloven-
skih družin) imenuje. A Polja-
kom v Chicagu je sedaj za čast,
trgovcem pa za slove ulice, ka-
tere so ji ustvarili pod starim
imenom. Bil sem priča prizoru,
ko je konduktor na polnični kari
na 26. cesti klical, "Crawford
next stop". Neki Poljak v kari
je prislulnil, skočil h konduk-
terju in mu ukazal: "Oznani ime
ulice pravilno!" Ni hotel. Pa sta
se stela in se v tem tepežu zva-
lila iz kare. K sreči sta se le
valjala — kosti si nista polomi-
la. Bil je blizu drug sprevodnik
in vodil kare naprej. Toda zara-
di imena te ulice se še vedno
prerekajo. Nedavno je bila vlo-
žena tožba hišnih posestnikov in
trgovcev ob tej ulici, ki zahte-
vajo staro ime nazaj. Ta borba
kot že omenjeno, jih stane že
blizu četrtilijona dolarjev.
Kdo ve, kako bo z Varno? Petro-

grad je bil St. Petersburg, nato
spet Petrograd, sedaj je Lenin-
grad. Carigrad je bil Konstanti-
nopol, sedaj je Istanbul. In Novo
mesto na Dolenjskem so v
Franc-Jozefovi Avstro-Ogrski
prekrstili v Rudolfovo (veljalo
je nemško ime), in sedaj je spet
že dolgo tega spet Novo mesto.
Stalin, Tito in drugi taki, ki so
še živi, naj bi rekli ljudem: Ne
častite nas s spreminjanjem
imen svojih mest. Mi bomo šli,
mesta ostanejo. Naj žive pod
starimi imeni.

Čikaški magnat McCormick
je v Kairu v Egiptu dejal, da
mi (Američani) lahko pretepe-
mo vsakega (na svetu), včevši
Rusijo. Tega multimilijonarja
goste in časte diktatorji ala
Franco v Španiji, egipčanski
kralj Farouk, kralj Saudi-Ara-
bije, oljni magnati — sploh vsi
prvaki starega reda, kar jih je in
jih bo obiskal na treh kontinen-
tih sveta. Čudno pri vsem tem
je to: McCormick je skupno z
Lindberghom, raznimi senatorji,
generalom Woodom in z drugimi
magnati ameriškega kapitali-
zma storil do japonskega napada
na Pearl Harbor vse v svoji mo-
či, da bi naša dežela Hitlerju
in Mussoliniju ne skrivila nobe-
nega lasu. In še vedno se duša,
da je bil vedno za mir in le
Franklin Delano Roosevelt je
kriv, da smo se zapletli v krva-
vo borbo. A sedaj pa je ta isti
McCormick v novi bojni obleki.
Pravi v bivstvu: "Mar je nam
bilo treba preteptati Mussolinija
in Hitlerja ter Stalina obvarova-
ti pred padcem? Kaj nam sedaj
drugače kaže, kot po njemu uda-
riti?"

Po svetlu kolovratu precej
Američanov, ki govore enako ka-
kor McCormick. Vsi so iz bo-
gataškega sloja — vsi se boje
za svojo neprecenljivo lastnino.
Pa mislijo, da ako Rusijo prete-
pemo, jim bo obvarovano. Toda
kdo naj jo nabije? Ne tisti, ki nas
hočejo pahnuti v novo vojno
temveč sinovi delavcev in far-
marjev. Bogatašem, ki se vozijo
v svojih privatnih letalih —
vredna po četrtilijona dolar-
(Konec na 3. strani.)

Nekaj o naših stvareh

V kratkem se bomo obrnili na zastopnike in druge aktivne
naročnike Proletarca z nasveti glede proslavitve njegove 45-
letnice in z vprašanjem glede priredb v ta namen. Upamo, da
mnogi o tem že razmišljajo in se posvetujejo z drugimi glede
sodelovanja za čimuspnejšo akcijo.

Kdor izmed prijateljev tega lista le more — naj mu dobi
letos saj enega novega naročnika. Potrebno so ne samo v nado-
mestitev onih, ki jih izgubimo, bodisi vsled smrti ali kakih
drugih vzrokov temveč ker je potrebno da krog čitateljev
razširimo.

Pred vsem se moramo skupno potruditi, da ta list ohrani-
mo, ker ako ga izgubimo, ne bo med ameriški, Slovenci no-
benega socialističnega lista, ki bi bil posvečen samo agitaciji
za delavsko stvar in Prosvetni matici. In nikoli več nobenega
njemu v nadomestilo.

V Detroitu dograjujejo nov slovenski dom. Tako se je tej
naselbini po mnogih letih posrečilo zgraditi modernno poslopje,
v katerem se bo letos vršila tudi konvencija SNPJ. Zanašamo
se, da bomo v tem času imeli v novem domu tudi proslavitev
45-letnice Proletarca.

Detroitčani so imeli na John R. že prej prilično poslopje,
ki jim je služilo za shajališče, za vaje in male zabave, v drugem
delu mesta pa Slovenci delavski dom, v katerem se je vršilo
že veliko shodov, predstav in tudi koncertov, še več pa zabav.

Ameriški družinski kolektor bo kmalu dogotovljen in raz-
poslan. O vzrokih zamude smo pojasnjevali, torej tega ni
vredno ponavljati. Razumemo pa nejevoljo onih, katerih nalo-
ga je, da ga razpečavajo.

Glede naročil v stari kraj pojasnjuje v tej številki v svoji
koloni upravnik Anton Udovič. Neredno dostavljanje lista in
kolektorja v stari kraj nam je napravilo znatno škodo. Kot že
poroča na drugi strani upravnik, smo poizvedovali o vzrokih
na konzulatu in ambasadi Jugoslavije in v starem kraju. Tu
pravijo, da se jim čudno zdi, čemu ne bi bili ti dve naši publi-
kaciji v stari kraj redno dostavljeni, od tam pa nimamo še nič
točnega poročila, razen da kar pride tja, je poslano naslovljeno.

Omenili smo že v prejšnji številki, da se bo meseca junija
vršila v Arcadia parku v Milwaukeeju konferenca Prosvetne
matice za severni Illinois in Wisconsin. Potrebno je, da čim
dobre društva, klubi in druge organizacije obvestila o datumu
in vabilo za izvolitev zastopnikov, da to store, kajti nadejamo
se velike udeležbe. Arcadia park je

KOMENTARJI

(Konec s 1. strani)

jev in več, ni da bi riskirali svojo kožo. Ako bo vojna, si je McCormick že napravil v Chicagu in na svojem veleposredstvu za klonišče, katero bo po njegovi trditvi varno celo pred atomskimi bombami. Misli torej samo nase in na svoje udobje ter na svojo varnost. Drugi — po vsem navadni ljudje pa naj se bore za njegov "sistem življenja", torej za njegove interese, dasi nimajo s koristmi navadnega ljudstva ničesar skupnega. A dogodilo se bo, da "vremena Američanom se bodo zjasnila", kakor so se več ali manj tudi zelo zaostalim Kranjcem na Kranjskem (tudi slovenske Stajerce lahko pridenemo zraven.)

Peter Kopriva je sadistično užival, ki je Matthew Cvetič pred kongresnim odsekom za preiskovanje neameriških (protiameriških) aktivnosti pripovedoval kdo je kdo pri Enakopravnosti, v odboru Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta, v Ameriškem slovenskem kongresu itd. Nihče izmed onih, ki jih je Cvetič "razgalil", ni imel prav nikakršne prilike, da bi fant postavil pred tistim odsekom na laž. Samo on je imel "besedo" — samo o njegovih izpovedih je poročal reakcionarni dnevni tisk ter jih dramatično — kot da je biti špijon nekako junstvo, čudo, vredno zavidanja.

Spreobrnjeni Kopriva je pač pozabil, da je tudi on igral dvojno vlogo. Saj je bil protiklerikalec, pisal socialne povestice o ljudeh, ki so morali v Hooverville in sploh za cerkve ni imel nobene prijateljske besede. A sedaj pa je nekak slovenski "Louis Budenz" in hvali vero — mogoče hodi (ali pa se vozi) v cerkev sv. Vida — a ni verjetno, da James Debevec verjame v njegovo "spreobrnitev". James je imel že prej nekakega takega tovariša — celo več tovarišev, ki so zabijali cerkvena vrata, potem pa postali mežnarji in se mazali s pepelom — ne samo na pekel, ampak tudi na javno vsak dan v letu. A vere niso imeli nobene — ne prepričanja. Verovali pa so v dolar in v oportunitet. Šli so po vetru. Koristilo jim je — narodu nič.

Am. Domovina ima nekaj drugih takih pomagačev, ki pišejo klerikalno, ker jim to osebno koristi. A če jim pogledaš pod kožo, jim je katoliška vera in delo zanjo toliko mar kakor lanski sneg.

Ameriški komunisti imajo to smolo, da urivajo na vodilna mesta in v vse sorte odbore oportuniste, ki so prav taki kakor klerikalni oportunisti. Oziroma danes je tak človek komunist, jutri pa gre v katoliško cerkev v izpovednico in prevzame naloženo mu "pokoro". A v resnici laže prvim in drugim. Cvetiča ne bi bilo treba riniti v ospredje, ne ga izvoliti v Sans, ker že po svoji osebi ni kazal drugega kot hlinjenost in pa mačjo naravo. Toda kaj pa je "razkril"? Nič!

Nihče izmed onih njegovih bivših tovarišev, ki jih je omenil pred kongresnim odsekom, ni zločinec. Saj nihče dozdaj še ni bil obtožen za takega. Država — kar pomeni vse nas — pa ima le nepotrebne stroške s takimi ljudmi.

Ivan Boštjančič v Enakopravnosti izjavlja, da je Cvetič o njemu govoril neresnično, ko ga je omenjenemu kongresnemu odseku označil za člana komunistične stranke — ker da on član stranke nikoli ni bil. Cvetič je namreč trdil, da je bil on (Cvetič) načelnik slovenske sekcije komunistične stranke v Clevelandu in naštel je imena ljudi, ki so se udeleževali njenih sestankov iz Clevelanda, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgha, New Yorka itd. A nekaj zanih imen je izpustil. Čemu? Ali pa jih ni, ker "A. D." pravi, da je predložil 150 imen. "A. D." si je seveda izbral za tarčo Ivana Boštjančiča, ki je slučajno urednik Enakopravnosti in svetovnemu slovenskemu dnevniku na isti ulici jako dobro tekmuje, in to brez pomoči vsake sorte domobranec ter raznih drugih beguncev. Ivanu pa se kajpada zlahka očita, da je bil v družbi ljudi poštenih in dobrih. Cvetič mu je napravil nekoliko zgage in kot Ivan priznava sam, včasih se že tako dogodi, da so okolščine zoper tebe.

V slovenski javnosti je Cvetič izven Clevelanda in zapadne Penne brez pomena. V Clevelandu ga je razglasil v njegovem pričanju angleški tisk in njemu v svojo naslado "Ameriška domovina". V zapadni Penni pa so prizadeti njegovi tovariši, dasi ne bo nihče izmed njih obešen, saj ne zato ker se je družil z njim. Niti ne bo prizadet SANS, čeprav A. D. pravi, da je bilo (na podlagi Cvetičevih pričanj) izvoljenih v njegov odbor na konvenciji leta 1947 sedem članov komunistične stranke. Ako bi bilo to res, bi bil danes SANS s kominformom, ne s Titom.

Dobro pa je, da so naša tujca na konvencijah v bodoče bolj previdni. Nikoli ne pozabiti pregovora, da ni vse zlato, kar se svetli.

Coca Cola je v Franciji sedaj prepovedana pijača. To zapoved je napravil parlament, z utemeljitvijo, da je škodljiva zdravju otrok, ako jo pijejo. V USA je nastalo radi tega nič koliko navidezne krika — kajti Coca Cola potroši za oglašanje tudi nič koliko milijonov dolarjev na leto. Casopisi, radio, družbe, ki tiskajo na pol nage stenske slike krasotice za Coca Cola — vse se je združilo v zahtevo, da naj mi sedaj Franciji vrnemo "zob za zob". Če ne sme tja naša "mekha" pijača, zvana "coca-cola", pa naj nji prepovemo uvažati njena vina, šampanje (ki je tudi le vino), parfume itd. Bizniški svet je torej zelo razljužen, kadar je v konkurenčnih bojih med sabo, a silno solidaren, kadar se gre proti malemu človeku.

veku. Značilno v tem boju pa je to: Američani pravijo, da se je to "mekha pijača" iz Amerike v Franciji prepovedalo zato, ker so se v ta namen zvezali komunisti in pa "reakcionarni vino-rejci". Prvi — da smatrajo koka-kola za agenta ameriškega imperializma, drugi pa, da hočejo otroke napajati z vinom namesto z nedolžno mekha pijačo. Nu, nekaj "špasa" po svetu mora biti.

Dr. W. A. Vissert Hooft je na konferenci protestantskih cerkva v Zenevi v Švici apeliral na vernike njihovih sekt, naj molijo, da se pridobi katoliško cerkev v spravo z njimi. Namreč v krščansko enotnost. Saj je tudi Pij XII. že nekaj takega pred njim priporočal — več tednov bo od tega. Rekel je: V tem svetnem letu (katoliške cerkve) iskreno želimo in prosimo Boga, da bi se vse druge krščanske cerkve vrnilo v edino pravo vero. Prava vera je seveda po mnenju papeža edino njegova, a na svetu je cela procesija drugih krščanskih ver, potem je tu muslimanska, hindostanska, budistična — o, nič koliko jih je, in med njimi je katoliška v veliki manjšini, toda najboljša organizirana, najbogatejša in ob enem edina na svetu, ki je ne le verska temveč še posebno tudi politična cerkev.

Clement Attlee je v nedavni volilni kampanji v Angliji dejal, da miru ne bo mogoče ustvariti s prepovedjo kakega posebnega orožja. Kakor se ga ni, ko so vse vesile vzajemno prepovedalo rabo strupenega plina v vojnah. Odpraviti vzroke, radi katerih nastajajo vojne — le na ta način pride svet v zjamčen mir.

Acheson v skrbh radi politične zmede v Franciji

(Konec s 1. strani.)

do nedavnih volitev v Angliji Attleejeva vlada, ali belgijska, švedska, norveška in nekaj drugih.

Drugi vzrok negotovosti položaja Francije je komunistična politika na ekonomskem področju. Namreč oklicavanje stavk v politične namene. A tudi delavci drugih uni v Franciji so nezadovoljni.

V tem položaju se gibanje generala Charlesa de Gaullea daje novih volitev, ali pa nasilnega prevrata. To pa hočejo zabraniti ne samo komunisti temveč prav tako socialisti ter druge demokratične stranke.

Reakcija po svetu bi v slučaju kake revolucionarne spremembe v Franciji seveda rajše de Gaulleja nikakor pa ne komunistov. Toda so faktor, ki ga niti Trumanova doktrina ne ameriška ekonomska pomoč ne more izbrisati. In dokler bo trajala sedanja mrzla vojna med USA in USSR bo Francija v politični zmedbi in ekonomski nestabilnosti.

Dobro pravilo: Besede mičejo, vzgledi vlečejo!

Deset štev prej, preden v jezi rečeš kaj.

Kdor je prepričan, da ima prepričanje, se mu ni treba nikdar bati, da ga mu kdo ukrade, ali ga mu odnese vihar.

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OGLAŠEVALCE V PROLETARCU

vam priporočamo v naklonjenost. Ako vam lahko postrežejo enako dobro kakor drugje, zaslužijo, da jih patronizirate! Povejte jim, da vas veseli,

ker oglašajo v Proletarcu

"Morje Adrijsko, nekdanji Miško Kranjec: Fara Svetega Ivana"

(Konec s 2. strani.)

razstavljena. (Op.—Stalinove sedaj na jugoslovanskih ladjah ni več.)

Načrti za četrto leto petletke so veliki. Ladjedelnica "3. maj" na Reki bo izdelala serijo obalnih ladij po 150 ton nosilnosti. "Uljanik" v Pulju potniške ladije od 4-500 ton, "Vičko Krstulović" v Splitu bo tudi v letošnjem letu izdelal serijo ladij za obalno plostvo. Popravljal pa bo tudi več velikih ladij, med njimi biveše luksuzne parnike "Prestolonaslednik Peter" in "Karadjordje", ki sta bila leta 1941 potopljena in bosta prenovljena prevažala petnike na progi Reka-Dubrovnik. Tudi druge ladjedelnice stoje v letu 1950 pred velikimi nalogami, ki jih delovni kolektivi že izpolnjujejo. Za jugoslovansko plostvo pa grade tudi v inozemstvu parnike, predvsem na Holandskem.

Leto za letom se viša število ladij, ki plovejo po raznih oceanih in morjih pod jugoslovansko zastavo in dokazujejo moč socialistične Jugoslavije.

Nova jugoslovanska revija

V Beogradu je začela izhajati nova revija z imenom "Jugoslavija" — ena v srbohrvaškem in druga s slično vsebino v angleškem jeziku. Obsega 140 strani. Cena v Ameriki ji je en dolar. Naroča se jo na naslovu "Yugoslav Information Center," 36 Central Park South, New York City.

Pri naročilu povejte, v katerem jeziku jo želite. Same slike so vredne več kot dolar. Naročilo na gornji naslov lahko pošljete tudi v slovensčini.

Oglas o nji je na angleški strani.

Ali veš ...

—da je južnoameriška država Chile 25 krat daljša kakor meri njegova širina?

—da znaša obseg Zemlje okoli Ekvatorja 40.070.368 m?

—da je Zemlja oddaljena od Sonca za 149.509.000 km?

—da znaša razdalja med Zemljo in Luno 384.365 km?

—da je največje jezero na Zemlji jezero Superior, ki je na meji med ZDA in Kanado? Njega površina znaša 83.300 km.

—da je Veliki slap na Labradoru (Kanada) visok 610 m?

—da je reka Volga pri Astrahanu 111 dni v letu zaledenela?

—da so predali Sueški prekop prometu dne 17. nov. 1869? Dolžina tega prekopa znaša 161 km. Širok je 70 do 125 m, globok pa 11 do 12 m.

—da je Simplonski železniški predor, ki veže Italijo s Švicco dolg 19.713 m? Dolžina Karavanskega predora znaša 8.016 m.

—da je najvišji nebotalnik New Yorka visok 381 m?

—da je največji rudnik uranove rude, ki se rabi za atomsko bombo, v Belgijskem Kongu (Afrika)?

Miško Kranjec:

Fara Svetega Ivana

ROMAN

(Nadaljevanje.)

Ko sta prešla na druge stvari, ga je Matija vprašal:

"Kajne, da ste se zadnjič že nekako dogovorili v Zagrebu za novo stranko?"

Miha je nekaj časa gledal Matijo in bil v zadregi. Nato je dejal:

"Prav za prav bi vam ne smel povedati, ker sem mu dal besedo, pa ste ga zadnjič tako navili, da vam je sam priznal. Rekel je, da mu je doktor Maček obljubil, da bo v Beogradu posredoval za to stranko in dosegel dovoljenje. Čeprav se v Beogradu, kakor sem slišal, zelo upirajo temu, ker so Slovenijo prepustili docela klerikalcem. Tretje stranke ne bo."

"Pa tudi list je že gotova stvar, ne?" je vprašal Matija.

"Menda je, vsaj tako so mi rekli. Prihodnji mesec bi že moral začeti izhajati. — Zdaj bom pa jaz vas nekaj vprašal: Kdo vam je povedal vse to? Ali ste res v Zagrebu izvedeli?" Klemenec se je zasmejal, pa rekel:

"Ne boste mi verjeli, ako vam povem, da mi ni nihče povedal." Miha je pomežikoval in ga nejevolno gledal. "Tega mi nikar ne pripovedujte!"

"Dam vam besedo, da je tako! Se, ko sem vas v Čakovcu zagledal skupaj, se mi je porodilo, kaj in kako. Prej sem le v Ljubljani slišal nekaj šušljati, a že davno. Horvatu sem nastavljal mrežo in se je ujel. Misli, da ga hodimo v Zagreb tožiti. — Se to bi rad vedel: koga je določil za urednika?"

Miha pa se je že umaknil. "Samo tega nikar ne zahtevajte od mene! Obljubil sem mu, da bom molčal. Saj bi me sami ne spostovali, ko bi videli, da izdajam! Pa saj je to postransko..."

"Potem vam bom jaz povedal," je odvrnil Matija. In ko ga je Miha samo gledal, je dejal: "Koren bo urednik, naš Koren!"

Miha je boljšal v Matijo. "Hudiča ali kdo pa vam je to povedal?" je dejal.

"Vse se je tako lepo naključilo. Zadnjič mi je Giza povedala, da vaju je, Korena in vas, videla, kako sta jo zmaknila v kuhinjo na razgovor, in to že drugič. Ko sem včeraj tuhtal, kdo vam bo urejal list, mi je to povedala in omenila, da najbrž Koren, ker ga vi tako snubite? In celo k Mali Nedelji sta hodila. Ne? Mislil sem, da bo Koren šel prek Sušnika k Nemcem. Pa bo le prek Horvata, ako seveda ne vsi skupaj, Miha? — Se ne kaj? S Francijem niste govorili v Zagrebu?"

Tokrat je Miha hudo zardel. "Nisem," je dejal kratko in tiho. "Bolje bi bilo, če bi z njim govorili, kakor s Horvatom," je menil Matija, a dalje ni hotel govoriti, ker je videl, kako je Mihi mučno.

4

Ziveti je treba ...

Ta pesem je prevečevala Matijeve misli, ko se je teden dni kasneje vračal iz neke vasi s "sprehoda", kjer je Miha imel opravke in kamor ga je povabil s seboj. Miha je še ostal. Matija pa se je vračal po bližnjih, prek gozdov, mimo samotnih hiš na pobočjih, prek dolin, po preplehah zakotjih, polnih zelenja in cvetja. Vroče junijsko sonce je ležalo nad vinogradi, nad polji in gozdovi. Lep, kar opojen je bil svet v svoji lepoti. Krajci, ki bi privzeli nase slikarja in pesnika in bi narekovali pripovedniku cele strani opisov. Tudi Matija bi veselili, ko bi ga ne spremljala otožna in grenka melodija, ki se mu je prav ob obisku pri ljudeh znova obudila: — Ziveti je treba ...

Če bi gledal le na lepoto in bohotnost narave v teh junijskih dneh, a ne bi prislunil težkemu napevu med ljudmi, "Ziveti je

treba", bi se ti zdelo vse kakor er. i sama razkošna pesem, kjer ljudje najsrečneje in brezskrbno živijo: po vinogradih so ljudje škropili trto, z galico in apnom mešana voda se je sušila za njimi na širokih listih, drugod spet dekleta vežejo, z rdečimi rutami na glavah, v srjajah s kratkimi rokavi, lica jim žare v soncu, koža na obrazu, na rokah do nadlakti in v izrezu na prsih je zagorela, zamolila. In ta zagorela koža ima isto barvo kakor ilovica, na kateri stoje s svojimi ožganimi, lopastnimi nogami. Tudi pesem se dvigne. Pesem o morju. Ze druga pesem o morju plove prek Slovenskih gor, kakor bi Slovenske gorice bile otok, na katerega pljuskajo valovi sinjega morja. "Zaplula je bar

The Color of Your Money

For a while we were interested in a suggestion that the paper money of the nation be replaced by new money of a different color. We can see some possibilities in that.

While the purpose of those who advocated the idea was explained as driving hidden currency out of hiding and collecting taxes from persons who had reneged on the treasury, it is also possible that a change in the color of our bills might be accompanied by a change in the manner in which money could be handled.

We are remembering now the days of rationing, when people bought some of the things they needed only when they had stamps to go with their money. Those stamps were of value for only a limited period, and unless they were used they were voided.

It occurs to us that money might some day be treated in the same way. It would be possible to place a limit of, say, 6 months on the value of the new-colored bills. After that it might be scrapped on the theory that if the holder didn't spend it that was a sign that he didn't need it in the first place.

We are not suggesting anything; only pondering possibilities. However, the closer society gets to a paternalistic class state the more logical it would be to make personal saving difficult. Anyway, what does anybody want with individual security if social security takes care of our economic problems?

Already there are those who believe that saving money is foolish. They get that idea by comparing today's prices with those of a few years ago. What they discover is that the more money they kept out of circulation the more they lost in terms of buying power. So what's the use?

There are others who believe that social security measures are maneuvering people into trading their freedom for bread. We think that is what paternalism must amount to in a nation that is committed to the preservation of economic classes. That's why we are so impatient about socializing our economy and abolishing the private-profit system entirely—Reading Labor Advocate.

Health Costs

Opponents of national health insurance like to say, "It'll cost 8 billion dollars a year." Or 18. Or 28. They use whatever figure is handy.

But they never talk about what medical costs are now. Would they dare argue that a program of prepaid national health insurance would cost more than the present system?

Right now, doctors' dentists' and hospital bills are no trifle for any family.

Among those who cannot afford adequate medical care, the cost to the nation in time lost from work is staggering.

So is the cost of those who have to accept the charity which Senator Taft thinks is just dandy.

So is the cost of persons who are prevented from being as economically productive as they otherwise might be if they had had proper medical attention when they were children.

If the American Medical Association would add up all these factors, it would find they cost America far more than any plan for national health insurance. There is, in fact, no comparison.

REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofses

IN THE LIGHT of the results of the capitalist private-profit system one wonders how the beneficiaries of our "free enterprise" economy can find arguments for its defense. How can anybody desire to keep a way of life that has made insecurity, crime, multiple wars, unemployment and atomic jitters a normal condition of life?

However, those who view the weakness of capitalism as a sign of the coming of socialism are more likely to be wrong than right if what they mean by socialism is the social ownership AND democratic management of the means of production and distribution.

DEMOCRACY DOES NOT result from conflict and chaos; it requires system and order. It is a way of life that must be planned and developed, and such intangibles as leisure, intelligence and common interest are some of its necessary ingredients.

For that reason socialists are not viewing the rising tide of unemployment in this nation with optimism. They have the lesson of the '30's to teach them that people don't plan in a crisis. Then they respond to the philosophy of "first things first." Then they are more interested in receiving than in doing. Then they place themselves at the disposal of the demagogue who gives them a little and promises them most.

And so it is that the rise of unemployment, which is coming about despite Marshall planning, militarizing and wholesale wasting, is more likely to cripple than strengthen the democracy which socialists regard as an indispensable factor in the system they want to develop.

FREEDOM AND JUSTICE must be matters of principle. However, most people view those conditions pretty much as the farmer viewed his leaking roof. When the weather was fine the roof didn't matter, and when it was raining was no time to fix a roof.

So with freedom. When jobs are plentiful, who cares about the basic injustice of a profit economy and a class society? And when the bottom drops out of things and people are broke and hungry all

they are likely to think about is some way of getting relief.

AND SO AGAIN this column sounds the warning that NOW is the time for the people of America to build the kind of society in which security and freedom can live together.

Now is the time to socialize the means of life and set up an economy that will make common interest a fact instead of a phony. Now, before the unemployment rolls again reach panic proportions; before the nation is thoroughly militarized; before labor unions are absolutely controlled by the kind of super state which is necessary for the extension of the old and tottering private profit class economy; before another war becomes the last desperate device for dealing with the problem of surplus and purposeless humans!

USED IN TIME, the socialist program will solve the job problem by turning unemployment into higher living standard and greater leisure. Established in time, a socialist America can thwart the hopes of Stalin and Company. For how can it comfort American capitalism's enemies, if instead of permitting the old order to struggle to its ultimate collapse, the American people replace the old with a new and better way of life?

False 'Economy' Shoots at 6 Cents

Something which cannot be pointed out too often was said extremely well by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, progressive Minnesota Democrat: "Of each budget dollar, 71 cents goes to pay the cost of past wars and our program for peace and defense. Only 29 cents goes for our domestic needs."

"Of the 29 cents, only 6 cents goes for welfare, health and social security. Most of the 'economy' controversy is about this 6 cents."

In Mississippi there is one physician for every 35,000 children.

There was one doctor available for every 730 persons in the U. S. in 1949, compared to one for 671 in 1909.

THIS CRAZY CAPITALISM

No stronger argument for Socialism has ever been put forward than that which appeared in an editorial in The Indianapolis Times, of Sunday, February 12th, 1950.

After telling us that potatoes are being imported from Canada, while our government has millions of pounds which must be destroyed to keep the prices high to the consumer, it goes on as follows:

"It had to do with the fiasco of our surplus-potato crop—which seems to be getting sillier by the hour."

"Farmer, Art Wardner (at East Forks, Minn.) sold to your Uncle Sam 160,000 pounds of potatoes at \$1.45 per hundred weight."

"The government, of course, does not want these potatoes, but it wants to keep them off the market so the price will stay high. So, Farmer Wardner said he would buy them back for livestock feed at the government's price of one cent per hundredweight."

"Evidently this was all arranged beforehand, because a government

CAPITALISM FREE ENTERPRISE



representative was there with checkbook. It was probably the first transaction of its kind under the potato-dumping program announced by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan on Feb. 3.

"The government man handed over his check—that would be \$2320—to Mr. Wardner. In turn, Mr. Wardner wrote out his—that would be \$16—and handed it to Uncle Sam."

The potatoes never left the farm. Mr. Wardner's profit figures at \$20.80 knocking off \$240 for grading and inspection by a state agency at the rate of 15 cents per hundred-weight.

And Mr. Wardner still has his potatoes which he can chop up, dehydrate, boil and feed to his cattle and hogs.

The check that Mr. Wardner got can be made good by 43 men (with wife and two children each) by paying federal income taxes on wages of about \$3000 a year."

How long will the American People stand for such business as that told in the above editorial, which I have transcribed word for word, without omitting a single comma?

Why have an election this year? Why not go to the insane asylums and select the nuttiest of their inmates and simply declare them elected by acclamation to fill the offices of our political rulers? Surely none of them would be crazy enough to do such a fool thing as that.

It is time for our citizens to look around to see if there is not a better ticket to vote than either democratic or republican... With our immense facilities for production, would it not be better to have all production facilities owned collectively by the whole people to produce for use, instead of for profits for the idle few who "toil not, neither do they spin?"

W. R. RICHARDS,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Old Glory

Examiner: "What is Old Glory?"
Candidate for Naturalization: "I don't remember."

"What is that you see flying over the courthouse?"

"Oh yes—pigeons!"

LEARN FROM THE MINE STRIKE

The manner in which the power of government is being used to force striking workers to work for the profit of an owning class when they are unwilling to do so should teach all workers that a new form of labor organization—with a new purpose—is now their only hope of freedom.

There are certain facts which working people should bear in mind. First is that the American society is still a class society. There are owners and there are workers. The workers live by earning wages, for which they produce surpluses. The owners live by hiring workers and taking those surpluses as profit. As a result, there is a constant conflict of interests which frequently manifests itself in strikes.

That has been so for a long time. So long as possession of the means of working gave the advantage in strikes to the owners the government was not used against labor. But now things have changed. Certain groups of workers in essential industries are able to defy the owners and live without working long enough to undermine the general economy. So now it has become necessary for the government to intervene in the interest of the general public who, unless coal is produced, may soon begin to freeze.

When we say that intervention is "necessary" we mean just that. However, what is not necessary is that in a final showdown government intervention should always be directed against the workers and in favor of the owners.

In the case of the miners it would be possible to use government power to force the owners to grant everything the miners are asking for. If bankruptcy for the mine owners would result, that would be another matter for some kind of government action. Possibly a subsidy would then be in order to keep the coal mines operating. However, that is a matter that has nothing to do with our contention that the government is acting against workers and for owners.

In previous coal strikes it has become "necessary" for the government to take over the mines and operate them. In this way strikes were broken and miners were herded back to the service of their private employers. We say "herded to the service of their employers" because operation of the mines by the people's government did not mean that the profits of coal went to the people. On the contrary, the same capitalists collected profits and dividends and royalties.

Since "public interest" is the justification given for government intervention which hogs-ties workers, we submit that the new purpose of labor unions, about which we spoke in the first paragraph, should be to make the mines the property of the general public and to mine coal altogether for the general welfare and not at all for the profit of persons who do not labor to produce coal. That to us seems logical. Moreover it seems to us that, with all economic groups working for the general welfare, it also would be logical and more nearly just to pressure any one group that acts in a manner that hurts the public.

Making the coal mines public property is, of course, a socialist proposal. But neither socialists nor capitalists have a monopoly on the idea of using the government to hold workers on the job.

Adolph Hitler knew about that one. So after cracking existing unions, he quickly formed a "Labor Front" which would enable the state to dominate workers.

Right now it appears that the government is going to dominate the miners and that the public, and not the owners, will pay the bill for any concessions the miners win. And that, we submit, is a good reason why people who believe in personal freedom and economic justice should agree with socialists that any industry important enough to deserve government protection is likewise important enough to be socially owned and democratically managed.—Reading Labor Advocate.

That Awful Fair Deal

Corporate dividend payments reached the all-time high of \$8.4 billion in 1949, according to the estimates of the Council of Economic Advisers.

That is \$500 million more than the dividend figure in 1948; \$4.6 billion more than in 1939; and \$2.6 billion more than in the "boom" year of 1929.

Yep, the Fair Deal sure is ruining the country.—L. R.

PEOPLE DO IT

By Henry Jones

As we have troubles over potatoes, eggs, milk, etc., so in Ruanda-Urundi, Belgium's central African protectorate, they have a strange trouble with a million sleek cattle. It's a bit too much to leave adequate food-raising ground for the 3,800,000 people. But the cattle multiply and are not killed off, for the measure of a man's worth there is not judged by the car he drives or the clothes he wears or the size of his bank account, or how big an income tax he can lament, but by how many cattle he has.

To increase his self-esteem and keep up with the Jones each native tries to have still more cattle; and since they never eat the cattle, they have less and less land left on which to grow something they can eat.

The United Nations Trusteeship Council is studying this problem and reports this impasse. If the Ruandis had sent a delegation over here in 1932 to study our impasse, it would have been interesting to hear them report:

"In America, instead of cattle, people save to invest in machinery and buildings for machinery. To increase their self-esteem and sense of well-being, they avoid living as well as they can in order to acquire extensive ownership of these investments. As a result the land is filled with idle machinery, worthless investments and idle, hungry people."

The folk-ways of people are very strange the world over.

In "prosperous" America unem-

ployment keeps close to what is widely accepted as the "danger level" of five million, and the experts expect it to increase come June. One odd outcome is that unemployment is keeping men in jail. Reports Chicago News: "Fifty men overdue for parole—some as much as a year—are in Illinois' prisons solely because they have no jobs or homes. Parole to their home state for another 20 Illinois residents, serving time elsewhere, is blocked by the same factors."

So—believe it or not—men are kept in jail for lack of jobs; and the law in its majestic equality gives its breaks to the felon with connections.

A state of war seems as essential to a modern society as a national debt. Without a national debt how would the banks run? And without a state of war, how could the government have a basis for the laws it wants. Britain and France would like to end the state of war that has existed between them and Germany, but U. S. wonders how to keep in effect all the laws that are contingent on the existence of this state of war—so that the state of war continues as a legislative if not a military necessity. The war has ceased officially with Austria, but U. S. troops are still there.

Judged by New York Curb Exchange as a thermometer, there is a 3 1/4 chance out of 100 of either inducing Stalin to honor the bonds Nicholas II floated to prevent the rise of liberal government in Russia, or of replacing Stalin by that kind of a regime. The old bonds

OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN

(Irving Pflaum in Chicago Sun-Times)

A dispatch from Tehran starts a chain of ideas we mostly try to ignore.

You'll remember when the Iranian (Persian) government in Tehran protested against its big Russian neighbor. The protest concerned the Iranian province of Azerbaijan which adjoins Russia.

The Red Army had occupied the province during the war. It refused to get out afterward. A Communist-run regime was installed during Soviet occupation.

The UN Security Council was asked to do something to make the Soviets go home. It did and they did.

The Iranian government of Tehran then took over Azerbaijan and liquidated the Communist regime. For most of us the story ended there. But the dispatch I mentioned—shows that it didn't.

The dispatch tells what happened after the Communists were liquidated. It quotes Ali Aschar Hekmat, Iranian Minister of State, who has been inspecting Azerbaijan.

The dishonesty and cruelty of Iranian officials, he said, had resulted in appalling conditions among the poor. Sixty high-ranking officials will be tried for corruption and worse crimes. Crowds of the poor demonstrated and, at a mass meeting in the mosque, the Chief Mullah (religious leader) charged the government with creating poverty in the province.

About 120,000 peasants fled from villages. They are living without shelter in rain, snow and cold in the provincial cities.

★ ★ ★

The first idea this invokes is that if communism returns to Azerbaijan it will be blamed on Soviet imperialism. And we will defend the Iranians who permit these things to happen!

And that leads to another thought. If we have another Peoria St. incident in Chicago some persons will blame it on Communist agitators. They won't accept the probability that communism may not be the cause but the effect.

This is not to say that Communists don't plot and agitate. They do. They take advantage of every opening to create dissension and disorder.

But the other side of the coin can't be overlooked. The Iranian government has produced a big opening for communism in Azerbaijan. The obstruction of needed housing in Chicago is producing another opening.

Moscow won't have to try too hard to convince some people they would be better off under communism.

with face value of 1000, down to \$2.50 for years, rose to \$220 during the years when Russia was "a noble ally," dropped to \$20 and recently rose again to \$32.50. Maybe it's the luck they've had with maintaining a Greek government that saves the bonds too.

When long years have slowed your feet, they need not slow your brains. At the New School for Social Research—new in 1921—that ran a university in exile from 1938 on, there is a demand for professors retired from other seats of learning at 65. Its New School of Retired Professors, points out that "intellectual achievement is closely associated with longevity. The most distinguished intellectual work of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Voltaire, Goethe, Cicero and Sophocles was done after 65."

Likewise in the University of Hard Knocks the years give long acknowledged wisdom. That's one reason why this country and last the radical movement has usually consisted very largely of folks with bald heads or grey hair, lamenting for over a century now that it should be a young folks movement. If they are retired from industry they need not put their brains or tongues to rust; they can use them still.

All-American Census

After this year we should really know how many "Americans" there are. All 22 nations of the Western Hemisphere are to conduct censuses in 1950, the first time an attempt has been made to get an accurate count for the whole area.

'Get in and Fight'—They Can't Lick Us'

According to a story put in the "Record" by Congressman Compton White of Idaho—an old-time member of the O. R. C.—Senator Knowland of California is something like the manager who told his boxer, "Get in there and fight. That fellow can't lick us."

White was revealing testimony by Rev. F. Olin Stockwell, a Methodist missionary who was representing Uncle Sam in Chungking, China, last year when the Chinese "Reds" were sweeping south against that temporary capital of the Chiang Kai-shek government.

"On November 26," Stockwell wrote, "Senator Knowland spoke in Chungking, assuring the (Chiang) leaders that the war was not lost if they fought to the last." Then Knowland departed for safer places.

"Three days later, the last of Chiang's troops abandoned the city," after committing "brutal atrocities," the missionary says. "A few hundred 'Red' soldiers took the city without firing a shot. The war had become a victory parade."

—Labor.

Profits Climb

Standard & Poore's reported recently that the net income of "privately managed" electric utilities increased 15.7 per cent in 1949. And "a further substantial gain seems assured for 1950, perhaps in the vicinity of 10 per cent," the business service adds.

These are the companies that are being "regulated to death," according to their own complaint.

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