

Organizaciji Z. N. gre v "mrzli vojni" čezdalje slabše

Trygve Lie se vrnil iz Moskve.—Mnoge male države privatno dolže Moskvo in Washington enako krivim stagnacijo v organizaciji Z. N.

V New Yorku grade palačo, ki naj bo sedež organizacije Združenih narodov. Toda mnogi že priporočajo, naj se je že kar od kraja preuredi v "apartment building", ker drugače bo ostala prazna kakor je do malega prazna velika palača pokojne lige narodov v Ženevi v Švici.

Kdo je kriv neuspeha?

Najbolj nezadovoljen s sedanjim poslovanjem Z. N. je generalni tajnik te organizacije Trygve Lie. Ne zaradi plače, ker plačan je dobro in ima za stroške kolikor potrebuje. Nesrečen je vsled njene brezmočnosti. Lie ve, in vsi drugi poznavalci položaja vedo, da dokler bomo v "mrzli vojni" in iz nje šli še v "vročo", je tako ustanova malekostnega pomena. Kako razočaran bi bil pokojni Roosevelt, ako bi se mogel vrniti in uvidel, da je OZN že sedaj večji neuspeh kot pa je bila Wilsonova liga narodov po prvi svetovni vojni.

Zato se je Lie odločil nedavno za romanje v Moskvo, kjer bi osebo konferiral z Višinskijem, Gromekom in s Stalinom pa še posebno rad. Ker ključ v rešitve organizacije združenih narodov imata sovjetska in ameriška vlada.

Ce se bosta na vsakem sestanku preklela med sabo, se obmetavale z očitki ter druga drugo dolžile hujskanja v tretjo svetovno vojno, so zastopniki vseh ostalih vlad v OZN, ki ima svoja glavna zborovanja v New Yorku, brez moči.

Nekdo višjih ameriških politikov je nedavno dejal, da bo OZN impotentna dokler se Rusiji ne pristriže peroti. Toda oglasil se je nek diplomat male dežele z opombo, da jih bi bilo treba pristriči tudi Zed. državi, ker obe deželi stremita dobi hegemonijo nad svetom, seveda ne vzajemno ampak v tekmi druga proti drugi.

Očitki te vrste niso brez podlage. Oziroma so zelo resnični. Zed. države imajo pod svojim vplivom ves ameriški kontinent, vso zapadno Evropo, angleški imperij križem sveta, in več ali manj tudi take velike dežele kot sta Indija in Pakistan. Sredozemlje je pod ameriškim vplivom. Turčija, Iran, vse arabske dežele in Izrael.

Sovjetska zveza pa ima pod svojim vodstvom več sveta kot ga je imela kdaj prej še kaka druga svetovna sila.

Torej je naravno, da ker sta v tekmi vsaka za še več moči, je mir toliko ogrožen in v vedni nevarnosti, da ga bo konec.

Tudi Hoover priliva "olje na ogenj"

V že tako razgreto ozračje se utika sedaj s posebno kampanjo bivši predsednik Herbert Hoover. On velja za nekakega modričarja v državništvu — oziroma oglašanje je za takega. V svojem nedavnem govoru v New Yorku

Ali vam je naročnina potekla...?

Tekoča številka Proletarca je

2215

Ako je številka tik VASEGA 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!

AMERIKA NAJ POMAGA POVSOD — BODISI V AZIJI KOT V EVROPI

Kakor Grčiji, tako je naša vlada obljubila pomagati tudi Franciji v njeni vojni proti "komunistom" v Indokini. To se je zgodilo ob priliki konference velike trojice, ki je bila končana minuli teden v Londonu. Predno se je pričela, je bil ameriški državni tajnik Dean Acheson na posvetovanju s predsednikom francoske vlade ter njenim ministrom zunanjih zadev Robertom Schumanom v Parizu. Zadržala sta mu, da Francija sama ne bo mogla vzdržati vojne v Indokini brez tuje pomoči in to more uspešno nuditi samo Amerika. Francoska armada v Indokini šteje kakih sto tisoč mož. Francoske finance so na ničli in Schuman je Achesonu dejal, da Francija tega bremena ne more več sama nositi. Dejal mu je celo, da naj Amerika plača njene stroške tudi za nazaj in tako sta precej mešetarila.

Končno je Dean Acheson pismeno izjavil, da Zed. države ne bodo dopustile širjenja komunizma v južno Azijo in zato bodo Franciji pomagale v Indokini materialno in vojaško. Kajti ruskemu imperializmu je treba ustaviti pot. V resnici se velik del indokinskega ljudstva bori proti zapadnemu imperializmu, pred vsem proti Franciji, ki bi si rada Indokino znova podjarmila, a jo ta borba vsled velikega ljudskega odpora veliko stane. V Franciji je vojna v Indokini nepopularna in komunistična stranka stori kolikor more, da jo diskreditira.

Achesonova obljuba za ameriško umešavanje v Indokino je nevarna igra. Ameriške bojne ladje so že tam, in pa razni ameriški vojni in ekonomski svetovalci in naša vlada dovaža zdaj tja tudi municijo za francosko armado. Ob enem je kitajsko komunistično vlado posvarila ne se umešavati v Indokino. Nepriestranski ameriški in evropski novinarji so mnenja, da v Indokini ni še nikake kitajske intervencije ker ima novi kitajski režim dovolj opravka s svojimi notranjimi problemi. Toda uspeh kitajske revolucije je indokinsko ljudstvo toliko opogumil, da se bori ne samo proti Franciji temveč tudi domačinom, ki služijo francoskim namenom.

Francija je bila do minule vojne v Indokini neoporečna gospodarica. Ljudstvu ni dala nikakih svobodščin, ne šol, ne pravic. Tako je Indokina živela v zaslužnjem francoskega kapitala dokler ni udarila vanjo japonska armada in jo "osvobodila". In res jo je proglasila za suvereno državo pod japonskim "varstvom". Francoski oblastniki so pobegnili, ako so mogli, ali pa bili internirani. Po zlomu japonske obojene sile so prišli Francozi nazaj a so slabo naleteli. Vreda, da se imperialistične sile nepremagljive, je šla med azijskimi ljudstvi v nič. To se sprevideva tudi Anglija posebno v Indiji in Nizozemska v Indoneziji.

Francija je poskušala po vojni pridobiti indokinsko ljudstvo na svojo stran z obetanjem avtonomije. Indokina naj postane partner v francoskem obcestju. Dežele je razdelila v tri avtonomne dele in v njih ustanovile luterske vlade pod francosko kontrolo. Toda ljudstvo se jim upira. Torej ga je treba s silo primorati nazaj v podložnost. Francija tega sama ne zmore in tako je dobila ameriško pomoč — pod geslom, da se gre za obrambo južne Azije pred komunizmom.

Na konferenci velike trojice v Londonu so o tem razmišljali in rekli, kakor prej v Parizu Robert Schuman.

(Konec na 2. strani)

"Naša" bogastva so last monopolov vzlic protitrustni postavi

Zvezni kongres se včasih peča tudi z monopoli, a preiskave tistega odseka niso oglašane kakor one, v katerih preiskuje protiameriške aktivnosti, komuniste in pa državne uradnike, ki so osumljeni "sopotniških" ali pa kar naravnost rdečarskih teženj.

Tako je sodni odsek poslanske zbornice dognal, da kljub vsem odkritjem ter preiskavam, ki so bile začete za preprečitev graditve trustov ter monopolov niso nič zalegle, ker imajo korporacije vse sorte izhoda, da se ognje zakonom.

Monopoli so pod kapitalizmom naraven razvoj. Saj smo jih imeli pred minulo vojno v svetovnem obsegu in v njih so bili zvezani nemški, ameriški, angleški, francoski, japonski in industrijski magnati drugih industrijskih dežel.

Kdo napr. kontrolira v Zed. državah ogromno aluminijsko industrijo? Samo tri korporacije! Vseh sto odstotkov jo je v njeni posesti.

Velika je tudi industrija kositra, iz katerega delajo kante za prezerve. Nad 95 odstotkov njene produkcije kontrolirajo istotako le tri korporacije. Oba ta trusta sta prišla do te kontrole postavno, vsled ovinkov, kakršnih originatorji protitrustnega, protimonopolskega zakona niso predvidevali.

Dalje kontrolirajo v Zed. državah po tri korporacije izdelovanje linolija (linoleum), 8 odstotkov pridobivanja bakra, 78 odstotkov produkcije sigaret, 72 odstotkov žganjehke in tri korporacije kontrolirajo 70 odstotkov produkcije gumijevih avtinskih obrobov.

Potem je tu jeklarska industrija, ki je skoro vsa pod kontrolo kakih petih korporacij, enako avtna industrija, klavniška, žitna in tako dalje.

To kajne ni noben "free enterprise" ker pod monopoli je "svoboden" podjetnik obsojen konkurenci, v kateri je prej ali slej uničen, ako se prej ne poda monopolu, kateremu prodaja svoje izdelke po čimnižji ceni. Pred mnogimi leti je bil sodno "razbit" petrolejski trust in ob enem bil obsojen na milijon dolarjev globe, ki je ni nikoli plačal. Toda trust (Standard Oil) je bil "razbit" v manjše dele, tako da danes Standard Oil obratuje s separatnimi inkorporacijami v New Jerseyju, Kaliforniji in Indijani. Toda je pod enako kontrolo kakor pred "razpustom".

Monopol je letos podražil kavo kot bi trenil. Spekulirala z žitom in v mesom po mili volji in temu profitarji pravijo "naš ameriški način življenja".

Nekaj o naših stvareh

Frank Zaitz

Koncem tega meseca se prične v clevelandskem Slovenskem delavskem domu na Waterloo Rd. četrti zbor Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta. Od prejšnjih treh, posebno od prvega, se bo zelo razlikoval.

Ustanovljen je bil iz potrebe in v velikem navdušenju, dasi nam mnogim taktika voditeljev, ki so skušali ugažati v interesu slove klerikalcev, ni bila všeč. Louis Adamič, ki je imel v snovanju te organizacije vodilno in odločilno besedo, je smatral, da je tako prav — ker potrebno je ameriški javnosti in vladi pokazati, da smo složni in edinstveni braniti narod, oziroma jugoslovanske narode, ki so bili napadeni. Kmalu se je izkazalo, da Louis Adamič in Kazimir Zakrajšek ne bosta mogla biti dolge skupaj. Sprla sta se, ko je pater Zakrajšek na obiskih v Washingtonu želel v imenu Sansove deputacije izjaviti, da je ta organizacija proti partizanskemu gibanju in posebno še zoper komuniste kot take. SANS v takem nesoglasju ni mogel delati in bil je neaktiven njegov takratni predsednik Etbin Kristan. Rev. Zakrajšek pa se je pritoževal, da mu ne damo toliko finančne opore, kot bi jo za svoj tajniški urad v Washingtonu potreboval. Vendar pa so katoliški voditelji — nekateri saj — še prihajali na seje Sansovih odborov, ali se udeleževali njegovih deputacij k merodajnim oblastem.

Ker je L. Adamič imel večino na svoji strani, da odobrimo partizansko borbo, so duhovniki odšli iz Sansovega odbora. Potem šele se je delo resno pričelo. Druga konvencija je bila še zelo dobro obiskana in tudi nekaj vodilnih katoličanih je bilo med njimi. Po konvenciji so se bodisi pod pritiskom ali pa prostovoljno umaknili, odprto pa je prišlo zraven jako aktivno nekaj ljudi, ki so se potem v času razdora med Titom in Stalinom obrnili h kominformu. Posebno so to storili na tretji konvenciji, toda kakega boja v Sansu niso povzročili — že zato ne, ker je večina skozi vso dobo simpatizirala s Titom.

Na tretji konvenciji je bil SANS še živahen in dobili kandidata v odbor (eksekutivno) ni bilo težavno. Celo dve bi lahko napolnili z njimi.

Ne izgledata, da se bo to ponovilo tudi na tej konvenciji, dasi se bo kandidata tudi na nji dobilo. A vprašanje je — kot je pisal Anton Garden — ali tako, da bo delala ali pa šla kmalu po zboru v pasivnost.

Kaj s SANSom v bodoče, o tem sta kolikor meni znano največ pisala urednik Prosvete in pa Sansov predsednik F. A. Vider. Oba sta za reorganizacijo, ali za novo ime ali kar že. Nekateri priporočajo, da naj bi se vse slične ustanove združile, ker napredni Slovenci v Ameriki potrebujejo sedaj kako skupno ustanovo.

Toda združenje samo na sebi še ne da življenja. Ako se bodo sedanjí voditelji umaknili iz odbora in prepustili vodstvom drugim, bo imel novi odbor, kakor ga bi imel stari, pred sabo problem financ. Ako hoče urad, voditi kampanje in voditi razne druge akcije, moraš imeti dohodek. Blagajna SANSa je sedaj šibka in težko, da bi mogli pričeti z zanosom kakšno tako kampanjo, ki nam bi jo spet okrepila.

Gotovo bo eksekutiva kaj konkretnega ukrenila — sestavila kak tak nov program, ki bo prilagojen današnjemu stanju. Glavni namen, radi katerega je bil SANS ustanovljen, je bil do sežan. Potem so se začele reliefne akcije. Tudi te bi sedaj ne uspele. Politično — kam naj gremo?

Pomagali smo o progresivni stranki, a med sabo se sedaj tudi komunisti ne navdušujejo za njo niti z daleč toliko kot so se ob njeni ustanovitvi. Delavni pa

Industrijske vesti iz Slovenije

Normalnotirna proga Bosut—Bijelina je bila izročena promet 9. aprila. Ta proga povezuje Semberjijo v Mačvi s progo Zagreb—Beograd. Zgradili so jo člani OF bijelinskega okraja s prostovoljnimi delom in so prihranili s svojim delom državi 63 milijonov dinarjev. Proga je dolga 21,5 km.

Za 20 procentov se je povečala proizvodnja antimona oddar so v Zajači, največjem tovrstnem rudniku v Jugoslaviji, postavili flotacijo, a čimer se mnogo manj rude izgubi.

Stavke niso več uspešno sredstvo za zmage

Ko je nedavno zastavkalo 18.000 kurjačev na petih velikih železniških omrežjih, je bilo z njimi vred vrženih iz služb že v prvih desetih dne stavke nad dve sto tisoč drugih delavcev. To pomeni nadaljnje odslovitve.

Cemu je nastala ta stavka? Kot drugod, tako se tudi železniške družbe trudijo zmanjšati število delavcev in izboljšati promet. Diselne lokomotive so elektrarne na tračnicah. Brz lahko iz Chicaga skozi do San Franciscu ali do Los Angelesa, ali od tu pa v New York. Parne lokomotive, neglede kako so moderne, pa je treba menjati na vsakih toliko milij, kar povzroča zamude, a ob enem so pomenile uposlitev toliko več delavcev.

Diselni stroji so to odpravili. Imaš inženirja, ki vodi vlak, in on pa ima poleg sebe "kurjača", ki nima s čem kuriti. Vse je avtomatično urejeno. Toda ta kurjač bi moral znati še kaj drugega kot le gledati v instrumente in "kuriti". Nekoč je kurjač v

lokomotivi bil skozi ves čas svojega dela uprežen z metanjem premoga v peč. Sedaj imajo moderne parne lokomotive stokerje — mašine, ki jih je treba s kurivom le napolniti in potem ga v peč avtomatično oddajajo kolikor potrebuje. Včasih je bilo drugače. Inženir in kurjač lokomotive sta bila uprežena zares. Eden je "šaflijal" kot za stavo, drugi pazil, ker modernih signalnih naprav še ni bilo.

Diselne lokomotive imajo sedaj prav tako inženirja ter "kurjača", kakor prejšnje lokomotive na paro, toda zahtevajo več paznje zaradi tega, ker so za velike vlake sestavljene iz dveh ali treh delov in kurjač mora biti buden — tekati sem in tja ter paziti na instrumente. V novejši dobi, od kar so bile instalirane v parne lokomotive razne nove naprave, predvsem stokerji, je kurjač imel lahko delo. Stal ali pa sedel je v ospredju ter gledal in pazil. Na drugi strani pa inženir.

Toda v diselnih se od njega zahteva tudi veliko znanja — biti mora nekaj elektrotehnični inženir. Ako ni — ga železniška družba po kontraktu se vseeno plačuje, toda vrh tega ima najetega v isti lokomotivi še svojega posebnega tehnika, ki pa ni član unije lokomotivnih kurjačev. Niti niso najeti od nje temveč direktno od delodajalca. Njihova briga je skrbeti, da se tehnično delo v diselni lokomotivi vrši tako, da je vlak čim bolj varen.

V tem oziru nimajo potniki, katerim je za varnost na vožnji, nobenega spora. Tudi uniji kurjačev bi bilo vseeno, če ne bi uvideli, da jih diselni izpodrivajo iz služb.

Zato je nastala ta stavka. Zvezna vlada je imela glede njihove zahteve za najetje na vseh velikih diselnih še enega kurjača že dve preiskavi. V obeh so se preiskovalci izrekli, da eden zadržuje. Toda spor se je nadaljeval in tako so nastale

stavke kurjačev za začetek na kakih petih vodilnih železniških omrežjih.

Sedaj se v kongresu in še marsikje vprašujejo, če ne bi bilo dobro Taftov-Hartleyjev akt še bolj poostri. Ker čemu dovoliti tako mali skupini vreči iz služb četrt milijona ljudi, uničevati tovar na zastalih progah ter upropastičati od tega prometa odvisne farmarje in trgovce. Te stavke je sedaj konec s porazom za unijo.

Unije se bodo morale potruditi v ustanovitve nekatere delavske zbornice, z zakonodajno močjo, ki bo lahko v prid delavcev sklepala brez stavk, ki v sedanjosti dobi napravijo tudi delavcem več škode kakor koristi. Kajti tudi delavci sedaj vedo, da tudi ko stavkajo in so ob zaslužek, so njihni vodje plačani kot ponavadi, enako kongresniki ter vsi drugi tak vladni ljudje, ki se pečajo z njihovimi problemi ne da bi se jim kam mudilo.

IZ URADA "BIG" TONYJA

Oakland, Calif. — Z mamu sva zopet uživala v prijetni družbi par veselih dni. Peljala sva se na velikonocne praznike v Fontano po pirhe. Midva se rada voziva med prijatelje, to pa zato ker se zavedava, da ni daleč čas ko naju bodo vozili drugi in še takrat samo v eno stran.

Tu sta bila na obisku Leo Mohar iz New Yorka in njegova žena. Rekla sta, da predno se vrtneta, bi rada pogledala v Fontano, katero v svojih dopisih večkrat omenim. Povabil sem ju, da prisleda k nama, pa se bomo skupno odpravila. Ponudbo sta z veseljem sprejela.

Zasedli smo našo "lizi" zgodaj zjutraj in ob štirih pop. smo bili že v Slovenskem domu v Fontani. Vožnja smo imeli ugodno in vsi smo bili korajžni. To je bilo na Veliki petek, ko je prepovedano jesti meso. Zato smo se zadovoljili s klobasami, žejno pa si gasili z vinom. Da ne bo kdo mislil, da sem pijanec — kaj se — naj tukaj pojasnim, da jaz pijem samo takrat ko sem sam, ali v družbi, in še takrat ne pijem druge alkoholne pijače kot pivo, vino, rakijo ali slivovec. Kar je močnejši pijač, se jih ne dotaknem, ha-ha.

Rada se voziva na obiske, a tudi k nama prihajajo obiskovalci. Tako je bil pri nas z družino Frank Tomšic iz Hesperije, Utah, a naju ni bilo doma, kar je nama jako žal. Sicer se nisva videla, a mi je po obisku pisal, da bi rad osebo "vital" "big" Tonyja, čigar dopise čita v Proletarcu in Prosveti. Dalje pravi v pismu, da mi je naložil pokoro, ker me ni bilo doma, naj pa jaz zdaj pridem v Hesperiji njih obiskat. To se bo zgodilo, ako dobim dovoljenje pri finančnem ministru.

Obiskala sta nas tudi John Faidiga in njegova žena. Živita v Denverju, Colo. Tudi on je doma od tam kjer imajo polža priklenjenega, njegova žena pa od Iga pri Ljubljani. Oba sta družabnika. Povabil me je, naj jih pridem obiskat in pojasnil, da kar se pijače tiče, ne bomo v stiski. Ima jo toliko, da jo prodaja. Videli smo se prvič pa smo bili takoj kar domači. Tudi on je dober podpiratelj Proletarca in Prosvete. Pri nas sta se mudila par dni. Iz Denverja mi je sporočil, da sta prišla domov brez vsake nepravilne na vožnji. Pred odhodom mi je naročil, naj se še kaj oglasim v naših listih, a ne vem kaj bi pisal, ko je vse prazno v gornjem "stuku".

Odbor za SNPJ Day je pri nas pridno na delu. Prihodnja seja tega odbora bo pri "Big" Tonetu na 2872 East 9th St., Oakland, Calif., dne 4. junija ob 2. pop. Slavnost bomo imeli kar tri dni skupaj, namreč 2., 3. in 4. sept. V soboto bo plesna zabava v Slovenskem domu, 2101 Mariposa St., San Francisco. Plesali bomo v obeh dvoranah. Naslednji dan v nedeljo bomo pa imeli piknik v Alvarado parku. V ponedeljek 4. sept. gremo pa spet na Kranjski hrib, kjer bo v Slovenskem domu vsega dobrega na razpolago in videli bomo tudi film iz starega kraja "Na naši zemlji". Kdaj bo predvajanje v teh treh dneh, bo poročal odbor v Prosveti. In tudi kažipot na kranjski hrib bo priobčen.

Tisti, ki pridete z vzhodne strani, in ako boste žejni, se lahko oglašite v gostilni pri Hrastru (ne pod hrastom), v Bank Cafe, 2307 East 14th St. v Oaklandu. Iz gostilne me pokličite, pa bom takoj na mestu za kažipot. Ako pa se kdo izgubi v našem velikem mestu, po pokličite telefonsko številko KE 2-4576 in pridem po vas. Več o pripravah za to slavnost pozneje. Čitateljem Proletarca iskren pozdrav.

—Anton Tomšič.

ALI SODELUJETE?

Dolžnost vsakega delavca je pomagati v borbi proti krivici in za boljše razmere.

NE ČAKAJTE,

da prejmete drugi ali tretji opomin o potečeni naročnini. Obnovite jo čim vam poteče. S tem prihranite upravi na času in stroških, ob enem pa izvršite svojo obveznost

NOV KONZULAT

Ambasada Federativne Ljudske Republike Jugoslavije v Zedinjenih Državah Amerike obvešča, da je prišel 4. maja 1950 z delom Generalni konzulat FLRJ v San Francisco, California. Naslov uradnih prostorov Generalnega konzulata FLRJ je sledeč: 461 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Teritorialna pristojnost Generalnega konzulata obsega sledeče države: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington in Wyoming. Poleg tega tudi Teritorij Alaska in otoke Tihega oceana.

Po nalogu Odpravnika poslov, Svetnik Ambasade,

Miloš Bučar.

Iz urada SANSa

Vse tiste podružnice in druge organizacije ter časopisi, ki so upravičeni do zastopstva na 4. konvenciji SANSa, pa dosedaj svojih delegatov še niso prijavili ali morda celo ne izvolili, prosimo, da to nemudoma store, kajti čas je kratek in konvencija je skoraj pred durmi.

Vsem delegatom bodo poslane uradne poveljnice iz glavnega urada SANSa. Moramo torej imeti imena in naslove vseh izvoljenih delegatov in delegatkinj, da to uredimo pred njihovim odhodom na konvencijo.

Lokalni odbor v Clevelandu pripravlja privlačen program za 27. in 28. maj. Med nami bo tudi poznani slovenski pisatelj Tone

Miško Kranjec:

Fara Svetega Ivana

ROMAN

(Nadaljevanje.)

"Klemenc mi je povedal," je odvrnil Koren. Sušnik se je zgani in se zastrmel v Korena.

"Aber nein. Das ist unmöglich," je dejal. "Od kod naj bi vedel? In kdaj ti je rekel?"

"Ze pozimi." Sušnik je spet razmišljal, nato pa zamahnil z roko, rekoč:

"To si je kar tako izmislil. Ne ve nič. Naj le iztika. Mu bomo že pokazali! Kaj mu ne pade v glavo. Hotel sem mu že odpovedati stanovanje, pa je bolje, če je tu, ga vsaj vidimo, kaj dela. — A s tabo bi bilo treba še spregovoriti. Kolikor sem te lani spoznal, si bil precej anglofilski. Kako je zdaj s teboj?"

"Anglofilstvo!" je vzkliknil Koren. "Slabo si me razumel. Mar nisem hotel Angležem v svoji knjigi dopovedati, naj se spametujejo in sporazumejo s Hitlerjem, ker bodo sicer slabo obhodili? Vojna, sem hotel povedati, se obrača v napačno stran. Proti vzhodu jo je treba naperiti. To ti lahko dokažem iz napisanih poglavij. In pred židi sem jih hotel posvariti."

"Ampak ti preklesti židje, povsod so zraven!" je vzkliknil Sušnik. "Čudna stvar... živiš, živiš pod stola in ne misliš nanje. Pa se nenadoma zaveš, da je vse naše življenje zastrupljeno z židovstvom. — Nekoč sem jih v Galiciji videl. Razcapani, umazani, smrdljivi. Ali verjameš, da imajo poseben vonj? Primojduš, dišijo kakor neke vrste trava. Kdo bi si mislil, da bodo ti raztrgani židje igrali tako vlogo! Dobro, da jih pri nas ni."

"Židov sicer ni," je menil Koren, "je pa židovski duh. In ta je hujski! Tu, v tvoji hiši stanuje, klemenščina mu je ime. To je boljše židovski duh in ta duh je sa-

Seliškar in morda še kateri drugi izmed slovenskih kulturnih delavcev iz stare domovine. Na programu bodo tudi barvni filmi, ki so bili posneti v Jugoslaviji na potovanju jugoslovansko-ameriške delegacije, ki se je mudila v stari domovini konec lanskega leta.

Glede stanovanja se naj vsak delegat obrne na lokalni odbor (John Pollock, tajnik, 161 E. 225th Street, Euclid 23, Ohio), ali pa na drug način poskrbi že vnaprej, da ne bo nepotrebnih skrbi zadnje minuto.

Prosimo, da upoštevate ta navodila.

— Tajništvo SANSa.

Organizacije Z. N. gre v "mrzli vojni" čezdalje slabše

(Konec s 1. strani)

še precej drugih dežel, katere v OZN še niso bile sprejete, bodisi vsled vetiranja s strani Zed. držav ali pa ruske vlade. Med njimi npr. je Italija. Rusija je proti, da se po sprejme, dokler se ne sprejme tudi Romunije, Madžarske, Bolgarije in Albanije, vnanje Mongolije itd.

Zed. države pa bi bile prej za sprejem Frankove Španije kot pa da bi dovolile vstop sovjet-skim satelitkam.

Izven OZU sta še vedno tudi Japonska in Nemčija.

Združeni narodi so torej jako razdruženi in Willkijev "one world" (en svet) je bolj in bolj prekan na dva.

žali, kratek proces!"

Ko je Koren odhajal od Sušnika, je bil zadovoljen z uspehom: Sušnik mu je obljubil, da bo poskrbel za njegov vpis in da ga bo zagovarjal. Velikih koristi si sicer za zdaj ni obetal, razen, da bo laže navijal Sušnika, pač pa se bo tako preskrbel za bodočnost, za primer seveda, ako Nemci zasedejo Slovenijo. Povrhu pa bo s pametno igro on vladal prek Sušnika.

"Vsekakor," si je dejal in se zlobno nasmehnil. "Klemenc je našel imeniten recept za življenje: treba se je posmehniti. Pa se je tako, moj dragi Klemenc, Koren pošmonil in se ti bo že oddolžil za ta nasvet!" mu je zapretel v duhu. Zakaj Koren se ni nikdar tako natančno čutil, kako ga je nekdo pahniti tja, kamor sicer ni nameraval. Tega ne bo odpustil!

4

V prvih vročih avgustovskih dneh se je pri Korenovih nenadoma pojavil Smon in ju vznemiril. Ves mesec sta imela mir pred njim. Sicer je pisal Zofiji in jo vabil, da jo počaka v Ljubljani, ona pa niti ni odgovorila. Ne zato, ker ne bi hotela, marveč se ni mogla odločiti. Vedela je, da bi s tem Korena za vedno zgubila, na Smona pa ni dala mnogo, čeprav ji je obljubljal veliko. Zofija bi lahko šla in bi tudi ... hotela iti, toda samo za štirinajst dni — ne, tega ni mogla.

Položaj pri Svetem Ivanu je postal spet brezupen, ko s Horvatom listom ni bilo nič, toda Koren je spet nekaj iztaknil: vpisal se je v Kulturbund in za bodočnost je to več, kakor pa Smonove negotove obljube.

Ker ni bilo Smona, ki bi ju vznemirjal, se je njuno življenje nekoliko zgladilo in zdelo se je, da se vrača nekdanja toplina v njun dom. Smonova vrnitev pa

ju je oba razburila. Zofija se je vprašala: Ali je prišel pome? In kaj naj mu odgovori, ako ji poroče: Pojdi!

Koren pa se je prvič v življenju tako razburil, da se je ves tresel. Zofija se je zbal, da bi ga ne zadela kap.

Brez besede sta strmela v Smona, ko je vstopil. Ta je pristopil k Zofiji in ji poljubil roko, nato je ponudil roko Korenu kot staremu prijatelju. Zdelo se je, kakor bi prihajal v svoj dom, nikake zadrege ni čutil.

"Kako si, stara sablja?" je rekel veselo Korenu, ki je kar drevnel in ga samo prepadeno gledal. Šele čez čas je prišel do sape:

"Kakšna stara sablja sem pa jaz tebi?"

"No, kaj se boš spotikal ob lepi kranjski primeri! Tako pri nas rečemo dobremu staremu prijatelju. Ti pa si se napihnil, kakor puran! — Kaj me tako gledaš? Zofija? Presenečena si? Sama nisi hotela priti, pa sem obiskal jaz tebe."

"Nihče te ni klical ne želel," je dejal Koren.

Smon se je na glas zasmejal, da je še Zofijo zabebo. K temu človeku naj bi šla? jo je obšlo.

"Nihče me ni klical ne želel," je dejal Smon. "Saj nisem otrok, da bi sanjal o takih stvarih. Sam sem se povabil. Zdolgočasilo se mi je po Zofiji. Bil sem v Mariboru. Tu ostanem samo tedni dni. A za ta čas ne bi hotel, da bi kdo vedel, da sem tu. Ne bom se kazal pri Svetem Ivanu. Zato, Koren, ne žujnjaj okoli. Za hrano bom seveda skrbel, še na misel mi ne pride, da bi se postil."

Koren je bil še vedno ves iz sebe. Nenadoma je pograbil svoj aktovko, stopil k Smonu, pljunil predenj, rekoč:

"Fej te boži! — Ti pa," se je preteče obrnil k Zofiji, "se medtem odloči: ali z mano ali z njim."

Če ti moreš živeti z obema, jaz ne morem ob njem!"

"Tu ostani!" je zaklicala za njim Zofija, ko je vihral iz sobe. Ni slišal.

Smon je stopil k oknu in videl, kako Koren skoraj drvi po klancu proti Svetemu Ivanu. Nasmehnil se je za njim. "Pusti starega jarca," je rekel Zofiji. "Ne boj se, da bi si kaj napravil. Preveč ljubi svoje življenje, nesuaga, da bi bil zmožen kake velike kretnje. — A to povej, zakaj te ni bilo, Zofija? Hotel sem, da malo pozabiš na to smrdljivo gnezdo Svetega Ivana."

Zofija se je že pomirila. Čez čas je dejala:

"Čuj, ljubi Smon. Vem, da si, kakor pravi Koren, grd človek. Zato govoriva enkrat docela odkrito, ni treba, da me slepariš, saj nisem otrok, nisem šestnajstletna deklica, ki bi sanjala o prvem poljubu. Povej docela odkrito, kake namene imaš z mano. Pa res odkrito, nič ti ne bom zamerila."

Smon se je obrnil od okna k njej. "Kako mišliš? Kake namene naj imam?"

"No, kaj nameravaš z menoj? Jaz vendar tako ne morem živeti," je dejala. "Slišal si njegov: ali — ali. Toda ne glede na to imam vsega tega dovolj. Moram mi ni do Korena, vsaj od tedaj ne, ko je dovolil, da si ubil v meni tisto, kar sem imela. A zgubiti ga vendar ne morem, razumeš, ne morem. Jaz zaradi tebe ne pojdem na cesto, pa rajši ubijem sebe ali tebe ali oba ali vse skupaj. Ne misli, da se šalim. Mnogo sem razmišljala te dni in vidim, da tu ni nika-kega izhoda. Smon, ne igray se z mano! Ne poznaš me!" Njene ustnice so se skrivile.

Smon je kadil cigareto, jo gledal med govorom, nato pa se zazri nekam mimo nje in se zamislil. Zares, zgodilo se je, da

se je Smon zamislil. Kaj takega se mu že dolgo ni zgodilo. Razmišljati je bilo tako mučno in nepotrebno. Življenje je užival neposredno, in kakor kača, ki pogoltno živo žabo, ne misli, kako se njena žrtve duši v njenem trebuhu, tudi Smon ni nikdar mislil na svoje žrtve.

Te odkrite Zofijine besede pa so ga za trenutek ustavile. Ne morda, da bi se mu zasmilila ali bi ga zapelala vest, marveč ga je presenetila njena odkritosrčnost. Čutil je, da tu ni potrebna nikak-ka laž, nikak hinavščina. Naposled je dejal, ne da bi se ozrl po njej:

"Na cesto te, Zofija, res nisem mislil poslati. Da sem te povabil v gore, sem storil, da bi te vsaj za čas odtrgal od tega starega kozla. Lahko bi si sicer mislila, da je na svetu dovolj žensk, ki bi šle, če bi jih povabil. Celó so take, ki same dajejo denar, ker jim je predolgočasno, ako gredo same. A jaz sem hotel s tabo, ne da bi vedel, zakaj prav s tabo. Vrag vedi. O življenju ne premišljam rad. Druge ženske so šle mimo mene brez sledu. Pozabljal sem nanje, kakor pozabimo na sprehod. Pri tebi pa je drugače. V začetku sem mislil, da boš tudi ti šla, a sem se nekje ujel. Cedahe huje je. Včasih me obide, da bi stopil pote in rekel: Pojdi in se naglo poročiva. Vem, da ne boš verjela, toda če bi se poroka mogla naglo opraviti, bi se že stokrat poročil. Če se že moram poročiti, sem si dejal, zakaj bi ne vzel tebe? Umaknila bi se v kak kraj, kjer bi naju nihče ne poznal. — Zadnje čase me mineva ta misel, odgnal sem jo. Ne zato, ker bi te ne hotel, ampak ker si ne upam. Koren pravi, da sem pakec in ne vem, kaj še. Tudi ti me imaš za grdega človeka. In jaz v resnici sem grd, zavedam se tega."

(Dolge prihodnjice)

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1850—ONE HUNDRED YEARS GAS SERVICE IN CHICAGO—1950

"Our" Mechanical Slave

Robert Z. Willson, Pennsylvania Socialist candidate for Governor came to Reading from his home in Glen Falls last Sunday night and made a Socialist speech.

Referring to the ideal Republic envisioned by Plato many years ago, Willson recalled that the ancient philosopher accepted the principle of a civilization based upon slavery. To have an elite class it was necessary to enslave the masses and make them support the better and wiser elements in leisure and luxury.

Now, however, said Socialist Willson, we have enough slaves to keep everybody in luxury. They are not human slaves, but slaves of iron and steel. The modern slave is the machinery of industry in which is contained the power of many millions of horses.

Why, then, isn't every American secure, well fed, adequately housed and possessed of a growing span of leisure?

Willson answered that one too. It is because the mechanical slaves of today are not OWNED by the American people, but by a small but economically powerful group. Machines, like human slaves, serve their owners. And so it is that most Americans get only a meager part of the wealth that machines are capable of creating.

We touch upon Socialist Willson's story because in it is the gist of the Socialist program. As he pointed out, what is called "national wealth" isn't that at all so long as it is privately owned.

Workers better understood that. For when they do they'll make this nation of ours a real Republic by socializing the ownership of mechanical slaves and making them serve everybody instead of a few.

As things are today, and have been all through the capitalist era, workers who think they are free have to compete with the service of mechanical slaves. That is why so many people are forever living below a decency level, why unemployment continually menaces the lives of workers and why few workers are economically secure.

Reading Socialists think they've gotten themselves a good candidate.—Reading Labor Advocate.

Different-colored Horse?

Senator A. Willis Robertson, the Virginia Dixiecrat, recently said that the social security program is part of "an attack on our system of free enterprise."

Everybody knows that the social security program helps people who have helped themselves through contributions to a social security fund. So social security is no more of an attack on free enterprise than is any other insurance.

But what everybody doesn't know is that Senator Robertson—and all other Members of Congress—can receive pensions too. And in most cases, these Congressional pensions are far more than a workman can get.

Thus when Senator Robertson is retired by the voters in 1952, he will be eligible to receive an annual pension of \$5,375—or more than \$100 a week.

Is that an attack on the free enterprise system too, Senator?—League Reporter.

'You Can't Take It With You'

Poets have often pondered on the short-lived vanity of human power and riches, as in the lines: "Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay, might stop a wall to keep the wind away."

Now the same feeling is stirred by a news story from Egypt, where a peasant's plow turned up the richly decorated sarcophagus of Queen Tahkut, wife of a Pharaoh who ruled Egypt 25 centuries ago.

In the costly-carved sarcophagus was found a "mummy" of the ancient queen, "her face covered with a mask of solid gold, the head ornamented with a golden diadem, about the neck of a string of golden amulets, golden sandals upon the feet," and even the fingers of the hands "gloved in layers of pure gold."

In a very unpoetic American phrase: "You can't take it with you." Proud Queen Tahkut tried to take all that gold with her, but, if she is now where she can look down upon her fabulous sarcophagus, she must know she did not succeed.—Labor.

REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofses

IT USED TO be that "Patriotism" was the last refuge of a scoundrel. Now the propagandists for human exploitation, private profit and class rule have made a switch in the line. Now they speak of "Freedom."

Socialism, they tell us, will make men slaves of a bureaucratic government. And some workers who once understood that there can be no freedom without the economic justice for which socialists strive are weak enough to cringe, while even some who still announce themselves as Socialists are foolish enough to be maneuvered on the defensive.

FREEDOM UNDER CAPITALISM. . . . Bosh! The two are incompatible. Men can not be free if private-profit and class privilege are to remain the motives for human activity. Neither can capitalism function when workers decide to be truly free.

Socialists are able to go on the offensive armed with countless examples to prove how loss of freedom is the natural and inescapable consequence of holding fast to an economy that was never intended to serve the interests of mankind. Mussolini and Hitler never would have had their places in history if the peoples of their generation had not rejected the program offered by democratic, political socialists.

And here in the United States of America, where the sour "freedom to choose" is offered as a substitute for planned justice and security to millions who never made a free choice in their lives, it is possible to show how workers are forced to shape their lives to controls that have been fashioned for the preservation of a predatory economy.

SOCIALISTS MUST TAKE THE lead in rejecting the standards offered by the beneficiaries, hirelings and dupes of capitalism.

Are people free when their sons can be drafted for war maneuvers even while war does not exist?

And the six million unemployed among us and the greater number who are permitted to work only part time—are they free?

Are farmers free, even though they have what looks like prosperity, when they take government subsidies without which the entire private-profit economy would founder?

Are the agricultural workers of our prolific western states free when their babies starve?

Are workers free when they live in an economy that needs a Taft-Hartley law?

Are the millions of American families who live on wages that keep them below the decency level while corporation profits and managers' bonuses soar to new heights—are they free?

And are hidden taxes and deductions from pay checks, even before wages are paid, instruments of freedom?

For the more fortunate worker such "freedom" is the "freedom" of a privileged slave. For the cast-offs who's services the masters do not need it is the "freedom" of a dog who has been cast adrift by his master.

NOW IF EVER, socialists have reason to be proud. Now, too, is the time for socialists to take the offensive against those who, having used the bodies of the people for their own profit, now try to enslave the people's minds.

Freedom is the possession only of people who have the power to produce abundance for their own use . . . who use their government to plan their own lives . . . who need not fear plenty and the hateful unemployment that plenty brings to producers.

Freedom can live only in a world that has been purged of exploitation, insecurity and war.

Fuses Are Useful

This is a story about a worried wife who called her husband at the office to report a home problem.

"Honey," she said, "a fuse just blew out in the basement. Do you think we might have a fire?"

"Heck no," replied the superior male. "We'd have been more like to have a fire if it hadn't blown out."

A simple little yarn, but it has a point that should be understood by Department of Justice officials who are trying to silence opponents of the capitalist private profit economy by placing them on "subversive lists."—R.L.A.

Bursting at the Seams

Did the New Deal hurt Big Business? Is the Fair Deal wrecking profitable corporations?

Look at the following facts. They not only answer those questions; they also tell a story that should be very important to every political candidate who tries to tell the voters that the country is headed toward socialism. The facts, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission, are these:

The liquid wealth—that is, the cash and securities—of American corporations at the end of 1949 was higher than at any time since the early part of 1947. The working capital amounted to \$67.7 billion or \$2.9 billion above the total for 1948.

Not bad, is it, Mr. Gabrielson?

In 1942, the capital totaled \$36.3 billion. Thus it increased \$31.4 billion—or 87 per cent—in seven years.

Not bad, is it, Mr. Taft?

Corporations owed the Federal Government \$1.9 billion less in taxes at the end of last year than the year before.

Not bad, is it, Mr. Millikin?—L. R.

Good News From India

India and Pakistan—the two independent nations into which the "sleeping giant" of India was split when freed from Britain, sign a new agreement to let both Hindus and Moslems live in peace within their borders. Adherents of the two religions have been mortal enemies, as a result of their conqueror's former policy of "divide and rule."

If the new agreement works out as planned, India, Pakistan and their 300 million people will play a tremendous part in the world's future, and will prove that even the most bitter racial and religious differences can be solved by men of intelligence and good will.

This is True and Important

Labor unions and organizations working for conservation of natural resources have the same enemies and should be allies, says a letter to this newspaper. It quotes, from an editorial in the magazine "Outdoor America," these significant words:

"A generation ago, wage earners worked 10 or 12 hours a day—six and seven days a week." Now, because of battles fought and won by unions, "the 8-hour day and 40-hour week are the rule."

That means workers have more time to spend in the "great outdoors," the magazine points out. So workers don't want our forests wantonly destroyed, and our lakes and streams polluted, by the enemies of labor and conservation.

Bank President Talks Common Sense

"In my opinion, business has shirked its social responsibility. It has misused its power."

Who says that? Some "radical"? No, it is the president of a New York Bank, Floyd Cramer. And, he adds, "I'm an active Republican and a believer in the personal enterprise system."

Instead of complaining so much about the "Welfare State," Cramer told an Associated Press writer, business should take the lead for the "welfare of the people."

"No one should question the right of government to step in and provide housing, food and social benefits if industry fails to," Cramer declared. "We should have no quarrel about that."

"But business must do the main job, if it is to get out of the political doghouse. Management should set up pension plans instead of fighting them."

"It should guarantee an annual wage—long overdue in many industries. It should take its employees more into partnership. Leaders of large corporations see too many bogey-men under the bed."

Wouldn't it be fine if more industrialists and financiers talked and thought in Cramer's common sense way?

Poverty-Stricken

Uncle Sam

Most American housewives of the working class will understand what is wrong with the United States of America, now that mail deliveries, one of the most cherished services rendered by any government agency, are about to be cut.

Uncle Sam is suffering from a bad case of the "shorts" and is "pulling in his horns." People don't dispense with nice comfortable services to which they have been accustomed all their lives—like the service of getting a letter from home—unless they are forced to economize. And neither do governments.

Well, what do you think about this order to reduce the number of postal deliveries. In the light of government spending elsewhere—billions to destroy potatoes, hoard cotton, permit butter to become rancid, send arms, machinery and almost everything else to other nations around the world?

And why do you think it is that the people who make our policies for us continue to tolerate the greater waste and then turn to the puny device of saving on letter carriers? What's the difference?

Well, one difference—one very big difference—is that the money wasted to buy potatoes, cotton, butter and especially armament, helps to bolster up private profits, while the wages paid postal employees don't produce many orders for the big corporations who not only profit from capitalism but who ARE capitalism.

Is that why we must continue to save a drip from the spigot and waste a torrent from the bung hole? Yes, that's it; so long as profits are more important than service! Think it over. A service that makes life easy and friendly and

serene is starved, but a policy that produces the highest corporation take-offs in capitalism's history with and no direct benefit to the people is stuffed.

Where is the progress that capitalists like to talk about? Why we're going back, not forward, and American life is getting to be a cheaper thing.

More than a century and a half ago the plight in which capitalism is placing the nation was described by Oliver Goldsmith, an English poet, who wrote:

"Ill fares the land,
To hastening ill a prey,
Where wealth accumulates
And men decay."

One of Many Cases

The Detroit Free Press recently featured on page 1 a story, complete with pictures, about one Harold Coppens.

Mr. Coppens, a school bus driver, was trying to hold down three jobs and was working 75 hours a week in order to pay \$31 a day for a hospital incubator for his son and daughter, who were born prematurely.

At his regular job, his whole year's salary would not keep the twins in the hospital for more than 80 days.

Yes the Detroit Free Press continues to fight national health insurance whereby the many thousands of family heads like Mr. Coppens would be able to pay for emergencies through a fund to which they would contribute.

The big reason the American people don't have such insurance is because the American Medical Association opposes any insurance program, voluntary or otherwise, connected with health that it cannot control.

But what would the medical brass think if the National Funeral Directors Association fought burial insurance for the same reason?—League Reporter.

What Is Socialism?

(From The Nation)

The President of the United States recently felt called upon to observe that it was "an insult to the intelligence of the American people" to drag out the "motheaten scarecrow of socialism." But the long-suffering public intelligence continues to be bombarded by such insults, which appear to be the more brazen the farther their source is from the lunatic fringe which formerly had a corner on such fraudulence.

Addressing presumably literate men, Edwin S. Friendly, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, called on the press to "sharpen its vigilance" against the "evils of . . . the welfare state, . . . communism disguised as democratic socialism." The government, he warned, was trying to fasten its clutches on the nation's press by means of "inequitable" postal rates. The logic here is a little muddy. The lower the rates, the more the government would be subsidizing the press, which has never paid its way through the mails. In this one case, presumably, government subsidy is fine—good American doctrine. But let the government shell out a nickel for the welfare of any other sector of the economy and you have rank socialism.

Where Mr. Friendly sees "communism disguised as democratic socialism," Senator Byrd sees "socialism in welfare-state clothing," indicating the murky atmosphere in which we move. Truman's policies, the Virginia statesman advised the Academy of Political Science, "commit us irrevocably to a socialistic state from which there can be no retreat." And to clarify the issue, he challenges the President, if he is really against socialism, to answer a series of questions: Why does he send Oscar Ewing to England to gather information about the British health program? Why is he for the Brannan plan and "socialized housing"? Why does his government lend money to the Kaiser Corporation? And why does he "pressurize Congress" for enactment of his civil-rights program?

So monumental is the confusion, deliberate and otherwise, suggested by these questions that the task of unraveling it staggers the imagination. Socialism, first and foremost, is an economic system in which capital goods are publicly owned and the profit system abolished. It has nothing to do with an auxiliary system of health insurance, which doctors are free to join or ignore. Still less has it to do with a meager program whereby government finances a few badly needed houses which private industry does not care to build. Loans to private corporations through the RFC date back to that great Socialist, Herbert Hoover. Guy Gabrielson, the Republican chairman who coined the slogan "Liberty or Socialism," heads a company, the Carthage Hydrocol Corporation, which has received more than \$18,000,000 in loans from this very agency. And the civil rights demanded in the President's program—this is almost embarrassing to point out to a Senator—are carefully spelled out in the Constitution of the United States.

As long as questions are being asked, we should like to put one to Senator Byrd. Why didn't he cry out against what he calls socialism when the Commodity Credit Corporation bought more than 30,000 bushels of apples in his state, to be used in the school-lunch program? Is it perhaps because Byrd, a big apple-grower, had an interest in this thinly disguised price support? Senator Douglas, no friend of "statism," pointed out in reply to Byrd that the growing concentration of economic power and the necessity of warding off another depression require federal intervention for the sake of the general welfare. But his arguments did not seem to make good copy for the press. Senator Hubert Humphrey was perhaps more pointed in a speech on the same subject made in Richmond. Under the "welfare state," he said, "profits are at the highest level that they have ever been in the nation's history," with General Motors alone announcing a record-breaking \$600,000,000 in profits for the year 1949.

Back in the jolly days of "free enterprise," profits never approached today's figures, even after taxes, and bankers were periodically driven to leap out of skyscraper windows. Socialism, it begins to appear, is a system under which it is possible to walk in Wall Street without fear of being struck by falling capitalists.

Talk with men makes sharp the glittering wit; but God, to man doth speak in solitude.—J. S. Blackie.

No, Mr. Fairless, Business Is Not Being 'Destroyed'

TAKE OFF YOUR DARK SPECTACLES AND LOOK AT THOSE ROSY PROFIT AND PROSPERITY REPORTS

"Powerful agencies and groups in government" are trying to destroy Big Business, Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, told the House Monopoly Investigating Committee this week. Newspapers played up his statement. It was a new variation of the theme that "Welfare State" government is doing something dreadful to business.

Well, let's see about that. If business is suffering as Fairless says, signs of its sad predicament should be visible in business magazines, and on the financial pages of the same newspapers which headlined his attack upon the government.

But what do we find? An almost unprecedented flood of joyful news about booming business and profits. So much of it that only a few samples can be cited here.

"Business Week," a conservative magazine of business news, has a article entitled: "Profits: The Trend Is Up Again." It points out that total profits in the first quarter of 1950 "topped any quarter" of 1949, which was an exceedingly profitable year.

Of the first 100 big business concerns whose reports were "analyzed" by "Business Week," two-thirds are ahead of a year ago.

Sales, production and profits are "toppling left and right." Fairless' own company, U. S. Steel, came close to a record, netting a profit of \$49.2 million, practically the same as its \$49.9 million in the same quarter of 1949, and equivalent to nearly a \$200 million profit for a full year. If there is any sign of "ruin" in those figures, it is not visible to the naked eye.

Summing up its article and looking ahead to the rest of the year, "Business Week" says "1950 can't be bad, and may be wonderful." Does that look like government is making things tough for business?

Even more reassuring for the American people, and for Mr. Fairless, is an article in "Time," a magazine read by thousands of businessmen.

In the first quarter of this year, "Time" says, business scored a profit "touchdown." "The U. S. industrial machine sped along with hardly a shiver or a shake." "First-quarter profits ran at an annual rate of \$30.5 billion, almost \$2 billion better than in 1949. It looks as if this year should be mighty good."

Does that give any support to Mr. Fairless charge that the government is "destroying" business?

Perhaps most revealing of all is a Securities and Exchange Commission report which the conservative "Washington Post" sums up this way:

"American corporations are bursting at the seams with a record total of liquid wealth. The S. E. C. report is likely to lift the eyebrows of labor unions."

The report shows that, in 1942, corporations had a total of \$36.3 billion "net working capital," or "liquid wealth," largely in cash and government bonds. By the end of 1949, that total had increased to \$67.7 billion.

Thus, in the seven war and postwar years, corporations have nearly doubled their "liquid wealth," not counting their other assets, such as "plants and equipment," the value of which has also increased by tens of billions.

Of course, not everything on the business front is as rosy as those reports, but Mr. Fairless must wear very dark spectacles if he sees any ruin and destruction of business. His "scare" statement is contradicted by the obvious facts.—Labor, Washington, D. C.

The great McCormick covers 24,000 miles but learns little

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
LPA Columnist

For good clean fun, there's nothing like read Editor & Publisher, the weekly of the newspaper business. And business is the word, not profession. In a recent issue E&P carries a long story about Colonel Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, which by its own admission (carried on the front page daily) is "the world's greatest newspaper."

Col. McCormick (known to the irreverent as Col. McCosmick) has returned from a 24,000-mile flying trip to Europe, Africa, and Asia. And of course, he had things to say about what he had learned, in a broadcast over his own station WGN.

THIS IS WHAT the publisher of a giant American newspaper said: That Western Europe is decadent; That Turkey is the most civilized country outside the United States;

That Danish papers are "very communistic" and that Denmark is "not far from becoming completely communistic—although the country looks prosperous and clean";

That in Egypt and in Bombay, India, he found "what appeared to be quite a few communistic reporters";

That war with Russia is not imminent, that Stalin would not risk losing his empire in another war, and that the Soviet is doomed to eventual destruction from within.

HE DID NOT explain why western Europe was "decadent," but did tell why he found some Bombay reporters "communistic." They asked him whether he would hire a qualified native of India as a reporter, "implying that they doubted whether he, or other American publishers, would hire such a reporter because of his race."

And there you have it. If you ask an embarrassing question (and such a question would embarrass most American publishers) you are "communistic." If a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked such a question he would be "communistic," and the same would be true of any representative of a colored group.

Here is the publisher of a news-

paper with a circulation of about a million daily, in the heart of America; a man who is supposed to do the political thinking of the midwest; a man who influences Congressmen and Senators and State legislators; a man so powerful that legislators are described as "McCormick men"—and that's the wisdom he has acquired after a world trip "to see a lot of people and places I've never seen before."

Do You Agree?

Winter Resort: A place where no one knows how unimportant you are at home.

One or the Other

"I want an explanation and I want the truth," stated the wife irately. "Well, make up your mind," he snapped. "You can't have both!"

The House of Lords

By W. S. GILBERT

(From Iolanthe, one of Gilbert and Sullivan's light operas. It seems apropos now, when the Labor party has reduced the power of the Peers almost to zero.)

When Britain really ruled the waves
In good Queen Bess's time,
The House of Peers made no pretence
To intellectual eminence
Or scholarship sublime;

Yet Britain won her proudest bays
In good Queen Bess's glorious days.
When Wellington thrashed Bonaparte,

As every child can tell,
The House of Peers throughout the war
Did nothing in particular,
And did it very well;

Yet Britain set the world ablaze
In good King George's glorious days.
And while the House of Peers withholds
Its legislative hand,

And noble statesmen do not itch
To interfere with matters which
They do not understand,
As bright will shine Great Britain's rays

As in King George's glorious days.