



Slika iz bližine Leningrada, odkjer so morali Nemci prosto zimo he-
žati, sedaj pa se s Finci vred spet pripravljajo za napad.

UMW pravi; da z bitko ne misli prenehati

**ROOSEVELT ZA PRAVIČNO REŠITEV ŽELJ
PREMOGARJEV. — LEWIS S SVOJIM OSEBNIM
NASPROTSTVOM NEVARNO IGRAL. — UMW
JE UNIJA, KI JO JE VREDNO OHRANITI**

Minuli teden, skozi do zadnje nedelje pozno zvečer, je vladala v tej deželi silna napetost kako se bo končal spor z unijo premogarjev, UMW, na eni strani, in z vlado Zed. drž. na drugi, čim so se operatorji umaknili in prepustili svoje pogoje odboru, ki se zove War Labor Relations Board, tega pa je odklonil koncem konca Lewis, češ, da se z njim ni mogoče pogajati.

Zahteva premogarjev

Edina zahteva premogarjev v tem boju je, da se jim zviša mezda s 6 na osem dolarjev na dan.

Pogodba med operatorji mehkega premoga in UMW je potekla 1. aprila. Ker do takrat pogajanja za obnovo pogodbe še niso uspela, je bil rok za pregovore med zastopniki unij in družb podaljšán do 1. maja.

Ker tudi v tem podaljšanju ni prišlo do sporazuma, je unija kratkoma izjavila, da se stavka prične čim neha premirje.

Tako bi se to moralo zgoditi zadnjo soboto, oziroma ta ponedeljek, kar pa se je preprečilo na običajni ameriški način v takih razprtijah.

Spor je ostal nerešen in stavka se ni pričela. Lewis je zadnji moment dodal še 15 dni za premirje.

Roosevelt označil svoje stališče

Zadnjo nedeljo zvečer je Roosevelt označil svoje stališče jasno in določno, kar se je razpisalo na naslednji dan.

NAJMANJ

trinajst milijard
dolarjev

novega vojnega posojila. To je cilj vlade v tekoči kampanji. Vsakdo naj pomaga, pa bo vsota dosežena še veliko nad kvoto kakor je že.

njega tiče. Premogarjem je zagotovil, da jim je prijatelj, ker je on od vsikdar branilec onih, ki delajo v potu svojega obraza. Ker pa smo v vojni, ne bo dovolil nobenemu posamezniku, in ne skupinam, da bi na kakršenkoli način ovirale naše napore v borbi za zmago nad osiščem.

Tudi je obljubil, da ne bo storil ničesar proti uniji U. M. W., in da naj vse razmerje ostane kot je, pogojno, da spravljane premoga na površje ne bo prekinjeno in ne ovirano.

Glavno vprašanje zasenčeno

Boj premogarjev je bil v resnici, kar se delavcev samih tiče, zgolj zahteva za zvišanje mezde po dva dolarja na dan, namreč toliko, da bi bila ne manj kot osem dolarjev za določeno izvršitev dela.

Ker pa je Lewis Rooseveltov osebni nasprotnik, so časopisi kakor dogovorjeno ves ta spor predložili tako, kakor da je to "mizerna polomija".

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

Mednarodni socializem živi vzlic terorju, ki ga uganja fašizem

"Kako bo izšel letošnji prvi maj?" so vpraševali povsod, kjer se zanimajo za barometer javnega mnenja, in ljudskega vretja.

V francoski Afriki je govoril delavcem ob 1. maju po radiu vojni poveljnik general Henri Giraud. Obljubil jim je "povrnitev delavskih svobodščin" — a ob enem jim pa, PREPOVEDAL vse prvomajske manifestacije.

Borbeni Francozi, ki jim je voditelj general De Gaulle, pa so hoteli manifestacije k prvemu maju. Vsled prepovedi so se domenili, da bodo manifestirali saj k spomniku vojnih žrtev v Alžiru, ker tega bi jim niti Giraud ne mogel zabraniti.

V Sovjetski uniji je bil prvi maj praznovan pod geslom borbe za poraz fašizma, za popolno zmago in za čimvečje ojačanje domovine ljudstev, ki so združena v USSR.

Na Španskem ni bilo prvomajskih manifestacij. Franco jih ne mara in španski demokrati imajo v demokracijskih deželah prav malo zaščite.

V Franciji je govoril delavstvu po radiu maršal Petain. Ljudje naj razumejo, da je bila Francija poražena, je dejal, in delavci naj delajo, da si opomore. Vse drugo se bo s časoma samo sebe izravalo.

Hitler je svoj prvomajski praznik odložil na ponedeljek 3. maja, ker je v njegovem tretjem rajhu pod zastavo svastike izgubil svoj pomen.

Na Švedskem je delavstvo prvi maj socialistično praznovalo, enako v Švici, v Mehiki, in v mnogih deželah v centralni in v južni Ameriki.

Dalje v Angliji. Pa tudi v Zed. državah, dasi ni bilo v ta namen ne burnih shodov, ne demonstracij. Sma pač v vojni. A prvi maj je bil vendarle — s socialističnega vidika, praznovan veliko bolj optimistično kot še kdaj od kar je svet pogreznjen v sedanjo vojno.

Nemški način financiranja vojne je legalen, a vendarle roparski

Ako bi te ropar zalotil na cesti in ti ukazal: "Oddaj mi čevlje, ki si si jih kupil, meso in drugo kar si si nabral v prodajalnah, tu pa je denar," bi bilo prav tako, kakor počne Nemčija v velikem.

Nemčija v okupiranih in nevtralnih deželah vse "plača", kar pograbi, s svojimi markami, razen tisto, kar direktno zapleni.

In vsaki vladi obljublja: "Za prežete marke si lahko kupite v Nemčiji stroje ali kar še drugega potrebujete."

O te vrsti kupčiji je imel londonski list Sunday Times daljšo razpravo, ki pravi v bistvu tole:

"Izmena dobrin med rajhom in evropskimi deželami, ki se nahajajo ali pod nemškimi vplivom, ali pa so zasedene od nemških vojaških sil, je čisto enostranska. V tem pogledu položaj Hitlerjevih zavezni-

kov ni mnogo boljši od razmer, ki vladajo v zasedenih deželah.

Imetje in delavske moči so v zasedenih deželah kar na kratko konfiscirane, dočim Rumunija, Bolgarska, Hrvaška in celo tudi Italija brezplodno gredajo na berlinski mednarodni borzi kliranga ogromne kredite, za katere ne morejo dobiti iz Nemčije v zameno nobenih dobrin, niti v blagu, niti v drugih vrednotah.

Njihov položaj je torej v bistvu isti. Na osnovi podatkov iz švicarskih virov so znašali nemški dolгови, nakopičeni na ta "enostranski" način "trgovskih" odnošajev julija 1942 nič manj nego 750 milijonov funtov sterlingov. Leto prej so znašali 415 milijonov funtov sterlingov. Ako računamo na podlagi tega naraščanja, znaša nemški trgovski dolg drugim evropskim deželam, od

Dobički korporacij in bogatih posameznikov rastejo vzlic davkom

V prvem četrtletju tega leta je napravila jeklarska korporacija United States Steel \$15,406,597 čistega dobička, v enaki dobi leto prej pa \$15,102,484.

V zadnjem četrtletju 1942 je znašal čisti prebitok omenjene korporacije \$25,646,452 in vsa znamenja pričajo, da bo letos še večji. Vsi ti milijoni dobička gredo delničarjem v obliki dividend.

Sličnimi čistimi dobički se ponašajo druge velike korporacije in pa posamezni bogataši.

Na primer korporacija General Motors producira za vlado sedaj za tri milijarde dolarjev na leto, kar pomeni največji promet in največjo zaposlitev v njeni zgodovini.

Bethlehem Steel in vse druge jeklarske korporacije sijajo zanje. Prav tako Ford, ladjedelnice, parobrodne družbe, železnice itd.

Iz statistike zveznega blagajnika o davkih leta 1941, ki je bila objavljena nedavno, je razvidno, da je imel v enem en posameznik blizu pet milijonov dolarjev čistih dohodkov. Po odbitju vseh davkov mu je ostalo 763 tisoč dolarjev, kar je za enega posameznika še veseno zelo visoka vsota. Sploh noben posameznik ne potrebuje toliko za preživljanje.

Veliko delavcev je treba, predno komu prigarajo pet milijonov dolarjev dobička, ali pa tudi po 50 tisoč dolarjev čistega dobička po odbitju vseh davkov.

"Milijonarjev" po \$50,000 čistih dohodkov je bilo leta 1941 nad osemnajst tisoč.

V kampanji za nakup vojnih bonдов je naročil Charles Hosford v Clevelandu za 30 milijonov dolarjev bonдов.

Milijonarjev torej tudi ta vojna ne bo "obubožala".

Seja odborov JSZ

Prihodnja redna seja odborov JSZ bo v petek 7. maja v Slov. del. centru.

Beneš pride v Ameriko

V sredi meseca maja pride na obisk v Zed. države bivši predsednik čehoslovaške republike Edvard Beneš. Konferenca bo z Rooseveltom, z uradniki državnega oddelka, s kongresniki in senatorji. Od tu bo šel brzkone v Moskvo, predno se vrne v London.

kar je nastala vojna, že preko milijarde funtov. Angleški funt sterling znaša sedaj v so-razmerju z ameriškim dolarjem okrog štiri dolarje in štiri cente.

USSR za borbo do popolnega poraza fašizma: Stalin

**BOJAZEN, DA BO RUSIJA PRENEHALA
Z VOJNO, ODSTRANJENA. — PRIZNANJE
ZAVEZNIKOM IN OMILJENJE SPORA
S POLJSKO VLADO V LONDONU**

Bojazen, da izjava Roosevelta in Churchilla, ko sta bila na sestanku v Casablanci, za Rusijo ne velja, je odstranjena. Rekla sta, da miru z osiščem ne bo, dokler se ne poda brezpogojno.

Stalina takrat ni bilo zraven, dasi je bil povabljen.

Izjava k prvemu maju

Oglasil pa se je k prvomajskemu slavlju, ki je v USSR zapovedan praznik, in svečano izjavil, da je namen rdeče armade nadaljevati z borbo dokler fašizem v Nemčiji in ostali Evropi ne pade popolnoma.

Ne le to, nego je prav tako, kakor sta Churchill in Roosevelt, tudi on izjavil, da miru z Nemčijo ne bo, dokler se ne poda brezpogojno.

To seveda še ne pomeni, da je nastalo med vodilnimi zavezniškimi deželami popolno soglasje, kajti čeprav so si edine, da vse hočejo poraziti Hitlerja in njegove zavezničke, so si še vedno daleč narazen v vprašanju, kakšen naj bo mir.

Priznanje Angliji in Zed. državam

V prelomu s Poljsko je Stalin pokazal, da ne misli slediti nasvetom iz Washingtona in Londona glede ureditve mej v Evropi, in pa, da so med zaveznički — oziroma takozvani mi združenimi narodi — še vedno zelo velike druge razlike, ki v marsikaterem vprašanju še niso premostene.

V svojem prvomajskem govoru je Stalin prvič priznal, da zelo ceni pomoč, ki jo Sovjetski uniji nudijo Zed. države in Anglija. Pohvalil je napore armade obeh dežel v njuni ofenzivi v Afriki in izrazil nado, da ko bo z Nemci in Italijani

tam dokončano, se prične z drugo fronto.

Stalinova glavna želja

Kot že večkrat prej, tako je Stalin tudi v tem svojem govoru diplomatično namignil, da naj po zmagi zaveznikov v Afriki ob enem nastane tudi druga fronta na evropskem kontinentu.

Tisti, ki Stalinu očitajo, da stremi okupirati Evropo, bi morali slediti njegovim vztrajnim klicem, da naj to rajše store ostali zaveznički.

To, da so med njimi idejne razlike, je kajpada nedvomno.

Vsako, ki pozna tri temeljne zavezniške sile, ve, da so razlike ne samo med Anglijo in Zed. državami na eni strani ter med Sovjetsko unijo na drugi, nego tudi razlike med vsemi tremi, bodisi v gospodarskih, geografskih, verskih ali v političnih ozirih.

Vse tri so ob enem prepričane, da bodo vojno odločile v svoj prid in vsa nesoglasja pa da bodo med sabo diplomatično rešile.

Glede spora s Poljsko

Glede Poljske se je Stalin v svojem govoru vzdržal vsake direktne besede, ki bi utegnila žaliti Zed. države in Anglijo. Zato je ta spor neposredno ignoriral na ta način, da je obljubil nadaljevati edinstvo svoje dežele z Washingtonom in Londonom ter svečano izjavil, da kar se Rusije tiče, miru z Nemčijo ne bo, dokler se ne poda brezpogojno.

Vseeno pa je spor med Mosko in Sikorskijsvo vlado neprijetna zadeva za vse zavezničke, posebno še radi tega, ker se Nemčija ponaša, da je to njen propagandni triumf. Po-

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

Čim je dovršeno eno delo že nas čakajo druge naloge in akcije

Majski glas bo v teh dneh, ko doseže ta številka Proletarca čitatelje širom dežele, morda že ves razprodan.

Kot je upravnik omenil v prejšnji številki, je uspeh Majskega glasa posebno v tem, da nam ga je bilo vzlic sedanjim razmeram mogoče izdati na 84 strani obsežni reviji za malo vsotico 30c celo v sedanjih časih in da so naši somišljeniki vzlic zaposlenosti brez prigovarjanja pristopili in pomagali.

Skozi poletje pa imamo nalogo pomagati Proletarcu. Znano je vsem, da so stroški narasli in da so redni dohodki v primeri z izdatki nižji kakor so bili. Naročnine prejmemo sicer nekaj več vsled dobav novih naročnikov, toda oglasov je malo in ta vir dohodkov je za Proletarca skoro na ničli.

Imamo še dva vira, ki sta bila od nekdanj glavna: naročnine in tiskovni sklad.

Zamišljamo kampanjo, a nekateri menijo, da bomo gmotne težave lahko prebredli celo brez nje. Na primer, vsak tretji naročnik naj dobi saj enega novega, in vsak drugi pa dolar v tiskovni sklad, vrh tega naj izvrše svoje običajno delo še redni agitatorji, pa bo zmaga za list!

Kdor ima kako priporočilo za pospešenje agitacije v korist Proletarca ga vabimo, da naj se oglasi.

AFL proglasila živilsko kontrolo za fiasco

George Meany, tajnik AFL, je v imenu svoje organizacije apeliral na predsednika Roosevelta, da uredi živilski problem tako, da bo res kontroliran. V govoru po radiu pa je Meany dejal, da je bila živilska kontrola dosedaj, kar se tiče distribucije in posebno še cen, "mizerna polomija".

Odbor AFL je namreč Rooseveltu obljubil, da unije AFL ne bodo pritiskale za zvišanje mezde, pod pogojem, kajpada, da se rastoče cene življenjskih potrebščin uredi na podlagi onih, kakršne so bile v veljavi dne 15. maja 1942, torej pred enim letom.

V istem govoru je Meany navedel celo vrsto potrebščin, katerim so se od januarja 1941 cene dvignile 100 in več odstotkov, nekaterim celo do 275 odstotkov.

Najbolj so narasle cene živilom, je dejal Meany, in poudaril: "Leteča trdnjava je imeniten vojni stroj. Toda če nima kuriva, se ne more dvigniti s tal. Številke dokazujejo, da je ameriški delavec producent prvega reda. Toda če ne bo dobil zadostne hrane, svojega dela ne bo mogel vrniti tako kot se od njega pričakuje in kakor bi ga sam rad."

Na tem mestu smo že večkrat omenili, da bi bil živilski problem v tej deželi kaj enostaven, če bi se odrinilo stran špekulante in prekupce ter razne druge privatne interese, katerim je dobiček edina svetost in edin življenjski namen. Kaj pomaga določiti cene

na papirju, če pa se prekupci in veletrgovci ne ravna po njih! Mesar ali grocerist, ki je prej dobival naročene jestvine po normalnih tokih, je po teh regulacijah uvidel, da si jih bo moral dobiti kakor že, ali p zapreti. V nekaterih mestih kontrola sicer še nekako drži, so pa kraji, v katerih je vsa ta vladna kontrola zares prav "mizerna polomija", kakor pravi tajnik Ameriške delavske federacije.

Rekli smo že v enem prejšnjih poročil na tej strani, da kar se uradne statistike tiče, so se cene živilom podražile v dveh letih le dobrih 15 odstotkov. Vsakdo ve, da je tista statistika prav tako le na papirju, kakor so razne "dostopne cene".

Nižati cene z dekreti, kakor to zahteva AFL in enako tudi CIO ter vse druge unije, ni enostavno. Ne v profitarški uredbi. In posebno pa je zato ne, ker so dobičkarji v ameriškem vladnem in političnem ustroju odločujoč element. Razni administratorji, ki jih je imenoval Roosevelt s nalogo kontrolirati cene in distribucijo, imajo lahko še tako dober namen, a že po nekaj mesecih uvidijo, da plavajo proti toku. Prej ali slej jih dobičkarji uženejo in porušijo njihovo delo.

Kontrola pa bi bila uspešnejša šele, kadar bi na mero-delnih mestih uradov ali taki ljudje, ki bi delali za koristi splošnosti namesto za privatne interese.

"Fight Fire With Fire"

The heat is on. The anti-labor drive launched in the open about a year ago by the union-baiting agencies is beginning to bear bitter fruits. The Pegler and Rickenbacker "theories" are being translated into legislative realities.

From all over the country, particularly from the so-called farm lands, reports tell of State legislatures considering a greater volume than ever before of bills affecting union activities. Practically all of this legislation is restrictive in character. What is even more significant is the marked similarity in certain bills dealing with particular aspects of industrial relations, indicating that the legislation stems from common sources interested in promoting these union-oppressive measures.

An over-all survey of this anti-union flood of law-making reveals that nine States have in the past few months considered "anti-violence" bills, all of them identical and reported to have been championed by a group known as the "Christian American Association." This legislation could be interpreted to prohibit picketing and strikes.

At least fifteen States legislatures currently are considering bills requiring labor organizations to register certain information with a state agency as a condition of collecting dues and representing workers. These law projects range all the way from demanding the annual registry of balance sheets showing assets and liabilities to limitation of labor union income to the amount required to "carry out its lawful activities." Most of these bills do not require the information filed to be held in confidence. Many of the bills contain elaborate qualifications for officers and committee-men, such as native citizenship, residence in the State for five years or more, ownership of real estate, and similar onerous requirements.

Still other bills introduced in many legislatures would prohibit political contributions by labor organizations; others would prohibit any labor union representative from entering, without the consent of owners, any ranch, farm, feed yard or other agricultural premises to solicit union membership or to collect dues—measures obviously designed to prevent the spread of union organization to farm workers.

Some of the bills have already been enacted into law in several States—in Kansas, Idaho, South Dakota, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi—while others are still debating them. In a few States these measures have met sturdy opposition, and will probably not be passed.

The staggering fact, nevertheless, remains that while the entire attention of the world of organized labor in this great national emergency has been concentrated on the war effort, the enemies of the labor movement have sneaked up on the trade unions and are stabbing it in the back with an assortment of daggers. The fact remains that the sinister propaganda set in motion by the professional anti-unioners under a variety of smoke-screened slogans, is having a powerful effect, especially in the farm States where special antagonism are being aroused against industrial labor and against the unions.

This devil's brew now being ladled out by die-hard groups of bourbon employers, anti-New Deal newspapers, smear-publicists and Ku-Kluxers, such as the "Christian American Association" mentioned above, palpably is a menace to the national unity and a morale wrecker of the ugliest type.

Justice.

PROBERS "RING THE BELL" AGAIN

The Truman Committee of the Senate is again entitled to the thanks of the nation. It has promptly and effectively squelched an unusually "raw" proposal.

It will be recalled that a subsidiary of "Big Steel" recently pleaded guilty to falsifying or evading inspection, and was thus able to unload on the government defective steel plates. No one has been punished for this crime. The "pull" of "Big Steel" is too powerful for that.

Instead of going to jail, the steel moguls recently notified the War Production Board that if the government insisted on rigid inspection, steel output would be seriously curtailed. In other words: "If you do not permit us to fleece Uncle Sam, we may cripple the war effort."

The W. P. B. was disposed to yield—did yield in part—but the Truman committee intervened. In a report presented to the Senate by Senator "Jim" Mead of New York, the committee insists that all important inspection must be rigidly enforced. As for the less important, they may be modified, but only when permission is granted. Mr. Nelson, chief of the W. P. B., has officially approved the committee's recommendations.

The American people may thank God that numerous Congressional committees are looking into practically every phase of our war effort. They have done a grand job. In fact, they are feared by grafters more than any other agency of government.—Labor.

IN THE WIND

(From The Nation)

The Free World Association recently planned a public debate on the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution that the United States should cooperate with other nations to enforce peace after the war, but had to call it off because it could not find two isolationists willing to submit their views to debate. Senators Hatch and Ball were to speak for the resolution; Senator Nye, after a great deal of persuasion, consented to speak against it, but no teammate for him could be found. The association then asked him to debate with Senator Ball alone, but he declined. Among those who refused, for one reason or another, were Hamilton Fish, Bennett Clark, Tom Connally, Robert R. La Follette, Burton K. Wheeler, Arthur H. Vandenberg, Robert A. Taft, Kenneth S. Wherry, and Hugh A. Butler.

A New York restaurant is decorated with a series of mural panels showing dramatic plane flights from 1903 to 1943. The Lindbergh transatlantic flight is missing.

Atlanta has several all-white movie theaters, several white theaters that admit Negroes in the gallery, and several all-Negro theaters. The all-Negro film, "Cabin in the Sky," was shown in two-lily-white theaters and then left town. Atlanta Negroes may be allowed to see it on a return trip.

For those who have been uncertain as to the aims of the United Nations, an anonymous bulletin now being circulated should clarify them. The United Nations, it says, represent the tyranny of "Jewish fascism." Vice-President Wallace's popularity during his recent trip through Mexico led the Sinarchists to claim him as one of their own. His plea for Christian democracy was construed

as indorsement of their "New Christian Order."

Festung Europa: The guard at Quilting's home has recently been increased to forty-two men... With orders on hand for 30,000 pairs of shoes to be made of wood and paper, a Norwegian factory had to delay production when the Nazis discovered that the paper for the uppers was red, white, and blue... Smoking at street-car stops in Belgium is now verboten. Too many German soldiers, innocently waiting for street cars, have had holes burned in their uniforms.

ACCIDENT TOLL TOPS BOMBING

NEW YORK. — Seven thousand more workers were killed in the United States in the period between Pearl Harbor and December 1, 1942, than the total number of persons killed in Great Britain by German bombs since the war began, William A. Irvin, national chairman of the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower, said.

In disclosing that 46,300 workers have been killed in that period, Irvin announced drives will get under way in 14 major production centers to aid manpower conservation.

Of the total figure, 18,800 of the workers were killed on the job, Irvin said.

"In addition," he declared, "there were 160,000 workers permanently disabled—110,000 more than were injured and sent to hospitals in Great Britain as a result of German raids."

THE OLD STORY

There is considerable fear that the inflation horse may get completely away before we get the stabilization door locked.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



Very Rich Staging a Brawl Over Taxes

"Those Best Able to Pay" Hamstring Their Country In Hour Of Peril; "Those Least Able to Pay" Willing to Do Their Part

The shameful struggle now being waged on Capitol Hill—largely behind closed doors—is a heart-breaking example of the extent to which "love of money" will cause the very rich to forget their duty to their country.

America is at war. The cost is terrific. The Treasury is forced to borrow the unprecedented sum of 13 billions because it cannot raise enough through taxation.

Millions of our boys are offering their lives. Millions of our workers are surpassing all known production records on the farm and in the factory. At such a time one would imagine that "The Dollar" would be willing to make reasonable sacrifices.

Instead the lobbyists for the very rich first sought to put over the Lend Plan, which would have deprived the Treasury of 10 billion dollars. That despicable scheme was killed by the House of Representatives. Now the spokesmen for the very rich are seeking a compromise. If they can't get 10 billions, they will take six billions, or perhaps four billions. They have scented blood and will not be satisfied until they score some kind of "kill."

All these very rich men and women can well afford to pay last year's taxes. It would not cost them a single necessity—not even a luxury—but their love of money is so overwhelming that they are willing to do their country a grave injury in order to add to their wealth.

In the meantime, "Those Least Able to Pay"—the men and women who work for every dollar they receive—are paying their taxes. It isn't easy. In many instances, it means genuine sacrifice—even to the extent of taking food out of the mouths of the little ones—but they love their country and they refuse to participate in the disgraceful brawl which is being staged on Capitol Hill by "Those Best Able to Pay."

LABOR hopes Congress will not yield to "Those Best Able to Pay." True, they control the newspapers, true they have the money to hire the conscienceless lobbyists who are swarming through the corridors of the House and Senate; but, thank heavens, that miserable crew does not represent the people of the United States. The plain people still love America more than they do the dollar!—Labor, Washington, D. C.

LITTLE LUTHER

"I imagine," Mr. Dilworth said, "that you are rather ashamed of yourself."

"Why?" Little Luther was bold enough to ask.

"After all the harsh things you said about Martin Dies and his committee, you should be."

"Father, you sound as though Dies had died of eating too much red herring."

"He's not dead. He's very much alive. In fact, he has come forth to warn the American people that in 1938 and before, Hitler had a fifth column in America."

"If Martin Dies doesn't watch himself, he'll find out that Benedict Arnold sold out in 1781."

"Don't get facetious, Luther. The Nazi fifth column was a real menace to this country. Martin Dies is to be congratulated on exposing it."

"Why didn't he expose it in 1938 instead of 1943?"

"Mr. Dies is a responsible member of the greatest deliberative body in the world—the U. S. Congress. His committee could not go off half-cocked. There had to be much consideration given to this before a public pronouncement could be made."

"Was he afraid Hitler would get mad at us?"

"After all, Martin Dies couldn't rush into print accusing George Sylvester Viereck, whose writings had been published in the Hearst newspapers and many magazines, of being a Nazi agent even if he was."

"But he could accuse thousands of American labor unionists of being agents of Moscow trying to over-

throw democracy between puffs on his cigar."

"Luther, I don't believe you will ever learn the subtleties of diplomacy."

"And Martin Dies, dear Father, will never learn the fundamentals of democracy."

"VAGRANT": DOESN'T SERVE THE SUPER CLASS

ORLANDO, Fla.—The latest maneuver in the citrus grower's drive to head off the CIO organizing drive bogged down here after charges of vagrancy pressed against five Negro citrus pickers were thrown out of court.

The men, all members of Local 4, United Cannery Agricultural Packing & Allied Workers, were arrested on the complaint of a number of growers who alleged that the pickers in question had not worked all the time that they should have been working, which could be interpreted as vagrancy under the broad Florida statute.

The case was dismissed after it was shown at the trial that the men were the best pickers in their respective crews and generally had the highest average of boxes picked. It was also shown that the men were leaders in the church, were family men, supporting their families, and had worked consistently.

THRIFT NOTE

Because matches this year are 1/16 to 1/4 inch shorter than before, the nation will save 7,000,000 board feet of lumber.

WENDELL WILLKIE'S BOOK

Not having read "One World," which is the thought-provoking title of a new book written by Wendell L. Willkie, we can comment upon it only with such authority as may be granted by a reading of the reviews.

What we get from the latter source, however, convinces us that Mr. Willkie is far ahead of most Americans in his recognition of the need for some sort of international arrangement for the exploitation of the earth's resources after this war is over. Even before he became an author, Mr. Willkie described what he wants the world to be like by the words, "economic internationalism."

What we want to say about this idea is that it constitutes a challenge to the workers of this and other nations which they can ignore only at their peril. For if it is true—and we believe it is—that evolution has brought mankind to the point where peoples must work and plan together, then it is equally important to question WHOSE plan will be adopted.

Will the owners of each nation be the ones who do the getting-together? Or will it be the workers who write the rules of the game of life?

If the above question is to be considered at all, it should be considered in the light of what Mr. Willkie is and whom he represents.

American workers would be foolish to forget that Mr. Wendell L. Willkie's viewpoints are those of the biggest of the business. It is inconceivable that he envisions a world in which human exploitation for private profit will not be present. And if he is thinking about a way of international control of the private-profit system, then he is offering nothing that deserves the enthusiastic support of the workers of this and other capitalist nations.

For such an international would be, essentially, an international of racketeers—who might conceivably get along very well together by apportioning the victims of their racket, but who, nevertheless, would prey upon the common people under their immediate control.

Workers should not be satisfied with such an international arrangement. Basic to any national or world plan should be the end of human exploitation; and whether the exploiters are foreigners or natives should be recognized as of no real difference.

However, since we believe the Willkie plan is timely, we believe something of the sort will come to be the way of life. What kind of internationalism there will be must be determined by who are most alive to the need for such a set-up and most active in promoting it. If the world's workers permit big business to shape the future it will be shaped to fit big business interests. If the workers want "one world" to be a workers' world, they must be the ones who will fashion and govern it.

Reading Labor Advocate.

SEES A "JOKER" IN 'F. D.'s FREEZING ORDER

The Washington "Star" is a venerable and extremely wealthy representative of American journalism. Its age may be due to the fact that it has always used the right vitamin, but its great prosperity is traceable to the fact that it never fails to see eye-to-eye with a good advertiser.

The other day the "Star" printed two editorials. In the first, the "Star" congratulated Pres. Roosevelt because he has "frozen" the wages of workers. In the second, the "Star" rejoiced that in "freezing" prices, the President had left a nice, large loophole, and, through that loophole, in the opinion of the "Star," the local Public Utilities Commission might sneak a fat rate increase for Washington utilities.

The workers of Washington do not advertise in the "Star." The public utilities do advertise in the "Star." In addition, the men who own the "Star" probably have heavy interests in the utilities.

Now that the "Star" has called "F. D.'s" attention to the "loophole," wouldn't it be a grand idea for the President to cover it up so that no rate increase could get through?

400,000 Women Workers Visioned in Shipyards

Washington, D. C. — Four hundred thousand women will be working in American shipyards by the end of 1943 according to Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, chief of the Research Division, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. They are doing the jobs that men have done and they are receiving the same rates of pay.

The Russo-Polish Crisis

Never since the war began has the statesmanship of the United States and Britain faced a more crucial test than is presented by the Russo-Polish crisis. Never since Hitler's legions shattered the peace has there been larger need for sane Soviet and Polish diplomacy. The immediate Anglo-American objective must be the healing of the breach between those two Allies. The basic essential is the preservation—and reinforcement—of the unity of the United Nations, without which we should have small reason to expect either victory over the Axis or a durable peace.

To date the sole winner in the cleavage is Germany's propaganda machine. But this Nazi victory can be short-lived. The malaise in Russo-Polish relations, although to a considerable extent covered up, had been deepening for months. It should not have been permitted to come to an open crisis; now that the crisis is in the open it is incumbent upon all concerned not only to heal the breach but remove its causes. If that is accomplished, Hitler's present victory will backfire on him.

The immediate subject of conflict—the dispute over the Nazi claim that the Russians in 1940 executed some 10,000 Polish officers near Smolensk—is not the basic issue. We cannot know what happened to those officers. The Russians say the Nazis massacred them. The invitation of the Polish government to the International Red Cross to investigate was ill-advised. Obviously no investigators could conduct an objective inquiry in German occupied territory. Nothing, therefore, was to be accomplished by the Polish invitation except an affront to the U. S. S. R. Equally, however, the Soviet Union, in our opinion, fell short of its responsibilities to its Allies by answering the Polish move with a "suspension" of relations.

Behind the dispute over the Smolensk "killings" lies the larger issue of frontiers. Russia means to gain Soviet title to the White Russian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian sections of Poland. The Polish government opposes that intent. Many recriminations have grown from the rival territorial claims. Washington and London have sought, apparently, without finally committing themselves as to frontiers, to delay a decision until the war is won.

Stalin did not and does not desire to wait. There are reports that he faces considerable pressure to give assurance to the Ukrainians and White Russians in the U. S. S. R. that the Ukrainians and White Russians of Poland are to be their countrymen after the war. Quite aside from such pressure, Stalin is determined that they shall be. Were he certain that Russia will have occupied the territories in question before Germany is defeated he doubtless would be willing to postpone a showdown. He cannot, however, be certain of that. Germany may be able to hold an Eastern Front within Russia up to the hour of German collapse. Facing that possibility, Stalin wants Britain and America to commit themselves on the frontiers now; and it would appear that by "suspending" relations with Poland he is pressing Washington and London to decide.

We still hope that the frontiers decision can be postponed. Whether or not that is possible, our diplomats must labor to create the ground for mutual Russo-Polish confidence. Without it no settlement on any Russo-Polish issue can be convincing. Meantime it is the duty of every American—in judging every American of Polish extraction, and Russian extraction—to shun all demagogic appeals to national emotionalism. The enemies of United Nations unity and American unity will make the most of this crisis. That is all the more reason why honest Americans must deport themselves responsibly.—The Chicago Sun.

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN MODERN AMERICA

By SCOTT NEARING

Important economic changes result from the introduction of machinery into a society based on farming. Self-sufficient agricultural communities are replaced by mining, manufacturing and merchandising centers dependent for survival on the import of raw materials and consumer goods, and on the exports of their specialized products. When country people move into industrial towns and cities they no longer raise their own food, make their own clothes or build their own houses. Instead, they sell their labor power for wages, exchange their wages for necessities of life and thus create a consumer goods market. Farmers are economically independent. Industrialized townsmen and city dwellers are extremely dependent.

These statements have been true, in the past, for England, Germany and the U. S. They are true today for Japan, China, India and Malaya. They provide the theme for Basis for Peace in the Far East, a book by Nathaniel Peffer recently published by Harper & Bros.

Peffer describes his book as "a realistic proposal for the creation of a new order in the Far East, based upon the crushing military defeat of Japan." Japan, he writes, must be smashed. There are two chief reasons for this. First, because the Japanese are trying to monopolize the valuable raw materials of the Far East, and second, because they are trying to monopolize the Chinese market.

Far East raw materials such as oil, tin and rubber are vital to the survival of every industrial nation, yet the Japanese are out to build "an Asiatic and Pacific empire" that will reserve them primarily for Japanese industry. If the Japanese succeed in this "grandiose design... we shall have no voice in determining the future in that region." Since the Pacific is at the back door, or perhaps for the future at the front door of the U. S., Japanese imperial plans threaten basic American interests.

The same argument holds true for the Asiatic market—particularly for the market of China. Half the human race lives in Asia. One human out of every four lives in China. A century ago, Peffer writes, the business interests of the U. S. began to look to the China market for the disposal of their export surplus. Since that time the China market has played an increasingly important role as an outlet for U. S. export and "America's trade with China was gaining faster than that of any other coun-

try." While the China trade of Britain decreased, that of the U. S. increased 13 times in the 40 years from 1890 to 1930.

Three issues are at stake: Far East raw materials, Far East trade and the control of the Pacific. The chief contestants for supremacy in this part of the world are Japan and the U. S. for the protection of U. S. interests in the Far East and the safeguarding of the American future in the Pacific, Peffer insists that Japan must be destroyed. The Japanese empire must be dismembered.

Manchuria and Formosa will be returned to China; Korea will be independent. "The former mandated islands and other insular possessions hitherto Japanese should be divided between America and Australia." All Japanese armament must be surrendered. The entire Japanese merchant marine and all Japanese property in China are to go to China as a partial indemnity for aggression. "Japan must be not only defeated, but crushed... maimed and left helpless beyond recovery for a long period." "It is necessary to destroy the principal Japanese cities and its whole industrial mechanism."

Peffer's book is strongly reminiscent of the 128 years of war between Rome and Carthage for the control of the Mediterranean. In the course of that war, Cato's slogan, "Carthage must be destroyed," because the watchword of the Roman republic. Peffer favors peace in the Far East, but it must be an American peace, with the U. S. dominating the Pacific.

5100 Czechoslovaks in Concentration Camp in Oswiecim

The bulletin, Poland Fights, published in New York, reports on April 5, that among the 38,568 registered civilian prisoners who had passed through the men's division in the concentration camp in Oswiecim, in Poland, up to the middle of 1942, were 1100 Gentiles and 5000 Jews from Czechoslovakia.

Warning Against Talking in Barbershops

German newspapers in Czechoslovakia are warning the people against talking in barber shops to prevent "economic facts to be revealed to the enemy and home morale from being lowered."