

# PROLETAREC

CHICAGO, ILL., March 22, 1950

## A Tale of Two Judges

A contrast between two judges provides "food for thought." In New York, Federal Judge Medina, despite extreme provocation from lawyers for 11 top Communists, patiently gave the "Reds" a fair trial. A jury convicted them of "conspiring to overthrow the government by violence."

An anti-Communist organization decided to pay tribute to Medina by inviting him to be its guest of honor at a dinner. The judge declined, on the ground that he "would appear to be taking sides in a matter tried before me and now pending on appeal." Medina said he wanted to avoid the slightest reflection on the "integrity of the courts."

On the same day, at Cleveland, Federal Judge Jones talked to a group of newly naturalized citizens. Instead of trying to inspire them with the history and ideals of our country, he gave them a bitter tirade against labor unions and against the "right to strike."

Could a union or its members get as fair a trial in Jones' court as even Communists could get in Medina's? If more judges were like Jones, and fewer like Medina, how long would the American people keep their faith in the impartiality of the courts? — Labor.

## The Soviet's Ruble Revaluation

We are not much impressed by either Moscow's or Washington's interpretation of the significance of the ruble's revaluation. It is not as sensational a proof of growing financial strength as the Soviet government would have us believe; but neither can it be written off as a purely propaganda effort. The statement of the Soviet Council of Ministers announced that henceforth the ruble would have a fixed exchange value of 25 instead of 19 cents, and declared that "the purchasing power of the ruble has become higher than its official exchange rate." Actually the ruble was overvalued at the former rate and will be still more overvalued at the new. For even though its gold content will theoretically make it equivalent to 25 cents, it does not have anything like that amount of purchasing power. Prices in Russia remain extremely high. Allowing for cuts announced simultaneously with the revaluation, Will Lissner of the New York Times finds that butter costs \$4.58 a pound in Moscow, tea \$16.32 a pound, eggs \$5.10 a dozen, and men's shoes (calf) \$85 a pair. Obviously no one will willingly exchange dollars for rubles in these circumstances, and if the Soviet government were to permit the test of convertibility, foreign owners of rubles would certainly hasten to turn them into gold. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that since the currency reform of December, 1947, the Soviet government has three times been able to reduce prices of a wide range of commodities. This suggests a steady rise in the supply of consumer goods in relation to the supply of money and an improvement in the Russian standard of living, low as it undoubtedly still is compared with that in most Western countries. The fact that it is moving up rather than down may well impress workers in Asia and even perhaps in France and Italy, where the post-war trend of real wages has been downward. — The Nation.

## REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofsies

Both great organizations of American workers are now demanding upward revision of the Social Security standards. So is the Socialist Party.

It is, therefore, as an advocate of a higher level of security—which means more spending of Federal dollars at a time when the national debt is at its all-time peak—with the nation operating on a gigantic budget that still leaves a deficit of \$5 billions in a single year—that this column now calls attention to a danger in what both unions and the Socialist Party is advocating.

Socialists can agree with the opposition of big and little business interests and the middleclass barons that cling to the capitalist economy who cry that capitalism itself is endangered by accepting a greater burden than capitalism can stand.

If the word "capitalism" is here given monotonous repetition, it is because that is precisely what this column is talking about. And so we admit that our "free" capitalist economy is doomed if the aged and the unemployed—both of which are increasing in number—are to be given the high living standards which both unionists and socialists want every American to have.

However there are at least two points upon which socialists stand alone.

First is that socialists don't want the capitalist economy to continue, while most of the leadership of our unions do.

Second is that socialists have a program for another kind of economy to take the place of the capitalist private-profit system, and union leadership doesn't.

Socialists are sorry that the above points of differences exist between them and Organized Labor. But there is nothing to be gained by failing to recognize and admit a fact.

Socialists also are badly scared by the prospect of what will happen if the capitalist system collapses and the working people of the nation are not equipped with a plan for socializing and democratically-operating the means of production and distribution.

Not being committed to the capitalist way of life, socialists very properly recognize a difference be-

## 'Pill Trust'

Two of the largest drug manufacturing companies in the country were charged by the Department of Justice with attempting to gain a monopoly over the manufacture of hard gelatine capsules. These are the little pellets in which many medicines are swallowed, especially those with an unpleasant taste.

Control of the machines which make the capsules has permitted the two companies, Parke, Davis & Company and Eli Lilly & Company, to produce 90 per cent of all sold in the country, the government charges. It asks that the machines, and "know-how" for their use, be made available to other drug companies to prevent further price-fixing and other "restrictive" practices.

## Too Many Potatoes? That's a 'Problem' To U. S. Capitalism

WASHINGTON—Potatoes have become a serious national problem; not because we have too few, but because we have too many. That is, we have too many to sell the American people at the present high prices.

In the recent weeks orders have been given to dump (that is to destroy or use for animal feed) tons upon tons of spuds, and plans have been made to support the price of the 1950 potato crop at \$1.01 per hundred lbs.

In the past few weeks hungry people have been unable to buy these potatoes or to get adequate supplies of surplus potatoes through relief distribution.

And, last week, New Orleans potato men announced that they were buying spuds in Canada for sale in the USA because they were cheaper even after paying the freight.

All this may add support to the Brannan Plan, which provides that such perishable crops as potatoes should be sold in the market for what they will bring, and for the government to pay a subsidy directly to the farmer if the market price is below the parity price established by the Department of Agriculture.

The crocodile tears of such reactionaries as Republican Senator McCarthy over the waste of good food should not obscure the fact that he and his colleagues are the people who refused to appropriate money to make it possible for the Department of Agriculture to ship the potatoes to the places where needy people can get them.

## Ohioan Discovers 'Lost Liberty'

You know how that old conservative line goes: The New Deal and the Fair Deal have taken away the liberties of the American people.

But try to get a conservative to list those liberties which have been "lost" and all that results is a lot of flag waving but meaningless oratory.

Sen. Robert Taft (R. Ohio) has rummaged around and discovered the first, live liberty which the new deal has "snatched" from all of us.

It's the liberty to spend our money as we please. That's right. That's what the Senator says. He states:

"The government is saying, in effect, you have not the liberty to spend the money which you have earned by the sweat of your brow but you must turn over one fourth of it to the government and let the government decide what the money shall be spent for."

Senator, you're not serious when you say that the New Deal invented taxation, are you? Any history book will tell you that the Roman Empire, which came before the New Deal by a few years, levied taxes.

Senator, you'd better go back to your economic books and try again!

## Unfortunate

I have an awful hard time catching people's names when I'm introduced," said a business man.

"So do I," said the other, "but I found a good way to get around that. Instead of asking to have the name repeated, I look intelligent and say, Pardon me. Do you spell your name with an i or an e? It works fine."

"I know," said the first business man. "I used to do that. But one day I was introduced to a new customer, and she never bought a thing."

"How'd that happen?"

"Well, when she was introduced, I didn't catch her name; so I asked her whether she spelled it with an e or an i."

"What was her name?"

"Hill."

## From Frying Pan to the Fire

Thirty-three members of the CIO Oil Workers Local 210, Hammond, Ind., feel so strongly about Robert N. Denham that they signed a letter to President Truman warning him to oust the NLRB general counsel—or else.

"Mr. President," they wrote, "if you do not take steps to remove this blot on the name of Democracy from office, we, the undersigned, employees of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., of East Chicago, Ind., voicing the opinion of our brother workers, resolve to vote straight Republican in 1950 and 1952."

Two of the signers incidentally, live on Truman St., Hammond, Ind.—CIO News, March 6, 1950.

## My Heart Leaps

By WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

My heart leaps up when I behold

A rainbow in the sky:

So it was when my life began;

So it is now I am a man;

So be it when I shall grow old,

Or let me die!

The Child is father to the Man;

And I could wish my days to be

Bound each to each by natural piety.

## Bad Medicine

The doctors in Houston have made the American Medical Association happier than an emperor whose subjects have presented him with a new diamond for his crown.

The Harris County (Houston) Medical Society—one of the largest physicians' organizations in the United States—has voted its opposition to three bills pending in Congress.

It has urged Texas Congressmen to oppose:

1—Any extension of social security.

2—Any Federal aid for medical education.

3—Any Federal aid for medical care for school children.

Just how M.D.'s can do so much good in practicing their profession and so much harm in fighting good government as it relates to their calling is beyond the power of understanding.

—League Reporter.

## The Resurrection of John L.

There are more angles to the recent victory won by John L. Lewis and his union of miners than can be covered in a single editorial. It is, of course, possible to point a derisive finger at these narrow-visioned individuals who gleefully, but prematurely proclaimed the demise of John L. Lewis as a leader of Labor. John is more alive now than he has been for a number of years.

There is also that wage rise that the miners will get. We'll probably take that matter up at some future time when increases in the price of coal make it plain that the owners aren't losing anything and that workers as a whole don't really gain when they fight for more dollars on a group basis but permit the capitalist economy to remain the way of life.

But what we consider important enough to stress at this time—chiefly because it is likely to be overlooked—is the significance of the operators' refusal to agree to a 200-working-day year for coal miners.

John L. would have made some other concessions to get that kind of guarantee. For what reason did the operators hedge? And what is the significance of their reason?

We submit that the operators didn't enter into a 200-day agreement because they didn't feel safe in doing so. They just didn't believe that they could find a market for all the coal that miners could produce by working 200 days. And they feared that, from here on out, strike or no strike, miners will be idle a large part of the time.

Well, what about the editorial writers and calamity howlers who made much of the money the miners were "losing" by striking? What do they say now, when the operators decide in advance that the losses will have to continue year after year? Are those anti-Lewisites ready to confess that they think it's very well for miners to be idle when the owners do the deciding and wrong only when miners time the lay-offs? — Reading Labor Advocate.

## THE LAST WORD

By Duffy

There's a lot of foolosophy in guy who buys one—that works.

magazine cartoons and quips and some of it is rather good—at times. At other times, some of it smells but at least it produces a chuckle for a moment.

I read just the other day of a young lady who in commenting on the new dress styles sported by the so-called upper crust that at least the woman who wears them if she's single, will either catch herself a man—or a cold.

I liked that cartoon of a smart bird giving his girl a string and then adding that perhaps a little later, he'd add the pearls.

Franklin P. Jones, whoever he might be, remarked recently the only reason some people never get out of the woods is that they refuse to give up golf.

Non-golfers I've known have the same trouble but for other reasons.

By the way, did you know that steel costs less than five cents a pound and that practically everything else we buy costs a lot more than that? The American Iron and Steel Institute says so in ad.

They compare prices, too, just to prove their point: sugar, 8 cents; milk 20 cents a quart; bread 13 cents a pound; pork and beef, you know how much that costs; and butter, at least 65 cents.

Luck and pluck are the twin combinations to success, one sage remarks—luck in finding someone to pluck.

Have you seen the picture Stromboli with Ingrid Bergman, directed by her Rossellini? It's bill as "raging island—raging passion?" So far we've read a dozen reviews of it—and they all are unanimous in their regard for the picture. The verdict: it stinks.

Chairman Wayne Coy of the House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities shows that nearly 500 groups have spent \$27 million to influence Congressional legislation since 1946.

And this is only part of the story. Only part of the hundreds of lobbyists in Washington register with the Clerk of the House, as provided by law. This is because the law is so vague.

No estimate of the total amount of money spent on lobbying each year is available. The committee's figures are based on the reports made to the House Clerk.

The committee plans to begin hearings soon on all phases of the big lobbying industry in Washington.

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"In the hands of an expert," McDonald told the Senate Banking Committee, "a balance sheet or income statement is like a musical instrument: he can make it play any tune he wants."

Did you know that: 95 per cent of all our homes are equipped with radios?

25 per cent of all our automobiles are equipped with radios?

Surveys show Americans spend more spare time listening to radios than for any other single activity?

A pessimist is one who buys two life-time pens. An optimist is a

## Labor's Political Poverty

See on this page a box which we clipped—believe it or not!—from the official CIO News. The story is that some CIO oil workers in Indiana have told Harry Truman that unless he gets rid of Robert N. Denham as NLRB general counsel, they are going to do something about it themselves.

And what are these union oil workers going to do? Why they're going to vote straight Republican in 1950 and 1952!

Good God! Is that still the choice that workers—even Union workers—are making? After all the years of struggle and sacrifice; after all the campaigning and organizing; after Political Action Committee and Taft-Hartley; after wars, depressions, public debts, deficit budgeting and inflationary prices—after all the struggle, sacrifice and frustration that has been Labor's lot in life, can union workers still think of nothing better than jumping back and forth between the Republican frying pan and the Democratic fire!

Such a threat will not worry those business interests that union workers accuse Robert Denham of favoring. Neither did the election of Harry S. Truman and a Democratic Congress prevent those same interests from rolling up the greatest profits and paying out the largest dividends in history.

But Truman and the Democrats and Taft and the Republicans are alike in that the main consideration of both is the preservation of an economy that simply can't function unless workers are exploited for the benefit of an owning class. Now if Labor would threaten to vote Socialist—or even to form a political party of their own to oppose both old parties they would deserve and get a great deal more respectful consideration. And if, instead of merely threatening, they would independently in politics, workers neither would consider jumping from one group of capitalist politicians to another nor flopping on the bandwagon of some future dictator who offers them bread in exchange for their freedom.

—Reading Labor Advocate.

## PEOPLE DO IT

By Henry Jones

SOFAR is a life-saving bomb, and so far about the only life-saving use for bombs. It's a small bomb to be dropped by wrecked planes or vessels, to explode at a critical under-water depth. Its explosion can be heard by the proper apparatus 2000 miles away, in Frisco, Sacramento or Hawaii, and by timing and triangulation, the exact location where it was dropped determined. Its name is short for Sound Fixing and Ranging. Sounds like a good thing, and the press reports: Lack of funds so far has prevented installation of similar stations on the East Coast.

Next time you follow the papers for days to read some hectic account of planes scouting the ocean for a wreck, remember this is one of the various things we can't afford to do because it takes all we can spare to get ready to bump each other off instead. It may even get to where it takes so much for this purpose that we can't afford to live in the manner we're accustomed to.

For instance it seems we're headed to

## Belgijski Leopold tlači svojo deželo v nepotrebne krize

En monarh v Evropi, ki je še zmožen mešati štene v mednarodni diplomaciji in v notranjih intrigah. — Čemu ni Belgija rajše za republiko?

Kriza v Belgiji zaradi vprašanja, ali naj se Leopold dovoli priti nazaj na tron, se je po plebiscitu povečala. Celo vlada je moral pasti radi njega, dasi je bila pred volitvami vsa zanj, toda pogojno.

Liberalna stranka sedaj proti povratku Leopolda

Belgijsko vlado sta do njenega nedavnega razpusta tvorile kriščansko socialna stranka (klerikalna), ki jo ima Vatikan na svojih nitih, in pa liberalna, ki je kapitalistična stranka, toda vezana na cerkev. V kabinetu so imeli enajst ministrov, liberalci osem.

Po volitvah so hoteli klerikali takoj sklicanje skupne seje obe zbornic (poslancev in senatorjev), ki naj bi izvršila od ljudstva jih dani "mandat" — namreč da Leopoldu uradno sporoči željo ljudstva, naj se vrne na tron.

Toda liberalna stranka se je tej poteci klerikalne večine v vladi uprla. Rekla je: Mi smo izjavili, da smo za povratak Leopolda le, ako na plebiscitu dobimo večino v VSEH belgijskih provincah. Ni je dobil drugje kot med Valonci. Torej mi ne moremo biti za vaš predlog za skupno sejo, pripravljeni pa smo v to, da naj odloča o tem vprašanju vsa zbornica zase.

Klerikalci so vedeli, da na ta način Leopolda ne bodo dobili nazaj, ker bi vrnja zbornica (senat) ne bila v večini zanj, manjkalo bi mu le par glasov, pa je vztrajala v zahtevi za skupno sejo. Vedela je, da bi na nji nekaj liberalnih senatorjev glasovalo z njimi in bi na ta način dobili večino, toda pri glasovanju o povratak Leopolda v vsaki zbornici posebej pa bi liberalna stranka uveljavila med svojimi poslanci načelo discipline — namreč da bi moral vsak njen poslanec glasovati tako kot bi mu strankino vodstvo določilo.

Izgnani kralj brez prave ljudske zaslombe

Belgijsko ljudstvo si je po vojni opomoglo hitrej kot katerokoli drugo na svetu izmed onih dezel, ki so bile direktno zapletene v drugi svetovni vojni požar. Blagostanje v nji je toliko, da o kakem pomankanju ali o brezposelnosti ni govor. Zato tudi nima kakre močne komunistične stranke, ker delavstvo sledi social-demokratski stranki. Tudi unije so pod njenim vodstvom. Edina zares sporna točka v sedanji belgijski politiki je torej Leopold. On hoče nazaj na tron, klerikalci z vso duhovščino ga v tem podpirajo. Kardinal Van Roey v Malinsku je agitiral zanj in liberalna stranka pa že pod prej omenjenim pogojem — namreč da obidi večino v vseh predelih belgijske monarhije.

Značaj volitev

Kot smo razložili že v prejšnji številki — te svojevrstne volitve

Ali vam je naročnina potele...?

Tekoča številka Proletarca

2207

Ako je številka tik VASEGA imena na NASLOVU na PRVI strani nižja, to pomeni, da vam je naročnina potele za toliko tednov kolikor je številka v tem oklepaju nižja od gornje. Prosimo, obnovite jo!

Prihranite nam s tem pri delu in na poštini!

v Belgiji niso bile drugega kot da vlada iz njih izve mnenje, da je ljudstvo za povratak pregnanega kralja, ali pa naj se odpove kroni in v tem slučaju bi ga nasledil njegov 19-letni sin.

Leopold sem je rekel, da se bo odpovedal, če dobi manj kot 55 odstotkov oddanih glasov sebi v prid. A dobil jih je blizu 58 odstotkov, ne pa večine v vseh krajih, temveč v glavnem med Flemci, nikjer pa med onimi Belgijci, katerih občevalni jezik je francoščina.

Tako je dobil po zadnjih podatkih Leopold 71.09% glasov v Flandru, toda v francosko poslujoči valoški provinciji pa samo 42.11%, v glavnem mestu Bruslju le 48.17% in enako ni dobil večine v drugih industrijskih centrih. Kralj je torej zmagal le s pomočjo Flemcev, ki Belgijke francoskega jezika mrže in med vojno so se z Leopoldom vredagnili k Hitlerju, dokler so francoski Belgijci, pred vsem socialisti, vodili vojno proti nacijem podtalno, ker je drugače niso mogli.

Jasno je, da Leopold nima večine belgijskega ljudstva na svoji strani. A vzliz temu je takoj po volitvah dejal, da ga narod zahteva v klerikalna večina v vseh mu je skušala ustrezti. Zamenjak ni uspel v tako je razipniti, lahkoživi Leopold napravil med Belgijci zmedo in jo še mesta dalje.

Stavke proti njemu

Unije, ki jih vodijo, kot že prej receno, social-demokrati, so oklicale proti vrtniti Leopolda že precej protestnih stavk in prete, da jih bo še več, ake se ne odpove prestolu. Te politične stavke trajajo po en dan, a je možno, da bodo postale resne, in zmede tudi ekonomsko življeno Belgije, če Leopold ne odneha.

O njemu pravijo, da je v zadrugi, ker volitve niso izpadle zanj s toliko večino kakor je želel. A ambicije ima — hoče vladati in to se pravi, vladati zares, ne pa kakor angleški kralj, ki je sedaj samo že figura v angleškem vladnem sistemu.

Glavni Leopoldov greh

V nedavnem plebescitu so le-paki social-demokratske stranke predstavljali Leopolda, kako je kapituliral pred Hitlerjem in preklical vojno z njim ne da bi se prej kaj posvetoval s svojimi (Konec na 3. strani.)

## DEAN ACHESON SVARI KITAJSKO NE SE UMEŠAVATI V FRANCOSKI VIET NAM

Francoska Indo-Kitajska (sedaj Viet Nam) je velika dežela, Meri nad 284,000 kv. milij in ima okrog 30 milijonov prebivalcev. Torej je po obsegu približno trikrat tolikšna kot Jugoslavija. Francija je do druge svetovne vojne iz nje črpal rude, razne pridelke in pa vsa notranja trgovina je bila njen poset.

Ko je stopila v vojno na strani osišča Japonska, je "osvobodila" poleg Filipinskih otokov tudi Indo-Kitajska. Obe deželi sta postali "samostojni". V sluchaju, da bi bile v minuli vojni Zed. države poražene, bi Indo-Kitajska, Filipini in vsa Kitajska ostale v japonski sferi vpliva in služile japonskemu imperializmu.

Po ameriški zmagi v Aziji je vlada Zed. držav izvršila svojo obljubo Filipinom, da so se oklicali za suvereno državo. Toda gospodarsko so še vedno pod ameriško kontrolo in ameriški kapital ima filipinska bogastva še v svoji posesti. Sedanja filipinska vlada je konservativna in ščiti filipinske imovite ter takozvane ameriške interese. Levičari, ki delujejo za odpravo tega sistema na Filipinah, so zatirani ter označeni za komuniste.

Veliko težje pa gre Franciji v Indo-Kitajski. V tej veliki francoski koloniji se je vojna v resnici pričela še po kapitulaciji Japanske. Domačinom ni šlo v glavo čemu naj jih bi spet vladala Francija, ki so jo Nemci v vojni pretepli in okupirali, pa so svojo deželo proglasili za neodvisno. S pomočjo Anglike je pričela Francija pošiljati v Indokino vojašvo, da jo znova osvoji za francoski imperializem. Toda upornih domačinov ni mogla premagati, razen v obrežnih krajih.

Francoska cenzura in dokaj spretna vnanja politika francoske vlade je skrbela, da se je o tej borbi v Indokini v svetovni javnosti le malo čulo. Dočim se je o nizozemski invaziji v Indonezijo pisalo na dolgo in široko in se o nji razpravljalo tudi v organizaciji združenih narodov, se je vojno v Indokini komaj omenjalo. Nizozemska se je končno pobotala z vladuplčimi krogovi Indonezije, tuji kapitelj, nji je obvarovan in dežela je sedaj "dominirana". Vendar je to, da si je Nizozemska obhrana v Indoneziji svoje vložbe in pa saj nekaj politične nadoblasti.

Francija v Indokini hima te sreče. Po vzhledu Nizozemske se je začela pogajati z domačinskimi glavarji. Glavni med njimi je "cesar" Bao Dai. Sklenila je z njimi pogodbo, katera določa, da postane Indokina — ali kot se imenuje po novem Viet Nam, dominjon, seveda pod francosko ekonomsko in politično kontrolo. Tako bi bila stvar rešena — ako ne bi bilo "komunistov" v Indokini. Oni te pogodbe med Francijo in "cesarjem" Bao-Dai-om nočajo priznati in vodijo svojo vojno za popolno osvoboditev svoje dežele dalje. Vodja teh upornikov je Ho Či Minh. Šolal se je v komunističnih aktivnostih v Moskvi. Tam se je seznamil tudi z nekaterimi člani sedanja komunistične kitajske vlade. Njegov cilj je napraviti v Indokini enak preobrat kot je bil izvršen na Kitajskem. To je seveda v navskriju s takozvanom Trumanovo doktrino in tako je Francija v svoji vojni na Indokitskem deležna tudi ameriške pomoči. Prayzaprav jo ima že od vsega začetka svoje invazije. Amerika ji je prepustila s posredovanjem Anglie velike zaloge municije, ki pa za voj-

(Konec na 2. strani)

## Delavstvo na volitve nepravljeno

Povsed v dvoranah unij, v takozvanih delavskih političnih akcijah. V resnicah so zmagali privati interesi kot še vselej, pa naj dobi večino bodisi republikanska ali demokratska stranka. Če pa je kak kandidat v zvezno zboru nagnjen nekoliko "na levo od centra", halo, brž je označen za "sopotnika" in bogedaj, da bi mu politična akcija CIO ali AFL kaj pomagala.

"Registrirajte se" je zavajalno geslo. Saj vsak demokratski ali republikanski "prisink-kapitelj" hoče — prav tako pridobiti vsakega, da se registrira. Običajno zmagata v glavnih volitvah njegov kandidat, ki sicer ni njegov temveč ga postavi na listo mašina, ki delava pozna samo v volilni kampanji. Obljubi vse — znižanje davkov, socialno zaščito, popolno zaposlenost, več služb, in slučaju demokratskih kandidatov, obljubljajo pod prisego odpraviti Taftov-Hartleyev protionarodni zakon.

Neni ne drugi ne misijo resno. Niti ne politični odbori unij CIO ter AFL. In ne predsednik Truman v svojih nerensih objavah, ki jih izpuheta kar tja-

vendar ne da bi kaj resnega storil v izvršitev svojih obetanj po volitvah.

V jeseni bodo volitve v Kongres. Vse poslance v zvezno nižjo zborico bo treba izvoliti in po polovico senatorjev. Njihov termin traja štiri leta, toda polovici poteka rok vsake dve leti. Zvezni senat je v naši republiki po zakonodajni moči in vplivu veliko važnejša zboru, kot pa so fakozvane višje zbornice v katerikoli drugi demokratični deželi na svetu.

Kaj dela politična plat unij, da se iznubi, oziroma da porazi reakcijo v Kongresu? Nič, razen da kliče volilce, "registrirajte se" tako reakcionarni unij ne morejo zamolčati.

In prav tako se unije pripravljajo na letosnje volitve v zvezni Kongres. Nič se niso naučile iz skudenj v prošlosti.

Ali skuša AFL, ali pa CIO, kje spraviti v ospredje v primarnih volitvah koga takega kandidata, na katerega se bi delavek lahko zanesel?

Nel! Vse nominacijsko delo opravi mašina in pa opozicija, če jo kaj ima. Politični odbori unij potem presojajo delo teh nominiranec in enega izmed njih končno "indorsirajo" ter ga volilcem, ki so člani unij, pri-

Na Kitajskem je zlo glad, pri nas pa — kaj s preobilico živeža

Zvezni kongres se ukvarja z vprašanjem, kako protektirati naše farmarje pred preobilico pridelkov.

V "zadnji" depresiji, ker ljudje v mestih niso imeli denarja, da jih bi pokupili, smo farmarji plačali, da svojih polj niso obdelovali. Vlada je kupila tudi brezstevilno "pujskov" ter jih uničila. Podorvali smo raznolikosti — sploh, šlo je milijone dollarjev v slobodnici farmarjem zato da niso se sejali ne želi.

Tako smo ustvarjali mizerijo in pomakanje, v morju izobilja. Predsednik te republike sedaj je bil F. D. Roosevelt v njegovem tajnik agrikulturnega departmента Henry Wallace. Mnogi naši čitatelji se še spominjajo onih dni.

Franklin D. Roosevelt je hotel pomagati na vseh koncih in krajih, kajti bili smo v tako silovitem ekonomskem polomolu kakor še v nobeni prejšnji krizi v tako kritični meri. In seveda, vsa pomoč je bila pudena s statiča sedanjega gospodarskega reda.

Cimveč si imel v čimveč imovine in bilo v opasnosti, toliko večja je bila vladna pomoč. In čimveč si bil reven, toliko manj si dobil. Rad bi bil delal, iskal si si službo, in industrija je bila omrtvila in končno, po mnogih mesecih krize, v kateri je marsikdo izgubil brez svoje krvide tudi vse prihranke (banke in drugi denarni zavodovi so še navzvod druga za drugo), delavec hišo, farmar svojo kmetijo in marsikdo svojo obrt, se je pričela pomočna akcija, ki pa je bila kot se omenjeno silno pristranska.

Selo ko je na tisoče in tisoče farmarjev že izgubilo svoja posestva, je prišla stalna, ki so se že držali za bilko, na pomoč zvezna vlada s posojili, z regulacijami in obdelovanju in pridevovanju in odkupom odvisnih pridelkov, ki so nato šli v uničenje.

Bankirji so dobili vladna posojila, kolikor jih je moglo še vzdržati do najkritičnejših točk. Eden izmed njih, bivši podpredsednik Zed. držav, ga je dobil v pomoč svoji banki \$50,000,000. Vi pa mogel vrniti. Banka je bila "reorganizirana" in še posluje. A posojilo je bilo bilo brišano. Manj srečne pa so morale zapričati v vlagatelje, ki so doobili za vsak svoj prihranjeni dolar, ki so ga imeli v njih, kakih 10 do 60 odstotkov.

Sedanja "recesija" ne udarja bank, ker so priljivo zavarovane in kontrolirane, prizadeti pa so delavci in farmarji. Prvi najboljši. Ker ko delavec izgubi zasldek, mu zavarovalni sistem jamči le malenkostno brezposelnostno podporo, ki preneha po (Konec na 2. strani)

## KOMENTARJI

### Zbira in presoja urednik

Kardinal Stritch v Chicagu je minul nedeljo blagoslovil novo katoliško osnovno šolo. Poslojje je bilo četrto milijona dolarjev. Solo vodijo benediktinci. V pridigi je kardinal Stritch dejal, da je to nova velika katoliška trdnjava, v kateri se bodo otroci vzgajali proti socialističnemu doktrinarnemu. Podorvali smo raznolikosti — sploh, šlo je milijone dollarjev v slobodnici farmarjem zato da niso se sejali ne želi. Težko, da je v pravem, ker samo šole v vojni proti socializmu ne zadostujejo. Treba je socialne pravice — in ako te ne morejo tudi katoličani zatočiti k "socialističnemu doktrinarnemu" ter na radikalnem način zahtevati svoje pravice.

V Italiji je veropljub v šolah, obvezno v poslovne osnovne šole — čeprav jih vzdržuje država, so bolj pod cerkvenim kakor pa pod vladnim vodstvom. Vseh se otroci hoče učiti verskih dogov, poslušnosti do Boga, do duhovščine in svetega očeta, a ko dorastejo in gredo v tovarne, ali v južni Italiji na polja, postanejo "levičarji", mnogi izmed njih tudi revolucionarji in marsikdo klerikalizmu skrajno sovaženi. To je dokaz, da ne glede kakot otroku kaj vtepa v glavo, ko doraste, ga bo učila šola življenga in cerkev ter hierarhijo bo začel slediti v drugih deželah. Kajti tako gotovo kaže, da ne glede kakot otroku kaj vtepa v glavo, ko doraste, ga bo učila šola življenga in cerkev ter hierarhijo bo začel slediti v drugih dežalah. Kajti tako gotovo kaže, da ne glede kakot otroku kaj vtepa v glavo, ko doraste, ga bo učila šola življenga in cerkev ter hierarhijo bo začel slediti v drugih dežalah. Kajti tako gotovo kaže, da ne glede kakot otroku kaj vtepa v glavo, ko doraste, ga bo učila šola življenga in cerkev ter hierarhijo bo začel slediti v drugih dežalah. Kajti tako gotovo kaže, da ne glede kakot otroku kaj vtepa v gl

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## DEAN ACHESON SVARI KITAJSKO NE SE UMEŠAVATI V FRANCOSKI VIET NAM

(Konec s 1. strani)

**no v tolikšni deželi kot je Indokina niso bile zadostne. Zato ji Amerika pošilja sedaj moderno orože, a dogodilo se je, da ga francoski pomolski delavci niso hoteli izlagati — češ, da ne bodo pomagali francoskim imperialistom v njihovi vojni v Indokini. Seveda je organizacija pomolskih delavcev v Franciji pod komunističnim vodstvom in francoski vladi je bila neprijetno, pa tudi v Washingtonu so v zadregi. Kaj pomaga oboroževati Francijo, ko pa nikoli ne veš, kdaj se obrne "na levo"!**

Vseeno, ameriška vlada se je odločila preprečiti zmago Hu Či Minhu in je poslala v Indokino nekaj svoje bojne mornarice, ki naj bi bila "cesarju" Bao Dai-u v "moralno podporo". Francija pa naj z ameriško muničijo oboroži in izvežba njegove žete, da bodo kas upornim "komunistom", ki jih vodi Ho Či Minh.

Indokina meji ob Kitajsko. Naravno, da sedanja kitajska vlada simpatizira s Ho Či Minhom in francoski vrlji trdijo, da ga zalaga tudi z arožjem.

Nedavno je bil v San Franciscu na obisku naš državni tajnik Dean Acheson. V svojem govoru je kitajsko vlado posvaril, naš se ne umešava v notranje zadeve drugih dežel in ob enem zagotovil nasprotnike komunizma v Aziji, da je Amerika na njihovi strani. Besednik kitajske vlade v Pekingu mu je takoj odgovoril, da je ameriške nadvlade v Aziji konec in da si bodo azijska ljudstva same pisala svojo usodo. Ob enem je kitajska vlada pospešila svojo propagando proti "ameriškim intervencijam" v tujih deželah.

Tako je Indokina postala nekaka druga Grčija, s to razliko, da ima komunistična armada velik del dežele pod popolno oblastjo, dočim so gerilci v Grčiji bili večinoma v gorah.

Očividno je, da bo ameriška vlada storila vse v svoji moći, da Ho Či Minhu prepreči zmago. Zanaša se, da bo imela v tem slučaju več sreče, kot pa jo je imela s podpiranjem Čiang Kaiška na Kitajskem.

Izbrala si je v Indokini slabo tovarištvo, kajti dvomljivo je, da ima "cesar" Bao Dai med ljudstvom francoske Indokine kaj prida zaslombe. Torej se bo mora zanašati le na francoske in Bao Daijevo armado.

Angleška časniška agencija Reuters pravi v depeši z dne 15. marca, poslana iz Saigona v Indokini, da bo Amerika oborožila 100,000 mož pod poveljstvom Bao Daia in da so ameriški častniki že tam v ta namen. Associated Press pa poroča iz istega mesta, da ameriški vojni ekspertri delujejo skupno s francoskimi v načrtu za poraženje Ho Či Minha.

Jasno je že dolgo vsakemu, da si Francija Indokine ne bo mogla podvreti. Odporni proti nji je prevelik in dobro organiziran. Torej bo morda šlo z zaveznički med domačini, ako jih podpre ameriška oborožena sila.

Pravijo, da je za direktno pomoci francoski Indokini v vojni za preprečenje komunizma posebno general MacArthur. Že v civilni vojni na Kitajskem mu ni bilo všeč, ker ni bila ameriška intervencija bolj direktna. Izgleda, da v Indokini je že. Agencija Reuters pravi, da bo ameriška vlada potrošila za oborožitev indokitajske protikomunistične armade \$100,000,000. V Indokini je tudi ameriška ekonomska komisija, ki ji načeljuje Robert Allen Griffin, ameriški vojni floti in indokineških vodah pa admiral W. P. Berkey. Bao Dai je že z vsemi konferiral. Njegov režim so zasnovali in podprtji Francozi. Nato ga je priznala ameriška vlada, kitajska vlada pa režim Ho Či Minha.

Korak ameriške vlade pomeni, da sedaj v vojni za poraženje komunistične armade v Indokini ne bo odnehalo. Na veliko nesrečo ljudstva Indokine pa Amerika v tem spopadu podpira spet take protiljudske elemente kakor so bili Čiang Kaiškovi na Kitajskem ali kot so koruptni monarhi na Grškem.

Kaj bosta storile Kitajska in Rusija? Ameriški učitelji tolmačijo, da je bojna flota Zed. držav in Indo-

kini obema svarilo, da Amerika ne bo pustila komunizma v južno Azijo.

Vojna v Indokini se bo torej nadaljevala in ako Ho Či Minh nima ali ne bo imel v tem položaju prednosti na bojiščih, jih ima pa v propagandi v polni meri. Kajti domačinom dokazuje, da le on se bori za resnično svobodo Indokine in s tem proti evropskim (francoskim) in ameriškim imperialistom, ki jo hočejo obdržati v zasuženju za stare interese.

## Z UPRAVNICKOVE MIZE

Anton Udovich

Neštetokrat citamo o borbah, se skladovnice knjig je pisanih o tem. Tudi naši oldtajmerji si prikličejo v spomin borbe iz preteklosti, kadar se snidejo. Ne dolgo tega je Ed. Tomšič iz Waltenburga, Colo., opisal v Prosvetni borbeni spominu rudarjev iz onega okraja. Kdor bo pisal zgodovino ameriškega delavstva, jo bo lahko napolnil s precej trpkim gradivom. Kako so delavce preteplili in jih preganjali, ker so se potegovali za svoj obstojo, boljši košček kruha! Kljub vsem nevarnostim in grožnjom so se postavili v bran svojih pravic in tako z netrudljivo borbo skozi leta dosegli vendar malo več kot so imeli pred mnogimi leti.

Pa saj ubogi trpin se je menjala boril o vseh vekov, in to vedno za druge. Boril se je za cesarje, za kralje, za vero, za razne ideologije, za demokracijo in za svobodo — pa ne za svojo, vedno za druge, sam pa je ostal suženj, četudi malo bolj moderen kot nekdaj.

Sele v tem stoletju se je delavec začel zanimati tudi zase, in to več ali manj po vsem svetu. Začel se je prebušati in saj deleno boriti zase.

Cesarji in kralji ter razna druga gospoška, s katero je trpin prelival kri skozi stoletja, so že v pozabnost. Le zgodovina leži njihove pustolovščine tiranstva in izkorisčanja. Mnogo je pretrpel ta revni sloj širom sveta, plehven in bogabroj se plazil po kolenih in poljuboval onto roko, ki ga je bičala. Kdo bi se drznil zoperstaviti svojim predpostavljenim, ki so po božji volji vladali nad ubogimi narodi! Toda čas je trebil, mnogo je iztrebil — onega, kar je bilo skodeljivega za splošni obstojo. Dobili so se ljudje, ki so se drznili dvigniti svoj glas, in tudi svojo pest, če je bilo treba.

Se je svetijo ornati — a večinoma so izginili. Sla je ona močnost, katero je je ubogim trpin, ki je tudi prejšnji. A k drugemu narodu pa ne moreš pristopiti. Lahači so človek spremeni ime, lahko se nauči tujega jezika, toda narodnost je prijenojana in se je ne more spremeniti. Taki ljudje niso Slovenci, saj priznati tega nočejto in Angleži ne morejo biti ker so se rodili Sloveni.

Cleveland, Ohio — Anton Jančikov se je spet oglasil in poslal tri obnovljene naročnine in trinajst novih. Stari so Math Bizjak, John Tomažin in Luka Sitterer; novi pa Joseph Anzel, Mary Hrovatin, Anton Marić, Frank Paulic, Rok Kogoy, Martin Koprivnik, Anton Kovačič, John Krne, Mihael Stradiat, Anton Zupancic, Luka Znidarsich, John Zrnel in Joseph Tomič.

Sporočil je, da smo tudi pri njih izgubili enega naročnika in ta je Frank Petek, ki je nagloma umrl. Ker nimamo nobenih drugih podatkov, je to vse kar moremo poročati o njemu.

Še iz Cleveland — John J. Gabrenja je poslal članarino Prosvetni matici za društvo št. 126 SNPJ, znesek \$12. Vsa družga vprašanja bodo polagoma izravnana.

Še Cleveland — Joseph F. Durn je poslal znesek za dva Kernova slovarja.

Geneva, Ohio — Jerry Urbas je obnovil naročino, naročil in poslal znesek za koledar in prispeval listu v podporo \$1.50.

Girard, Ohio — John Kosin je poslal naročino za Josepha Leskovca, ki je ob enem prispeval listu v podporo \$4, in za noge naročnika Andy Kocjančiča iz Nilesa, Ohio. J. Kosin je prispeval listu v podporo \$1.20.

Avella, Pa. — Frank Bregar je poslal naročino za Johna Debelaka, in za Slovenski Dom. F. Bregar je prispeval listu v podporo \$1. Potoži v pismu, da mu vid pesa, tako zelo pa, da more le s povečevalnim steklom čitati Proletarca.

Arcadia, Kansas — John Shular je poslal članarino Prosvetni matici za društvo št. 206 SNPJ,

zaal mi je slišati kaj takega od naših dobrih sotrudnikov, a pogradi morem. Pred časom je tudi poslal naročilo za deset koledarjev, kar še ni bilo poročano.

**Na Kitajskem je zlo glad, pri nas pa — kaj s preobilico živeža**

(Konec s 1. strani)

okrog 20 tednih. Farmer je na boljšem. Prvič, ker mu vladza za pridelke jamči določeno ceno in kar ne more prodati na prostem trgu, kupi od njega ona.

Njemu se torej "recesije" ali "kriza" nič ne pozna, delavec

Brezposelnim s svojimi \$20 na teden podpore ne morejo kupiti toliko kot so, dokler so bili upošleni in prejemali od \$40 do \$100 na teden plače. Farmarjem je vseledega preostalo toliko več predelkov.

Tako si je zvezna vlada nakupčela za okrog štiri milijarde dolarjev raznih kmetijskih predelkov. To je ogromna vsoča. In veliko blaga.

Kam gredo te zaloge? Večinoma so v skladničih, ki stanejo višje \$200,000,000 na leto. Veliko živeža se kratkomalo uniči, nekaj ga vlada posilja v inozemstvo v obliki relifnih dajatev nekaj pa ga prodaj nazaj farmarjem za malenkostno ceno, ki pa ga ne smejo dati na trg temveč ga le uporabiti za hrano živinam in perutnini — ali pa — gnoj.

Znana je lanska pravljica o krompirju. Pridelek krompirja je bil tako ogromen, in vlada je po postavi jamčila pridelovalcem določeno ceno — da je morala pokupiti odvisek, ki je znal stotisoč bušljiv. Nekej časa je odvišni krompir izvažala v svoja skladniča ter ga ponujala prekupej za malenkostno ceno — pogojno, da ga ne bodo prajali tukaj temveč le na tujih trgih. Ko je prostora zmanjkal, ga je farmarjem enostavno plakala ter ga jim prepustila na tančin, da so ga kupili nazaj. Npr., neki farmar je dobil od agrikulturnega departmента za krompir, ki ga ni mogel prodati, pet tisoč dolarjev, in nato ga vsega kupil nazaj za pet dolarjev, z obvezom, da ga ne bo uporabil za drugega kot za krmivo živini ali pa za — gnoj.

Pšenice ima stric Sam v zalogi 530 milijonov bušljiv, ali tudi René Bazin prastrič, močan pripovednik. Njegov prvi roman "Vipere au poing" v 40,000 izvodih, nedavno je izšel že njegov drugi roman "La tête contre les murs". Dejanje ima kot okolje blaznic. Ta roman je ostra kritika psihognalitičnih metod, ki jih po njegovem mnenju pretirano ali morda preveč splošno uporabljajo v državnih blaznicah. Pisatelj sam je preživel dve leti v blaznicah, kjer je bil prisel zopet k zavesti po treh mesecih nezavesti, kar je bila posledica avtomobilskih nesreč. V Villejuifu so nastavili za njega sledenje diagnozo: mentalni odskok intelektualnega značaja. Preden je postal pisatelj je bil Bazin trgovski zastopnik, natakan in pomočna moč pri PTT.

Vse kaže, da je francoski pisatelj Herve Bazin, kateremu je bil René Bazin prastrič, močan pripovednik. Njegov prvi roman "Vipere au poing" v 40,000 izvodih, nedavno je izšel že njegov drugi roman "La tête contre les murs". Dejanje ima kot okolje blaznic. Ta roman je ostra kritika psihognalitičnih metod, ki jih po njegovem mnenju pretirano ali morda preveč splošno uporabljajo v državnih blaznicah. Pisatelj sam je preživel dve leti v blaznicah, kjer je bil prisel zopet k zavesti po treh mesecih nezavesti, kar je bila posledica avtomobilskih nesreč. V Villejuifu so nastavili za njega sledenje diagnozo: mentalni odskok intelektualnega značaja. Preden je postal pisatelj je bil Bazin trgovski zastopnik, natakan in pomočna moč pri PTT.

Ceški skladatelj, glasbeni pedagog in nestor češkoslovaških skladateljev, častni doktor Karlove univerze v Pragi, ljudski umetnik doktor Josef Bohumil Foerster je praznajo 30 decembra preteklega leta 90 letnico svojega rojstva še vedno svež in čil in pol optimizma. Zložil je nad 200 del najrazličnejše vsebine in vrste: cikle pesmi, zvore, kantate, simfonije, operne simfonije, melodrame, suite in klavirske skladbe. Znani so Foersterjevi prekrasni moski zbori: Orač, Iz usode rok, Rodna zemlja, Poljska pot, Velike iravje. Najbolj so znane njegove opere: Debora, Eva, Jessika, Srce.

**Jugoslavija ustanovi generalni konzulat v San Franciscu**

Jugoslovanska ambasada v Washingtonu sporča, da bo vlažna federalne ljudske republike Jugoslavija v kratkem otvorila svoj generalni konzulat tudi v San Franciscu, Calif. O podrobnostih, kdo bo konzul, kje prostor za urad, bo načnadno poročala.

**ALI SODELUJETE?**  
Dolžnost vsakega delavca je pomagati v borbi proti krivicam in za boljše razmere.

Socialisti, kakršni ugajajo naši socialisti.

## NEZGODE V PREMOGOVNIKIH

V ameriških premogovnikih je bilo lani ubitih 593 rudarjev in 38,200 pa poškodovanih. Stevilo ubitih je bilo nižje v primeri s prejšnjimi leti, največ ker so bili premogarji vsled stavke več na površju kakor podzemljem.

L. 1948 je bilo v rovih ubitih 1,010 premogarjev, 54,045 pa poškodovanih.

L. 1947 je bilo pri delu ubitih 1,158, poškodovanih pa 57,660.

Izmed poškodovanih jih je bilo 20 odstotkov trajno pohabljenih; mnogo drugih delno pohabljenih, ki pa so še sposobni opravljati raznega "lahka" dela, če jih dober.

Delo v rovih ni piknik, toda iz raznih kampanj proti premogarjem v dnevnem tisku, radiu in v kongresu bi bilo sklepati, kot da je pot v rov kot na veselico.

## KULTURNA KRONIKA

V Parizu grade "Mednarodno umetniško mesto". Vzpodobljeno je dal neki holandski slikar. Mesto bodo zgradili nasproti Notre Dame med gradom iz 15. in hišo iz 17. stoletja na zemljišču, ki ga je darovala mestna občina. Arhitekt se je moral obvezati, da ne bo zgradil nekaj takega, kar bi bilo v nasprotju s sloganom teh dveh stavb.

V Makedon

## HONG-KONG – ANGLEŠKA KRONSKA KOLONIJA – BO ZOPET KITAJSKI

Hong-Kong je mal – pust polotok, ob žalju, ki vodi v veliko kitajsko pristaniško mesto. Kan-ton v južni Kitajski.

Skozi Hong-Kong je šlo veliko prometa v vse južne predelje ogromne Kitajske, namesto da bi ladje plule direktno v Kanton. Vzrok, da niso je, ker je Hong-Kong angleška kronska kolonija.

Ob vstopu Japonske v drugo svetovno vojno ga je tona okupirala – po njenem porazu so se ga spet polastili Angleži, kar tudi svoje pomorske trdnjave Singapure, ki so jo oglašali za nepremagljivo.

Za nacionalistična vlada pod Čiang Kaiškom je po zmagi nad Japonsko zelela, da bi Angleži in košček Kitajske zemlje – Hong-Kong, prepustili nji, kateri po vseh pravicah spada in ga ji je Anglija vzela s kupičkimi vijacami ter z militarističnimi vpadi.

Kupil je ta takrat še povsem neurejen polotok Hong-Kong leta 1841. Nanjo se so do one dobe zatekali le tihotopci.

Takrat je le malokdo slutil, čemu si je angleška kraljica Viktorija na nasvet svojih ministrov osvojila ta otok pri Kantonu, ki obsegajo 391 milij površine in prebivalcev pa imajo sedaj okrog dva milijona. Ko ga je Anglija vzela, jih je imel zelo malo, kot že omenjeno. Toda angleški kramarji so na svojih obiskih v Kanton spoznali vrednost tega malega kamenitega polotoka in si rekli: Če ga vzamemo, ali pa "kupimo", dovoz in izvoz ogromnega dela južne Kitajske bomo kontrolirali mi in le mi narekovali cene. Kitajska je bila tedaj šibka in tako je bila kupčica med angleško kraljico Viktorijo ter kitajsko dinastijo zahodnega sklejnja.

Na tem skalnatem otoku je v dobi, ko je bil angleški imperializem v največjem poletu, bilo zgrajeno mesto za dva tisoč prebivalcev in eno izmed največjih pristanišč sveta, Hong-Kong naj bi postal nujno ena največjih točk v spopadu na Daljnem vzhodu.

Kraljica Viktorija se ni zmotila. Dvig Hong-Konga je bil presenetljiv. Velike angleške in amerikanske banke so tam ustavljale svoje podružnice, trgovska podjetja so postavljala svoje tranzitne trgovine, kolonialni administrativni urad je imel v Hong-Kongu enega svojih "centrov cesarstva".

Dva tisoč Kitajcev, ki so jim obljubili delo in lepše življenje, se je preselilo tja. Toda zanje se je v Hong-Kongu začelo strahotno izkoriscenje.

Da bi angleški imperij obdržal kontrolo nad Kitajsko, je po več razgovorih s cesarjem Kitajsko dobil "v najem" za 99 let polotok Kowloon.

Po vojni so postali gospodarji Hong-Konga Japonci. Trgovina je v teh letih silno nazadovala. Toda po končani vojni je takoj začela prejšnji položaj. V letu 1948 je bil izvoz iz Hong-Konga enak celotnemu francoskemu izvozu v tem letu.

Slikovito, na skali zdano mesto Hong-Kong predstavlja najrazličnejša nasprotja: na ulicah sreča svetle amerikanske limuzine, rikske (vozičke na dveh kolesih) pose, lačne in bedne Kitajce. Na glavnem trgu stoji mogočen kip kraljice Viktorije, tam so stavbice največjih bank zgodnih držav in trgovskih podjetij. Ob morju pa se rača na ducate črnoborjancev z vsega sveta, ki trgujojo z zlatom, valutami, mamilji. Policia jih ne ovira v njihovem delu. To je vzorna slika imperialističnega sveta.

Pomorski promet v in iz Hong-Konga oskrbujejo največ ameriške in angleške ladje. Nacionalistična (Čiang Kaiškova) Kitajska je posedovala le malo ladij, in tudi sedanja, zmagovala komunistična Kitajska, jih še nima. Hong-Kong je sedaj tudi pribelišče raznih kitajskih beguncev, ki so služili Čiang Kaiškovi koruptni vladni, iz Hong-Konga pa beže na otok Formozzo. Dalje je v Hong-Kongu polno angleških, ameriških, francoskih in drugih trgovskih meštarjev ter diplomatskih agentov. In tudi časnikarjev bogataškega časopisa iz zapadnih dežel.

Toda kakršno koli je sedaj stanje – zgodovina gre svojo pot. Za angleški imperij doživlja to pristanišče svoje zadnje

del nikotina pri zarenju cigarete ali cigare unči, preostali nikotin pa se z vzhodno paro predestilira in se skupno z vodo zgosti v čiku, ki lahko vsebuje 80 do 90 odstotkov vsega nikotina. Na ta način pride v pljuča največ 10 odstotkov celotnega nikotina. Pri odgovoru na vprašanje o škodljivosti nikotina, moramo tudi razločevati akutna zastrupljena z kronično. Akutna zastrupljena so za sicer zdravega človeka brez večjih posledic. Prekomerno kajenje bo pri njem povzročilo razdraženost, slabost, močnejše utripanje srca, diskisko in potenje. vendar pa to bolezni znaki izginejo najpozneje v enem dnevu. Če je pa kadilec bolan, na primer na srču, utegne imeti akutnega zastrupljena z nikotinom zle posledice. Če kadi se neoseča žena, je treba misliti na morebitni kvarni učinek nikotina na plod. Cloveški plod reagira na eno samo cigareteto, ki jo je pokadila neoseča žena, na ta način, da njegovo srčno močneje bije, in sicer se številno njegovih utripov v minutih poveča za pet. Zdi se, da v malem nikotin ne prehaja, vendar pa se pojavi pri dojenčkih znaki zastrupljena, ki doječa mati pokadi več kot 15 cigaret na dan. Posebno nevarno pa je, če pojete otrok čik od cigare ali cigarete, tako je že mnogokrat prislo do smrtnega zastrupljenja. Posledice kritičnega zastrupljenja z nikotinom se kažejo predvsem v trepetanju, pomanjkanju teka in zmanjšanju telesne storilnosti.

Dr. S. S.

### Belgijski Leopold plači svojo deželo v nepotrebné krize

(Dalje s 1. strani)

Generali, ali z ministri, ali pa z angleškim in francoskim poveljstvom. Po belgijski ustanovi je kralj vrhovni poveljnik oborožene sile in tu privilegij je uporabil v poniranju Belgije in takratne zavezniške vrhovne komande na zapadnoeveropskih bojiščih.

Dalje je omenjena stranka izdala v času volilne kampanje proti vrtnitvi Leopolda plakate, ki ga prikazujejo, kako udobno deluje predaj kajenju zaradi delovanja nikotina na organizem. Primerjali so vpliv cigarete na človeško telo z injekcijo nikotina in dozadno. Ker nikotin v žilah ne deluje na živčni v Belijski, ki mu je za njegov stan dolobil Hitler, dočim so delavci v Belgiji garali za Hitlerjev rajh in mnogi pa tvegali sebi v svoje družine s podtalnim gibanjem proti nacizmu in s sabotažnimi dejanji proti njemu v industriji.

Po osovoboditvi Belgije je moral vsed teh grevih iti Leopold v "izgnanstvo". Dobil si je za svoj novi dom krasno vilu v Švici, tik jezeru, in letak prikazuje, kako tam igra golf in sanja o povratku na prestol, vmes pa vselej.

Nikotin v glavnem deluje na živčeve, in sicer tako, da manjše količine vzdražijo določeno središče osrednjega živčevja, dočim jih večje količine zavirajo ali omrtvijo. Za nikotinom so posebno občutljive avtonome ganglijske celice – tako namreč imenujemo živčne zadebeline v možganih in hrbitnem možgu. Ker nikotin te celice draži, opazamo, da kadilci trpe na raznih motnjah, kot na primer počasno izločevanje prebavnikov, krči v želodcu in črevesju ter spremembe ožilja. Seveda pa vpliva nikotin tudi neposredno na možgane, zaradi česar kadilec globlje diha in često se mu zviša tudi krvni tlak.

Zaradi raznovrstnega učinkovanja nikotina na človeški organizem se nam nehotne vsljivejje uprašanje ali je kajenje škodljivo ali ne. Ena cigareta vsebuje povprečno 15 do 25 mg nikotina, cigara celo do 150 mg, dočim zadošča okrog 60 mg nikotina, da odresel človek umre. Na ta način pa lahko že ena sama cigara učinkovala smrtno, kar se pa, kot vemo, ne dogaja, kajti nikotin izgubi v organizmu kaj kmalu svoj strupeni učinek na ta način, da se v jetrih oksidira in ga ledvice izloči. Tudi se

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PROLETAREC SE TISKA PRI NAS

## KOMENTARIJ

(Konec s 1. strani.)

za izboljšanje svojega življenjskega stanja, in pa da naj bo ljudska blaginja več kot pa zgolj misli na dobicek. Časi se menjajo.

Marsal Tito je na nekem velikem shodu spet poudaril, da je Jugoslavija pripravljena v spravo z Moskvo, toda ne bo šla tja klečeljat zanjo. Ako jo Jože v Kremlu hoče, naj to pove in Jože (Bros Tito) mu bo pod pogoj, ki bodo častni za Jugoslavijo, radovedno sejel v roke. To je s spravo — oziroma s ponujanjem v pobotonje, ne bo nič, kajti v Kremlu niso navajeni popuščati malim deželam. Saj niti Ameriki nočajo, dasi nad-

ljevanje z mrzlo vojno tudi Rusiji nič ne koristi.

V New Yorku se je vrnil v nedeljo 19. marca shod pod pokroviteljstvom odbora za svetovno vlado, na katerem je govoril tudi en kapitalist — bela vrana med svojimi. Dejal je, da ako pridemo v tretjo svetovno vojno, ne bo več sistema, ki se sedaj označuje za "free enterprise", nič več kapitalistov v današnjem pomenu besede in demokracija boste izginila z zemeljske oblike. Dobili pa bomo v zameno teror, diktatorje, mizerijo in čut za človekoljubje bo iztrgan. Toda kaj pomaga, ko pa glasovi hujškanja v vojno jači kaor pa glasovi za mir. Vrh tege je tu še vse polno vzkrov, radi katerih vojne nastajajo.

Miško Kranjec:

## Fara Svetega Ivana

ROMAN

(Nadaljevanje.)

Medtem ko se je on ukvarjal z načrti in velikimi, blestecimi sanjam, je Zofija, sedeč med dvema stoloma, razmisljala in tehtala, kaj je trdnejše in boljše: Koren ali Smo. O ljubezni sploh ni več mislila, ni mislila na kakšno zvestobo, po vseh dogodkih zadnjih mesecov je Zofija zato poznala samo še eno pesem:

— Živeti je treba . . . živeti za vsako ceno.

EPILOG K DRUŽEMU DELU

Nekaj sred Slovenskih goric teži fara Svetega Ivana, ki se v ničemer bistveno ne loči od drugih far. Približno isto število duš, z enakim odstotkom rojevajočih se in umirajočih, razen da imajo drugod manj nezakonskih otrok. A taki otroci so povod, v veliko nejevolj gospodov dušni pastirjev. — Sicer pa bi Matija našel skoraj povsod isto podobo, razen če izvzamemo nešrečne begunci Korenova, dasi taki taki begunci v tistih časih na Stajerskem niso bili kaj ne-nadavnega. Prihajali so ljudje, ki sploh že skoraj niso vedeli, da so se rodili na naši zemlji. Ce pa že niso ostajali pri nas, so prihajali vsaj po krstne liste, po potrdili, da se v njih žih ne pretaka židovska kri, marveč da so čistokrvni Nemci: Wisiaki, Schuschnigg, Konschegg in bogve s kakšnimi slovenskimi imeni še, ki so dehtela po naših gorah, a katerih duše so že bile ponemčene.

Kamor koli bi prišel Klemenc v Slovenskih goricah, bi se mu skoraj povsod odkrila ista podoba te zemlje. V vsaki fari bi našel kakuge začpanega, jezikavega župnika, ki neguje svoj revmatizem; našel bi vsemogučno farovško kuharico, s katerimi župniki gospodarijo nad svojimi farami in spravljajo bogastvo bog ve za kaj in za koga, razen ker jim to leži v njihovih dušah, ki so jim v tem pogledu ostale nepokvarjene iz tistih otroških let, ko je mati, knečki ženica, poslala svojega Zadravčka v šole z blagoslovom: Ko boš gospod, boš vsak dan jedel meso in bogat boš. To veliko naročilo je ostalo v duši nedotaknjeno, in tako Zadravčki nabirajo bogastvo, pazijo nad vinčarskimi in želarskimi dekleti, da bi ne bilo preveč nezakonskih otrok, pridajo proti komunizmu, tariajo nad revmatizmom in preganjajo učitelje. Povsod imajo župniki kaplane, s katerimi nadzirajo svoje fare. In ti kaplani se vtikalj v vsako stvar. Na vse

Sole se si povsod podobne, da kar enake. Zdolgočasen upravitelj, tako ali drugače nešrečno oženjeni, ki vse življenje na tistem objektu svojo usodo in se zatekajo k mladim "novim"

strani imajo razpredene nit, vse izvejo, vse uravnavajo, prosvetita in kultura je njihovo polje, ki ga orjejo s Slovenskimi večernicami, na odrih pa z otroškimi igricami in igrami za odrasle, od Sveti Genovefe do Razbojnega Korena ali Smo. O ljubezni sploh ni več mislila, ni mislila tako po svojim znancem. Plavšku ali Korenu, pomežknejo za odhajajočim soncem: cek, cek, pipipi . . . kar naj bi pomenilo nekaj posebnega. Ampak predaleč je vse to, postali so kar-kor zapuščena ledina.

Tudi Mihal živi v vsaki fari.

To je večni opozicionalec. Spodetka samo opozicionalec proti starim režimom, hkrati pa revolucionar vaških reževev, upornik proti fajmoštrom, dovolj pameten, toda brez razgleda, hlašajoč za prvim, kar se mu prikazuje, pa čeprav je bat, za katere posega v svoji revolucionarnosti, samo "prekla". "Glavno je, da s fajmoštrom obracujemo!" je njihova osnovna misel. (Dalje prihodnjic.)

Ker predsedki niso zidani na razumu, jih je z logiko nemogoče uničiti. — Tyron Edwards. Dobro pravilo: Besede mitejo, vzgledi vlečejo!

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# PROLETAREC

## A Tale of Two Judges

A contrast between two judges provides "food for thought." In New York, Federal Judge Medina, despite extreme provocation from lawyers for 11 top Communists, patiently gave the "Reds" a fair trial. A jury convicted them of "conspiring to overthrow the government by violence."

An anti-Communist organization decided to pay tribute to Medina by inviting him to be its guest of honor at a dinner. The judge declined, on the ground that he "would appear to be taking sides in a matter tried before me and now pending on appeal." Medina said he wanted to avoid the slightest reflection on the "integrity of the courts."

On the same day, at Cleveland, Federal Judge Jones talked to a group of newly naturalized citizens. Instead of trying to inspire them with the history and ideals of our country, he gave them a bitter tirade against labor unions and against the "right to strike."

Could a union or its members get as fair a trial in Jones' court as even Communists could get in Medina's? If more judges were like Jones, and fewer like Medina, how long would the American people keep their faith in the impartiality of the courts? — Labor.

## The Soviet's Ruble Revaluation

We are not much impressed by either Moscow's or Washington's interpretation of the significance of the ruble's revaluation. It is not as sensational a proof of growing financial strength as the Soviet government would have us believe; but neither can it be written off as a purely propaganda effort. The statement of the Soviet Council of Ministers announced that henceforth the ruble would have a fixed exchange value of 25 instead of 19 cents, and declared that "the purchasing power of the ruble has become higher than its official exchange rate." Actually the ruble was overvalued at the former rate and will be still more overvalued at the new. For even though its gold content will theoretically make it equivalent to 25 cents, it does not have anything like that amount of purchasing power. Prices in Russia remain extremely high. Allowing for cuts announced simultaneously with the revaluation, Will Lissner of the New York Times finds that butter costs \$4.58 a pound in Moscow, tea \$16.32 a pound, eggs \$5.10 a dozen, and men's shoes (calf) \$85 a pair. Obviously no one will willingly exchange dollars for rubles in these circumstances, and if the Soviet government were to permit the test of convertibility, foreign owners of rubles would certainly hasten to turn them into gold. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that since the currency reform of December, 1947, the Soviet government has three times been able to reduce prices of a wide range of commodities. This suggests a steady rise in the supply of consumer goods in relation to the supply of money and an improvement in the Russian standard of living, low as it undoubtedly still is compared with that in most Western countries. The fact that it is moving up rather than down may well impress workers in Asia and even perhaps in France and Italy, where the post-war trend of real wages has been downward. — The Nation.

## REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofsies

Both great organizations of American workers are now demanding upward revision of the Social Security standards. So is the Socialist Party.

It is, therefore, as an advocate of a higher level of security — which means more spending of Federal dollars at a time when the national debt is at its all-time peak with the nation operating on a gigantic budget that still leaves a deficit of \$5 billions in a single year — that this column now calls attention to a danger in what both unions and the Socialist Party is advocating.

Socialists can agree with the opposition of big and little business interests and the middleclass baronies that cling to the capitalist economy who cry that capitalism itself is endangered by accepting a greater burden than capitalism can stand.

If the word "capitalism" is here given monotonous repetition, it is because that is precisely what this column is talking about. And so we admit that our "free" capitalist economy is doomed if the aged and the unemployed — both of which are increasing in number — are to be given the high living standards which both unionists and socialists want every American to have.

However there are at least two points upon which socialists stand alone.

First is that socialists don't want the capitalist economy to continue, while most of the leadership of our unions do.

Second is that socialists have a program for another kind of economy to take the place of the capitalist private-profit system, and union leadership doesn't.

Socialists are sorry that the above points of differences exist between them and Organized Labor. But there is nothing to be gained by failing to recognize and admit a fact.

Socialists also are badly scared by the prospect of what will happen if the capitalist system collapses and the working people of the nation are not equipped with a plan for socializing and democratically-operating the means of production and distribution.

Not being committed to the capitalist way of life, socialists very properly recognize a difference be-

## 'Pill Trust'

Two of the largest drug manufacturing companies in the country were charged by the Department of Justice with attempting to gain a monopoly over the manufacture of hard gelatine capsules. These are the little pellets in which many medicines are swallowed, especially those with an unpleasant taste.

Control of the machines which make the capsules has permitted the two companies, Parke, Davis & Company and Eli Lilly & Company, to produce 90 per cent of all sold in the country, the government charges. It asks that the machines, and "know-how" for their use, be made available to other drug companies to prevent further price-fixing and other "restrictive" practices.

## Too Many Potatoes? That's a 'Problem'. To U. S. Capitalism

WASHINGTON — Potatoes have become a serious national problem; not because we have too few, but because we have too many. That is, we have too many to sell the American people at the present high prices.

In the recent weeks orders have been given to dump (that is to destroy or use for animal feed) tons upon tons of spuds, and planes have been made to support the price of the 1950 potato crop at \$1.01 per hundred lbs.

In the past few weeks hungry people have been unable to buy these potatoes or to get adequate supplies of surplus potatoes through relief distribution.

And, last week, New Orleans portuguese men announced that they were buying spuds in Canada for sale in the USA because they were cheaper even after paying the freight.

All this may add support to the Brannan Plan, which provides that such perishable crops as potatoes should be sold in the market for what they will bring, and for the government to pay a subsidy directly to the farmer if the market price is below the parity price established by the Department of Agriculture.

The crocodile tears of such reactionaries as Republican Senator McCarthy over the waste of good food should not obscure the fact that he and his colleagues are the people who refused to appropriate money to make it possible for the Department of Agriculture to ship the potatoes to the places where needy people can get them.

## Ohioan Discovers 'Lost Liberty'

You know how that old conservative line goes: The New Deal and the Fair Deal have taken away the liberties of the American people.

But try to get a conservative to list those liberties which have been "lost" and all that results is a lot of flag waving but meaningless oratory.

Sen. Robert Taft (R. Ohio) has rummaged around and discovered the first, live liberty which the new deal has "snatched" from all of us.

It's the liberty to spend our money as we please. That's right. That's what the Senator says. He states:

"The government is saying, in effect, you have not the liberty to spend the money which you have earned by the sweat of your brow but you must turn over one fourth of it to the government and let the government decide what the money shall be spent for."

Senator, you're not serious when you say that the New Deal invented taxation, are you? Any history book will tell you that the Roman Empire, which came before the New Deal by a few years, levied taxes.

Senator, you'd better go back to your economic woods and try again!

## Unfortunate

I have an awful hard time catching people's names when I'm introduced," said a business man.

"So do I," said the other, "but I found a good way to get around that. Instead of asking to have the name repeated, I look intelligent and say, Pardon me. Do you spell your name with an i or an e? It works fine."

"I know," said the first business man. "I used to do that. But one day I was introduced to a new customer, and she never bought a thing."

"How'd that happen?"

"Well, when she was introduced, I didn't catch her name; so I asked her whether she spelled it with an i or an e."

"What was her name?"

"Hill."

## Bad Medicine

The doctors in Houston have made the American Medical Association happier than an emperor whose subjects have presented him with a new diamond for his crown.

The Harris County (Houston) Medical Society—one of the largest physicians' organizations in the United States—has voted its opposition to three bills pending in Congress.

It has urged Texas Congressmen to oppose:

1—Any extension of social security.

2—Any Federal aid for medical education.

3—Any Federal aid for medical care for school children.

Just how M.D.'s can do so much good in practicing their profession and so much harm in fighting good government as it relates to their calling is beyond the power of understanding.

—League Reporter.

## The Resurrection of John L.

There are more angles to the recent victory won by John L. Lewis and his union of miners than can be covered in a single editorial. It is, of course, possible to point a derisive finger at these narrow-visioned individuals who gleefully, but prematurely proclaimed the demise of John L. Lewis as a leader of Labor. John is more alive now than he has been for a number of years.

There is also that wage rise that the miners will get. We'll probably take that matter up at some future time when increases in the price of coal make it plain that the owners aren't losing anything and that workers as a whole don't really gain when they fight for more dollars on a group basis but permit the capitalist economy to remain the way of life.

But what we consider important enough to stress at this time — chiefly because it is likely to be overlooked — is the significance of the operators' refusal to agree to a 200-working-day year for coal miners.

John L. would have made some other concessions to get that kind of guarantee. For what reason did the operators hedge? And what is the significance of their reason?

We submit that the operators didn't enter into a 200-day agreement because they didn't feel safe in doing so. They just didn't believe that they could find a market for all the coal that miners could produce by working 200 days. And they feared that, from here on out, strike or no strike, miners will be idle a large part of the time.

Well, what about the editorial writers and calamity howlers who made much of the money the miners were "losing" by striking? What do they say now, when the operators decide in advance that the losses will have to continue year after year? Are those anti-Lewisites ready to confess that they think it's very well for miners to be idle when the owners do the deciding and wrong only when miners time the lay-offs? — Reading Labor Advocate.

## THE LAST WORD

By Duffy

There's a lot of foolosophy in guy who buys one—that works.

I wish it were possible for all of us to adopt the philosophy of Will Rogers who declared that "he had never met a man he didn't like."

I read just the other day of a young lady who in commenting on the new dress styles sported by the so-called upper crust that at least the woman who wears them if she's single, will either catch herself a man — or a cold.

I liked that cartoon of a smart bird giving his girl a string and then adding that perhaps a little later, he'd add the pearls.

Franklin P. Jones, whoever he might be, remarked recently the only reason some people never get out of the woods is that they refuse to give up golf.

Non-golfers I've known have the same trouble but for other reasons.

By the way, did you know that steel costs less than five cents a pound and that practically everything else we buy costs a lot more than that? The American Iron and Steel Institute says so in ad.

They compare prices, too, just to prove their point: sugar, 8 cents; milk 20 cents a quart; bread 13 cents a pound; pork and beef, you know how much that costs; and butter, at least 65 cents.

Luck and pluck are the twin combinations to success, one sage remarks—luck in finding someone to pluck.

Have you seen the picture Stromboli with Ingrid Bergman, directed by her Rossellini? It's bill as "raging island—raging passion?" So far we've read a dozen reviews of it—and they all are unanimous in their regard for the picture. The verdict: it stinks!

Chairman Wayne Coy of the Federal Communications Commission, has stated that "Radio broadcasting is potentially our most powerful medium of public education."

Did you know that: 95 per cent of all our homes are equipped with radios?

25 per cent of all our automobiles are equipped with radios?

Surveys show Americans spend more spare time listening to radios than for any other single activity?

A pessimist is one who buys two life-time pens. An optimist is a Sam comes collecting taxes.

## Labor's Political Poverty

See on this page a box which we clipped — believe it or not! — from the official CIO News. The story is that some CIO oil workers in Indiana have told Harry Truman that unless he gets rid of Robert N. Denham as NLRB general counsel, they are going to do something about it themselves.

And what are these union oil workers going to do? Why they're going to vote straight Republican in 1950 and 1952!

Good God! Is that still the choice that workers — even Union workers — are making! After all the years of struggle and sacrifice; after all the campaigning and organizing; after Political Action Committee and Taft-Hartley; after wars, depressions, public debts, deficit budgeting and inflationary prices — after all the struggle, sacrifice and frustration that has been Labor's lot in life, can union workers still think of nothing better than jumping back and forth between the Republican frying pan and the Democratic fire!

Such a threat will not worry those business interests that union workers accuse Robert Denham of favoring. Neither did the election of Harry S. Truman and a Democratic Congress prevent those same interests from rolling up the greatest profits and paying out the largest dividends in history.

But Truman and the Democrats and Taft and the Republicans are alike in that the main consideration of both is the preservation of an economy that simply can't function unless workers are exploited for the benefit of an owning class.

Now if Labor would threaten to vote Socialist — or even to form a political party of their own to oppose both old parties they would deserve and get a great deal more respectful consideration. And if, instead of merely threatening, they would act independently in politics, workers neither would consider jumping from one group of capitalist politicians to another nor flopping on the bandwagon of some future dictator who offers them bread in exchange for their freedom.

— Reading Labor Advocate.

## PEOPLE DO IT

By Henry Jones

SOFAR is a life-saving bomb, and so far about the only life-saving use for bombs. It's a small bomb to be dropped by wrecked planes or vessels, to explode at a critical under-water depth. Its explosion can be heard by the proper apparatus 2000 miles away, in Frisco, Sacramento or Hawaii, and by timing and triangulation, the exact location where it was dropped determined. Its name is short for Sound Fixing and Ranging. Sounds like a good thing, and the press reports: Lack of funds so far has prevented installation of similar stations on the East Coast.

Are you inclined to let your eye glance down at young ladies' ankles and thereabouts? We hear that shortly you will see something new: the seam of the stocking in front instead of back. Just why, this long-established observer of the field cannot say, but it may be a stunt akin to this proposal to change the color of the currency, making the nylon hose that got hoarded during the shortage, out of date, and thus stimulate sales. Wonder if there'll be any war over it like the one over the new look?

Next time you follow the papers for days to read some hectic account of planes scouting the ocean for a wreck, remember this is one of the various things we can't afford to do because it takes all we can spare to get ready to bump each other off instead. It may even get to where it takes so much for this purpose that we can't afford to live in the manner we're accustomed to.

Fristone it seems we're headed to spend about \$25 billion more a year on H-bomb defense, and that's just a start at dispersing the big cities, coastal ones first. And then it costs a bit to throw so much stuff away. Just to be helpful, we submit this Recipe for a Fair Deal Handout:

Take 219 million dozen eggs, 23 million pounds of cheese, 89 million pounds of butter, all slightly stale, and 189 million pounds of dried milk, thinned out with as much water as New York City has to spare. Stir well. Add in the 25 billion bushels of potatoes that didn't get dumped and the 400 million surplus bushels of wheat. Bake in hot air, furnished free by Congress, and store in relief agencies to dole out in the next depression.

Eggs and cheese and butter and bombs are facts. To write words about them even in lawbooks does not change the facts as much as the consumption of one cheese omelet. Terms like overproduction and underconsumption and standards of living are even further away from such facts as those eggs that are beginning to develop an odor and that actual butter that probably is getting rancid. A. H. Korzybski, the semanticist who got a lot of people into the habit of distinguishing between a word and a fact, and looking for the thing that the word referred to, died last week without making nearly as much noise in this world as if he had killed a lot of people. If we survive the H-bombs, maybe we can keep out of some messes by making sure that our words refer to, and thus think

What Is Wrong?

For countless years, Boston has annually held meetings in historic Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of American Liberty," to honor the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln. Last year, only 34 people showed up. This year it was "called off" by Mayor Hynes, on the ground of "lack of public interest."

What's happened to Boston—scene of some of the American Revolution's most historic happenings? Are the people of other cities similarly losing interest in the Revolution which did so much to establish world democracy? If so, why? Are our schools falling down on teaching the inspiring story of our country? — Labor.

Read not books alone, but men, and amongst them chiefly thyself. — Querles.

"Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country, and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds."

Thomas Jefferson, 1786