

Strojni ptiči na preži za uničenje evropskih mest

TRAGIČNE PRIPRAVE ZA RAZDEANJE IN UBIJANJE. — MILIJONE MOŠKIH VEZBANIH ZA KLANJE. — ALI SE JE VOJNI NEVARNOSTI MOGOČE OGNITI?

Milijone prebivalcev evropskih mest se vežba dan za dnem in noč za to, da se pred vojnimi aeroplani. Kajti vojne v sedanjih "modernih" dobi niso več vojne le med vojaki, nego so se spremenile v vojne nad civilnim prebivalstvom.

Zatemnitev Anglije

V eni sličnih nedavnih vaj v Angliji se je vojni komandi posrečilo zatemniti ves za vaje določeni del v par minutah. In v dobri pol uri je moralo dirkati milijone prebivalcev angleških mest "na varno". Iz Londona so dan na to poročali, da je vaja sijajno uspela in da so bila mesta ne samo v temi nego tudi zakrita s kemično produciranimi oblaki angleške avijonske obrambe.

Strah Pariza

Francija je ponosna na Pariz in vzljudi ba vsakdo, ki je že kdaj bil v njemu. Je zgodovinsko mesto, kot se marsikatero, ali le malokatero v toliki meri. Pariz je izpostavljen razdejanju tisočkrat bolj nego v zadnji svetovni vojni, kajti današnji avijoni lahko dirkajo preko vsake maginotove obrambe črte tik nad Pariz in izpraznijo svoje kašče bomb, ne da bi kdovekoliko riskirali svojo varnost. Parižani so bombe iz aeroplanov in cepelinov že okusili v zadnji svetovni vojni. Vrh tega so uvideli tudi moč nemške tehnike z dalekosežnim topništvom. "Velike Berte" so Parižanom še zmerom v dobrem spominu.

Volja za popuščanje

Ker se Francozom zdi, da imajo dežel in vsega drugega dovolj, jih ne mika iti v vojno in riskirati svoja življenja. Če bi trpeli le zidovi, naj bi se bi-

PET MILIJONOV NEDRŽAVLJANOV V TEKMI ZA "DRUGI PAPIR"

Pred vojno se milijone stalnih priseljencev v to deželo niti malo brigalo za pridobitev državljanstva. Niti jim ni bilo to potrebno, zato so jim ga politiki ponujali, ker so potrebovali volivce. V nekaterih državah so dali volilno pravico celo nedržavljanom.

Med vojno šele so ljudje spoznali, da je dobro in potrebno imeti državljanstvo pravice dežele, v kateri je človek stalno nastanjen. Še posebno pa so to spoznali v sedanjih krizi, ko se nedržavljanje odvija z dela in od relifa. Zato so se prošnje za državljanstvo v prejšnjih petih letih široko Zed držav več ko podvojile.

Na primer, meseca marca je bilo vloženih v čikaškiem naturalizacijskem okraju 6.157 aplikacij za državljanstvo, ali več ko kdaj prej v enemu mesecu v istem distriktu, ki obsega tudi Wisconsin, Iowa in Indijano, so prejele lani državljanstvo pravice 22.803 osebe, ali 13.315 več kot leta 1934. Med njimi, ki so dobili lani državljanstvo v čikaškem naturalizacijskem distriktu, obsegajo omenjene tri države in Illinois, je bilo 708 Kanadčanov, 560 Angležev, 651 Ircev, 1.278 Čehov in Slovkov, 2.950 Nemcev, 577 Grkov 630 Madžarov,

2.846 Italijanov, 1.006 Litvinov, 3.926 Poljakov, 1.133 priseljencev iz Rusije, 1.375 Jugoslovancev, 1.059 Švedov in ostali iz raznih drugih dežel. Samo v Chicagu je lani dobilo nad 12.300 ljudi "drugi papir".

V tej deželi je par sto tisoč ljudi — nekateri menijo, da par milijonov takih nedržavljanov, ki so se priselili sem nezakonito in valed tega ne morejo vprašati ne za prvi ne za drugi papir, ker bi s tem ne dosegli drugega kot deportacijo, česar se najbolj boje.

Zvezni senator Lundeen (farmer-laborit) iz Minnesote je reporterjem v Washingtonu izjavil, da če se AFL in CIO zednita za lakreno skupno delo, bo sta imeli prihodnje predsedniške volitve kot na dlani in odločale, kdo naj prihodnja štiri leta gospoduje v beli hiši. Če bo delavstvo složno v volilnem boju, bodo tudi farmerji z njim, je rekel Lundeen. "Od demokratske in republikanske stranke nima ljudstvo nič drugega pričakovati," je izjavil dalje senator iz Minnesote. "Potrebna je nova, splošna farmerska-

MILIJONE POTREBNIH BREZ VSAKE PODPORE

Kaj lahko storimo za "Proletarca"?

V prejšnji številki je bil izkaz poslanih naročin, ki ga objavljamo vsake 4 tedne. 36 prijateljev tega lista je zastopanih v njemu, ki so poslali skupno 184 polletnih naročin.

Dobili so jih na agitaciji od hiše do hiše, na piknikih, v veselih družbah, po sejah društev itd.

Res ni prijetno to delo. A je potrebno. Nekateri ga vrše že leta in leta ter obljubljajo, da se še dolgo ne bodo utrudili.

Zelo priporočljivo je, da za večje prireditve naročite nekaj iztisov Proletarca in upravi sporočite, v kak namen jih želite. Dva, trije ali več skupaj jih razdele in potem agitirajo. Prav gotovo tako skupno smotreno delo ne bo brez uspeha. Proletarec bo dobival s tem več in več naročnikov.

Pri tem delu so lahko enako uspešni moški kot ženske. Uporabimo torej te prilike v poletju, kot so jih uporabljali mnogi pokojni zastopniki in drugi naročniki Proletarca v prošlosti z največjimi uspehi.

Na sličen način lahko listu na prireditvah vseh vrst pomagamo, ako se par ljudi, ali magari samo eden zavzame za zbiranje prispevkov v njegov tiskovni sklad. S sodelovanjem v tem smislu bomo zmagovali vse težkoče in ohranili našemu ljudstvu list, ki je vreden ne samo ohranitve, nego razširjenja v vse naselbine v čimvečji mogoči meri.

PRESOJANJE DOGODKOV DOMA IN PO SVETU

Na Japonakem so vojaški propagandisti poslali v tempelj na posebne molitve 1.300 sirot iz vseh krajev države, ki so izgubili očete v vojni na Kitajskem. "Nobene solze ne sme biti v vaših očeh, kajti vaši očetje so živi, so tukaj med nami in vas radostno gledajo. Vi jih ne vidite, ker so nevidni. Ne razočarajte jih z jokom, nego bodite ponosni, da so storili za slavo cesarja in domovine vse kar so mogli." Tako in več je tem sirotam govoril princ Jasuhiko Asaka. Otroci so se divili pompu v templju, čudili se skrbnosti, s katero so jim stregli državni ljudje in jih častili, pa so res verjeli, da so tudi oni božanstvena bitja, kakor njihovi očetje, le da so oni še vidni. Predno morejo postati prava božanstva, morajo v vojno in pasti v nji. Šele potem bodo tudi oni nevidni.

Zed. države so bile v Moskvi 18 mesecev brez poslanika. Novi ameriški veleposlanik je Laurence A. Steinhardt, ki je imel prej slično službo v republiki Peru. Prejšnji poslanik Davies je zapustil službo v Rusiji, ker se je zdelo življenje v Moskvi njemu in njegovi ženi predolgočasno za razvajenega, bogatega Američana. Vrh tega se ne dogaja med USSR in USA nič posebnega, pa ni potrebno, da bi ameriška vlada imela tam stalno poslanika.

(Nadaljevanje na 2. strani)

O seji in imovini JSKJ

Na prošli polletni seji JSKJ je tajnik Zbašnik poročal, da ima oddelek odraslih \$2.302.-244.03 imovine in mladinski oddelek \$161.899.88. Napredek obeh oddelkov je znašal v polovici leta \$47.235.53.

O kampanji za nove člane je Zbašnik dejal da se je obnesla boljše kot je pričakoval. Sprejeli so 2434 novih članov. Pohvalil se je tudi, da je pridobil guverniera Minnesote H. E. Stassena za govornika na slavlju mladinske konvencije JSKJ, češ, da je to prvič v zgodovini JSKJ, da jo pride pozdraviti najvišji uradnik države. V listu Range Facts je bil k temu približen poleg poročila o guvernerjevem prihodu tudi portret tajnika Zbašnika.

Urednik glasila JSKJ Anton J. Terbovec je v svojem poročilu s poudarkom naglasil, da so vodili kampanjo v pridobivanju članov "vseskozi dostojno in gentlemanko, zato je poleg uspehov, ki so izraženi v številkah, povečala tudi splošni ugled organizacije." S tem je hotel naglasiti, da "unfair competition" ni bilo njihovo pravilo in se jim vsled tega ni bilo treba spustiti z nikomur v spor.

Ko je bilo prečitano pismo uprave "Ameriškega družinskega koledarja, v katerem je vprašala za oglas, je bilo za zapisnik "sprejeto na znanje", a drugače je padlo nekaj pikrih. Največ seveda na račun Proletarca, posebno v neuradnih pogovorih. Nekaj graje je pri tem žel tudi clevelandski John Filippi, a tudi brez njegovih dopisov bi Am. druž. koledar na tej seji ne dobil oglasa, kakor ga ni na par prejšnjih.

Zanimivo je, da so odborniki med seboj grajali vrhovnega zdravnika dr. Archa v Pittsburgu zaradi njegovega flirtanja s komunisti in izrabljanja JSKJ v njegove in v komunistične agitacijske namene, a javno ga niso nič kritizirali.

Predsednik porotnega odbora Anton Okolish v Barbertonu je bil jako priden, ko se je šlo glede Prosvetne matice in jo proglasil za politično in protiverško ustanovo. V slučaju tega psevdomunistov, ki sploh niso, da imajo prepričanje, pa je bilo za glavni odbor in za predsednika porote Mr. Okolisha vse al right.

Pisec tega poročila želi JSKJ vzlic vsemu uspehu in ga njen napredek vesel zaradi članstva, ki je zavarovano v nji.

Poročevalec.

A. F. of L. ima blizu štiri milijone članov

Ameriška delavska federacija ima zdaj blizu štiri milijone članov ali 1.462.000 več kot jih je imela leta 1936, v času razkola z unijami, ki so zdaj v CIO.

tano Rooseveltovo pismo, je govoril pred delegati predsednik eksekutiv AFL Wm. Green in napadal na vse pretege "vladarja CIO". John L. Lewis vrača udarce z obrestmi vred. Ta dvoboj ima tehtne vzroke, toda če bi vodstvo AFL in CIO hotelo poslušati glasove, kot je Lundeenov in Rooseveltov, bi jima ne bilo težko zadušiti sovražstva, samoljubje in ljubosumnost in s tem bi bila premagana glavna ovira, ki danes razdvaja ameriške delavce in jih tira drug proti drugemu obojim v škodo.

SISTEMATIČNO ZNIŽAVANJE ŽIVLJENSKEGA STANDARDA VSLED KRONIČNE KRIZE

ZANIMIVA ZVIŠANJA MEZDE PRI WPA. — KAKO NAJ SE DRUŽINA ŠTIRIH PREŽIVLJA S \$50 NA MESEC? — NAD 22 MILIJONOV LJUDI PREJEMA "RELIEF"

Ameriška politična javnost se je več ali manj sprijaznila z dejstvom, da bodo reliefne akcije v približno današnji obliki ostale neglede ali bo prihodnji predsednik demokrat ali republikanec.

Vzrok je na dlani

Ostale pa bodo zato, ker je nemogoče tako bogati deželi, kakor je naša, prepuščati okrog trideset milijonov ljudi smrti od glada. Meseca junija to leto, pred ukinitvami raznih podpor, je bilo na reliefnih akcijah vseh vrst nad dvaindvajset milijonov ljudi, torej več, kot pa znaša skupno število prebivalcev marsikake države na svetu. Nihče izmed teh dvaindvajset milijonov ni prejemal dovolj za dostojno preživljanje, pač pa le toliko, da ni bil popolnoma prepuščen sam sebi in gladi. Vladna podpora je določena sorazmerno. Ampak ni enaka v vsakem slučaju.

Velike razlike v podporah

Odvisno je, kje kdo dela, kakšne so cene življenjskih potrebščin, od stanarine in še od marsičesa. Nešteti reliefniki si že več let te krize pritrjavajo od ust v najožjem pomenu besede, zato da je nekoliko več za njihove otroke. A to vpliva pogubeno na oboje.

Pri WPA je upošlenih še nekaj nad dva milijona oseb. Od zaslužka vsakega te je povprečno odvisnih troje oseb, večinoma žene in otroci.

Težak boj za obstanek

Ako pomislimo, da ni povprečna plača teh ljudi niti \$60 na mesec, si lahko predstavljamo popolno bankrotiranje toliko opevanega ameriškega standarda med tretjino prebivalstva te dežele, in pa znatno znižanje tega standarda med milijoni deloma zaposlenih delavcev, ki ne prejemajo v svojih službah kdo ve kaj več kot pa če bi bili na relifu.

Tako vidimo, da se je uporaba hrane — potrebne hrane, v družinah milijonov ljudi v tej krizi znižala do skrajnosti.

Zakrita beda

Beda med to maso bi bila veliko bolj očitna, če je ne bi zakrivali oni milijoni prebivalcev, ki navidezno ali pa v res-

nici žive še zmerom več ali manj zadovoljno, s stališča revnih pa zavidanja vredno življenje. Tako se bede med tretjino prebivalcev ne vidi, kakor se ne vidi človeka, ki je zakrit ob potoku z grmičevjem. Ampak človek je vzlic temu tam.

Štroški reliefnih akcij

Časopisje z žalostjo ugotavlja, da stane relief povprečno okrog 306 milijonov dolarjev na mesec, kar je s stališča varčevanja preveč in preti upropasti finančno stanje te dežele.

Ampak kaj početi, da se relief odpravi? S toni odgovornostjo se taki "ekonomi" nočejo ukvarjati. Zvrčajo vso krivdo za trošenje na "new deal", kar je nevarna igra za vse prizadete. Potreba za relief v tako velikem obsegu ni nastala zaradi kakega "new deala", ampak vsled krize, ki še zmerom trdovratno gostuje med nami.

Nova razpodelba mezd WPA

Vlada si iz teh razmer pomagati ne more, ker je privatna industrija vzlic povečanju pridužnosti v stanju zaposlitve malo več delavcev. Pomaga si z izpopolnjevanjem tehnike.

Torej je treba računati, da bo WPA trajna stvar in temu primerno jo zdaj reorganizirajo, ne sicer v korist nezaposlenim, ampak s stališča ekonomije.

Mezde so v nekaterih distriktih za delavce WPA precej spremenjene.

Minimum ostane pod \$50

Minimalna plača ostane pod \$50 na mesec. Prejema jo ogromna večina delavcev WPA, izmed katerih je le malo takih, da ne bi imeli svojcev, ki so od njih odvisni za preživljanje.

Najbolj so po novih določbah zvišane mezde delavcev WPA v južnih državah, kjer so doslej zaslužili navadni delavci manj ko \$30 na mesec. V bodoče bodo prejemali od \$31 do \$81.90 na mesec, v zapadnih državah od 44.20 do 94.90 na mesec in v srednje zapadnih in vzhodnih državah od \$39.30 do \$94.90 na mesec.

Vlada ne taji, da so te plače nizke. Priznava, da so edino le (Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

Številke prošle vojne, ki bodo še večje v prihodnji

Prošla svetovna vojna je bila največja v zgodovini. Prihodnja bo še večja, ker je svet nanjo veliko bolj pripravljen.

Glasom izpopolnjenih podatkov je bilo v prošli svetovni vojni (1914-1918) približno 10 milijonov ljudi ubitih, 3 milijone pogreanih in 19 milijonov ranjenih.

Štroški vojne so znašali \$244,000,000,000 (244 milijard dolarjev).

Vrh tega je bilo v zadnji svetovni vojni 10 milijonov ljudi ob domove, 7 milijonov jih je bilo v jetništvu, 9 milijonov otrok je ostalo brez staršev, pet milijonov žensk je izgubilo moža, in stotine milijonov ljudi je bilo po sklenjenem miru obremenjenih s plačevanjem vojnih davkov, bili so oropani vseh dobrin in vrženi v garanje, da obnove tekom dolgih let, kar je bilo v vojni porušena.

Vzlic tem grozovitim dejstvom je svet na pragu nove svetovne vojne, v kateri bodo številke ubitih in druge številke iz prošle vojne malenkost v primeri s številkami v prihodnji.

Can You Beat It?

Congressmen who voted for the curtailment of WPA employment came in for criticism at a couple of meetings, one addressed by Max Raskin, and the other a Workers' Alliance local executive board meeting.

One of the hard things to understand is how a congressman can vote to throw poor devils out of poorly paid jobs into nothing, when the congressmen themselves are so handsomely dealt with by Uncle Sam.

A congressman gets a salary of \$10,000 a year and a lot besides. For the actual time congress is in session he gets about \$325 a week. Of course he does some necessary official work outside of that limited period, but he also has assistants who are paid by Uncle Sam to help him to do it.

Uncle hands him \$6,500 a year to pay clerk hire. If he happens to be a chairman of a committee he gets still more for clerks. It is said that sometimes a congressman keeps the money in the family by hiring relatives as clerks, or by hiring some other congressman's relatives while the other reciprocates by hiring his relatives, in that way avoiding the charge of nepotism.

A congressman also gets an allowance of \$125 a year for stationery. He can draw the stationery or he can draw the money and buy the stationery.

He is allowed the franking privilege. That is, he can mail all official matter without paying any postage on it. If you write to him to tell him you'd like to have him vote to give the poor devils WPA jobs, you have to pay your own postage. But if he writes back to you and, in diplomatic language, tells you to go chase yourself, you have to pay his postage instead of his paying it himself, for it comes out of the government funds which are paid by all the people including you.

A congressman gets free shaves in the barber shop in the capitol, "free medical service, free bath and gymnasium facilities, free garage service, and meals at cost, in the senate and house restaurants."

He gets mileage of 20 cents a mile in traveling to Washington. He gets free packing boxes for his records. He works in an air-conditioned building. Sometimes he gets a junket at government expense.

If he dies he gets a free funeral paid by Uncle Sam, and Uncle hands a check for \$10,000—a year's salary—to his widow.

And yet there are congressmen who can find it in their hearts to vote against giving even poorly paid WPA jobs to men and women who, through no fault of their own, are down and out.

Can you beat it?—Milwaukee Post.

Support These Films

A few years back when Warner Brothers brought out the powerful movie, "Black Fury," we could scarcely believe our eyes and ears. The sympathetic and understanding treatment of the labor theme was unprecedented. They pulled no punches in exposing the brutality of the coal mine company piece. The scene where the secretary of the local union was beaten to death by these thugs will forever remain in our memory.

Of late the movie makers have again taken up subjects which depict the fight for democracy and personal liberty so vital to the interests of the great mass of our people. Such unusual films as "Juarez" and "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" by Warner Brothers, and "The Dictator" by Charles Chaplin, are fine examples.

These pictures represent bold pioneering steps on the part of Hollywood to present faithful yet absorbing portrayals of social problems. If they are successful Hollywood will produce more such films. Since Labor knows that the movies can be a tremendously important factor in influencing public opinion, we can show our appreciation and at the same time enjoy the highest type of entertainment by supporting such films.—The Motorman and Conductor.

Five Labor Conventions Scheduled for Summer

Chicago. — Five large labor unions will hold international conventions during the months of August and September.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union completed its convention at Denver early this month and the American Federation of Teachers are scheduled to meet at Buffalo Aug. 21.

Other organizations which have announced conventions are:

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 4.

The Marine Shipbuilders' Industrial Union, at Jersey City, Sept. 8. Oil Workers' International Union, at Hammond, Ind., Sept. 11.

United Rubber Workers, La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 11.

NEC MEETING

Chicago.—Plans are rapidly nearing completion for the Socialist Party's NEC meeting opening in New York City on Aug. 26. Prominent on the agenda will be the 1940 campaign, anti-war work, aid to European comrades, activities of Socialists in mass organizations, workers' defense, the drive for a weekly Socialist Call and for 1,000 new recruits by the end of October.

"ZARJA" WILL PICNIC AT TANCEK'S FARM

Cleveland, O.—"Tancek's Farm for a good time," is "Zarja's" slogan for this year's summer outing.

This annual event will be as different and entertaining as all other "Zarja" affairs.

We may sound a little boastful, but our club is the only one among the Slovene organizations that works toward amusing our guests by giving them the opportunity to take part in the program of the day.

Our able committee has planned a list of games both for children and grown-ups. These games will stir up a lot of competition among the participants and amuse the spectators. Among amusements there will be the old reliable Slovene pastime—balinca, baseball for the younger crowd, and table games for the people who prefer to remain quiet.

Along about five o'clock in the afternoon, as is the custom, and because it gives us pleasure, the entire membership of "Zarja" will sing a number of songs for the guests of the day.

Of course, there will be plenty to eat and drink, so if you are anticipating spending a day out-doors, do come to our outing Sunday, August 27, at Tancek's Farm.

Transportation to the farm by truck will be available in the morning only. Anyone wishing to go by truck must be at the Slovene National Home, on St. Clair Ave. before 9 A. M.

Publicity Committee.

Young Socialists At Work

The Right to Work

The WPA "starvation" bill recently enacted by congress provides \$20 a year for every unemployed young person in the United States between the ages of 18 and 25, if all of the known unemployed were helped in some way by the National Youth administration.

This callous disregard for the needs of youth again demonstrates the urgency for pushing the campaign for "youth's right to work" initiated at the last meeting of the Young People's Socialist League executive and now being pushed locally.

A national youth program is being worked out, with the co-operation of the party, so that a national campaign on youth's economic needs will be launched in the fall.

Meanwhile work should take place on the basis of local issues which are continually existent, through pressure for state legislation and the building of local campaign centers.

Citywide and neighborhood groups can be readily built around demands for employment, education and recreational needs. Minimum standards for students and other youth summer workers will be one demand; continuation of NYA projects, amelioration of NYA working conditions and organization of NYA workers another; opening up schools and public buildings for social centers; pressure for PWA grants for swimming pools, etc.; adequate summer school facilities. Others are added according to local needs.

This type of campaign may be initiated by young Socialists, but it must under no circumstances be a specifically Socialist project. A large section of the community will be interested; fraternal groups, neighborhood house clubs, and so on.

Most important is to secure the backing of trade unions, because the job of bringing youth and labor together is a primary task for Socialists.

5,000,000 Jobless

The 5,000,000 unemployed young people in the United States today are of many kinds. They are stranded on farms, unemployed in cities; they are Negro youth, object of special discrimination; students struggling to get back to school. In many ways an antagonism has sprung up between them and the organized workers and farmers for the working group has an apparent security, a privileged position through seniority, with which they cannot hope to compete.

The campaign for youth's economic needs may start even with a neighborhood swimming pool; it may start with something of far greater significance. But the great contribution young Socialist will make is to point out that there is no "youth problem" as such.

The demand for the opportunity of work, of play, of study and of security is one common to all workers.

The system of human exploitation does not grind down an age group but a class. And the struggle against it must be waged as a common struggle.

—Socialist Call.

Renew Your Subscription! Help Build Your Paper!

YPSL ready to expand its activities on every front of the class struggle, an organization that since the split with the Trotskyites at the Philadelphia convention in 1937 has experienced the most rapid and amazing growth in league history.

Democracies' Vacillations Dishearten Anti-Axis Countries

By MIRKO DOMINIS, Lecturer and Radio Commentator

The people of Yugoslavia are extremely embittered over their unfortunate state of affairs, and the desperate position in which they find themselves both at home and abroad. Incidentally, they are strongly pro-French and pro-British and they dislike fascism.

Most of all they blame their former self-styled dictator Dr. Stoyadinovich and his clique for having committed Yugoslavia to such an extent with the Axis Powers. They blame him because his personal fascist leanings have greatly contributed to the present unrest and chaos in Europe.

Helped in Czechs Downfall

And speaking of Yugoslavia, the country which offers a good example for discussion of the unrest of today, the policies of her former Premier Stoyadinovich almost caused a disintegration internally, for he has constantly opposed the solution of the Croat Problem. In order to check the Croat autonomous movement, he tried to maintain a Serbian hegemony in Yugoslavia; this, coupled with a new understanding with Germany and

Italy, which he preferred to acceding to the Croat demands.

Finally, Stoyadinovich was one of those whose policies will some day be seen to have been responsible for the disappearance of Austria and Czechoslovakia, for he happened to be the man who during his five years in office was continuously undermining the Little Entente—the combination of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania—which was originally conceived to protect and maintain the "status quo" in Central Europe.

This case of Yugoslavia is really similar to the status of many of those other small nations today at the mercy of power politics. Unless they realize the danger to their existence through internal conflicts and selfish schemes and get rid of their dictatorial systems and self-imposed dictators, these nations, where this sort of thing exists, will continue to remain a prey to those who are against their vital interests and wishes and, above all, against freedom, peace and democracy.

(Part of a speech broadcast over station WEVD.)

Labor Has Just Begun to Fight

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor holds its forty-seventh annual convention in Wausau at a time when labor organizations have been more bitterly attacked than in any other year in recent times.

Owing to a peculiar set of circumstances which encouraged an unintentional swing toward reaction, the state finds itself in the grip of opponents of labor, backed by all the venomous labor-hating forces.

The best laws for the protection of labor's rights and the advancement of friendly relations between labor and employer have been repealed and substituted by destructive measures designed to prevent the existence of bona fide unions.

While the labor haters have not gone to the extreme of passing laws openly forbidding labor to organize, as in fascist countries, they undoubtedly hope to achieve the same result by hamstringing labor so completely that workers will not think it worth while to join unions or to retain already existing membership in the same.

Yet, under unfavorable conditions, the state federation shows a good membership growth and a determined spirit.

The assailants have, through their control of the executive and legislative branches of the state government, got in some telling blows, but labor has rallied magnificently. The assault has put it on its mettle. Its fighting spirit is aroused and it is giving a good account of itself.

It is not only contesting the vicious laws in the courts but also on the industrial and political fields. It is determined to stop the reactionary attack upon the free public school system which was originally brought into

existence by labor and will be defended and protected by it against all comers. Labor will see to it that destructive legislation of all kinds is in due time repealed. And in the meanwhile it will build its organization and promote collective bargaining and the union shop.

We look for an unprecedentedly vigorous and successful convention of the federation.

Labor has just begun to fight.

—Milwaukee Post.

LET THEM KNOW

"You'd better talk to your representative when he gets home," is the advice given by one Washington agency to businessmen and employers. It advises them to tell members of Congress what they like and don't like about their voting records.

That's swell advice to labor too. The tory majority in the past session of Congress went on the rampage on a dozen issues of vital concern to all labor unionists.

When they return home, your Congressmen and Senators will be wondering just what the voters are thinking about what they did or failed to do in Congress.

Don't leave them in agonizing doubt. If they went down the line for labor in defense of the Wagner Act, of WPA, of the wage-hour law and in support of other progressive legislation, express your appreciation both individually and through your organizations.

If, on the other hand, they joined the tory bloc in voting to slash WPA, if they joined the conspiracy against labor's rights as embodied in the Wagner act, and if they voted against other measures of benefit to labor, be sure to let them know what you and your organization think of their actions.

Most of the Congressmen with bad records will return home with pocketful of excuses and alibis. But let them know that their votes speak louder than all their excuses, and that when next elections roll around, labor's votes can do a lot of talking too.

—Union News Service.

Latest "Loss Of Face" Threat In The Orient



LITTLE ESSAYS

By JOHN M. WORK

How long does it take to find out that unemployment cannot be abolished by patching the private profit system of capitalism?

It has been tried for 10 years and there are still about 12,000,000 unemployed.

How much more time do the tinkers want?

It is high time they were getting down to brass tacks and doing something to provide permanent employment for all able bodied and able-minded citizens.

They talk of distributing wealth more evenly so as to afford adequate purchasing power to the people. Surely anyone with an atom of common sense must know that under private profit system the industries will not and cannot operate without profit for parasites; and this profit for parasites makes a fair distribution of purchasing power impossible.

The only remedy for unemployment is the socialization of enough industries to guarantee employment.

Personally, I would like to have complete Socialism as quickly as possible. I know, however, that the average man is not willing to go that far at one jump.

But any person who is out of work, or who is running the risk of being out of work, should be willing to go in for production for use—socialization—to the extent necessary to furnish employment to the unemployed.

Labor, both employed and unemployed should insistently demand that this be done. Labor should fairly haunt the White House and the congress with this demand, until it is granted.

SEARCHLIGHT

by DONALD LOTNICH

Financial reports of the various corporations throughout the country show that they have done a much better business during the first six months of 1939 than in the previous year for the corresponding months. This naturally means that the corporations have earned more money and thus will be able to pay more dividends. There seems to be a continued period of improved conditions and the chances are that the fall and winter season will be a good one with possibilities of it being the best year since 1929. Many of the big fellows attribute this to the change in the corporate tax law and particularly to the change in the excess profit tax law. In other words, the corporations will not have to pay as much taxes on the profits they make as in 1937 and 1938. No doubt, the profits tax has something to do with smaller earnings for the corporations in 1937 and 1938, but as a whole, it has very little to do with the improved conditions in 1939. There just happens to be more demand for the various commodities than in the previous years due to the enormous amount of money the government has been spending. What is more, the situation isn't anywhere near right. The big problem still facing America is how to put about twelve millions of its citizens back to gainful occupations. If those now working are able to supply the needs of all of us, it is quite evident that putting additional men to work will again flood the arteries of trade. So, while we wish for better times, and more work, the prospects are none better than they have been throughout the New Deal regime. The capitalist body needs no transfusions, or should we say that transfusions will not remedy the ills of the capitalist order. What needs to be done is to replace the defunct and decayed capitalist order with a new social system. Those who believe that we can ever return to the days of wild speculation and uncontrolled production are simply ignoring the true facts of the case.

Our friends and comrades are reminded that the National SNPJ Day will be held in La Salle, Illinois, on September 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and that for the occasion the Chicago SNPJ Federation is arranging for a chartered train to convey our people to La Salle. This will be something to crow about if we are successful in securing this special train. The one requirement is that we get at least 160 passengers. Many of the comrades and friends make the annual pilgrimage to the National SNPJ Day because we are interested in what the Society does and because they want to help make all such manifestations successful. We might just as well continue to help them and make the trip to La Salle this year. Those who wish to go should contact the officers of the Federation. The round trip fare will be only \$2.00.

There is any other possible way out of this tense situation in Europe but War? Hitler's German agents are doing with Poland precisely what they have done with Czechoslovakia. They are preparing the way for eventual absorption. The only question that stands in the way, is what the Russians will do if Poland is invaded. We still don't believe that Chamberlain is honest or sincere. We still believe that he and the English ruling clique as well as the upper stratus

Freedom

Men! whose boast it is that ye

Come of fathers brave and free,

If there breathe on earth a slave,

Are ye truly free and brave?

If ye do not feel the chain

When it works a brother's pain,

Are ye not base slaves indeed,

Slaves unworthy to be freed!

It true Freedom but to break

Fetters for our own dear sake,

And, with leathern hearts, forget

That we owe mankind a debt?

No! True Freedom is to share

All the chains our brothers wear.

And, with heart and hand, to be

Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak

For the fallen and the weak;

They are slaves who will not choose

Hatred, scoffing and abuse,

Rather than in silence shrink

From the truth they needs must think

They are slaves who dare not be

In the right with two or three.

—James Russel Lowell.

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