



Ameriški vojaki (morini) izlagajo municije in druge potrebščine s svojih ladij nekje na Solomonskih otokih. Njihova dela so naporna in le fizično močni ter popolnoma zdravi fantje so jih sposobni opravljati, bodisi pri delu ali v spopadih s sovražniki.

Napad na Pearl Harbor in eno leto pozneje

AMERIŠKA PRODUKCIJA V VOJNE NAMENE PRESEGA ZE ZDAJ VSE OSIŠČNE DEŽELE. ZGUBE, KI JIH JE BILO TEZKO IN LE PO MNOGIH MESECIH MOGOČE NADOMESTITI

Zadnjega 7. decembra je bila prva obletnica vstopa Zed. držav v drugo svetovno vojno. Pričeta je bila z napadom na Pearl Harbor na Havajih. Namen Japoncev je bil uničiti ameriško mornarico na Pacifiku v teku dobre ure in zaključiti vprašanje kontrole nad Pacifikom in Azijo ter Ameriko za "vse večne čase".

Načrt ponesrečen

Pred datumom prve obletnice japonskega napada na Pearl Harbor so Japonci imeli že vse planirano, kako bodo zavratno, v naglici, s pomočjo diplomatičnih zvijač, ves svet premetili, v glavnem pa Zed. države in Anglijo. Nato nagla, "bliskovita" akcija, in ameriške pomorske sile na Pacifiku bo konec.

Dan ali dva pred letošnjim 7. decembrom je ameriški mornarični oddelek prvič objavil poročilo, o katerem pravi, da označuje točne vojne izgube, ki jih je utrpela ameriška bojna mornarica in zračna flota dne 7. decembra lanske leto v Pearl Harborju, na Havajih in kjerkoli drugje je še bila napadena.

Iz seznama poškodovanih ameriških ladij je razvidno, da so Japonci ameriški mornarici res povzročili ogromno škodo. A niso pa jo uničili. To je bila njihova usodna napaka, kajti Zed. države so na širšem Pacifiku ostale nezlomljena sila.

V Pearl Harborju so si ladje popravile, zgradile si novih, in tako se vojna vrši ne pred San Franciscom in Los Angelesom, nego še zmerom pred japonskimi pragi. Nič ne izgleda, da se bo mikadovim admiralom posrečilo v bodoče kam na boljše, kajti vzlic svojim sijajnim uspehom v teku enega leta vojne še vedno ne morejo reči, da je zmaga njihova.

Vojna posledica sedanjega reda

Svojstvo sedanjega družabnega reda je, da si išče prirod-

nih bogastev kjerkoli in jih razvija v privatni dobiček, ter s tem za dobiček oni deželi, v kateri se taki viri nahajajo. Tako so Zed. države, pa Anglija, izgubile ne samo priliko ladij in letal, nego med ljudstvi tudi nekaj vere v načelo, da se borimo za tako demokracijo, kakršno ameriška in angleška vlada svetu obljublja.

Japonske pridobitve so bile sijajne, ako bi mogle ostati trajne. A tega še niso mogle odločiti, in ne izgleda, da bodo v bodoče mogle reči, da je vojna odločena njim v prid.

Se nikdar v zgodovini ni nobena dežela na svetu dosegla v tako kratki dobi tolikšnih uspehov, kakor jih je Japonska od lanskega 7. decembra, pa do letošnjega enakega datuma.

Pridobitev kavčuka

Vsa ameriška, angleška in nizozemska bogastva v Aziji so zaslegli Japonci v par mesecih svojega "blitzkriega", z izjemo Indije, ki je vzlic svoji odpornosti še vedno podložna Angliji, hoče noče.

Zed. države so dežela mo-

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

Ljudstvo se ne bori zato, da bi ga reakcionarji potlačili v stare razmere

Napredni kongresniki, mnoge unije, češka narodna zveza v Ameriki in njen tajnik Martinek, Poljaki, nemški socialisti, begunci iz Avstrije, Jugoslavi in ameriški liberalci so složni kot eden protestirali proti vojnemu tajniku Stimsonu in držav-nemu tajniku Hullu, ker sta posredno in neposredno priznala Otona habsburškega za načelnika "avstrijskega osvobodilnega bataljona", katerega nikjer ni, in s tem ustvarila med milijoni ljudi mnenje, da se ta dežela sedaj bori za restavriranje Habsburžanov, dočim smo se v prejšnji vojni borili, da jih vržemo s prestola.

Angleško delavstvo in pa borbeni Francozi istotako protestirajo, ker je ameriško vrhovno poveljstvo odobrilo za poglavarja francoske Afrike fašista Darlana, ki sedaj utruje svojo moč, da po zmagi zaveznikov gre s svojo zavezniško silo v Pariz ter zavлада nad francoskim ljudstvom.

V angleškem parlamentu je bilo nad to bodisi le neprevidno, ali pa reakcionarno ameriško potezo toliko protestov, da je angleški minister vnanjih zadev Anthony Eden izjavil, da ni imela angleška vlada v tej zadevi ničesar opraviti, nego edinole ameriška oblast. To postavlja ameriško politiko, ki oglašča demokratična načela na vso moč, v zelo slabo luč.

Ameriški liberalci se zgražajo tudi nad ameriško vlado zato, ker si prizadeva Italijo le potegniti iz vojne, ne pa tudi spremeniti njen vladni sistem. Zmaga nad Italijo ne bi v tem slučaju za demokracijo nič pomenila, ker bi ostala fašistična. Razlika bi bila le ta, da bi bila potem na zavezniški, namesto na nemški strani.

Ali se vse to počne vsled strahu buržvazije pred socialnim preobratom? Izgleda tako.

Slovinci in bodoči svet

Na slovenskem narodnem kongresu dne 5.-6. decembra to leto je bila po referatu E. bina Kristana sprejeta med drugimi pod gornjim naslovom sledeča resolucija:

SLOVENCi IN BODOČI SVET

Slovenski narod, dasi eden najmanjših na svetu, odnosno prav zato, ker je majhen se ne more zadovoljiti samo z vprašanjem zmage Združenih narodov, za katero je doprinesel tako ogromne žrtve, da so nacistični in fašistični poglavarji že resno začeli računati z njegovim popolnim pokončenjem, ampak mora misliti tudi na mir, ki bo sledil sedanji vojni.

Če ta mir ne bo trajen, so vsi tisočeri slovenski in jugoslovanski in nešteti milijoni drugih demokratičnih borcev, talcev, nedolžnih žena, otrok in starcev umrli zaman in ideali, za katere so polagali svoja življenja bodo tako oddaljeni od ureditve kakor so bili, ko se je porodil fašizem v svojih raznobarnih oblikah.

Slovenski narodni kongres se zaveda, da ni trajen mir potreben le slovenskemu narodu, temveč vsemu človeštvu, ki bo

povsod zrlo na razvaline, opustošena polja, brezmejna pokopališča in prenapolnjene bolnišnice, grmade uničenih kulturnih del in nepisno gromotno bedo. Da se more v teh strašnih razmerah razviti novo življenje in premagati obup, je treba miru in globokega čustva varnosti, brez katerega je ogromno delo, spojeno s težkim okrevanjem nemogoče.

Kakor trpe v vojni mali narodi sorazmerno največ — s čimer nočemo podcenjevati velikanskih žrtev, katere doprinašajo velike demokracije — tako bo tudi njihov napor za prepoved in obnovo najtežavnejši. Zato smejo o bodočem miru govoriti z enako pravico kakor njihovi tovariši velikani.

Slovenski narodni kongres ugotavlja, da je trajen mir mogoč edino na podlagi najširše demokracije ter narodne in socialne pravičnosti. Demokracija vsakega posameznika naroda pa je toliko varnejša, kolikor močnejša je svetovna demokracija, zaradi česar ne zadostuje zmaga Združenih narodov na bojišču, temveč je

(Nadaljevanje na 3. strani.)

Slov. nar. kongresa se udeležilo okrog pet sto zastopnikov

Prvega slovenskega narodnega kongresa, ki je bil sklican, da se prične z izdatno politično akcijo za rešitev slovenskega naroda, se je udeležilo kakih 500 delegatov in približno toliko gostov iz vseh krajev v Zed. državah, kjer so slovenske naselbine.

Predsedoval je kongresu Vincenc Cankar, kateremu je v tem delu veliko pomagal podpredsednik kongresa Anton Zbanič iz Elyja, in druga podpredsednica pa je bila Mary Prislend. Zapisničarja sta bila Jacob Zupan in pater Aleksander Urnkar.

Za konvenčna tajnika sta bila izvoljena Joseph Zalar, gl. tajnik KSKJ, in Louis Beniger, pomožni urednik Prosvete.

V odboru h Kristanovemu referatu, ki je bil imenovan že pred kongresom, so bili Anna P. Krasna, Katka Zupancič, Marie Prislend, Fred A. Vider, Kazimir Zakrajšek, Z. A. Novak, Jos. Zalar, Math Petrovich in Frank Zaitz.

V odboru za referat Louisa Adamiča in k njegovi resoluciji so bili Janko Rogelj, Ivan Jontez, Anton Šabec, Rado Staut, Ivan Molek, John Jerič, James Debevec, John Germ, Albina Novak, Ivan Zorman, Geo. J. Brince, župnik John J. Oman in Jacob Zupan. (V tem odseku je bilo le nekaj aktivnih in nekateri se zbora sploh niso udeležili.)

V odboru za referat V. Cankarja so bili Louis Zeleznikar, Anton Zbanič, Frank Wedic, Chas. Pogorelec, Mary E. Polutnik, Josephine Erjavec, Anton Krapenc, Leo Jurjavec, John Gornik, Joseph Ponikvar in John Ermenc. Opomba glede prej imenovanega odseka velja tudi za tega.

Na kongresu je imenoval po nalogu delegacije predsednik zbornice Vinc. Cankar še dva odbora, namreč resolucijskega in pa odbor, ki je imel nalogo izbrati kandidate v slovenski narodni svet za delo po kongresu. V odbor za resolucije je Cankar imenoval Ivana Molka, Ivana Zorman, Johna Gornika od SDZ, Fr. Wedica od DSD (Joliet), in Rev. Zakrajška. V nominacijski odbor pa je imenoval Fr. Zaitza, Rev. Omana, Jankota Roglja, Albina Novak in Rev. Voduška. Ker je Zaitz odklonil, je bil imenovan v ta odsek Fred A. Vider.

Delegati in drugi so prispevali v blagajno slovenskega narodnega sveta \$1,347,50, viševši vsoto \$100, ki jo je dne 6. dec. dalo društvo Naprej št. 5 SNPJ.

Zvišanje mezde

Delavci na čikaški poltični železnici — 13,000 jih je, so dobili zvišanje mezde po 9c na uro, da bo znašala po novem 94c na uro.

Delo, ki ga je zasnoval SNK, se šele pričinja

OZJI IN ŠIRŠI ODBOR STA IZVOLJENA, VSE STRUJE IN NAZORI SO ZASTOPANI V NJEMU IN DANA JIMA JE NALOGA ZAČETI Z AKCIJO

Bilo bi nesmiselno trditi, da smo tu vsi eno po prepričanju, ker nismo vsi eno, je dejal v svojem referatu na slovenskem narodnem kongresu dne 5. decembra E. bin Kristan, in po ulasil: "Vakdo si naj ohrani prepričanje, ki ga ima, po svoji vesti, pa naj si bo kakršnokoli. Glavna je, da je to prepričanje počeno, in počeni ljudje jih spoštujejo, pa četudi so drugačni nazorov."

Dalje je naglasil, da četudi smo tu socialisti, katoličani, liberalci, klerikali ali karsikebodi, sešli smo se na tem kongresu v enem samem namenu: rešiti slovenski narod, pomagati k zmagi borcev proti fašizmu in izvojevati tako uredbo, v kakršni se fašizem in gorje, ki ga je prinesel narodom, nikdar več ne pohnovi.

Vse struje zastopane

Okrog 500 zastopnikov je bilo na kongresu. Nemogoče bi bilo točno ugotoviti, koliko jih je bilo od kake posamezne struje. Tudi ni več tako določenih mej, po katerih se bi moglo to dognati. Najštevilnejše so bila zastopana društva S. N. P. J., dalje slovenski domovi, kulturna društva, klubi JSZ in Prosvetna matica, in zelo številno tudi društva KSKJ, ABZ, SDZ, SZZ in razne druge organizacije.

Tisti, ki so seznam delegacij preštudirali, pravijo, da ako se bi delila po nazorih, bi prevladala svobodomiselnost struja. Po številu bi bila pod to označbo res v veliki večini, ne bi pa glasovala enotno, kakor ne bi katoliška struja. Slednja je bila močno zastopana v pripravljalnem odboru v Clevelandu in odločevala v njemu. Bila je močna enako v glavnem pripravljalnem odboru, a v slednjem ni kazala v tem o-

Prvi res skupni zbor

Prvič v zgodovini našega pri-seleštva se je dogodilo, da so se sešli zastopniki res prav vseh struj in nazorov. Navide-zno je to sijajno vplivalo in manifestacij je bilo mnogo. Toda razlik v mišljenjih ta navideznost ni odpravila. Ostale so od začetka do konca. Marsikdo, ki porajta le na vnanjost, jih sicer ni opazil, a drugim so bile očitne, ker jih ne bi (Nadaljevanje na 3. strani.)

Milijone dolarjev podpore protidelavskim listom

Velike korporacije, ki sedaj prodajajo svoje izdelke večinoma samo vladi, trošijo vzlic temu milijone dolarjev v podporo velikim dnevnikom in revijam, ker jim je zvezna vlada zagotovila, da smejo take izdatke odšteti od dohodninskega davka. Tako vidite plačane pridige in pa klice čitateljem, da naj bodo patriotični, ali, da naj hranijo na gasolinu in gumiji, ali da naj kupujejo vojne bonde, in sploh da naj vsi skupaj potrpimo, če nismo s čem zadovoljni, dokler ne mine vojna.

Pod takimi oglasi so podpisane ali železniška družba, ali kakšna utilična korporacija, ali jeklar-ska kompanija, korporacija za izdelovanje avtnih gumijevih obrocev itd., itd.

To jim ne prinaša niti centa dohodkov, nego povečava stroške in stotisočake in milijone na leto. Prodale bi blaga prav toliko, ali imele enako število odjemalcev, tudi če ne bi izdale za oglašanje enega samega centa.

Toda kdo naj bi potem vzdrževal njihovo časopisje?

Pri vsakem takem milijonu izdatkov je vlada oškodovana za veliko vsoto davka, kar v bistvu pomeni, da s tem pomaga vzdrževati časopisje, ki jo najbolj kritizira. Isto časopisje je tudi najbolj proti delavstvu in zahteva ohranitev sedanjega izkoriščevalnega sistema.

Delavcem je to nauk, da če privatni interesi tako navdušeno podpirajo svoje časopise, čemu ne bi oni samo take, ki podpirajo njihove, to je, ljudske koristi!

Pogajanja za združenje unij počasna stvar

Prve dni decembra so se vršila v Washingtonu pogajanja med zastopniki unij Ameriške delavske federacije (AFL) in unij CIO za sporazum in odpravo jurisdikcijskih sporov, kar bi končno dovedlo v združenje obeh skupin v enotno unijsko zvezo.

Zastopniki obojih so se bili sešli v popolnem priznanju dejstva, da če je bila organiziranemu delavstvu solidarnost kdaj potrebna, mu je še posebno sedaj, ko se reakcija pod masko vojnih nujnosti pripravlja v novem kongresu, ki se snide po novem letu, razve-

ljaviti zakone za zaščito delavcev, češ, da take postave v teh časih niso drugega kot ovira vojnim naporom te dežele in potuha raketirjem.

Obe omenjeni uniji zvezi tudi želita, da bi predsednik Roosevelt imenoval v svoj kabinet saj enega zastopnika organiziranega delavstva, in W. Green ter Murray sta se zed-nila priporočiti Rooseveltu, da naj imenuje za delavskega tajnika predsednika unije prevoznikov Daniela Tobina.

V javnost so namreč že par tednov prihajali glasovi, da bo dosedanja delavska tajnica

Frances Perkins imenovana na drugo mesto. In bi res bila, če bi hotel prevzeti to službo sedanji tajnik notranjih zadev H. L. Ickes, ki je pa ni hotel.

V angleški vladi na primer ima strokovno in politično organizirano delavstvo močno zastopstvo v vladi, in ima ga v vseh drugih demokratičnih deželah, le Zed. države so zme-rotno izjema. Vzrok je, ker tukajšnje delavstvo nima samostojne politične akcije, nego je naučeno glasovati za kandidata kapitalističnih strank, ki mu dajejo potem na političnih mestih le nekaj drobtin, hleb in

smetano pa obdrže zase.

Nedvomno se o tem med predstavniki unij v teh časih veliko razpravlja, ker vidijo, da se v kritičnih dneh tudi na takozvane "delavske prijatelje" ne morejo veliko zanašati.

Zastopniki na tej konferenci za dosego sloge med unijami izjavljajo, da so se pogajanja vršila v duhu strpnosti in popolnega razumevanja, ter da so se ugodila pot za nadaljne konference v ta namen, katerih rezultat mora biti doseženje popolne sloge in združenje v enotno zvezo vsega delavstva.

"Otto's of Austria Legion" Scored By Austrians Czechs, Yugoslavs and American Liberals

By Melvin J. Lasky in The New Leader

Is Otto of Habsburg on the road back to the throne as Emperor of a restored Austro-Hungarian Empire? That is the question which has been anxiously raised this week in various international, labor and liberal circles as official recognition was given to Otto's American entourage of fascists, reactionaries and royalists now banded together as recruiting agents for the U. S. Army's newly-organized Austrian Legion.

It was a gay birthday party in New York last week which toasted young Otto as "His Imperial and Royal Majesty," and it was made even gayer by the reading of a letter from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, addressed to "Otto of Austria," a royal salutation, acknowledging the formation of "The Military Committee for the Liberation of Austria." "The assistance of your committee," Stimson's letter to Otto stated, "in recruiting volunteers for the Austrian Battalion will materially aid in the success of this unit. I am certain that the Austrian nationals in the United States will seize this opportunity to serve our common cause. Your immediate response to the invitation of the War Dept. is deeply appreciated."

Among the members of Otto's committee are Hans Kott, right-wing monarchist; Guido Zernatto, widely-hated leader of the Fascist Heimwehr; Richard Schueller, economist, prominent for his association with Mussolini; and Archduke Felix of Austria, Otto's younger brother, who has also been associated with Tibor Eckhardt, reactionary Hungarian nationalist, leader of the so-called "Free Hungary" government.

Although Secretary of State Cordell Hull has issued a statement to the effect that Otto had no status except that of a refugee in this country, anxiety and protests have been mounting. The Austrian Labor Committee strongly denounced the "reactionary intrigues of a small monarchistic clique." According to the statement issued by Friedrich Adler, Julius Deutsch, and Wilhelm Ellenbogen, three leaders of high standing in the late Austrian Republic, "Any appearance of monarchist or fascist elements in the planned Austrian special unit is bound to provoke the strongest opposition of the great majority of the Austrian people who are in favor of the Republic. There is the distinct danger that the struggle against Hitler would be seriously hampered if even the suspicion should arise that Hitler's defeat would be followed by a monarchist restoration."

Monarchists, they point out, never played any role among Austrian people since the end of World War I.

The Czech-American National Alliance has also issued a sharply-worded protest, asserting that it "stands emphatically against the forming of an Austrian Legion under the leadership of Archduke Otto Habsburg."

Aspirations of Archduke Otto to form an Austrian Legion are not sincere, are only part of a propaganda for his own welfare and not in the interest of freedom and democracy." Similar sentiments have been recorded among Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles, and Yugoslavs, all of whom at one time formed oppressed sections of the Austro-Hungarian Empire dissolved in 1918.

As Ferdinand Czernin, chairman of Austrian Action, asked this week: "Is it really worth while shedding their blood to get out of the fire of Hitler into the frying pan of Guido Zernatto and Otto Habsburg?"

The spectacle of a Habsburg looked on with some favor by the United Nations constitute a profoundly disturbing factor in Central European politics. Such honored leaders of government-in-exile as Eduard Benes and Jan Masaryk are already on record with respect to the grave dangers of a Habsburg flirtation. But it is also known that some conservative circles in Britain and some authoritarian clerical circles in the United States favor a Habsburg restoration as a wall against "left-wing revolutions" on the European continent. Otto is an ardent Catholic. Zernatto was among the signers of a Catholic Manifesto on post-war problems. And it was Catholic priests in Dollfuss- and Schuschnigg-dominated Austria who gave Otto honorary positions, the only political headway a Habsburg made in post-war Austria.

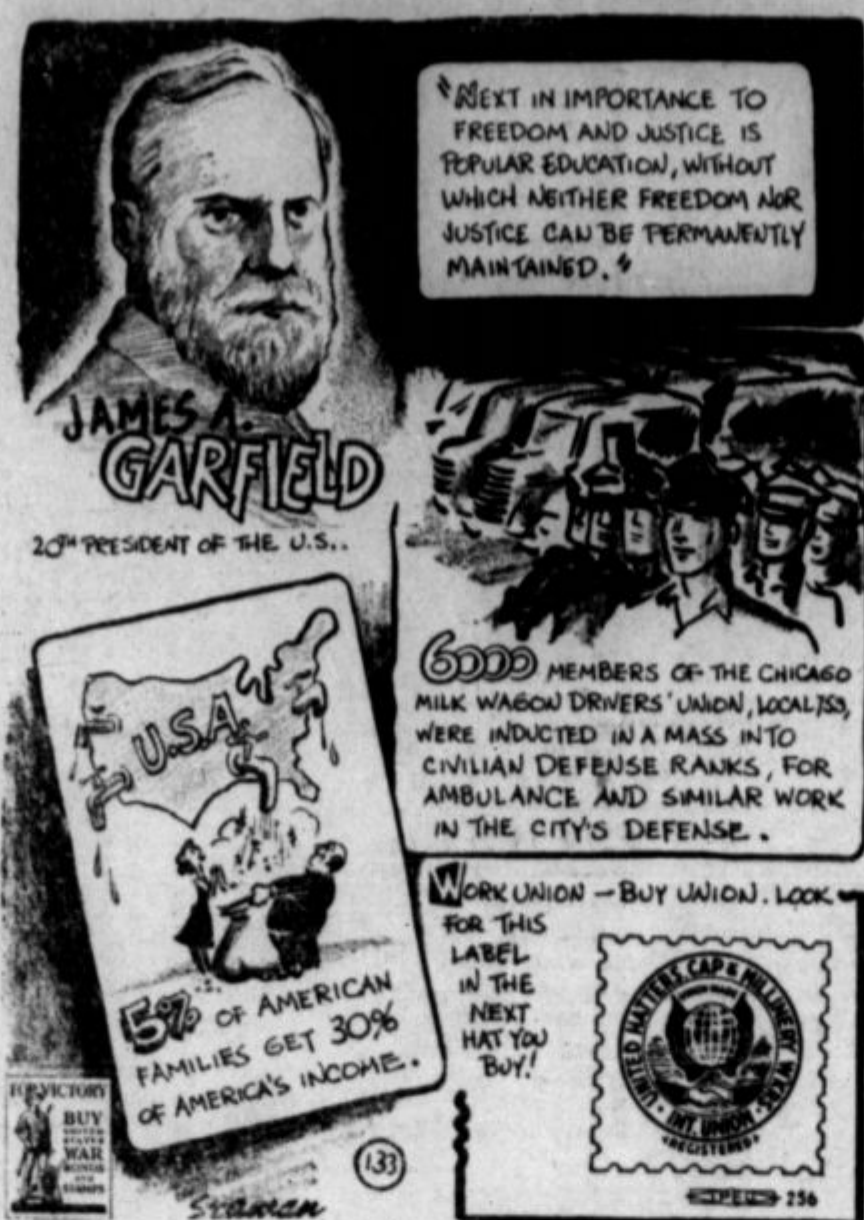
Who is Otto? Does he have any political or even sentimental base among the Austrian peoples? Has he a substantial international following? No evidence that all anywhere, according to a check made by this writer, can be cited to show that Otto of Habsburg could be useful to the Allied cause even as "a temporary expedient." "A mere handful" was a reliable estimate of the numbers of Austrians who could be recruited by the new Military Committee for what is already being called "Otto's Legion."

It was in 1918 that the Habsburg family went to Switzerland as political exiles. Charles I who had succeeded Emperor Franz Joseph to the throne in 1916 fled with his wife, the shrewd and iron-willed Zita, who has always planned Habsburg politics and is now in this country, and Otto, his eldest son. Twice Charles made incursions into his former realm, and was repulsed. Ironically enough, Tibor Eckhardt, now associated with the Habsburgs in the restoration movement, played a leading role in the Hungarian opposition to the monarch. Finally, in 1921, the Allies arrested Charles and confined him on the Madeira Island, where he died soon afterwards. The Habsburg aspirations were then concentrated in young Otto.

Habsburg policy has been called by Wickham Steed, the well-known journalist who has lived in Austria, "a perennial negation of political morality." Some members of the royal family are taking their gamble on Hitler's side. Among them is Archduke Albrecht, leader of Hungarian terrorists in Serbia, who has been rewarded by the Hungarian puppet-government with the reestablishment of the expropriated Habsburg crown-estates in the conquered parts of Yugoslavia. Otto, however, educated in Catholic institutions in Belgium, and having lived in England and Canada (deprived of citizenship in 1919, young Otto has not touched Austrian soil in 25 years), has sided with the United Nations. In recent months he has acted with greater confidence than ever before, possibly at the encouragement of certain high circles.

As Friedrich Adler, internationally-famed socialist and leader of the Austrian Republic, told this writer, "The parallel as to what would happen if the Habsburgs should really come again to power in Austria is probably much more accurate than the young man can have imagined when he demanded: 'We should learn from this example.' The Austrian republicans have learned something from history—neither Hitler nor Habsburg!"

THE MARCH OF LABOR



WOMEN WORKERS IN THE WAR

To meet the requirements for manpower for our armed forces, we are drawing heavily upon those occupying places in our economic structure where they have been doing useful work. These vacancies have been filled by drawing upon our older workers and workers who for various reasons were among the unemployed. The major problem has been to get skilled workers, and workers no longer following their trades have been sought out and brought back. The biggest single reserve is made up of the women not employed and the women in homes caring for their children.

Where men must be released, sometimes women with qualified technical training can replace them. Sometimes women can be quickly trained and initiated in special production jobs. Sometimes day nurseries and nursery schools can relieve mothers formerly employed in industry. Wherever women are thus brought into industrial work, unions have a responsibility to offer them membership and the necessary protection. We should help these women to protect themselves and all other workers against exploitation. Any worker in industry, even though there but temporarily, has responsibility for maintaining existing rights and rules and should join the agency that renders that service to workers. The second protective measure is the same rate of pay for all on the same job. This principle must be safeguarded by preventing those seeming distinctions by tricky reclassifications. Any undercutting of rates will finally affect all.

Finally, since national emergencies may call all our women from homes, each defense area should plan for adequate day nurseries and nursery schools under the proper administrative groups, so that mothers can go about their work free from worry about their children's well-being.

Central labor unions should take the initiative in getting adequate provisions made. Volunteer workers under trained, experienced supervision may meet much of the need in this field. All projects should have the approval of the public schools and the social welfare agencies.—American Federationist.

WAGES NOT FROZEN BY "F. D.'S" ORDER, LABOR BOARD SAYS

Adjustments Can Be Granted For Many Reasons, But With Board's Approval

All Workers Covered

Flood of Cases to Be Expedited Through Wage-Hour Field Offices.

Because of a good deal of misinformation spread about President Roosevelt's executive order on wage stabilization, the National War Labor Board put out a compilation of questions and answers to clear up the confusion.

First on the list was an emphatic "no" to the question: "Does the Executive Order freeze wages and salaries?" The board made it clear that wage adjustments can be granted for a wide variety of reasons, but are subject, for the most part, to W. L. B. approval.

Certain types of raises do not need an "okay," the board said. Among these are increases granted to individuals as a result of promotions, reclassifications, seniority, or increased productivity—if such boosts are provided for under the terms of union agreements.

Non-War Workers Covered

The board emphasized also that employers engaged in non-war work are covered by the provisions of the Executive Order, equally with employers in war industries.

Meanwhile, to speed disposition of an expected flood of cases, the board arranged with the Department of Labor for use of over 100 field offices of the Wage-Hour Division to help employers and unions locally in complying with the Executive Order. The board also announced that 10 regional offices of its own would soon be set up.

Lending emphasis to its assurance that the order does not mean wage freezing, the board granted increases of 5% cents to 30,000 employees of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation; 7% cents an hour to 5,000 cigar making employees in

Tampa, Fla., and 4 cents an hour to 120 employees of the General Chemical Company, Cleveland.

Union Penalized

In the General Chemical case, however, the board coupled the pay boost with a penalty. It denied a local of the United Mine Workers a "union security" safeguard, because there had been three strikes at the plant since Pearl Harbor. The local was given the right to re-apply for a security clause in four months.

RICH AGAINST POOR

Two parallel moves have recently been started in Congress by much the same elements—one to raise the salaries of highly paid, and the other to cut the wages of the low paid.

The same people who are demanding legislation to abolish the \$25,000 limit on salaries are also calling for repeal of the wage-hour law, to cut the wages of industrial workers by ending overtime rates.

All the old lying arguments about the 40-hour week are being trotted out again, despite their exposure in the last campaign of this character. The average work week in all industry is much more than 40 hours, in war industries it is 46 and 47 hours, and the present law places, no limitation on working hours.

To cut the wages of war workers at this time could only have a demoralizing effect on our war effort. And to couple this demand with a demand for higher pay and higher profits for the rich is nothing short of treason to our national war unity.—CIO News.

Output at Peak

Industrial output is now 88 per cent higher than the 1935-39 average, which means it is at the highest level in the nation's history, the Federal Reserve Board reported this week. Well over 50 per cent of the total, the board said, is for war purposes.

SOCIAL GAINS ARE NOT ABANDONED BY "F. D."

Contrary to distorted newspaper accounts, President Roosevelt is neither abandoning the nation's social gains, or dropping plans for post-war reconstruction.

He gave this assurance to James C. Patton, president of the liberal Farmers' Union, in reply to a telegram from Patton voicing alarm over the way newspapers had interpreted a message given in the week of Nov. 23rd by "F. D." to a forum sponsored by the New York "Herald-Tribune."

"We are unalterably opposed to those selfish forces who are seeking to use the war to repeal our great social and economic gains," the President said. "Such people put the war second by trying to take selfish advantage of it."

"F. D." further assured Patton that plans for extension of his program, though shelved while the war is on, would go ahead at once when peace comes.

EISENHOWER AFRICANUS

Near where Scipio sowed salt over the ruins of Carthage, "Ike" Eisenhower of Abilene, Kansas, will catch up with his first batch of Hitlerian Aryans. One cannot but speculate on the impression made on German minds by the apparition of this man with this name in the Mediterranean world. In German he is the iron-striker, the iron-pounder, and his name sounds as harshly Teutonic as those of Rommel or Brauchitsch or von Rundstedt.

In 1730, this man's ancestors came to Quaker Pennsylvania as refugees from an intolerant Germany. They were gentle religious pacifists. Now—after two centuries—he returns overseas in command of tank and guns and planes to fight Germans who, for the moment, are worse than those from whom his fathers fled. And he appears there on this ancient African battlefield as typical western American speaking the dialect of democracy. There is something here for the geo-politicians to ponder.—The New Leader.

400,000 NEW WORKERS NEEDED BY SHIPYARDS

Nearly 400,000 more workers will have to be hired by the nation's shipyards by next May to keep the 'Victory Fleet' program up to schedule, the Maritime Commission estimated.

That's almost double the number now employed in yards turning out cargo ships. Freight construction will be stepped up enormously next year—to 16,000,000 tons, as compared with 8,000,000 tons for 1942, the commission pointed out.

A Few Tips for Your Rich Uncle—How to Live on 25 Grand

Oklahoma City, Okla. — The nation's "upper crust" top-income families today were offered some advice (at no cost) on how to live on \$25,000 a year.

The advice came from Mrs. Ben Hutt, a Nebraska farmer's wife, and from Fred D'Avila, editor of the Baltimore edition of the CIO News—winners of the top two awards in a National Farmers Union essay contest.

Though both prize winners live on considerably less, they had some good suggestions for those poor souls who must scale down their standard of living to \$500-a-week levels after taxation.

"Most of the essays submitted showed clearly the inability of most Americans to imagine the details of spending a net income of \$25,000 a year," the NFU commented.

"As previously noted, most contestants were unable to figure out how to spend that much money, let alone reducing a larger expenditure to that limit... The National Farmers Union hopes that the winning essay will impress upon them the sacrifices which the great majority of Americans expect them to make."

Mrs. Hutt, whose essay got first prize, offered a number of suggestions for savings and concluded: "My brother was a gunner on a bomber at Clark Field on Bataan. I wonder if he thinks it's necessary to have \$25,000 a year?"

D'Avila's essay presented a complete budget for the 25-grand-a-year folk.

More Rationing

Rationing of all foods in 1943 is contemplated by the OPA, its officials declared. This is necessary, they said, if our armed forces and our allies are to be supplied.

After This World-Wide War, What?

If Social Reforms Come, the Masses Must Win Them With Their Ballots; the "Haves" Are Still Opposed to Change

There has been a lot of talk about the economic changes which will follow this global war. The "Atlantic Charter" and the "Four Freedoms" definitely foreshadowed the coming of a "better world," where the welfare of the people—food, clothing, housing, education, medical care—would claim first place in the thinking and planning of those in authority.

Enthusiasts have even gone so far as to attempt to "blueprint" the "new order." Some of the results of this effort to translate words into action have been very interesting. Spokesmen for the "Haves" are dreadfully perturbed. Evidently they think it is all right to talk about such things but it is almost sacrilegious to do anything about them.

Lord Croft expressed this idea in the British House of Lords the other day. He is a "big wig" in the Conservative party, and the Conservative party represents the "ruling classes." Lord Croft is entirely satisfied with the existing economic setup in Britain. "Nowhere in the world has the gap between riches and poverty been made so narrow without a revolution," he declares.

Of course, millions of British citizens, who are giving their all to this war effort, will be disposed to challenge that statement. Even if true, it is not sufficient. Poverty is not a necessary evil, ordained by God Himself. It is man-made, and men should wipe it out.

In 1918, as the first World War was drawing to a conclusion, Lord Leverhulme, a great British industrialist, wrote:

"With the means that science has already placed at our disposal, we might provide for all the wants of each of us, in food, shelter and clothing, by one hour's work per week for each of us, from school to dotage."

Fourteen years later, in a report to the Royal Society of Arts, J. L. Hodgson, commenting on Leverhulme's statement, made this observation: "Since that date our average potential productivity has nearly doubled."

Just a few months ago an extremely impressive article on this very point appeared in the London "Times"—chief organ of British Conservatives. Noting what Leverhulme and Hodgson had said, the writer in the "Times" observed:

"Science, in modern civilization, is largely a brilliant failure. Proportionately to its astounding progress, the community has profited but little from its achievements. In no the scientist to be blamed, along with the existing order, for a state of affairs in which man has to live on the crumbs from his own table, to starve amidst overflowing granaries, and to remain ignorant or only half-educated amidst stores of knowledge?"

But Lord Croft says that everything is all right, that we must no longer "apologize" for existing institutions. Undoubtedly, he speaks for the big majority of the ruling class of Britain. Just as surely, his views are approved by the big majority of the rich and powerful in this country.

If they have their own way, when this war is over, we will continue to starve in the midst of plenty. Social reforms will come—they must come—but they will be initiated and carried forward by the masses in all the democratic countries.

We are not suggesting revolution. Fortunately, that will not be necessary. The people of the United States and Britain and Canada have the ballot. If they use that weapon intelligently and vigorously, the resources given us by our Creator, and which the scientists of the world have helped develop in such a glorious fashion, will be used for the benefit of all, and not for the enrichment of a few.—Labor, Washington D. C.

More "Gypping" of Uncle Sam

Everyone who ever spent a day in a newspaper office is familiar with cases like this: Someone inserts an "ad," paying considerably more than the regular rate, and the publisher prints a "story," putting over the idea the advertiser has in mind, but failing to explain the connection between the "ad" and the "story."

War profiteers—including many sweatshop employers—are working this scheme overtime these days. A big "ad" by Montgomery Ward, protesting against a Labor Board decision, is a fair illustration. The mail order house may have paid as much as \$250,000 to newspapers all over the country for the privilege of protesting against a perfectly fair and decent decision of a government agency. The newspapers reciprocated by "taking sides" with Montgomery Ward in their news and editorial columns.

As we have said, it is an old "racket" which has fattened the income of many a crooked newspaper publisher. However, just now it has a new "frill." The Treasury Department permits business concerns to deduct their advertising costs from their profits. That reduces the amount of taxes they must pay the Public Treasury.

In the case of Montgomery Ward, Uncle Sam pays at least half the cost of publicizing an attack on a government agency which has done its duty. Of course, the money lost in that way is urgently needed by the Public Treasury. It could be used to support our fighting men in the field. Instead, it is squandered on propaganda, with newspaper publishers the chief beneficiaries.—Labor.

The New Appeasement

With Allied forces threatening an invasion of Italy, reports of an "anti-Mussolini" faction seeking peace are being circulated more widely. Swiss papers are the main source of stories reported here via London that Italy may attempt to open peace negotiations through Marshal Pietro Badoglio and Prince Umberto, the son of the doddering king. This is being hailed by some London circles as an "anti-Mussolini revolt," and Badoglio is being touted as an "honest conservative who dislikes fascism."

The disturbing factor is the apparent readiness of certain circles to accept Badoglio and Prince Umberto on the Allied side. This is part of the "limited war" psychology of certain reactionary groups. They fear that large-scale smashes in Europe may produce working-class revolts which would get out of hand. They would rather see, for instance, a "conservative Italy," with "respectable fascists" in power than a

Socialist Italy. Thus, according to their perspectives, the War must be fought on the peripheries, and the major strategy must be an attempt to exhaust Europe and slowly bring it to its knees.

Reactionary circles in this country with that same ideology are pushing the idea of an Austrian Legion to be headed by Habsburg Duke Otto. —Daniel Bell in The New Leader.

ANTI-HOARDING BAN FACING HOUSEWIVES

Anti-hoarding regulations for housewives are now being drafted and will soon be promulgated, the OPA announced in the week of November 23rd.

They will provide that when a housewife makes a purchase of a rationed article she will be compelled to declare how much she has in her pantry. The penalty for giving a false answer will be a fine up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to 10 years, the OPA emphasized.

HIT HIM WHERE IT HURTS

Men are dying in your defense. Give them the guns, the planes, the tanks they need. Bonds buy bombs. Every dollar you put into War Bonds and Stamps is a blow at the enemy. Hit him hard, and as often as you can!

AMERICAN WORKERS GIVE AID TO BRITONS

American workers have made tremendous contributions for the relief of British workers, President William Green of the AFL revealed in his recent radio address.

"Great quantities of food, clothing, medicines and hospital supplies have been shipped to Britain through the donations of workers here," Green said.

As examples of what individual unions have done, Green cited a \$130,000 fund raised by the Firefighters' Union for aid to British firefighters and the financing by the Ladies' Garment Workers' union of a building and canteen for seamen in London.

IDAHO'S NEW OLD-AGE PENSION LAW

In the last election, the voters of Idaho approved what looks like the most liberal of all our state old age pension laws. For needy citizens who have reached 65, it provides a cash allowance of \$40 a month and, in addition, artificial limbs and teeth, eyeglasses, \$100 for burial costs and \$8 a month for medical care.

At the same time, the voters elected a governor pledged to economy in state expenditures. He is wondering how he can make good on both propositions. No one will envy him his job.

On the other hand, any one who loves his fellow man will admit that the aged poor should have at least what Idaho promises.—Labor.

Scorn the proud man that is ashamed to weep.—Young.