

Pomoč staremu redu ne bo mogla poraziti ljudskih stremljenj

**Ali bo Amerika mogla vzdrževati vse one
vlade, katerim obljublja zaščito?—Umetno
udihavanje življenja bolni zapadni Evropi**

Mnogi kritiki Trumanove administracije ki so komunizmu in Rusiji prav tako sovražni kakor oni, ki so v vladi, odločno vprašujejo, kaj se je zgodilo z onimi 89 milijardami dolarjev, ki jih je kongres dovolil za oboroževanje ameriške pomorske, letalske in kopne sile? Zahtevajo preiskavo takoj, neglede na apele nanje, da zdaj, ko smo v vojni krizi, ni čas kazati svetu razprtij med nami pač pa nastopati enotno proti skupnemu sovražniku.

Vprašanje vseeno ostalo

Vendar pa prej omenjenega vprašanja niti še tolikšni klici v slogu niso mogli potisniti v molk.

Kako je, mogoče, da so nam ves čas pripovedovali, kako dobro smo oboroženi in da se nam vojaštva severne Koreje ni bati, ker je ignorantno, slabo izveščano, opremljeno s starinskimi orožjem.

A kar naenkrat pa so ta ton v vladnih in v armadnih krogih spremenili s pojasnjevanjem, da so naše vojaške posadke v Koreji nezadostne, da se jih ni moglo pravočasno opremiti s potrebno municijo in da se je napad na južno Korejo izvršil iznenada. Vojaštvo severne Koreje je o premljeno z zelo močnimi tanki sovjetskega izdelka, se pogumno bori neglede na izgube in naše čete so bile primorane na vsi fronti popuščati, južno-korejska armada pa se je razsula že v prvih par dneh vojne. Nekaj so jo spet zbili skupaj pozneje, a ameriškim četam je v nezadostno pomoč.

Med ljudstvom veliko začudenja

Kako se je moglo dogoditi, da smo baš v mali Koreji izgubili toliko bitk, dočim se naša oborožena sila ponša s tradicijo, da ni izgubila še nobene vojne? Bržkone je tudi v Koreji ne bo, a dejstvo je, da smo bitke v nji veskozi v nad mesec dni dolgi vojni izgubljali in ne ve se še, kdaj se bo vojna sreča zaobrnila naši armadi v prid, ako že prej ne pride do kakega sporazuma.

Kako bo vlada mogla izpolniti svoje obljube?

Cim so komunistične čete severne Koreje udrele v južno, je Trumanova administracija spremenila svoje prejšnje stališče, da se ne bo več brigala za Korejo, ter izjavila, da bo njen južni del branila do zmage in podila severo-korejsko armado nazaj tudi preko njene prejšnje meje. Torej dokler ne bo okupirala vse Koreje. Ta svoj korak je predložila v odobritev vrhovnemu svetu ZN, ki je to začetno

V tej številki

Ali se bo histerija drhali, kakršna je divjala tu med prvo svetovno vojno, pod sedanjim predsednikom ponovila? Ali je morda že tu čeprav še nismo v veliki oziroma v tretji svetovni vojni? Čitajte o tem članke v tej številki.

Kako se moreš samega sebe dvigniti v "nadičloveka"? Ali s tem, da pusuješ, podcenjuješ in zaničuješ tujerodce? Razprava o tem je nadaljevana v tej številki.

O "dmagah" in "porazih" v vrhovnem svetu Združenih narodov čitajte Komentarje.

Upravnikova kolona je na drugi strani.

Čitajte tudi angleško stran. Nikjer ne dobite na tako majhnem prostoru toliko bogatega gradiva v angleščini kakor na 4. strani Proletarca.

To in vse druge gradivo v tem listu je vredno, da ga preberete. Priporočite Proletarca svojim prijateljem in znancem.

TUDI AMERIČANI SE RADI CENIJO Z NADVREDNOSTJO

II.

Med drugo svetovno vojno je ameriška propaganda zelo smešila nacistično teorijo, da so Nemci nadljudje, zvišen narod, ki mu je zgodovina poverila vladati nad manjvrednimi (inferiornimi) narodi. Žal, da je enaka teorija tudi med Američani anglosaškega, škandinavskega, irskega ter nemškega pokolenja zelo razbohotena. Dasi so ameriški zamorci bili že dolgo tega osvobodjeni in bili proglašeni za enakopravne državljane, so v južnih državah še vedno brezpravni. Čeprav so v marsikakem okraju v veliki večini, so vzlic temu brez političnega zastopstva. Precej boljše zanje je v severnih državah. Toda v vseh jih navaden belopoltni Američan naziva s psovko "nigger" in še celo v kongresu jih je "nadičlovek" poslanec Rankin insultiral s tako "besedo".

Italijani, ki so si vsled svojega velikega števila volilcev v tej deželi pridobili že veliko političnega vpliva, pa tudi v gospodarstvu in gangsterstvu, so bili pred nekaj desetletji med superiornimi Američani silovito zaničevani in zmerjani z "daggas". Za poljske priseljence so napravili Američani besedo "pollack" za psovko. Čehom in drugim Slovanom iz centralne Evrope so rekli večinoma "bohunk", "black man", "you black s.o.b.", "hunky" itd. Tega zaničevanja sicer ni bilo toliko v mestih z velikim odstotkom tujerodnega prebivalstva, toliko več pa tam, kjer je bil odstotek priseljenecv iz dežel "inferiornih" ljudstev razmeroma majhen in vsa oblast pa v rokah nadutih "superiornih" ljudi ("white people"). Tudi ako si imel še tako belo polt, ako si bil še tako "blond", za superiorne Američane si bil "black man", ker prihajaš po njihovih nazorih iz "manjvrednega" (inferiornega) naroda ali plemena.

To je bolezen prenapetega šovinizma in prenejanja samega sebe. In da izgleda še bolj "superioren", moraš "manjvredna" plemena in narode toliko podcenjevati, da segajo ameriškim arijcem komaj do kolen. Mnogo Američanov pozna to bolezen svojih ljudi in si prizadevajo, da bi jo odpravili. Tudi ZN imajo poseben oddelek, ki se ukvarja s trebljenjem rasnih in narodnostnih predsodkov. Uspehi dosedaj niso še vidni, če jih je sploh kaj.

Ko so po porazu nacijev ameriške in angleške čete primorale jugoslovanske čete zapustiti Trst, kamor so prve prišle, jim je bilo po posebnem dogovoru določena na Primorskem mejna črta do katere so smeli. Na tej strani so bili ameriški in deloma angleški vojniki, na drugi jugoslovanski, večinoma slovenske narodnosti. Američani so te jugoslovanske vojske gledali zelo prezirljivo in naši častniki so svoje ljudi na tej meji učili zaničevati one na drugi strani črte. Ameriški oficir je vprašal svojega vojaka, kdo so oni na drugi strani? "Jugoslovanski vojniki." Častnik: "Beži, beži, ti veš bolje! Torej kaj so?" "Džugs." Oficir še ni bil zadovoljen. "No, in kaj še?" Vojaku se je zablislilo.

(Dolge na 2. strani.)

Marš patriotizma z zavajanjem, jezo in netoleranco

II.

Ali se bo vojna histerija, kakršna je divjala v tej deželi med prvo svetovno vojno, spet ponovila? Ze sedaj postaja neznosna in postala bo še vse hujša, ako se svet res zaplete v tretjo svetovno vojno, za kakršno se naša dežela z vso naglico pripravlja. In nedvomno na drugi strani Rusija. Saj le med njima se gre in vsaka ima svoj blok, ki sta razdelila svet v dva sovražna si dela.

Zelo izzivalno, in vrh tega skrajno zavajalno, se obnašajo poleg fanatičnih tudi take organizacije, katerim bi človek prisojal več razsodnosti.

Npr. zveza hranilnih in posojilnih društev, ki se uradno imenuje U. S. Savings & Loan League, je izdala pamflet, čigar namen je svariti ameriško ljudstvo pred socialistično nevarnostjo. Na prvi platnici ima kartun: rdeča gorila z napisom "socializem". Strl je Rusijo in jo potlačil, zdaj pa sega s krempeljmi še po domovih v Angliji in z drugo šapo pa skuša zagrabiti v svojo pest Zed. države.

Ta liga, v kateri so glavarji predvsem real estate kupčevalci in insurance brokerji, primerja celo konservativne angleške laborite k ruskim boljševikom. Vsakdo, ki je v Zed. državah za socialne pravice, jim je pomočnik gorile, s kakršno strašijo v svojem pamfletu.

Nič boljše niso druge organizacije, ker vsem se mudi, kako bi v histeričnem naglašanju svojega patriotizma prekosile druga drugo.

Tako se je proti nedolžnim Trumanovim načrtom za socialno zdravstvo in za razna druga zavarovanja oglasila že lani zveza bratskih organizacij (Federal Fraternal Congress) v kateri so včlanjene tudi slovenske podporne organizacije. Umevno, da je vodstvo te zveze konservativno in ob enem v svojih poslih veliko manj sposobno kakor pa so raynatelji raznih insurance kompanij. Eno izmed takih izjav kongresa bratskih organizacij je izvršni odbor SN-PJ javno grajal in svoje mnenje sporočil tudi vodstvu AFC.

Celo zadruge so se čutille dolžne iti v tekmo za naglašanje patriotizma, posebno najbolj konservativne.

Vodstvo ameriške legije zahteva, da naj se takoj uvede obvezno vojaško službo za vse. Razne posamezne postojanke, oziroma njihni glavarji, pa zah-

(Konec na 2. strani.)

KOMENTARJI

Zbira in presoja urednik

Zed. države zmagujejo, toda ne v Koreji, kot pravi uvodnik v McCormickovi čikaški "Tribuni" z dne 3. avgusta. Tribuna je Trumanu, njegovi administraciji ter "avanturam" njene vnašne politike skrajno sovražna. Piše proti predsedniku in njegovim "polomijam" veliko bolj "subverzo" kakor pa komunistično glasilo v New Yorku. Nekateri pristaši Trumanove administracije zahtevajo, da naj se tudi McCormicku in drugim takim pristriže peroti. Pa se mu jih ne bo, kajti on je eden najbogatejših ljudi v tej deželi, z razširjenim tiskom in ima v kongresu in med drugimi politiki veliko prijateljev. Torej ima denar in vpliv, vrh tega se predstavlja javnosti za veliko bolj ognjevitnega antikomunističnega kakor pa je Truman, neglede na njegovo (Trumanovo) doktrino za borbo proti "komunizmu vsepovsod." Tribuna torej piše o zmah Zed. držav — ki pa so po njenem le zmage na papirju — na sedanjem zasedanju vrhovnega sveta Združenih narodov v Lake Success.

Ta mesec mu predseduje načelnik sovjetske delegacije Jakob Malik. Odredil je, kot predsednik seje, da naj bo prva točka dnevnega reda sprejem komunistične Kitajske v Vrhovni svet in s tem izključitev nacionalistične kitajske delegacije. Malik je konstatiral, da ona nikogar ne zastopa, torej nima na tem zborovanju nobene pravice. Ameriški delegat Austin je predlagal, da je vprašanje Kitajske postransko. Glavna točka je Koreja in o nji oziroma o vojni v nji se naj najprvo razpravlja. Zmagal je takoj s sedmimi proti trem glasovi. Za Malikovo stališče so glasovali sovjetska delegacija in pa Indija ter Jugoslavija. To razmerje je v glavnem ostalo tudi v naslednjih glasovanjih. Toda v Koreji je položaj drugačen. Ameriški voj-

ni krogi pravijo, da pride na vsakega ameriškega vojaka osem korejskih in tolikšni sili se ameriške čete ves čas umikajo, dasi imajo Američani in njihovi zavzniki, ki so tam v vojni pod okriljem ZN, ogromno premoč na morju in letalstvu. Ne pa v pehoti. Sedaj se tu kritiki togoten nad vlado in obetajo preiskave. Vlada odgovarja, da je naša dolžnost zdaj nji in s tem svoji deželi pomagati, ne pa igrati tako vlogo v tem metezu, ki bo sovražniku ljuba. A spor je tudi radi vprašanja, kdo prav za prav je naš sovražnik? Rusija? Pravijo, da, toda ona z nami ni še v vojni. Trdi, da hoče mir z vsem svetom. V vojni pa smo z agresorji iz severne Koreje, torej iz komunističnega dela Koreje, ki šteje približno devet milijonov prebivalcev. In iz te majhne vojne je nastala tu nebrzdana histerija, draginja še večja, stanarino zvišujejo, pa davke seveda! In fante spet na debelo jemljejo v armado. Vse zato, da obvarujemo mir.

Tudi v HBZ imajo problem, ali ugoditi zahtevam, ki pome-nijo večje izdatke in s tem zvišanje asesmenta, ali pa jih odkloniti. Zadovoljstva ne bo ne tako ne tako. Ena zahteva je ustanovitev penzijskega sklada za pisarniško osebje ter za stalno uposlene odbornike. M. Zvonar argumentira, da uslužbenci zahtevajo več in več, da jim je edino za svoje osebnosti koristno, interesov HBZ pa nimajo nič v vidu. Pravi, da Zajednica že plačuje v Social Security sklad zanje za starostno pokojnino, in ako se ustanovi v ta namen še poseben sklad, ako se bo plače neprestano višalo, potem je jasno, da je treba zvišati prispevke predvsem v upravni sklad, ki je že zdaj na sikhkih nogah. Isti pisec ugotavlja, da je nad 90 odstotkov članstva proti položaj drugačen. Ameriški voj-

(Konec na 3. strani.)

Nekaj o naših stvareh

Cemu je treba tiste napredne Slovence, ki so sposobni delati tudi na literarnem polju, toliko prositi, da bi napolnili s svojimi spisi saj eno slovensko knjigo na leto, namreč Ameriški družinski koledar, ki izhaja že 36 let? Koliko važnega o življenju, o delu, o zaslugah naših ljudi v Ameriki bi se moglo še povedati, ako se bi potrudili zbirati gradivo po drobcih in ga združiti v knjigi, kakor je ADK.

Včasih so med ameriški Slovenci izhajali trije Koledarje. Koledar Glasa naroda je izhajal 47 let. Prenehal je l. 1942. Katoliški koledar, včasih le kot posebna izdaja mesečnika "Ave Maria", pa še izhaja. Izmed vseh te vrste slovenskih knjig v Ameriki je Družinski koledar edini, ki se je povzpela na literarno višino in vrh tega je priobčil že celo vrsto zgodovinskih spisov in podatkov, kakršnih ne dobite nikjer drugje. Ko je neki slovenski duhovnik ne dolgo tega iskal podatke o Rajski dolini v Kaliforniji ter o Rev. Jeramu, ki je bil eden glavnih stvoriteljev te slovenske kmečke kolonije, jih v slovenskem ameriskem katoliškem tisku ni mogel dobiti, razen nekaj mallega. Pa mu je nekdo svetoval, naj si dobi tisti letnik Am. druž. koledarja, v katerem je ta zgodovinski, in ob enem pustolovski poskus zelo dobro opisan. Priredil ga je Ivan Molek s sodelovanjem oldtimerjev, ki so bili tam z Rev. Jeramom. Naravno, da si je ta duhovnik tisti letnik poiskal in izjavil, da je iz njega izvedel vse kar je želel.

Ko je prišel pred leti za urednika "Ave Maria" franciškan Salezij Glavnik, se je odločil opisovati slovenske naselbine in je potreboval podatke. Nabavil si je knjigo, ki jo je priredil o Slovencih v Ameriki Rev. Trunk in pa knjigo SNPJ s podatki o naših naselbinah. Našel je v njima nekaj, a želel je več. Svetovali so mu, naj piše po te in te letnike Am. druž. koledarja. Prejel jih je in pohvalil. Toda ta mladi franciškan je bil še "greenhorn". Njegovi redovni sobratje so mu svetovali, da naj med socialisti ne išče nikakršnih podatkov, ker z njimi ima cerkev boj. Koledar Ave Maria je urejevan po starem, nabožno, za ljudi, ki še vedno verjamejo v čudeže, odpustke in v vraže.

Med ameriški Slovenci je izhajalo že tudi nekaj naprednih revij. Med zadnjimi, ki je tudi že prenehala, je bil mesečnik "Cankarjev glasnik". Sedaj nimamo nobene več, v kateri bi napredni slovenski literarni delavci mogli sodelovati.

Toliko smo torej na tem polju že oslabei, da le še z mujo napolnimo Am. druž. koledar enkrat na leto in pa zbirko knjig imamo, ki jih je izdala Prosvetna matica. Izgleda, da mnogim slovenska beseda ni več dosti mar. Govore angleško, berejo angleške liste in knjige, kolikor jih, slovenske knjižnice pa so pozabljene. Sicer ni nič slabega, da se poglabljamo v angleščino. Sma pač v taki deželi. Naši ljudje se amerikanizirajo — posebno tukaj rojeni hitro in kaj radi pozabijo na svoj izvor. Če bi bili irskega, ali nemškega, ali škandinavskega pokolenja, potem bi že bilo. A kdo bi se ponašal s slovenstvom, o katerem povprečen Američan prav nič ne ve! Tako se torej prerivamo skozi ta "melting pot" nekako med zadnjimi "poslednjimi mohikanci".

(Konec na 3. strani.)

Vojna histerija nima nikoli dobrih posledic

Pokojnemu predsedniku F. D. Rooseveltu bo zgodovinsko priznано, da vzlic silni borbi, ki jo je opozicija vseh vrst vodila proti njemu, ni nikoli apeliral na masne strasti. Ne pred napadom na Pearl Harbor, ne potem med vojno, ni nobenkrat storil kaj takega, kar bi podžigalo drhalsko podivjanost kakršna je valovala pod Wilsonom med prvo svetovno vojno in še par let pozneje. Komunisti so po d Rooseveltom svobodno vodili svojo borbo proti njemu, enako kakor razni McCormicki, Hearsti, Lindberghi, Wheelerji, Thomasi itd. Browderjevi ljudje so takrat svobodno piketirali pred belo hišo z napisi, ki so bili za Roosevelta ter njegovo politiko proti fašizmu naravnost žaljivi, toda nihče jih ni pretepal radi tega. Danes jih prerivajo ako dele letake ali nabirajo podpise na peticije za mir. Tudi takrat so bili za mir in se dušali na Roosevelta zato, ker nas je potiskal v "imperialistično vojno". Komunisti so svojo taktiko spremenili čim je Hitler prelomil pogodbo prijateljstva z Moskvjo in udrl v Rusijo, toda ostala opozicija pa se je tudi po napadu na Pearl Harbor še vedno dušala, da nam ne bi bilo treba v

vojno, če bi nas vanjo Roosevelt ne pritiral. Še danes je on v istih krogih tarča brezobzirnih napadov.

Pod Trumanom pa se notranji položaj suče nekako tako kakor v prvi svetovni vojni. A takrat smo bili res v svetovnem konfliktu, dočim imamo sedaj na ramah vojno samo v mali Koreji. Seveda, lahko se razširi in veliko jih deluje, da bi se čimbolj razlezla. Baš ti krogi so najbolj krivi, da se drhalske strasti zopet ohujajo. Ustvarili so manjjo strahu pred špijoni. Pod Rooseveltom jih ni bilo nič manj kot sedaj, kajti posebno Hitler je imel tu zvito špijonsko omrežje ter veliko pristašev — vsekakor več kakor pa jih ima sedaj Rusija. A Roosevelt vzlic temu ni mase pozival v lov na špijone. Predsednik Truman je to storil. V nekaterih mestih, med njimi tudi v Chicagu, je razširjeno geslo, "tvoj sosed je morda špijon!"

Truman je s svojim pozivom dobro mislil a slabo storil. Kako naj navadni ljudje izsledijo špijone, ako jih agenti FBI ne morejo? Ali jih res ne morejo? Čemu njihov načelnik J. Edgar Hoover do enega natančno ve, koliko članov ima komunistična

stranka in koliko ima "sopotnikov"? Vse špijone dosedaj so izsledili njegovi ljudje bodisi sami, ali pa s sodelovanjem angleške in francoske špijonske službe.

Vse obravnave proti komunistom, skozi od prve svetovne vojne sem, od kar je bilo ustanovljeno komunistično gibanje, so dokazale, da ni justičnemu departментu in FBI ničesar prikrito, kar se v njemu dogaja. V uredništvu gl. glasila D. W. je bil špijon, oziroma "spreobrnjenec" Louis Budenz. Od kar se je izdal za to kar je, ali si kdo predstavlja, da ni sedaj tam nobenega več? Ali od kar je šel proti komunistom pričati njihov bivši neoporečni zaupnik Matt Cvetič — ali si kdo predstavlja, da je bil on poslednji agent FBI v komunističnem gibanju in v njemu sorodnih organizacijah v zapadni Penni? Glavne priče proti enajstorici komunističnih vodij na obravnavi v New Yorku so bili bivši zaupni komunisti, ki so se preko noči pretvorili v zaupnike justičnega departmenta in FBI, med njimi eden, ki je bil pred leti kandidat komunistične stranke za podpredsednika Zed. držav. Bržkone je Kominform v pravem, ki

je na svoji nedavni seji razpravljal tudi o ameriških komunistih, jih pohvalil in ob enem grajal, ker so tako malo oprezni koga vse imajo za člane in v zaupnih službah.

Torej čemu ščuvati maso, da naj "špega" skozi špranje kaj počne sosed, kaj čita in s kom se druži?

Denuncijacij proti "sosedom" je FBI že do zdaj toliko prejel, da je J. Edgar Hoover na to množico razgretih lovcev na špijone ter komuniste apeliral, naj zatožijo človeka le, ako upravičeno sumijo, da uganja proti koristim in varnosti te dežele nepostavna, škodljiva DEJANJA. Samo zato, ker ima DRUGACNO prepričanje kakor denuncijant, ga ni treba tožiti agenciji FBI, pravi Hoover, ker s tem povzročajo zveznim preiskovalcem le nepotrebno delo in med zatoženci slabo razpoloženje. Smatrajo pač, da se jim z osumljenjem dela krivico.

V Los Angelesu so histerični veterani napadli štiri Chryslerjeve delavce, čes, da so "komunisti". Vse so zbili do nezvesti. Policijska preiskava je dognala, da ni nihče izmed njih bil sedaj, ne prej komunist in da so

PEACE NO CRIME

Labor pays too much in blood and suffering in every war to have any plan presented to saddle more taxes on the lower than on the higher income-tax brackets.

Such plans are inconceivable. There must be fairness in taxes as well as in prices and wages and working conditions, particularly in war time.

Neither should it be forgotten that a powerful nation may be powerful at the peace table as well as on the battle field and with an extremely lesser toll.

Peace is not a crime. No just sign-post to peace should be passed without proper consideration.

Young Americans are making the supreme sacrifice in Korea, but in justice to them as well as all humanity honorable peace cannot be disregarded.

In all unsettled world that may be changing or veering apparently toward great changes, all possible wisdom and vision must be brought to bear.—M. L. R.

Socialized vs. Private Hoarding

Our present subject is not production, but hoarding. It is inspired by a slap at hoarders by Secretary of Agriculture, Charles Brannan. Mr. Brannan says that hoarding is not only bad economics, but unnecessary. But, of course, he is speaking of private hoarding by people who hope to beat future price rises, if not actual shortages. As to socialized hoarding—well, that's another matter which Secretary Brannan talks about only indirectly, but plainly enough to show that the administration he serves has been doing it.

"We have enough butter in Federal storage to give every person a pound," he says.

Well, what's all the butter being hoarded for? We know the answer to that one. It's to prevent competition; to evade the natural law of supply and demand; to change a real surplus into a synthetic scarcity and, above all, to keep the price of butter from falling below a certain level.

Since the demand is "high" only in relation to supply, it seems to us that the price could be held in line simply by releasing Brannan's "hoard" of socialized butter to be sold at a competitive price. The same thing could be done with eggs and wheat and those other commodities that have been hoarded by the government.

As we turn this subject of hoarding backward and forward, we confess our inability to see any essential difference between Mrs. Jones, who stashes away 20 pounds of sugar and an administration that has hoarded so much that available storage capacities are bursting at the seams.

Nor do we believe that private hoarding is the cause of recent price increases nearly so much as the fact that we are still operating under a private-profit economy in which everybody is out to get all that he can for himself. In support of this latter view, we offer the recent bread-price rise as an example. The consumer doesn't hoard bread; it goes moldy before very long. But all of us are paying a cent for a loaf more now, seemingly because somebody decided that the price should be increased.

So what? So you may be puzzled as we are when we search for details. But we're not at a loss for a general explanation of what's the matter. The trouble is that bread and everything else is not produced to be used, but to be sold at a profit. The trouble is capitalism. And we're going to continue to have such troubles just as long as we persist in holding fast to capitalism and rejecting the socialist program for producing abundance for use instead of for profit.—R. L. A.

PEOPLE DO IT

By Henry Jones

If you are getting gray or bald-headed, probably you can remember way back when news of the latest scientific progress made you feel good, that mankind was on the upward march. Now you read about such things as atomic "death sand," fine powder coated with the waste product of atomic furnaces, that without our knowing it, could be killing us within a few days after exposure.

There's nothing wrong with science. It's the organization of knowledge. What's wrong is the disorganization of the human race, particularly of its working portion. The tragedy there, is they've found that the more they are organized in things to divide them, the more disorganized they have to act.

Science is doing away with a lot of hard work. The population of Arkansas has gone down because mechanized cotton picking does the job with one fifteenth the labor. The folks that got eased out by this labor saving device aren't taking it easy at Palm Beach, either. They're wandering around trying to get enough gasoline to get them to someplace else to look for a job.

Organized knowledge seems dangerous stuff for disorganized men. It's the same disorganization that makes us leery of both cotton-picking machines and A-bombs.

Moral: Organize so that you're not more disorganized for being organized.

A man of prudence and foresight wandered into an Allegan, Mich., grocery store with 250 pounds of sugar that he had hoarded during World War II. He wanted to trade it for a new supply, to start his hoarding again.

In more polite circles, it's done less crudely. These genteel folk invest a fund hundred dollars each in a pool to purchase and store sundry items likely to run short in wartime, for their own subsequent use of profitable sale. It's all done very politely without lugging any heavy packages home.

Kinda odd when you think of it. A "hoarder" is a villain; but a fellow who buys futures in the commodity markets is as respectable as ever.

NO COMMENT

Mrs. Paraska Mariutzan . . . will have to wait a month to find out whether she can keep her job as a scrub-woman at the Minneapolis post office. Her attorney, Samuel Segal, said . . . it will take that long for a federal loyalty board to decide whether she and her husband have ever been on overly intimate terms with Communists and Communist literature. . . . Mrs. Mariutzan has been employed at the post office since 1943. She earns \$31.87 a week. Segal said jealousy of a woman who wants Mrs. Mariutzan's job was responsible for the charges. —From the Minneapolis "Morning Tribune," May 17.

PHONE OPERATORS
IN JERSEY GET RAISE
HIGHER RATE ASKED
Company Files for \$9,800,000
Increase to Meet Added
Cost of \$2,250,000.
—Headline from the New
York "Times," April 21.

"I don't believe there is any group of men anywhere in this country doing a better job or a more intelligent job of saving our freedom than you here in the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia." —From an address delivered in Daytona Beach, Florida, on May 18 by Dr. Norman V. Peale.

"There are six reasons I would like to be your Clerk of the District Court: my wife, four youngsters and myself." Fred H. Ingram. —Advertisement in a Montana newspaper, June 15.

Announcement of: The formation of a group of students and instructors who will make a study of and investigate the manner and extent to which cultural organizations have been and are being infested with agents of the Socialistic State. . . . The organizations and educational facilities which are most infected with the disease of socialism are: colleges, Hollywood motion-picture industry, various student clubs on college campuses, newspaper editorial and book-review staffs, high-school textbooks, not to mention a host of leftists who roost in our colleges as instructors and professors, many of whom hold high positions. . . . We will invite scholars and journalists only of the highest caliber and intellect, such as Westbrook Pegler, George Sokolsky, John T. Flynn, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Dr. J. B. Matthews, . . . and former FBI agents. . . . An attempt will be made to list all sympathizers and "apologists for socialism" here at Penn. for future reference. . . . We are not concerned with Communist Party members. Instead we will be more concerned with pink professors. . . . All persons interested in joining this organization please write to . . . Pennsylvania Committee for the Exposure of Socialist Propaganda. —Advertisement in the University of Pennsylvania "Daily Pennsylvanian," April 14. —From The Nation

HE KNOWS

She: Who is the greatest woman in the world?
He: I don't know.
She: Your mother.
He: My mother?
She: Yes, to whom do you owe more than you can ever repay?
He: My landlady.

SHE DOES

"Does your wife have her own way in the home?"
"Well, she writes up her diary a week ahead."

Unfortunately, Hershey Is Right

Americans, who like to think they are living in a civilized era, must have been shocked by the blunt language with which General Lewis B. Hershey described the nation's present needs. A United Press release in last Friday's papers tells Hershey's story:

Hershey calls for "killers" to fill the armed forces in its present struggle in Korea.

He says that the 14,000,000 men under arms in World War II were "used up and burned out" and that youths (Hershey calls them "men") of draft age are now needed—implicitly to be likewise "used up and burned out."

"In the last war we had 7,000,000 'killers' and another 7,000,000 to back them up," the selective service chief recalled. And he said that peacetime "killers" are anti-social, but now the armed forces need legalized "killers" to defend the free nations of the world.

Mothers and fathers who have reared their children to be courteous, gentle and fraternal—Christian parents who taught their offspring that the common Fatherhood of One God makes all men brothers, doubtlessly were horrified by Hershey's requisition for "killers."

But they should not condemn the General. He was stating the case correctly. The kind of society which has evolved out of a predatory class-economy calls for "killers." In a jungle, the animal with the sharpest claws is most likely to survive.—Reading Labor Advocate.

LIST TABLE OF PAY IN ARMY

WASHINGTON — A new recruit going into the Army will get \$75 a month base pay for his first four months according to the official pay tables.

After that his pay will go up to \$80 a month.

A \$45 quarters allowance will be paid him if he lives off the base to which he is assigned. If he does any parachute jumping he will get an extra \$50 a month. He also will get an allowance for any flying.

QUARTERS ALLOWANCES

The enlisted man with 10 years' service gets a base monthly pay of \$95. A sergeant of similar service gets \$154.35 and a master sergeant \$227.85. Then all get quarters allowances, those with dependents getting between \$45 and \$67.50, those without dependents a flat \$45.

The pay for warrant officers of 10 years' service starts at \$232.80, with warrant officers of the fourth grade getting \$363.75.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The base pay for commissioned officers of 10 years' service runs this way: Second lieutenant \$285; first lieutenant \$320.63; captain \$370.50; major \$413.25; lieutenant colonel \$456; colonel \$570; brigadier general \$769.50; and general officers \$962.25.

Officers get \$42 monthly subsistence allowance as well as a quarters allowance ranging between \$75 and \$150 for those with dependents; and between \$60 and \$120 for those without dependents.

Incentive pay ranging between \$100 and \$210 also is paid officers for submarine service, flying service and similar duty.

Economic Republics

I like the spirit of the new rulers of India. They are not afraid to experiment and, for the first time in centuries, the plain people are receiving consideration.

Just the other day, an Associated Press telegram came through from New Delhi, announcing that Prime Minister Nehru had induced his government to set up two "rural republics," where everyone has a job and no one starves.

There will be no middle-man in the township. Producer and consumer will meet face to face. Nehru hopes to establish a network of small-scale industries. Farms will be jointly owned.

—Lonergan in "Labor"

NET INCOME SOARS

Class I railroads reported net income of \$45 million in May, an increase of 40 per cent compared with the same month last year.

Will this happen again?

The loud little handful, as usual, will shout for war. The pulpit will wearily and cautiously object, at first.

The great big mass of the Nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war and will say, earnestly and indignantly, "It's unjust and dishonorable and there is no necessity for it."

Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded.

But it will not last long. Those others will shout out them and presently the anti-war audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

Before long, you will see this curious thing: the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with the stoned speakers, as earlier, but do not dare to say so now.

And the whole Nation, pulpit and all, will take up the war cry and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth. And presently such mouths will cease to open.

Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame on the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing fables and will diligently study them.

And thus he will, by and by, convince himself that the war is just and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception.

—MARK TWAIN

NOT BY GUNS ALONE

Whether Korea presents a curtain raiser, a side show or the commencement of the big parade of war, it is the most severe test the United Nations has had.

But that is not all. The Korean situation opens the way to the most momentous days in history. Will this plan for universal peace, the United Nations, devised by the great architect of human affairs, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, which has achieved so much, be the instrument for which he planned it, or will it be turned into a means for the atomic destruction of what is known as civilization?

Korea presents after all not just the rumblings of another war. It presents either the success and workability of the United Nations or destruction on a scale so horrible as to make imagination useless.

Under the development of the possibilities for destruction with modern weapons, explosives and other ways of death, every street and every yard in the world may become a bloody battle ground.

Under the unusual circumstances of a world where millions have received little while a few have obtained too much and these multitudes now are awakening to a demand for more fairness and equality, the objectives cannot be gained by military force alone. There must be the heralding of a great new plan for freedom and plenty and security throughout the world that can be achieved only through democracy.

The world should be acquainted beyond the question of a doubt to a realization that the United Nations organization seeks to establish not only world peace but world-wide plenty and security for all.

Atomic power can be made an instrument of terrible destruction but also it may better become the power of production on a scale that can drench the world in plenty.

How great shall be the strength to be rallied to the banner of the United Nations will depend as much upon our ability to prove the sincerity of our purpose to move toward a new setup of more equal distribution of the fruits of production throughout the world as upon our military power.

Those great freedoms that Franklin Delano Roosevelt painted on the skies in the brilliance of his eloquence must be reburnished and re-brightened. They brought hope to the despairing, they re-invigorated those weary in the struggle, they inspired the deeds that will live forever in the heroism of victory.

Not by guns alone can this be done!

Your Dollar Buys Less Now

If you are a worker or farmer, you have less purchasing power now than in recent years.

"The Trainman News" of July 17 published a survey by the Public Affairs Institute showing your purchasing power has fallen far below the 1947 peak.

"The business recovery (since a lag in 1949) was prompt, vigorous and sustained," Chairman Leon Keyserling of the Council of Economic Advisers said in the "Journal of Commerce." But the survey says "farmers and labor have skidded down the economic ladder seriously."

"Once again we are witnessing an increase in the shares going to corporate profits, dividends and other income from investments," it continues.

"Between 1947 and 1949, the price received by farmers for their products had dropped 10 per cent or more. Farm machinery prices were up 30 per cent. . . .

"The Monthly Labor Review for June, 1950, shows that spendable income of workers today has less purchasing power than their 1944 wages."

The table below shows the earnings of the average factory worker with three dependents and indicates how his purchasing power has compared with 1939 dollars.

Period	Dollars Made	Value in 1939 Dollars
1944	\$44.06	\$34.89
1946 (June)	42.78	31.90
1948	53.17	30.87
1949	53.83	31.64

The real take-home pay of factory workers in 1949 was off \$3.25 per week of real income—or 9 per cent lower than 1944.

THE CURRENT CRAZE FOR LOYALTY OATH

By Alan Barth
in Washington Roundup

Republican but that she is "not convinced that dictatorial methods are the sane way to combat undesirable ideologies." Mrs. Aumach was fired. My hat's off to her.

The defenders of loyalty oaths are fond of asking the simple question, "Why not? Why should any patriotic American object to signing a non-communist affidavit?"

But a prior and more opposite question is "Why?" the argument applicable in the case of government employees, that national security would be endangered by communists in positions where they could leak official secrets, has no relevance in universities, moving picture studios or broadcasting stations.

Those are unprofitable places for espionage. And of course if an employee tries to spout the party line in connection with his work, he can reasonably be fired for doing so—a very different thing from firing him because of his private political convictions of his affiliation with a lawful political party.

How much protection does a loyalty oath afford anyway? Does Mr. Anthony really believe that communists invariably tell the truth and that he can trust anyone who signs his affidavit? In point of fact, the only people caught by this silly test are people genuinely loyal to American principles—people like Mrs. Aumach who have too much self-respect to submit to it.

Now, why not? In the first place, the affidavit is offensive—as offensive as a request that one swear he is not a pickpocket or a horse thief. The atmosphere of suspicion engendered by these oaths is poisonous and degrading.

In the second place, the oath involves an inquiry by an employer into an area of private belief—an

area in which he has no business. To require the confession of opinion and to make it punishable is to violate the most fundamental of all freedoms.

In the third place, the assumption that an employer may fire an employee on account of non-criminal political associations or activities runs directly counter to the principle of tenure during good behavior which it is one of the essential functions of labor unions to uphold.

An employer may be as capricious as he pleases about hiring employees; and there are good reasons for not hiring communists. But an employer may not be capricious about firing employees who do their jobs satisfactorily. Performance on the job, not political purity, is the only valid standard.

Mrs. Aumach was quite right in calling the oath requirement a "dictatorial method." It reflects a growth of precisely the kind of intolerance that characterizes the totalitarian state.

According to J. Edgar Hoover, there are 54,174 communists and about 540,000 fellow-travelers in the United States. Whatever the number, they hold opinions that most of us consider very odious. But they have a right to hold them—and to express them, so long as they do nothing that violates the law.

If private employers can ask an employee's political beliefs, they can ask his religious beliefs. If they can fire him because they don't like his political affiliations, they can fire him because they don't like his religious affiliations. We may have a revival of the Know Nothing movement that flourished here in the 1850s. The irony is that now, as then, it will masquerade under the name of Americanism.

The Guild Reporter