



AMERISKI "MARINI" (mornarična pehota) na poti za invadiranje Japonske ne da bi se jim bilo treba bati napada. Kajti Japonska se je 2. septembra podala brezpogojno, s "pogojem", da naj ji cesar Hirohito še ostane in s tem vred njen vladni sistem, ki jo je pogoltno pogubo.

Vprašanje Italije v Londonu zelo sporna točka

DVE TENDENCI: ENA ZA STARI, DRUGA ZA NOVI RED. — JUGOSLAVIJA IMAV SVETU VEČ VELJAVE KOT PA SE ZDI. — V SREDOZEMlju SEDAJ TUDI ZED. DRŽAVE ZELO ZINTERESIRANE

Na konferenci ministrov vnašnjih zadev v Londonu je bila ena prvih točk vprašanje sklenitve mirovne pogodbe z Italijo. Pet dežel odločuje. Druge so bile le vprašane za mnenja. Glavno vlogo imajo le tri. Zed. države, Velika Britanija in Sovjetska unija. Kitajska in Francija so jim teoretično enakovredne, toda njuna mnenja ne odločujeta. Ali boljše rečeno, gre se na vseh takih sestankih na eni strani med Anglijo in Ameriko in na drugi med Sovjetsko unijo. Včasih se dogodi, da je Anglija osamljena, a največkrat držita ameriški in angleški predstavnik skupaj, Molotov zastopa svoje, francoski in pa kitajski vnanji minister pa se v zadregi smučeta sem in tja ker se ne bi rada nikomur zamerila, a odvisna pa sta oba največ od dobrohotnosti ameriške in angleške vlade.

Problem kolonij

Tako so se torej v Londonu sešli ministri vnanjih zadev Anglije, Sovjetske unije, Francije, Kitajske in Zed. držav in se lotili najprvo problema miru z Italijo.

Italija je bila velesila v prejšnji vojni, in še bolj v tej, ki je bila letos skončana. V obe se je umešala po kramarsko, češ, "kdo da več?" V prvi se ji je igra posrečila, — vse preveč posrečila — s tragičnimi posledicami za Jugoslovane, ki jih je dobila podse, pa tudi, to lahko priznamo, za tiste Nemce, ki so prišli pod Italijo. Dalje — Italijo se je, kakršno je ustvaril prošli "mir", spremenilo pod Mussolinijem — s pomočjo zavetnikov — to se naj nikar ne pozabi — v nakovalo za novo svetovno vojno.

Torej sedaj, ko je Italija tako zelo igrala na napačne karte, kaj naj bo z njo?

Predstavnik Zed. držav nadaljuje s politiko apiziranja reakcionarnim strujam Italije. Kajti če one ne obvladajo, je alternativa zmaga levičarstva v Italiji

in s tem ojačanje vpliva Sovjetske unije v Evropi. Torej za to se gre.

Italijo se za njene grehe, ki se jih sedaj naprtuje le Mussoliniju, lahko kaznuje, ali pa se jo nagradi, kot se je to dogodilo v prejšnji vojni.

Na sestanku velike petorice v Londonu je bil ameriški državni tajnik Byrnes Italiji najbolj prijazen. Dal ji bi nazaj vse kolonije, a zaradi lepšega se naj bi glasilo, da bodo nadzorovanje nad njimi, in s tem nad Italijo, vršili združeni narodi. Ampak Angleži, ki bi radi bodočo Italijo popolnoma pod svojo sfero vpliva, pa planirajo bodočnost Mussolinijeve dedščine s stališča svojih motivov.

Jugoslavija povedala svoje

Ena izmed najbolj zainteresiranih dežel, ki ima zares pravico izreči besedo o Italiji, je Jugoslavija. Tito je "veliki petorici" v Londonu sporočil, da je krivično, ako se z Italijo ravna tako kot da je naša zaveznica, ne pa vojna kriminalka! To je bilo iz Beograda našemu državljanu (Konec na 7. strani.)

Sedaj, ko je vsled končane vojne mezdno merilo "malega jekla" odpravljeno, se je dogo-dil po deželi val stavk, v katerih je glavna zahteva zvišanje mezde do 30 odstotkov. V ospredju tega boja sta unija avtnih in jeklarskih delavcev (obe C. I. O.). Med vojno jima ni bilo dovoljeno vsled bojarni pred inflacijo nikakršno zvišanje.

Naravno, da si bodo morale unije izboljšanje delovnih razmer in zvišanja mezde priboriti, kajti le malokatera korporacija je pripravljena zahtevam delavcev ugoditi sama od sebe. Tisti delodajalci, ki bi radi sedanj dobo, ko se na stotine delavcev odslavlja, izrabili za zni-

AFL dela s svojim ščuvanjem proti USSR delavstvu veliko škode

Mednarodno delavstvo si snuje novo stokovno internacionalo. Reakcionarji v Ameriški delavski federaciji jo skušajo preprečiti.

V tednu z dne 10. septembra se je pričel v Blackpoolu v Angliji kongres enega najjačih unijskih gibanj na svetu, ki se uradno imenuje "British Trade Union Congress." Za bratskega delegata je na to zborovanje poslal predsednik AFL William Green George Meaneyja, ki je tajnik-blagajnik te od nekdaj privilegirane zveze ameriških konservativnih unij.

Ko je bil pozvan, da pozdravi zbor delegatov unijskega delavstva v Angliji, se je Meaney "spozabil" in začel udarjati po predsedniku kongresa angleških unij Walterju Citrinu, dasi je znan kot eden najkonservativnejših unijskih voditeljev na svetu.

Vselej se je dogodilo, da so si na medsebojnih unijskih kongresih ameriški ali pa angleški bratski delegati izmenjali le pozdrave, z voščili za še boljše sporazume in pa druge take želje, ki le malo pomenijo.

V tem slučaju je predstavnik AFL Meaney udaril po Walterju Citrinu, predstavniku angleških unij, češ, da skuša uničiti storo mednarodno zvezo strokovnih unij na ljubo tistim, ki snujejo novo internacionalo povsem v nasprotju z ono, ki sedaj obstoja.

George Meaney je pač ponovil v tem argumentiranju stališče, ki ga eksekutiva AFL ves čas zastopa. Poudaril je, da unije v USSR niso unije, ampak le orodje vlade. Ko je Meaney tako govoril, so se mu delegati čudili, nato pa začeli demonstrirati proti njemu.

Kajti navzoč je bil tudi bratski delegat sovjetskih unij, ki pa Meaneyju ni odgovarjal milo za drago, pač pa izrekel le svoj pozdravni govor.

Dan pozneje pa se je oglasil Sir Walter Citrine. On je torej vsled naslova "sir" delavski aristokrat. V slučaju Grčije se je postavil na Churchillovo prokraljevaško politiko, kar je bilo zanj in s tem za angleško delavsko gibanje skrajno slabo.

Ampak Citrine se je reakciji na kongresu angleških delavskih unij na vse take očitke obrnil s protiočitkom, ki ga od njega niso pričakovali. Dejal je namreč, da ne bi bilo slabo za Anglijo, ako bi planirala produkcijo in distribucijo po ekonomskih zakonih, kakršni so v Sovjetski uniji v veljavi.

Zapadna Slovanska Zveza za združenje z ABC, ako preseli urad v Denver

Edina slovenska konvencija, ki se je letos vršila, je bila konvencija Zapadne slovanske zveze, ki ima svoj glavni urad v Denverju, Colo. Delegati so se sešli v bližnjem Pueblu, Colo., in izvršili svoje delo v dveh dneh. (27. in 28. avgusta.)

Glasilo te zveze, A. S., je poročalo v izdaji z dne 11. sept., da je bil to "rekordni čas", namreč, da še nikoli ni bila nobena njena konvencija končana v krajšem času kot ta.

Eno izmed vprašanje je bilo, ali naj ZSZ še posluje samostojno, ali pa se združi s katero izmed večjih podpornih organizacij. V poštev sta prišli že mesece pred to konvencijo dve: SNPJ in pa ABZ. Navdušenje za združenje s SNPJ v uradnih krogih ZSZ menda ni bilo po-

Zgražanja nad unijami radi njih "pretiranih zahtev"

Sežanje mezde, se nad unijami silno hučujejo in pozivajo veleindustrijalce, naj se ne udajo. V zveznem kongresu se zgražajo nad unijami posebno poslanci iz južnih držav, kjer so navajeni nizkih mezd in odprte delavnice. Delujejo, da se bi vrnil tja "stari dobri časi", ko so agitatorje unij poljubno izganjali iz mesta, jih pretepavali, valjali v smoli in perju in par so jih celo linčali.

Ti kongresniki so bili najglasnejši proti predlogi za zvišanje brezposelnostne zavarovalnine na \$25, češ, da veliko delavcev toliko niti ne zasluži, kadar delajo, torej čemu bi se jim dajalo višjo podporo kot pa je znašala

njihna plača? Vsled tega se je v merodajni kongresni komisiji izrazilo izmed 16 članov enajst proti zvišanju brezposelnostne podpore. Ista republikanska-demokratska reakcionarna koalicija deluje enako ognjevitno tudi proti drugim predlogom socialnega značaja, češ, da so socialistične ali pa, da so vzete iz sovjetske ustave.

Vzlic temu da se kongresu nič ne mudi preprečiti socialni nepokoj, ali da bi se žuril pečati se z načrti za javna dela in za nadomestitev "slumov" v ameriških mestih s čednimi stanovanji, ga je predsednik Truman v svoji poslanici izredno pohvalil, češ, da si je vsled velikih

Sovjetska unija ima veliko vzroka, da pleni Nemčijo

Sovjetska vlada je dne 13. objavila statistično poročilo o škodi, ki jo ji je prizadejala Hitlerjeva Nemčija v minuli vojni. Nacistične armade, ki so pustošile Ukrajino in druge sovjetske dežele v času invazije in še bolj v času umikanja, so glasom uradnih cenitev vlade v Moskvi povzročile nad 108 milijard dolarjev škode. V vojni je bila USSR štiri leta.

Poročilo pravi, da so napravili naciji 279 milijard rubljev škode državnim podvzetjem, 181 milijard rubljev škode kolektivnim farmam, 192 milijard rubljev civilnemu prebivalstvu na deželi in v mestih, in 19 milijard škode pa kooperativam, unijam in raznim drugim javnim organizacijam.

V napadih je bilo vsled požara in bombardiranja uničenih popolnoma ali pa deloma 1,700 mest in 70,000 vasi.

Vsled požara ali pa bomb je bilo uničenih šest milijonov hiš, tovarn in raznih drugih stavb in 25 milijonov sovjetskega prebivalstva je bilo od stan.

Isti podatki pravijo, da so Nemci vzeli Rusom in drugemu prebivalstvu Sovj. unije 1,150,000 konj, 17,000,000 glav goveje živine, 12,000,000 prešičev, 13,000,000 ovac in koz in pa cele vlahe osebne svojine, namreč, peči, orodje, pohištvo, itd.

pogodbo za združenje z ABZ, bo dana obema organizacijama na splošno glasovanje.

Dnevnice so bile po \$12 in delegati, ki so prišli z daleč, so dobili poleg voznine tudi plačilo za posteljo v vlaku. Plače so ostale po starem, razen da je bila tajniku zvišana na \$300 na mesec.

Leo Jurjovec, ki je bil dosedaj glavni predsednik ZSZ, se je v tej službi utrudil, zato je mandat pustil, toda konvencija mu je dala nov titel—namreč izvoljen je bil za trajnega častnega predsednika. V odboru ima vse iste pravice kot drugi člani gl. odbora.

V novi glavni odbor so bili izvoljeni za prihodnja štiri leta Geo. J. Miroslavich, Denver, gl. predsednik; Louis J. Zefran, Chicago, prvi podpredsednik; Mary Kogovšek, Pueblo, II. podpredsednica; Anthony Jerishin, Denver, gl. tajnik; Michael P. Horwat, Denver, blagajnik; dr. J. F. Snedec, Pueblo, gl. zdravnik; Thomas J. Morrissey, Denver, pravni svetnik in predsednik nadzornega odseka; Mike Popovich, Denver, Joe Blatinik, Pueblo, nadzornika; F. J. Bradach, Lockport, Ill., predsednik porotnega odbora; Frances Ponikvar, Cleveland, Frank Likar in Martin Pecharich, oba iz Elyja, Minn., porotnika. ZSZ ima v obeh oddelkih okrog šest tisoč članov.

Prihodnja konvencija, ako ne pride od združenja z ABZ, bo v Clevelandu.

Seja gl. odbora SANSa delo dobro skončala

ODBOR STORIL GLEDE PRIMORSKE VSE KAR JE ZMOGEL. — POMOŽNA AKCIJA IN POLITIČNO DELO SANSa BO NADALJEVANO. — JPO-SS SE RAZPUŠTI. — PRIZNANJA ZA DELO IN KRITIKE

"Dobro je, da imamo SANS," je rekel eden izmed zastopnikov na seji glavnega odbora te ustanove, ki se je vršila dne 15. septembra v Chicagu. In je menda rcs edinstvena organizacija te vrste med vsemi ameriški Jugoslovani — namreč najboljše zasnovana in organizirana.

Stiriindvajset navzočih

Udeležilo se je izmed članov eksekutive devet (odsotna sta bila Leo Kushlan in Albina Novakova, oba iz Clevelanda), člana nadzornega odbora Louis Zeleznikar iz Jolietia in Joseph Zavertnik iz New Yorka (Josephine Zakrajšek iz Clevelanda se seje in revizije ni utegnla udeležiti) in izmed članov širšega odbora pa jih je prišlo na sejo trinajst.

Častni predsednik Louis Adamič je sporočil, da je vsled drugega nujnega dela zadržan.

Zborovanje, ki se je vršilo v Bergerjevi dvorani, je otvoril predsednik SANSa Etbin Kristan. V kratkem nagovoru je omenil spremembe, in pa glavne dogodke po svetu, ki so se izvršili od prejšnje pa do te SANSove seje.

Omenil je med drugim, da je v tem razdobju zaplapolala nad Trstom jugoslovanska zastava in da je narod tam storil za pravično rešitev primorskega vprašanja vse, kar se je od njega pričakovalo, in da sta tu enako izvršila svojo dolžnost SANS, in pa ZOJSA. Ker pa se je baš v teh dneh vršila v Londonu seja ministrov velike petorice, na kateri so govorili tudi o bodočnosti Trsta, nam ni še znano, kaj so sklenili.

Za SANS še veliko zanimanja

Tajnik Mirko G. Kuhel je v svojem podrobnem poročilu ugotovil, da je za SANS v naši javnosti še vedno veliko zanimanja, kar dokazujejo tudi njegove finance in pa aktivnosti lokalnih podružnic. Skupaj z blagajnikom V. Cankarjem sta podala obsežno finančno poročilo o dohodkih in stroških SANSa, ki je bilo poslano v objavo vsem listom, kot običajno. Iz njega je razvidno, da so znašali skupni dohodki SANSa za politično akcijo od ustanovitve 6. decembra 1942 pa do 31. avgusta 1945 \$69,017.12, skupna izplačila v isti dobi pa \$52,080.00. V blagajni je bilo omenjenega dne \$16,937.12.

Poleg tega je prejel SANS za pomožno akcijo od lanskega 1.

oktobra pa do letošnjega 31. avgusta \$96,201.40 in točno isto vsoto je poslal relifni akciji združenega odbora (WRFASDD) v New York.

Nadzornika Zeleznikar in Zavertnik sta ugotovila, da sta račune pregledala in da so poslovne knjige v najboljšem redu.

Združenemu odboru (ZOJSA) v New Yorku prispeva SANS po tisoč dolarjev na mesec. Dne 20. oktobra se bo v Clevelandu vršila seja združenega odbora, na kateri se bo sklepalo, da-li bo še posloval, ali pa se bo vsled sporov, ki so nastali med Hrvati, razpusil.

Kar se tiče SANSa, so bili zborovalci na tej seji soglasno mnenja, da je še potreben in da bo iz njega nastala bržkone trajna ustanova.

Relifna akcija

Omenjeno je že, da je SANS zbral za relifno akcijo blizu \$100,000. K temu je predsednik JPO-SS Vincent Cankar poročal o delu, ki ga oziroma so ga na tem polju vršile slovenske podporne organizacije. Dejal je, da so odborniki JPO-SS na svoji nedavni seji sklenili, da se za preostalo vsoto nakupi zdravniških potrebščin in da so v ta namen povabili na sodelovanje za svetovalca dr. F. J. Kerna v Clevelandu. Ko bo JPO-SS to delo izvršil, se bo razpusil, je dejal Cankar.

O razpravi o relifni akciji je bilo na tej seji SANSa sklenjeno, da bo SANS z njo nadaljeval in izvoljen je bil poseben odsek, ki naj sestavi načrt za čimboljše izpolnjevanje te naloge.

Istega dne, ko se je vršilo to zborovanje, je prejel urednik Proletarca iz Beograda pismo Jovana Golmajerja, bivšega tajnika delavske zbornice v Sloveniji, v katerem mu opisuje, da so tam ustanovili združeno ortopedsko-bandažijsko podjetje in prosi, da bi mu poslali mi iz Amerike kataloge in prospekte ameriških tvrdk, da bi od njih naročili zdravniških potrebščin kolikor bodo zmogli. V pismu pravi med drugim: "Potrebujejo ameriške kataloge in knjige za ortopedijo in bandažo, za kirurške instrumente in za optiko... Skušali bomo iz Amerike nabavljati razne dele in materiale za našo (zdravniško) produkcijo in ob enem naše podjetje malo amerikanizirati, ker imamo ambicijo, da bomo, kot produktivna združba, vodilno podjetje te vrste v naši državi."

(Konec na 7. strani.)

Kako je in bo v Jugoslaviji in kaj lahko storimo zanj?

V minulih dveh tednih so pričela prihajati iz Jugoslavije rojakom tukaj prva pisma. Vsa pripovedujejo o naporih naroda za osvoboditev in pa sedaj o strašnem trudu, da se izmota iz lakote, razvalin in demoralizacije.

So tudi druga pisma, naslovljena večinoma iz Italije, in pa iz Švice ter še par drugih takih dežel, v katerih jugoslovanska cenzura nima kontrole.

Slabo je v Jugoslaviji. Tam je glad doma. Ljudstvo se je borilo — en del proti, večina za osvoboditev dežele.

Sedaj ji lahko pomagamo. Ni ga rojaka, saj tako verjamemo, ki bi ljudem tam v tej strašni tragediji odrekel pomoč.

Dobili jo bodo. Morda niti zdaleč toliko, kot jo potrebujejo, a vendarle je tu gibanje, ki naroda tam ni pozabilo.

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LIST ZA INTERESE DELAVSKEGA LJUDSTVA.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO.

Izdaja Jugoslovanske Delavske Tiskovne Društva, Chicago, Ill.

GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE SOCIALISTIČNE ZVEZE

NAROČNINA v Zedinjenih državah za celo leto \$3.00; za pol leta \$1.75; za četrt leta \$1.00.

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Vsi rokopiši in oglasi morajo biti v našem uradu najpozneje do ponedeljka popoldne za priobčitev v številki tekočega tedna.

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Ameriški kapitalizem v naporih za rešitev starega reda v Evropi

Na kongresu zastopnikov delavskih uni v Angliji je govoril dne 19. sept. med drugimi tudi predsednik odbora delavske stranke Harold Laski. Bil je voharno pozdravljen. Pred njim je govoril premier Clement Attlee, ki ni kaj rad ne vidi, da se Laski tako odkrito izraža in ker zahteva v svoji poziciji strankinega predsednika, da se naj delavska vlada ravna tudi v praksi po programu, ki ji je bil začetan v slučaju zmage za socializiranje Anglije.

Laski je dejal, da ga nekateri člani delavske vlade smatrajo sedaj zgolj za "nadlego". Harold namreč rad govori in piše — pa v takih momentih opozarja svoje tovariše na obljube, ki so jih dajali v kampanji.

Med obljubami in izpolnjevanjem obljub pa je razlika. Razlika raditega, ker jih čestokrat tudi pri najboljši volji ne moreš izpolniti.

Zato je Clement Attlee dejal delavcem Anglije, da bodo morali potrpeti. Naj nikar ne pričakujejo izboljšanja svojih življenjskih razmer hipoma, kajti Anglija je vsled vojne postala bankrotirana dežela in odvisna od dobrohotnosti dominjonov ter Zedinjenih držav.

Toda Laski pa je v svojem govoru čarlar po Zed. državah radi tega, ker si mnogi kapitalisti v njih prizadevajo tragedijo Anglije zlorabiti za njeno ekonomsko uničenje.

Amerškemu kapitalizmu je odkrito dejal, da naj drži prste proč od programa delavske stranke za socializiranje Anglije.

Toda Velika Britanija sama od sebe ne bo mogla na noge, ker je bila najdalj v vojni in proporcionalno z največjimi stroški. Delavska stranka, ki pozna, kako piha veter v Washingtonu, je poslala tja po ukinjenju lend-leaseh dajatev dva predstavnika stare angleške diplomacije. Kajti če bi ju nadomestila s socialisti, ne bi nič dosegla.

Cim sta prišla v Washington s predlogom, da potrebuje Anglija v Zed. državah od okrog šest milijard dolarjev brezobrestnega posojila ali pa saj z najnižjimi obrestmi so se oglasili naši domači toriji, med njimi kongresnik Knutson iz Minnesote, ki je dejal, da ni naša naloga s posojili "socializirati Veliko Britanijo". Pritrdilo mu je mnogo drugih, a predsednik Truman jih je podučil, da se tu ne gre za nevarnost staremu redu v Angliji, ampak za nevarnost, ki preti vsemu gospodarskemu redu po svetu, če prepustimo Anglijo v polom.

Ekonomski krah ene dežele je lahko zelo nalezljiva bolezen. To smo v "depresiji", ki se je pričela po prvi svetovni vojni in je bila šele končana s to vojno, zelo občutili.

Ako ameriški kapitalizem hoče ponovitev take krize, jo bo zlahka dobil. Če ne, naj rajše verjame Laskiju, da je napačno zastavljati pot socialnemu razvoju zgolj v korist privatnega profita. Kajti če bo ameriški kapitalizem le preveč hrepenel po nje-mu in s tem zanemarjal ljudske koristi do kraja, bo nekega dne doživel še vse hujši, bolj vulkaničen polom, kot pa ga je evropski kapitalizem.

Usiljevanje naše sorte demokracije na Balkanu, ne bo obveljalo

Naš državni tajnik Byrnes se je zelo navdušil za demokracijo na Balkanu. Kar na svojo roko — niti Anglije ni vprašal za svet — se je odločil demokratizirati Bolgarijo. Sporočil ji je, da je njen novi volilni zakon nedemokracija, in da vlade, ki bi prišla v Bolgarijo na krmilo na temelju take postave, Zed. države ne bodo priznale.

V Angliji so se nekaj četrta ur temu čudili, se dušali, da bi bil moral Byrnes saj le malo namigniti vladi v Londonu, kaj namerava, a ker Angleži vedo, kako zelo bodo odvisni za svojo obnovitev gospodarstva od Zed. držav je Ernest Bevin ki je sedanj minister za vnanje zadeve Velike Britanije, pritrdil, da s stališčem ameriškega state departmenta z ozirom na Bolgarijo popolnoma soglašajo.

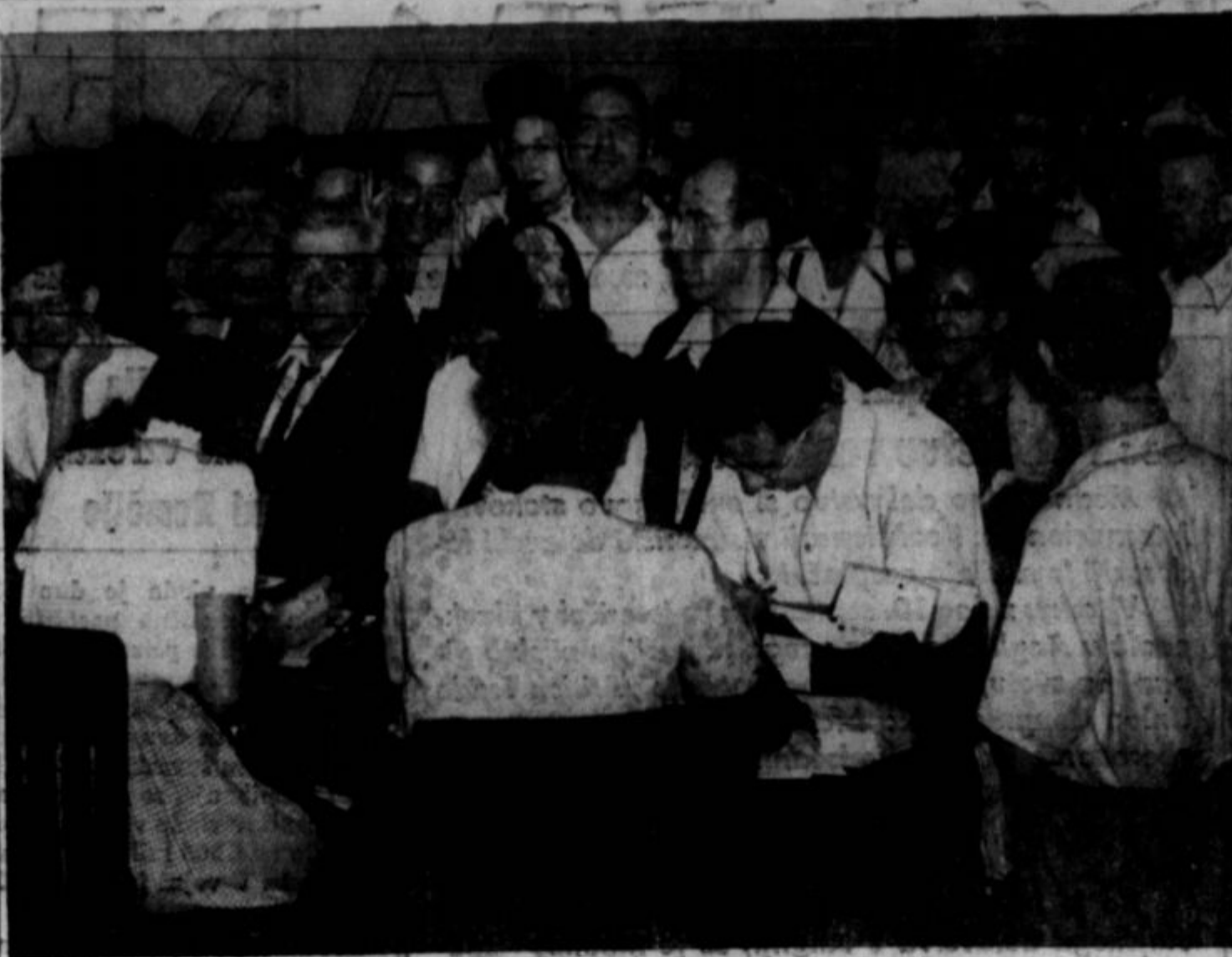
"Izvestja" v Moskvi so to postopanje Washingtona in Londona označile za umešavanje tujih držav v notranje zadeve suverene države. Casopisi v Angliji in v Zed. državah so njene proteste ponatisnili, s komentarjem, da ameriška in angleška vlada vzlic temu ostaneta na svojem stališču. Tako je Bolgarija volitve preklicala, ker sta Stalin in Molotov uvidela, da bo treba njima v Bolgariji precej popustiti.

Toda komu?

Kajpada strankam, ki so sicer bolgarske, ampak so služile do te vojne veliko bolj očišču, kakor pa Bolgariji. In ob enem so za stari red. Torej proti "komunizmu".

Potem je prišla Rumunija na vrsto. Ameriški državni tajnik Byrnes je na konferenci s časniki oznanil, kako zelo ga prosi rumunski mladi kralj Mihael, da naj mu Amerika in Anglija pomagati ustanoviti "demokracijo" vlado namesto te, ki ji sedaj načeljuje Peter Groza.

V Moskvi so se razhujili in glasno sovjetske vlade "Izvestja" je ugotovilo, da so tisti kraljev apel za "demokratiziranje" ru-



DRENJANJE V URADIH "SOCIAL SECURITY" je sedaj tolikšno kot prej v municijskih tovarnah. In še večje. Kajti ljudje, na stotine in že par milijonov jih je — si iščejo brezposelnostno zavarovalnino. Ni velika ali kolikor jo je, je dobro. Gornje je slika iz urada za brezposelnostno zavarovalnino v New Yorku.

KATKA ZUPANČIČ:

IVERI

Malo poznana naša gospodarica

Teorije o postanku naše zemlje se še zmerom križajo. Edine pa so si v tem da je preteklo na milijone in milijone let, preden so se razvila človeška plemena.

Zato je nesmiselno, iskati zgodovinske davnih vekov v svetem pismu, pač pa tam, kjer je v resnici zapisana, to je, v zemlji sami.

Zapisana je v okameninah in rudninah, v špiljah in zasekah, ki so si jih izdoble reke. Tam leže zemeljske plasti v prerezu druga vrh druge, kakor nalašč izložene, da jih študira človek. Toda do osemnajstega stoletja ni nikomur prišlo na misel, da bi sistematično študiral ta "zapisnik skal", kakor ga imenuje H. G. Wells.

Ze to dokazuje, da je človeštvo še vedno v svoji otroški dobi. Ali vse polagoma prerašča svojo srajčico, in če si v svoji vrtoglavosti ne zlomi prej tilnika, bo nekoč odraslo. Tedaj si ne bo več tolmačil demokracije vsak po svoje, pel slavospeve svobodi pa hkrati lizal peto onemu, ki mu daje ali samo obeta mirvico vsakdanjega kruha. Tedaj bo človek delal zato, da bo živel in imel kaj od življenja — ne pa živel zato, da bo delal.

Odsklenalo bo tedaj tudi vsem takim, ki žive zato, da uživajo sadove tujega dela, kajti duševno dozoreli človek se ne bo dal več izkoščati. Stroj bo služil in olajšal življenje tistemu ki ga ustvari — ne pa tistemu ki ga "financira" z denarjem iz delavskih žuljev iztisnjenih.

Dandanašnji ljudje so še vse preveč upreženi v težkem boju za obstanek. Vsled tega se vrta največ le okrog svojih lastnih malih osebic in še skoro ni čuditi da se tako malo — ali nič

— zanimajo za naravo, za njene zakone sploh za njeno stvarstvo. Saj se boje celo priznati, da spadajo v njen krog, misleč, da se s tem ponižajo ali pa celo greše proti božjemu zakonu...

Priroda sama se nam včasih zdi kruta, brezobzirna gospodarica. Dlakeopska res ni. Uničuje in podira, vendar pa gradi in ustvarja sproti; lomi in trga — a čeli in prenavlja sproti. Vsaki živi stvarci je dala možnost razvoja po zakonu prilagoditve. Raznim savrimjem in diplokokijem je bila usoda zapečatenata, ko se zaradi svoje telesne preobilnosti niso mogli več prilagajati velikanskim spremembam podnebja in s tem rastlinstvu. Toda priroda jih ni docela črtala iz svojega kataloga, ohranila je njih sorodnike: krokodile, zelandce, močerade, martinke in tako dalje.

Tudi ne pozna nikakega favorizma. Ni ona, ki streže bogatinom in slači reveža — to dela človek sam. Kolikor se prirode tiče, ji je najmočnejši despot, ali pa največji ženi prav toliko važen, kakor zadnji črček. Prvi kot drugi in tretji hoče živeti in ona nudi vsem trem to priliko popolnoma nepristransko.

Na mesta se nam zdi strašno razsipna in potratna, a na mesta zopet skrajno skržasta in skopna. V resnici pa je vseskozi varčna. Nič, prav nič ne zavre. Rastlinstvo in živalstvo, ki se je v davnem veku pohotno širilo na površju zemlje, je vse do zdajnjega drobca skrbno spravila. Spravila je zaeno tudi vse obilno bogastvo sončnih žarkov, ki se je izsipavalo nanje v tednih dobah.

Bog ve, dali se kedaj kateri premogar spomni, kaj pravza-

prav koplje? Dali razvažalec premoga, na primer naš Udovič, kdaj pomisli, kaj pravzaprav tovari in prelaga! Nemara bi ga črne maroge na obrazu in rokah manj motile.

Toda tedanja vegetacija je bila sočna, neprimeroma sočnejša od sedanje. Če je priroda tako skrbna gospodinja, kam je spravila sok? Oljni vrelci in jantar so nam odgovor.

Jape, mislim, da bo treba zakuriti. In ne godrnjaj, ko nalašč premog — ta črni diamant je bil mogočen od solca obsevani gozd pred milijoni let.

Konzumne zadruge v USSR imajo 38 milijonov članov

Konzumne prodajalne v ruskih vaseh štejejo 38 milijonov članov. Upravljanje so demokratično in vsaka zadruga ima nad svojim podvzetjem popolno kontrolo.

Konzumne zadruge v Rusiji so samo na deželi. Trgovina v mestih je pod državno kontrolo in upravi ter kolektivna last vse dežele.

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Nekaj drobiža

Chicago, Ill. — V stari domovini sem slišal selškega župnika v cerkvi sv. Petra pridigati revnim faranom, da gre lažje kamela skozi šivankino uho kakor pa bogataš v nebesa.

Dne 31. avgusta pa sem čital v Chicago Sunu, da je pokojni katoliški župnik Rev. James David O'Neal v Highland Parku blizu Waukegana, Ill.) zapustil, \$268,000, kar je presenetljivo posebno njegovega nečaka Charlesa Brusta in druge župnikove sorodnike. Ko je župnik umrl, je sodnik, ki se peča s pokojnikovi zadevami, imenoval na odličju v Waukeganu omenjenega nečaka za upravitelja pokojnikove imovine, predno se jo postavno uredi kajti mož je umrl brez oporoke. Nečak je dejal, da je bil župnik reven mož in da njegovi sorodniki smatrajo, da ima kvečjemu kakih pet tisoč dolarjev imovine. "Dobro," je rekel sodnik, "pooblaščaj te, da jo upravljaš in mi poročaš, koliko znaša." Ko je šel ta nečak potem v banko in odprl župnikovo varnostno shrambo, pa so našli v nji gotovine in v drugih likvidiranih vrednostah čedno vsoto \$268,000, torej nad četrtilijona dolarjev. Fant se je čudil, števci so strmeli, sodnik je bil presenečen in posebno še čikaška nadškofijska pisarna, ki ji ni šlo v glavo, kako bi mogel župnik na taki fari, čeprav ni revna, prihraniti tolikšno vsoto.

O, demokracija, kolikšne grehe delajo v tvojem imenu! Britskim torijem smo dovolili pome-mesti z demokracijem gibanjem v Grčiji. Pripomogli smo v nji v civilno vojno, v kateri je padlo na tisoče partizanov, tisoče pa jih je še danes zaprtih v ječah. Naš state department pa se ponaša, da bo nadzoroval prihodnje volitve v grški parlament in pomagala pa mu bosta pri tem tudi Anglija in Francija.

Zdi se mi, da je vsled teh pritiskov demokracija koalicijska v Grčiji začasno uničena. Rad pa bi videl da sem v zmoti. Kajti ako nisem, bosta v takih deželah triumfirala rojalistična reakcija in fašizem.

Naš državni tajnik Byrnes je dne 18. avgusta opozoril bolgarsko vlado, da je volilna postava, ki jo je sprejela, nedemokracija. Zato smo Bolgariji ukazali, da morajo biti volitve v nji demokracije, ali pa bolgarske vlade sploh ne bomo priznali, ne sklenili z njo mirovno pogodbo. Zahtevali smo, da naj bo dana vsakemu bolgarskemu državljanu priložnost glasovati po svojem prepričanju in da naj imajo pravico nominirati kandidate tudi opozicijske stranke.

V take vrste demokracije verujemo seveda tudi socialisti.

Ampak zelo 'sem radoveden, ako se državni tajnik Byrnes zaveda, da v državi, v kateri je bil on rojen, in ki jo je dolgo zastopal v kongresu — v South Carolini, še sedaj nimajo demokracije? Delavci, dninarji in revni kmetje so v South Carolini brez volilne pravice. Torej ako bi Byrnes hotel, bi lahko najprvo naslovil ultimatum za demokracijske volitve svoji So, Carolini, namesto da se spotika ob Bolgarijo.

Umazanega perila ima dovolj pred svojim pragom, ako mu je res za čiščenje in demokracijo.

V južnih državah ameriške unije je nad deset milijonov državljanov brez volilne pravice in ni jim dana prilika svobodno voliti.

Državni tajnik Byrnes, ki prihaja od tam, bi torej začel prav zares lahko pometati najprvo pred svojim pragom.

Tudi novi angleški minister vnanjih zadev Ernest Bevin se je navdušil za demokracijo na Balkanu. Posebno mu je zanj v Bolgariji, Rumuniji in na Madžarskem. Škoda, ker je Anglija toliko obubožana da je vse preveč odvisna od ameriške finančne milosti.

Ampak kar se demokracije tiče, bi se tudi ona lahko pobrigala zanj v svojih kolonijah na primer. Saj jih ima raztresene po vsi zemeljski obli. Nad pet sto milijonov prebivalcev v Indiji, na Burmi td., je brez demokracije, čeprav žive pod angleško zastavo.

Pred delavsko vlado v Angliji je danes samo eno vprašanje. Ali naj se osloni po svetu na levičarske stranke, ali pa pomaga nadaljevati vnanjo politiko kot sta jo vodila Churchill in Hull in sedaj nadaljuje z njo Byrnes v veri, da je za demokracijo zato, ker je proti komunizmu.

Poročajo, da so se morali naši vojni ujetniki na Japonskem klanjati pred Hirohitovo soho in pa drugim japonskim mogotcem, sedaj pa smo Hirohita obvarovali na prestolu in Japonci se mu morajo klanjati kot so se mu, predno so bili poraženi. Sploh so naše jetnike tam mučili in jih poniževali in zaradi tega je bilo v našem tisku veliko zgražanja. Toda ali smo kaj storili, da Japonce rešimo starega sistema in njihnega "božanskega" cesarja?

Zdi se mi, da je naša uradna demokracija v Washingtonu vse preveč naklonjena dvorom. Dvorili smo kraljicam in kraljem, knezom, princem, šahom in sultanom rajše kot pa da bi podpirali n. pr. španske republikance in druge, ki so trpeli v borbi proti privilegijem, aristokratom in izkoriščanju. V Washingtonu je vse preveč klanjanja. Posnemajo stare evropske in orientalske dvore, namesto da bi uvažali demokracijo.

John Chamazar.

NEKAJ S SEVERNE STRANI

Chicago, Ill. — V soboto 22. sept. bomo imeli redno sejo podružnice št. 2 SANS. Pričela se bo ob 8. zvečer na 1638 North Halsted St.

Skozi dve leti in pol, od kar ta podružnica obstoja, smo imeli 30 rednih sej. Zanimanje za to delo in udeležba na sejah je bilo prilično zadovoljivo za to malo slovensko naselbino, izvzemši v minuli dobi, ko se je udeleževalo naših sej komaj osem do štirinajst članov. Tudi na svoje prostovoljne prispevke je veliko članov "pozabilo".

Človek bi lahko sodil, da je bila vzrok slabi udeležbi poletna vročina, ali žal, morda to vendarle ni glavni razlog. Saj je bilo tudi lani vroče, pa je bilo zanimanje vseeno precej "gorko".

Ko človek premišluje vzroke in se vprašuje o njih, so mi nekateri povedali svoje misli o pojemanju zanimanja. "Vojne je konec," so mi rekli, "in organizacije, kakršna je SANS, niso več potrebne..."

"Jugoslavija je osvobodjena", itd.

Morda tudi mnogi drugi tako mislijo, le da nečjejo tega naravnost povedati. Pač nečjejo zamer.

A razvoj dokazuje, da je nam SANS še vedno potreben. Ako večina naših ljudi misli drugače, bi bilo vseeno prav, da pridemo skupaj in se pomenimo o tem. In na vsak način je v korist temu gibanju, da to postojanko še v naprej obdržimo.

V pomožni akciji lahko še veliko sodelujemo. In ljudje tam potrebujejo pomoči. Zato apeliraj na vse sedanje in bivše člane, da se udeležijo prihodnje seje. — John Turk, tajnik.

Tole mi ne gre v glavo?



To, da se ameriški in angleški kapitalizem trudita ohraniti Evropo starih privilegijem in sistemu izkoriščanja za privatni profit, mi je razumljivo. Ne gre pa mi v glavo, čemu si ta prizadevanja odevata s pretvezo borbe za demokracijo v Evropi.

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"Big Business" Could Live On Its "Fat"

Millions of workers may have a hard time getting along in the post-war period, but corporations could live on their war profit "fat" if they did not turn a wheel for years.

That is the meaning of a report published recently by the securities and Exchange Commission.

It says that "the net working capital of American corporations reached another new high in the first quarter of this year. During the three months January through March, 1945, their working capital increased by \$1,400,000,000, to a peak of \$46,900,000,000."

"Net working capital" is the amount of cash and other assets quickly convertible into cash, held by the corporations after paying every cent they owe to any one.

The report says the \$1,400,000,000 increase consists entirely of profits which the corporations "retained after paying taxes and dividends."—Labor.

RADICALISM IS SWEEPING WORLD
Free Enterprise Can Survive Only 10 Years in U. S.
BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

It was somewhat of a joke to those of us who know the situation to pick up the newspapers, especially the conservative, Republican, big business newspapers, and read in the editorial columns about the labor victory in the British elections.

I read one paper in Boston which said: "There is no need of the business interests of the United States being in the least disturbed over the British elections."

And it went on to say: "The leaders of the Labor Party are very conservative men, mild Socialists, who do not believe in any such doctrine as is practiced and prevails in other countries of the world, such as in Russia."

Well, let us analyze the platform on which the Labor Party won out. First, nationalization, or the taking over by the government of public utilities, and especially coal mining.

Railroads will be taken over by the government. Also electric light companies, and I think tramways, or street cars and busses.

But the platform on which they were elected goes further and says the Bank of England will be taken over by the government. Now the Bank of England is the oldest private banking institution in Europe, much older than any of our banks in New York. At one time the Bank of England defied the government and refused to make loans that the government had endorsed, especially around the time of the purchase of the Suez Canal.

What would our business people in this country think if all the big, powerful national banks in the United States were taken over by the government? There is no individual or institution as blind as the individual or institution that refuses to see the light.

Personally, I do not favor radicalism, or doctrines that would destroy honest and legitimate trade and enterprise. But you can rest assured that the victory in England for the Labor Party, which, by the way, was away beyond the anticipations of the leaders of the Labor Party—I repeat, you can rest assured it is the first important step towards the disestablishment eventually of private enterprise in all large interests and industries.

What are we going to face in this country?

Are we going to be the only large country in the world with powerful invested interests that will permit private enterprise to exist?

France has gone thoroughly Communistic, as it now appears.

Germany will never be a power again in the industrial world, or if it is, you can rest assured that private enterprise will not have much to say in the affairs of Germany.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and Italy all have gone farther and farther towards the doctrines of extreme-ism. And remember this: that there are large investments of American capital, of big business, in nearly all the countries of Europe.

What about China?

It has been claimed—and has not been satisfactorily disproved—that in a referendum vote of the so-called Free China they would favor the disestablishment of free enterprise.

In other words—let's be plain with each other—China, especially northern China, is leaning strongly towards Communism.

Spain is not a great, important nation, and is almost bankrupt, and no one knows what is going to be the ending in Spanish affairs. This we do know: that Franco and his form of government are ready for the junk pile.

Where do we stand, then, as the

THE MARCH OF LABOR



The Enslaved Peoples Are Liberated

By JOSEPH DRASLER
(Formerly an Associate Editor of Proletarec)

(Continued.)

On our way into the Alps we passed through Spital. The road leading through the town and down to the Enns Rives is well over 2,300 years old, built by the Romans, who were also bent on world conquest, as they advanced against the Germanic tribes that dwelt in this area. Today there still are signs of this ancient era, and the remains of a Roman temple still stands on one of the summits, and another tower on top of Pyhrn pass was used as a combination observation and guard post during this war. Our regiment—317th Infantry—discovered in this town a large amount, if not the total Hungarian gold reserve, some 30 million dollars plus 4,000,000,000 pengos, which is 130 million dollars at the present rate of exchange, as well as much of Hungary's National Art treasury, and a huge amount of American money.

Now my company has taken over a little town in the Bavarian Alps, called Stotten, near Markt-Oberdorf. It is a typical German farm village where the people do nothing but work and go to church. The farmers all live in the village and have their land portioned off within a radius of a few miles from the village. They have dairy cattle and raise much hay in addition to enough wheat and potatoes for their own use. At first the only men folks around were the really old ones, around sixty, and occasionally you would see a younger man who had been discharged from the army because of a missing arm or leg. Now some of the soldiers who are being released to help raise crops are drifting in one by one. The farm work was carried on entirely by women and children and war prisoners. Their simple farm life has not been affected very much by the war; they work hard all week on the farms and on Sundays go to church—that is all that is apparent.

We live in homes of the local families but would much rather not. The manure piles that surround the houses and the toilets that are anything but modern smell to high heavens. And it just happens that the woman who takes care of our house doesn't believe in cleanliness but in godliness, and her kitchen is like a pig-sty. I believe we'll be moving soon, into better quarters if we gripe long and loud enough. We gripped and wondered about our living in pup-tents on the cold mountain slopes after VE Day, until we were moved into one town after another. We wonder sometimes who the victors are—we or the Germans—when we see our military set-up pussy-foot and soft-handle the situations that arise. And in some localities we're

IN THE WIND

From THE NATION

DEBATE: The Chicago Sun of August 26 carried the following advertisement: "Town Club weekly public forum... Today at 3 p. m. 'What Should We Do with a Defeated Japan?' Speakers! 'Yes!' Irving Pflaum, foreign editor, Chicago Times. 'No!' George Kao, Chinese News Service."

PROBLEM: An Associated Press dispatch from Madrid on August 23 reported "A committee of directors of leading Spanish newspapers and magazines will be named next month to find a formula easing the present complete international censorship without exposing Franco regime to attacks by the opposition."

TROPE: "The European enemies are vanquished" says an advertisement in the August 12 issue of the Sunday Guardian, Port of Spain, Trinidad, "and Gibraltar is intact, impregnable, and redoubtable as ever. This rock has stood the test of time. In Trinidad we have built this Gibraltar of the Cleaning and Dyeing Industry. It took us over sixty years to build this unshakable rock. It has also stood the test of time an tribulation and today it stands as firm as ever under its present generals R. J. J. Clamens and Roy Clamens. All loyal subjects can depend on the excellence of our service at Gibraltar."

LABOR: The Metropolitan Music School, New York, has signed a contract with the Music Teachers Chapter of the Teachers Union Local 555, C. I. O. This is the first music school in the country to have a union contract.

OBSESSION: John O'Donnell of the New York Daily News is still fighting Franklin D. Roosevelt. In his column of August 30, on the Pearl Harbor report, he called the late President: "No. 1 public enemy of the United States in that horrible and shocking disaster."

PHILOSOPHY: "It is a bad habit to reflect much upon the meaning of life?" asked Dr. Albert Edward Wiggam in his column, Explore Your Mind, in newspapers of August 24. "Worse than bad," he answered, "it's dangerous, unless you enjoy a nervous breakdown."

AD HOMINEM: Dr. John P. Peters, professor of medicine at Yale, spoke for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill in a debate on health insurance over Station WOR August 28. Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, answered his arguments by asserting that Dr. Peters was not a practicing physician. But even less is Dr. Fishbein. He has worked for the Medical Association ever since he completed his internship. And Dr. Peters is on the staff of the New Haven Hospital and the New Haven Dispensary.

WARTIME STRIKE LOSS IS UNDER PEACE YEARS

Contrary to propaganda in the newspapers, "the percentage of lost time from all strikes during the war was far below the losses of peacetime years," Chairman George W. Taylor of the National War Labor Board declared.

"In addition, strikes were halted far more quickly than ever before in history," he said. "The wartime voluntary program for peaceable settlements has indeed served America well."

rifle. What do you think? Not bad... now but give me home any time. We are so darned home-sick, everyone of us.

I thought I was going to write only about the liberated peoples at the time these series of articles began to take shape but now I find a tumult of events piling up, and consequently all out of sequence. In fact, I can see that the "end" was written first. Now I'll progress to some of the incidents that happened first, from the time our boat left New York and my outfit became a part of the bloody machine—war. Once in a while I wonder if people at home are still interested in what happened "over-there" and if the true, horrible pictures were brought home to them, greater effort would be made to bring about a just and lasting peace. (To be continued.)

WILL U. S. A. BLOCK THE ROAD?

Pondering the possibilities of the British Labor Party victory on a Socialist program of nationalization of basic industries and the Bank of England, American Socialists may logically regret that it was Britain, and not this country, that took the step at this time.

Economically, if not psychologically, America is ripe for a change to democratic Socialism. Britain, on the other hand, will have many difficulties to overcome which would not confront this country.

England itself is not self-sufficient to the degree that we are. The degree of prosperity achieved by English workingmen has been built upon the exploitation of colonial peoples; the island must import food to prevent actual starvation; to import it must export; and to export it must do business with a United States of America whose economic policymakers are hostile to Socialist ideals and objectives.

England must care about what America thinks of her, while America would not have to worry about the opinion of other nations. American workers could proceed with the building of a Socialist cooperative commonwealth unhampered by the road blocks which anti-Socialists now can place in the way of Britain.

Even before the Labor Party victory, the question must have come to the Socialist leaders of Britain: "Will the capitalist U. S. A. attempt to hamper our progress?" If their fears on that score prove to be well founded it will be because the workers of America are still holding fast to the policy of collaborating with the exploiters of labor for the purpose of making the private-profit economy work as long as possible.

It is deplorable that American Labor has not gone into politics with a positive program of its own. For there is no limit to what the workers could do for themselves if they decided to act without regard for the profit interests of the few people who control the economy of this nation.

Perhaps the reason why the American workers permit their nation to be the last remaining bulwark of a mis-named "free enterprise" system is because the change to planned collectivism, while desirable now and ultimately inevitable, is not a pressing need.

The Declaration of Independence asserts that people suffer wrongs as long as they are sufferable. Up to this time American workers have suffered plenty—from insecurity, from depressions, from regimentation and from war. But they still are able to "take it." Will we Americans have to walk the capitalist road through militarism and totalitarianism before we rise in our might and overthrow an economy which is not fashioned to the best interests of humanity.—Reading Labor Advocate.

LIBERATE ITALY'S EMPIRE

If, as reported from London, Secretary Byrnes intends to propose that Italy be assigned as United Nations trustee over her former African colonies, he has taken a very wrong turn. The colonies certainly should go under United Nations trusteeship. But to reinstall Italy over Mussolini's Fascist empire violates all reasons.

Italy, by the terrible cruelties and exploitation practiced in this empire, and by joining Germany against the Allies, has forfeited the lands in question. Italians are hated in them. We trust that a new Italy, devoted to freedom and democracy, is in the making. But the stricken, confused Italy of today needs assistance quite different from making her master in an enterprise for which she lacks anything approaching adequate present capacity.

What to do with Italy's African empire admittedly is a difficult question—if approached on the basis of deciding what settlement will best serve certain interests in a contest between great powers. It is by no means so difficult if approached with the simple intent of finding the solution that will best serve the advance of the peoples to be administered, and thus best serve peace.

If that approach is taken, the colonies will be governed by a commission composed of experts of mixed nationalities, under direct authority of the United Nations Trusteeship Council itself. Such a commission—with no single ruling nation's ax to grind, and chosen for maximum effectiveness in assisting the peoples under it to achieve capacity for selfgovernment through educational and economic advance—is not only the right solution for Libya and Italian East Africa. It could set an example in those areas that would encourage emancipation elsewhere; an example to subject peoples, to colonial powers and to the United Nations. That should be the American program.—The Chicago Sun.

CONGRESS GIVES TO CORPORATIONS

Perhaps our capitalist lawmakers have been reading Holy Writ to learn that "unto him that hath shall be given." At any rate, Congress has given these corporations with big surpluses in their treasuries a free gift of \$5,700,000,000.

It was a tax relief bill, passed in the Senate, without any record being taken of how the individual members voted, and approved by the House with no essential changes.

The explanation of that little hand-out is that Congress wants to encourage corporations to reconvert their industries.

It is worth at least passing comment that this type of rationalizing government paternalism for a selected class is being employed by the very people who shout loudest against "government controls" and for "free enterprise."

It is also enlightening to understand that, on the same day the Congress gave that hand-out to the big boys, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced that those highly-favored corporations have available a capital 63 per cent higher than they had in 1939.

To ordinary people it will seem that what the "tax relief" action really is, is nothing but a gift to people who already have made monstrous profits out of the war.

But what do the opinions of ordinary people matter? It is the ordinary people who have persistently voted their approval to an economy whose chief purpose is the enrichment of an owning class at the expense of a working class. Those ordinary people voted for "free enterprise"—without stopping to understand that "enterprise" is the prerogative of a very few people.

Well, the owning class is getting what it wants. It's getting it for only one reason. Because most Americans, in rejecting the Socialist program, give the right of way to class legislation and human exploitation.—Reading Labor Advocate.

SOME ODDS AND ENDS

"Now party politics can resume," say the party politicians, and joyfully begin to overhaul their vocabularies, put away in the closet in 1942. Out come the old words, as good as new. Incompetent, inept, radical, starry-eyed, sinister, subversive, radical, demagogue, dictator, tool; usurpation, regimentation—how they bring back the good old, prayer days! Dust them off. They will do again.—The New York Times Magazine.

A fellow who is always declaring he's no fool, usually has his suspicious.—Wilson Minzner.

In the furor over atomic energy, we tend to overlook radar, which in a way is even more wonderful: Read backward it spells radar.—"Senator Soaper" in The Cincinnati Times-Star.

A great many prominent family trees were started by grafting.

The National Association of Manufacturers is threatening a sit-down strike unless OPA lifts price ceilings. War manufacturers, sitting on a 28-billion dollar tax rebate from the Federal treasury, feel they can afford to refuse to play ball. OPA, with the jobless worker in mind and with fear of inflation, is anxious to hold down prices. The battle line-up: OPA vs. NAM.—The Brewery Worker.