



ZIDJE V RIMU lahko spet svobodno izvršujejo svoje bogoslužje. Gornje je slika, ko pozdravljajo dva ameriška častnika židovske vere.

# Poljsko vprašanje v luči socialnih problemov

NE MEJE, AMPAK STARI SISTEM JE IZVIR SPOROV MED POLJSKO ZAMEJNO VLADO IN OSVOBODILNIM ODBOROM, KI DELUJE POD PROTEŽIJO MOSKVE

Poljski premier Stanislaw Mikolajček se je vrnil v London, ne da bi na obisku v Moskvi za svojo zamejno vladu kaj prida opravil. Nesreča zanjo je, da čeprav je v nji večina naprednjakov, je vendarle vlada, ki bazira na fašistični ustavi iz leta 1935. Poljski osvobodilni odbor v Moskvi, ki ga podpira sovjetska vlada, tisto ustavo proglašja za nezakonito, kar pomeni, da po njegovem tolmačenju Mikolajčkov kabinet ni zakonita vlada.

**Zelje po spravi**  
Med prijatelji Poljske širom sveta prevleka želja, da se bi sporne struje, ki imajo besedo na Poljskem sporazumele in dale demokraciji vzpodbudo, da se lahko deluje po načelih svobodnega izražanja in svobodnega sodelovanja.

Toda dveh povsem nasprotnih si svetov ni mogoče zblizati. Ko je bil Mikolajček v Moskvi, je šel poljski vrhovni poveljnik general Sosnovski v Rim in bil sprejet pri papežu v velikimi častmi. Sosnovski je notoričen sovražnik Sovjetske unije. Kaj pomaga nekaj naprednih ministrov z lepimi titeli, če pa so pravi vladarji v zamejni vladi reaktorji, ki jim je edino za ohranitev privilegijev avtokracije, veleposestnikov in cerkve?

**Bodoča Poljska za nov red**  
Ako bodo izjave poljskega osvobodilnega odbora, ki je prevzel civilno upravo nad osvobodjenim delom Poljske, obveljale, bo postala Poljska po tej vojni več kot napol socialistična republika.

Tega pa se reakcija, ki se skriva za zamejno vladu, najbolj boji. Rada bi po izgonu Hitlerjevih čet svoja bogastva nazaj, a osvobodilni odbor pa trdi, da spadajo ljudstvu. In ker se noče zameriti kapitalističnim vladam (ameriški in angleški), obeta prejšnjim lastnikom "primerno odškodnino".

Vsemu svetu je znano, da je bila Poljska po ustavi iz leta 1935, in že prej, ena najbolj nazadnjaških držav v Evropi. Za socialne potrebe ljudstva ni pokazala nobenega smisla. Narodnostne manjšine so bile zatirane. Delavsko gibanje je bilo tolerirano le v toliko, da v Franciji in Angliji niso mogli reči, da je zatrto.

## Nad 50% delavcev zasluži manj kot po 60c na uro in na milijone jih životari

Izmed 27 milijonov delavcev, uposlenih v industriji in majnah, jih 57 odstotkov prejema manj kot po 60c zaslužka na uro.

Te podatke je objavila AFL na podlagi poročil vladnega vojnega delavskega urada, in pa svojih raziskovanj.

Ta urad AFL, ki slovi za enega izmed najbolj verodostojnih, smatra, da ko bo vojne konec, bomo dobili brezposelnost v tolikšni obliki kot še nikoli doslej, ker se zvezni kongres noče pobrigati, da bi rešil to najvažnejše vprašanje tako, kakor bi bilo treba.

Milijone delavcev sicer dobro služi in so si precej prihranili, toda v brezposelnosti to kmalu pade in potem se prične običajno izganjanje iz neplačanih stanovanj, pomanjkanje, boleznin in beda.

WLB je dognal, da prejema v industrijski produkciji 60 odstotkov delavcev od 50c do \$1 na uro. Slično razmerje je v rudniških obratih in nekoliko boljše v stavbni industriji.

Najslabše plačani so delavci v trgovinah na drobno. V njih prejema 83% delavcev manj kot 60c na uro, v finančnih zavodih pa prejema 70 odstotkov delavcev od 40 do 80c na uro.

Iz teh podatkov si lahko predstavljamo, kaj bo, kadar bodo vojna naročila odpovedana in bo milijone ljudi hipoma odslovljenih. Dokler vsi delajo, se shaja tudi z majhno mezdo, čeprav s težavo. A beratičti vendarle ni treba. A kaj pa potem, ko si vržen na cesto, to pa je za milijone nizko plačanih delavcev najtežje vprašanje. AFL svari pred nevarnostjo, toda ob enem je v volilni kampanji aktivna za kandidate, ki so zato, da se za delavce v zveznam kongresu ničesar izdatnega ne sklene.

## Jugoslovanski in grški kralj ob podporo ameriške vlade

Ugledni ameriški časopis "Christian Science Monitor" je dne 1. avgusta donesl članek svojega washingtonskega dopisnika, Joseph Harrisona pod naslovom "Diplomatic Shift to the Left", iz katerega črpamo sledeče zanimive stavke:

"V Jugoslaviji in Grčiji, mogoče z ozirom na britansko vnanjo politiko, je Amerika v tej vojni dolgo podpirala elemente, o katerih so skoro vsi nevtralniki opazovalci smatrali, da so izgubili mnogo vpliva v domovini. Tako, namesto da bi imenovali za svoje diplomatske zastopnike v tema deželama take moze, ki bi bili popolnoma nevtralniki v raznih kočljivih notranjih vprašanjih teh narodov, je Washington imenoval diplomate, ki so favorizirali povrnitev grškega kralja Jurija in jugoslovanskega kralja Petra na prestol po vojni.

"Tudi najbolj vneti nasprotniki teh kraljev niso nikoli zahtevali, da naj Amerika dela proti njima. Ali pričakovali so, da Washington vsaj izbere diplomate, ki so nevtralniki v kočljivem vprašanju vspostavljanja teh monarhij.

"In sedaj so bile Zed. države prisiljene, da priznajo potrebo bolj nevtralne politike. Četudi to dejstvo ni bilo objavljeno, se iz zanesljivega vira doznavajo, da se je nedavno vršil sestanek v Balkanski Diviziji State Departmenta v Washingtonu, na katerem so se odločili za strogo nevtralnost stališče napram vsem strankam v Grčiji in Jugoslaviji. Na temu sestanku se je poudarjalo, da če ameriška vlada ne spremeni svoje politike, je v nevarnosti, da izzove nevoljo omenjenih narodov proti sebi. Dejstvo, da je tak sestanek bil sklican, dokazuje, da se je v Washington prej preveč naslanjal na eno stran.

"Zanimivo je beležiti, da ameriški pravci favoriziranja konservativnega elementa grškega in jugoslovanskega odpora ni nikoli užival enodušnega odobravanja vseh odgovornih Amerikancev. Po eni strani so bili tu visoki diplomatski uradniki imenovani od Bele hiše ali State Departmenta, ki so skupno z britanskimi diplomati podpirali konservativno stran. Medtem je bilo na drugi strani znatno število Amerikancev, ki so delovali za organizacije kot so Office of War Information,

naprej organizirala za čimprej-šnji izhod iz vojne v civilno produkcijo, a ob enem bi se odslavljenim delavcem dajalo večjo brezposelnostno zavarovalnino in skozi mnogo več tednov, kot pa so do nje upravičeni po sedanjih postavi.

Odpušteni vojaki bi dobivali ne le podpore v denarju, ampak tudi priložnost iti v šole na vladne stroške, da se izuče poklicev kakršne si bi izbrali.

Večina senata—23 demokratov in 26 republikancev, je to odvrгла. Le trije republikanci in 22 demokratov je glasovalo zanj.

## Grčija deležna iz Amerike velike pomoči v živilih

Vzlic politiki ameriške in angleške vlade, da se ne podpira dežel z živili in zdravili, dokler so pod nacijsko okupacijo, je bila storjena posebno glede Grčije izjema, ker je bila lakota tam tolikšna, da je pretila uropastiti ves narod.

Zato se je Anglija končno le odločila, da bo Grčiji pomagala s hrano, in v ta namen je sklenil Mednarodni Rdeči križ z Nemčijo pogodbo, da v Grčijo poslanih živil ne bo zaplenila, pač pa dovolila, da se jih razdeli med gladno ljudstvo.

Siser v Londonu priznavajo, da je to vzlic temu ob enem tudi pomoč Nemčiji, ker ji ni treba skrbeti za preživljanje prebivalstva okupirane Grčije, da si bi po mednarodnih zakonih morala.

Glavna opora gladni Grčiji pa so po tem dogovoru Zed. države, iz katerih je bilo poslanih v njo živil in drugih potrebščin v vrednosti 75 milijonov dolarjev.

Razen Grčiji so Zed. države slično pomagale Poljski, raznim begunskim taborom in pa Italiji.

## RAZPRAVA O SANSU V KLUBU ŠT. 1 JSZ

Chicago.—Na prošli seji kluba št. 1 JSZ je bilo sklenjeno, da se bo na prihodnji seji v petek 25. avgusta razpravljalo o SANSU z ozirom na njegov bodoči zbor, ki se prične 2. septembra v Clevelandu. Vsi, ki se za stvar zanimajo, dobrodošli.

## Beg Nemcev nazaj v rajh

Nemški "drang nach Osten" (marširanje na vzhod) se je spremenil v "drang nach Westen" ne samo za Hitlerjevo armado, ampak tudi za nemške civiliste. Okrog 350,000 se jih je vrnilo v Nemčijo v minulih tednih, mnogi pa so vsled pretrganj prometnih zvez ostali v Rusiji in na Poljskem. Večina so bili poslani v Ukrajino, da prevzamejo njeno poljedelstvo v svoje področje, Ukrajince pa bi zaslužili, da jim bi hlapčevali. A načrt se jim je popolnoma ponesrečil.

## Kanadske izgube v vojni

Oddelek za narodno obrambo v Kanadi poroča, da znašajo kanadske izgube od pričetka vojne pa do 31. maja 21,689 moč, izmed teh 5,483 ubitih.

## Nemčija postaja tesna

V zadnjih petih letih se je izdelilo v Nemčijo iz raznih evropskih dežel nad 900,000 Nemcev.

Foregin Economic Administration in Middle West Supply Center, ki so prav tako živo nasprotovali vsaki taki ameriški politiki. Slednji so dokazovali, da podpiranje kralja Jurija in kralja Petra — razen priznavanja — pomeni riskirati ameriški povojni vpliv v Grčiji in Jugoslaviji.

Ko bo vojne konec in nastane zopet brezposelnost, bo glavna briga delodajalcev, katerim v zveznem kongresu pomaga reakcionarna demokratska-republikanska koalicija, kako uničiti čimveč, kar se je med delavstvom ustanovilo v zadnjih desetih letih.

Cesar delavci, ki ne poznajo značaja razrednega boja, ne morejo razumeti, da jim izkoriščevalci strežejo po vseh pridobitvah zadnjih let, in da je njih trden sklep razbiti vse delavske unije, neglede ali so AFL, CIO, UMW ali pa bratovščine železničarjev.

# Glavni problemi, ki pridejo pred Sansov zbor

DELEGATI UVERJENI, DA SE DELO, RADI KATEREGA JE BIL SANS USTANOVILJEN, UGODNO RAZVIJA. — SLOVENC V STAREM KRAJU SE JUNASKO POSTAVILI

Kongres Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta, ki se prične 2. septembra v Clevelandu, se bo vršil v znamenju zmage za stvar, katero ta organizacija zastopa.

## Triumf osvobodilne fronte

Ako se bi dogodilo, da bi mogli le Slovenci v Ameriki govoriti za slovenski narod, bi na tem zboru ne mogli ustvariti kaj prida optimizma. A sedaj pa, ko je očitno še tako nevernik Tomažem, da tam narod dela in se bori za svojo stvar, kakor ni tu pred par leti nihče pričakoval, je jasno, da bo borba za pravice slovenskega naroda, in za preureditev Jugoslavije v demokracijo, federativno državo, tudi na mirovni konferenci veliko laglja, kakor pa je bila v Versaillesu in na drugih diplomatskih zborih po prejšnji svetovni vojni.

Danes tam narod sam govori. Narod zboruje in se organizira za novo uredbo že sedaj, ko ga z vseh strani še ogroža sovražnik.

S tem je tudi Sansova naloga veliko laglja. Njegove resolucije, odobrene na prvem kongresu, so enake onim, kakršne so sprejeli ondotni narodni zbori. Kakor da se bi domenili, tako so si slične.

## Vprašanje Primorja

Tudi vprašanje Primorja, o katerem se je na prvem Sansovem kongresu veliko govorilo, je sedaj veliko bolj enostavno, ker so se primorski Slovenci že združili na svojem zboru z zastopniki ostale Slovenije, v novi, svobodni, združeni Sloveniji na način, kot ga je proglasil za

svojega prvi slovenski kongres. Kar se Slovencev samih tiče, je torej združenje Primorja z ostalo Slovenijo že dejstvo. Važno kajpada je, da ga po vojni na mirovni konferenci potrdijo združeni narodi, pred vsem tri velesile, ki bodo odločevale. V tem oziru pa bo Sans še lahko veliko pomagal.

Tudi z ozirom na združenje slovenskih krajev na Koroskem, Štajerskem in Madžarskem bomo lahko Slovenci ob pravem času v znatno pomoč.

## Važna poročila

Izmed najvažnejših poročil na tem Sansovem zboru bo tisto, ki ga bo podal predsednik Etbin Kristan, in pa poročilo tajnika M. G. Kuhla. Prav gotovo je, da bosta oba vzpodbudna, ker oba bosta lahko veliko povedala, kako uspešno je bilo Sansovo delo.

## Volitve odbora

Važna točka bo izvolitev odbora. Etbin Kristan zasluži, da se mu še poveri ta mandat. Toda ker je skromen, ga bo sprejel le, če bo uvidel, da mu delegacija zaupa. In čemu bi mu ne?!

Kar se tiče tajnika, ga Sans v resnici sedaj nima. Mirko G. Kuhel je bil na zadnjem kongresu izvoljen le za zapisničarja. A po raznih naključjih je postal tajnik in v tej poziciji svoje delo izbornostno vrši. Od njega se pričakuje, da bo sedaj kandidiral za tajnika, in ako se bo odzval, bo izvoljen, ker si je v tajnikovanju za Sansa ustvaril zaupanje in priznanje v javnosti.

(Nadaljevanje na 2. strani.)

# Sklad 200-terih dokaz, da ima Proletarec veliko prijateljev

"Škodovalo vam bo," so nam pretili. "Kaj nam bo škodovalo?" smo vpraševali. In so odgovarjali, da bomo imeli izgubo zaradi afere, pri kateri nima Proletarec sicer nobenega opravka, a je že tako, da se majhni ljudje v zamerah najraje nad njim maščujejo.

Tako je bilo od kar izhaja. Ne šele letos. In ohranil se je proti vsem takim pretnjam vse-skozi in se bo v bodoče. Kakor v preteklosti, je imel močne sovražnike zunaj, in tu pa tam take, ki so vrtoli zoper njega od znotraj. Marsikdo je ruvaril v prid sovražnikov Proletarca nevedoma — vsled jeze na primer, ko mu je bila podpora v društvu odklonjena, ali če se je zavzel za kakšno osebo, ki jo je imel rad, ne da bi vedel, čemu se poteguje zanj.

Proletarec izhaja in vztraja zato, ker je list načel, ne pa zbiralščice osebnih kapric. Ni ga, ki bi mu mogel vreči JAVNO v obraz, da je kdaj odnehal na tem svojem stališču.

Da, tajno lahko rujejo proti njemu. In z vrta-njem od znotraj so mu tisti, ki mislijo, da so najbolj proti komunistom, s to komunistično taktiko storili prilično škode. A ne bo usodna. Proletarec se ni nikdar bal ne takih ne takih nasprotnikov. Sadrž-gom je Proletarec zmerom odprta knjiga, v kateri se med sabo lahko pomenijo, kako naše gibanje IZ-BOLJŠATI. In sodrugi se te pravice poslužujejo.

Kako močno oporo ima Proletarec med ljudmi, dokazuje spet seznam 200-terih, ki je priobčen v tej številki Proletarca, in pa tiskovni sklad.

# Delavci imajo v senatu jako malo prijateljev

Unije železničarjev, CIO in AFL so se na vso moč potego-vale, da bi senat sprejel načrt za povojno rekonstrukcijo, ki so ga predlagali senatorji Kil-gore, Murray in Truman. Nič so-cialističnega ni v njemu, ampak njihov plan vseeno določa na-redbe, po katerih, ako bi bile sprejete, ne bi bilo treba mili-jonom delavcem v dolgotrajno brezposelnost.

Jasno je, da se vojne industri-je ne bo kar čez noč preuredilo v takozvano produkcijo civil-nih potrebščin. Tudi je znano, da se velike korporacije neme-noma pripravljajo povzročiti brezposelnost zato, ker bi z njo

unije ubili. Milijone delavcev, ki berejo samo kapitalistične li-ste, ne razume, kakšne nakane kujeje proti njim privatni inte-resi.

Toda že to, da se je upala ve-čina zveznega senata celo sedaj — skoro pred volitvami, glaso-vati proti načrtu senatorja Kil-gore, da lahko saj razumnim delavcem misliti. Kaj šele bo po novembrskih volitvah!

Ako bi bila njegova predloga sprejeta, bi bila nevarnost po-stanka nove brezposelnosti v veliki meri odstranjena. Zve-zna vlada bi se pripravila na javna dela, industrija bi se v

naprej organizirala za čimprej-šnji izhod iz vojne v civilno pro-ducijo, a ob enem bi se odslavl-jenim delavcem dajalo večjo brezposelnostno zavarovalnino in skozi mnogo več tednov, kot pa so do nje upravičeni po se-danjih postavi.

Odpušteni vojaki bi dobivali ne le podpore v denarju, am-pak tudi priložnost iti v šole na vladne stroške, da se izuče po-klicev kakršne si bi izbrali.

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## Iz SANSovega urada

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### Slovenija vstaja

Odkar so naši pradedje v skoraj pozabljeni davni izgubili svojo samostalnost, je bila Slovenija le ideja, vedno živa, a nikdar ne uresničena. In sovražniki so bili vedno na delu, da bi tudi idejo zatrli. Tisoč let naš narod ni vedel, kaj je slovenska šola. Vsi oblastniki so bili tuji. Do odprave tlake je bila vsa zemlja last tujih veleposrednikov in nešteti kmečki punji pričajo, da je bil položaj tlačanov neznosen. Človek se vprašuje, kako si je ljudstvo v teh razmerah sploh ohranilo jezik in narodno zavest, zlasti ker ni od meščanstva dobilo nobene vzpodbude. Saj so bila vsa naša mesta ponemčena in nemurstvo se je razpaslo povsod, kjer je kazalo kaj dobička.

Včasih je bilo videti, da je res tudi ideja zatrita in da Slovenija nikdar ne vstane iz črne groba. Veliko so Slovenci izgubili v teku stoletij. Njihove jezikovne meje so se skoraj neprenehoma krčile. Nič ni čudnega, da so manjše naselbine utonile v tujem morju in sentimentalno tnanje po tem, kar ni več naše, bi bilo brezsmiselno. Na Tirolskem nimamo ničesar več iskati in tudi ne na Semmeringu.

S tem pa seveda ni rečeno, da bi se morali Slovenci zadovoljiti s tem, kar jim določijo grabežljivi sosedje. Avstrijske vlade so se na vse krpice trudile, da bi Slovincem odvzele značaj naroda in naredile iz njega nekakšno brezimno tolopo. Se danes imenujejo naše ljudi na Stajerskem in Koroskem "Vindšarje" in marsikak njih "učenjaki" zna razlagati na dolgo in široko, da to niso člani slovenskega naroda. Po "vindiško" zna govoriti skoraj vsak trgovec v Celovcu, kadar pridejo kmetje iz okolice in prodajalno, vendar pa prisegajo, da so sami pristični Nemci in da jezik, ki ga govorijo, ni slovenski.

Preden se je stara Avstrija podrla, je bilo tako kajpada tudi v Mariboru, v Celju, v Ptuj. Nekoliko let novega življenja pa je tudi največjim skeptikom pokazalo, da so bile to vse umetne stavbe, vzdrževane od pangermanskih nemških vlad, ki niso nikdar opustile namena, da bi ponemčile vso tedanjo Avstrijo.

Ne more se trditi, da ni v teh mestih sploh nobenih Nemcev. Prihajali so tja, ker so se jim nudile razne ugodnosti. Državno uradništvo je bilo skoraj izključno nemško in je opravljalo službo pomemčevalnih agentov. Seveda so bile med njimi izjeme, poštene ljudje, ki se niso hoteli vdinjati za umazano delo. Drugi pa so mislili le na svoje osebne koristi in delali, kar jim je bilo ukazano ali pa namignjeno.

Tudi ko se je po prvi svetovni vojni rodila Jugoslavija, niso Slovenci dobili tega, kar so želeli in do česar so bili upravičeni. Jugoslavija je bila takoj ob začetku centralistično ureje-

vanje. Nastale so stotnje, pa bataljoni, pa polki in brigade in danes ima osvobodilna fronta vojsko, organizirano in disciplinirano, s katero operira po strateških načrtih, napada sovražnikove pozicije, kruši njegove ofenzive, zavzema mesta in je že osvobodila toliko dežele, da se Nemci kljub silnim izgubam na ostalih "glavnih" frontah in velikanski potrebi novih rezerv ne upajo potegniti niti ene divizije iz Jugoslavije.

A zakaj se pravzaprav bojuje osvobodilna armada?

Kdor hoče to vedeti, mu je stvar prav lahko jasna. Seveda, kdor noče, bo nadalje kričal o komunizmu, o rdeči pošasti, o vseh mogočih strahotah, le resnice ne bo hotel slišati.

Danes vsakdo lahko ve, kateri ljudje so v osvobodilnem odboru Jugoslavije, kateri v slovenskem, kateri v hrvaškem odboru itd. Med njimi so imena, ki so tudi v Ameriki dobro znana in ti ljudje izhajajo iz vseh mogočih strank. V vseh teh odborih so komunisti v manjšini, večinoma celo v neznatni manjšini. Ampak to sploh ni glavno vprašanje. Oni imajo program, ki je bil že davno objavljen in več kot enkrat ponovljen in ta je enostavno naroden in demokratičen. V tistih krajih, ki se osvobodijo, se ta program že izvršuje. To se pravi, gradi se nova Jugoslavija, federativna in demokratična, prav tako, za katero je Slovenski kongres naložil SANSu, da naj deluje. In v tej Jugoslaviji ima Slovenija prvič v zgodovini svoje pravo mesto.

Pred kratkim je kot že znano, zboroval prvi slovenski parlament. Potrdil je vse prejšnje sklepe, med drugimi pridruženje vsega Primorja s Trstom in Gorico ter vseh slovenskih krajev na Stajerskem, Koroskem in Ogrskem. Tudi to se natančno stinja z resolucijo Slovenskega kongresa, le da moremo tukaj le teoretično delati za ta veliki cilj, tam pa prelivajo zanj svojo kri.

Parlament — slovenski parlament, kakšna ponosna beseda! — je zboroval v Kočevju. Kako daleč je to od Ljubljane, kjer gospodujejo Nemci in njihov kvizling Rupnik? A oni se niso drznili, da bi motili zborovanje, ki jih je moralo bolj boleti od klofute. Kdo bo zopet zakričal, da niso partizani ničesar osvobodili?

V Ameriko je zadnje čase prišlo nekoliko literature in glasbenih skladb iz slovenskih partizanskih krogov. Nekatera teh del so čudovito lepa. Na primer pesem "Talec" —

Bosa pojdiva, dekle, osorej,  
bosa pojdiva prek zemlje trpeče...

Beli, prebeli so češnje cvetovi,  
temni, pretemni so talcev grobovi...

Sredi bojev, v večni nevarnosti sovražnikovega napada, z nešteti mrtvimi v glavi ustvarjajo ti ljudje novo poezijo, novo literaturo, novo glasbo. Po trdem delu, po krvavi bitki pojo o svojih upih, o zmagi in svobodi.

Narodu, ki je rodil take sinove, da delajo z nadčloveško požrtvovalnostjo za svobodo in za kulturo, se ni treba bati za bodočnost.

Slovenija ni mrtva. Partizani so odvalili pretežki kamen z njenega groba.

Slovenija vstaja.

## POLJSKO VPRAŠANJE V LUČI SOCIALNIH PROBLEMOV

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.)

stopstvo vsega poljskega naroda.

V Moskvi so Mikolajčka zelo prijazno sprejeli, mu priredili sijajen banket in si napili! kakor je tam navada, a koncem konca je mož uvidel, da osvobodilni odbor na osvobojenem delu Poljske že deluje, in da ni kaj prida upanja za zblizanje s tako zamejno vlado, kakršna je sedaj v Londonu.

Bodočo Poljsko si je Moskva zamislila po svojem modelu. Tudi če bo še tako samostojna, bo vendarle navezana na Sovjetsko unijo bolj kot na katerokoli drugo deželo na svetu. O tem ni nobenega dvoma več. In to je glavno, o čemer Mikolajček lahko svojim tovarišem v Londonu z gotovostjo poroča.



## PROSVETNA MATICA

Jugoslovanske socialistične zveze

2301 S. Lawndale Ave.

Chicago, Illinois

### ODBOR:

John Berling, Frank Česen, Ethel Kristan, Ivan Molek, Joseph Owen, John Rak, Charles Pogorelec, tajnik.

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St. 118, Strabane, Pa. — Tajnik Terčelj, Box 257.

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## Where Your Dollars Go

Now that the Fifth War Bond Drive is ended and "over the top," we want to call attention to the latest figures on incomes. The percentages quoted are from the U. S. Commerce Department, a fact which we stress for the benefit of people who still believe that taxes on high incomes make gross profits unimportant.

The Federal Government's latest word is that between the years 1939 and 1943, incomes increased as follows:

- Corporation incomes increased 329 percent.
- Farmers' incomes increased 204 percent.
- Business proprietors' incomes increased 94 percent.
- Industrial workers' incomes increased 58 percent.

Also that —

After all taxes were deducted, the incomes of corporations still showed a gain of 101 percent.

We started in by referring to the Fifth War Bond Drive. What has a war bond to do with the increase in corporation incomes?

Well, the answer is that we wouldn't need to pile up such a big national debt if we could buy what we need at a lower price. And we could get lower prices if the owners and corporation heads of America would not insist upon making profits out of the war.

When people are pressured to cut their living standards in order to "Buy Bonds First," they are told that the bonds are necessary to supply the boys in the foxholes with weapons, food and medicine. And who would want to send American boys out to fight with anything but plenty of the best?

But that's not all that bonds are needed for. Bonds are needed to make that 101 percent increase in corporate war profits possible. That's where much of the money goes.

We're against the profit system because we have seen that, in peace and in war it works against the interests of the common man. We generally base our arguments upon the economic interest of people when we advocate the socialist program of production for use instead of for profit.

However, we could condemn profits as unpatriotic, too. For the nation could do much more with much less if the means of producing what soldiers need were owned by the people and operated without paying huge profits to a few people — profits which have soared to twice what they were since men began dying in the present war.

America can't buy what the fighters need unless most of us sacrifice. But America must make the people of today sacrifice unnecessarily, and fasten a huge debt upon the people of tomorrow, because it lets corporate interests dip deeper and deeper into the public treasury.

We could fight this war without any debt to enslave future Americans —

If all would sacrifice equally.

And if we owned collectively the natural resources and gigantic corporations which, together with human labor and intelligence, are the sources of all wealth. — Reading Labor Advocate.

## The Discovery of Our Time

"... It is a safe conservative prediction that when the war is over, no matter who is President, no matter what party is in office, the paramount question will be how to achieve and maintain full employment and a rising standard of life. No public man will deny this is the overall aim of his policy; parties will stand or fall as they succeed in carrying it out.

"This is a new thing in our own domestic politics, and indeed it is a new thing in the history of the world. Men have always, of course, deplored unemployment and wanted good and profitable work, and they have struggled and fought for it. But in this century, bloody and violent though it has been, mankind has made an epoch-making discovery. It is that involuntary mass unemployment in a modern industrial nation is an unnecessary and preventable evil.

"Economists, industrial leaders, public officials are by no means entirely agreed which among the many measures are best. But never again will they or the mass of people accept the view which was the common view thirty years ago, that public policy has nothing to do with and can do nothing effective about the maintenance of reasonably full employment. In the two great wars of our generation and in the depression between the two wars it has been demonstrated, one may hope even to the satisfaction of the most unreconstructed minds, that mass unemployment is not inevitable and that it is, therefore, intolerable." — Walter Lippmann, in his syndicated column, *Herald-Tribune*.

## A HOME FOR ORPHANED LIBERALS

K. M. LANDIS II in the Chicago Sun

Henry A. Wallace and Wendell Willkie should get together and organize, if not a new party, at least a defeated candidates' club.

They have a lot in common. Wallace started out in life as a Republican and became a Democrat. Willkie started out as a Democrat and became a Republican.

Somewhat they missed each other coming and going, which was too bad. They would have made good traveling companions. Separated as they were, they maintained a bond of mutual respect.

During the 1940 campaign Willkie was the only Republican to say a kind word for Wallace. It happened in Iowa when Wallace's name was booed at a Willkie meeting.

Willkie astonished the Republicans with his rebuke: "Henry Wallace is a gentleman and a scholar."

And at the Democratic convention in Chicago last week, Wallace said some nice things about Willkie, indicating that a man of his sentiments belonged back in the Democratic party.

Audacity Equals That of Willkie

Wallace declared that the Democratic party was the place for liberals and the Republican party the place for conservatives, and the convention could not doubt his sincerity.

"The poll tax must go," he informed the astonished southern delegates with an audacity equal to Willkie's in challenging the Bourbons in the Republican party.

And what Claude Pepper said about Wallace the next day in seconding his nomination for Vice-President made a lot of people think of Willkie.

Wallace was not a politician, Pepper said. If the convention wanted to nominate a politician, it would have to choose someone besides Henry Wallace.

"He's shy," said Pepper, and indeed no one was reminded at this point of Willkie.

But then he began to talk of Wallace's travels, which have been only less extensive than Willkie's, and to say that he was known in outer Mongolia as a friend of the common man.

They Ought to Get Together

Dramatically, he asked whether the convention was going to say that Wallace was "too democratic for the Democratic party."

Well, look what happened. Willkie was too democratic for the Republican party, and Wallace was too Republican for the Democratic party.

What will they do? No one knows, but both of them suffered humiliating experiences in trying to take their defeats gracefully.

As a humane measure, the telegraph companies should in the future waive their rule against congratulatory messages in the case of defeated candidates.

When Wallace tried to send a telegram congratulating Truman on his "enlarged opportunity," the message was refused by a Chicago Western Union office.

The same thing happened to Wendell Willkie when he tried to congratulate Dewey on his "great opportunity."

There ought to be some place where they could bet together and talk things over. They might start a "Home for Orphaned Liberals."

PROCESSIONAL

Choirmaster—Now remember the altos and sopranos will sing alone until we get to "the gates of hell"—

Voice in Back—Is that where the congregation comes in?

## THE MARCH OF LABOR



## F. C. C. Surrenders to 'Lords of the Press'

● Publishers Take Advantage of Election Year to Put Over Scandalous Deals; Durr's Significant Figures

Just a little while ago—a year at the most—a majority of the members of the Federal Communications Commission seemed very much alive to the danger inherent in permitting newspapers to control radio stations.

With great force these gentlemen pointed out that ownership of newspapers is constantly being concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. In some very large cities one newspaper dominates the entire field. In others, two papers have a monopoly. To make matters worse, "chains," frequently owned by the members of one family, are extending their tentacles from one city to another.

To permit these newspaper monopolies to get their grip on radio was obviously dangerous, said progressive members of the F. C. C. Those of us who shared that view had high hopes. At long last, we thought, we have an F. C. C. which will protect the people's interests.

But we were sadly mistaken. The F. C. C. has abandoned its "crusade." The newspaper moguls have won a complete victory. It fact, the commission is so anxious to get radio into the hands of the newspapers that it is approving sales of stations without even the formality of a hearing.

In that connection, some scandalous facts are developing. Clifford J. Durr, a member of the F. C. C., who in the past has demonstrated he has courage and intelligence, points out in a public statement that the newspapers are so determined to get these radio stations "while the getting is good" that they are paying staggering prices for the properties.

The New York "Times" paid four and half times the net worth of the two stations it acquired. The Washington "Post" agreed to hand over "800 per cent increase on the cost of the station's physical properties and over 950 per cent of its net worth."

LABOR is probably just "a voice crying in the wilderness," but it protests against this gross betrayal of the public interests.

It is significant that the newspaper monopolists are pushing their radio claims on the eve of a general election. Undoubtedly they figure that in such a crucial time the administration will be less inclined to antagonize them.

Whatever their line of reasoning may be, they are certainly "getting away with the swag," and the brave fight to head off a joint monopoly of the radio and press by a handful of gentlemen, who are generally lacking in social vision, has apparently been abandoned.—Labor.

## REACTION HOLDS ITS DEAD HAND OVER THE FUTURE

In stable times, when the course of human affairs runs along a fairly level stretch, reaction seeks only to bring back the past and put it in place of the present. Concerning the future its motto is, "After us the deluge."

Today, when we have come to a turning point, reaction organizes under the banners of fascism to put the past in control of the future. In place of government by discussion and free suffrage, fascism puts government by decree, ruthlessly enforced. In place of the extension order and international relations it offers a revival of feudal authority, belligerent nationalism and aggressive imperialism. In the heyday of his power Mussolini said that fascism is reaction. Like the democratic movement it seeks to end, the fascist movement is world-wide.

In every land where industrialization has begun, in Europe, Asia and the Americas, there is either a party or a coalition of political and economic factions with the same aims, principles and methods as those which have come to power in the Axis nations. The composition of the forces varies according to the amount of feudal survivals, the degree of democracy arrived at, the extent of monopoly capitalism in each nation.

The essential uniting characteristic is the effort to prevent workers, peasants and socially minded intellectuals from using what democratic forms they have available to meet their economic needs and realize their cultural and spiritual aspirations. — Harry F. Ward, in the *Christian Century*.

Small Bussines Declines

"Startling figures" are cited by the Department of Commerce, showing the casualties among small business during the war. In two years following Pearl Harbor 1,073,000 American firms went bankrupt, and only 572,000 new businesses were organized. "Business turnover is normally of startling proportions," the survey said; in two years before Pearl Harbor 914,000 bankruptcies occurred. But the devastation among small business "has not been accompanied by a similar decline in the profitability or volume of business" among survivors. Profit have been at a high level, the survey reports.

This is a funny world,  
Its wonders never cease;  
All "civilized" people are at war,  
All savages are at peace!  
—Orange County, Calif.  
"Farm Bureau News."

## IN THE WIND

From THE NATION

With a fine non-partisan spirit, the United Republican Finance Committee for Metropolitan New York is soliciting funds from members of the American Labor Party. Several members, who repeatedly and in vain urged Governor Dewey to approve the federal ballot in order to facilitate voting by soldiers from New York State, have received a form letter asking their support because "We must 'Back the Fight' of the boys at the front who may not be able to vote in November."

Apparently the fight is to spare the boys the horrors of full employment when they come home. James S. Kemper, chairman of the National Republican Finance Committee, said this in a recent address: "We cannot have both full employment and freedom. The only period in the history of our country when full employment was assured was during the time of slavery."

Omen: The Labor Institute of America has prepared a large three-color chart showing how members of Congress have voted during the past two years on issues vital to labor. At \$2 each, the charts are selling like hotcakes.

Joe Louis has been measured for a figure by Tussaud's Wax Museum in London.

Now it must be told: That air-conditioned, noiseless, dustless, two-way stretch, pre-cooked, house-broken, convertible, collapsible, kumfortized, slo-baked, dubbl-sealed house of the future turns out to be just an advertising man's occupational disease. The National Association of Home Builders has employed Steve Hannagan, one of the best and highest-priced men in the publicity business, to un-sell the public on the dream houses it has been reading about in the slick-paper magazines. The reason for this move was a survey by the Association, which showed that the average man expects to pay \$52 a month after the war to finance a six-room house with two baths and all the mechanical marvels he has been reading about in the ads. Of the people interviewed, 54 per cent said they would not build or buy a home at all unless they could get air conditioning, and 62 per cent said they must have electronic devices to do the housework. Such things, says Mr. Hannagan, are only for "a minority of home buyers in the high income brackets."

Festung Europa: A three-year old placard of the Nasjonal Samling, Vidkun Quisling's party, has suddenly begun to reappear all over Oslo. It reads, "Germany winning on all fronts! Join Germany's victorious forward march! Join the NS Party!" Quisling's police are kept busy tearing them down. A Nazi paper in Prague complains that there is no applause for speakers at anti-Bolshevist meetings.

## "INFLATION" AS MR. VINSON SEES IT

It does make a difference "whose ox is gored" when government agencies are considering wage increases.

For example, when an emergency board awarded the nation's rail workers a modest pay boost—one the carriers were perfectly willing to accept—Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization, stepped in and disallowed the increase, contending it was "inflationary."

Thanks to the vigorous efforts of the rail unions, this bureaucratic interference was overcome and the workers eventually got their increase.

Now, note the difference, when Mr. Vinson is dealing with the wages of capital. This week he approved an increase of 20 to 30 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil produced from fields less than nine barrels per well daily. A relatively few individuals and companies will be 50,000,000 better off as a result of the concession.

Consumers will not pay the increase directly, but they will pay it indirectly through a government subsidy. Regardless of how payment is made, the fact remains that Mr. Vinson shouts "Inflation" when an extra dollar goes into a worker's pocket but isn't alarmed when the extra dollar goes into the bank account of an oil producer.—Labor.

Cunning is the dwarf of Wisdom. —W. R. Alger.

## ... and Democratic Management

The three words that are the caption for this editorial are becoming the more important of the Socialist ultimate objectives. They need emphasizing now because there is no longer any doubt that the inexorable course of events is going to compel society to accept the first part of the slogan that Socialist soap-boxers used to submit for public consideration a generation ago.

What Socialism aims to achieve is the "Social-Ownership AND Democratic Management" of the means of production and distribution.

We haven't won through to Socialism yet; on the contrary, what we have today looks more like fascism than the economic democracy which Eugene V. Debs so eloquently idealized. But —

We are fairly well embarked upon an era of social control of the economic factors of our day and age.

It is the very development of social control without the elimination of the class character of our society that caused the Socialist Party of the United States to stress the danger of state-ism in its convention this year.

What Socialists recognize is that social control can very well be a greater tyranny and a more-firmly-based social injustice than the order of individual enterprise that is now making its exit.

If government functions to plan economic processes AND to maintain the class relationships of the old order, then fascism — and not Socialism — becomes the way of life. The greater freedom for which men will continue to strive depends upon HOW and BY WHOM economic control is administered.

Only if the people share in economic control and if the distribution of wealth is based altogether upon service will Socialism result. The alternative is fascism. — Reading Labor Advocate.

## When Is A Unionist Not A Unionist?

No doubt many of our readers think we exaggerate when we refer, at times, to certain newspapers and newspaper chains as "labor hating" or "anti-labor." But in what other way can you describe the prejudice against unions shown for instance, by the Los Angeles Herald-Express, one of the Hearst chain of newspapers?

The Herald-Express recently published a story about a veterans service center in Los Angeles. In order not to have to mention the labor movement's good work in helping establish the center, and above all to prevent the veterans from hearing of it, the Herald-Express identified one top official of the AFL Central Labor Council as simply "of the War Chest," and a leading CIO official as "board member, Community Welfare Federation." No mention whatsoever of their union connections.

Those are the tactics employed by one labor-hating newspaper to keep the public and our war veterans from hearing anything good about the unions. But you can bet that had either of the two union officials become involved in an affair of an unsavory nature, there would have been spread all over the front page.—The Brewery Worker.

## INCOME FROM OWNERSHIP AND PROPERTY CONTROL ALMOST DOUBLED IN 4 YEARS

By BENJAMIN C. MARSH  
Executive Director, People's Lobby

Income from ownership and control of property increased by nine tenths in the four years from 1939 to 1943. The property owners will have their property when the war is over—including a good deal of property the government has constructed and made for them as war plants—while the tens of millions of war workers and returned soldiers will have "their" jobs only if these owners of property give them to them.

The April "Survey of Current Business" analysis of who gets the increase in war income shows the Department of Commerce looked after its clients.

In 1939, income from ownership or control of property was \$22.8 billion, in 1943—\$42.7 billion—an increase of \$19.9 billion—87 per cent or nearly nine tenths.

National income increased from \$70.8 billion in 1939 to \$147.9 billion in 1943,—by \$77.1 billion, or 108.9 per cent.

While compensation of workers increased by \$57.1 billion or 118.9 per cent, approximately 8,700,000 more people were commercially employed in 1943, than in 1939 and there were about 9,300,000 more in the armed forces in 1943, — in all, about two fifths more people were employed in civil or military life in 1943 than in 1939.

The increase during these four years in the number of people getting or having a claim on dividends, corporate savings, entrepreneurial withdrawals, interest and net rent was small, and newcomers didn't get much of the cut.

Farm proprietors fared better than non-farm. In 1943, their net income was \$12.3 billion—an increase of \$8 billion—or 186 per cent above 1939. Farm proprietors are the backbone of the "Farm Bloc."

Non-farm proprietors had in 1943 a net income of \$11.6 billion, an increase of only \$4.7 billion, or 40.5 per cent over 1939.

Big business got the cream of war business.

The total of the increases in national income over the \$70.8 billion national income in 1939, for four years through 1943 — was \$160.8 billion; the total increase

in the national debt for this period to December 30, 1943, was \$125.5 billion.

The increase in the national debt for the four years after 1939 was nearly four-fifths—78 per cent—of the total increases for the four years in the national income above the national income in 1939.

This way lies inflation.

REMEMBER WHO'S TO BLAME!

The denim of your work clothes, the cotton in woman's house dresses and children's outfits and knit cotton underwear, the thread you sew with and the sheets and pillow cases you sleep on will cost you an extra \$150 million this year.

Prices of all these things are up already. They went up as the result of a dirty deal Congress pulled in Washington when they tacked a version of the Bankhead amendment onto the price control extension bill in spite of grave warnings from labor as to the effect it would have on the cost of living.

Now labor's grim prediction has come true — workers will pay and manufacturers get the gravy from that \$150 million increase. But in November Congressmen may be laughing on the other side of their faces because this is a lesson for political action that a worker and his wife aren't likely to forget. It might be interesting to take it up with your Congressman while he's home this Summer.

BANKS HIKE PROFITS 45 PER CENT IN 1943

The nation's banks are right up front in the profit parade, it was disclosed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The 13,274 institutions insured by the corporation, it said, last year increased their profits after taxes by 197 millions, or a gain of 45 per cent over 1942. The net return on capital and reserves was 8.6 per cent, a new high in the history of the deposit insurance corporation.

INCOME TAX REFUNDS

Eighteen million taxpayers will receive \$400,000,000 in refunds from overpayments on 1943 personal income, it was estimated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Payments are being made as soon as returns are audited, it said.