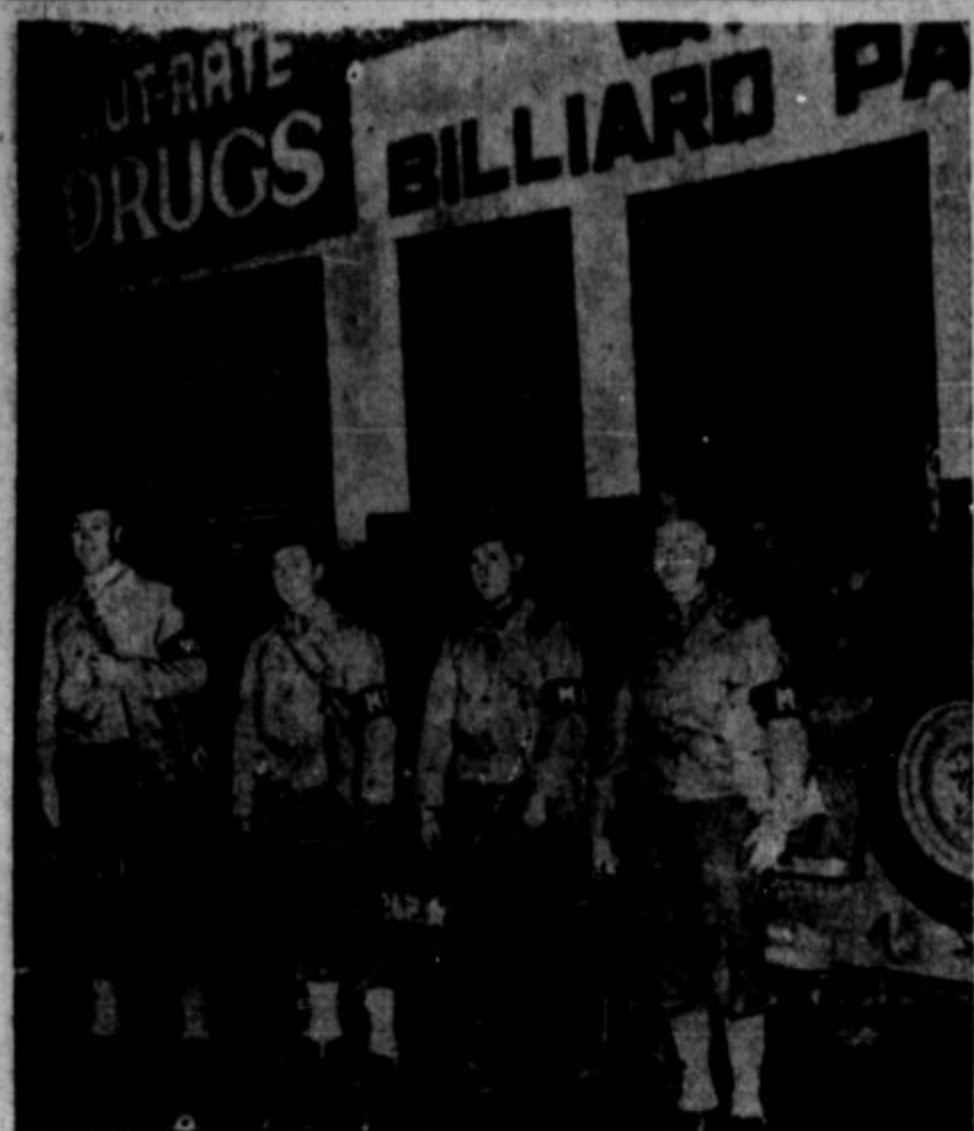




ZADNJO SOBOTO in v nedeljo so se vrtili v Detroitu izgradi proti črnem, nepravno pa v Los Angelesu proti Mehikanom in črnem. Dalje v Texasu itd. Gornje je slika vojaških rediteljev v Los Angelesu, ki so napravili "red in mir". Imenujejo jih v tem slučaju "Zoot Suit Patrol". (Citajte v plemenitih sovražnih člankih na 2. strani.)

Delavska stranka v Angliji se zaveda svoje važnosti

ZBOR PROTI SPREJEMU KOMUNISTIČNE STRANKE. — DELAVSKI MINISTRI BILI ZELO KRITIZIRANI. — POLITIKA KOALICIJE ZA ČAS VOJNE ODOBRENA

Za zbor angleške delavske stranke, ki se je vršil minuli teden, je bilo po vsem svetu veliko zanimanja, posebno seveda v Angliji in njenih dominjonih in v Zed. državah. Zboru torijske stranke, dasi ima v parlamentu večino, bi politična javnost ne sledila s toliko pozornostjo, kakor je razpravam in sklepanjem zbora opozicijske stranke "njegovega veličanstva".

Važne odločitve
Eden najvažnejših sklepov delavske stranke je, da njen sporazum s konservativno stranko glede volitev ostane v veljavi. Med drugim določa, da se podpira pri nadomestnih volitvah tistega kandidata za poslanca, ki pripada isti stranki, kot ji je pripadal prejšnji poslanec.

Mnogi delegati so ta dogovor pobijali, toda splošno mnenje večine je, da naj tako ostane, dokler bo vojna. Čim pa nastane mir, se naj parlament razpusti, koalicijska vlada preneha in delavska stranka gre v volilni boj s programom, ki določa uvedbo socializma v Angliji.

Ako je ljudstvo zanj, bo dalo delavski stranki večino, če pa ne, se bo boj nadaljeval po starem tiru.

Pri sestavljanju programa sta sodelovali obe stranki, namreč demokratska in levičarska.

Komunisti nedobrodošli
O aplikaciji komunistične stranke je bilo veliko razprave, a že v pričetku je bilo razvidno, da bo odklonjena z veliko večino. Na zborih angleške delavske stranke imajo delegati toliko glasov kolikor članov zastopajo, kar je najbolj demokratično. Za odklonitev aplikacije komunistične stranke je bilo oddanih 1.951.000 glasov, proti pa 712.000.

Sprejem komunistične stranke je predlagala unija premogarjev, a zastopniki drugih pa so bili večinoma proti.

V razpravi o predlogu je Herbert Morrison dejal, da angleška delavska stranka simpatizira do Rusije ne smejo motiti v razumevanju značaja komunistične stranke, niti naj ga ne moti razpust komintern. Navedel je ekoke angleških ko-

(Nadaljevanje s 4. strani.)

Kaj bo storilo ameriško delavstvo, da se ubrani napadov reakcije?

Z vstopom te dežele v vojno so nam propagandisti vse preveč poudarjali, da se borimo za demokracijo v devetih deželah, pa vsakršnem svetu, pri tem pa so prezrli, da predno je drugim priborimo, jo lahko še tukaj izgubimo.

Delavci, ki so bili kdaj v stavkovnih bojih, in v kampanjah za socialno zaščito, vedo, kako gre ta stvar. In sedaj, pod geali vojne, nam reakcija venomer kliče, ne ovirati vojnih prizadevanj!

Vsi taki kliči so naslovljeni od onih, ki jim je demokracija le geslo za ohranitev sistema kakršen je — za obvarovanje uredbe izkoriščanja in dobičkarstva — in kdor temu nasprotuje, pomaga "sovražnikom demokracije".

Ta element prevladuje sedaj v zveznem kongresu, ki je, izjavlja CIO, sprejel najreakcionarnejšo, najslabšo postavbo proti delovnemu ljudstvu, kar jih je bilo v zadnjih sto letih odobreno.

Unije AFL in unije CIO protestirajo in se čudijo. Zastopajo skupno z železničarskimi unijami vred kakih 15 milijonov delavcev, z njihovimi družinami najmanj 50 milijonov ljudi, pa so brez veljave in "arzenal demokracije" jih skuša s protifašističnimi geali potlačiti in napol fašistične razmere. In kaj šele pride, če se ljudstvo ne zgane! Kaj nam pomaga poraziti fašizem v Italiji in v Nemčiji, če pa ga bomo podpirali v francoski Afriki, v Španiji, v Argentini in pa novega v Italiji, ob enem pa mu pripravljali tla v svoji lastni deželi!

Kongres industrialnih unij je zadnjo soboto in nedeljo potrošil veliko denarja za oglašanje v kapitalističnih listih proti omenjeni predlogi. To bo morda nekaj zaleglo. Green od AFL in Murray od CIO delujeta, da se postavbe proti delavstvu, ki jih prejemajo zakonodaje posameznih držav razveljavijo, in da bi predsednik Roosevelt rekel dobro besedo proti tej gonji. A najboljšo bo, če se unije združijo za SVOJO POLITIČNO AKCIJO. One so najmočnejša ORGANIZIRANA sila, če se hočejo V SVOJO korist poslušati tudi kaj boljšege kot pa zahtevati tu pa tam kak kvoder ali dolar na dan zvišanja plače. Delavci kopljejo premog, tope jeklo, spravljajo baker na površje in obdelujejo polja, ne pa izkoriščevalci, ki jih najemajo. Ko se te resnice zavedo, pa bomo dobili socialistično gibanje kot še nikoli in Zed. države si bodo odprla pot v resnično, to je, v industrialno, socialno demokracijo!

Kdo onemogoča delovni sporazum med Francozi v vzhodni Afriki?

Vodja borbenih Francozov Charles de Gaulle si je nedavno pripravil govor za oddajo po radiu, ki ga je razdelil časnikarskim poročevalcem, da bodo na njegova izvajanja čimboljše pripravljani.

V njemu si je napisal stavek, da če ne bo vnanjega umešavanja, se bodo straje Francozov na svojih sestankih v Alžiru, pri ustanavljanju svojega narodnega odbora, že kako sporazumele, da bo dobro za Francijo in za združene narode.

Ko je de Gaulle govoril v radiu, je tisti stavek "o zunanjem umešavanju" izpustil, o čemur zato, da ne bi metal kakih refleksij na ameriški state department, ki je v francoski Afriki zelo zapleten, in pa na tajnika angleškega ministra vnanjih zadev Anthony Edena.

Celo veliki konservativni listi v Angliji in v Ameriki so že večkrat omenili, če ne drugače pa med vrsticami, da je konflikt med generaloma Henri

Giraudom in de Gaullem v glavnem zakuljena borba med vnanjima oddelkoma ameriške in angleške vlade. Prva podpira Girauda, ki je v političnih nazorih reakcionar, francoski demokrati pa ga označujejo za rojalista.

General de Gaulle podpira angleška vlada, kar je razumljivo, kajti ko je šla velika večina francoskih poveljnikov zaeno s Petainom v sramotno kapitulacijo pred Nemci in potem pomagali vichyski fašistični politiki, je de Gaulle nabiral v francoskih kolonijah prostovoljce in jih pod pokroviteljstvom Anglije organiziral za nadaljevanje borbe proti Nemčiji in ostalemu osišk.

Naravno, da je bila Anglezem njegova podpora dobro došla, tudi če bi bila matgari samo moralna, a bila je tudi aktivna. Sedaj pa se zdi, da se bo angleška vlada pod pritiskom ameriškega state departmenta udala in vodji borbenih Francozov bodisi umaknila po-

(Nadaljevanje z 2. strani.)

Kaj je narobe z zdravjem ameriških fantov in mož?

Ne samo, da je na vojaških raborih presenetljivo velik odstotek vpkolicancev odklonjen vlad zdravstvene nesposobnosti, ampak jih je treba tudi izmed potrjenih poslati pozneje veliko domov, ker vlad fizičnih hibi ne prenesejo službe v armadi.

Član naborne komisije polkovnik Sanders pravi, da bo od 7. dec. 1941 pa do konca tega leta odpuščenih iz armade vlad bolezni en milijon 100.000 mož. To je kajne še sama na sebi precejšnja armada. Vsakega izmed teh se izpusti iz armade šele ko vojaški zdravniki definitivno ugotove, da je povsem nesposoben za vcajalno službo.

Glavni vzroki odpusta iz armade so, 19 odstotkov živčne bolezni, nad 10 odstotkov vlad uljes (ulcers), 7 odstotkov vlad nahuje, 6 odstotkov vlad srčne hibe, 7 odstotkov zaradi revmatskih bolezni, 5 odstotkov vlad kostnih bolezni in ostale vlad raznih drugih hibi.

Nabori, in pa omenjene odpustitve iz vojaštva so dokaz, da se bo morala družba za zdravstvo mladine brigati veliko bolj kakor se je, ako hoče dobro bodočnosti svoje dežele.

Urednik glasila SDZ končal nagle smrti

V petek 18. junija zgodaj zjutraj se je v slovenski naselbini Clevelanda razširila vest, da se je Louis Rozman, znani društvenik in urednik "Glasa SDZ" poslovil od življenja.

Pokojnik je ob enem delal tudi v tovarni, okrog svojega doma, v društvu in kjer je že mogel, kakor o tem poroča A. D. z dne 19. junija.

Pokojni Rozman je bil rojen leta 1898 v Suhorju pri Metliki, študiral je v škofskih zavodih v št. Vidu, potem bil v avstrijski armadi v času prejšnje svetovne vojne, po vojni pa je študije nadaljeval v Zagrebu in na Dunaju. Maja 1928 je dospel k staršem v Cleveland, kjer je bil do svoje smrti.

Pokojni Rozman se ni upuščal v polemike tudi odkar je bil urednik omenjenega lista, temveč je živel za dom, delo in bil rad tudi v družbi.

Mehiko azil za preganjance

Republika Mehiko je edina država, ki je pripravljena sprejeti vse španske rojaliste, ki so v jetništvu v Franciji in v francoski Afriki. Mnogo jih je že prišlo tja. Mehika je bila edina, ki je sprejela povsod odklonjenega Leona Trockija, a tudi v Mehiki ni bil varen. Umoril ga je njegov "prijatelj".

Mehika je sprejela tudi ubežnega rumenskega kralja Karla, ker so ga Zed. države odklonile vlad njegovega "nemoralnega" življenja.

vradih in drugih mestih.

Visoki dobički, ki jih kujejo razne družbe z vojnimi naročili, so javnosti dokaz, da so magnetne "patriotični" le na druge stroške. Odrivati vlad se jim zdi v redu, češ, saj ljudski denar itak le razmetava!

Kapitalistično časopisje o teh preiskavah sicer poroča, a na suhoparen način, da se povprečen čitatelj ne začne zanimati za dolarski patriotizem svojih delodajalcev. V zaslugu za prikrivanje njihovega odeluštva pa jim dajejo po cele strani oglasov z apeli, da naj kupujejo vojne bonde.

Po treh mesecih boja premogarji tam kjer so bili

PONUDBE ZA OKROG 25c "PRIBOLJSKA" K DNEVNI MEZDI. — PREMOGARJI ŽELE, DA BI DELALI ZA VLADO, NE ZA DOBIČKE "OPERATORJEV", KI NIC NE OPERIRAJO

Tri smeri situacije

Od 1. aprila to leto, oziroma že od prej, so se v naporih za sklenitev nove pogodbe med unijo premogarjev in lastniki rocov, ki se jih po krivem imenuje za "operatorje", izkristalizirale tri glavne smeri, oziroma vzroki tega spora.

Ena je v upravičeni zahtevi kopacev premoga, da se jim plača dostojno za delo, ki je težko, nevarno in potrebno. Naj neha premogarji kopati premog, kaj bo zmogel kongres z vso svojo ustavno in legalistično močjo!?

Premogarji so bili po prejšnji vojni izmed vseh velikih poklicnih delavskih strok najbolj tepeni. Izpodirala jih je nova tehnika, predvsem elektrika in olje.

Po vladnih statistikah je celo WLB priznal, da so znašale povprečne plače premogarjev leta 1933 samo \$14 na teden! Šli so po prejšnji vojni skozi stavke, bili šikanirani, izganjani iz kemp, milica in sodišča vsa proti njim, in enako zvezni kongres, čeprav je vestno preiskal mizerne razmere, ki so vladale v revirjih. Saj je bilo človeku že kar težko iti vanje in poslušati tarnanja, ne da bi rudarjem mogel kaj pomagati!

Sedaj imajo že "zadosten" zaslužek!

V odgovor na te argumente delodajalci in sovražniki unij odgovarjajo, da premogarji sedaj vendar nimajo več vzroka za pritožbe, kajti iz novejših podatkov je ugotovljeno, da je njihova povprečna tedenska plača sedaj \$42.97.

To se glasi prilično v statistiki, ki pa je nepravilna, dočim je prej imenovana bila veliko točnejša. Ako dela premogar šest dni v tednu, zasluži kajpada več kot po pogodbi, ki določa 5-dnevni delavnik. A kolikokrat pa premogar more vztrajati vsak teden šest dni v rovu? Vrh tega se jih na tisoče poškode, pridejo bolezni, ali pa kake druge težave!

Ako se upošteva vrednost njihovih dela, so v primeri z mnogimi drugimi strokami bili vsekakor upravičeni zahtevati zvišanje, in operatorji, če bi hoteli, se bi lahko pogodili z UMW, ker oni niso nikoli na izgubi, pa če premogarji zaslužio po \$14 na teden, ali pa \$40. Kajti če premogar dela le dan ali dva v tednu, premog v rovu ostane in je "operatorjeva" svojina. Kadar ga proda, pa bo dobiček. A premogar, ako ne dela več kot dva ali tri dni, je v občutnem pomanjkanju. Zgubljenih šhtov ne more nikdar nadomestiti.

Koliko je J. L. Lewis kriv?

Druga smer tega boja so razprtije Johna L. Lewisa z zvezno administracijo, in tretja pa operatorji z ostalo reakcijo vred, ki vse te sporne toke obračajo tako, da jim služio za vodno silo v pogon njihovih mlinov.

To, da je Lewis svojevrsten človek, s katerim je v tekmi za voditeljstvo nemogoče izhajati, je znano. Ni pa res, da ima nad pol milijona ameriških premogarjev pod mazinem. Ameriški rudarji so bili že od

(Nadaljevanje na 4. strani.)

Kako bomo objavljali odzive za tisoč novih naročnikov Proletarcu?

Se dober teden dni, pa se lotimo po mnogih letih spet agitacije za razširjenje Proletarca. Cilj je TISOČ novih naročnikov.

Nagrad ne bo, ne kaj drugega takega, kar bi bilo "privlačno", pač pa samo IDEJA, da je dobro in nujno potrebno kaj storiti za list, ki služi koristim delavstva v vedrih in v viharjih dneih.

Kako bomo označevali poslane naročnine po 1. juliju? Za primero smo si izposodili ime s. Naceta Zlembergerja, ki je do pred leti, dokler mu je starost to še dopuščala, bil deloven v vsaki kampanji za Proletarca:

ODZIVI V KAMPANJI ZA RAZŠIRJENJE PROLETARCA

Nove	Obnovljene	Nabrano v
naročnikov	naročnine	tiškovni sklad
3	4	\$1.75

K vsakemu imenu se bo potem doštelo kolikor bo kdo v nadalje poslal v eno ali v vse tri gori navedenih rubrik, in spodaj pa bodo skupne vsote. Tako bomo imeli vedno točen pregled.

Običajni naslov "Agitatorji na delu", pod katerim smo dosedaj izkazovali poslane naročnine, bo za časa kampanje prenehal. Prispevke listu v podporo bomo poleg gori navedene rubrike priobčevali tudi po starem, tako da bodo imena vseh prispevalcev, ki jih nam pošljejo agitatorji in drugi nabiranci, objavljena kakor zmerom.

Glavni namen te kampanje je dobiti Proletarcu čimveč NOVIH naročnikov.

Preuredba naslovov

Postna uprava želi vlad vojnih razmer pospešiti poizitajne in zmanjšati delo in zamude s poenostavljenjem naslovov. Vsak naslov ima namreč sedaj še posebno številko, ki postane uradniku takoj pove, v kateremu kraju mesta se dotičnik nahaja.

Naslovjažje v bodoče vsa pisma Proletarcu, 352, Prosvetni matice, SDC, klub št. 1, in posameznikom edino s to spremembo, da dodaste k mestu še številko 23, namreč takole:

Ime naslovnika
2301 S. Lawndale Ave.,
Chicago 23, Ill.

Edina sprememba v naslovu torej je v vrstici CHICAGO, kjer je dodana št. 23 pred besedo Illinois. Pošta želi v tem oziru sodelovanja, na kar opozarjamo.

Defoe je komisiji dejal, da si je leta 1941 zvišal plačo na

Industrialci so za visoke plače, toda le zase!

Kongresni odsek za mornarične zadeve je zaslial nekaj direktorjev raznih ladjedelnic, ker kujejo iz vladnih naročil preogromne dobičke. Med drugimi je bil zaslial pred njo Harry Defoe, solastnik Defoe Shipbuilding kompanije, ki ima ladjedelnico v Bay Cityju, Mich. V svoje podvzetje ima vloženega \$600.000 kapitala, čistega dobička od vojnih naročil pa ima v enem letu nad \$700.000, torej že \$100.000 več kot pa znaša vsa njena ustanovna glavica.

Defoe je komisiji dejal, da si je leta 1941 zvišal plačo na

\$25.000, lani pa na \$75.000, in da prejmeta njegova sinova, od kar sta "doletna" (of age) po deset tisoč dolarjev na leto.

Komisija je zelo kritizirala tudi štiri direktorje New York Shipbuilding kompanije, ker so si v času vojne svoje plače podvojili. J. F. Metten, načelnik omenjene ladjedelnice, si jo je zvišal z \$32.000 na \$75.000 na leto.

Tako je pri vseh korporacijah.

Služaj ladjedelnice v Bay Cityju je značilen zato, ker je njen "gazda" Harry Defoe dal

na plačilno listo svoja sinova ctroka in vse sorodnike, ne da bi opravljali kako delo. Na ta način izgleda v knjigah dobiček le "primeren", ker gredo vse te nezasužene plače med stroške. Tako se na papirju zmanjša profit. Par kongresnikov se je sicer zgražalo, a Defoe jima je dejal, da ni to nič novega.

Je v pravem, ker ne samo ravnatelj korporacij uposljuje svoje sorodnike z visokimi plačami, ampak lahko bi Defoe rekel, da to delajo tudi kongresniki, župani, gubernorji in drugi veljaki v političnih

Charity to Avoid Taxes

The bulk of Edsel Ford's holdings in Ford Motor Company have been bequeathed to the Ford Foundation, an institution for the promotion of "scientific, educational, and charitable purposes," and eventually his father's shares are likely to find the same resting place. Is this generous gesture or a device for dodging taxes and perpetuating the Ford family's industrial power? Fairly clearly it is the latter, for if estate and inheritance taxes were paid on the whole Ford fortune it would be reduced by at least 75 per cent. The family would still be comfortably situated as regards income, but a majority of the Ford holdings would probably have to be liquidated to satisfy the demands of the Treasury. But turning over the majority of its stock to the foundation, however, and by sacrificing income, the family can retain power over the industrial empire indefinitely. This delightfully simple solution to the multi-millionaire's great problem is made possible by the exemption from all estate duties of bequests for "the public welfare." In the case of the Edsel Ford fortune it means that a mere \$12,000,000 or so will be paid to the Treasury instead of upward of \$150,000,000 if the whole had been subject to inheritance taxes. The Fords are not the only rich men to take advantage of a legal loophole which Congress ought to close in the next revenue bill. Income-tax payers can claim exemption for gifts to charity only to the extent of 15 per cent of their taxable income. Perhaps tax-free bequests should be limited to the same extent. But in any case exemption should be refused in cases where the beneficiary is an organization controlled by the family of the donor.—The Nation.

A Blow For War Unity

In supporting repeal of Chinese exclusion, the CIO has struck a telling blow against racial discrimination, to establish the sincerity of our war aims, and for unity of the United Nations. Japanese propagandists have long made capital of the fact that, while the Chinese are our allies and we declare we are fighting for equal treatment for all nations, we discriminate against them in practice and deny them the right to become American citizens. The excuse that the Chinese exclusion act is designed to prevent mass immigration of low-wage labor is pretty threadbare by now. For if the same quota provisions were applied to the Chinese as are applied to all other nationalities, it would mean admitting only 107 a year. None of the labor arguments against mass immigration apply to repeal of the present complete and discriminatory exclusion of Chinese and the denial of naturalization rights to them that are accorded to other nationalities. Yet politicians have long resisted repeal of the present law on the grounds that to do so would offend labor. In supporting repeal, the CIO not only punctures this argument but also maintains the consistency of its opposition to all forms of racial discrimination. Repeal of the present law is essential as evidence of American good faith in support to the Atlantic Charter, and as necessary step toward victory for the United Nations.—CIO News.

Sound Advice for American Doctors

The Washington "Star" notes with approval a statement by Dr. T. C. Routley, general secretary of the Canadian Medical Association: "Health insurance is around the corner—in people's mind. They want it. Inevitably it will come. Dr. Routley urges his fellow members of the medical profession to assist in perfecting the legislation now before Parliament. Such cooperation, he argues, will assure the doctors fair treatment. The "Star" expresses the belief that health insurance is just as popular in the United States as in Canada, and it urges American physicians to follow the example of their Canadian brothers. That would seem to be the sensible course, but, unfortunately, many of the leaders of the American Medical Association, headed by the highly vocal Dr. Fishbein, seem prepared to bitterly oppose any step in the direction of what they scornfully describe as "socialized medicine." It is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail. No one wants to hurt the doctors, but the American people need better medical care and they are going to get it.—Labor.

What They Say--

"We English-speaking Americans are only half the Americans of the New World. The other half, whether they speak Spanish, Portuguese or French, whether they speak Quechua, Aymara, Guarani, Azteca, Mayan, Tarascan, or any other Indian tongue—whichever they speak, they are all good Americans, too. Many of them have a longer and prouder lineage than you or I!" Vice-President Henry A. Wallace

"It makes little difference to the lad in the foxhole on some fever-ridden island in the Pacific whether the boy next to him is a Jew, Catholic or Protestant. All he wants of him is courage and good marksmanship. It is a matter of slight consequence to an officer on the bridge whether a gun is manned by men who worship God in a Catholic or Protestant church or in a Jewish synagogue. All he wants of him is courage and perfect teamwork." Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox

"We have surmounted many serious dangers, but there is one grave danger which will go along with us until the end. That danger is the undue prolongation of the war. No one can tell what new complications and perils might arise in four or five more years of war, and it is in the dragging out of war at enormous expense till the democracies are tired or bored or split that the main hopes of Germany and Japan must now reside. "We must destroy this hope as we have destroyed so many others... we must be aware of every tendency, however natural, which turns our minds or energies from the supreme objective of the general victory of the United Nations." Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

"You can achieve nothing by fighting a war and then just signing a piece of paper. Being in the war is not enough—it will merely get you where you can start working for a

better world. If we want a better world—and if we are to have a better United States we need a better world—we have to go on working for it. Fighting begins responsibility, not ends it."

FAKE GROUP HIT

One of America's most vicious anti-labor organizations, the false-front "Associated Farmers," faced a blow where it hurts the most—on its "pocket nerve."

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner, Frank A. Mouritz, proposed that the board enjoin the fake "farmers" outfit from soliciting or collecting any money which may be used "in whole or part" to trample on workers' rights.

DIRE THOUGHTS

Two young ladies were walking down Fifth Avenue. Suddenly one cut loose with a piercing shriek. "Look," she cried in amazement. "What is so terrible?" asked her friend. "They are only midgets." "Thank goodness," said the other girl, greatly relieved. "I thought for a minute they were rationing men."

THE CARPENTER

By G. A. STUDDERT-KENNEDY

I wonder what He charged for chairs at Nazareth, And did men try to beat Him down And boast about it in the town—"I bought it cheap for half a crown From that mad Carpenter?"

And did they promise and not pay, Put it off to another day; Oh, did they break His heart that way, My Lord, the Carpenter?

I wonder did He have bad debts, And did He know my fears and frets? The Gospel writer here forgets To tell about the Carpenter.

But that's just what I want to know. Ah! Christ in glory, here below Men cheat and lie to one another so, It's hard to be a carpenter.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



Gunning for Lewis

We hope the rank and file of the United Mine Workers will refuse to "fall" for the campaign which reactionaries and "liberals" alike are waging to destroy the prestige of John L. Lewis. We believe they will recognize those smear editorials for just what they are: an attempt to undermine and destroy a labor organization by attacking a leader. The game has been played before and the miners should be familiar with it. As we see it, Lewis is doing what all workers will have to do in the final showdown between themselves and the owners. He is standing upon his rights. And he is "defying the government" only because the administration did openly what governments of all class societies do covertly; that is, stand between the exploited and the exploiter for the protection of the exploiter. Especially are we nauseated by the attempt of tory scribes to portray John L. Lewis and his miners as foes of American workers on the fighting front. Even though many worker-soldiers may fall for that argument, it is still a lie. First, it would be just as easy to get coal mined by cracking down on the operators as by browbeating the miners. But second, and more important, is the fact that the best service we on the home front can do for the boys abroad is to combat bureaucracy and regimentation as it has been established for the maintenance of capitalist class relationships. This is not an all-out endorsement of Lewis and all his work. We don't know how his mind is working now or what he would do if he had the unprecedented power that has now been vested in the President of the United States. But, on the face of things, it seems that Lewis is a labor leader who just won't agree to permit a government bureau to tell him what his duty is to the men he represents—a leader who, in the present instance at least, just won't be an administration "yes-man."—Reading Labor Advocate.

BAN ON FREE SPEECH

The National Association of Broadcasters recently adopted a new code ruling that could be used to bar all labor radio programs. This association of the big business interests that control the air has long arrogated to itself the authority to say how much free radio speech the American people may enjoy. If you have soap, cereal or candy bars to sell, or other profit-making in mind, the association lets you buy all the time you like; and the public can't get entertainment or news without being plagued with unwanted commercial solicitations. But labor organizations, representing millions of American workers, have long been told by our self-appointed radio dictators that they can't buy time to bring their vitally important message to the ears of the public. Under the extra-legal code of the NAB, labor programs are classified as "controversial"—unlike discourses on the doubtful merits of Crunchy-Crunch, or the personal opinions of a business-hired news commentator. So the NAB code has decreed that labor organizations may be "given" but not sold radio time. This seriously limits the amount of time they may have and places them at the mercy of frequently biased station owners. A new paragraph has been added to the NAB code decreeing that "time should be neither given nor sold" for programs involving "solicitations of memberships in organizations, except where such memberships are incidental to the rendering of commercial services such as an insurance plan either in respect to casualty to life or property, or for membership in the American Red Cross or like organizations engaged in charitable work." The NAB code might now be applied to ban almost any kind of union radio program, since any fair exposition of labor's constructive ac-

tivities should logically result in increased membership. Radio broadcasting is supposed to be operated in the public interest. How much longer can we tolerate such denials of free speech by business dictators, who want to control the air for their private interest and without regard to the rights of America's working population?—The Montana Labor News.

NATION FACES BIG HOUSING SHORTAGE

New York.—When the war is over, Uncle Sam will be facing a housing deficit of between 15 billion and 20 billion dollars. That's the estimate of H. J. Johnson, president of the Institute of Life Insurance. He says this "deficit" will justify a housing program calling for five or six billion a year for four or five years after the war, and that would go a long way toward meeting post-war employment needs.

PLUCK-ME STORES ARE HIT BY "FIRST LADY"

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt added her voice to a chorus of condemnation of the "pluck-me" stores maintained by coal mine operators. She said they are altogether "bad," pointing out they keep employees constantly in debt, and contending that a worker with debt hanging over his head is not a free man. Capitalism by concentration of wealth creates conditions in which dictatorship and autocracy can readily flourish. Co-operatives, by distributing wealth to consumers, make for the preservation of political and social democracy. There is no equality among men of differing degrees of wealth. Those who control a nation's wealth will eventually achieve control of its political and social institutions.—Ellis Cowling in his book, Co-operatives in America.

GROUP OF "PATRIOTS" FEATHERED OWN NEST

Jersey Farmer Says He Got \$47,000 a Year for Just Doing Nothing

Philadelphia.—"We're just a group of patriotic men who wanted to help the war effort," testified Huston Rawls, a New Jersey farmer, in bankruptcy proceedings here, and he went on to explain: The "patriots" founded the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Company with a capital of \$1,000. Then they got a \$6,000,000 war contract from the Maritime Commission with a \$1,900,000 down payment. The contract was cancelled when the company did not deliver, with Uncle Sam "holding the bag" for more than \$300,000. Meanwhile, Rawls said, he was paid \$47,000 annually, which he made no effort to earn because "his duties were not defined." Salaries of other officers ranged from \$18,000 to \$25,000. The company borrowed \$250,000 from a Boston bank, which is trying to recover something through the bankruptcy proceedings.—Labor.

THE RESURRECTION OF FRANCE

Three years ago the French Republic was given up for dead. Seven months ago it was revived, albeit in ghastly caricature and on condition that it be governed by one of the men who had betrayed it. Six months ago, with the death of Darlan, an effort was made to establish in power a man who, while loyal to France, was hardly to be counted a champion of liberty. Today France once more has an army in the field, a capital at Algiers, and, if not a full-fledged government, at least a respected and self-respecting trustee of its traditions and its sovereignty. Thus the political nature of this war asserts itself despite all attempts to treat the struggle in strictly military terms. For this consummation, long and devoutly wished, one man is entitled to the plaudits of the democratic world—General Charles de Gaulle. Through three years of rebuffs, scarcely veiled hostility, and diplomatic scheming, he has held to his unalterable resolve to keep France fighting until the invader is ousted, the Republic restored, and the people given an opportunity to start afresh with a government of their own choosing. General Giraud has had on his side the bulk of the growing French army and the weight of Anglo-American diplomatic favor. De Gaulle has had on his side an unquenchable persistence—and the loyal support of the mass of the French people. This loyalty, discouraged by his political foes where ever possible and belittled by propaganda, has been magnificently demonstrated by the wave of joy and enthusiasm that attended his arrival in Algiers. The newly formed committee which will govern the French Empire until the liberation of France itself has a thorny path to follow, but its composition offers hope, and friends of France can only wish it well.—The Nation.

RICKENBACKER AND THE COAL MINERS

Why don't the newspapers of this nation take time out from knocking John L. Lewis and his miners to say a word about what Eddie Rickenbacker, super patriot, is doing to the economic situation? We have it from our own local press that Captain Eddie cleaned up the tidy sum of \$35,619 last year as president and director of Eastern Airlines, Inc. Compare "Rick's" worth to the general public as a president and director with that of men who take out the coal that warms the nation and keeps the industries running. Why, Rickenbacker could go on strike from now until hades freezes and the war effort wouldn't be hurt one bit! And then compare a miner's with Rickenbacker's "take." And where does the money come from to pay Rickenbacker? Why, from the 10% of payroll that miners and other workers are putting into bonds and from the even-larger taxes that are levied on all of us. Oh, yes, we know; it's perfectly legal for Rickenbacker and his kind to be a drain on the general economy. And it's illegal—or nearly so—for miners to take a rest. Well, that's just one of the things that's the matter with this land of ours. The laws are pointed the wrong way—because workers haven't learned how to strike at the ballot box.—Reading Labor Advocate.

It Makes a Difference

The many crack-ups of U. S. military planes at training bases and elsewhere in this country, resulting in heavy loss of life among youthful American aviators, has been attributed in part to defective units placed in airplane motors by certain big companies, with the Curtiss-Wright firm in Ohio being one of the chief offenders. Investigations reportedly disclosed that plane plant inspectors were forced, under penalty of demotion or discharge, to pass motor parts that were known to be defective. The aim of the company was to increase production regardless of the ultimate consequences. This latest revelation about the airplane motors is even more scandalous than the disclosure of the 28,000 tons of inferior steel plates sold by the Carnegie-Illinois plant of U. S. Steel to Shipbuilder Henry Kaiser. It will be recalled that the tanker, in the building of which the defective steel plates were used, broken in two and sank in its mooring dock. While the tanker fiasco resulted in a big loss of money, time and effort, the defective airplane motors have been responsible for the deaths of fine American boys who were patriotically and gallantly serving their country in its global joust with the Axis powers. One notices that the big daily press isn't shouting for the blood of the industrialists who are attempting to increase their already fabulous profits at the expense of the lives of youthful Americans, as well as at the expense of American taxpayers. But let a group of workers take action in an effort to improve their conditions and miserable living standard and the so-called free press goes to any length to vilify and smear them. Advertising, apparently, pays in more than one way.—The Progressive Miner.

Freedom from Want

The social security program introduced in Congress by Senators Wagner and Murray and Congressman Dingell is a measure of far-reaching importance both for aiding our war effort now and for approaching the goal of freedom from want. The proposed amendments to the Social Security Act follow the lines of many recommendations for which the CIO has long been fighting. In general they will have the wholehearted support of all organized labor. The whole program is directed toward assuring an income to all Americans, no matter what hazards overtake them. It is designed to set aside reserves now, to cushion the country against post-war unemployment and other economic troubles resulting from the return to a peacetime economy. Enactment of this program is of particular importance to the men in the armed forces and to their families. The social security program now before Congress sets up improved machinery for finding jobs. It extends protection to large numbers not covered by the present law. It broadens and improves old age and survivors insurance and unemployment compensation. It also launches a new program of health insurance. One important aspect of the program, which will probably draw much reactionary opposition, is that it replaces piecemeal and inadequate state systems of unemployment compensation with a federal system wider in coverage and more adequate in protection. The bill does not include everything that should be done, and improvement of certain features may still be needed. But, in general, it is such a tremendous step forward toward the goal of real social security that every effort must be mobilized to overcome reactionary opposition and to secure its enactment.—The CIO News.

Economic Trends in Modern America

By SCOTT NEARING

Enthusiasm, courage and devotion will accomplish wonders, but there are limits which even they cannot pass. No matter how strongly we feel about things, 12 inches will still make a foot, water will freeze at 32 degrees, and if you eat your cake you cannot also keep it. Recently the National War Labor Board called upon the striking rubber workers in Akron to go back to their jobs: (1) because the stoppage menaced national security, and (2) because the stoppage violated the unions' no-strike pledge. The workers answered, in effect: We must eat. The two parties to the dispute were thus talking two different languages. The WLB is trying to hold down wages and thus prevent inflation. Workers in rubber, auto construction and coal mining must eat and provide their families with the necessities of life. The difficulty goes back to the proposition that you cannot eat your cake and have it too. Congress is now considering army and navy appropriations for the coming year. At the moment it seems that the army will get 72 billions; the navy 29 billions. This makes a total of 100 billions out of an annual income around 150 billions. Food, clothing and equipment poured into the war machine are no longer available for civilian consumption. Withdrawing a big slice of commodities from civilian consumption leads consumers to bid for the remainder. Since prices are not rigidly fixed, the result, either locally or in the black market, will be price increase. Rubber, auto and other workers find themselves in this predicament: Their wages are fixed; the cost of living is rising. "Not so," replies the Labor Dept. and the OPA. "Here are the official price schedules." "We cannot fill our market baskets with the price schedules," answers the workers. "You may talk all you please about potatoes at 5c a pound. Those we buy are costing us 10c. If we refuse to pay the 10c, we get no potatoes. Washington cannot have it both ways. If the administration wants 100 billions for the armed forces, civilians must take what is left. If the supply of civilian goods is less

than the demand, prices will rise unless they are rigidly held down by law. If prices rise, workers must get more wages or go hungry. It is not a matter for argument or for emotional appeals. If the price of potatoes doubles, the potato consumer must spend double the money or else go without potatoes.

WHAT TO DO WITH GERMANY?

In my personal opinion, we should agree on the problem of Germany on the following six major principles:

- 1) Nazism must be completely eradicated.
- 2) All territory taken by threat, force, or violence must be surrendered.
- 3) Germany should be found guilty of provoking the second World War; and, in accordance with the terms of the Atlantic Charter, she should be held disarmed.
- 4) Her guilt should be clearly established. War criminals when found guilty should be punished without mercy or delay.
- 5) When the difficult transitional period of internal fighting and violence is over, the Prussia of 1933 with her Herrenvolk and goose-stepping mentality should be newly organized, her military and Junker ruling class replaced once and for all time by a democratic regime, and the whole of Germany must be put under very strict international supervision for a definite period of time. Her people should be re-educated and completely democratized. But let us not be led to believe that anyone other than the new Germany herself can make that re-education a reality. I know that it will be a long-term measure. It will involve profound changes in the social and political structure of Germany, as well as in the methods of training a better generation.
- 6) Somehow or other, Germany and the German people must undo, at least partially, the almost incredibly inhuman harm they have done to the occupied countries and their inhabitants. The main burden of this task should certainly fall to Germany. It must not be forgotten, however, that the other Axis Powers, to a great or less degree, share Germany's guilt.

Edward Beneš, "The Future of Europe." (Council on Foreign Relations, New York City, May 10, 1943.)