







# KRITIČNA MNENJA, POROČILA IN RAZPRAVE

## VESTI IZ NEW YORKA Poroča ANNA P. KRASNA

New York, N. Y. — Božič je na pragu in naše velemesto je zapušljeno da le kaj. Vse hiti in mrgoli po ulicah in trgovinah, po "subways" in avtobusih ter privatnih vozilih — človek bi mislil, da bodo od vsega tega vrvenja trgovine namah prazne in ne bo nič ostalo za zakasnele nakupovalce božičnih daril. Vendar temu ni tako; trgovine so polne blaga, vsakojakega, draga in srednjih cen ter tudi prav cenenege, za katerega pa je škoda dolarje stran metati. Ali izgleda, da najcenejše stvari pritegajo največ ljudi, kar daje misliti, da letošnji nakupovalci daril nimajo preveč denarja. Ogledovanja je po trgovinah nič koliko, prodajalke in prodajalci pa ne izgledajo kdove kako zaposleni. Draginja prizadeva široke sloje ljudstva, to je očitno.

Dragi časi so pričeli prizadevati tudi naše prireditve in delovanje v prid skupnosti. Ljudje so se že precej izčrpali s pošiljanjem paketov v stari kraj in mnogi pošiljajo tudi denar svojem, pa tako ne morejo pomagati tam koder so bili morda prej aktivni in agilni ter tudi požrtvovalni. To se pozna na priredbah, katere pa se kljub temu zdaj vrstijo druga za drugo. Jugoslovanski dom v New Yorku je vedno zavzet, enako dvorana Slovenskega doma v Brooklynu. Prireditelji si belijo glave kako izvesti programe in drugo, da bo kaj prebitka. Kot slišim bodo odsej računali za nastop pevske, plesne ter godbene skupine. Drago morajo plačevati učitelje, prostor za vaje tudi stane in tako ne morejo nastopati zastoj. Sicer pa se jim je tudi doslej na boljših priredbah podarilo kak desetak ali več vedno pa ni bilo moč in tudi v navadi ni bilo. Je menda prišlo med nami naseljenca v navado, da kulturna skupina že nekako lahko shaja s tem kar napravi na svojih priredbah. Tako nekako kakor smo vedno mislili in še mislimo, da naši inteligentni lahko žive od zraka in od narodnega idealizma ter ljubavi do naše besede. Zato smo jih tako malo ohranili med seboj. Kulturne skupine tudi bi je vedno trd boj za obstanek, ker ni dovolj globoko vračeno med nami resnično zanimanje za ohranitev tega kar smo dobrega prinesli s seboj preko morja in po čemer sodi tuja dežela, ki je zdaj naša domovina, svoje pisano prebivalstvo iz raznih dežel sveta.

Z gornjo "pridigo" sem hotela le opozoriti čitatelje, da naj skušajo posetiti kulturne in druge koristne prireditve v svoji naselbini, če pa komu to ni mogoče, je vedno dobrodošel kak dolar za vstopnico rečimo... Majhna skupina posameznikov, družstvenikov ali drugih se trudi in potem mora pogosto na dan prireditve gledati napol prazno dvorano. Kdor še ni sam delal za "javni" blagor, ta ne ve kako požrtvovalne prireditelje to boli in kako porazno to vpliva nanje. Navzlic temu so med nami mnogi, ki delajo naprej in nikdar ne omagajo. Tem se imamo zahvaliti, da nismo kulturno, društveno in drugače že davno zaspali. Dajmo torej po možnosti tem neutrudljivim ljudem priznanje s tem, da posetimo njihove prireditve.

V nedeljo 19. dec. bo otvoritev spodnjih prostorov v Jugoslovanskem domu v New Yorku (405 W. 41st St., NYC.). Pričetek ob treh popoldne. Bo velika reč, kot pravijo, ker bodo igrali, menjaje se, kar trije orkestri. Poskrbljeno bo tudi za postrežbo posetnikov. Vstopnina je en dolar za osebo. Obnovljeni prostori v domu so najmoderneje opremljeni in najbrže ne pretiravam, če rečem, da take kuhinje in jedilnice z baro nima noben jugoslovanski dom v tej deželi — saj je to stalo toliko kakor kak srednje veliki narodni dom v celoti. Kot se sliši bo business dober, ker bodo zgradili v neposredni bližini Doma veliko avtobusno postajo, ki bo obsegala cel blok prostora. Delničarji Doma so svoj denar dobro vložili, ko so financirali jugoslovanski center v naši velemestropoli. Upati je le, da bo Dom ostal to za kar je bil namenjen in ne bo postal preveč bizniški. V takem slučaju bodo jugoslovanske organizacije in skupine spet tam kjer so bile prej, ko so morale najemati za drag denar tuje dvorane, da so mogle v njih zborovati in prirejati sestanke in druge prireditve.

Slovenska združena društva v New Yorku prirejajo svojo letošnjo veselico 15. januarja 1949 v Slovenskem domu v Brooklynu. Ker ta organizacija ne dela ostalih skupinam v naselbini gneče glede prireditev, pač zasluži dober poset enkrat v letu. Opetovano je že bilo naglašeno, da Združena društva vrše važno nalogo v naselbini in tvorijo še vedno lepo število društev in kulturnih skupin. Tudi tukaj se trudi že vsa ta leta majhno število naših društvnikov in drugih požrtvovalnih posameznikov, ki prihajajo na seje in vodijo delo, ki spada v delokrog Zdr. društev. To delo je bilo vedno in je danes v korist in čast naši naselbini. Treba bi ga bilo še poživeti in pritegniti več skupin in aktivnih ljudi. Klevetanje z gotovih strani ne drži, ker je delo te organizacije odprta knjiga. Zdr. društva so dobro zapisana pri ameriških organizacijah, pri Rdečem križu in drugod, ker so vedno podvelja korake za reprezentacijo naselbine v splošnem ameriškem delovanju, poleg tega pa so izvršile veliko človekoljubnega dela v pomoč bratom in sestram v naši rodni zemlji. Takega rekorderja in takega dela se ni treba nikomur sramovati.

H koncu naj omenim še tukajšno proslavo rojstva jugoslovanske republike 29. novembra. Jugoslovanska naselbina je 28. novembra priredila veselico s kulturnim programom in sicer pod pokroviteljstvom Udrženja Jugoslovenskih Amerikancev v New Yorku. Manifestacije se je udeležilo lepo število ljudi in navzoc je bil tudi generalni konzul FLRJ Miodrag Marković.

Narodni državni praznik Federativne ljudske republike Jugoslavije pa so proslavili tudi jugoslovanski zastopniki v New Yorku. Generalni konzul mr. Marković je 26. novembra sprejel lepo število (219) newyorških Američanov jugoslovanske narodnosti v Jugoslovanskem domu v New Yorku. Pri sprejemu je s konzulom sodelovala Marija Vilfan, soproga dr. Joža Vilfana, načelnika jugoslovanskega zastopništva pri Zdr. narodih. Iz tega napol uradnega sprejema se je tokom večera razvila čisto neprisljuna in vesela zabava. Okrog miz je bilo tu in tam čuti petje, mnogi so se zavrteli v "kolu", spet drugi so imeli razgovore med seboj tja do poznih ozroma ranih jutranjih ur. Pred nedavnim došli zastopniki Jugoslavije so bili zaposleni da le kaj, ker je hotel mnogokd z njimi govoriti o stari domovini in razmerah tamkaj. Od novodobnih zastopnikov v Washingtonu so bili navzoci sledeči: tiskovni atašej Ljubo Drndić s soprogo; pomoraki atašej kapetan Tičar in polkovnik Lj. Vulović, kakor tudi več drugih uradnikov in uslužbencev jugoslovanske legacije in konzulata v New Yorku. Izgledalo je, da so se vsi počutili kakor doma med newyorškimi Jugoslavlani, posebno mladina se je dobro vzela med seboj in si napravila zares en lep večer iz tega sprejema. Slovenski kuhar jug. legacije, Ivan Bučar, je pripravil prav okusne prigizke za povabljenе goste, ki se teh dobrot niso branili.

Formalen sprejem, na katerega so bili povabljeni v pretežni večini sami Američani, je bil prirejen v jugoslovanski legaciji na 854 Fifth Ave., NYC. Tudi tu sta povabljeni goste sprejemala tov. Marija Vilfan in generalni konzul FLRJ Miodrag Marković. Odziv je bil presenetljivo dober in zastopani so bili konzulatu domala vseh dežel, ki imajo svoje konzularne urade v New Yorku. Poleg pa je bilo mnogo odličnih ameriških osebnosti iz najrazličnejših polj od pisateljev in časnkarjev, do reverendov, doktorjev, slikarjev, trgovcev itd. Pripravljena zaku-



skaj je ugajala vsem brez izjeme in tudi jugoslovanske slivovice se ameriški gostje niso branili. Večer je potekel v medsebojnih razgovorih gostov in predmet teh razgovorov je bila neizogibno — Jugoslavija. Jugoslovansko naselbino so zastopali pri tem sprejemu mladi tukaj rojeni ljudje in pa naše stare korenine. Ena od mladih mi je dejala drugi dan: Bila sem ponosna, ko sem videla vse tiste odlične Američane, ki so se odzvali povabilu, da proslavijo praznik rojstva jugoslovanske republike, prav posebno pa mi je še ugajalo, ko imajo Jugoslavlani tukaj primerno hišo, da ne stanujejo v kaki stari podrtiji. Tako mlad svet — neki starejši človek je pa menil, da bi morali imeti skromnejše domovanje, dejstvo pa je, da mora vsaka dežela gledati, da ima dostojne prostore za sprejeme in drugo, ker najemanje prostorov v hotelih je draga reč.

Zgleda, da mi je še vedno ostalo nekaj poročil, ki pridejo na vrsto drugič. Zaenkrat se zahvalim vsem, ki ste naročili od našega ženskega odbora božične karte. Jih še imamo in naročajo se ko doslej na naslovu: Anna Krasna, 290 W. 87th St., New York 23, N. Y. O tem in o darovih za sirote več prihodnjic.

**KOMENTARJI**  
(Konec s 1. strani.)  
zine proti raketirjem in grafterjem v unijah.

General MacArthur je na Japonskem izposloval postavbo, ki vladnim uslužbencem absolutno prepoveduje prenehati z delom — namreč stavke. In državni uslužbenci japonske vlade so zelo podplačana, jako izkoriščana ranja. Medtem pa je prišlo na dan, da je MacArthur zelo malo pristikal za v razkritje škandala, v katerem so prizadeti ministri in mnogi "voditelji" treh vladajočih strank, med njimi tudi nekakšni "socialdemokrati". Korupcija je zelo nalezljiva bolezen in ljudje, ki so ji podvrženi, ne morejo nikdar biti dobri služabniki ljudstvu v korist, ne glede kako drago so plačani. Taki karakterji so navezani na "teorijo", da ko si na visokem mestu, zajemaj in ne vprašaj, čegava je skleda.

Tudi Anglija ima "vladni" škandal. Še celo v nji — v tej vzorni, plemenitaški državi se je dogodilo, da so visoki vladni uradniki prejeli podkupnine ali pa drugače goljufali v prid svojih denarnih listnic. Attlee in Bevin nista prizadeta in zato se toliko bolj hudujeta, ker so od nju imenovani nameščenci zlorabili zaupanje, ki sta ga imela vanje. Ampak podkupnine v Angliji so v primeri s temi, ki jih odkrivamo tu pa tam v Zed. državah majhne — torej ne bo

nič hudega. Sicer pa so "škandal" sedaj na dnevnem redu. In ako jih ni, pa jih iznajde na zvit ali pa na lep način naš kongresni odsek za raziskovanje protiameriških aktivnosti.

**Naznanilo in vabilo**  
Chicago, Ill. — Podružnica št. 60 SANS naznanja, da priredi v soboto 26. februarja 1949 veselico v Tomažinovi dvorani, 1902 W. Cermak road, Chicago. Ta veselica bo pristna domača zabava, na katero že danes opozarjamo vse člane in članice naše podružnice, kakor tudi ostale naše prijatelje in somišljenike, da nas na omenjeni dan posejijo v obilnem številu. Več o tej prireditvi prihodnjic.

Z bratskim pozdravom,  
**Tajnik podružnice št. 60 SANS.**

**Jugoslavija v napori kot nobena druga zvezniška dežela**  
(Konec s 1. strani.)  
davateljevih izvajan, je torej to, da gradi svojo armado ne za kako podružnico tuji državi temveč za lastno obojevo silo. In prav tako se gradi po tem planu tudi njen novi ekonomski sistem.

On — namreč omenjeni predavatelj je dobil na potovanju po Sloveniji in ostali Jugoslaviji vtis, da je večina prebivalstva, posebno mladina, na strani režima, da pa ima ekonomske težave največ vsled kominforminega boja proti nji. To se pravi — Tito se je Moskvi zameril, toda on ji je ostal zdelo njenemu prizadevanju, da ga vrže s sedla, zvest in zato noče nasesti vabilom "zapadne demokracije", da naj se na njo ostani.

Weisbord je govoril med drugimi o strašnih ruševinah, ki jih je vojna povzročila Jugoslaviji in kako je vse ljudstvo v naporih, da gradi namesto porušenih nove mostove, popravi železniško omrežje in sploh da si zgradi svojo državo za udobje vsemu ljudstvu.

Titov režim zatrjuje, da si Jugoslavija gradi socializem zares in s tem ljudsko demokracijo, in da bo ta svoj cilj dosegla vzlic kominformu.

## Ali bodo Židje v Palestini zmožni tudi poljedelstva?

Splošno mnenje je, da Žida ne dobiš ne na njivah, ne v rudnikih temveč večinoma v branjarijah in v vsake sorte drugih obrti in v Zed. državah pa jih je na deset tisoče usposlenih tudi v oblačilni industriji.

V novi državi Izraelu, ki si jo Židje grade v Palestini, pa so se začeli na zelo uspešne načine pečati tudi s poljedelstvom.

Zidovska organizacija B'nai Brith je nam o tem preskrbela sledeči članek, ki ga je priredil zanjo židovski publicist M. Z. Frank:

Mladi pionirji so trumoma prihajali v Palestino iz drugih dežel in so se naseljevali na poljedelskih zemljiščih. Četudi je bilo vedno in je še danes težko dobiti dober pridelek iz palestinske zemlje, se je položaj vendarle izboljšal z uvajanjem modernih strojev in modernega načina obdelovanja in planiranja. Traktorji in drugi stroji so prišli v rabo; zgrajeni so bili irigacijski kanali; pionirji so dobili potrebno solo preden so šli obdelovati zemljo zase. Mnogi so bili tozadevno izvežbani in poučeni še pred prihodom v Palestino.

Danes je v Palestini nad tristo židovskih poljedelskih naselij, ležečih po večini v predelju blizu Sredozemske obale, po dolinah prej preraščenih z močvirnatim rastlinstvom ali pa pokritih s puščavskim peskom. Z izkušnjami obdelovanja zemlje v takih krajih, so se Židje iz glavnega sektorja Palestine odločili, da se polotijo tudi zapuščenih in docela zanemarjenih krajev kot je Negev, puščava, ki že stoletja ni videla pluga, niti naselja poljedelcev. Zdej so se že pojavila naselja in mnogi od novih naseljenikov v tem kraju so potomci pionirjev, ki so se prvi naselili na poljedelska zemljišča v Palestini.

Pridelujejo pšenico, ječmen in druge žitarice, ter citronske sadje — večidel pomaranče. Mlekarske in perutninske farme so pričele dobro uspevati, ker se je potome križanja domačega goveda in križanjem perutnine z uvoženo inozemsko, zelo izboljšalo oboje. Umetni ribnjaki so dvignili ribištvo in danes je najti židovske ribiče na Galilejskem jezeru in na Sredozemskem morju.

Mnoga kmetovalska naselja imajo tudi svoje krajevne industrije. Tu popravljajo poljedelske stroje ali pa jih izdelujejo za prodajo.

Mlekarne, v katerih izdelujejo sir in tvornice za predelovanje citronskega sadja, prodajajo svoje izdelke v dežele preko morja. Posebno gre citrónski sok iz oranž in podobnega sadja. Palestinsko vino je tudi na široko znano kot prvovrstno.

Vasi so mnogovrstne. Povečini so farmske in v teh obdelujejo zemljo lastniki sami. V mnogih starejših naseljih najemajo delavce. So pa tudi naselja brez privatno lastovane zemlje. Tu obdelujejo zemljo zadružno. Po nekaterih vaseh lastujejo kmetovalci nekatere stvari, drugo je skupna last komune ali občine. O vsem tem odločajo posamezna naselja sama in prostovoljno, odvisno je od tega kakšno upravo in občino želijo imeti prebivalci tega ali onega naselja. Ako se hoče kak član za druge ali komune izseliti, to lahko stori. Včasih se odloči cela občina za spremembo v lastnični itd. Tako postane čez noč prej kolektivna vas le delno kolektivna, ali pa narobe, kakor že odloči večina. Posamezne farme, kakršne najdemo v Ameriki in v Kanadi, so zelo redke.

V nekaterih naseljih žive pravoverni Judje, ki se drže vseh pravil svoje vere v hrani in opravlanju dnevnih molitev. So pa naselja, kjer bi bilo težko dobiti po verskem predpisu pripravljeno kosilo. Spet v drugih se drže posamezniki v tem pogledu svojega prepričanja, neoziraje se na druge. Ali vsa naselja so del celotnega naroda, ki si gradi in obnavlja svojo pradedno domovino.

Naročite si jubilejni Ameriški družinski koledar za leto 1949. Stane \$1.50.

### KAJ LAHKO STORI VSAKDO IZMED NAS V KORIST "PROLETARCA"?

- Pridobivajmo mu NOVIH naročnikov
- Obnavljajmo naročnino TOČNO čim poteče
- Agitirajmo med drugimi naročniki, da storo leto
- Prispevajmo v PROLETARCEV tiskovni sklad in priporočajmo to tudi drugim
- Oglajajte v PROLETARCU priredbe društev in druge stvari
- Naročajte slovenske in angleške knjige iz PROLETARCEVE knjigarne
- Poskrbite, da si naroče AMERIŠKI DRUŽINSKI KOLEDAR vsi čisti, ki tega še niso storiili
- Naročite KOLEDAR tudi svojem v starem kraju in enako PROLETARCA.

**Vsako naj stori za naš list kolikor more, pa bomo vse težave zmagovali!**



## Skipping Around

By Skippy

THINGS ARE STIRRING in "Latin-American" countries, and some ticklish problems will be put up to the Senate and the House when Congress convenes next January.

One problem is a bill which has been pushed for two years, and is coming up again. It would have Uncle Sam give large numbers of warships, planes, tanks, artillery and other weapons to the armies and navies in Latin America.

The other is a bill which, according to reports, is being prepared by "several government agencies," one of which undoubtedly is the State Department. It would have Uncle Sam "guarantee" investments made by American business men in Latin America.

In other words, the "risk" is shifted to our taxpayers, who would be called upon to reimburse the businessmen if their investments in Latin America "go sour."

CANADA IS MOVING cautiously, but definitely, toward a goal of health insurance enabling every man, woman and child to have adequate medical care and service.

As a beginning, \$30 million has been allotted the provinces to extend their health services and to construct hospitals. When the Minister of Health and Welfare met with provincial authorities, the authorities gave assurance there will be no regimentation of doctors.

G. A. RICHARDS, OWNER of radio station KMPC in Los Angeles and several other radio stations throughout the country will be investigated soon by the Federal Communications Commission on charges of broadcasting editorialized news programs.

Last spring several of the former news staff employees of the radio station filed photostats of memos allegedly signed by Richards which set forth how news should be "handled" in the station's broadcasts.

The directives indicated that news of the Roosevelt family, of the New Deal, of unions and of racial and religious minorities should be handled in such a way as to reflect a strong editorial bias against those groups.

Under present FCC rules, stations are not permitted to editorialize.

THE CHINESE CRISIS is having the effect of stiffening the United States attitude toward Europe rather than of increasing aid to the tottering Chiang Kai-shek regime.

It has been learned on good authority that the conversations between the President and Secretary of State George Marshall barely skimmed the Chinese question and dwelt overwhelmingly on the problems of Europe. This fact symbolizes the sentiment in decisive official circles here for a cutting of United States losses in the irksome China civil war and making the most of an embarrassing situation.

Officials are convinced that increased aid will not accomplish the job of propping up the Generalissimo and that such aid will only fall into the Communists' hands.

The frustrated feeling on China has resulted in an increased resolve to halt the spread of Communism in Europe at all costs.

There is not one wise man among twenty who will praise himself.—Shakespeare.

God divided man into men that they might help each other.—Seneca.

## THE CHINESE PUZZLE

By K. M. Landis II

HERE ARE SOME ODD FACTS about the Chinese situation.

Contrary to what you might gather from the newspapers, the Communists who are threatening China are not Russians. They are Chinese.

While these Chinese get their ideas from Moscow, they get their support from the Chinese countryside. They have had very little from Russia.

Russia was the first great power to help Chiang Kai-shek in his war with Japan. While we were sending the Japs scrap iron and oil, Russia was sending Chiang planes and guns.

Between 1947 and 1939, Russia sent more than a quarter of a billion dollars in aid to Chiang—five times what we sent.

But here is the strange part: During the entire course of the war, from 1937 to 1945, the Russians refused to send the Chinese Communist army as much as a plane, or a tank of gasoline.

All of Russia's help to China, as well as all of America's help, was cleared through Chiang Kai-shek, the deadly enemy of the Communists.

As late as 1946, when Gen. Marshall returned from his mission to China, he said he knew of no evidence whatsoever that the Chinese Communists were receiving supplies from Russia.

IN THE greatest aerial troop movement in history, American planes moved 80,000 of Chiang's best troops to cities the Communists were ready to take over. Our Navy shipped additional armies from Canton to North China.

American Marines moved to North China to guard the railroads from which Chiang's troops launched their successful drives into Communist-held territory. We supplied the troops, furnished the equipment and advised on over-all strategy.

But, alas, the Chinese Communists have recaptured much of the territory we gave to Chiang, and now threaten to sweep all China.

Some of Chiang's best American-trained troops have deserted and gone over to the Communists. Great quantities of American supplies have fallen into their hands.

What is wrong? The United States is trying to stop a revolt that is long overdue.

All the support that we give to Chiang is helping the Communists because it is used to prop up a rotten feudal regime that the Chinese hate. This is the measure of our folly.

We are making Communism attractive to untold millions of Chinese.

—Chicago Sun-Times

## Economy Has Been Saved Several Times Since War

Economy has been saved by various props since the end of the war. The first was the accumulation of stockpiles of materials and goods by business and industry. The second was the postwar expansion of industrial plant and equipment. The third was the Marshall Plan and rearmament.

Without these props the economy would have plunged into trouble. As the Journal of Commerce puts it: "Three times since the end of the war, a recession has been knocking at the door. And each time it has been averted with the help of these props."

Now these props are beginning to sag. Business and industry have completed their stockpiling; in fact some sectors of the economy are dangerously overloaded. Post-war expansion is slowing down. And despite the Marshall Plan, the volume of exports has been falling steadily for more than a year. Obviously, a new prop is needed if serious trouble is to be avoided.

Big business is plumbing for the intensification of the cold war as the means of sustaining the economy. The drift towards a depression must be offset "by a stepped-up rearmament program," according to Barron, the hardboiled spokesman for big business.

Without a great increase in armaments, Barron says, there will be a slump. It therefore attacks the "temptations" of peace and urges a big pickup in spending for the cold war.

## PLUMP AND MERRY

"So you married that plump little girl that used to giggle so much."

"Yes, I always did believe in a short wife and a merry one."

## Santa Claus is Coming into Town On a Giant Elephant

Chicago's 1948 Santa Claus will scrap his reindeer for giant elephants; roaring lions and tigers and tuba-playing seals, because the "Big Top" with all its thrills and trimmings will be in town for the Christmas season.

The International Circus, the world's greatest indoor circus, opens at the Coliseum on Christmas Day and will run matinees and evenings until January 2.

The greatest assemblage of top acts ever before offered in one show will be presented. There is not another circus exhibiting anywhere in the country at the same time; as a result, top acts from all over will head for Chicago to take part in the holiday show, according to Orrin Davenport, nationally known circus producer.

The "International" is more than a name, Davenport said. Stars from the four corners of the globe, speak in almost every language known, will keep three rings in constant activity.

Not only the best performers but also the most popular animal displays, including ferocious lions, tigers and panthers from other circuses will supplement the usual displays in the special Chicago holiday performances.

Three hundred and fifty spangleland stars and performers will be included in this year's International Circus for the 9-day engagement at the Coliseum opening Christmas night.

## PROFITS BREAK ALL RECORDS

Propagandists for Big Business have been frantically trying to belittle corporate profit showings in the hope of heading off enactment by the next Congress of an excess profits tax.

This week, however, one of Wall Street's "bibles"—the "Outlook," published by Standard & Poor's Corporation—let it be known that business has little reason for having the jitters.

For one thing, it said, "aggregate profits of industrial corporations for the third quarter of 1948 established a new record, the best in history." Profits after taxes showed a 39 percent leap over the same period of last year.

The increase during the first half of the year wasn't quite so great, but for the full nine months, according to the "Outlook," the earnings were 30.5 percent above the corresponding 1947 period.

## A Hankering To Bring Back The "Good Old Days"

How far should the Securities and Exchange Commission go in relaxing the rules which restrict stock market gambling? That question is raised by 20 "proposals" put before the SEC by the New York Stock Exchange.

One proposal asks the commission to change the "short selling" rules, "so a trader could sell a stock he does not own, when the price of that stock is dropping."

Just why anyone should be permitted to "sell a stock he does not own" is not made clear.

Another proposed change would "enable a trader to buy stock one day and sell it the next," instead of having to wait two days, as required by the present rule.

In short, the Stock Exchange, which is in the "doldrums" now, hankers for the "good old days" when there were no restrictions on stock gambling, and members of the Exchange gathered in plenty of "easy money."

Those "good old days" had a lot to do with bringing on the crash of 1929.—Labor.

## NO SENSE TO IT

Some folks drink because they worry, and then worry because they drink.

## THE MARCH OF LABOR



## HOW CAR BUYERS ARE "GYPPED"

Here is a shocking example of the way people are "robbed" by profiteers, in the nation's Capital, right under the nose of Uncle Sam. Undoubtedly the same thing goes in the rest of the country.

In the first seven months, of 1948, "new car dealers" in Washington trimmed buyers to the tune of \$4,400,000, reports a House committee headed by Congressman W. Kingsland Macy, a conservative New York Republican.

That gypping is at the rate of more than \$7 million a year, in one city. For the entire country, the annual total must run into hundreds of millions. Moreover, the crooked practices of "used car" dealers were not investigated by the committee.

It traced thousands of new car deals and found that the gypping is done mainly in two ways:

Used cars "traded in" are "undervalued" by the dealers by an average of at least \$300, and the dealers "mark up" the price of used cars by an average of 43 per cent, when they sell them.

The dealers load onto new cars an average of \$286 worth of "accessories," which is "at least 50 per cent more accessories than the purchasers want."

Could such sharp practices exist if they were not "winked at" by the big automobile manufacturers? They could easily shut off a crooked dealer's supply of new cars, and put him out of business.—Labor.

## Free Enterprise Jeopardized

WASHINGTON — (FP) — The House Small Business committee was warned here that industrial holding companies organized by banks will end free enterprise in America unless they are brought under control.

Frank W. Wozencraft, representing the Independent Bankers Association of the 12th Federal Reserve District, told the committee that "monopoly in banking will inevitably foster monopolies and cartels in other businesses."

The witness said his organization was formed by 350 small western and northwestern banks in desperation because of fear they would be gobbled up by the big boys.

"Since then," he continued, "we have consistently fought to keep the big banks out of industrial businesses. The inevitable outgrowth of present tendencies is the end of free enterprise in the U.S."

"The vast, enormous threat to free enterprise now in this country is the unregulated operation and expansion of bank holding companies."

Wozencraft defined a bank holding company as a mongrel which is "neither fish nor fowl" but has grown up through the nurturing of Wall Street.

He cited the fact that 11 such bank holding companies control all the interests of 350 banks in the country which in turn control enterprises worth \$13.5 billion.

He charged that bank holding companies escape the regulations which control banks themselves. The law, he declared, always has considered that banking interests should be detached from industrial interests. He urged strict Federal laws to enforce this conception and split big finance away from big industry.

Men are born with two eyes, but only one tongue, in order that they may see twice as much as they say.—Dolton.

## Just Things

By Clarence Zaitz

If you've got any pumpkins around your house, you'd better open them up and make sure you don't have any secret microfilm hidden there.—Why, do you know that you could be called up before the House on Un-American Activities Committee for investigation?

Ah, but we're lucky—you and I—they wouldn't want to try and investigate us for anything like that! There would be no point in that because our names are not of "headline caliber." Now if we were working, or had at one time, for the government, there would be more of a chance that they'd investigate us. Or, if you and I had big names like Hiss, or Chambers, or so many of the other celebrities that furnish headlines attraction to newspaper readers.

As Truman said recently, "If the Committee on Un-American Activities was in earnest, they'd turn their information over to the Justice Department instead of to the headline writers."

## Army Cuts Quota

The army, which has long advocated large-scale conscription, this week cut squarely in half the number of men it plans to draft in January. Only 10,000 men will be drafted in that month, and only 5,000 in February.

This announcement is regarded as one of the significant signs that President Truman is determined to hold down "defense" expenses to \$15 billion, despite protests from the "Brass Hats."

Another sign is a statement made this week by Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. He warned that a military budget larger than \$15 billion would increase dangers of "inflation."

It is not likely that Nourse would have made that statement public without approval from Truman.

## Could Cut Prices And Yet Make Profit

DETROIT (FP)—General Motors Corp. could reduce its car prices by 15.4% and still make a profit after taxes at the annual rate of 8% on the investment," declares GM Dept. Dir. T. A. Johnson, of the United Auto Workers (CIO) in a general comment on the temporary standstill in the cost of living and the latest increase in GM car prices.

Are you consult fancy, consult your purse.—Ben Franklin.

## REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofses

IN JUST ABOUT the best analysis of the recent election we have read, Aaron Levenstein, writing in the "Socialist Call," reaches the tentative conclusion that "regulated capitalism versus socialism" will be the issue upon which conflicting social groups will wage their future battles.

If you are able to agree with Levenstein—as I am—then it seems to me that you should be one of those socialists who are more certain than ever, before of the need for a socialist movement. For, by and large, socialists long ago committed themselves to a shorter definition for "regulated capitalism." They call it "fascism." And they have asserted that a government that presumes to hold conflicting economic groups in a regulated relation to each other must, in the very nature of the job, be "totalitarian" in character—with concepts of democracy that certainly will sound strange to socialists in particular and elder citizens in general.

IT IS NECESSARY, however, to remember that what Levenstein sees is only the BEGINNING of a new social trend. And if he is correctly estimating the direction that society is travelling, then the future is more sinister than the present.

The election of 1948 is not the end of things. If we are to go forward from where Levenstein thinks we are and in the direction he thinks we are headed, then the behaviour of the various groups and factors of our present civilization

## Business Manager in Hospital

Anne Beniger, business manager of Proletarec since July 1946, underwent an operation at Billings Hospital, in Chicago, on Tuesday, December 7.

We of Proletarec wish her a very speedy recovery. She is greatly missed at the office, where she played a very important part in keeping the paper going.

Clarence Zaitz, who worked in conjunction with Mrs. Beniger for several months, has now taken charge.

## STEEL MADE IN ONE HOUR

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Journal reports that a revolutionary new method of making steel has been successfully tried out on a small scale at St. John's, in the Canadian province of Quebec.

The process is said to make "high quality carbon steel" in one hour, direct from iron ore and coke, thus eliminating the usual expensive steps through blast furnaces and "open hearths."

The Journal says officials of the big Canadian steel companies are showing no enthusiasm for the new process. Its use would make a lot of their present costly equipment valueless, and probably would force down steel prices.

## Workers Driven To Produce More, In Less Time

Speedup will be a major issue in the developing fourth round wage negotiations. Workers are being driven to produce more and more in ever less time. Output per worker today is about 35% higher on the average than before the war. Seventy-five workers now turn out as much goods as 100 workers did in 1939.

Workers feel the effect of the increasing speedup in loss of pay per unit of production, in back-breaking effort that is harmful to their health and in loss of jobs as fewer employes are required to meet production schedules.

## FAST DIGGING MOLE

A mechanical mole dug and loaded three tons of coal a minute in a demonstration this week at New Lexington, Ohio.

The 26-ton contraption, which does away with drilling and blasting, was designed and built for one-man operation by officials of the Sunnyside Coal Company of Pittsburgh who hope to put it on the market within a year.

It's too early to say how many miners will be thrown out of jobs by the machine.

Hasty conclusions are the mark of a fool.—Jeremy Taylor.