



POSELICE ZAVEZNIŠKEGA BOMBARDIRANJA v nekem na sliki označenem nemškem mestu. Plakajoča žena išče svojce med mrtveci. Fotografija iz nemškega lista, ki je bil poslan sem iz nevtralne dežele. Pod njo je imel napis, da so zločin izvršili ameriški letalci, ki si upajo samega sebe imenovati vojake, a pobijajo civiliste. Nemška propaganda pozablja, koliko je pobilo nacistično letalstvo civilnega prebivalstva v Angliji, v Varšavi, Rotterdamu, Beogradu itd. Kar so naciji sejali, to žanjejo.

## Tri "zamejne" vlade trajno v krizah in sporih

PROFESOR LANGE IN REV. ORLEMANSKI PRI STALINU. — TEŽAVE LONDONA S PETROM IN GRŠKIM JURIJEM. — BOJ POLJSKE REAKCIJE PROTI RUSIJI

Do pred dobrim tednom ni bil poljski župnik Stanislaw Orlemanski ameriški politični javnosti nič znan. Poljska duhovščina v tej deželi pa ga je imela za "belo vrano" med sabo, ker je s Kosićskijevo ligo propagiral proti sedanjim poljskim zamejni vladi v Londonu in deloval za prijateljstvo med Poljsko in Rusijo in se s tem postavil na stališče poljskega osvobodilnega odbora, ki deluje v Moskvi.

Prvi katoliški duhovnik obiskal Stalina

Ko pa je sovjetski tisk objavil senzacionalno vest, da je bil Rev. Orlemanski, ki župnikuje v Springfieldu, Mass., minuli teden že dvakrat Stalinov gost in se z njim ter Molotovom pomenkoval po par ur, so postali na to vest pozorni — naravno — tudi reporterji vnanjih časopisov in poset tega duhovnika in profesorja Langa po svoje dramaturgizirali.

Vsa pozornost obrnjena na župnika

Dasi je profesor Oskar Lange, ki poučuje na čikaški univerzi, zelo znan posebno v ameriških intelektualnih krogih, in čeprav je bil povabljen zaeno z Rev. Orlemanskim na enako misijo v Moskvo, se je svet vendar vpraševal, kakšen namen imata Stalin in Molotov v tem, da konferirata z duhovnikom rimsko-katoliške cerkve, ki je boljševiski Rusiji ves čas sovražna.

Dasi je v poljski zamejni vladi tudi nekaj liberalcev in socialdemokratov, imajo vendar glavno besedo v nji pristaži take Poljske, kakršna je bila — to je povrnitev Poljske v sistem posebnih privilegijev za birokracijo, hierarhijo in veleposestnikov. Vlada v Londonu sicer obljublja reforme, kadar se vrne, kot obljublja vse sorte reči in demokracijo tudi jugoslovsanski in grški kralj, ker je obljubljal laglje kakor pa izpolniti.

Kongresnik Lesinski prijel Hulla

Župnikov in Langov obisk v Moskvi je poljsko zamejno vladu v Londonu zelo vznemiril. Z

njo noče sovjetska vlada že dolgo opravka in je sploh ne priznava. Najhujšo propagando proti Rusiji pa so ob priliki tega obiska dvignili Poljaki v Ameriki. Poljska hierarhija je še posebno protestirala proti Rev. Orlemanskemu in ga proglašala za "komunista", ki ga je treba kaznovati za njegovo pregreho, ali pa ga vreči iz duhovniške službe, ako se ne poboljša.

Tudi profesorja Langa so ob tej priliki predstavljali za "komunista". Rojen je bil na Poljskem l. 1904 in poučeval v tamšnjih višjih šolah in potem na univerzi v Krakovu do l. 1937, ko je prišel v Ameriko.

"Kako sta ta dva "komunista" sploh dobila dovoljenje za pot v Rusijo," je hotel izvedeti kongresnik Lisinski iz Michigana in se s tem vprašanjem direktno obrnil na državnega tajnika Hulla, češ, ali sta bila poslana tja kot tajna zaupnika ameriške vlade?

Državni oddelek pojasnil zadevo

Hull je odgovoril, da sta šla tja na povabilo sovjetske vlade, ki je poskrbela tudi za transportacijo zanj. Letalo (bržkone so-  
(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

## Unije v politični kampanji v starih zmotah

Ameriška delavska stranka v New Yorku, ki je bila ustanovljena na iniciativo "stare garde" v socialistični stranki, pri zadnjih primarnih volitvah pa je prešla popolnoma pod vodstvo predsednika unije ACW Sidneyja Hillmana in pa Browderjeve skupine, je dne 6. maja na svoji konferenci sklenila imeti za svoj glavni smoter v letošnji volilni kampanji nominiranje predsednika Roosevelta v četrti termin, nato pa storiti vse v svoji moči, da bo tudi izvoljen.

Da-li naj bo tudi podpredsednik Wallace z Rooseveltom vred ponovno nominiran, o tem si ni upala izreči določnega stališča, dasi je zanj. Ampak Wallace je

## Kontrola nad ameriškim časopisjem v rokah le par ducatov ljudi

Koncem aprila so v New Yorku zborovali člani najmočnejše časniške agencije na svetu — saj za takšno se sama proglašča, ki ima v Zed. državah in še marsikje skoro monopol nad "novicami". Posluje pod imenom Associated Press.

Tisti, ki kontrolirajo, so skoraj vsi multimilijonarji. Čikaški bogataš Robert R. McCormick, ki ima svoje niti razpredene nad kakim pol ducata najbolj razširjenih listov v tej deželi, in neposredno kontrolira stotine drugih, je priredil ob tej priliki banket, na katerega je povabil 79 oseb, ki so lastniki omenjene časniške agencije in pa v posesti pretežnega dela ameriškega tiska. Le redkokdo izmed njih ni milijonar. Prireditelj banketa pa načeljuje eni izmed najbogatejših familij v Ameriki in na svetu. Seveda, tudi Wm. Randolph Hearst je bil med gosti in druge take veličine.

Ko so opravili z obedom, so bili nekateri izmed njih pozvani, da govore o svobodi tiska in o nevarnosti, ki preti tej svobodi, kar se tepe glasi, če bi imeli v mislih res tiskovno svobodo, ne pa privilegije ameriških multimilijonarjev, ki že dolgo kontrolirajo dnevni tisk in revije in vse to urejujejo edino v korist svojih interesov.

Radikalni časopisi so gospodi, ki je bila udeležena na omenjenem banketu gospodarjev ameriške "duševne" hrane, nebdijihtraba. Kadar se skopljajo na koga izmed njih, mu dajo pečat "komunizma" in nezvestobe do Zed. držav, ob enem ga odbajo z norčijami in omalovaževanjem.

Ali se je čuditi, če je potemtakem tako težko delovati med delavstvom delavcem v prid? Omoteni so s kapitalističnim tiskom. 79 ljudi kontrolira "duševno hrano" za maso milijonov, in le zato je tako kakor je — in kot je bilo od leta 1929 do te vojne in bo spet, dokler bo tisk, šolstvo, radio in sploh vsa dežela posest "šestdesetih familij".

## Sovjetska armada na "oddihu" in v pripravah za nove ofenzive

Z ruske fronte "ni posebnih poročil." Tako ponavlja radio iz Moskve že par tednov. To pa ne pomeni, da so topovi utihnili in tanki pa šli med staro šaro. Pomeni le, da je ogromna ofenziva rdeče armade za nekaj časa pobjenjala.

Daniel Zaharovič Manuilskij je nedavno po radiu Moskva dejal, da je ta popustitev le odmor, nekako čakanje na "drugo fronto", ki jo pripravljajo Američani in Angleži, potem pa se rdeča armada spet požene v ofenzivo na vsi več kot tisoč milj dolgi fronti.

Omenjeni sovjetski časnikar je poročal, da so Nemci izgubili marca in aprila na južnem delu vzhodne fronte pol milijona vojakov (ubitih ali pa ujetih).

Dejal je dalje, da je rdeča armada prodrla od 13. julija 1943, ko je pričela z ofenzivo, pa do letošnjega 15. aprila, od 497 do 714 milj in osvobodila okrog 308,880 kv. milj sovjetskega ozemlja.

Pod nemško okupacijo ga je še 140.000 kv. milj, ki bo po zatrditvah sovjetskih poveljnikov osvobojeno v tem letu.

Sovjetska ofenziva od lanskega poletja pa do te pomladi je Nemcem vzela ne samo omenjeni del sovjetskega ozemlja in jim zredčila armado, pač pa tudi pripravila Hitlerjeve "nepremagljive" ob ogromne zaloge municije, tankov, živih in drugih potrebščin.

Razdejanje v Sofiji

Bolgarija se je z vstopom v vojno na napeno stran že v drugič zelo ogoljufala. Angleški in ameriški letalci so ji porušili že velik del njenega glavnega mesta Sofije in okrog 2,000 civilistov je izgubilo življenje. Kakor zadnjič, tako je bolgarska vlada tudi v tej vojni stavila vse na nemške karte. Verjetno je, da bo po tej vojni Bolgarija postala republika pod rusko zaščito.

## Icelandija prva, ki v tej vojni glasuje za odpravo monarhije

Icelandija na severu Atlantika, med Norvežko, Greenlandom in Kanado, je bila od leta 1918 pod krono danskega kralja. Ko pa je bila Danske v tej vojni invadirana in prišla pod popolno oblast Nemcev, sta se ameriška in angleška vlada odločili otok Icelandijo vsled njegove velike stratežične važnosti okupirati, kar sta izvršile.

Od tedaj je pod vojaško oblastjo ameriške armade, politično pa popolnoma pod kontrolo domačih oblasti. Icelandija se ponaša z najstarejšim parlamentom na svetu in z demokracijo v najširšem pomenu besede.

Nedavno so vse njene stranke v zbornici sklenile dati ljudstvom na referendum predlog za usnovitev republikanske oblike vlade, kar pomeni, da ako se izreče zanj, odpove zvestobno danskemu kralju in se poslovi od monarhističnega sistema vlade, dasi ga ta otok tudi dozdaj ni imel, le kralja je priznaval.

S tem je Icelandija v tej vojni prva dežela na svetu, ki bo že v teku vojne vihere glasovala o predlogu za proglašanje republike. Volitve se bodo vršile 20.-23. maja. Zanje so se izrekle vse struje in oklic Icelandije za republiko je gotova stvar. Ta referendum se vrši z odobritvijo ameriške in angleške vlade.

Zavezniki se ogibajo Rima

Zavezniški letalci napadajo mesta, ki služijo Hitlerjevi vojni mašini, vsekrižem, samo Rima se ogibljuje, da se ne bi zamerili hierarhiji, ki pravi, da je Rim svetinja krščanskega sveta in mu je treba priznati.

V Srbobranu pa je poročilo, da zavezniški bombniki Beogradu nič ne prizanašajo, čeprav je po mnenju tistega poročevalca za Hitlerja brez stratežične važnosti. Ko je prebivalstvo uzrlo zavezniške letalce, se jih je vzradostilo, misleč, da so prišli nad mesto s pozdravnimi nameni. Bombe pa so ljudi kmalu uverile, da je to tak napad kakor je bil prvotno Hitlerjev. Baje je bilo par tisoč prebivalcev ubitih.

Italija želi v I. L. O.

Ko je Italija vsled napada na Etiopijo morala iz društva narodov, je s tem avtomatično prenehala biti članica tudi mednarodnega delavskega urada, ki je imel minuli mesec kongres v Philadelphiji. Ob tej priliki mu je italijanska vlada (Badoglijeva) sporočila, da želi Italija postati znova članica tega odbora.

Francozi prideljujejo za Nemce

Iz Švice poročajo o velikem pomanjkanju v Franciji, ki je nastalo, ker Nemčija tirja 80 odstotkov vseh vseh pridelkov zase in za svojo okupacijsko armado. Zvijlenjski standard revnih slojev v Franciji je vsled tega silovito padel.

## Zavezniki dobili podpore v blagu nad 30 milijard

ANGLIJA V LEND-LEASNIH PREJEMKIH NA 1. MESTU, SOVJETSKA UNIJA NA DRUGEM. — VELIKA KAMPANJA PROTI VLOGI "DOBREGA STRICA". — POMOC, KI SE JE IZPLAČALA

V razpravi v zveznem senatu o podaljšanju naredbe za "lend-lease" dajave zaveznikom, ki letos poteče, in je predlagano, da se jo podaljša do junija 1945, je senator McKellar, ki načeljuje apropracijski komisiji, poročal, da je dosedaj zvezna vlada potrošila v pomoč zaveznikom na podlagi zakona "lend-lease" direktno \$21,794,237,819, vseh drugih stroškov za vojnimi operacijami v inozemstvu pa je imela nadaljnih osem in pol milijarde, torej nastane vojna izven naših mej za 30 milijard.

Gmotna pomoč se izplačala

Ko je predsednik Roosevelt to deželo proglašil za arzenal demokracije, je vedel, v kako ogromno borbo smo posegli, kajti Hitler je spremljal ne samo Nemčijo, temveč vso Evropo v "arzenal fašizma", in potem se mu je pridružila še Japonska in pomoč v fašističnih strujah tudi v tej in v vseh drugih deželah po svetu.

Trideset milijard je veliko denarja in ameriško ljudstvo jih bo še dolgo plačevalo in delalo zanje. Glavno vprašanje je, dali se je tej deželi ta pomoč v namene, zaradi katerih je v vojni, izplačala.

Gmotni dobički niso merilo

V denarju ne. Vojna se v dobičkih izplača samo posameznikom, ako se jim ne stopi na prste, a deželam današnje dobe pa samo, če se bore za boljši svet in zmagojo v zasledovanju svojih ciljev.

Zed. države so znova v vojni v namenu, kakor poudarja vlada, za zgraditev takega reda po svetu, v katerem ne bo mogla nobena dežela več zanesti nove svetovne vojne. V ta namen je potrebno poraziti predvsem

Nemčijo v Evropi in Japonsko v Aziji. To je namen ameriške oborožene sile in ameriškega arzenala demokracije. Ako bo temu smotru sledila do konca, je uspeh zagotovljen.

Dve glavni zavezniči deležne največ pomoči

McKellar v svojem poročilu omenjeni senatni komisiji navaža, da je dobila Velika Britanija od postanka lend-leasenih dajav pa do 1. aprila to leto s svojimi dominijoni vred \$15,640,479,250. V številkah si je težko predstaviti, kako ogromno množino raznega blaga pomeni ta vsota, in koliko delavcev je bilo treba, da so ga producirali in izvozili na določene kraje.

Sovjetska unija je na drugem mestu, ki je prejela materialne pomoči iz Zed. držav v znesku \$4,161,422,010. To so bile namreč iz Zed. držav direktno poslane potrebščine.

Toda izmed onih, ki jih je dobila Anglija, jih je skozi Sredozemlje in po drugih potih tudi Rusiji veliko poslala, vrh tega pa še za znatne vsote svojih municijskih in drugih produktov.

Vendar pa je bila Anglija do slej naša glavna prejemnica in je tudi najdalj v vojni. Vrh tega je z Zed. državami v tesnem zavezništvu.

Mnogo drugih stroškov

Drugi stroški Zed. držav za vojnimi operacijami v inozemstvu se nanašajo na Kitajsko, kateri smo poslali potrebščin v vsoti \$418,296,436, ostalih osem in pol milijarde dolarjev pa se nanašajo na izredno pomoč, ki je bila dana Veliki Britaniji, Rusiji, Kitajski in pa drugim zavezniškim deželam, posebno latinski Ameriki: V posojilih v de-

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

## Apeli za več aktivnosti v naših vrstah morajo dobiti več odziva

V tej številki je upravnik Chas. Pogorelec zbral nekaj stvari o aktivnostih v našem gibanju — po več tednih, seveda, ker jih vsled dela z Majskega glasom ni že prej utegnili.

Joško Oven ima prav tako v tej številki apel v prid agitacije za razširjenje Proletarca in poudarja, da je sedaj potrebnejši kakor je bil. To je res. Le da je bil od vsega početka zmerom prav tako važen kot je sedaj. Kar J. Oven pač želi poudariti je to, da smo sedaj znova pod ofenzivo reakcije, bodisi domače in splošne. "Domača" si je s stratežično zvijačno taktiko, in po krivdi apizarstva nekaterih naprednjakov pomagala jako visoko.

V tem listu smo pred leti poudarjali: "Nikar ne rušiti naših vrst! Naša naloga je borba ne samo v splošnem delavskem gibanju, pač pa največ med nami. Kajti če mi ne bomo delovali za napredek med našim ljudstvom, kdo pa bo?"

Sedaj lahko vsi tisti, ki se tega spominjajo, uvidijo, da je bila škoda storjena od zunaj nam, mi pa smo spoštnosti v boju za unijo, za socialistična načela in v vsaki drugi napredni akciji še vedno pomagali. Namreč tisti, kolikor jih je ostalo v akciji na domači fronti proti nasprotnikom, zoper katere se nihče drugi ne bori.

Smo v zgodovinski dobi, morda v večji ko kdaj prej, v kakršni tudi mala skupina ljudi lahko veliko pomeni, ako ve, kaj hoče in se zna boriti zoper ono, kar hoče odpraviti.

postal v vodilnih krogih demokratske stranke nezaželjen. Sidney Hillman, Browder in drugi v American Labor Party se vsled tega nočejo v naprej izjaviti, dali so zanj, ali pripravljani podpreti tudi takega reakcionarja, ako bo Wallace zavržen. Porazena struja v ALP je obetala takoj začeti s pripravami za ustanovitev nove "delavske" stranke, ki pa bi prav tako, kakor Hillmanova - Browderjeva struja, nominirala Roosevelta in druge kandidate demokratske stranke tudi na svoji listi. Ne prva ne druga struja ne vodita delavske politike, ker sta se kompromitirale in v teh okoliščinah ne moreta drugam kot se globežeje v mlako oportunitizma.

Socialistična stranka bo imela konvencijo v kratkem. Nominirala bo predsedniškega in podpredsedniškega kandidata, toda za uspešno kampanjo nima ne organizacije in ne denarja. Med starimi sodrugi, ki so delovali pod vzpodbujami Debsa in drugih socialističnih prvakov, ima še veliko pristašev, in tudi novih moči si je precej pridobila. A njen organizatorični ustroj pa v tej dobi, ko je treba v kampanjo vse drugače kakor nekoč, pa teži nalogi ne bo kos v drugem kot da bo širila socialistične ideje med onimi, ki jih bo s svojimi sredstvi sploh v stanju doseči.

Unije bratovščin železničarjev se v glavnem brigajo za ose-

be, ki kandidirajo v zvezni kongres. Kakega socialnega programa, ki bi bil socialističnemu soroden, nimajo. Komunisti so za demokratsko stranko in po nekod podpirajo v lokalne urade sepublikanske kandidate. Esel-pisti poskušajo — kjer pač morejo — spet s svojo listo, enako prohibicionisti, ki se brigajo samo za en boj, drugače pa je ameriška volilna kampanja letos zavita v plašč demagogije, konservativizma in zavajanja toliko kot še malokatera prej.









## No Turning Back

If the United States can perform miracles of production and provide millions more jobs during the war, who can say it is impossible to increase production and employment similarly in time of peace?

That is one of the questions CIO Pres. Philipp Murray has put to Congress.

He pointed out that the number of Americans gainfully employed, including the armed forces, was increased from 40.9 millions in 1939 to 57.4 millions in 1943.

Steel production in the same period increased from 52,799,000 net tons to 88,837,000 net tons; the number of military planes from 2,141 to 85,920; and merchant shipping from 341,219 to 19,296,000 dead-weight tons.

For full employment after the war, it will be necessary to provide jobs for millions more than are employed now, since returning servicemen as well as war workers will have to earn a livelihood.

Murray's proposal for a central administration to seek full production, full employment and full consumption, on a rising standard of living, suggests the machinery whereby government, labor, business and agriculture can work together in planned fashion for the achievement of these goals.

To turn back after this war to deflation, curtailed production and wholesale unemployment would be to lose the peace. The CIO points the way forward to the economy of plenty whose possibilities have been demonstrated by our war effort.—The CIO News.

## Franco Takes a Trick

The Anglo-American agreement with Generalissimo Franco is a defeat for American policy, and it is no good pretending otherwise. We cut off oil shipments to Spain in January for the purpose of stopping Franco's shipments of tungsten ore to Hitler. The oil shipments are to be resumed and the tungsten shipments are not to be stopped.

All one can say is that Franco's defeat of our policy is not as bad as it might be. He has agreed to curtail tungsten shipments if not stop them. Even so, the approved schedule (if Franco adheres to it) would give the Nazis a total of 580 tons for 1944, as compared with 800 tons received in 1943. If our invasion disrupt the schedule, so much the better. But that will be a victory for our military power and not for our diplomacy.

The State Department takes pains to make clear that we abandoned our demand for a tungsten embargo at the instance of the British, who are dependent on Spain for certain critical materials themselves. That does not make the agreement any easier to swallow. Whether the motive be appeasement or necessity, it is humiliating, while blowing up Hitlerism's main office, to shake hands with the branch representative.—The Chicago Sun.

## Who is Going to Rule the World And For Whom?

By RAYMOND HOFSES, Editor Reading Labor Advocate

General George Paten, who gained an unwelcome fame some time ago by slapping some shell-shocked soldiers, has now slapped the administration promise — I almost write "pretense," although that might not have been fair—of a specified number of freedoms everywhere in the world.

Speaking in London at the opening of a welcoming club for U. S. soldiers, the General, like his Commander-in-Chief in the White House, let it be known that he, too, is convinced that this nation has "a rendezvous with destiny." Unfortunately for the General, however, he was more specific than his Chief. He went the limit by stating his conviction that the destiny of the American and British people is to "rule the world."

One can't be quite certain how many policy-making Americans share the General's viewpoint. However, comments out of Washington containing such adjectives as "irresponsible," "unfortunate" and "nonsensical" leave no doubt that, whatever the opinions of wise politicians may be on that point, no aspiring candidate would say what the General has said.

There is recollection of a radio address in which the late Wendell Willkie thundered the prediction that "American democracy will rule the world." This column commented upon that statement at the time to the effect that it was somewhat at variance with the ideals which were being handed to the people as an excuse for hampering the activities of a guy by the name of Hitler with similar ambitions for German totalitarianism.

However, whether one agrees or disagrees with Willkie and Patton about who will do the ruling after the war is over, the fact stands out that somebody is going to do it.

It's pleasant to say that the people will rule themselves. It's easy to say that, because such a statement requires no thinking what ever. But can such a happy ending come to the present world-wide slaughter?

Let's be idealists—and optimists. Let's imagine.

The war is over. Germany and Japan have surrendered—unconditionally — like Italy already has done. The announcement is made that we have won the war, the victors give three cheers, stand by while the people of all nations, including their own, hold elections, and then go home. There will be no butting in by Britain and America.

Well, then what? Well, then the

ruling class of Germany will have forgotten all about expansion and power. Then they'll look at the map of Europe and say "ja wohl" with a resigned shrug of their shoulders.

And then the Japanese aristocracy will look across the narrow strip of water that separates their island from Asia and say, "Well, there's China. We really could do a good job of building an economic empire there. But that's out. It's been decided that we're to stay on our islands."

And Soviet Russia will nevermore try to influence middle Europe. And Giraud and DeGaulle will shake hands and split a bottle of wine. And General Chiang will make peace with the Communists within his country. And the Yugoslav Partisans and Chetniks will live together in peace and friendship. And the Poles and Russians and Finns will abide together in harmony forthwith and everlastingly. And Britain and America will withdraw to their own domains and smile with detached benevolence upon a safe and peaceful world.

### WHAT A DREAM!

And what an awakening awaits the Pollyannas who believe that this war is going to end when the shooting stops!

Yes, the world IS going to be ruled. Otherwise civilization is doomed.

We don't know yet how it is going to be ruled or who will do the ruling. But we do feel able to make a general prediction.

After this war is over the world will be controlled —

(a) either by a combination of the RULERS of SOME nations — in which case the seeds of another conflict will again be sprouted—or (b) by a combination of the RULERS of ALL nations—in which case the racketeers who exploit the common people may be able to get long together for a time—or

(c) by a combination of the common people of all nations — in which case peace and economic justice will have a chance to develop and live.

Socialists prefer that the world be ruled by the people who live in it. That's why a workers' international has always been the ultimate objective of the Socialist parties of the world.

## DECLINE IN ACCIDENTS

A 7 per cent decline in accidents last year dropped them from fourth to fifth place as a cause of death of civilians, the National Safety Council reported recently.

## THE MARCH OF LABOR



## Who Will Run Socialized Industry?

The other day, in speaking to a group of educated ladies and gentlemen, we attacked the advocates of "free enterprise" and urged the Socialist alternative of a planned economy that would be socially owned and democratically operated.

Whereupon a gentleman asked us the following question: "Do you believe there is enough ability in the government service to take over and operate the entire industrial machine of the nation?"

We answered that we really did so believe and pointed to the fact that the government is indeed exercising a constantly increasing authority over our economic life.

We now revamp the gentleman's question a trifle to ask and answer?

Who will run socialized industry? We believe we know who will do it. Our answer is that the same people will run socialized industry as are now running it.

It's really not important WHO runs the job, so long as it is run ably and efficiently. What we're concerned about is WHY it is run—that is, the PURPOSE that is being served by the national economic machine.

We have never made a point of questioning the ability of the people who give the orders under capitalism. What we assert is that such ability as has been employed is directed AGAINST the general welfare and TOWARD the welfare of selfish interests.

The president of our favorite railroad — provided he knew his business — would not be removed if Socialists took over by popular mandate. He would be invited to remain. And, if he refused, it might be that he would even be drafted for the job. But his success would be the public's gain, not the advantage of a group of stockholders and managers.

We Socialists want social ownership and a planned economy because we recognize such an arrangement as the necessary base for the creation of an economy which will produce for use instead of for private profit. An abundance-and-use economy simply can't function so long as private interests must be served first.

The "free enterprise" system has given us depressions and wars because those social ills are the natural consequence of the private-profit system. Likewise abundance and security would be the natural fruits of an economy in which the best brains and abilities of our people were enlisted on the side of cooperation and social welfare.—Reading Labor Advocate.

## THE CASE OF THE TROTSKYISTS

The Civil Rights Defense Committee has issued a 32-page pamphlet, Who Are the 18 Prisoners in the Minneapolis Labor Case? A foreword by James T. Farrell says that this is "the major case of the present war period involving the rights of labor and freedom of speech. The 18 defendants (Trotskyists), now serving their sentences in federal jails, have been made convicts merely because of their opinions. The Smith "Gag" Act under which they were convicted is in flagrant contradiction with the Bill of Rights. . . . Despite this, the Supreme Court has three times refused to hear an appeal. . . ."

The conviction of the Trotskyists established a precedent which was recently cited in the proceedings to deport Harry Bridges as an alien Communist—under the Smith Act neither overt action nor "a clear and present danger" need be proved, only subversive opinion.

Copies of the pamphlet can be obtained for 10 cents from the Civil Rights Defense Committee, 160 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y., together with petitions for a pardon. —Luton M. Oak, N. Y.

## FEWER SHOES

The problem of keeping properly shod is going to be more difficult as the result of a War Production Board order this week making a 56,000,000 slash in the number of pairs of shoes that may be manufactured this year.

## NO SUBSTITUTE FOR AMERICAN WORKERS

Iowa Farmers Have Unsatisfactory Experience With War Prisoners and Jamaicans

Des Moines, Iowa. — It's pretty hard to find a substitute for a good American worker, Iowans have discovered.

Farmers in this state were persuaded last year to use prisoners of war and imported Jamaicans to harvest the crops, but Floyd Johnston, state supervisor of emergency farm labor, predicted there wouldn't be much demand for them this year.

There is still an urgent need for more workers on the farms, but last year's experience with the prisoners and Jamaican Negroes was none too successful, and there's not likely to be a repetition, Johnston said.

He forecast that the farmers would obtain their needed labor in large part from among city workers, who would pitch in during their spare time. College faculty members are due to help, too, he explained.

## MORE JOBLESS IN N. Y.

Albany, N. Y. — Unemployment insurance benefit payments in February amounted to \$953,828, the highest monthly outlay since last October, the State Department of Labor reported. Approximately 15,000 unemployed persons collected benefits.

## IN THE WIND

From THE NATION

Clifton's, a Los Angeles Restaurant, publishes Food for Thought, a weekly bulletin of jokes, poems, and bits of homely philosophy. In a recent issue is a letter from a guest: "I have always liked Clifton's . . . but yesterday, while having lunch, two Negroes came and sat at my table. After that the food tasted like sawdust. I like the Negro people but I refuse to eat or sleep with them. . . . I will hereafter go to Schaber's, where they do not have Negroes. . . . Watch out, Clifton's." The management replied: "Frankly, we know of only one line of conduct consistent with our conscience and obligations as a citizen. It is our duty to serve all who enter our doors. . . . If the 'ruin' so often predicted is around the corner, then we prefer to be ruined."

The Industrial Worker, published by the remnants of the old I. W. W., defines fascism as "the leftist movement of the middle or socially unproductive class," and goes on: "The Nation and the New Republic (pulp magazines financed by 'socially conscious' international financiers) have always been the organs of this neo-fascism posing as 'advanced thinking.'"

Surplus aeroplanes which have been used in War Training Service can be bought from the Defense Plant Corporation through the Civil Aeronautics Authority, on a "where is and as is" basis.

Trend? From a speech by Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, as reported in the New York Times: "Every morning after low mass I pray for Joe Stalin and for Russia, as does every Catholic priest in the world."

In The Union Labor News of Santa Barbara the Southern California Edison Company advertises this: "Planning to fix up your yard after the war? You're right, mister, a yard is fun when you have a barbecue. . . . lighted garden. . . . perhaps a badminton court or swimming pool. Why not plan your postwar yard now? . . . Remember, you'll need plenty of light. . . . The Edison Company will gladly help you plan the wiring." And a note at the bottom of the ad reads, "Conservation of electricity will help win the war."

Festung Europa: The Rextists (Belgian Fascists) will soon open special elementary schools for their own children, because, says a Rextists paper, "our children are being heckled most of the time in the schools which they are now attending. . . . No eggs, meat, butter, or fats are obtainable on Czech ration cards. These are some typical black-market prices: butter, \$10 a pound; eggs, 55 cents each; pork, \$7 a pound; lard, \$14 a pound; flour, \$2.25 a pound; geese, \$100 each. No clothing or shoes have been obtainable since the spring of 1943—except for Germans."

## MR. VINSON ON 'DANGEROUS DOLLARS'

Fred M. Vinson, director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, spoke in Philadelphia the other night. He congratulated his audience that, "The general trend of increasing wage rates has been almost brought to a halt."

As long as the "freezing" process can be maintained, Mr. Vinson is sure the Ship of State will not flounder on the rocks of inflation. However, he warns that there are lots of "dangerous dollars" ready to go on the loose to disrupt "stabilization."

Presumably those "dangerous dollars" are in the workers' pockets, having escaped the profiteer and the tax collector. Clearly, if Mr. Vinson has his way, they will not remain there very long.

The strange thing about Mr. Vinson's speech is that he didn't say a word about the "dangerous dollars" which are piling up in the bank accounts of the rich and in the reserves of the great corporations which have profited so extravagantly from war contracts. These accumulations, according to the most authentic reports available, total somewhere between 75 billions and 100 billions.—Labor.

## Confounding Confusion

"Daddy isn't home," said junior answering the parson's knock on Sunday afternoon. "He went over to the golf club."

Then, noting the shocked expression on the pastor's face, he added, helpfully: "Oh, he isn't playing golf, of course. He just went over for a few highballs and poker."

## Trouble Ahead

Automobile manufacturers, in Washington recently, want to manufacture 2,000,000 new cars the first year after peace, and keep up this pace for several years—until the market has been glutted with new cars.

This can mean only one thing—the auto manufacturers have their eyes only on the billions of dollars saved up by Americans in war bonds and they want that cash as fast as they can get their hands on it.

They intend to work day and night, Saturdays and Sundays, to get this money—and as soon as all who want new cars have them, the automobile industry will fold up to a fifty per cent or less of working capacity.

Therein lies the tremendous danger to this nation—the grasping industrialists knowing we have money in our banks, want it and they want it fast.

Unless some orderly system of rationing of durable goods is provided for after the war—and unless manufacturers are forbidden to work their plants more than 30 or 35 hours a week, we face another terrible depression within a few years.

The warning has been issued on many occasions, but has gone unheeded.

The laboring man, the organized worker, apparently will be forced to take the bull by the horns and refuse to work more than 30 to 35 hours a week if he is to survive.

Another thing which auto manufacturers know, and which the public has not yet learned, is that the first automobiles to be turned out in the postwar era will be 1942 model cars—which will sell at from 20 to 40 per cent more than the same cars sold for in 1941 and 1942.

Here is a warning we want to repeat: Don't buy any durable goods for at least six months after the war! The prices will be higher at least that length of time, and you may get stuck with inferior merchandise.

Wait until the nation has settled down to real peace time work, when merchandise will be available through competition, and until you can see for yourself just how the new economy works.—The Progressive Miner.

## Why Not Throw All Doors Wide Open?

Labor Parley Only International Conference Where The Cards Are on the Table, so People May See Them

"Open covenants openly arrived at!" Do you remember Woodrow Wilson's famous slogan, so popular during the first World War? We all thought it sounded mighty good, but it doesn't seem to be so popular just now, except here and there.

For example, the International Labor Office is meeting in Philadelphia. More than 40 nations are represented. Everything is done with the complete publicity of the proverbial "goldfish bowl".

Here in Washington and over in London, a dozen conferences are considering tremendous post-war problems—oil, aviation, ocean shipping, the establishment of a world bank, stabilization of the currencies of all countries. These parleys are all behind closed doors. Occasionally some of the participants give guarded statements to the press.

Why should all the cards be on the table, when questions of immediate interest to the workers are being considered, and why should all the cards be under the table when governments discuss with Big Business issues involving countless billions of dollars?

We still believe Wilson's idea of "open covenants openly arrived at" was sound. We still believe when public officials, behind locked doors, discuss matters of great moment with representatives of the "predatory interests," the plain people will be lucky if they escape with their underwear. Perhaps we are unduly suspicious, but we don't think so.—Labor.

## Profit System Will Frustrate AFL Postwar Plan

Hopes For Better World Can't Mature In Order Of Wages and War

By SCOTT NEARING

Postwar planning by organized labor is not new. The British Labor party, through which British unions channel their political activities, drafted an ambitious program after World War I. AFL leaders have followed suit in the Postwar Plan, presented at a public forum in New York on April 12.

The first section of the report offers eight "guiding international principles." No. 1 reads: "War is the enemy.—The American Federation of Labor believes that war among nations waged by the modern engines of death and destruction is the supreme enemy of the well-being of the common people of the world. We recognize that our own movement of organized labor. . . has no future promise in a world living under the threat and burden of the war system."

Principle 2: "Lasting peace must rest on social justice and include all peoples."

Principle 3: "The only safety from war is in the international organization of peace."

Principle 4: "Victory is not enough. . . . In order to maintain international peace, political and military programs must be associated with a far-reaching economic program which will be designed not to advantage certain nations at the expense of others but to organize and utilize the new productive powers of industry and agriculture for the advancement of the standards of living of all peoples."

Principle 5: "Prosperity can be achieved by a free people under a regime of social justice. . . . It will be necessary to get rid of that kind of exploitation which tends to concentrate income in the hands of the few and prevents the great mass of workers from having the purchasing power to buy the things they need for daily life. It also will be necessary to lessen the barriers between nations."

The other three principles deal with freedom of thought and ex-

pression; long range planning and the need for translating principles into action.

The program (Part II of the report) is much narrower than the principles. Its first paragraph declares that international cooperation is necessary, but "this cooperation does not involve the creation of a world government." Instead, security, livelihood and justice on a world scale are to be provided through such organizations as the Intl. Labor Office, the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration, the Food & Agriculture Organization, "a United Nations economic organization with consultative and advisory functions" and a Permanent Court of International Justice.

The reason for the sharp difference between international principles and program is made clear in the last two parts of the report dealing with domestic problems. Postwar America should provide quittance allowances for those leaving the armed services and severance pay for workers in war industries. It must also guarantee freedom on the job and freedom to organize. These freedoms must extend to a "organization of business, of finance, of farmers and of the various professions, as well as of labor."

The argument is summed up in Principle 8: "Free enterprise is an essential part of the democratic way of life. . . . We believe wholeheartedly in free enterprise as an essential in personal freedom. The right to start a business and the right to choose a job are the basis of a free life."

The report starts with bold, sturdy assertions concerning the needed social changes. It ends lamely by accepting the profit system which gave the human race wagers, slums, unemployment and World Wars I and II.

## POOR OIL BARONS!

CHICAGO.—Federal bureaucrats are causing the oil companies to operate at a loss, complained Pres. Henry M. Daves of Pure Oil Co. in reporting a 1943 profit of \$13,800,000, an increase over 1942.

If the whole world were put into one scale, and my mother into the other, the world would kick the beam.—Lord Langdale.