



V POLJSKI ARMADI, kolikor jo je pod kontrolo zamejne vlade, je tudi precej poljskih židov, ki se pritožujejo nad antisemitizmom poljskih oficirjev. Vseled tega je precej poljskih vojakov židovske vere desertiralo in se priglasilo za vstop v angleško armado. Toda angleška vlada se je premislila in rekla, naj se poljska zamejna vlada pobriga, da se židov v njeni armadi ne bo provociralo in zapostavljalo. Gornje je oddelek židov poljske armade v Italiji, ko po bitki z Nemci odnašajo svoje ranjene tovariše v zaslonno vojaško bolnico.

Nemčija že čuti, da ji je bil firer kriv prerok

INVAZIJA V FRANCIJO PODRLA "VERO" V NEMSKO NEPREMAGLJIVOST. — ODPORI V JUGOSLAVIJI. — SVEDSKA IN DRUGE NEVTRALNE DEŽELE V ZAGATAH

Goebbels se mora znova lagati

"Naj le udarijo iz Anglije ali od kjerkoli v našo nepremagljivo Evropo, pa bodo videli, kako hitro bo po njih," je trdil Hitler in z njim kajpada njegov propagandni minister Goebbels in pa kvizilingi, za kakršne je prav tako malo v stiski, kakor protinijunski delodajalci za skebe. A invazija na kontinent se je dogodila in Hitler njenih čet ni mogel zagnati v morje, kot si je predstavljal, da jih bo vrgel vanj kot kepo snega, da se raztopi v vodi.

Vpad, ki bo stal veliko žrtve

Jasno je, da so Nemci za utrjevanje Evrope proti zavezniški invaziji storili kolikor največ so zmogli. In kar Nemci zmorejo, je veliko. Njihove utrdbe ob Atlantiku je gradilo stotisoče ljudi, večinoma zaslužjenih delavcev, pod vodstvom nemških inženirjev. Več stotisoč ljudi je bilo pri gradnji obrambnih črt direktno zaslužjenih in milijone drugih pa posredno v tovarnah v Nemčiji in drugje — vsi koordinirani s stališča poenostavljenja produkcije v načrtu za poraz združenih narodov.

Uporniki na licu mesta

Sicer so bili večinoma res poraženi, namreč v Evropi, toda med ljudstvi podjarmljenih dežel je potem zatlelo in so si začela iskati voditelje odpora doma, ker so prejšnji legalni vladarji in birokrati pobegnili na varno čimprej so mogli.

Nemci so mislili, da je to dobro zanje. Dobili so si kvizilingov in začeli večati svoj "življenski prostor". Toda na fistem, kamor se hočejo raztegniti, so že stotletja utaborjeni drugi narodi, ki verujejo, da zavezniški zmagojci in da načelo samoodločevanja in štirih svobodščin obvelja tudi zanje, ne samo za tri velesile.

V nekaterih iz okupiranih dežel, n. pr. na Norvežkem, v Grčiji, v Franciji in doslej največ v Jugoslaviji, se množe zahteve za sklenitev miru najprvo med zavezniški, predno ga bodo narekovali premaganim deželam.

Francozi dobro delujejo

Ena največjih spornih točk

med zavezniški — oziroma med Rooseveltom in angleško vlado, je vprašanje, ali naj francoski osvobodilni odbor v Alžiru, ki mu načeljuje de Gaulle, priznava za vlado, ali pa le za nekaj "posebni odbor".

De Gaulle trdi, da je njegov odbor provizorična francoska vlada, pa če jo Washington in London hočeta priznati za tako ali ne. Vsi liberalni krogi na Angliškem in v Zed. državah menijo, da ameriška vlada z odpravljanjem de Gaullea igra v roke francoski reakciji, ki bi rada svojo državo ohranila korupciji in iskoriščanju.

Moskva je pred dvema tedni namignila, da bi de Gaullea in njegov kabinet rada priznala za enakovredno zavezniško vlado. Priporočila je Washingtonu in Londonu, da naj se že vendarle enkrat pogodita, kaj prav za prav si predstavljata za bodočo Francijo.

A do pravega soglasja še ni prišlo vzlic invaziji. Morda so očitki, da je to za jamstvo miru v Evropi, ko bo ta vojna končana, zelo slabo znamenje, res upravičeni.

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

Politični položaj v Italiji nespremenjen vzlic novi vladi in odstopu kralja

Kralj Viktor Emanuel je dne 5. junija izročil vladarske poše svojemu sinu Umberto, ki naj jih izvršuje "do konca svojega življenja", toda naziv kralja pa je Viktor Emanuel zase ohranil. Kar se torej tiče vprašanja dinastije, monarhije in republike v Italiji, je ostalo vzlic spremembi na dvoru vse po starem.

Tudi v vladi je sprememba v tem, da je sedaj brez Badoglia. Mandata v nji ni hotel več sprejeti. Tvorijo jo večinoma stari možje, ker med onimi, ki so bili vzgajeni pod Mussolinijem, ni demokratov. Glavna razlika med novo in prejšnjo je v spremembi osebe premierja. Novemu izvrševalcu vladarskih poslov se ni poklonila, toda tudi pokorščine mu ni odrekla. Izjavila pa je, da bo služila ljudstvu in da bo o bodoči obliki vlade ono odločevalo. To bo enkrat po vojni. Za enkrat je to le obljuba, ki jih je v vsaki vojni na koše.

Rezultat zavezniškega političnega eksperimentiranja v Italiji je to, kar je želel Churchill in ga podprla ameriška vlada. Obvaroval je dinastijo, ki je s tem dobila priložnost, da se do konca vojne vzlic svojemu diskreditiranju utrdi in skupno z aristokracijo in hierarhijo poskrbi, da Italija ostane monarhija.

In ob enem je zaveznikom uspelo pridobiti politične voditelje takozvanih opozicijskih strank — to je nekdanjih strank — za taktiko, v kateri so opustili svoje zahteve za socialne spremembe in za republiko ter izjavili, da je sedaj njihov glavni in edini smoter pognati nemške čete iz dežele.

S tem je otet tudi stari gospodarski sistem v Italiji, začasno saj — ki je za njeno ljudstvo največje zlo. Kakor dvor, tako so s tem tudi posejudoči sloji dobili priložnost, da se novemu položaju asimilirajo in ohranijo sebi pa vojni čimveč starih privilegijev.

Pri vseh teh političnih spremembah in potezah ni imelo italijansko ljudstvo še nobene besede. Obe-tajo mu jo šele po vojni. Stari republikanci, ki so zahtevali odpravo dinastije, so se na pritisk od zunaj pobotali z dvorom in prvi, ki je to storil, je bil komunist Ercoli. Ako torej Italija kdaj dobi ljudovlado, je njeno ljudstvo ne bo prejelo od zgoraj, ampak si jo bo moralo samo priboriti.

KONSTANTIN FOTIČ IZGUBIL POSLANIŠKO SLUŽBO

Angleška (vladna) časniška agencija Reuter je dne 11. junija poročala iz Londona, da je kralj Peter jugoslovskega poslanika v Washingtonu Konstantina Fotiča odstavil iz službe. Kdo je njegov naslednik, v tisti depeshi ni bilo omenjeno.

Poslanik (pozneje ambasador) Fotič je veljal za enega glavnih režimovcev in propagatorjev velesrbstva v Ameriki. Razpologal je z velikimi vsotami denarja jugoslovskega ljudstva, ki je naložen v zlati valuti v raznih ameriških velebankah in njegovi nasprotniki so ga dolžili, da je zelo razsajal s njim. Posebno v subvencioniranju listov in posameznikov, ki so mu poslušno sledili.

Svoječasno je bil njegov "vpliv" v ameriški jugoslovske javnosti odločilen. Kar je on rekel, to je bilo uradno, a tudi če ni bilo oficijelno, obveljalo je vseeno. Tudi sklicatelji prvega slovenskega narodnega kongresa so čutili potrebo, da so ga povabili za častnega gosta in govornika.

Ker se je kralj Peter pod kakršnim vplivom že odločil zasnovati jugoslovske vlado bolj na temelju skupnosti jugoslovske narodov namesto kot dose-daj na principu velesrbstva, je naravno, da je moral Fotič v "pokoju". Toda dobival bo mastno pokojnino in lahko še v nadalje ruvaril neuradno, kot je do-

sedaj pod firmo uradnosti. Poleg Fotiča zasluži v jugoslovskem zamejstvu še marsikdo, da se bi ga odslovilo ne samo iz službe, ampak tudi od "pokojnine". Kaj pomaga, če pa ti ljudje še kar v naprej prejema jo stotake dolarjev na mesec iz jugoslovske vladne blagajne, ne da bi delali kaj drugega kakor škodo ljudstvu države, katero so zastopali.

Justični tajnik je bil že pred meseci pozvan, naj unije CIO opozori na zakon, ki ga kršijo. Mož je zadevo proučil in odgovoril, da ker CIO ni dal omenjenega denarja kakoli politični stranki, temveč ga troši pod svojim okriljem, ni s tem prelomil nobene postave.

Rekli smo že velikokrat, da reakcija tega boja proti CIO ne vodi v namenu ilititi unije pred "zapravljanjem" v politične namene, ampak ker se boji, da iz tega lahko nastane delavska stranka, ki bo postala njim veliko nevarnejša, kot pa je sedanji politični odbor CIO. Saj ta agitira le za "delavske prijatelje" v demokrati in republikanski stranki, ki niso za nobene drastične socialne "eksperimente", ampak le za nadaljevanje "new-dealske" zaščite "malega človeka". Burbonci to vedo. Ampak če se unijam dopusti, da bi financirale agitacijo za svoje "prijatelje", ki kandidirajo v politične urade kot demokrati in republikanci, kdo ve, če se ne bi pozneje zavzele imeti svojo stranko s svojim programom!

Posejudočih ni strah posameznih delavcev. Ampak sedaj, ko jih je toliko organiziranih, pa se njihove moči silno boje.

USSR in Zed. države v popolnem soglasju o vojni in miru

Dne 11. junija je priredil komisar vnanjih zadev Molotov v Moskvi družabni sestanek, na katerem so bili ameriški poslanik Harriman, predsednik ameriške trgovske komore, Eric Johnston in več drugih Američanov, dalje angleški poslanik s svojimi tovariši diplomati iz Anglije, in pa sovjetski zastopniki v proslavo druge obletnice vojnega sporazuma med Sovjetsko unijo in Zedinjenimi državami.

V svojem govoru je Molotov dejal, kako zelo se je Hitler ukani, ker je računal na razdor med zavezniški. Napori za zasedanje spora med ameriško in sovjetsko vlado se niso posrečili, je ugotovil Molotov, in poudaril, da se tudi v bodoče ne bodo.

Ob tej priliki so imeli uvodnike istega dne tudi moskovski časopisi in slavili uspeh sodelovanja med tema dvema deželama in izrekli hvaležnost za gmotno pomoč, ki jo je bila Rusija v svojem gigantskem boju deležna iz Amerike.

Vsega skupaj je Sovjetska unija prejela v dveh letih in pol lend-lease dajatev iz Zed. držav v teži 8,500,000 ton, ali v vrednosti \$5,357,000,000.

Peto vojno posojilo takoj od začetka velik uspeh

V ponedeljek 12. junija se je pričela uradna kampanja za peto vojno posojilo, ki pa je bila odprta z velikim zamahom že prej in dobila mogočen odziv, kar pomeni, da bo kvota 16 milijard dolarjev dosežena.

Vsako, ki kaj zasluži ali premore, je pozvan, da pomaga, ne da bi kaj zastoj prispeval, temveč da posodi zvezni vladi za financiranje vojne kolikor zmore. Naravno, da v tej akciji sodelujejo tudi Slovenci.

V Chicagu prirede v prid petega vojnega posojila shod v petek 16. junija. Vršil se bo v dvorani šole sv. Stefana, Cermak Rd. in Wolcott Ave. Prične se ob 7:30 zvečer. Govorniki bodo Vincent Cankar, Leo Jurjovec, župnik Gabrenja, vladni uradnik J. Kohout in več drugih.

Unija godbenikov noče komunistov

Predsednik unije muzikantov (Amer. Federation of Musicians) James C. Petrillo je lokalno muzikantov v New Rochelle, N. Y., ukazal, da mora violinista Antonio Lombardo izključiti, ker se je doglano, da je "komunist".

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Države na jugu za boj proti "svobodščinam"

REVOLTA V TEXASU IN V DRUGIH JUŽNIH DRŽAVAH PROTI ROOSEVELTU ZA BODOČI MIR NI DOBRO ZNAMENJE. — ALI SE BO TRAGEDIJA NACIONALIZMA PONOVILO?

Ze ko je izgledalo, da Roosevelt v svoji stranki ne bo naletel na nobeno resno opozicijo, če bi hotel še kandidirati za predsednika, se je proti njemu s čudovito brzino zagnal burbonski jug.

Države, ki lahko odločijo izvolitev predsednika

V ospredju opozicije proti Rooseveltu je sedaj Texas. Masina demokratske stranke se je izrekla proti njemu in ničesar je ne more omajati, da bi odnehala. Vztraja pri svojem in za postave in demokracijo ji je prav tako malo kakor v času civilne vojne.

Crcni morajo ostati v podložništvu

Se veliko bolj kakor na severu, so privatni interesi na jugu pozabili, koliko je Roosevelt v prvih letih po prevzemu vlade storil zanje. Takrat so kongresniki in senatorji iz južnih držav v zvezni zbornici večinoma molčali in zajemali za svoje kliente iz vladnih dajatev in brezobrestnih posojil z veliko žlico.

Šele pred štirimi leti so se spet toliko opogumili, da so se postavili odkrito v boj proti takozvanemu "new dealu" in si prizadevali izpuliti zobe vsem postavam, ki ščitijo delavce in njihne unije, dalje pa onemogočiti vladna javna dela, oziroma jih po dokončanju: izročiti privatnikom, ker bi bilo "neameriško".

Demokrati brez Roosevelta izgube

Demokrati na jugu vedo, da je Roosevelt edini, ki ima možnost prodreti v četrti termin. To-

če bi vlada n. pr. z elektrarnami tekmovala s privatno industrijo, "ki davke plačuje".

Glavni greh Rooseveltove administracije pa je v obeh južnjakov njegovo propagiranje "štirik svobodščin" za vse ljudi — torej tudi za zamorce v južnih državah.

Taktika, ki Roosevelta lahko porazi, čeprav bi zmagal

Poteza politične mašine demokratske stranke v Texasu ima namen odvzeti Rooseveltu, v slučaju, da bo še kandidiral, elektrorje. Tam si demokrati volilni sistem po svoje določajo. Masina na konvenciji sklene, kdo naj bodo elektrorji za prezidenta, in kdor ugovarja, kmalu spozna, da to tam ni zdravo.

Druge države na jugu, kjer vodilni politiki spletarijo med volilci s strašenjem pred "new dealom", so poleg Texasa Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri, Georgia in več ali manj vse druge, čeprav so vse do mozga "demokratske". To je, v njih more zmagati le "demokratska" stranka, ki pa je prav tako malo demokratska, kakor so razne "radikalne", demokratične in "ljudske" stranke v napol fašističnih in reakcionarnih državah.

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(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

Bizniški in sploh ves reakcionarni tisk vzlic vojni prav dobro izhaja

Edina pritožba, ki jo ponavljajo tukajšnji bizniški dnevniki in magazini je, da ne morejo dobiti dovolj papirja in pa da se jim nudi več oglasov kot pa jih morejo probrčiti. Pomanjkanje papirja so rešili s tem, da so mnogi znižali obseg na račun gradiva, in pa da tiskajo le toliko izvodov kolikor jih v resnici prodajo. Oglase pa vzamejo vse, če jih le morejo kam stisniti. Se pa toliko več drugega izpusti.

Ob enem so skoro vsi zvišali naročnino najmanj eno tretjino in mnogi polovico in več. Privatnemu tisku, ki je do malega ves reakcionaren, torej ne gre slabo. Pravzaprav si je vzlic povišanju obratnih stroškov dobičke zelo povečal.

Glasila unij krijejo povišane izdatke iz upravnih skladov, ki sedaj, ko je toliko delavcev stalno zaposlenih, niso majhni.

Zelo prizadeti vsled sedanjih razmer pa so taki delavski listi kot je Proletarec. Kapitalistični oglaševalci jih ne podpirajo in unije tudi ne.

Odvisni smo torej edino od svojih naročnikov, ki naročnino redno obnavljajo, in ob enem od vseh onih svojih prijateljev, ki se zavedajo, da s samo naročnino se noben list ne vzdržuje, pa mu pomagajo kriti stroške s posebnimi prispevki.

Dasi so se Proletarcu izdatki za tisk jako povečali, je naročnina ista kot je bila, in oglasov ima jako malo. Njegovi prijatelji pa so s pridobivanjem novih naročnin in s prispevanjem v tiskovni sklad pripomogli, da smo dosej obveznosti še prilično zmagovali. Ampak skozi to poletje pa se bomo morali še bolj potruditi. Zanašamo se, da bo v ta namen vsakdo storil, kolikor bo mogel. In Joško Oven, ki je predsednik upravnega odbora, pravi v tej številki, da bo v prihodnji svoji koloni objavil načrt, po katerem misli, da se bo Proletarcu lahko izdatno pomagalo.

A Less Ideological War

Winston Churchill should know, and he stated before the House of Commons a week ago that, "As this war has progressed it has become less ideological in its character." He was heatedly ideological in the anti-appeasement days when he was criticizing his amiable predecessor. Now he has nothing but kind words for Franco, the man who sent a blue brigade to fight the Russians, ships war material to Germany, and has been on Hitler's side from the start.

It all fits in. It fits in far too well. The Prime Minister's address justifies all the fears which Sumner Welles outlined a week earlier. One virtue which no one can deny Winston Churchill is a disarming frankness. His whole outline of policies and attitudes was openly and honestly imperialist. He was not thinking about freedom or justice or democracy. What he had on his mind was the safety of empire and prosperity of British industrialists.

Some areas he was frankly ready to abandon. He cares little what happens to the Balkan states, to Poland, to the little nations of the Baltic. They are far away and trade with them will never be important. But he does care about Spain, about the whole Mediterranean area. He wants peace there — preferably with a continuation of whatever powers are now on top.

He naively confesses that the Franco government has not done worse because Allied victories stalled Franco's plans. And then he goes on to picture "increasingly good relations with Spain and extremely fruitful trade between Spain and this country." Here is a government which would have hurt us if it had dared, which will hurt us later on if the opportunity offers. It is in much the same position as that of Hitlerite Germany in 1934. But there is prospect of this extremely fruitful trade, so Mr. Churchill has kind words for it—much like those which Mr. Chamberlain used to spill in Hitler's direction.

The Spanish Loyalist represent the great majority of the people of Spain. The Spanish Committee of Liberation, headed by Indalecio Prieto, termed Mr. Churchill's speech "an insult and injustice to the Spanish people." This characterization was carefully explained: "It attempts to deprive our countrymen of their rights to require freedom and democracy... Its terms are tantamount to irresponsible interference in the internal affairs of Spain."

President Roosevelt clearly disassociated our government from Churchill's blanket approval of the Spanish fascists. He indicated that in his opinion the Franco government has been "less than satisfactory" as a neutral power. This squares nicely with our treatment of the dictatorial regime in the Argentine.

As Secretary Hull's plan for the new League of Nations goes into its phase of open discussion, this matter of our attitude toward dictatorships becomes more pressing. The British Prime Minister clearly stated that as long as a dictator does not knock you down, he is a good dictator and you leave him alone. This would be a most dangerous foundation stone for the constitution and policy of the new league. It implies that as long as such a dictator does not actually start an attack you favor him, you do your best to strengthen him and hold him on whatever shaky seat of power he happens to hold.

This problem will soon become one of the crucial points up for decision. The New Leader has already stated its conviction with regard to it in connection with Russia. We do not need to start a war with every dictatorship. We may have to live for years with some of them. But here in a democracy it is not necessary to give them ideological support, to pretend that they are something different from what they are. Free and honest discussion of them will tend to undermine them, to give the people an added chance to change them. And the fewer dictators the world holds, the greater chance for peace and safety.—The New Leader.

The Struggle for Oil in the Interest of Private Business

By SCOTT NEARING

There are no two opinions about the importance of petroleum in modern economy. It supplies fuels, lubricants and many other essential products. The future of every industrial nation is today closely tied to the volume, cost and security of its oil supply.

Petroleum is a matter of vital concern to all of the peoples of the world. It goes without saying, therefore, that if any one nation or combination of nations can corner petroleum the possessors of the monopoly will not only be able to demand monopoly prices for the product, but will be in a strategic position to put both political and economic pressures on non-possessors.

The petroleum problem is quite like that of the person who owns a well in a dry country. He can not only sell his water, but he can get pretty much what he asks for it, because without it his thirsty fellow citizens would soon die.

This situation led, thousands of years ago, to the establishment of public water supply. There were public wells in the countryside, and when cities were built in the Nile valley, Crete and on the Arabian peninsula they were provided with water works. Today the whole world takes a public water supply for granted.

Not so with petroleum. That is a private affair.

On April 18 representatives of American and British petroleum interests met in Washington to plan the postwar world petroleum cartel. On May 3 it was officially announced that the meeting had produced a set of principles to govern the development and distribution of the world's petroleum. Agreements were reached concerning the projected pipelines across Arabia. The Soviet Union, second largest oil producing country in the world, was apparently not represented at the conference, but the British and American governments were represented, and Sec. of State Cordell Hull publicly commended the conference results. Details of conference decisions were not made public.

The episode is characteristic of the present trend toward business-government participation in the setting up of postwar economy. Private business owns the property, initiates proceedings and pockets the profits. Government puts up or guarantees the basic capital, takes the risks and guarantees the profiteers against loss. The military establishment is an essential part of the security guarantee. Similar steps have already been taken with regard to shipping and communications. They are being worked out in the field of commercial aviation.

If petroleum is a vital world essential, there is only one place in which decisions regarding its future should be made—at the seat of world government. Since there is, at the moment, no world government, the next best thing is to establish a United Nations Council for World Economy and have that body make the necessary decisions until a permanent world government is established. The worst possible method of handling the problem is to have Anglo-American profiteering oil interests, backed by the two largest sea-air forces in the world, determine the patterns of postwar petroleum development and distribution. Such procedures guarantee a world oil monopoly to a group of private interests and insure the continuance of the cut-throat survival struggle in which World War II is but one episode.

THIS YEAR'S INCOME PUT AT 154 BILLIONS

If the present scale of income continues, Americans will pocket a record \$154,000,000,000 this year and will add nearly \$42,000,000,000 to the \$70,000,000,000 they have accumulated in savings in the last three years, the Federal Reserve Board declared recently.

Since Pearl Harbor, the board said, \$14,000,000,000 in additional currency has been put into circulation, and black market operations, efforts to evade taxes and even enemy agents were held responsible for some of the demand for cash.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



Victor-Humbert-Badoglio

King Victor Emanuel, in transferring his powers to Prince Humbert, indicated his belief that the prince would hold them for life. We doubt that this will be borne out by events. Certainly Humbert's lieutenantcy should be short-lived.

The Allies should have prevented his assumption of the royal powers. They should have done so because, like his father and Badoglio, the weakling prince has so long been a supporter of Fascism; because, like them, he deserted it only when it ceased to pay; because, like them, his support in Italy is from the oligarchy of privilege which still hopes to balk true liberation of the country from reactionary exploitation. The King had to recognize that his own infamy barred continuation of his own active reign. But he saved opportunity for reaction by winning Allied acceptance for Humbert.

Now, that the transfer has been effected, it doubtless is futile to call for Humbert's immediate removal. The fact that he is a weak man obviously limits his prospective efficacy in blocking democratic government. Let his acts, however, at least be subject to vigilant scrutiny. At the first sign of treachery to the people of Italy, let the Allies drop all support for him, so that the Liberation Front government can force him out.

As for Badoglio, he apparently means to renege on his original pledge to quit power when Rome was won. He is more dangerous than Humbert, because he is stronger. It will be impossible to contend that Italy has a regime worthy of a democratic future, or of Allied pledges to liquidate Fascism, so long as he remains in power.

Nevertheless, Italian liberty has gained tremendously by the Allied winning of Rome. The President's speech Monday reconfirmed that the Allies will do all that is humanly possible to bring food and health to the people, and that the President stands firmly on the side of liberty for them. So, assuredly, do the American people.—The Chicago Sun.

Urges High Wages but Low Prices

"A much higher wage level than existed before the war can be maintained as a permanent part of our peacetime economy, and, despite prophecies which are being made, there is no reason for a sharp increase in post-war selling prices of most pre-war articles."

That's the verdict of McKinsey & Co., prominent New York management consultants. As to wages, they say:

"The current high wage levels which prevail throughout industry generally rest on the sound basis of increased man-hour output. In other words, industrial workers in well-managed companies are paid extremely high hourly rates of pay because, in most cases, they are earning them in terms of actual unit costs."

Of course, we can't agree that very many workers are receiving "extremely high hourly rates of pay." They are getting more than they received during the depression, but most fortunate of them need the income they are now receiving if they are to maintain anything like an American standard of living.

But the principle, everything McKinsey & Co. says is undoubtedly sound, and it is gratifying to find a concern close to Big Business giving voice to such sentiments.—Labor.

PREDICTS 20 MILLION MUST SHIFT JOBS AFTER WAR

WASHINGTON. — While some Senators moved along on the plan to protect the reconversion of industry after the war without real study of the problem of the workers involved, the Senate Military Affairs subcommittee May 4 heard a stern warning from Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines.

Gen. Hines, director of the Retraining and Re-employment Administration, predicted that "probably 20 million people will have to change their work at the end of hostilities."

Gen. Hines said that the "potentialities for economic and social catastrophe are greater than they were after World War I," with this mass turnover looming ahead.

QUESTIONED OWNERSHIP

"Some of your pedestrians walk about as if you'd bought the streets."

"Yes, and some of you motorists drive about as if you'd paid for your cars!"

HIGHWAY TRUCKERS ARE AFTER SUBSIDY

Help Us or We Perish, Is Tenor Of Appeal Filed With Government Agency

A few years ago the highway truckers competed to successfully with the railroads that the nation's main source of transportation was jeopardized.

Recently they told the Office of Defense Transportation that unless they get financial assistance many will be forced out of business and suggested the government subsidize their operations.

Since the war began they have been compelled to raise the wages of employes and improve working conditions, they contended.

Their plea to O. D. T. is practically a confession that if they have to pay comparable wages — and, above all, if they have to fully pay for maintaining their right of way — they can't compete with the rails.

He who has not a good memory should never take upon himself the trade of lying.—Montaigne.

IN THE WIND

From THE NATION

We don't know whether to feel flattered or not by an essay in the News Letter of the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University. The twelfth-grade level of reading ability, it says, "is probably the level required to read The Nation, the New Republic, (and) the Foreign Policy Association reports." That's the highest level it mentions.

Here's one for Pegler: The Yugoslav Seamen's Club of New York has offered to man ships to carry supplies to Tito without pay.

J. Alvarez del Vayo has been voted the most popular speaker of all those who have addressed the weekly assemblies of Bryn Mavr students this term.

From a letter in Yank, the army weekly: "Here is a question that each Negro soldier is asking: What is the Negro soldier fighting for?... Myself and eight other soldiers were on our way from Camp Claiborne, La., to the hospital here at Fort Huachuca. We had to lay over until the next day for our train... The only place where we could be served was at the lunchroom at the railroad station, but of course we had to go into the kitchen. But that's not all: 11:30 a. m. about two dozen German prisoners of war, with two American guards, came to the station. They entered the lunchroom, sat at the tables, had their meals served, talked, smoked, in fact, had quite a swell time... Why are they treated better than we are?... Some of the boys are saying that you will not print this letter. I'm saying that you will."

The City-County Hospital for the indigent at Fort Worth, Texas, has a large inscription above its two narrow entrances and the wide space between them. The central inscription reads: "Erected for the poor of Tarrant County without regard to race, creed, or color." At either end, directly above the doorway, are the words "White" and "Colored."

Festung Europa: A Norwegian ferryman was arrested for selling a German soldier a child's ticket. The sensitive Nazi officer who arrested him said it was an insult to the uniform. At the trial the ferryman replied that it was the rule to sell children's tickets to all passengers below the age of sixteen and that the soldier had given his age as fourteen and a half... They tell this one in Vienna: The Führer died. As the coffin was being lowered into the grave, it had to be raised twenty times. There was so much applause.

WORKERS MUST GET TIME OFF TO VOTE

War or no war, workers are going to get a chance to vote in November. The War Production Board will shortly call on employers to give time off to their employes, regardless of production problems.

Voting is viewed as a privilege by the W.P.B., contending "it marks the difference between us and our enemies."

Must Adopt Sensible Policy

The recommendations on the treatment of labor questions in Axis countries after their occupation, which the International Labor Office submitted to the International Labor Conference in Philadelphia, led to a severe conflict in which American and British labor unfortunately stood at opposite sides.

The International Labor Office had recommended that the United Nations appoint a labor commissioner in each occupied Axis country, with the duty of regulating labor relations, safeguarding social rights and encouraging the development of free democratic labor unions.

Robert Watt, the representative of American labor at the Conference, wholeheartedly supported these recommendations, while Sir Walter Citrine, President of the British Trade Union Congress, took issue with them, on the ground that questions of high policy should not be taken up without Russia, and that "there must be some punishment of the millions of German workers who, by their tacit approval at least, have made the conduct of the war by Germany possible." The committee in which this question was discussed decided against Robert Watt and the International Labor Office, by referring the matter back to the Governing Body of the ILO.

The workers, not only in this country, but of all countries should be grateful to Robert Watt for his courageous position in this matter. The stand he has taken in Philadelphia is in accord with the repeated demands, both of the AFL and the CIO, that the United Nations encourage the reconstruction of the free labor movement in the liberated Allied countries and in the occupied Axis countries.

It is significant and encouraging that exactly the same position has also been taken by the International Federation of Trade Unions, whose president Sir Walter Citrine happens to be. A report issued by the International Federation on the eve of the International Labor Conference maintained that "the reconstruction of the trade-union organizations and the restoration of trade-union rights in all countries is one of the first steps toward human liberties and democratic institutions."

The experiences in occupied Axis territories in the last few months have borne out these claims of the American and international labor unions. In the allied-occupied parts of Italy labor unions have been revived and have proved to be a progressive, anti-Fascist, pro-Allied force which helps the Allied war effort.

It can safely be assumed that Sir Walter Citrine does not want the workers in Axis countries to be punished by not being allowed to form labor unions and by refusing them protection in their social rights. His attitude was obviously dictated by diplomatic considerations. It is only to be hoped, though, that British labor will realize, as American labor has already done, that the best diplomacy is that which fights openly for free labor and democracy in all the world.—The Brewery Worker.

A Brewer's Dream

Sometime ago, a large brewing company celebrated its birthday by offering \$50,000 in prizes for the best essay on post-war employment problems. Seventeen prizes were awarded, and of these, ten went to government workers, including the first prize of \$25,000.

First prize winner was a government economist, Herber Stein, who in his essay, proposed to provide "stable full employment" by "removing some of the basic uncertainties which represent private capital expenditure."

The winning plan talks of "high level employment" but doesn't even mention how that high level of employment would be obtained. The second prize winner, who got \$10,000 for his efforts, was L. H. Keyserling, counsel for the National Housing Authority, and his plan, after a thorough reading, provides about as much hope for the millions in the working classes, as does Stein's masterpiece of inane nothingness.

Nothing was said about bread and butter, of hours and wages, of control and needed goods to prevent inflation, of decent working conditions, of hospital and medical care at a minimum of cost. Nothing was said of the every day needs of the masses, the rank and file, the backbone of America.

It is worth repetition—not one single post-war plan has yet been evolved which is worth the paper on which it has been written.—The Progressive Miner.

TRILLION DOLLARS IS TOTAL WAR COST

If the war continues a few years longer, it will be necessary to calculate its cost in light years. Up to the present time all the belligerent governments have spent almost a trillion dollars, or more than twice what the last war cost, according to Roy F. Hendrickson, deputy director of the United Nations' Relief Administration.

One fifth of that sum, or about \$200,000,000,000, has been spent or obligated by the United States.

AMERICAN SLAV DAY IN MILWAUKEE

To rededicate themselves to the service of America, to the liberation of all enslaved peoples, the destruction of barbarism and the establishment of a just and durable peace, "The American Slav Council, a united body of all Americans of Slavic Descent, will hold American Slav Day" Sunday, June 18th, at the Mitchell Park, beginning at 2:00 P. M.

Nationally known speakers: Albert A. Krzywonos, National Sec'y American Polish Labor Council, Reverend Jaroslav Pelikan, Chairman Slovak National Alliance, Congressman Howard McMurray and others will speak. There will be a program of music and dancing by various Slav Nationality Groups: Czech, Slovenians, Croatians, Slovaks, Serbians, Poles, Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Russians, and Macedonians. Each nationality is asked to come in their National costume.

Mexican Physicians and Nurses Volunteer for Service in Yugoslavia

WASHINGTON. — The Mexican paper Excelsior in an article on May 22nd, as reported to the OWI, said: "A group of Mexican doctors and nurses, volunteers for frontline service with Joseph Broz's (Tito's) Yugoslav National Army of Liberation, were honored during a troop review held on May 21st at the Chapultepec military base."

Addressing the volunteers and his own troops, Gen. Augustin Mustiellers, Commander of the Third Infantry Division of the Mexican Army, declared, according to the article in the Excelsior, that "the Yugoslav fight against the Germans has a high value for all people."

Do not throw me away. After you're thru reading me, I can still serve you, and the nation if you salvage me.



D. R. Fitzpatrick—St. Louis Post-Dispatch