



ALI BO DVOJČICA — demorepublikanska stranka letos spet lahko zavedla volilce kakor jih je še v vsaki prejšnji kampanji? Agitirajte za Wallacea in Taylorja ter za njun progresiven program in za demokratičen, socialističen ekonomski red.

Jugoslavija v precepu vsled spora, ki je nastal v kominformi

Jugoslovanska komunistična stranka osamljena. — Tito in Kardelj vztrajata na svojem stališču. — Kdo bo dobesedni? — Spet boj v novi obliki.

Svet je mislil, da je v sovjetski orbiti popolno soglasje. A v drugi junija so se zbrali nekje v Romuniji na taji šestdeset zastopniki kominforme, in koncem junija pa udarili s proglasom iz Prage z izjavo, da se je komunistična stranka Jugoslavije, s svojimi krivovernimi voditelji naukom Marksa in Lenina izneverila, da je postala nacionalistična, da socializacijo napačno izvaja, posebno v agrarni kulturi, ker kmetom še dovoljuje lastovati svoja posestva in sploh našli so ji še mnogo drugih prestopkov.

Čemu ta sprememba?

Do nedavna je bil Tito v mednarodnem komunističnem gibanju slavjen celo bolj kot pa Stalin. In tudi publiciran bolj kakor on. To je morda en vzrok, da so se v Kremlo odločili napraviti temu konec. Ampak ako je spor v Rusiji, te lahko oblast "likvidira". V Jugoslaviji pa je Titova oblast. Ali ga bo mogel kdo izpodrinuti ali ne, je vprašanje, na katerega ne bo odgovora prej predno se ti zapletljivi ne razvežejo.

Titov možni naslednik — ugrabijo nepristranski in komunistični reporterji — je Moše Pišade. Beje ima podporo kominforme, kar pomeni podporo Moskve. On je Zid srbskega porekla. Pod Aleksandrom je bil preganjan in dolgo v jeti.

V prejšnjih okoliščinah pa je bil smatran za Titovega naslednika — ako se bi mu kaj zgodilo, slovenski komunist Edvard Kardelj.

Ampak sedaj je tudi Kardelj z večino drugih članov vred na črni listi. In ako gre Tito, bo šel tudi on med nezaželjene.

Ljubosumnja ali kar že

Dejstvo je, da poleg vodilnih državnikov v komunistično orientiranem svetu je bil najbolj oglašen maršal Tito, ali kot mu je pravo ime, Josip Broz. Josef Stalin pa je seveda v tem gibanju vrhovni glavar. Gotovo je, da se ta prelom ni izvršil brez njegovega dovoljenja.

Da-li je bil Tito res preveč častihlepen in je v tem oziru hotel zasenčiti vse druge komunistične prvake po svetu — o tem lahko pišejo tisti, ki jim

je za ugibanja in senzacionalnosti.

V Proletarcu ne odobravamo proceselj z banderi, na katerih so z zlatom obrobljeni svetniki in svetnice, niti ne parad, v katerih je na vsakih 30 čevljev bandero s Titom, s Stalinom ali s kako drugo sliko živega ali pa mrtvega komunističnega prvaka. A je pač tako — ljudje hočejo procesije, pa bander, parade, uniforme in tako so jim jim v teh primitivnih slovenskih deželah dali, da so ljudje na pravoslavne in katoliške procesije pozabili, oziroma da jih niso pogrešali, ker so bile nove še bolj slovesne in paradne.

Čudno torej je, kako se je mogel Tito tako zameriti — in komu se je zameril?

To, da je izdal komunistična načela, ni verjetno. Vsi časopisi, ki jih prejemo iz Jugoslavije, so polni hvale Stalinu, opevajo Sovjetsko zvezo na vseh straneh in ob enem slave Tita. In to so delali tudi v tistih dneh, ko je kominforma šla iz svojega glavnega stana v Beogradu na taji sestanki v drugo državo, ne da bi bili zraven povabljeni tudi jugoslovanski komunisti. (Konec na 5. strani.)

TITO DOBIL VEČ POZORNOSTI KOT PA VSI DRUGI PROBLEMI PO SVETU

Pravzaprav, maršal Tito za svet ni problem, pač pa le za kominformo.

Jugoslavija se dobro ureja, po najstrogovitejši vojni, in njena vlada hoče stati na svojih nogah.

Anglija je imela minuli teden stavko pomolskih delavcev. Radi nje je zastalo dovažanje in uvažanje. 45.000 pomolcev v Londonu in v drugih lukah je ustvarilo položaj; v katerem je pretilo pomanjkanje vsem prebivalcem angleškega kraljevskega otočja, in tudi lakota.

Vlada je pozvala kralja, naj ji dovoli izjemne pravice, to se pravi — mandat za zrušiti stavko, ki je nastala sama ob sebi — ne po navodilu vodstva unije. In kralj seveda je tak diktat takoj izdal. Tako je delavska vlada dobila nalogo zlomiti stavko pomolskih delavcev.

Pozvala je stavkarje, naj se vrnejo, ker škodujejo državi. In so se prostovoljno vrnili.

To je bil za Anglijo velikanski dogodek — a javnost pa se je rajše zanimala z vprašanjem, kaj je s Titom?

V Indoneziji je naš state department dosegel zmago za nizozemski imperializem, skupno z britanskim, in nekateri časopisi so iz tega skušali napraviti škandal.

A časopisje je kričalo o Titu.

Indonezija je bila pozabljena kakor stavka pomolcev na Angleškem.

Prišlo so važne vesti o civilni vojni na Kitajskem, v Grčiji, o borbi v francoskem parlamentu, in po svetu so pisali o naši volilni kampanji — a ljudje pa so vpraševali drug drugega — kaj je s Titom?

Jugoslavija je bila pod Aleksandrom in potem pod knezom Pavlom neznana dežela. Saj med Američani si težko našel koga, ki bi kaj vedel o nji, ali jo poznal.

Šele ko je v nji nastala borba proti Hitlerju in Mussoliniju pod vodstvom Josipa Broza — psevdonim Tito — je svet postal pozoren nanjo. Kajti ni je bilo okupirane dežele na svetu, ki bi se po sramotni kapitulaciji in po pobegu svoje vlade toliko organizirala — naravnost iz ljudskih plasti — kakor se je Jugoslavija. Najprvo so oglašali Dražo Mihajloviča. A se je izkazalo, da je on bil le služabnik ubežnega kralja, ne naroda. V kolikor se je boril, se je tepel za staro čaršijo, za dinastijo, ne pa za narod.

Tako smo izvedeli o drugem gibanju — o partizanah. Churchill, Roosevelt, Churchillov sin — vsi so slavili osvobodilno fronto Jugoslavije.

Po zmagi si je ta fronta ustvarila red, ki si ga označuje za socialistično gospodarstvo.

Jugoslavija je pod vodstvom Tita in Kardelja izmed vseh malih držav na svetu, predvsem onih, ki so v sovjetskem orbitu, najbolj zaslovela. In njen Tito je dobil več publicitete kot pa najdražje plačana filmska zveza v našem Hollywoodu.

In sedaj znova — češ, da se je uprl Jožetu v Kremlo — in da se mu je uspešno uprl.

Za demokracijo je to zdrav pojav, ker ako samo kimaš, napredku nič ne koristiš. Da-li je ta spor, ki je napolnil kolone vseh listov vsepovsod po svetu, koristen procesi iz kapitalizma v socializem, ali ga bo zaviral, to bomo lahko ugotovili šele ko se dim razkadi. Vemo le, da kritika kominforme Tita ni mogla odpihniti, ne Kardelja. In baš radi tega sta dobila več pozornosti kot pa v minulih dneh vsi drugi dogodki po svetu.

Komunisti v Avstriji za "nedotakljivost" koroške Slovenije

Gornji naslov ni popoln, ker ga je v danem prostoru nemogoče točno označiti. Torej naj bo povedano tu jasneje: Po prelomu kominforme s Titom in s komunistično stranko Jugoslavije je avstrijska komunistična stranka podala izjavo (vir agencija Associated Press, depeša z dne 1. julija), da se popolnoma strinja z osobodno kominformo nad maršalom Titom in nad jugoslovansko komunistično stranko, ker je zares "nacionalistična" — posebno z ozirom na zahtevo, da naj se "takovani" slovenski predeli Koroške prepusti Sloveniji in s tem Jugoslaviji.

Kje neki so bili avstrijski komunisti med vojno? Saj je tam toliko gora kot n. pr. Sloveniji, v Bosni in v Srbiji, pa ni bilo v Avstriji valje temu v vojni proti Hitlerju nikakega gibanja.

Ta vir, ki pravi, da avstrijski komunisti obojajo jugoslovanske komuniste zaradi njihovega "nacionalizma", seveda ne pove, da so avstrijski komunisti pokazali svoj nacionalizem baš s tem, ker se zgražajo nad Titovim.

V Jugoslaviji je v partizanski borbi veljalo geslo — "tujega nočemo, svojega ne damo!" Slovenski del Koroške je pod Avstrijo ker si je vse te kraje podvrzel nekdanji avstro-ogrski imperializem. Ampak pravično bi slovenski del Koroške moral spadati Sloveniji, ne pa pod ljudi, ki so služili Hitlerju čim je klerofašizem zadržal avstrijske socialiste v krvi.

Z izjavo avstrijskih komunistov je sedaj vsa Avstrija, ki je služila fašizmu brez odpora, enotna, da se koroškim Slovencev odreče osvoboditev izpod nemstva za večino časa in Jugoslavije najpogostejša tema, da bi si mogla izvojevati pravice zahteve slovenskega naroda na Koroškem. Pašeno sedaj ne, ko je nastala ta čudna borba v kominformi.

Proti zahtevi Jugoslavije, da se slovenski del Koroške pridruži Sloveniji, so kajpada od vsega začetka tudi avstrijska in angleška vlada in francoska jima pritrjuje.

Značilno je, da je bila francoska komunistična stranka na strani zahteve Slovenije, a sedaj bo najbrže izjavila (ako že ni) slično "zahtevo" kakor avstrijska komunistična stranka. Dali se bo Jugoslavija v teh spletkah in zmedah glede Koroške podala, je seveda vprašanje okoličin, v katerih se nahaja.

Dosedaj je sovjetska vlada Jugoslavijo na vseh konferencah podpirala. Ker pa se ji je Tito zameril, nihče ne ve, kako se bo v bodoče obnašala napram njemu.

Najcenejše blago na svetu sta danes: človeško meso in človeška kri. — Eugene V. Debs.

Ker predsodki niso zidani na razumu, jih je z logiko nemogoče uničiti. — Tyrone Edwards.

KOMENTARJI

Zbira in presoja urednik

Stara raka. — Običaj je, da se ljudje zgovarjajo med sabo, kaj so brali v časopisih, da "cajtengam ne smeš vsega verjeti". Dne 29. junija je "Ameriška domovina" poročala pod šestkolonskim naslovom na prvi strani z velikimi črkami med drugim sledeče: "Ameriški informirani diplomati trdijo, da je Tito že aretiran in zaprt ter da ne izvršuje več vladnih poslov... Pred kakimi petimi dnevi je uredništvo Ameriške domovine dobilo iz Trsta informacijo, da Tita držijo v prtegi v Božjakovi na Hrvaškem, ker da se mu je zbledlo. A na koncu "A. D." le dopavlja, da ni vse točno kar pride iz točno informiranih virov iz Washingtona in Trsta. In res, Tito ni zbledel, ni bil aretiran in bil je na počitnicah na Bledu in ob enem vršil svoje posle.

Druga stara metoda. — Količkrat je bilo n. pr. že poročano, da ima Stalin raka, ali da je že mrtev, da je zbledel, ali pa da so ga tekmeči zaklali, ali da je ječen, da je izgubil glas itd. itd. Enako so propagandisti pisali o Mussoliniju in Hitlerju. Pa jima ni bilo nič. Oba sta poginila šele v vojnem porazu ob skrajni točki, s svojima ljubimama vred.

Begunci, ki urejujejo "A. D." v Clevelandu, so natisnili v nji tudi notico iz svojega pomožnega urada v Trstu, katera pravi

pod naslovom "V vojni padli pisatelji":

"V Domu zveze književnikov Jugoslavije v Belgradu so na predvečer prvega maja odkrili spominsko ploščo z imeni v vojni padlih partizanskih pisateljev in pesnikov. Med 26 imeni pesnikov Jugoslavije je 9 slovenskih imen. To so: Miran Jarc, Karl Destovnik (Kajuh), Tone Cufar, Ivo Grohar, France Kozar, Ivo Brnčić, Bogo Flander (Kulsov Joža), Vinko Košak, Ivan Rob. Tudi po teh imenih je videti, kako vodilen je bil slovenski komunist v celem komunističnem gibanju Jugoslavije."

Padli partizani so slovenskega narodu v čast in vsi Jugoslaviji ter vsemu tistemu svetu, ki hoče iz starih okovov v nov ekonomski red. In ker so baš slovenski intelektualci k temu med vojno toliko prispevali — mar je kaj čudnega, da ima slovenski narod v novi Jugoslaviji veljavo kot je ni nikdar imel dokler je bil dr. Anton Korošec poglavar Slovenije! Takrat so imeli vso komando Srbi iz čaršije. Sedaj je vodstvo enakopravno razdeljeno. Ni je države v takozvanem sovjetskem bloku, ki se bi hitreje in ponosnejše in tako samozavestno razvijala kot se je baš "Tituševa" Jugoslavija. Ko je prišel pri kominformi v nemilost, so se razveselili na mnogih straneh. To-

(Konec na 4. strani)

Nekaj o naših stvareh

Radi bi dopisnikov, ki bi svoja mnenja odkrito izrazili. A mnogi so v okoliščinah, ki tega ne morejo. A pišajo nam vendarle. Tako odkrito, da njihova pisma beremo z užitek. Ako bi pisali za javnost, bi ne mogli tako naravnost izražati svojih misli.

Prijatelj iz Clevelanda nam piše med drugim o SANSu. Da je sedaj osredotočen na volilno kampanjo za Wallacea, da je po svojem največjem zamahu začel delovati v kampanji za zbiranje za otroško bolnico v Sloveniji, nato spet nov pogan za zbiranje doneskov v sklad za obrambo svobodnega tiska in končno se je iznašel v kampanji za progresivno stranko. On je mnenja, da je dalo SANSu življenje tisto delo, ki je bilo v pomoč osvobodilni borbi v Jugoslaviji in ob enem reliefna akcija. Ker ni ne optimist, ne pesimist, smatra, da bo treba delati kot in kolikor bo v danih okoliščinah mogoče. Omenja tudi, da bo treba izbiti med nekoražljivimi ljudmi strah pred označbo, da je SANS "subversivna" organizacija. SANS je sicer že postal zelo dobro izjavo o tem v svojo obrambo — v obal jezikih — in upamo, da bo dobil koga tudi v vladnih krogih, ki bo justični department prepričal, da mu je storil krivico, ki naj jo čimprej popravi.

Iz Pittsburgha smo dobili dolgo, informativno pismo glede vprašanja daritvenih zavojev, ki jih Slovenci, Hrvati in Srbi pošiljajo v Jugoslavijo. V pismu so navedeni slučajji, ko je bila carina tolikšna, da je prejemnik ni mogel plačati, pa je bil potem paket izročen rdečemu križu.

O slučaju s paketi v Ljubljani smo že pisali. Zelo želimo, da bi jugoslovanska vlada to vprašanje dobro preudarila. Kajti ako bodo ljudje nehali s temi pošiljavami, bodo na škodo samo oni tam, bodisi prejemniki kot carinarji. Torej država v celoti, kar bi vlada morala dobro premisliti. Amerika pošilja v sebi naklanjenim državam — n. pr. v Italijo in Grčijo, po cele ladje blaga, toliko, da gnije v zalogah te bolj kot pa so trahneji zanemarjeni paketi v Ljubljani. Toda ni bilo carine. Špekulacij pa toliko, da je škandal Z malimi paketi jih ne more biti, razen morda v enem na vsakih sto zavojev.

Jugoslavija potrebuje v vseh svojih prizadevanjih našega razumevanja in tudi ona bi morala včasih porajtati na naše nasvete.

V tej številki je izostala kolona Joška Ovna, ker je list moral biti dokončan vsled praznika v ponedeljek 5. julija že do petka zvečer.

V prihodnji številki se prične potopis Katke Hrvatini. Drugo o tem bo tudi pojasnjeno v prihodnji številki.

Vsi naročniki so vabljeni, da nam pošljejo o Proletarcu svoja mnenja, in pa nasvete, kako ga izboljšati ter povečati agitacijo zanj.

Penzijski skladi v unijah nezadostna zaščita

Stavke premogarjev ne bo. Glavna sporna točka — penzije — je bila rešena na sestankih predstavnikov unije UMW, operatorjev in vladnih posredovalcev.

Vrh tega pogodba določa, da dobe premogarji dolar več plače na dan in da lastniki rovov plačajo 10c na vsako tono nakopane premoga v podporniški sklad za delavce v premogovniški industriji.

Penzijski sistem, kakor si ga je zamislila unija premogarjev UMW, je jako dober — namreč ako ga dočakaš.

To ni edina unija, ki ga ima. Uveljavile so ga že mnoge druge strokovne organizacije delavcev, drugo se bore, da si ga izvojujejo.

Napaka v vsem tem je, da se pri tem zapostavlja, oziroma popolnoma ignorira splošno social-

no zaščito. Voditelji unij mislijo krat več kakor danes.

Kompanije so kajpada nasprotno penzijskim skladom v področju unij. A nasprotno so tudi splošni socialni zaščiti. V tem oziru so si glavari unij in glavari delodajalcev edini. Ne marajo "vladne kontrole".

Mnoge kompanije (korporacije) vzdržujejo penzijske sklade prostovoljno. Delavec je na ta način magnetično pritegnjen, da je gospodarju "lojalni", ker če se mu zameri, bo ob delo. In s tem ob pokojnino in vse druge privilegije, ki mu jih kompanija nudi na papirju.

Če kdo, je posebno premogar upravičen do zadostne pokojnine. John Lewis se je boril, da jo jim pridobi direktno, torej brez vmešavanja v kako splošno socialno zaščito. Operatorji naj plačajo toliko in toliko v penzijski sklad — in upokojeni pre-

tridesetimi leti kupil lahko trikrat več kakor danes.

Naloga in dolžnost unijskega delavstva je, da deluje za splošno pokojninsko zavarovanje, kajti le na ta način bo vsak delavec siguran, da bo prejel podporo — čimbolj zadostno podporo — na starost, ali pa ko bo vsled onemoglosti primoran prenehati delati bodisi v majnah, v tovarnah ali kjerkoli.

Social Insecurity

We have said before that so-called old-age "security" grants are inadequate. We do not wish to labor that point unduly, since the fact is self-evident. The amount provided for workers who retire at 65 was too small even when Roosevelt approved them with all the grace that a kind master might manifest toward a submissive slave. Certainly they are woefully inadequate in these days of \$1-and-up beefsteak.

The purpose of this editorial is to assert that all hope of social security is a mirage and a delusion — and must remain so until capitalism is replaced by a collectivized and democratically-managed economy.

The fact is that capitalism doesn't produce for security in the first place. Every worker ought to know that the abundance that makes security possible is immediately met by slowdowns in production and unemployment.

We would be in the midst of a job crisis right now were it not for the fact that the government has found so many ways of wasting wealth — and thus destroying security. Military expenditures, government stock-piling of surpluses while most people have less than enough, lend-lease grants to all the world and, most recently, the law to draft young workers into military service may give workers jobs. But those things subtract from, rather than add to, the degree of security that is possible for the people as a whole.

People don't know it, of course, but they are voting for social insecurity every time they support either of the capitalist parties. To have security we must "plan it that way," and capitalism plans only for the profit of owners. The utmost the profit system could plan for workers is jobs—as was done in the New Deal era of WPA.

The economy that both old parties aim to preserve is not even "social." It is an individualistic set-up under which taking is more virtuous than producing. As a matter of fact, nobody is permitted to produce in private industry so long as the owners of these industries do not anticipate a satisfactory "take."

We condemn the capitalist "way of life" because it simply can't function if social concerns are permitted to take precedence over the interests of a relatively few economic dictators. We advocate Socialism because it is social in viewpoint and offers the one hope of a secure future. (Reading Labor Advocate).

The Right of Privacy

For declining to submit their financial records to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, eleven leaders of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee have been convicted of contempt and are subject to fines and jail sentences. The same punishment has been incurred by Leon Josephson, an attorney, for refusing to be sworn before the Thomas committee, which was requiring into his political beliefs. Were the constitutional rights of these persons invaded? United States Circuit Courts have ruled, on appeal of the cases, that they were not. The Supreme Court has refused to hear the cases by denying opportunity for further appeal. The refusal of "certiorari" may be merely technical. It is a pity, however, that the nation's highest tribunal has not decided whether it is legal for the Thomas committee to demand private records merely on the ground that the committee regards certain persons as engaged in "un-American activities," or to force a revelation of an individual's political beliefs. Both Circuit Courts divided on the issue, and the dissenting judges strongly supported the right of privacy in these circumstances. It is hoped that the question will come up to the Supreme Court again in a form that will make necessary a decision placing bounds on the inquisitorial activities of the committee. (The Nation)

"United Farmer" Speaks a Great Truth

This newspaper has always been for cooperation between farmers and workers, on the ground that neither can benefit in the long run at the expense of the other. Naturally, we are immensely pleased to see an editorial in a prominent Midwestern agricultural paper, the "United Farmer," put the same philosophy in these clear and forceful words:

"What every farmer should know is that better government and a rising standard of living for all our people depend on farmer-labor cooperation, on the political front as well as the economic front.

"Fortunately for the country, many enlightened labor and farm leaders have come to the realization for the need for closer cooperation.

"When they succeed in effecting a program in which labor and farmers get together and map joint action for the good of both, we will be on the road toward total elimination of poverty and insecurity from every section of American life."—Labor.

The Murder of George Polk

Over six weeks have passed since the discovery of the murder of George Polk, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in Greece, and the investigation into his death has got nowhere. This is hardly surprising, since the inquiry is being conducted principally by the Greek police force, which might well find it embarrassing to have the murderers and their paymasters exposed. Polk detested the brutal and venal Greek regime that clings to power, with American assistance, in the name of anti-communism. His record as an honest and courageous reporter and his letters to his brother, make it clear that it

Whether we stumble, or whether we fall, we must only think of rising again and going on in our course.—Fenelon.

Let us be of good cheer, remembering that the sorrows hardest to bear are those that never come.—Lowell.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofses

A SOPRANO SANG the Star Spangled Banner and everybody stood up. It was all very respectable and conventional. It also was the real keynote of the Republican convention in Philadelphia—respectability and conventionality, not the intellectual honesty and statecraft that is needed by all nations in this troubled world.

The party's big-wigs had nothing to offer, but they offered it with an oratorical cadence that probably gave millions of Americans a hope that is certain to be shattered during the four years that lie ahead.

When ancient Rome was riding to its fall, the rulers quieted the discontented populace with bread and circuses. The G. O. P. convention was a circus in which dignified jesters promised bread to the people.

THE REPUBLICANS FOUND it expedient to forget that they have had control of the nation's lawmaking body and that they demonstrated that control by repeatedly over-riding presidential vetoes. And so they followed through by blaming the Democrats for evils which Republicans could have corrected if they'd been willing to pay the price.

The Democrats will have equally convenient memories. They will blame the Republicans for the results of one session of Congress and hope that the voters will not reason that Democrats had 12 full years in which to place the nation's economy on a firm foundation.

The Democrats, no less than the Republicans, refused to pay the price for human happiness and security. And so they must hope that the people will forget their past and believe their promises about the future.

WHAT PRICE MUST the nation pay to buy prosperity and safety for the people?

The answer can be given in one word: CAPITALISM.

All the spellbinding oratory of old-party politicians is designed to hide that fact and dodge the big issue upon which the future of the people's freedom and security is going to be decided.

The big issue is whether the great wealth that is America shall be used for the purpose of providing profits for a few owners or abundance for all workers:

Shall America be privately owned or shall it be made the property of the people? Shall enterprise remain in the hands of individuals with personal gain as their objective, or shall it be socialized and planned for the general welfare? Shall wealth be produced because somebody who owns the means of production sees a profit ahead or because the people wish to live well and safely?

Although the forums of the nation are resounding with talk about "democracy," one may reasonably question whether the majority of Americans really want to use the democratic privileges that are theirs to solve the problems that disturb them.

For a very evident example of the fact that at least half of the American people are throwing democratic processes into the discard, or at least using them ineptly, it is only necessary to point to the large number of people who could vote but persistently don't. Despite the fact that spokesmen on both sides of the Capital-Labor conflict bombard the ordinary citizen with broadsides about the importance of going to the polls, most elections reveal that Americans who vote are about matched by those who don't.

The conclusion is reasonable that, although the common man sometimes talks about democracy and, on occasion, will fight for what he is told is democracy, to a very large extent he doesn't believe in using the implements of democracy to get what he wants. A recent issue of the "Ladies Home Journal" printed the following comment upon the effect of public apathy toward democracy: "Bad officials are elected by good people who fail to vote." And that, of course, is something more than a clever use of words.

"GOOD PEOPLE WHO fail to vote do more than merely elect bad officials. They also use bad (in the sense of wrong and costly) tactics to get what they could secure by the intelligent use of their votes.

This week a syndicated photograph in the newspapers of the nation showed what methods are used by a goodly number of Americans. It was a picture of violence and revolt at the scene of a strike in Dayton, Ohio. Somebody had drawn a chain across the entrance of the struck Univis Lens Company, and fists began to fly when somebody else tried to cut the chains and go to work.

Now this is not a discussion of the justice of the strikers' cause; their grievances probably were well founded and their demands reasonable. But the question that is raised is whether striking and picketing and chaining gates is either democratic or effective. It is a question of method.

Political Socialists always have aided workers in their struggles against industry owners. However, they have offered a program whereby those struggles, always costly to workers, would be made unnecessary.

The Socialist program is based upon American democracy, upon the use of government as an instrument for the solution of problems. It is strange, therefore, that people who will fight and die for what they are told is democracy continue to reject the use of gov-

THE LAST WORD

By DUFFY

Every once in a while it's good to mull over a lot of so-called statistics just to see where we fit into a particular pattern, if we fit at all.

Statistics can be dry as dust or interesting as the old look (we don't think the "new look" interesting at all.)

One of the dry as dust figures which gives us some idea of the divergence of opinion as to worth of a man in a particular capacity is that pertaining to the salaries of our governors, which range from \$25,000 a year in New York down to \$4,500 which is all poor little Maryland can afford. Illinois pays its top man a measly \$12,000, but furnishes him with a free home.

Did you know that the total receipts of the United States government in its first year of operation amounted to \$5,717,000. Last year it was more than 43 billions of dollars. Quite a jump!

In the 12 years prior to 1933, when Roosevelt took office, an average of 900 banks failed EVERY year, but since that time, only an average of 30 has failed a year, and there hasn't been only one bank suspension of the United States since 1943!

Ever hear the expression "eight bells and all's well?" That's a shipboard call, and it means everything's OK at four hour intervals starting at 4 a.m. When it's noon aboard ship, it's eight bells.

Every year since 1935 the Gold Rule Foundation has selected "mother of the year." Mrs. Herbert Hines of Springfield was honored in 1948, and in 1946 the honor went to Mrs. Emma Clariss Clement, of Louisville, Ky., a Negro and the granddaughter of a slave.

The letter "E" occurs more often in English words than any other letter, with "T" next, then "A," then "O" and "S." The least used letter in our alphabet is "Z" with "X" a close second.

Incidentally, do you know how we got the word "alphabet"? It comes from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, alpha and beta.

Of the 33 men who have served as President of the United States, only 27 have been elected to the presidency. The others were vice presidents who became President on the deaths of their predecessors.

Georgia is the only state in the Union where a boy or girl of 18 is permitted to vote. In Tennessee, youths of 20 are permitted to vote; in all the other states they must be aged 21.

More than 3,700 men and women are still living in the United States who have celebrated their 100th birth dates. Of these 550 are male whites, 880 white females, 820 non-white males and 1,500 non-white females.

Michigan is a supposedly enlightened and modern state, Mississippi on the other hand, is far down the economic and social scale, BUT both states permit common law marriages of boys at the age of 14 and girls aged 12.

Half of all automobile accidents in the United States involve drivers of cars who are between the ages of 25 and 44, probably because they are in the majority with driving licenses.

"Well, what am I?" When Pascin is on the throne, Reason is out of doors.—Henry.

"Don't Worry. You won't get out of this world alive."—Sign in London shop window.

ernment in favor of methods that bring them into conflict with government.

THERE WOULD BE no necessity for striking and scabbing and picketing and chaining gates and swapping punches and running afoul of laws which have been enacted by the processes of democracy—if the American people would use their democracy.

Langer Says: 'No Man Ever Went to Jail For Violating Anti-Trust Laws!'

Even When the Supreme Court Decides Against Them, Big Monopolies Rush to Congress for Relief; Some Recent Examples
For nearly 60 years, the American people have depended on the anti-trust laws to protect their economic and political liberty. Now it is "plain as the nose on your face" that those laws are not working. On the contrary, they are being undone by Congress, under pressure from monopolistic Big Business.

It is time to do some serious thinking about it, and there is plenty to think about.

Over President Truman's veto, the Bulwinkle bill was passed recently, exempting railroads from the anti-trust laws.

In the final debate, Senator Barkley (Dem., Ky.) pointed out that it takes long years for anti-trust enforcement agencies to catch up with powerful violators. They always run to court, with a battalion of lawyers and, when the Supreme Court finally decides against them, they ask Congress to change the law so as to wipe out the court decision.

"The great insurance companies, great oil companies, and now the great railroad companies" have done that, Barkley pointed out.

In addition, the steel, cement and other industries are asking Congress to overturn Supreme Court decisions against their monopolistic price fixing.

In the same debate, Senator O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.) declared that, by the Bulwinkle bill and similar measures, "Congress is turning away from free competitive enterprise and democratic popular government down the road to totalitarian power," run by "private" business.—Labor

That Misleading Figure Again

Each week Warner & Swasey who make turret lathes, automatic screw machines, tapping machines and the like in Cleveland, come out in various publications with a new ad glorifying capitalism. Their latest includes the following paragraph about United States:

"Where 63.9% of the whole nation's income is paid to workers while only 4.9% goes to the owners as dividends. (Balance goes for materials and taxes.)"

It is surprising how often that sort of statement goes unchallenged. The Industrial Worker has refuted it repeatedly, but we look in vain in other labor papers to see any antidote offered to this sort of poison.

The figure, even if arithmetically correct, does not mean what it sounds like — in fact it does not mean anything. Some workers in Warner & Swasey or any other plant, work with equipment belonging to their employer on material belonging to their employer to change material into something that will sell for more than was paid for it. The value of their product is the value of the material and the allowance for wear and tear is the value they have created. Of this new value they get part, and their employer at least temporarily retains the rest, distributing it later as interest, rent, dividends, taxes, reserves for the future and the like. What doesn't become income for the workers who produced this new value eventually winds up as income for someone — even the tax money, by the time it is paid out as wages to the various employees of the government. "Material" despite Warner & Swasey's copy writers doesn't receive income — only people get income.)

This income whether received in the pay eventually of Senator Taft, or stockholder Lizzie Donothing, or Superintendent Bushem, or anyone else is spent, either for goods and services as a consumer, or through the process of investment in extending the industrial plant. The dollars of income produced but not received by the Warner & Swasey wage earners, thus wind up as said out to the Senator's cook, to Lizzie Donothing's maid, to Mr. Bushem's butler and the like. It gets reported by that time as wages received by workers — but what good does it do the Warner & Swasey wage worker to have produced a few thousand dollars of income each year that he doesn't get and that winds up in paying for these services rendered by other workers to these people who produce nothing?

The honest way to reckon the distribution that this figure of 63.9% purports to indicate, is to reckon how much of the work done by the working class is for the good of our class, and how much for the good of someone else. It isn't 63.9% . . . It's much closer to 10%.—Industrial Worker.

Shocking Toll Cited

One Worker Injured Every 16 Seconds — In Industry

America has the world's best technical "know-how," but it's permitting a shocking toll of deaths and injuries to workers, Acting Secretary of Labor John W. Gibson told a conference of editors of industrial magazines at the White House this week.

"We still have over 2,000,000 job injuries every year," Gibson said. "We killed 17,000 workers last year and permanently disabled 91,000 more. One American worker is injured every 16 seconds of the day. One is killed or crippled every four minutes."

And the financial loss to labor and management from such accidents is terrific—"a needless three and one-half billion dollars a year," he declared.

To fight this casualty record, Gibson urged establishment of a "safety committee in every plant." Also, he proposed that Federal and state governments provide funds for all-out safety campaigns.

"We have spent millions to safeguard our agricultural resources against Mexican fruit flies and gypsy moths and such—and we should," Gibson said. "We have even spent millions to rehabilitate workers after they were injured—and, of course, we should."

"But far more basic, we have spent virtually nothing to prevent such injuries."

8,000,000 in Big City

To settle arguments about the population of America's biggest city, here are some official figures and estimates:

From 7,455,000 in the 1940 census, the population of New York dropped to less than 7,000,000 in 1944, largely because the armed forces took so many away.

By the beginning of 1948, however, the population was up to a little over 8,000,000.

Before—and Then

By Sirickland Gilliam

He used to prove, beyond the last frail doubt,

That, when life's feeble candle had burnt out—

Taking with it the spirit we had known—

That which remained was but a clod, a stone,

Or any other soulless think we knew—

Faithless his logic, so we deemed it true.

Years came to him, with love and all it brings—

Wife and some children. One, an angel wings

Fled ere a year he'd nestled in the heart

Of our wise friend. Today I saw him start

Upon a little day-long business trip—

He hid a baby's scuffed shoe in his grip.