

ROOSEVELT BO NADALJEVAL S KRPANJEM

VEČ KO 40 MILIJONOV LJUDI OROPANIH DOBRIN ŽIVLJENJA

Po štirih letih obljubovanja spet le nova obetanja. — Stranka brez programa

Stanovanjsko vprašanje. — Beda med najemni- mi farmerji in dninarji v južnih državah

V **SVOJEM** inavguracijskem govoru dne 20. januarja je predsednik Roosevelt izjavil, da bo nadaljeval s napori za izboljšanje življenjskih razmer ameriškega ljudstva. Priznal je, da živi v pomanjkanju 40.000.000 prebivalcev te dežele, ali ena tretjina. Nimajo ne prilike za izobrazbo, manjka jim hrane in obleke. Milijoni živijo v hišah, ki so neprimerne za človeška bivališča. Snaga je v njih nemogoča.

Medicinska veđa je izredno napredovala, toda milijonom ljudi so njene pridobitve nedostopne, ker nimajo sredstev niti za dostojno preživljanje.

Moderna tehnika je omogočila ljudem komfort, o kakršnem niso nekoč niti sanjali. Toda za več kot tretjino ameriškega prebivalstva ne eksistira. Milijone in milijone ljudi nimajo niti toliko dohodkov, da bi si mogli privoščiti vsaj toliko potrebščin, kot jih določa za nujne najnižji življenjski standard.

Beda v južnih državah

V južnih državah živi stotisoče najemnih farmerjev in dninarjev v revščini, oropani vseh dobrin, ki jih nudi civilizacija.

Kot navadno vsak Rooseveltov govor, je bil tudi ta prepleten z bodrilnimi stavki in obetanja. Nedvomno je napravil na ljudstvo, ki ga je poslušalo, velik vtis.

Kaj bo Roosevelt storil za odpravo bede? Tega ni povedal. Vse odvisi od bodočnosti in — demokratske stranke. Ta je brez SOCIALNEGA programa. Karkoli bo v kongresu sprejela koristnega, bo storila pod Rooseveltovim pritiskom.

Predsednik je govoril o bedi v južnih državah. Demokratska stranka ima v njih neomajno moč. Ako neče nič storiti v posameznih državah, ali bo v kongresu bolj liberalna?

Prva štiri leta obetanj

Vse, kar je predsednik obljuboval v svojem drugem inavguracijskem govoru, je obetal že dostikrat v prvih štirih letih svojega krmarenja te dežele. In res — razmere so boljše, ker si je kapitalizem z vladnimi posojili in podporo toliko opomogel, da so dividende spet omogočene. Ampak kaj pa dohodki povprečnega delavca? Predsednik sam priznava, da živi tretjina prebivalstva te dežele v pomanjkanju. Tudi druga tretjina si ne more privoščiti vsega, kar potrebuje, četudi ima ta dežela izdelkov in živil v izobilju.

Stanovanjski problem

Stanovanjsko vprašanje je eno najnujnejših. Predsednik Roosevelt se ga je lotil že pred 4. leti. Ampak lotil tako, da je problem komaj načel in ne izgleda, da bo storil kaj več v svojem drugem terminu.

Ako hočemo izboljšati življenjske razmere ljudstva, moramo zadostno obdavičiti one, ki imajo preveč; može tistih dam, ki hodijo v kožuhih po petdeset tisoč dolarjev in ki trošijo za svoje privatne zabave po pol stotisočaka, kakor pravi ameriški časnikar Westbrook Pegler.

Sistem, ki drži ljudstvo v bedi

Štirideset milijonov ljudi je v pomanjkanju radi krivičnega sistema in bodo v pomanjkanju, dokler ne bo odpravljen. Demokratska stranka je za ohranitev tega sistema in predsednik Roosevelt tudi. On ga skuša le poboljšati in sicer kapitalizmu v korist. Nedvomno predsednik resnično želi izboljšati tudi življenjske razmere obubožane ameriške mase. Ampak brez socialnega programa in brez SOCIALIZACIJE ne bo dosegel nič več kot v prvih štirih letih svoje administracije.

Ko so se dninarji v Arkansasu in par drugih krajih na jugu organizirali, da si izboljšajo svoj položaj, je nastopila proti njim demokratska oblast in "linčarska justica". Povsod, kjer se delavci organizirajo, nalete na nasilja ekonomskih rojalistov. Povsod so pripravljene metati v delavce plinske bombe

VLOGA MUROV V ŠPANJI



Nejdržnejši vojniki v armadi generala Franca v Španiji so Muri iz Afrike. Po veri so mohamedanci in v boju zelo krvočno. Tisti, ki trdijo, da se bori general Franco za katoliško vero v Španiji, vselej pozabijo pojasniti, čemu je treba v ta namen mohamedancev iz Afrike in Hitlerjevih luteranskih čet iz Nemčije. Na sliki je skupina Murrov v akciji "za obrambo svete katoliške cerkve, duhovnikov in nun" v Španiji. Tako bi tolmačili klerikali. V resnici jih je general Franco najel, da mu pomagajo spraviti Španijo nazaj v posest izkoriščevalcev.

in udrihati po njih s krepeljci, ko hitro vprašajo za večji kos kruha in za izboljšanje delovnih razmer.

Zboljšanje razmer je stvar delavcev samih

Predsednik Roosevelt bi delavcem v teh borbah pomagal lahko znatno več kakor pomaga. Njegovi govori so lepi in njegov glas je prikupen, ampak delavci se bodo morali naučiti resnice, da si bodo položaj izboljšali, kadar se bodo organizirali v svojem gibanju politično in strokovno. Stranka gospodarjev ni in ne bo izvršila te naloge, neglede kako liberalen predsednik ji načeluje.

O NAMENIH IN CILJIH DRUGE OBRAVNAVE V MOSKVI PROTI BOLJŠEVIŠKIM PIONIRJEM

Dvoboj med vodjem USSR Stalinom in Trockijem v čezdalje večjem zamahu. — Izpovedi, ki v revolucionarnem pokretu nimajo primere

Newyorški dnevnik Times, ki slovi za najboljšega v tej deželi, posebno kar se originalnih poročil iz inozemstva tiče, ima v izdaji z dne 24. jan. skoro celo stran opisa o obravnavi v Moskvi, ki se je pričela prošli teden, in dolg odgovor Leona Trockega. Obravnava meče na notranjo politično situacijo v sovjetski Rusiji jako čudno luč, in tudi na njeno novo sprajeto ustavo. Ko je bilo na prvi obravnavi obsojenih 16 boljševiskih pionirjev na smrt, se je svet zelo čudil in upravičeno vpraševal, kaj je pravzaprav na stvari? Delavsko gibanje po svetu je iz nje dobilo vtis, da se je Stalinova diktatura iznebila neljubih opozionalcev na jako nečasten, brutalen način. "Proletarec" je tedaj priobčil serijo člankov, ki jih je napisal Otto Bauer. On je odprto izrazil, da dvomi v resničnost izpovedi in je Moskvi

predlagal, da naj pristane v nadaljnih obtožbah, posebno še z ozirom na Trockega, v mednarodno delavsko komisijo, kateri naj ona predloži svoje dokaze in Trocki ter drugi obtoženci svoje.

Namesto tega je moral Trocki iz Norveške, ker se je vladna v Oslu bala, da se bo Moskvi še bolj zamerila, če bi nudila temu političnemu iznuzanju zavetje še v naprej. Dobil ga je končno v Mehiki.

Na poslednji obravnavi so bili priznani pred sodni tribunal v Moskvi nadaljnji boljševiski pionirji — med njimi slovit vladni časnikar Karl Radek, bivši sovjetski poslanik v Londonu Sokolnikov in še kak ducat drugih bivših veljavkov v režimu sovjetske Unije. Obdolženi so enakega delovanja, kakor prejšnja skupina, namreč zarotniškega delovanja za uvedbo terorja, atentatov, za-

vezništva z Nemčijo in Japonsko, sabotažnega delovanja itd.

Trocki pravi, da ker se Stalinu ni posrečilo dokazati svetu — delavskemu svetu s prvo obravnavo, da so obtoženci resnično krivi, bo to skušal storiti s sedanjo. Trocki — naravno stori vse v svoji moči, da prikaže Stalina za trinoga in pravi, da je Stalin drugi "cesare Borgia". Izpovedi teh ljudi so bila izsiljena z mučenjem, pravi Trocki, in to šele po tednih in tednih duševnih in fizičnih pritiskov.

Na drugi strani je tudi sedanja obravnava jasno pokazala, da so te obtoženci kar kosali, kdo bo boljše izpovedal svoje izdajalske zločine in delovanje za zrušenje sovjetske Rusije. In baš to se zdi svetu neverjetno — tako delavskemu svetu kot kapitalističnemu.

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

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Lewisa zelo grajal radi tega. Kompanijska propaganda dokazuje, da je stavka oziroma vztrajanje v stavki del male skupine, dočim je 80 odstotkov delavcev pripravljenih vrniti se pod starimi pogoji.

Ako se kompanijam posreči stavkarje poraziti, se bodo po 1. aprilu, ko poteče pogodba, lotile boja tudi z Lewisovo unijo U. M. W. Ta je na boj pripravljena. Vsekakor smo letos na pragu velikih industrialnih konfliktov, od katerih odvisi bodočnost unijskega gibanja.

Fašistična aroganca ne pozna nobenih mej ali koncesij

"Nacijski Berlin in fašistični Rim sta centralna os, okrog katere se suče vsa Evropa," izjavljajo fašisti

NA POVELJE Wilhelma Goeringa, Hitlerjeve desne roke, je nacijski poslanik v Rimu Ulrich von Hassel arogantno izjavil, da "Berlin in Rim sta postala centralna os, okoli katere se suče vsa Evropa." Dalje izjavlja, da je Nemčijo in Italijo odločila "usoda", da se borita proti "krivim doktrinam", ki prihajajo z vzhoda — torej iz Rusije.

Kot papige ponavljajo vsi Hitlerjevi naciji, da sta Nemčija in Italija "centralna os", medtem pa se mrzlično pripravljata, da si osvojita "nova ozemlja". Goering se je zadnje dni mudil pri Mussoliniju v Rimu, kjer sta konferirala, kako si "razdelita" Evropo, da se bo vrtela po njunih načrtih. Nemški in italijanski fašisti so trdno sklenili, da preprečijo razširjanje komunizma v zapadni Evropi "za vsako ceno".

S temi izjavami sta ta dva fašistična poglavarja "cementirala" prijateljske vezi med Nemčijo in Italijo, ki ju vežejo "skupni prijateljski interesi." Povsem logično je, da se ptiči enakega perja združujejo in grozijo ostalemu svetu, da ga spravijo pod svojo pest. Na ostalih državah Evrope pa je odvisno, če se bodo pustile po teptati pod peto brutalnega fašizma. Evropsko delavstvo, kjer ima še količkaj demokratičnih pravic, ne bo dovolilo takega podjarmljenja brez boja, v katerem bo gotovo podlezel fašizem.

Arogantni fašisti so na nogah, ker čutijo, da se vsa Evropa trese pred njimi, v čemer

Nemčiji velike trgovinske in ekonomske koncesije v Etiopiji. Nemčija bo aktivno sodelovala v eksploatacijah abesinskih naravnih zakladov in v ta namen že kooperira z italijansko družbo, ki je bila ustanovljena v Milanu.

Ideologija obeh glavnih fašističnih držav je enaka. Vrgla sta vso silo, da postavita fašistični režim (Franco) v Španiji in stareta demokratično ljudsko vlado. Goering je izjavil poročevalcem, da v interesu boljših odnosov med obeh državama v bližnji bodočnosti Mussolini obišče Berlin. Med vsemi temi fašističnimi intrigami pa krvavi mlada španska republika — samo zato, ker jo je izvolilo ljudstvo za ljudstvo, in zato, ker tako velja fašizem in vsa črna reakcija s papežem na čelu.

KATASTROFALNE POVODNJI IN ČLOVEKOLJUBNE AKCIJE

Povodnji to zimo so povzročile prebivalstvu v mnogih krajih te dežele veliko gorja. Ekonomska škoda znaša milijone. Prizadetemu ljudstvu je priskočila na pomoč vsa dežela.

To človekoljubje je izražano v vsaki nesreči, ki jo povzročijo naravni elementi.

V slučaju vojne pa je povsem druga stvar. Vojno povz-

roča človek sam in človek se kosa s človekom, kako bi unižila drug drugega. Naravne elemente je težko premagati. Vojno pa se lahko odpravi. Kadar človek doseže to stopnjo civilizacije, bo vojna stvar barbarske prošlosti in njegovi napori v oviranju in za premaganje naravnih katastrof bodo veliko uspešnejši kakor so danes.

DESET MILIJONOV DOLARJEV ZA PRIHODNJO VOLILNO KAMPANJO

Glavni odbor demokratske stranke je odobril načrt kampanjskega sklada v vsoti deset milijonov dolarjev, ki ga bodo rabili v volilni kampanji leta 1940. Letos bo glavni stan porabil za aktivnosti demokratske stranke pol milijona dolarjev.

Vsoto \$10.000.000 ji v treh letih ne bo težko zbrati. Prispevali jih bodo politiki, katerim je stranka preskrbela dobre službe, in bogataši.

Z denarjem, ki ga imajo na razpolago kapitalistične stran-

ke in njih državne ter okrajne politične mašine, se je delavskim političnim organizacijam težko bosti. Ako bi imela socialistična stranka — ne pol milijona, ampak vsaj sto tisoč dolarjev, koliko dela bi več izvršila! Toda ker so njeni člani le revni delavci, jim je težko prispevati več nego dajo. Za vzdrževanje glavnega urada potrebuje soc. stranka \$10.000 na leto. Za dobivanje sredstev je izdala posebne Debsove znamke in na člane apelirala, da jih pokupijo.

ALI VAM JE NAROČNINA POTEKLA?

Zaradi zaposlenosti s koledarjem upravnistvo prošle tedne ni utegnilo poslati opominov onim, ki jim je naročnina potekla. To stori v kratkem.

Mnogi naročniki obnove naročnino čim jim poteče, ne da bi čakali obvestila iz urada. Ti nam prihranijo delo in stroške. Drugi jo izročijo lokalnim zastopnikom. Zal, da nimamo agitatorjev v vseh naselbinah. Kjer jih ni, ne preostaja naročnikom drugega kakor pošiljati naročnino direktno.

Ako je številka poleg vašega naslova manjša kot pa je tekoča številka Proletarca, je to znamenje, da vam je naročnina potekla. Prosimo vas, da jo obnovite čimprej. Ako mogoče, skušajte pridobiti prijatelja ali znanca, da se naroči na Proletarca tudi on.

Naloga vseh zavednih slovenskih delavcev je, da pomagajo širiti svoje glasilo. Pridružite se njegovim agitatorjem tudi vi!

Sanitejci odpotovali v Španijo

Prva sanitejska ali zdravniška skupina iz Amerike je odpotovala zadnji teden v Španijo s štirimi ambulancami in medicinskimi potrebščinami v vrednosti \$20.000. V skupini je pet zdravnikov, šest strelčev, ambulanci vozniki in tehničniki. Potrebno vsoto za financiranje te skupine so nabrale napredne delavske skupine, ki pomagajo španskim delavcem v boju proti fašizmu.

Ljuta borba proti gibanju za industrialno unijo

Kapitalistični strategji so odločili, da morajo stavko avtnih delavcev streti, pa naj stane kar hoče. In tudi če se General Motors spusti v pogajanja z unijo, priznati je ne sme pod nobenim pogojem.

Omenjeni korporaciji nudi pomoč v njenem boju proti uniji vsi ves kapitalistični tisk, jeklarski in drugi trusti. Jecklarski trust je še posebno interesantan. Kajti če se uniji dopusti, da zmaga s svojo stavko pri General Motors, bo jecklarska industrija druga na vrsti.

Stavko avtnih delavcev podpirajo unije, ki so združene v C. I. O. Boj korporacij je v tem konfliktu naperjen zaeno proti C. I. O. in posebno še proti John L. Lewisu. Kapitalistični uredniki si prizadevajo, da prikažejo Lewisa v čimslabši luči. Njegov namen je, da ga diskreditirajo pred ljudstvom.

V boju proti uniji avtnih delavcev pomagajo tudi nekatere strokovne unije in njihova glasila. Gubernor države Michigan Murphy je konferiral s predstavniki unije in ravnate-

lji korporacije. Urgiral jih je v sporazum in izjavil, da bo on varoval mir in interese splošnosti, ki so važnejši kot pa interesi bodisi prizadete unije ali pa korporacije.

Lewis je prošli teden namignil, da se bi moral Roosevelt spomniti, da mu je organizirano delavstvo pomagalo v izvoletih, pa se bi v tem boju lahko izkazal delavcem hvaležen in jim v stavki v avtni industriji dal moralno oporo, ali pa bi se ponudil za posredovalca. Predsednik Roosevelt je

lewisovo unijo U. M. W. Ta je na boj pripravljena. Vsekakor smo letos na pragu velikih industrialnih konfliktov, od katerih odvisi bodočnost unijskega gibanja.

A FEW FACTS OF SPANISH HISTORY

When the Fascists unleashed the dogs of war in Spain, liberal and radical economists gave those willing to read plenty of opportunity to understand the "whys" and the "wherefores" of the barbaric slaughter.

They learned of the almost unbelievable feudalism that "flourished" in a western European state, of the terrible oppression of the masses and the huge wealth of the oppressors.

A few facts from Spanish history may furnish an interesting supplement to this economic background. For instance, the fact that King Alfonso XIII once offered Spain to the pope—in 1923—in the case of a new crusade being necessary.

No, dear reader, not after a national referendum on this little matter. Alfonso, while on a visit to Italy, entranced with what he saw of Fascism, in a moment of sheer ecstasy, generously offered "HIS" all to the pope to combat the "red menace" which he saw on the horizon. The pope thanked Alfonso, but did not urge him to put the offer in writing.

While in Italy Alfonso congratulated Italo Balbo and said: "I admire Fascism. You are happy here in being so near the end of your labors. We are just beginning."

How true his words were Alfonso probably appreciates now. Only the "end" is not exactly as he figured it would be.

Liberty of conscience, now accepted by the Catholic church, was opposed bitterly in Spain—a former stronghold of Catholicism. The Roman Catholic "Syllabus" of 1864 condemned that principle and the papal "encyclical" of 1905 discounted it.

When, seeking to free itself from clerical shackles, royalist Spain in 1910 permitted "dissenting churches

ETHIOPIA STILL FIGHTING

World has come to The London Daily Herald, the British Labor party's newspaper, that Mussolini's recent boast that the whole of Abyssinia is now under Italian control conflicts with the actual occupation of Fascist troops.

Ethiopia is under a strict censorship and with the eyes of the world trained on Spain the newspapers carry little news of the large-scale warfare which is still rampant on the western plains of the African country.

Reports from The Daily Herald's correspondent in Africa reveal that guerilla warfare kills hundreds of Italian soldiers every day in all sections, including the immediate vicinity of Addis Ababa.

It has taken the Italians more than five months to disperse native troops, loyal to Selassie, around Harrar.

After these battles Il Duce's troops never know what losses have been inflicted. These have been so drastic that the officers hide the details from the men.

"The Italians never show their casualties even to their own soldiers," writes The Daily Herald reporter.

"They pass them to Djibuti at night."

"But first they land their reinforcements, whom they take to their positions by a different route, so that the new batches never see the wounded men they are replacing."

DURANTY'S GUESS

Walter Duranty, noted writer on Europe, ventures a few predictions on European developments in 1937 in a recent issue of the Nation. He states:

"If the Germans or Italians continue to pour troops and planes and tanks into Spain, the French will send three men and three tanks and three planes for every one the others send. And they can do it more easily because they are much closer and have come to understand that it is pleasant to fight a war in Spain than to fight it in northern France. Thus the unhappy Spaniards are the guinea-pigs of an experiment. If the Germans and Italians dare to carry on, they will be foolish because geography is one of the things which counts in war. If not, Franco will share the fate of Kolchak or perhaps like Denikin be more lucky and escape.

"As for Russia, which is today the greatest power in Europe, it has at last begun to realize that one of the ways to avoid war is to pursue an active policy. I do not mean that Russia has been as active in Spain as Hitler asserts. But I do say that the Russians also are beginning to feel that war on someone else's territory is preferable to war on one's own. If the Germans are looking for trouble, they may find it rather soon.

to announce their presence," the Spanish 44 hops, 72 in all, protested, calling the law an "insult to the Catholic church." Then the Vatican hinted of a "rapprochement" with Don Jaime, who had succeeded Don Carlos, his father, as the representative of Spanish "legitimacy" and Catholic orthodoxy. The Carlists today are fighting in the ranks of Franco. They contend their man should be on the throne of Spain—and should have been there instead of Alfonso and his mother before him.

The fact that Soviet Russia is lending aid to the loyalists today has an element of ironic humor because back in 1820, when the liberals in Spain began to make trouble for the ruling classes, Czar Alexander I of Russia proposed a joint intervention of the powers of the grand alliance to restore "order" in the peninsula and offered to place his own army at their disposal for the purpose.

He probably had in mind the possibility of similar wild notions getting into the heads of his Russian muzhiks. If the czar could only come back for a visit in Europe today!

By 1916—probably earlier—the only real force in Spain was the army "junta," committee system. This clique of militarists ran the country until the present people's government came to power.

These juntas, by 1922, had learned

some sound lessons from the union springing up in Spain. They had a strict code that forced every infantry officer to belong, or be tried by a tribunal of his fellow officers (the closed shop). They also had a rule that no promotion be authorized in the army save by seniority (another sound union principle, as applied to hiring and firing workers).

The army officers had thus set up a form of military syndicalism which set up a state within a state. The army was, until recent reforms were instituted, a nest of posts for the sons of the middle classes and an instrument of political bullying.

In 1927 the Socialist party was recognized when it was called to collaborate in the government. With a ruthless dictator like Primo de Rivera running things, the Socialist party saw no opportunity of accomplishing anything. It refused to be duped and declined to co-operate with him.

The theory that a people's government need not be tolerated when it goes against the wishes of the army is nothing new in Spain. In 1874 a Republican "cortes" was turned out into the streets of Madrid by Gen. Pavia and the Bourbonists were restored in the person of Don Alfonso.

These facts are taken from the Encyclopedia Britannica's article on Spain.—A. P. W.

HORACE MANN'S EPIGRAM

Horace Mann, the great pioneer educator, said, "Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity."

His contribution to humanity was in the realm of education. He took charge of the public schools of Massachusetts in 1837, and of Antioch College in 1853. As 1937 is the one-hundredth anniversary of his entry into educational work, that entry and his educational career are being celebrated this year.

His advice—be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity—is good for all time.

There are those, as we all know, whose outlook upon life does not seem to be any different from that of an insect or a wild beast—purely selfish. They look out for themselves, they have no high motives, they have no altruistic spirit, they do nothing for the good of the race.

Such a life is not worth living.
T. M. L.

MISPLACED BLAME

A paroled convict commits a crime, and right away there is a loud outcry against the entire parole system. Nothing is said about those paroled convicts who go straight. What is still more to the point, nothing is said about the rotten break that is given to those paroled.

So long as society puts a premium on crime, what else can it expect?

It is true that crime does not pay. A criminal has to be a furtive dodger at all times, never at ease except when in jail. Either the police or the G-men or his own fellow criminals get him sooner or later. It is a fact that he can't win. If there are any exceptions, they prove the rule, but we cannot think of any exceptions at present. We are speaking of ordinary crimes, not the "higher" crimes which big shots get away with.

In spite of this, society drives and leads the weaker men into crime by making it so hard for them to go straight.

For one instance of the terrible social injustice of the period, witness the unemployed, marching and pleading for miserable, temporary, unsatisfactory jobs, and being turned away from high places. The treatment they receive at Washington is an invitation for them to commit crime. It is their everlasting credit that they have been so patient and law-abiding. However, it is not to the credit of them or anyone else to

have patiently refrained from casting 25,000,000 votes for production for use last fall. The patience of the majority of the people in abstaining from an orgy of crime has been wonderful and speaks volumes of praise for their essential good character.

There is a reign of crime, nevertheless, and it is nearly all to be checked up to the debit of the present social conditions.

Instead of roasting the parole system let the knockers roast the social order which fails to provide good jobs for all who need them.

The Milwaukee Leader.

The chief need of progressives seems to be more agreement on the definition of progress.

Do As Much As You Can For Your Party

By Norman Thomas

The workers are on the march. Great issues hang in the balance not only in Spain but here in America where under more peaceful circumstances the workers challenge the might of great corporations in the automobile industry and in shipping. We are proud of the work that Socialists are doing in all the activities of those who struggle for their own emancipation.

But it is necessary to say plainly to American Socialists that if they really believe in Socialism no outside activity can atone for their failure to support the Party. Good Socialist work requires good Socialist organization.

We are dreadfully handicapped by the slowness with which the national budget is being raised through the sale of Debs stamps. This is a consolidated budget including most of the Party activities. Other drives must be carried on to support local and state organizations and Socialist press. They cannot fail. In the face of the issues which center at Washington it will be a defeat for us if we must close our modest but efficient office there.

Yet we shall have to do that thing unless this budget is raised and raised at once. And we shall have to curtail our work in other ways at least as damaging. We have our important differences of opinion with the Communists concerning some of their methods of Party organization, but we ought to emulate them in the loyalty and success with which they support Party activities.

THE SECOND TERM OF THE "NEW DEAL" AND WHAT?

Intentions of the President Are Good, But How About Little Real Action?—A Party Without a Program to Serve the People

The inauguration of President Roosevelt on Wednesday, Jan. 20, was a wet affair. He and the onlookers were drenched. There was an unnecessary parade. The ridiculous tophats, affected only by persons who think they are better than others but are not, lent a tinge of absurdity to the democratic procedure.

The inaugural address was one of the president's well-known nice speeches in which he professes great intentions but does not follow them up with commensurate action.

This is something the people are accustomed to. They hear the words, and they see the lameness of the action. The words sound well. They seem to indicate that the presidential heart is in the right place. Yet those tens of millions of poverty-stricken people that he spoke of are still poverty-stricken although the president was inaugurated in the same spot four years ago and has had that length of time to do something about it. He admits that the goal has not been reached.

But he might do something about it if the people themselves were to make it plain that they wanted him to.

In his address he said he saw tens of millions denied the greater part of the lowest standard of living, millions of families with

meager incomes, millions denied education and recreation and opportunity, a third of the nation ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished.

He said these conditions are a challenge to our democracy.

They are. And something real should be done about it.

Is there anything in the white house or congressional program which, if put into practice by translating it into law, would abolish these conditions?

There is not.

However, there might be, if the people of this country would make a loud enough noise. Suppose the people really, earnestly and sincerely wanted these conditions to be abolished, and knew how it could be done, and suppose they should besiege the president and congress with delegations and petitions and demands and printed matter. He is not insensitive to public opinion. He would, we believe, respond and get into action.

Therefore, it is more appropriate to urge the people into a right attitude than to criticize him for inaction. The people can hold him to the fulfillment of his well-sounding words if they will.

The Milwaukee Leader.

President Glenn Frank

The fact that President Glenn Frank has been ousted from the University of Wisconsin by the Board of Regents, is not new or unusual. I recall as far back as 1931 remarks which had some way or other leaked out that this was trying to be done. President Glenn Frank had already at that time a few opponents on the Board of Regents who did not like him. But somehow things dragged on until 1937.

As far as inefficiency is concerned on President Glenn Frank's part, that is an utterly ridiculous charge. Does it take the Board of Regents eleven years to find out what a man can do, whether or not he is qualified for the position? If it does, then surely they themselves can't be considered very competent in holding their position.

I personally do not think that Governor LaFollette was behind the situation at all, and that as a matter

of fact politics were not the cause of President Glenn Frank's dismissal but, rather, the few personal selfish jealousies behind the few Regents, who didn't like President Glenn Frank, because he was successful in his undertakings and efforts.

But of course it is difficult to say just what is behind the whole matter, as the case is so decidedly and expertly covered. Perhaps the Board of Regents were merely tired of looking at the same familiar face of President Glenn Frank and so decided that they needed a change. And if they did want merely a change of scenery, then it would have been wiser for them to have waited until July at which time the contract would have expired, and simply refuse to renew it. If this course had been taken instead, the case wouldn't look so confusing as it now does. — Louise B. Jursey.

Faithful Fido



SEARCHLIGHT

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

The Slovene Labor Center will hold its annual meeting Friday, Jan. 29 at the Center. Reports will be submitted and such steps taken as is necessary to improve the facilities and services of the Center. Though but little over one year old our institution has gained a remarkable following and were it not for some unnecessary contingents the financial results would be even better than they are. We sorely needed such premises and want all of our people to make full use of them. The yearly receipts were \$5,651.81 and expenditures \$5,580.06. Current liabilities are shown at \$21,995.02. A well represented meeting will give added impetus for the coming year which looks very promising.

Another important meeting this week will be the annual stockholders meeting of the Yugoslav Building and Loan Association Saturday, Jan. 30 also, at the Slovene Labor Center. This gathering, likewise, is exceedingly important and every shareholder is urged to be present. Our building and loan association is an important economic structure. In the past it was recognized as a necessary part of our progressive life and held a good reputation for fulfilling its contracts and obligations. The depression has seriously affected this institution and we offered a setback on morale, confidence. With the loss of confidence and morale went its attendant drop in assets and income. To keep this institution of ours functioning and to regain for it some of the lost prestige and confidence we must definitely resolve at the meeting Saturday that the critical stage has passed, that we shall elect four new members to the Board of Directors who will map out an aggressive campaign of rehabilitation and finally, that we shall all lend our assistance to the work of rebuilding. The answer to the question of whether we want a firm financial institution of our own must be given by every stockholder Saturday, Jan. 30.

Our Social Study Club held a fine dice rolling contest and card party at the Center last Saturday afternoon. Many prizes were distributed. The club isn't a very large institution but the respective service posts were well manned last Sunday, which is gratifying. Some people enjoy rustling the ivories which makes a point that, perhaps, we could arrange another contest or even two more during the next couple of months. It may be a means of contacting prospects for our club and goodness knows we could neatly stand another dozen good heads.

Branch No. 1 JSF met last Friday night at the Center and transacted a lot of business including the selection of the entire staff of officers and committees for 1937 in quick order. Justin Zajc will carry on the secretarial work for this year. Frank Alech continues as organizer, Angelina Zaitz will continue to record the proceedings. Arthur McDowell se-

cretary of the Cook County Socialist Party spoke briefly of the work of the Party. He emphasized, particularly, the good work a small group of Socialists have been able to do with the unions and at the meetings of the Chicago Federation of Labor. There seems to be no question in comrade McDowell's mind but that more Socialists will have to get out and help the unions organize the unorganized. If you hold a union card you should consult with other Socialists in that trade or even in other trades to agree on the best policy to pursue in your union. Regular meetings of such groups are being held. Eight comrades have agreed to take 30 copies of the Socialist Call weekly for propaganda purposes and, thereby, help the Call circulation.

Norman Thomas will be with us again. On Feb. 10 a banquet is being tendered Roy Burt and Frank Trager, two newly selected national secretaries, at which comrade Thomas will be the main speaker. The banquet will be held at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. at 6:00 P. M. Reservations should be made in advance with Anton Garden, the County Office or the writer. Tickets are \$1.00. A program is also being prepared. All who possibly can, should go.

Damming floods are raging again along the Ohio River valley. A great deal of damage has been done to homes, life and other property. That means our government: still has many jobs to fulfill to build reservoirs and dam off the floods using the power of the water to pay off the cost of the work. A lot of that wasted PWA work would have been very useful along the Ohio banks, thereby, avoiding a lot of suffering and damage.

BUTCHERY IN SPAIN

Sure, at the rate them Spaniards are killing each other their country will soon be as badly littered up with corpses as our hard roads.

Gosh, some of those Madrid suburbs must be almost as dangerous to live in as American community camps.

Nobody has asked us yet what those Spanish Anarchists and Atheists are fighting for, but if some one should, we'd say for a piece of God's earth to till; to earn their daily bread in the sweat of their brow without being robbed by the kind of people who crucified Christ.

Yep, and what a paradox. For two thousand years the poor and oppressed have listened gladly to the message of the Carpenter who died at Golgotha for riling up the people and yet it seems whenever this kind is properly riled they start by burning down the temples erected in His name. Could it be that they do this for the same reason Christ drove the money lenders out of the temple?