





# Iz SANSovega urada

3854 W. 26th St., Chicago 23, Ill.  
Telefon: LAwndale 2-6977

## GLAS STARE DOMOVINE

V Ljubljani jep rčelo "Društvo novinarjev" Slovenije izdati poseben list za Slovence v tujemstvu, z imenom "Glas domovine". V svoji prvi številki pravi uredništvo:

"Pričeli smo izdati mesečno revijo "Glas domovine", ki naj bo topel pozdrav slovenskim izseljencem iz domačega kraja. Preko nje vas hočemo podrobno seznaniti, kako živimo in kaj delamo. Pokazati vam hočemo, s kakšno poštvalnostjo naši ljudje izvršujejo naš petletni načrt, kako naši ljudje grade z največjim elanom nove tovarne šole, bolnice hidrocentrale, stanovaljske hiše, ceste, železnice, nove vasi in nova mesta. Pokazati vam hočemo resnico o naši stvarnosti, o našem resničnem življenju, o naši graditvi socializma; s tem hočemo še bolj utrditi vezi med vami, ki ste daleč v tujini, in med domovino. Predvsem se vam pa hočemo odločiti za vašo politično in materialno pomoč, ki ste jo nudili domovini v času vojne in jo nudite danes, ko gradimo socializem.

ki svojo veliko ljubezen do domovine, ki je prišla do izraza že v času Narodnoosvobodilne borbe in ki se vedno nadaljuje sedaj, ko se naši delovni ljudje trudijo, da bi dvignili svojo domovino iz vojnih ruševin in si zgradili boljše življenje. Znamo ceniti človekoljubno pomoč naših izseljencev, zlasti še, ker se zavemo, da so nekateri poklonili denar, ki so ga z veliko težavo zaslužili."

2. Kako je z razdeljevanjem in uporabo zdravil, ki jih je SANS poslal?

"Od SANS-a smo dobili znatne količine streptomicina, ki smo ga razdelili na določene sanatorije. To je bilo potrebno zaradi tega, ker je bilo treba delovanje streptomicina šele kritično proučiti. Kakor je pri nas zdravljenje tuberkuloze v celoti brezplačno, tako smo tudi streptomicin dajali bolnikom brezplačno ne glede na to, ali smo ga dobili v dar od SANS-a ali smo ga sami kupili. Bili pa so tudi primerki, ko smo ga dali tudi posameznikom, če so zanj zaprosili in če smo ugotovili, da je za zdravljenje potreben.

Izkazalo se je namreč, da streptomicin ni tako čudodelno zdravilo kot ga je prikazovala propaganda. (Op. u.—V tem listu smo to že od vsega začetka poudarjali, vendar pa so mnogi naši ljudje nasledili oglasov, misleč, da je treba le čudežne medicine in zdravje bo vrnjeno. Ta varljiva propaganda jih je stala veliko tisočakov.)

Ta način razdeljevanja streptomicina smo uporabili zato, da bi preprečili neracionalno trošenje dragocenega zdravila in pa, da ga ne bi uporabili pri bolnikih, ki bi jim lahko tudi škodoval.

Sedaj pa smo uporabo razširili. Razdelili smo ga vsem tistim ustanovam, ki imajo zdravniško-specialista za tuberkulozo, po enotnih medicinskih vidikih na podlagi naših dosedanjih izkušenj."

Tovariš minister je potem omenil, da je slišal, kako so širili v inozemstvu lažne vesti, da umirajo pri nas bolniki, zlasti pa otroci, zaradi pomanjkanja streptomicina. Nato je tovariš minister izjavil: "Ponovno poudarjam, da pri nas še ni nihče umrl zaradi pomanjkanja streptomicina, zlasti pa noben otrok. Otroci imajo svojo posebno bolnico v Novem Celju (na Golniku tuberkuloznih otrok sploh ni). Po večini otrok sploh ne zdravimo s streptomichom zaradi škodljivih postranskih pojavov (vaksicite). Poudarjam, da

med temi otroki skoraj ni umrljivosti." Tovariš minister je pripovedoval, da so začeli lani zdraviti s streptomichom, ki ga je poslal SANS, eno leto stare otroke, ki so oboleli zaradi nepravilne umetne prehrane (alimentske intoksikacije). Dosegli so sijajne uspehe. Umrljivost je padla za 60%.

Nato je dodal, da smo dobili od SANS-a večjo količino aureomicina, ki ga bodo sedaj na klinikah preizkusili.

Tovariš minister je na koncu dodal, da je zelo vesel, da se lahko preko te revije ponovno zahvali za človekoljubno pomoč naših izseljencev. Dejal je tudi, da bo ministrstvo poslalo SANS-u vse dokumente, kako in kje se ta pomoč uporablja, tako da se bo lahko sleherni iz-

seljenec, ki je kar koli pripeval, prepričal, komu v korist so se uporabila sredstva, ki jih je daroval.

Pripomnil je tudi, da tudi s penicilom zdravijo brezplačno in da je zdravljenje z njim omogočeno vsakomur, komur je potrebno.

SANS. (Gornji članek o pomoči SANSa Sloveniji glede na opremo za otroško kliniko, zdravila in druge potrebščine, ki so bile nakupljene in odposlane na račun sklada otroške klinike ter sklada za zdravila, jasno pričča o veliki hvaležnosti stare domovine do vseh naprednih in človekoljubnih rojakov in rojakinj v Ameriki, ki so na kakršnikoli način sodelovali ali pomagali v tej akciji.)

## Miško Kranjec: Fara Svetega Ivana

ROMAN

(Nadaljevanje.)

"Kaj misli? "Mislim," je dejal brezupno, "kako strašno daleč je od Svetega Ivana do sveta. Zdi se mi, kakor da tja sploh ni nobene poti ..."

Mislila je nekaj časa, pa rekla: "Ne morem in ne morem razumeti, Jožef, kako sva prav za prav zašla sem ..."

Zganil se je, nato pa se grenko in trdno nasmehnil, in rekel: "Kakor da bi jaz vedel."

"Pa vendar," je dejala, "saj si ti odkril tega Svetega Ivana."

Pogledal jo je. Sele čez čas je dejal kakor zase: "Vojna je in vojna odplavlja ljudi ... Mislil sem, da se norčuješ, ko praviš 'odkril'. Zares, ni primernejše besede za to stvar. Kaj pa sem jaz vedel o Svetem Ivanu? Če bi mi kdo rekel kdaj, da bom tu poginil, bi ga imel za norca. Bolj bi mu verjel, če bi mi rekel, da me bo zaneslo na otoke Tihga oceana. Zdej vem, da človeku gospodari neka čudna stvar, ki se ji pravi usoda. Ta najina je nad vse zlobna."

Zofija je spet razmišljala, naposled pa kakor zase dejala: "Rada bi vedela, kaj me je premotilo ... Mar bi ostala na Dunaju ..."

Koren se je zdržnil, ne da bi se obrnil k njej. Gledal je skozi okno, proti Pohorju in ko se je tako oziral po tistih gorah, ki mu niso nikdar nič pomenile, so padle njene strašne besede: Mar bi ostala na Dunaju ...

Bilo je zanj novo in mu je mnogo povedalo. Čutil je, da je njenih življenjskih prevar in utvar konec, da ne veruje več v nobeno stvar. "Nazaj" ... kam? Na ulice. Da, Zakaj pa ne? Mar je ulica strašnejša od tega ivanovskega življenja in vse umazane smonovščine, v katero se zdaj odeva Koren kakor v tancičo?

"Kaj ti je žal za ... ulico?" je vprašal strupeno, čeprav ni hotel tako. Toda tisti trenutek je čutil, da je napravil neumnost.

"Ti," je rekla in vsa drhtela. "Ta očitek bi si lahko prihranil ... Malo bi o sebi razmislil. — Naposled, mar je ulica strašnejša, kakor to, kar si ti napravil iz najinega doma? Kaj pa je to? Le dobro premisli! Po vsem, kar se je zgodilo in kar se še dogaja, mi nimas kaj očitati. Ne čutiš, kako žalostno propadaš? Zavedaš se samo, da bi že poginil, če bi ne bilo mene. — Čakala sem nekoč, da boš obračunal s Smonom in me rešil. Pa si se zbal, ker nisi imel kam iti. In zdaj prihajaš z očitki. Ulica ... Jaz poznam, kako je v življenju. Mar ulica pri Svetem Ivanu ni strašnejša od onih v mestih?"

S sklonjeno glavo je poslušal njene strastne besede, nato pa dejal tiho:

"In vendar ... ne morem se otresti občutka, da je vse tako kakor nekoč, in da si ti spet nečesa želiš, nemogočega morda. — Tudi zdaj boš pobegnila. Vem, da boš, samo tókrat ne s Korenom, kakor nekoč, pač pa z dru-

gim ..."

"Kar povej ga!" je planila. "Rada bi slišala!"

S Smonom vendar — Reci, da te še ni povabil! Zagledal se ji je v oči.

Ni trenila, ko je izrekla: "Povabil me je."

"In ti?"

"Kakor vidiš, sem še tu ..."

"Se ... da. Toda pojdeš. Zdej za počitnice ..."

"Ne grem," je odvrnila kratko.

"Zakaj ne?"

"Rekla sem ti, da ne grem. — Zdej pa mi ti pogled v oči in mi odkrito, kakor pred bogom povej: ali me že nisi hotel zapustiti? Pa odkrito, saj veš, da to ne more najinega življenja prav nič spremeniti."

Gledal ji je nekaj časa v oči, nato pa sklonil glavo. "Nisem," je dejal suho.

Kratek čas je razmišljala, nato pa rekla: "Lažeš, Jožef, lažeš." Grenko se je nasmehnila. "Meni ne boš prikriil svojega srca. Predolgo sem žvela s tabo, da bi ne poznala tvojih misli. Razmišljal si, kako bi bilo, če bi se me otrešel. Samo to je, da nimas kam iti. Nič si ne prikrijava, danes nima pomena. Nekoč sem ti rekla, da te bom ubila, ako me boš skušal zapustiti. Danes mi kaj takega ne pride na misel. Če naj povem resnico, si mi dal mnogo v teh šestnajstih letih. Zdej ne moreš več, in prej ali slej boš začel misliti, kako bi se sam pretoikel skozi življenje. Kaj me gledaš tako začudeno?"

Pristopajte k Slovenski Narodni Podporni Jednoti

Naročite si dnevnik "Prosveta"

Naročnina za Združene države (izvemši Chicago) in Kanado \$8.00 na leto; \$4.00 za pol leta; \$2.00 za četrt leta; za Chicago in Cook Co., \$9.50 za celo leto; \$4.75 za pol leta; za inozemstvo \$11.

Naslov za list in tajništvo je: 2657 SOUTH LAWDALE AVE. CHICAGO 23, ILLINOIS

Dr. John J. Zavertnik  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
3724 WEST 26th STREET  
Tel. CRawford 7-2212  
OFFICE HOURS:  
1:30 to 4 P.M.  
(Except Wed., Sat. and Sun.)  
6:30 to 8:30 P.M.  
(Except Wed., Sat. and Sun.)  
Residence:  
221 Shinston Rd., Riverside, Ill.  
Phone Riverside 2212

ZA LICNE TISKOVINE VSEH VRST PO ZMERNIH CENAH  
SE VEDNO OBRNITE NA UNIJSKO TISKARNO  
ADRIA PRINTING COMPANY  
Tel. Michigan 2-3145  
1838 N. HALSTED ST. CHICAGO 14, ILL.  
PROLETAREC SE TISKA PRI NAS

Ker tako govoriš? Ne razumes, da nekdanje Zofije ni več? Ta ženska tu pred teboj je docela druga. Vse se je spremenilo ... Veš, kaj bi rada? Kozarec dobrega, sladkega vina, ki bi mi stoptilo v glavo. Tako prijetno je, če je človek rahlo omotičen ... "Zofija!" je planil, ko jo je nekaj časa gledal. "Kaj se je zgodilo?" Prijel jo je za roke. "Kaj ti ... piješ?" je vprašal razočaran in mislil nekaj strašnega.

"Tepček," se je zasmejala. "Kaj je to tako strašno?" Tedaj se ga je oklenila. "Se vedno si tako neumen. Pa si mi zadnjic trdil, da se boš pošmonil! Jaz se bom prej pri dveh tako dobrih učiteljih." Zasmejala se je, on pa se zgrozil.

Ko se je Smon poslavljval, Korena ni bilo doma. Srečal ga je, ko se je vračal. Koren mu je hladno odzdravil, pa ga je Smon ustavil. Ze mu je stiskal roko, češ, da odhaja na počitnice, ter mu rekel: "Na svidenje jeseni."

"Govorili so, da boš prošil za premostitev," je odvrnil Koren. "Saj sem tudi hotel," je dejal Smon. "Pa sem si premislil. Zakaj naj bi sel, ko pa mi tu ugaja? A veš, kaj sem sklenil," je dejal tiše in se ozrl okrog, če nihče ne posluša. "Zofijo ti odvedem za štirinajst dni v gore, pa malo v Ljubljano. Menda nimaš nič proti? Ljudem seveda lahko rečeš, da je šla h kakim znanki. Ti pa v teh mesecih tako ne boš utegnil, ko se ukvarjaš s tistim časnikom in Horvatom. In dokler ne najdeš v Zagrebu stanovanja, bosta še tu ..."

Koren je bil blede kot stena pri tej nesramnosti.

"Pacek," je siknil naposled. "Neverjeten, umazanec si, res, nemogoč. Kaj takega se nisem videl ne slišal." Smon ga je najprej nerazumevajoče gledal, nato pa je zakrohotal in rekel zadovoljno: "Ti moralni pojac! Sam ne

veš, kako si smešen! Se tako malo vesela ji ne privočiš! Kakšen gospodar in lastnik pa si ji? No, bo že sama odločila ... Da si mi zdrav! — Ali si se dobro prodal Pavleku za njegove nore ideje?"

"Nesnaga," je siknil Koren. Ni se mogel pomiriti in ni mogel domov: preveč bi ga bolel že sam pogled na Zofijo. Sele zvečer, ko je videl — skrile se je bil — da se Smon resnično pelje stran, se je toliko zbral, da se je lahko vrnil.

Tiste dni je bil skoraj vedno pri Sušniku. Od lani se je bil mnogo naučil, predvsem po Klemencu. Lani je bil Koren, ki je mislila, da mora drugim prišepetavati, kakor je bil trdil Klemenc, ni in ni se mogel sprizniti z mislijo, da bi kdo kaj povedal in bi mu on pritrldil. Tokrat pa je Koren že znal ne samo poslušati, temveč tudi pritrjevati, pa naj bi bile še take neumnosti. Pač pa je vedel, da je treba vsak pogovor tako napletati, da bo kaj izvedel.

Sušnik je bil kakor nalašč za neumno čvekanje, ki ga je bilo treba le spretno podpihovati, pa si izvedel, kar si hotel, celo ako si znal kaj sklepati. Koren se je nekoč pri takem pogovoru moral nasmehnuti, spomnivši se Klemenca, za katerega se je tolikokrat spraševal: od kod vse to. Zdej je Koren vedel: poslušal je in mislil.

A čutil se je, kako mu je mogo lani vse to uiti, ne da bi bil kaj slutil! Preneumno, si je dejal Koren tokrat, celo za nacionalista, Jugoslavana ga je imel. Zdej pa ga je v dveh tednih tako daleč navrtal, da ga je lahko, seveda zelo skrivnostno, vprašal naravnost:

"Ali si ti v Kulturbundu?"

Če bi ga bil kdaj prej vprašal, bi Sušnik najbrž planil, tokrat pa se je samo presenečeno ozrl, a le sprva, nakar je čedalje mirneje gledal na Korena, ga preiskoval, kakor bi mu segal v dušo, pa dejal:

"Ali bi ti rad pristopil?"

"Ze dolgo iščem stikov ... že od pomladi, na nisem mogel nikogar najti. Mislil sem: če ne prej, počakam, da pride Sušnik. On bo vedel ..."

Sušnik je kimal z glavo, si prizgibal cigareto; nato pa vprašal:

"Ali si vedel, da sem jaz v Kulturbundu?"

"Vedel sem."

"Kdo pa ti je povedal?" je vprašal Sušnik začudeno. Koren je razmišljal, kakor bi se obotavljaval, pa ga je že Sušnik opogumil:

"Če ti je kdo naših povedal, je tako v redu. Če pa kdo drugi, je pa tudi za nas dobro, da vemo, kdo je, ki voha."

## Let's Flatter Mother This Time

One could hardly avoid knowing that Sunday, May 14 will be Mother's Day, and that for something personal and flattering Mother wants flowers that day. The florists tell us, there are enough flowers for every mother in the land. Local flower shops are particularly well stocked, and the prices are lower than at Mother's Day last year.

Flowers never fail to please Mother, whether they're Pop's favorite red roses, daughter's gift of those lovely miniature roses or a young son's excited offering of a carnation corsage. And she will be certainly stary-eyed if you give her orchids or gardenias. The lavender orchids are reasonable priced this year, and if you're in the chips you might settle for one of the luscious hybrid orchids that run to a little more money. Camellias also come naturally to mind when the gift is a corsage.

If a party is being planned for Mother, no doubt she will welcome a practical note in her flowers—an artistic arrangement or centery piece which can be placed on the party table or at a favorite place in the living room.

BE SURE Your MOTHER HAS FLOWERS...

Order Flowers for Mothers Day NOW

and more still, TO WEAR

You are the Sweetest Mother with Flowers

Karkoli njena starost, ŽENSKA LJUBI ROŽE. Ne prezrite jih dati svoji materi na ... Materinski Dan ... za v njen dom, na njeno mizo, in pa posebno za narisni šopek.

Za v nedeljo 14. maja

Obiščite ali pa pokličite vašega cvetličarja

VAŠ CVETLIČAR POSILJA BRZOJAVNO ROŽE KAMORKOLI

It's better because it's **ELECTRIC**

New outside...new inside...the 1950 **FRIGIDAIRE Electric Ranges!**

Small size...big capacity **\$169<sup>75</sup>** priced at a low

TU je popolnoma nov, čudežno idealni električni štedilnik. Ta Frigidaire model vam nudi kuho tudi za največje obede ... in je prirejen za majhne kulinje ... samo 30" širine! Ta nov štedilnik ... vam lahko peče več stvari naenkrat ... je močno insuliran na vseh straneh, da je od zunaj vedno hladan. Sloviti električni vzponi tega štedilnika so preurejeni, da porabijo manj elektrike. Pogledjte vzbočno stran ... in vse druge druge stvari te električne peči.

Instalacija samo \$20 v večini hiš z 1-2-3 družinami v povsem rezidentnih okrajih v Chicago.

**COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY**  
See the new 1950 Frigidaire Electric Ranges today at any of these Edison stores

4749 North Western Avenue	72 West Adams Street	852 West 63rd Street
4833 West Irving Park Road	2733 North Milwaukee Avenue	4231 West Madison Street
3138 North Lincoln Avenue	4231 West Madison Street	9025 South Commercial Avenue
	3226 West 26th Street	11046 So. Michigan Avenue
	424 East 47th Street	

or call **Randolph 6-1234**  
Your local dealer offers equally outstanding electric range values

## Young Doctors Get V. A. Training, Then Quit for Lucrative Practice

Apparently young doctors are making a "good thing" for themselves out of the efforts of the Veterans' Administration to train specialists to staff its hospitals. Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, chief of the V. A. medical department, disclosed recently that less than 25 per cent of the doctors who benefit from this expensive training remain with the Administration.

The others quit as soon as they win their certificates as "specialists" to cash in on the training in private practice.

This private practice apparently is plenty lucrative, for the V. A. pays specialists on the staffs of its hospitals from \$6,250 to \$13,750 a year. While they are in training the doctors receive \$3,000, which is much better than they would get in most other hospitals.

These training classes now total 2,458, and reports from some of the training hospitals indicate as few as 5 per cent may decide to stay with the Veterans' Administration.

Part of the difficulty lies in the fact that many of the Veterans' Administration hospitals are built in rural areas. And doctors, especially the specialists, like to settle in cities. That is why so many rural areas in the country have to get along without nearly enough doctors or with none at all.

## As Simple as Two and Two

Capitalist-minded Americans who are casting about for some way to halt the rising tide of unemployment now sweeping over the nation are destined to experience the same kind of frustration that old King Canute suffered when he ordered the tides of the sea to recede.

Capitalism breeds unemployment, not by its failures but by its successes. Thus we see a growth in the jobless figures side by side with similar rises in the amount of wealth that industry can produce and the increased profits that corporations are able to take.

Yet, if one wants to consider unemployment by itself, the way to end it is as simple as two plus two equals four.

What would solve the job problem for workers would be shorter working hours for everybody.

If any industry's need for human labor falls, it would be possible to cut the normal working day or/and send some workers from one industry that is overstaffed to another that is under-manned. The result of such action would be to give everybody a job and everybody a part of the leisure which improved machinery and methods make possible.

However, the sad fact is that the capitalist private-profit system simply can't act like that. No matter how unemployment may grow and disrupt society, the necessity of producing wealth for profit prevents a remedy that pre-supposes that work should be performed only to supply human needs.

That is why Socialists, however actively they may campaign for social and economic reforms under the capitalist economy, always come back to their demand for an entirely different economic system. Socialists would abolish the profit system because they know that a socialized economy and a use motive are necessary to secure workers against the hazards of surplus.

In a very real sense, what we are here suggesting is that leisure be managed and distributed among everybody. We make this point because few people understand that unemployment is a form of the leisure which is the big by-product of the efficient machinery of industry.

We suspect that even Socialists who assert the necessity of a more equitable distribution of the products of human toil are prone to forget that unemployment needs also to be distributed. However, back in the bleak '30's we did know one Socialist who complained because he had to "work like a slave" to hold his job while many millions of workers were somehow living without working at all or by performing such casual services as were required by the late Harry Hopkins' W.P.A.

The point we'd like to get across to workers is that it would be possible for everybody to share in all the good things of life—in useful service, in the products of men and machines and the leisure that every now and then spills over and engulfs a part of the population in a flood of hateful unemployment.—R.L.A.

## REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofses

AN EDITORIAL IN the current issue of "CIO News" warns workers to start thinking about "automation"—the process of installing machines which enable industry to produce more goods with fewer workers. "Those close to the problem had better start studying it immediately and come up with some solution." The editorial adds:

To all of which Socialists most heartily subscribe. As a matter of fact, Socialists have been thinking about the problem of machines these many years. Moreover, they have come up with the solution—which union leaders have consistently rejected.

THE PROBLEM OF machinery is a simple matter—so simple, indeed, that its solution can be condensed in a single word.

The word is "OWNERSHIP!"

If a few people own the machinery of production the result is that workers are faced with unemployment and poverty. But if the machine is socially owned, then every device that increases production means increased leisure and abundance.

That is why, despite all the changes that have come about, Socialists continue to base their entire program upon the proposition that the tools of production and distribution—which means the banks, railroads, mines and basic industries—must be socially owned and democratically operated.

TO EXPLAIN WHY the majority—who live well only when they are able to sell their labor power, but who do not own the gigantic tools that have become their unbeatable competitors—do not hasten to adopt the Socialist program of social ownership, one must depart from economics and go into the realm of psychology.

For Socialists do not need to prove their point. It has been de-

monstrated in a thousand ways right in the homes and daily experience of the people who always have had to fear "automation."

Let's make a simple comparison. Consider the woman who earns her bread by working in a laundry. She fears improved machinery because she has learned that machines that "produce more with fewer workers" are likely to rob her of her means of livelihood.

But let the same woman be able to scrap her hand-operated wash tubs for a modern electric washer and her emotions will be quite the reverse. Then "automation" becomes a blessing and she rejoices in the ability to do more work with less labor.

Well, what's the difference? The answer is that the difference is in ownership. Machines serve their owners, and what they produce and the time they save always belong to the owners.

THE SITUATION IS the same whether the machine happens to be a simple washing machine or a battery of more-complex gadgets in a commercial laundry; a sewing machine in the home or a power-driven monster in a clothing factory. The owner gets the benefit. If that were not so corporations, operating as they do for profit only, wouldn't bother to install the mechanical workers that compete human workers into the streets.

## Windows

By MAX PRESS

In the dark night I seem to hear  
The feet of mother come and go,  
Fastening windows, making them  
safe

Against the wind and rain and  
snow.

So was it then; now she is gone,  
Panels rattle, blinds swing to and  
fro;

No one is here to set them right,  
Wild and black are the winds  
that blow.

## PEOPLE DO IT

By Henry Jones

Back in 1902 George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and leader of the mine owners in the mine strike of that year, stirred up nationwide indignation against himself and his class with this statement:

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country."

William Clark, the man to whom he wrote that and who released it died a few weeks ago, and some may think that this doctrine of the Divine Right of Capital, with all its hideous corollaries, is dead too. It isn't. It is still the firm belief of every major capitalist and inarticulate faith of every scissorbill. For the general public it has undergone a change, and might be formulated as the Fair Deal program about like this:

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the laboring man and the labor agitator, but by those politicians, who by hook or crook, manage to get elected."

Mr. Truman makes a speech and says: "We are working quietly but effectively, without headlines or hysteria, against Communist subversion in this country wherever it appears, and we are doing this within the framework of the democratic liberties we cherish."

What we've seen is the, headlines and hysteria, and in small type and obscure corners a few references to eminent jurists ob-

jecting that the "framework of the democratic liberties we cherish" is getting one terrible beating from Mr. Truman's Loyalty Program. Under it such a definitely non-communist body as this labor union, has been charged with being subversive penalized through the tax collector on that assumption, and through discrimination against its members in respect to employment and through the intimidation of others—and all this without submitting one scrap of evidence to support what is an obviously untrue charge.

By that procedure any union can be charged since no evidence is required to support the charge. Requests for evidence are ignored. We strongly suspect the actual offense is that we don't go rustling votes for Truman. He can't fool us about what's being done to the "framework of democratic liberties that we cherish." The difference between us and Truman is that we cherish them.

## Welfare State As an Ideal

What is this "welfare state" that the conservatives are always criticizing? Sen. Herbert Lehman (D., N.Y.) says:

"To my mind the welfare state is simply a state in which people are free to develop their individual capacities, to receive just rewards for their talents and to engage in the pursuit of happiness, unburdened by fear and actual hunger, actual homelessness or by oppression by reason of race, creed or color."

## It's No Better From Fascists Than From Communists

RICH REAL ESTATE LOBBYISTS ARE FOR 'SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES' AGAINST 'STINKING DEMOCRACY'

"I do not like democracy. I think it stinks."

"It may be time to use shotguns and rifles—and you know what I mean."

As LABOR reported last week, those startling remarks were made by the two top officials of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the biggest branch of the Real Estate Lobby.

The association's president, Robert P. Gerholz, did the talking about "shotguns and rifles," before an audience of St. Louis businessmen. Its executive vice president, Herbert U. Nelson, expressed the view that democracy "stinks," in a letter disclosed at a hearing before the House Lobby Investigating Committee.

Nelson also declared that, in his opinion, women should not be allowed to vote, nor should anyone who does not pay, "direct taxes." No votes, for example, for the millions who are too poor to pay income taxes! No votes for millions who rent homes, although from them comes the rent money which enables landlords to pay their "direct taxes."

What a perfect set-up for the Real Estate Lobby and the rich men it represents! Only they, and others like them, could vote. No "Fair Dealer" could ever get into the White House or Congress. No measure to benefit the common people or protect labor would "stand the chance of a snowball in hell."

Of course, Nelson and Gerholz must be "loony" if they think the American people would ever stand for anything like that, even if urged by "shotguns and rifles." But Nelson's astounding letter clearly reveals the kind of America which he, and some of the rich men he speaks for, would like to get if they could.

Even more amazing than the letter is the calm way in which almost all daily newspapers take these shocking remarks by the top officials of the Real Estate Lobby. Practically no papers even mentioned the remarks about "shotguns and rifles." The one about "democracy stinks" was ignored by many papers, and "buried" by most.

Just suppose Gerholz and Nelson were Communists, and expressed exactly the same views! They would hit the biggest headlines the daily papers could find. The public would hear all about the shocking suggestion of violence to overturn "stinking" democracy. The American people—and who could blame them—would demand that the "Red" rascals be deported or thrown into jail.

But gentlemen like Gerholz and Nelson are not Communists. They talk like Fascists. Like the big industrialists and financiers who put Hitler into power, they want a government by the "elite," which means the men with money.

They would like to use "shotguns and rifles" to take from workers the right to organize, and from common people the right to vote. Fascists and Communists are "birds of a feather," equally dangerous to our democratic way of life. Yet Gerholz and Nelson, and others like them, run freely around the country preaching their un-American doctrines. How long should this be permitted?—Labor, Washington, D. C.

## Doctors Helping Eyeglass Firms Gyp Customers, Is F. T. C. Charge

Charges that doctors have been hired by a company selling eyeglasses to help it gyp its customers are contained in an order issued by the Federal Trade Commission against the National Optical Store Company and Dr. Ritholz Optical Company of Chicago.

The firms operate branch stores in Detroit and Lansing, Mich., Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, Indianapolis, Gary, South Bend and Evansville, Ind., Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. The order charges that special offers of glasses for \$2.88 or similar prices were advertised by the stores. Customers answering advertisements were given examinations by doctors "whose incomes were often guaranteed" by the stores, the F. T. C. claims.

The doctors advised that the advertised glasses would not be satisfactory for the customers examined, and "the salesmen are thus enabled to sell them glasses for much higher prices."

"Very frequently," the commission continues, "the glasses so sold are the same or approximately the same as those offered by the terms of the advertisements, the only substantial difference being that the glasses are sold at many times the advertised price."

## More Relief Needed

President Harry S. Truman has become an advocate of slightly higher unemployment relief allowances and longer periods of payment. \$30 per week for a full 26 weeks is about what the President thinks should be given to private industry's cast-offs at the present time.

Of course few workers will object to that. But neither would anyone who is wracked by the horrible torture of a cancer object to an extra ration of dope.

We associate extra relief allowances with dope because the parallel is justified. Mr. Truman is right when he asserts that bigger and better handouts are needed. But in being right he only proves that the economy itself is getting sicker, all the time.

Just as a healthy person doesn't need dope, just so people who are willing and able to work would not need any relief at all if the economic system were functioning perfectly. The more need there is for relief the clearer becomes the fact that our capitalist private-profit system is failing.

We want to make it very plain that we are not criticizing the president for urging bigger relief grants. He is a realist in this instance. Moreover, we believe that even the higher handouts now advocated by Mr. Truman are not going to be the limit. As in all cases where symptoms are treated but causes ignored, the demand for more and stronger medicine will continue to grow.

And, finally, as in the case of physical therapy, even the dope will cease to be effective and the patient, in this case a democratic society, will die in agony.

The need for relief hand-outs results from the basic fact that we still produce wealth for the profit of owners instead of for the benefit of consumers. In a Socialist society workers would get the benefits of industry in terms of normal security, higher living standards and more leisure. By proper distribution of the enormous wealth which this nation's economy is capable of producing, all this could be made a part of our life without either handouts to people or debts and deficits to burden and doom our future.

But since the people will not do the one thing they must do the other. The point of relief is that it is necessary because the people have tolerated economic errors too long—just as dope is necessary to the person who is paying the price for violating Nature's laws.

—R.L.A.

## Not One Dollar Lost In Six Years!

When did we hear that "Socialism" cry before? Oh yes, it was back in the early days of the "New Deal," when Congress passed a bill creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to guarantee the safety of money in banks.

The "Bankers' Lobby" howled that was "putting the government into banking," a particularly terrible kind of "Socialism." For some time, banks had been "busting" right and left, and their depositors were scared to death.

It is interesting to recall that situation, in the light of the latest FDIC report, which says:

"Not one of the 100 million depositors in the insured banks has suffered a loss from a bank failure in more than six years. This is a record without parallel in the nation's history."

Experience has proved the bank insurance system is, not Socialism, but common sense and a great benefit to the American people. Remember that next time you hear other "New Deal" and "Fair Deal" measures called "Socialism."—Labor.

## Video Makes No Jobs

Television is booming; it accounted for two thirds of the dollar receipts of the radio and television industry, but adds the Dept. of Labor, "Contra to popular notion, the radio and television industry has provided relatively few jobs as a result of the television boom. . . . Accelerated production was accomplished by intra-plant transfer of workers previously employed on radio set production." Radio set production fell from 20 million sets in 1947 to about half that last year.

## MOVE AGAINST MONOPOLY

Three firms control 100 per cent of the assets of the aluminum industry.

And three firms control 95 per cent of the assets of the tin can industry, 92 per cent of linoleum manufacture, 88 per cent of the copper smelters, 78 per cent of the cigarette business, 72 per cent of the liquor distillers and 70 per cent of rubber tire factories.

That is why it is necessary that Congress plug the loophole in the anti-trust laws that allows a corporation to buy control of competitors by acquiring their assets.

The present loophole exists because the Federal Trade Commission can only forbid a corporation to acquire stock of competitors.

The House has passed a measure to change the situation and a Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved a similar bill.

## U. S. Steel Report Shows 1949 Profit Of \$166 Million - Up 27 P.C.

There is no need to worry about Steel. Despite strikes and everything else, United States Steel made a profit last year of nearly \$166 million, compared with \$129 million the year before. That is a gain of 27 per cent.

And a few weeks ago its top officers were telling members of Congress how necessary it was for them to raise prices so the corporation wouldn't go broke providing pensions for its workers.

Incidentally, according to its annual report the company made more money while making less steel. In 1948 it produced more than 29 million tons, while in 1949 the total was less than 26 million.

The "Wall Street Journal" notes that General Electric, which reported record profits of \$125 million, is careful, to point out that this is only 7.7 per cent of total sales, compared with 11.2 per cent it made in the 1930's. But, of course, they weren't doing much selling during the Hoover depression. They forget to mention that.—Labor.

## Losing Their Equity

What is happening to the "Best Investment in the World" that workers made when they bought "E" bonds via the payroll-deduction route during the war years?

A little news item that came to our attention supplies the answer. They are being cashed in.

The story is that of \$56.7 billions of bonds of the "E" variety—the kind issued for poor people—63 per cent of those of \$25 and \$50 denominations have been cashed.

The cause of the sell-out is obvious. Prices have gone up faster than wages and workers have been forced to use up their "nest eggs" to just break even. That was the warning in these treasury advertisements that urged the workers of America to prepare for a "rainy day" by buying bonds. Well, the "rainy day" arrived long ago for many wage earners.—R. L. A.

## THE LAST WORD

By Duffy

Wonder how many have ever thought that only dancers and football players ever got anywhere by kicking?

It takes a lot more to be successful than merely to have a good job with good pay. One of the requirements to be truly successful is to be able to make more than your wife can spend.

Have you ever gone into a doctor's office and had him reassure you that the injury or the ailment you have doesn't worry him. Wonder what he'd worry about if he had the ailment you complain about.

I'll make a little bet that no man who has ever suffered the hardships of paying a long hospital bill ever bellyaches about socialized medicine or the national health insurance plan.

Things I like to see: Men trying on bathing suits; women trying on skis, and both of them trying to look as though they belonged in 'em, or on 'em.

There is no limit to the good any of us can do if we'd only be willing to let anyone take the credit.

Too many of us are optimists and we don't care what happens, so long as it just doesn't happen to us.

It's been true for countless centuries that the people who have all the luck in this world happen to be the people who fight hardest and work more for what they've got.

The higher you live the flatter you get.

It's true that you've got to speak well of the elevator boy in Hollywood or elsewhere. You never know, he might be your next boss.

Even the guy who drives one of

those \$5,000 Cadillacs has trouble finding a place to park so he's in our class.

Sage Jack Bedford once observed that "A woman's face is her fortune, and sometimes it runs into a nice figure, too."

Don't think you're so smart. The young bride who was buying furniture refused to buy twin beds, at least until they had twins.

## Seeds

By EDGAR A. GUEST

I paid a dime for a package of seeds  
And the clerk tossed it out with  
a flip.

"We've got 'em assorted for every  
man's needs."

He said, with a smile on his lip,  
"Pansies and poppies and asters  
and peas—"

Ten cents a package! And pick as  
you please!"

Now seeds are just dimes to the  
man in the store.

And dimes are the things that he  
needs;

And I've been to buy them in seasons  
before,

But have thought of them merely  
as seeds;

But it flashed through my mind as  
I took them this time,

"You have purchased a miracle  
here for a dime!"

"You've a dime's worth of power  
which no man can create,

You've a dime's worth of life in  
your hand!

You've a dime's worth of mystery,  
destiny, fate,

Which the wisest cannot under-  
stand.

In this bright little package—now  
isn't it odd?—

You've a dime's worth of some-  
thing known only to God!"

## Why a Party of Labor?

Alabama's Senator Lester Hill was speaking in his native state. The point he was trying to make was that white supremacy could be preserved better by remaining "Democrats" than by becoming Dixiecrats. Listen to the Senator:

"I tell you it is the power and influence of your senators and congressmen that has made possible defeat of FEPC and other so-called civil-rights bills. They hold that power and influence as members of the Democratic Party. . . . The general civil-rights bill is bottled up today in a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sen. Jim Eastland (Democrat of Mississippi) is chairman of this committee. If he were not a Democrat, he could not be chairman of this or any other committee. . . . If our group of Southern senators is to continue to defeat the civil-rights bills, we must keep the power and influence we hold as members of the Democratic Party. . . . I also warn that the Republicans are committed to civil-rights."

How about that, you workers who hope that you can win through to a better life by following the Democratic Party line and voting consistently for Democratic candidates?—Reading Labor Advocate.