Nationalized Coal Industry?

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h prised He had upbreaked Herod for his living. He had suffered for his bold——— He described of therety, prevented from preaching Me to horsels.

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Author Gella Seape 11 A Smith Absorbed

NAME OF THE PARTY and monadizing better than a particular to the control of the state of the control of the contro the passed upon him by Elling Revi. That great juriet praised als phanomenal knowl-edge at constitutional law. Me Reed's commore declor has been quoted time and again.

these is the stemingly less important idential Covernment Amilia a first baild on the principles of true democracy. He siten declared and emphasized the idea that in a democracy it is impressive that there be two atmost squally believed patilos. He didn't lavor the party, all less a Journ's and a link And a shall A wide pattering of voice in dangerous and may enally be dispersions to a democraty. Al limitin was wise enough to see that the Its spenied side accentuated it in MANY INeches

Now we have in example of the wisdom of the two party, as opposed to the muliple pairly plan. The example has been shown in county toward which not too many Amerleases are looking movedays. France which ame his modern blittory Aral aller America as a Republic and a Demorracy has once stain demonstrated the latal weakness of having too many political piriles. Belween the two world warm there was a time when the vote a in France had to wade into a ballot containing the name of no las than it or even in parties. Anyone thesen to be Premier (in Prance the President desent count) had upon bis hands impossible job of forming a coefficien of enswhere from 6 to 8 or 10 political parties. No hones man sin succeed he such a betarioing lent. He would be like a circus performer standing preceitminty on his head alop a his man pyramid. If some man in the pyramid pulle out heaven help the poor goy at the top. In Front the upguy always fell. Somione the was thes said to form a cabinet," which

means to attempt the belineing act all over seeds. Of course he the would fall. And the THE WORLD AND DE MALL I MADE AN INCHES bey hal, in come year the French and if on 13 governments. The county that a tropial of the plant of the plant of the plant of the plant of the terminal that the terminal that the terminal term lorne of manachy. When I country town in-Break, Man I'm adilon Hank it and takes river. Pulling the multier slandly — I hope net tee numbly on that's what tappined in France. A stailed Germany look passention of Automial Visson. Prace pullined from to to speak - the pouch democracy. Democracy of a laker kind. The kind of democracy thick - M I sald in the peginning - Allred Mails was too was to severale.

In the repeat elections in France the week see of the French system has again been emonethist. This time there were not inin 15 parties. But will livere were too many. There were three principal contestants, each one having a sufficient number of total to make the victory of the third incombusive, An it happeared this time, the Communists product by the siviation of their opposition Catholics of sourse were anti-Communist. So vere the location. If Calbelles and Sociallite had voted as one seniast the creat enemy of Democracy, they would have obtained 254 sents in the assembly against 166, for the Communists. As the election turned out, Commuzziata won ziot a majority, not even a decisive plurality (only 9); Go thate continues. This time it is not Germany but Russia that sits on the side lines waiting the moment to move in.

In our ever country we are wiser. We have two principal parties and the two do not differ radically, After an election we care proceed loward harmony and unity. France will continue to be demoralized until she catches up with the American idea. We get the example in 1783 which she could have followed in 1708. But she didn't. Perhaps there is something in the temperament of the Latins which prevents their grasping the right idea of democracy.

If they wam's learn a lesson from us, perhips we can Bearn & Leason from them. Two parties are enough. More than two are too many, Nineteen of twenty are fatal. Al Smith knew the philosophy of democracy.

The Yardstick By Row.

day that the more radical elements in the farefican later movement hardly ever labs about nailensitation as a partial solation to our economic prob-

lette. His surplies was all the greates in that he had use come over from Europe, where every the most conservelive parties similar, take itfor granted that a certain. mevitable, if not indeed destrable. He knew, too, that perhaps the majority of working class Catholics in Engle of belong to the Britis's Labor Farty and are not at all scandalized by its program of partial hationalization. He finally suggested that some of the American labor leaders whom at first he had thought to

be rather radical are, as a matter of fact, some-

what conservative by Australian standards.

The mext time our visitor comes back to the United States, he may discover, of course, that some of our major industries have been nationalized during his absence. Comes the "rev-olution." But it the "revolution" sees come, it's saf- to predict that it will be an "absent-minded revolution," to borrow the descriptive little of an interesting book on an entirely difterent subject. Take the case of the coal industry as a timely example. Somer or later that industry is going to be nationalized—not because a socialist brain-trust wants it to be nationalized but because a conservative laborleader and a conservative group of operators are unable and/or unwilling to solve the critical problems of the fridustry cooperatively with the assistance of the government.

Both parties are equally to blame—both have been equally irresponsible in shirking their obli-gations to the industry itself and to the general public. And the public itself is also to birme for its refusal even to think about the probalems of the industry until the miners go out on strike. Yes, the crisis in the cost industry very complicated, although, of course, you would never suspect as much from reading the dally papers. It's ever so much more convertient, and perhaps' by coincidence it also sells more papers, to pin the entire blame on the blustering Shakespearean actor from Alexan-

The point of the present article is not that nationalization of the coal industry is either good, bad, or indifferent. The point is simply this, that the coal industry is moving towards nationalization in the wrong way - absent mindedly and in the name of free competition.

lotes. L. Levelan and the operations retime to substitute an organized system of cooperation, be-tween thouselves and with the government, in place of the recurring chaos of free competi-tion. Let them continue in their blindness. just a little longer and the policy which in England and in other nations was adopted only after prolenged and intelligent Commides will be stopted in the United States, as it were over-eight, by a government which is almost totally imprepared for the assignment.

Readen of the Catholic press will remember that in July of this year Pope Plus XII usued a warning against a doctrinaire attachment to nationalization as a paracea for all of the economic ills of the world. More recently Osservatore Romano, semi-oficial Vatican newspaper, apported authoritatively that ills Holiness wisn't condemning nationalization as such. He was merely paraphrasing traditional Catholic teaching, which teaching is summariz-ed as follows by Osservatore Romano: "Nationalization represents one of the means but neither the only nor the first means-which the State has at its disposal to raise productive property to its social function and to the service of the common good. Nationalization shall be sought if and when other less radical and less wiolent means have proved, by experience, insufficient to ensure the effective subordination of private property to national interests and to the needs caf a just distribution of products.

The ment is obvious. One of the "less radical and less violent means" that ought to be taken in the coal industry is the establishment of an Industry Council in which, through the erganized cooperation of labor, management and the government, the industry could be regulated fairly and intelligently.

M the American press, instead of indulging in farmous hysterics about the samifted arroganice of Mr. Lewis, were to advocate this sort of fundamental remedy, there might be at least some hope of forestalling nationalization. And even if the remedy proved to be inadequate, we would have the satisfaction of knowing that reasonable alternatives to nationalization had first been experimented with and that we were not walking into nationalization absent-mindedly-

John L Lewis is anything but radical. He is and always has been one of the most conservative of American labor leaders—both politically and economically. The American press ought to be encouraging him to become at least, as radical as the social encyclicals. The alternative is mationalization - or are we naive enough to imagine that the solution to the problem is restrictive legislation? Heaven help

Rover Boy in Moscow BY DAN PATRICK

The deith of Franklin Deland Roservelt folio twenty months age failed to even the multiple activities of his pre-

Through the medium of pancion automobile accidence. and the liee, they managed to keep the maple same of Roosewait on the front pages. The most distance appears to be the twice-divorced Elliott Roomevall.

Ellotta career apparently Defore the outbreak of the war he was commissioned a aptain in the United States Air Porces and as a result, the nation was even with the "I-Want To Be-A-Captain a Too"

His climb in the multarse renks was nothing short of speciacular and he was mustred out at the myles a brieafter general. He always managed to show up with father at international conferince such as the Atlantic Charter meeting Casabalances Teheran and others.

Between trips to embarked on his third matrix on an active with a tiplic wood ac-tive with a tiplic wood ac-tive and then allowed up head-lines by sending the young hids a flure doe by air ex-press, and tricidentally depreing a servicemen of a muchnecded plane trip,

You will read Lilboll's veralon of the momentous and non/momentous events in which he took parting his back onlitted "As He Saw It" The lile is somewhat of a mishomer for it give as facturat matter volume Rossewell's inc-pressions of the father's ac-

Elifoit is no importer and come the very that reporters may aller on the interpretation of events they have wit-nessed. Therefore, the book should be entitled "As I Think He Saw II.

Whatever the book may do to lift the curtain of secrecy in the Big Time converse-tions is a matter of confecture. However, I is Important in re-realing Elifott Roseveck's der-hilts branking to the left.

in the pages of this book. young Rossevelt paints his father at an herele signite in contemporary history with loieph Stalla Just a new or tico

There is the question, however, as to the con I villaling Winaton Sperioer Churchill El-light's contampe for Milain's war those patient inheriter is thinky walled. Most of the refscrences is Chescolill maint him as a studeorie, which yellink-ing imperialisational man It is now known that Churchill and Stalls generally was at opposite sales of the the Dark Digestonic with the late of the Control of Con

Il was and is an imperialist in Beltain; darkeet hour, he told the world through rariament the King's first eathers to pre-

The second secon

side at the dissolution of the British Empire."

There is violent disagreement with Churchill on that store among the western al-Her. But there is no arguments that Churchill hard greater Vision than Roosevelt in essaying the limits of Stalin's demands and opposed them. accordingly. That, in Ellion's book, is Churchill's most griev-

All this in a hecessary prelude to Elliott' amazing ulterances in Moscow last week where he is a suest of the Soviet Union

At an embassy gathering, Young Roosevelt gave his version of American-Soviet relations which a competent newscaster branded as downright "Un-American."

According to a report has NEWSWEEK by a sollable individual who was present at: the gathering, Eilletz delighted his audience with these declar-Allons:

L Foreign correspondents have no more friedom in the United States than they have in Russia.

2. The United States has no business meddling in the Dinube area. The same goes for the Dardanelles, Arrests must have predominant control of the Black See sive. The fo-viet Union would be foolish to apree to Internationalisations unless the U.S. agreed to internationalize. The Papana Conal and Britain Second are international regime over Succ and Gibreltar.

3. The Soviet Union has never broken its word. While the U. S. and Britain have repeatedly violated their pleases at Tcheran, Yalla and Polsdam, the Soviets fulthfully ob-

writed theirs. d. Russle's refusal to withdraw troops from Iran was perfectly justified. What die could Russia do after Bruinwith American connivance, had sent in 7,000 to called exports and technicians?

5. Russia must build up friendly regimes in neighboring countries to offset British wiid American expansionist-

But this was not all. The crusher came when Ellott challenged his audlence: "Can you name one insluce in which the United Sides acted to further the cause of

After an American corres pondent pointed to the U.S. work to build and attenginen the United Nations, Elliott re-

"You know as well as I do-that the United States is supporting the UN for purely selfish and imperialistic reasons!" is any further comment



"Soray, I am late sister."

Veterans and Houses

From one point of view it reminded that there are too la fortunate that we had a War. There were upwards of 12,000,000 men in the lighting MYLCER NOW IN BAVE that many young citizens who—theorelically, at least—are surrounded by an aura of devotion. A mere human being hardly expects much consideration. A man who remained at home and attended to his job will affract no attention if he falls to find a home. If his wile and children are crowled in with some other Limily—it is too bad, but nothing to get excited about. All of the high-pressure patriotism of war, however, still casts a mild glow about the veteran. We all agree that he and his dear ones deserve a decerat place to live in. Up to now, little has been done about it, but there has been a lot of talk. Some of it is interesting. Out of it we can get a picture of what is wrong with our whole way of doing things.

The Department of Commerces for example, made a survey of veteran housing in he New York area. If the results could be properly regstored on the public mind, we should be shocked into doing something—and not just about housing. All but a rew of the young expadders are norking. That is fine. Their wages, on the average, are about \$40 a week. That adds up to about \$2,000 a year. It is not a princely sum. A young couple with a baby or two cannot in-culse in many spending spaces on that income. But experts looking down from on high at the attuation would be inclined to say that the young family

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we are consumity being

many strikes. Most of these men said that they could not afford to pay more than \$40 a month to rent or buy a home. Anyone interested in domestic finance will agree that that figure is too high. But even with that large fraction of his income devoted to the roof over-his head, the most expensive dwelling which the exserviceman can afford would come to \$5,000 or \$6,000. Anyone in touch with the real estate world knows that at present the simplest sort of livable houses are being sold for \$12,-000 or \$15,000. And even the meanest and smallest apartments bring far more than the which the man recently out of the foxhole can afford. The problem presented is a

simple one. The veteran is homeless because he cannot afford a home. The non-veleran is in the same fix. The problem is not so much a brousing problem as it is an income problem. With prices at their present levels, the average worker cannot afford adequate purchases in other. sectors of living - in food, clothing, recreation, medical care. We notice the crisis in brousing merely because it is more speciacular. -THE NEW LEADER.

The Immaculate Conception

Principal Feet of the United States A dendrop of the darkness Wherein no shadow Hes;

The blossom of a barren thorn, Whereof no petal dies; rainbow beauty, passion; Wherewith was relied Divinity.

Uprooting Reds **3** J. J.

Washington - The general public will hear much in the coming weeks about official efforts to root out radical and subversive elements in the Government. It is, of course, a matter in which the general public should have not only a deep, but a practical insterest.

For this reason, the individual citizen should not think that the scheduled imquiries can accomplish everything by reason he could relax tals vigflance for his country's welfare. Actually, inquiste, are of little value unless time citizens themselves insist that the information they disclose be properly followed up arad acted

upon. Representative J. Pameli Thomas of New Jersey has isaved a statement intelligating intensified efforts to root out communists in the Federal Government's employ, beginning in January, where he a Republican in a Republicancontrolled House, takes over the chairmanship of the committee to investigate un-American activities. He proposes a program to spotlight communist activities in labor unions: to give "a good airing" to communist influences in Hollywood, and to give 'prompt attention" to "the communist element in our educational sys-

President Truman, meanwhile, has named a committee made up of representatives of a half-dozen Federal departments and agencies, to make recommendations by Feb. 1 for the removal from Government employ of all "disloyal or subversive" individuals and to devise ways for detecting such persons when they apply for Government positions. News reports on these two

developments have given them

something of the aspect of a

contest. Some commentators have seen President Truman beating to the punch the incoming Republican legislature. There seems little disagree ment as to the need and wis dom of taking prompt action against subversive persons, except from the quarters where it might be expected to be unpopular. As a matter of fact. was understood here in Washington that the investigation was going to be made no matter how the recent elections came out. Observers saw this indicated in the recent attacks by radicals and their sympathizers on John Edgar Hoover, chief, of the Federal Bureau of Investiga-

tion The recent appearance of Louis F. Budenz before the House committee investigating un-Americian activities undoubtedly will prove year helpful in the studies that are to be made. Mr. Budent, Tormer managing editor of the communist Daily Worker who re-turned to the Catholic Church a little more than a year ago, helped the committee to a better appreciation of the problem

which communism poses for this country.

lar. Busins fold the committee tee that we are dealing with "a conspiracy to establish Soviet dictatorship throughout the world;" that it is normal procedure for this conspirary to resort to "illegal methods." and that this conspiracy "requires the utmost sexvility on the part of the so-called lead-ers throughout the world." At the present time, the conspiracy is directed against the wace and salety States, he said, and the Soviet government is engaged in "a war of nerves" against the United States which could go to the point of military con-

This and much more that Mr. Budenz said, emphasizes the serioumess of the situation and the need for appropriate action. At the same time, he warned that it is not altogether an easy task. "Of course," he said, "in such a conspiracy, you do not have signs around saying Kiliroy was here'." And yet, he added. while documentary evidence may be sparse, "there is plenty of evidence to show this conspiracy."

According to Mr. Budenz the basic thing the American people should know is that there is an organization in America judging Americans according to their subserviency to the Soviet Union, and that a leader in America is applauded in pro portion to how he agrees with the particular will of Moscow at the time.

Americans will watch with keen and personal interest the developments of the next few

Steak on Friday Poses Reuther At Holy Cross

Worcester, Mass. — Walter P. Reuther, youthful international president of the UAW-CIO, is probably the only union official on record who ever ate steak on Friday in a Catholic college and saw everyene around him esting steak

It happened here a few weeks ago when Reuther, a non-Catholic, was the guest of. Holy Cross University. After some hesitancy, Rete-

ther asked the priess sitting next to him, "Isn't this Friday? How is it everyone is eating steak?" "Oh, we are datag this in

your honor, Walter," was the straight-faced reply. Then with a twinkle, as Reuther gulped, the priest explained that it was the feast of All Saints and a feast day in the Catholic Church takes precedence over the Friday and sets aside the role against eating mest on

that day.
The United Automobile Workers president spoke one the university's Institute of Industrial Relations program. He spoke to an exertion audience for an hour and 10 minutes and anotherest questions from the floor for another hour,

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