employment insurance, old age pensions and measures similar to those desired by Mr. Talbott. The Australian workers got fed up on capitalism labeled "socialist." Our comrades in these "socialist" countries warned the workers there that in fighting for nationalization they were but forging new chains for themselves.

It seems incredible that Mr. Talbott's years of study of capitalist economics and reforms should have failed to observe the most simple, basic fundamentals of the economy. So long as there are commodities (to which Mr. Talbott has no objections), there will be buying and selling relationships. Such an economy requires banks and credit, whether private or government. There will also be wages and capital, i. e., exploited and exploiters. Wage workers and capitalists are but personifications of wage-labor and capital. Wages are the badge of slavery and denote the propertyless nature of the dispossessed. Those who own do not receive wages.

Even as far back as 1892, Frederick Engels pointed out "that the modern state, no matter what its form, is essentially a capitalist machine, the state of the capitalists, the ideal personification of the total national capital. The more it proceeds to taking over the productive forces, the more does it actually become the national capitalist, the more citizens does it exploit. The workers remain wage-workers—proletarians. The capitalist relation is not done away with. It is rather brought to a head."

In no country has socialism been introduced. (In fact, socialism is not a national undertaking but a social system.) Talbott might be challenged to show a single instance where socialist principles have been put into practice or where capitalism has been abolished.

Mr. Talbott's difficulty arises from his continuing capitalist relationships into his "socialism." After all, what is socialism? It is the new social system with entirely different social relationships, that has become necessary and possible now because of the potential abundance made possible by the tremendous strides of outworn capitalism. An economy of abundance would be choked by a market economy and requires a classless, moneyless, tradeless, wageless, economy. Production for sale (profit) gives way to production for use. The dog-eat-dog jungle gives way to the common interests of all members of society and society itself. Every one gives to the utmost of his abilities and receives according to his needs.

Instead of having governments "outlawing" or "domineering" human activities, there would be a comman administration of affairs. Where conflicts of interest exist, there is needed a power superimposed over society such as "governments." For the first time, democracy would be the order of the day.

When the majority, at long last, discover their real interests and become determined to put an end to poverty and insecurity, whether under private or government sponsorship, they will unite for socialism. They will not vote for law makers who show concern in their welfare but instead will vote for their own objectives. As Eugene Debs put it: "The freedom of the workers must be achieved by the workers themselves. So long as workers are like sheep and depend on some leader to shepard them, they will get sheared."

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Los Angeles — CITY OF SUNSHINE

To many people who have not been there the name Los Angeles brings up visions of an enchanted city, blessed and bathed in sunshine and standing alone in a setting of tropical splendor. With such conceptions, millions of people plan to "some day" visit or move to Los Angeles.

This ideal picture of L. A. was at one time a true one to a limited extent. The phenomenal rise of the city during the half century can be attributed to a balmy, sunny, healthful climate, very capably described by an energetic and highly imaginative Chamber of Commerce which never missed a chance to point out L. A.'s climatic advantage over other cities.

While a lot of the C. of C. claims were nothing but ballyhoo it is nevertheless true that L. A.'s climate was at one time its greatest asset. Its climate drew thousands of retired farmers and other small business men who came to spend the evening of their lives in the sunshine and untainted air which L. A. had to offer. These retired folks were augmented by thousands of health seekers — particularly sufferers of respiratory and bronchial disorders. Added to these were thousands of ordinary wage workers, who disgusted by the monotony of existence in the overcrowded dirty industrial eastern centers and also being tired of snow, ice and winter storms, headed south and west beckoned on by the well-publicized charms of the land of sunshine called L. A.

One would think with this advantage of climate, a sunshiny city flanked by sweet pure desert air on one side and by soothing ocean breezes on the other — that L. A. would always be assured of a unique and superior place contrasted with less fortunate cities which broil in sweltering heat waves during the summer, and shiver from Arctic blasts during an icy winter. But L. A. lure did not stop with her favorable climate.

Another allurement was added. In the early years of the century, L. A. became the center of America's most peculiar yet one of its most lucrative industries — the movies. A peculiar industry because it derives its income from not only distorting past history but also by providing an extremely ridiculous and false picture of current affairs throughout the world and in the nation. Highly profitable for it is the most popular form of paid entertainment in the nation. Cheaper than alcoholic intoxication and more respectable (in the eyes of many), it has similar effects. The movies transport its followers to different and better worlds than that which they actually inhabit. It takes them to enchanted places and there they meet enchanted people — all this a blessed temporary release from their real surroundings—where their actual problems, economic and romantic, are not as simply resolved as those given the well known Hollywood treatment.

Thus L. A. which at one time rested on its famed climate now possessed another potent drawing card — the glamour of Hollywood.

These two features distinguished L. A. from her sister cities of capitalist America, but the city was destined to enter another phase of development and enter it, it did — a phase typical of the development of all capitalist cities. Because L. A. drew so many people and because of its location, surrounded by a rich agricultural region, citrus fruits particularly and also because of discovery of large oil deposits it was inevitable that L. A. grow into a city of major industrial importance. The Chamber of Commerce concentrated on enticing and luring capital to the city. They cited natural advantages, climate, where you could produce all year around, a market in the shape of a growing population — cheap natural power and a vast