whole world we see in a despatch from G. Goblantz in Belgrade to the *New York Herald Tribune* (Dec. 28, 1948) Marshall Tito threatening to curtain the supply of valuable Yoguslav raw materials to other Communist countries:

> **"It was expected we would receive machinery for heavy industry from our allies but this has now fallen through . . . If the Communist nations do not want to help Yugoslavia build up its own industry, Marshal Tito said, 'then of course we must sell our raw materials elsewhere, even to the capitalist countries, in order to be able to buy machinery'."**

COMPARISON WITH YUGOSLAVIA

To those who fondly and vainly hope that Russia and other lands under her domination could jump from a feudal economy to socialism and by-pass capitalism we urge the study of Tito's experience as noted in this same dispatch:

> **Marshal Tito charged that there was nothing very Marxist about the way Communist countries were doing business with each other. He said it was done on a cut-throat basis.**
>
> **"As long as the capitalist forms of trade, that is the exchange of goods, continues between socialist countries, with everyone seeking to sell as dearly as possible and buy as cheaply as possible, no one has the right to demand that we refrain from doing everything possible to exploit our own resources to the maximum."**

Canada and Yugoslavia have much in common. They produce great quantities of non-ferrous metals, food, and timber. From the proceeds they want to build up heavy and secondary industry so they can compete in the elusive markets of the world with manufactured goods as well as raw materials. America and Britain have attained the degree of capitalist development which makes them ready to turn "customers into competitors" but Russia, according to Tito, wants to "keep Yugoslavia in a semi-primitive economic condition," a hewer of wood in the imperialist plans of the Soviet power.

The fact that Yugoslavia will absorb in exchange for her raw materials those products which Britain can best produce but which owing to Canada's developments in the last decade turned her from a "customer to a competitor" shows the problem of industrialism and at the same time the hope of the world. Canada is short of dollars to buy what she wants in the U. S. A. because she is now a competitor with Britain for the same type of commodities which Yugoslavia needs for her industrialization. Britain buys the raw materials Canada wants to sell from Yugoslavia and Canada worries about markets for her raw materials.

"Artificial respiration" of many kinds will be tried ending in all probability in the abyss of a new world-war-market.

The hope that the workers of the world will soon take common action to end this insane race for markets, for profits and for power may not be bright but we must add to our efforts because it is the only hope.

Since writing *Exports and Canada* further worry has come to the bank presidents and the politicians in Canada. The following is culled from the *Winnipeg Free Press* of January 17, 1949.

> **"Britain's new $1,000,000,000 trade pact with Poland is the latest step in Britain's plans to make herself independent of supplies from North America.**
>
> **"Poland will supply many goods which Canada traditionally has shipped to the United Kingdom including timber, bacon and large quantities of eggs.**
>
> **"The Financial Times described the Anglo-Polish pact as 'designed partly to enable Britain to dispense with Canadian supplies of bacon and eggs and so save dollars.'**
>
> **"Britain's lack of dollars has steadily restricted trade with Canada and observers here take an increasingly gloomy view of the future. Wide prominence has been given suggestions that before long wheat will remain the only foodstuff the United Kingdom will be able to afford from the dominion.**

A. P.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH

President Truman's four point program for world economic development reveals a blind groping for a way out of a worsening world crisis. Deeper and darker grow the problems of decaying capitalism.

The President and his equally confused economic advisors are seeking social and economic values which only a socially owned and scientifically managed economy could bring forth. But they want them on the basis of the present competitive, exploitive and profit seeking investment economy. They desire the present scarcity system (scarcity for the many) to continue, but want it to give up, what by nature, it cannot provide: abundance for all.

It is sheer nonsense to talk about private capital investing in "needy parts of the world, not for exploitation for foreign profit but for the benefit of the people." Who does not know that capital's first concern is profit? Investors are business men first, philanthropists last, if ever. Such is the nature of capitalistic business.

Nor is government any more altruistic. As Governor Newcomer of the Canal Zone informed Anthony J. Matz of the A.F.L. who was investigating labor conditions in the Canal Zone:

> **"The United States government is not not here to uplift the standard of living of Central America. We are here to run the canal efficiently and cheaply."** CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Jan. 17.

In the course of his speech Mr. Truman slyly imputed the existing world poverty to communism. Frankly observing that "more than half the people of the world live in conditions approaching misery, that they are in need of food and clothing and are diseased" he implied that the erstwhile war-time partner of "ours," the U.S.S.R. is responsible for this sorry state of affairs. While this is no doubt partially true, at least in the areas controlled by state capitalist Russia, it doesn't at all explain the poverty in the U. S. A. or in the countries she dominates such as Cuba, the Phillipines, Japan, etc.

Nor does it explain conditions in the lands of "our partners" together with which, according to the President we are "moving on to build an even stronger structure of international order and justice." A concrete example of how one of these partners, "Socialist" Britain goes about the task of eliminating poverty and slavery was revealed recently by a United Nations commission in a report on slave conditions existing in Tanganyika — a British protectorate in East Africa. Only a short time previous to this report Great Britain along with other nations had supported the U.N.'s "universal declaration of human rights" and had denounced slave labor in the Soviet Union. That slave labor is not confined to the U. S. S. R. is well illustrated by the report.

Under a native authority ordinance, all able bodied workers in the Tanganyika area, not otherwise employed, are subject to conscription for compulsory labor in public works, for a period up to 60 days in any given year. In return for this compulsory labor they receive a princely wage ranging from $1.60 to $20.00 a month. Eight thousand workers were thus employed for the period of 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1947.

Is this what Truman means by improving the standards of living?

Another step in bringing white man's "civilization" to the natives is a master and servants ordinance which provides for the licensing of recruiters of labor for private employers. The ordinance stipulates that any laborer over 16 years of age who objects to the treatment meted out to him by his employer and voices his resentment by using "insulting" language be subject to a fine up to a half months pay or imprisonment for