

TASTY? *Mmm!* THRIFTY? *Mmm-Hmm!*

AND SO EASY-TO-PREPARE

# LaChoy

## CHOP SUEY



A delicious complete dinner — the kind menfolk rave over — and a meal that costs you far, far less than most! So savory, so saving. So simple to fix just right when you're careful to use this recipe and delicious, dependable LaChoy ingredients. Try it — and treat the whole family — tonight!

### Recipe for Home-Made Shrimp Chop Suey

(Cooking time: 15 minutes)

(Yield: 4 large portions)

- |                                  |  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 4 tbsp. Meadow Gold Butter       | 2 cups celery cut fine lengthwise                    | Flavoring and Thickening |
| 1 5 1/2 oz. can shrimp (drained) | 1 cup hot water                                      | 2 tsp. cold water        |
| 1/2 cup onions, cut fine         | 1 can LaChoy Mixed Chinese Vegetables (drained well) | 2 tsp. cornstarch        |
| 1 tsp. salt; 1/16 tsp. pepper    |  | 2 tsp. LaChoy Soy Sauce  |
|                                  |  | 1 tsp. sugar             |

Sauté onions in 3 tablespoons of the measured butter (without browning or burning) for 3 minutes. Add celery, hot water, salt, and pepper. Cover and cook over hot fire for 5 minutes, stirring often. (Sauté shrimp in 1 tablespoon of butter for 2 minutes.) Add drained LaChoy Mixed Chinese Vegetables and shrimp. Heat to boiling point. Combine and add thickening and flavoring ingredients. Stir lightly and

cook for 1 minute. Serve over LaChoy Noodles for Chow Mein or cooked converted rice for Chop Suey. Flavor servings with LaChoy Soy Sauce. Note: Add 1 tablespoon LaChoy Brown Gravy Sauce if Chop Suey is desired.

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## EDITORIALS, CONTINUED

gests that Mr. Chodorov may have underestimated popular capacity for gratitude to past generations. Unless American history textbooks have been rewritten even more than we suspect, most Americans are glad that the Founding Fathers set up a new country on this continent, and that would be true even if the cost of the American Revolution had been put on the cuff. The same with the preservation of the Union in 1865. People in the Northern States are reconciled to the fact that the Civil War was fought on the partial-payment plan, because it resulted in saving the Union. The

Southern people paid for their end of the war through the impoverishment of inflation and bankruptcy. They may account for their ability to take the North or leave it alone.

The load that future generations will have to carry should be kept to the minimum. But we don't go along with Mr. Chodorov in feeling that any grandchildren who survive atom-bomb fission won't be properly grateful that they were saved from communism — granted that they are saved at all. Why should we assume that people in 2000 A.D. will want to be pushed around any more than we do now?

### Britain's Workers Wonder Who Profits From Nationalization

By MELCHIOR PALYI

LAST summer the representatives of British coal miners from all forty-seven areas passed a resolution the gist of which was:

Never before in the entire history of the British coal industry was there a time at which the workers have felt so betrayed in their hopes as today. . . . We have hoped that nationalization would bring about a development totally different from the one that occurred.

Miners are plain-talking people; their record of about 1100 "unofficial" strikes — among them some serious ones — in three years under bureaucratic management speaks plainly too. An unruliness plagues all nationalized industries: prolonged wildcat walkouts in electric utilities and on the docks, slowdowns on the railroads, and so on. Last year the National Coal Board had to dismiss 8000 men in spite of its near-critical manpower shortage. State-owned industries lead in absenteeism and feather-bedding practices and lag in terms of labor's willingness to work overtime — at extra pay. Time and again, their trade-union journals chastise the members for lack of interest in the work, for negligence in observing working hours and for an "undisciplined behavior" that threatens the functioning of the whole apparatus.

This is the same labor that enjoys the lion's share in the handouts of the Welfare State. Take Britain's miners, who used to be among the lowest paid of the country, and who now average for a thirty-seven-and-a-half-hour week eight and three-quarter pounds sterling — \$25 — almost four times their 1938 earnings, against a national average of some six pounds. On top of that, far more is spent by the Coal Board on welfare — pensions, workmen's compensation, housing, entertainment, education, rehabilitation, safety, health, extra rations of food and union stockings — than in private

For another thing, while he resists rationalization and labor-saving devices, he wants more welfare benefits, still shorter hours and especially higher wages. Also, he complains about the "inhuman" red tape of the supercolossal bureaucracy which runs each nationalized industry.

It is this coddled labor that threatens to wreck the painfully concocted price stabilization of Sir Stafford Cripps. Why the negative attitude toward the experiment in socialism by the same people who are the ardent advocates of eliminating private enterprise? That brings us to the core of the problem of nationalization. The objective of the socialistic propaganda was to eliminate profits. It preached the noble doctrine of Production for Use, "replacing the ignoble desire for individual betterment, as the motive power of human activity, by selfless devotion to the community," to quote J. H. Huizinga's sarcasm. Now, with the "profiteer" out of the picture, the socialized worker asks for the spoils of the victory. Instead, he is being urged to show "selfless devotion to the community" by working harder and swallowing discipline as well as the wage freeze while the nationalized industries strive for . . . profits.

Having been taught for fifty years that profits come out of his hide, the worker now feels he has been short-changed. As far as he is concerned, there should be no profits, or rather, he should be the one to profit, cost what it may to the public. If before nationalization, said the Nottinghamshire miners' secretary, they "had learned that their leaders were letting the owners make fifteen shillings profit (meaning anything above labor costs) on every miner's shift, they would have hanged every leader there was."

The Fabian apprentices of the sorcerer Marx were good at conjuring up the socialist spirits; they do not

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