

NEMŠKE KOLONE PRODIRAJO PROTI REKI MEUSE

Rusi ubili 14,000 sovražnikov
v bitkah pri Budimpešti

MacARTHUR RAZKRIL JAPONSKE IZGUBE

Pariz, 26. dec.—Nemške oklopnice in pehotne kolone so ponovno demonstrirale svojo silo v prodiranju proti reki Meuse kljub večjemu odporu s strani ameriških armad. Prve kolone so prodirale tri milje daleč v smeri Larochea in Rocheforta, ki sta oddaljena 15 milj od te reke.

Druge nemške sile so zasedle Libramont, 23 milj severovzhodno od Sedana, francoskega mesta in poglavitnega četa iz Rosiersa. Te sile prodirajo proti jugu in Bastogni, železniškemu križišču v Belgiji, druge pa se vale proti gorovju Ardenesu.

Glavni stan zavezniškega poveljstva poroča o ljutih bitkah na ozemlju v bližini Lierneuxa in Grandmenila, 14 milj južno-zapadno od Stavelota. To tvori trikot, kjer so zbrane ameriške čete, ki še vedno drže svoje pozicije. Ameriške čete drže tudi črto, ki gre od Malmédya skozi Stavelot in Stoumont.

Ameriški ujetniki, rešeni po svojih tovarših, pripovedujejo, da so jim nemški častniki povedali, da je cilj nemške ofenzive okupacija Pariza. Glavno francosko mesto bo v nemških rokah 17. januarja in takrat bo morda Roosevelt "začel govoriti o mirovnih pogojih."

Položaj na fronti tretje ameriške armade, katere poveljnik je general George S. Patton, v Šaarski kotlini, se ni spremenil. Čete te armade še vedno drže pozicije pri Saarlauternu na vzhodni strani reke Saar.

Nobenega poročila ni s fronte sedme ameriške armade, zbrane v bližini Siegfriedove trdnjave. Nemci so napadli pozicije prve francoske armade na severni strani Colmarja, mesta v južni Alzaciji, a so bili vrženi nazaj z velikimi izgubami.

London, 26. dec.—Rusi so udarli v predmestja na zapadni strani Budimpešte in presekali progo električne železnice, ki vodi iz glavnega ogrskega mesta do Dunaja. Moskva poroča, da so Rusi ubili 14,000 nemških in ogrskih vojakov in ujeli 5468 v bitkah na zapadni in južnozapadni strani Budimpešte v zadnjih petih dneh.

Sovjetske kolone se vale preko južne Čehoslovakeje proti reki Hron na južni in severni strani Levicev. Prve so dosepele do točke, ki je oddaljena samo 63 milj od Bratislave, glavnega mesta Slovačije, in 98 milj od Dunaja. Več tisoč nemških vojakov je bilo ubitih v bitkah z Rusi na tej fronti.

Nemci še drže devet milj dolg koridor med Piliscsabo in reko Donavo pri Budimpešti. Nemška sila v tem koridorju je deloma obkrožena in v nevarnosti uničenja. Rusi so zasedli v zadnjih dneh čez 40 naselbin na zapadni in južnozapadni strani Budimpešte.

Berlin poroča, da so ruske kolone obnovile napade na Košice, železniško križišče v Čehoslovakeji.

Leyte, Filipini, 26. dec.—General Douglas MacArthur je naznanil konec operacij ameriške sile na tem otoku in Samarju, ki so se pričele pred dvema mesecema. Operacije so bile zaključene z okupacijo Palompona, zadnje japonske vojaške trdnjave in mornarične baze na zapadnem obrežju otoka Leyta.

Japonske izgube na obeh otokih so ogromne. MacArthur poroča, da je bilo 112.728 Japoncev ubitih in 493 ujetih. Ameriški

Stavka železničarjev v Londonu

Promet na podcestni železnici ustavljen

London, 26. dec.—Neavtorizirana stavka železničarjev na podcestni železnici je ustavila promet in prizadela več tisoč ljudi, ki redno spe na postajah te železnice. Vse postaje so zaprte zaradi stavke.

Dasi so uradniki unije obsodili stavko in pozvali železničarje, naj se takoj vrnejo na delo, se ni noben odzval pozivu. Promet z avtobusi na londonskih cestah je tudi prizadet zaradi stavke.

Položaj onih ljudi, katerih domovi so na postajah podcestne železnice, je patetičen. Ko so prišli pred postaje, so našli vrata zaprta. Mestne avtoritete so nekaterim preskrbele začasno zavetje.

Železničarji so zastavkali v znak protesta, ker je bila zahteva za dvojno plačo za delo čez praznike odbita. Možnost je, da bo vlada posegla v konflikt in ga skušala izravnavati.

Svarilo pred politiko velesil

Wheeler in Ball
okrcala Anglijo
in Rusijo

Washington, D. C., 26. dec.—Dva prominentna senatorja, ki sta v konfliktu glede vloge, ki naj bi jo igrala Amerika v mednarodni politiki, sta izrekla svarilo, da senat ne bo nikdar potrdil načrta glede ustanovitve svetovne organizacije, če Velika Britanija in Rusija ne bosta revidirali svoje politike.

Načrt glede ustanovitve svetovne organizacije je bil osvojen na konferenci reprezentantov štirih velesil v Dumbarton Oaksu.

Senator Wheeler, demokrat iz Montane in vodilni zagovornik ameriške izolacije, in senator Ball, republikanec iz Minnesote, ki je za kooperacijo Amerike z drugimi državami, sta izjavila, da politika Velike Britanije in Rusije ogroža varnost in zaščito sveta v bodočnosti. Wheeler je rekel, da senat ne bo potrdil na konferenci sprejetega načrta, če ne bosta Velika Britanija in Rusija revidirali stališča.

Senator Ball je dejal, da odločitve Velike Britanije in Rusije, nanašajoče se na osvobodene evropske države, ogrožajo kolektivno zaščito. Dalje je rekel, da se popolnoma strinja z Wheelerjevim svarilom.

Autna unija zbira blago za Jugoslavijo

Detroit, Mich., 26. dec.—Richard T. Frankenstein, podpredsednik unije združenih avtnih delavcev, je naznanil, da njegova organizacija zbira živila, obleko, zdravila in druge potrebščine za pomoč jugoslovanskemu ljudstvu. Vse krajevne unije je naprosil, naj dajo svoje prostore na razpolago nabiralcem potrebščin.

Bruselj svari pred nemško propagando

London, 26. dec.—Radio Bruselj je posvaril Belgijce pred nemško radijsko propagando v francoskem jeziku, katere namen je ustvaritev kaosa v ozadju fronte zavezniških armad.

letalci so sestrelili tudi 2748 japonskih letal, dočim so enote bojne mornarice in letalske sile potopile 27 japonskih bojnih ladij in 41 transportov.

Ameriške izgube znašajo 2623 ubitih, 8422 ranjenih in 172 pogrešanih vojakov.

AKCIJA ZA KONČANJE CIVILNE VOJNE V GRČIJI

Premier Churchill in zunanji
minister Eden
v Atenah

LJUTE BITKE SE NADALJUJEJO

Atene, Grčija, 26. dec.—Premier Churchill in zunanji minister Eden sta sinoči dospela v Atene, kjer se bosta sestala s člani grške vlade in reprezentanti levčarskih osvobodilnih sil in razpravljala o končanju civilne vojne, ki se je pričela 3. decembra. Poročilo pravi, da sta britska državnik želela konfirarati s feldmaršalom Alexandrom, McMillanom, reprezentantom Velike Britanije v Sredozemlju, britskim poslanikom Leeperjem in grškim premierjem Papandreoujem.

Pojasneno je bilo, da se bosta Churchill in Eden sestala s predstavniki vseh grških političnih grup in jih skušala pridobiti za končanje bratomorne vojne, da Grčija spet zavzame svoje mesto v okviru Združenih narodov. Voditelji levčarjev so bili povabljeni, naj pošljejo tri reprezentante na konferenco, ki se prične danes. Churchill in Eden sta jim zajamčila varnost. Konferenci bo predsedoval nadškof Damaskinos, ki bo morda postal regent, če bo ustanovljeno regenstvo v Grčiji.

Povabilo voditeljem levčarjev, naj pošljejo reprezentante na konferenco, je poslal general Seobie, poveljnik britske oborožene sile v Grčiji. To dejstvo je bilo razkrita po objavi naznaila, da sta Churchill in Eden dospela v Atene.

Zdaj še ni nobenega znamenja glede dosege kompromisa. Ljute bitke med levčarji in britsko silo se nadaljujejo. Britski letalci so večeraj metali bombe na koncentracije levčarskih sil v predmestjih, te pa so bombardirale osrčje, Aten.

London, 26. dec.—Na seji ekskutivnega odbora unije elektrkarjev je bila soglasno sprejeta resolucija z ostro obsodbo britske vojaške intervencije v Grčiji v prilogi vladi premierja Papandreouja. Ta tudi naglašja, da so nazadnjaški elementi v Churchillovi vladi odgovorni za izvajanje politike v Grčiji, ki je izzvala civilno vojno.

Produkcija letal v Nemčiji na višku

London, 26. dec.—Produkcija bojnih letal v Nemčiji je večja sedaj nego je bila kdaj prej od izbruha vojne. To je sodbja britskega ministra za ekonomsko vojno. On je uverjen, da nemške tovarne producirajo najmanj 1500 bojnih letal mesečno. Albert Speer, minister za vojno produkcijo, je nedavno napovedal, da se bo produkcija bojnih letal povečala za več odstotkov v bodočnosti.

Petokolonci aktivni v Bukarešti

Moskva, 26. dec.—Pravda, glasilo komunistične stranke, pravi, da so se petokolonske grupe pojavila v Bukarešti, glavnem rumunskem mestu. Te tvorijo rumunski državljani nemškega porekla, ki so prej služili v nemški armadi. Voditelji petokoloncev, ki širijo zavajalna poročila, so Gaspar, Mot in Theres.

Deset ubitih v letalski nesreči

Harrisburg, Pa., 26. dec.—Deset potnikov je izgubilo življenje, 17 pa je dobilo težke poškodbe, ko je transportno letalo trčilo ob hrib in se razbilo. Nesreča se je pripetila eno miljo zapadno od tukajšnjega letališča. Imena žrtve niso bila objavljena. Oni, ki so bili ranjeni, so bili odvedeni v bolnišnico v Harrisburgu.

Domače vesti

Nov grob v Penni

Vandling, Pa.—Dne 16. dec. je tukaj po kratki bolezni umrla Marjeta Pancar, roj. Puntar, v starosti 65 let. Doma je bila iz Slivnice pri Raketu, Notranjsko. Zapušča mater v visoki starosti 94 let, štiri sinove—dva tukaj, enega v Clevelandu in enega v vojni v Italiji, tri hčere—dve doma in eno, poročeno Marjeto Poško, v New Jerseyju. Zapušča tudi dva brata, enega tukaj, drugega v Clevelandu in več ožjih sorodnikov. Prošlegh februarja je umrl njen mož, oče družine. Bila je članica društva 45 SNPJ in KSKJ.

Šel k vojakom

Hutchinson, Pa.—Dne 29. nov. je bil poklican k vojakom Bennie Turensek. On je že trinajsti član društva 683 SNPJ v službi Strica Sama. Devet jih je že preko morja, vsi še zdravi, kolikor je znano, toda eden, William Lazar, se nahaja v nemškem ujetništvu.

Iz Clevelanda

Cleveland.—Dne 19. dec. je umrl Frank Božić iz West Parka, star 63 let in doma iz Vipave, odkoder je prišel v Ameriko pred 40 leti. Zapušča dva sinova in hčer.—V tork je umrl na svojem domu v Collinwoodu John Benda, star 65 let, doma iz vasi Sinkoturn, fara Vodice, Gorjanske, odkoder je prišel v Ameriko pred 32 leti. Bil je član WOW. Tukaj zapuša ženo, dva sinova (enega pri vojakih) in poročeno hčer, v stari domovini pa brata.—V sanatoriju v Warrensvillu je umrl John Gole, ki tukaj ne zapuša sorodnikov.—Iz bolnišnice se je vrnil na svoj dom Anton Wapoleh, finančni tajnik društva Lander-Adameh št. 28 SNPJ.—V četrtek zvečer je neki ropar ustrelil Josepha J. Yericka (Jericha) v gostilni Senate Cafe v Collinwoodu, kjer je delal kot natak. Po umoru je ropar pobegnil. Jerić je bil star 24 let, rojen tukaj, kjer zapuša starše, pet bratov (tri v vojni preko morja) in dve sestri. Bil je član ABZ.—Pri družini dr. Carl Rotter so se oglasile vile rojenice in pustile sinčka.—Družina Charles Hochevar iz Maple Heightsa je bila obveščena, da je bil njen sin Cpl. Anton Hochevar 1. dec. ranjen v Nemčiji. Star je 22 let, pri vojakih od nov. 1942 in preko morja od lanskega decembra.—V Franciji je podlegel ranam Pfc. John T. Blaskovic, star 27 let in sin družine Marko Blaskovic, ki je bil pri vojakih od prošlega marca in preko morja od septembra.—Na Holandskem je umrl Pvt. Walter C. Gercevic, star 20 let, sin družine Stephen Gercevic, ki je bil 23. nov. ranjen na zapadni fronti.—Dne 23. nov. je bil v Franciji lahko ranjen Pfc. William A. Bradac, star 22 let in sin družine John Bradac iz Euclida, ki je pri vojakih od prošlega januarja in preko morja od julija.—V Italiji je bil v motorni koliziji 4. dec. ubit Sgt. Rudolph Nosse, star 33 let, čigar žena živi v Euclidu. Poleg nje zapuša mater in dva pastorka. Pri vojakih je bil od novembra 1942 in preko morja od lanskega decembra.—V bolnišnici v Angliji se zdravi Pfc. Albert Vene, star 26 let in sin družine John Vene, ki je bil ranjen na zapadni fronti 23. nov. Pri vojakih je od novembra 1942 in preko morja od prošlega januarja.—Iz ujetništva iz Rumunije se je vrnil domov na dopust S/Sgt. Frank J. Supancic, sin družine Mike Supancic. On je služil na bombniku in pri nekem poletu nad Ploiești je bilo njegovo letalo sestreljeno na tla, nakar je prišel v ujetništvo. Po pridruženju Rumunije zaveznikom je bil osvobojen. Bil je tudi ranjen in se je tam zdravil v bolnišnici.

Imena žrtve niso bila objavljena. Oni, ki so bili ranjeni, so bili odvedeni v bolnišnico v Harrisburgu.

USTANOVITEV POLJSKE VLADE V LUBLINU

Velika Britanija in
Francija podprli Rusijo
AMERIKA SE ŠE NI
ODLOČILA

London, 26. dec.—Poučeni krogi trdijo, da se bo poljski odbor v Lublinu, ki ima oporo pri sovjetski Rusiji, kmalu proglasil za začasno vlado osvobodjene Poljske. Ta je bil ustanovljen v Rusiji z blagoslovom sovjetske vlade.

Maršal Stalin je izgubil upanje glede sklenitve sporazuma z ubežno poljsko vlado v Londonu, katere predsednik je socialist Tomasz Arciszewski. Izgleda, da je bil apel premierja Churchilla na to vlado, naj sklene sporazum z Rusijo, zaman. Stanislav Mikolajczyk je bil za sklenitev sporazuma z Rusijo, a je naletel na opozicijo in moral je resignirati kot premier.

Poljska ubežna vlada trdi, da je odbor v Lublinu pod kontrolo komunistov in oportunistov, ki ne reprezentirajo poljskega ljudstva. Na drugi strani pa odbor trdi, da ubežna vlada predstavlja le veleposelnike in plemstvo, ki so izgubili posestva v Ukrajini in Belu Rusiji, ko so sovjetske čete izgnale Nemce.

Churchill je v svojem govoru v parlamentu dejal, da so ruske zahteve, da mora Curzonova linija tvoriti novo mejo med Poljsko in Sovjetsko unijo, upravičene. Vse ozemlje na vzhodni strani te linije je spadalo pod Rusijo pred prvo svetovno vojno.

Francija se je pridružila Veliki Britaniji v podpiranju ruskih zahtev. Zunanji minister Georges Bidault je na seji posvetovalne skupščine namignil, da bo francoska začasna vlada poslala svoje reprezentante v Lublin.

Kakšno stališče bo zavzela Amerika, še ni jasno. Nedavna izjava državnega tajnika Stettinusa je pustila to vprašanje odprto. Možnost je, da bo Amerika sledila Veliki Britaniji, če bo slednja zavrgla poljsko ubežno vlado v Londonu in priznala odbor v Lublinu.

Eksekucije kvizlingov v Franciji

Belgijski pisatelj
obsojen v smrt

Pariz, 26. dec.—Štirje nadaljnji kvizlingi in kolaboratorji so bili obsojeni v smrt in ustreljeni. Dva gestapovca, ki sta aretirala in ustrelila francoskega stotnika, sta bila obsojena v smrt v Nimesu.

V Parizu je bil obsojen v smrt Georges Albertini, desna roka Marcela Deata, ministra v bivši Lavalovi vladi v Vichyju. V Bethunu je bil ustreljen neki ruder na obtožbo izdajstva.

Bruselj, Belgija, 23. dec.—Maurice Van de Maele, ki je bil dopisnik lista Nieuwe Journal v Berlinu v času nemške okupacije Belgije, je bil obsojen v smrt v odnosnosti po vojnem sodišču v Bruslju. Obsojenec se nahaja v Nemčiji.

Številne žrtve nesreč na cestah

Chicago, 26. dec.—Ameriški varnostni svet poroča, da je 275 ljudi izgubilo življenje v nesrečah v zadnjih treh dneh. Največ nesreč se je zgodilo na cestah. Število žrtve znaša 160 v 35 državah. Na prvem mestu je Kalifornija, kjer je bilo 39 ljudi ubitih, tej državi pa sledita New York in Michigan.

Lewis za odpravo mezдне formule

Rudarska unija
bo zahtevala
zvišanje mezde

Washington, D. C., 26. dec.—John L. Lewis, predsednik rudarske unije United Mine Workers, se pripravlja za napad na mezдно formulo malega jekla, katere nista mogla zdobiti Kongres industrijskih organizacij in Ameriška delavska federacija v enem letu poskusov. Ta formula prepoveduje zvišanje mezde za več kot petnajst odstotkov od točke, ki je prevladovala v januarju l. 1941.

Lewis bo predložil zahteve za zvišanje mezd rudarjem, upošlenim na poljih mehkega premoga, operatorjem, ko se bodo pričela pogajanja glede sklenitve nove pogodbe v Washingtonu l. marca. Zahteve bodo zavisele od razpleta vojne in bodo večje, če se bodo pokazala znamenja, da bo Hitlerjeva vojaška mašina kmalu poražena na evropskih bojiščih.

Veljavnost sedanje pogodbe, ki je bila sklenjena pred dvema letoma, poteče 31. marca prihodnjega leta.

Voditelji rudarske unije skušajo dobiti dvorano v enem izmed hotelov v Washingtonu za preliminarne diskuzije. Teh se bo udeležilo več sto članov odbora, v čigar področje spadajo mezдне smernice. Diskuzije se bodo pričele v februarju. Možnost je, da se bodo seje vršile tudi v New Yorku.

Švicarski list hvali maršala Tita

Nemci odlikovali
hrvaškega kvizlinga

Washington, D. C., 26. dec.—Švicarski list National Zeitung je objavil članek, v katerem hvali administracijo maršala Tita v osvobodjeni Jugoslaviji. Ta pravi med drugim:

"Očitno je, da je Titovo gibanje uspešno premagalo poteškoče v težavni fazi premostitve vladnih aktivnosti v Belgrad. Dalekosežna amnestija je z eno potezo rešila probleme, ki so delali in še delajo preglavice avtoritetam v drugih osvobodjenih evropskih državah. To je dokaz notranje moči in politične previdnosti, ki se očituje v Jugoslaviji pod Titovo administracijo. Take korake lahko podvzame le režim, ki se naslanja na silo znotraj in zunaj."

Po nacijih kontrolirana radiopostaja v Zagrebu je nedavno naznanila, da je nemški poslanik v Zagrebu—"S. A. Obergruppenfuhrer Dietrich Kasche"—podelil red nemškega orla Nikolu Mandiču, predsedniku lutkarske hrvaške vlade. Kasche je v svojem govoru poveljal Mandičeve zasluge v naporih, "ki so dobili izraz v enotnosti skupnih hrvaško-nemških ciljev."

Ruski vrhovni svet potrdil pogodbo

London, 26. dec.—Radio Moskva poroča, da je vrhovni sovjetski svet potrdil pogodbo vzajemne vojaške in ekonomske pomoči s Francijo. Pogodba je bila sklenjena v Moskvi, ko sta se tam nahajala general Charles de Gaulle, predsednik francoske začasne vlade, in zunanji minister Georges Bidault.

Potres zamajal mesta v Indiji

Kalkuta, Indija, 26. dec.—Potresni sunki so zamajali mesta v provinci Bengal. Najbolj prizadeti mesti sta Shillong in Assam. Dasi še ni objavljeno poročilo o žrtvah, se sodi, da je bilo mnogo ljudi ubitih in ranjenih.

GENERAL ROATTA MORA PRITI PRED SODIŠČE

Slovenski listi zahtevajo
obračun za storjene
zločine

HRVATJE MORAJO
GRADITI UTRDBE

Washington, D. C., 26. dec.—Radio Svobodna Jugoslavija poroča, da slovenski listi zahtevajo, da mora italijanski general Roatta priti pred sodišče kot vojni zločinec, ne kot politik, ki je od l. 1925 do strmoglavljenja Mussolinijevega režima podpiral fašizem. Poročilo je prestregel urad za vojne informacije (OWI).

Slovenski listi so objavili vesti o aretaciji in obtožbi italijanskega generala v Rimu, zano pa naglašajo, "da imajo obračun z njim za storjene zločine. Kot poveljnik italijanske okupacijske sile v Dalmaciji in Sloveniji nam je zasekal rane, ki se niso zacelile in še vedno bole. Iz tega razloga zahtevamo, da pride pred sodišče ne kot fašistični politik, temveč kot navadni vojni zločinec."

Drugo poročilo pravi, da se obnova dalmatinskih pristanišnih mest ob Jadranskem morju, katere so Nemci razdejali, v teku kljub pomanjkanju tehničnih noči. V Splitu so bili pomoli popravljeni, prav tako v Zadru in Šibeniku. Rekonstrukcija luke v Dubrovniku se je tudi pričela. Dalmatinske luke bodo kmalu odprte parnikom, katerih tonaza znaša 10,000 in več ton.

Dr. Ante Pavelić, hrvaški kvizling, je na pritisk nemških vojaških avtoritet odredil obvezno delo pri gradnji utrdb na Hrvaškem. Izveti so samo državni uradniki in uslužbenci, upošleni v državnih podjetjih. Obvezno delo morajo opravljati civilisti obeh spolov v starosti od 16 do 50 let. Dekret določa drastične kazni za one, ki bi se upirali.

Teror divja v Budimpešti

Vladne avtoritete
brez moči

Chiasso, Švica, 26. dec.—Sem dospela poročila govore, da je Budimpešta v klesčah teroristov zdaj, ko so ruske armade obkrožile glavno mesto z izjemno deset milj široke vrzeli.

Teror izvajajo člani ogrske nacijske stranke, proti katerim so vladne avtoritete brez moči. To sicer ne pomeni, da teroristi uradno kontrolirajo Budimpešto, temveč le oborožene tolpe. Te tvorijo fantje v starosti 15 do 18 let, ki drve po cestah in so vzeli zakone v svoje roke.

Poročila trdijo, da so židje žrtve napadov teh oboroženih tolp. Mnogo židov, moških, žensk in otrok, je bilo ustreljenih in ranjenih v napadih.

Japonske podmornice ob ameriskem obrežju?

London, 26. dec.—Radio Tokio poroča, da japonske podmornice operirajo v vodah v bližini zapadnega ameriškega obrežja. Štiri podmornice so v zadnjih mesecih potopile štiri ameriške letalonosce, dva rušila in pet transportov.

Ameriške bombe padale na švicarsko mesto

London, 26. dec.—Ameriška letala so po pomoti vrgla več bomb na Thyngnen, švicarsko mesto v bližini nemške meje. Bombe so porušile železniško postajo in več drugih poslopj.

Glasovi iz nasebin

MOLKOVO PISMO

Centenji br. Garden:—Oglasil bi se bil s tem pismom že pred tednom dni, če bi bil takoj opazil Tvojo opombo v Prosveti od 6. t. m., da sem namreč "nasedel lopovski propagandi jugoslovanske zamejne vlade in vsled tega je prišlo do spora med menoj in gl. odborom." Opazil pa sem opombo šele večeraj in zato ta zamuda.

Ko sem odšel od Prosvete, sem povedal v listu, da se oglasim v naši javnosti, kadar se razčisti naše razmere; s tem sem hotel povedati: — kadar bo naša javnost spet normalno sprejemljiva za objektivno gledanje na glavne sodobne probleme. Sklenil sem, da bom počival in molčal v javnosti najmanj leto dni, ako ne bom med tem provociran, da se branim. To sem storil samo v enem primeru, vse drugo sem pa mirno požrl, ko so me v tem času mnogi dragi bratje opleskali in Prosveti s senčnimi hamigavanji in neresnicami. V zadnjem avgustu sem bil v Michiganu in tam sem videl v Prosveti, da je gl. odbor sklenil, da mora biti ustavljena vsa polemika o meni v glasilu. Prvi hip mi je to prijalo, takoj pa sem zastulil, da bo ta sklep enostranski: Vse, kar bo meni v prid, pojde v koš, toda blatenje dobi prostor. Tvoja zadnja opomba je potrdila mojo slutnjo. Začel si polemiko z menoj brez vsakega povoda z moje strani.

Smatram, da je omenjena opomba osebni napad name; žaljiv, sramotilen napad. Napad, ki sem ga najmanj pričakoval od Tebe, ko sem vedno skušal biti s Teboj osebno korekten. Pravilno praviš v večerajšnji Prosveti, da so uredniki tega lista, kakor vseh drugih, tudi zmotljivi, da mi ne verujemo v nobene papirske nezmotljivosti — pozabili pa si, ko si to pisal, da si teden dni prej zavzel pozo nezmotljivega sodnika (takšen je ton Tvoje opombe) in si me javno obsodil kot navadnega tepca, ki je šele večeraj malo pokukal v žurnalistiko in politiko — ki je tako otroški, da je vse svoje znanje o položaju in okupirani Jugoslaviji podaniško srebal iz lopovske propagande jugoslovanske monarhistov! Če bi bilo tako, kakor Ti sodiš o meni, potem si tudi Ti nekomu nasedel in napisal si toliko debelih zmot, kolikor si mi dal javnih priznanj za moja dela — kajti če človek na stara leta tako lahko nasede tej ali oni lopovski propagandi, tedaj je to živ dokaz, da ta človek ni nikdar imel dosti razsodnosti, da ni bilo v njem nobene logičnosti in še manj kakšnega prepričanja, skratka bil je navaden oportunist, ki so ga sape metale sem in tja po mili volji. Takšna je v bistvu Tvoja obsodba moje osebe, kakor je bila izrečena v Tvoji opombi v oklepaju v uvodniku Prosvete dne 6. decembra t. l.

Rad bi vedel, kje imaš fakto, kje solidne dokaze za svojo sodbo. Situacija v Jugoslaviji in drugje je v zadnjih devetih mesecih zmetala na površje cele gore incidentov, katerih tukaj ne bom omenjal, ker ni vredno, ampak na dnu smo še vedno tam, kjer smo bili proti koncu 1942. Glavno dejstvo je ostalo neizpremenjeno: partizansko gibanje je bilo od začetka, kakor je še danes, v interesu Stalina-ve diktature! Edina večja izprememba je prišla pred enim letom, ko sta si Stalin in dvoobrazni Churchill razdelila Balkan v svoji sferi in pustila drug drugemu svobodne roke v svojem področju. To je bilo vse. Prej je Churchill podpiral četnike, poslej partizane v Jugoslaviji, kajti takšna je bila pogodba med dvema imperialistoma. Danes dvoobrazni Churchill — ki podpira v Španiji in Italiji fašiste in monarhiste, v Jugoslaviji pa komuniste (le čemu ga ne pohvalja zaradi slednjega v svoji nedoslednosti?) — pobija partizane na Grškem, Stalin pa molči, ker to ni v njegovi sferi. Stalin se pripravlja na enako lopovstvo v ostalih deželah Balkana (da, tudi v Jugoslaviji), na Ogrskem in Poljskem ter v Baltiku, ako pride do kakšnega upora proti njegovim interesom. Jaz Te ne bom dolžil, da si Ti nasedel partizan-

ski propagandi via Moskva-Jugoslavija-London, katera je veliko, veliko bolj drzna, jezuitska in falotska, čeprav se vrši v imenu demokracije in svobode (!!!), kakor pa je kdaj bila srbska monarhistična propaganda ali jezuitska slovenska klerikalna propaganda (vse te propagande so ostudne do mozga); imam Te za toliko pametnega in informiranega, da lahko veš, kje tiči zajec, samo če hočeš. Pa nočeš! Ne vem, kaj je s Tabo. Po Tvojih osebnih zadevah ne bom brskal, dovolil si pa bom precejšnjo mero Tvoje trmoglavosti, dasi vem, da naši partizanski sopotniki zelo radi — ker to je najlažje — očitačo meni, da sem trmast. Vem pa tudi to, da neznanič kaj radi zamenjavajo odločnost in doslednost v načelih za trmo. Če bi bil Ti na vsej črti dosleden, se ne bi jaz mogel poslužiti besede "trma" v Tvojem primeru, tako pa — Great Scott!

Tvoji uvodniki v zadnjih devetih mesecih so najlepša priča, sijajna izloška Tvoje nedoslednosti in kontradiktornosti. Stališče, ki ga večkrat poudariš glede Stalina imperialistične politike v Iranu, na Poljskem, v Italiji in drugje, je korektno, demokratično — čim pa stopiš v Jugoslavijo, je baš narobe. V Jugoslaviji Stalin docela izgine in izginijo vsi njegovi lakajji, namesto tega pa je tam samo nadčloveški herojevo, sama čista demokracija in 24-karatna garancija najsijajnejše svobode. Kaj je s Tabo, Tone? Mar res misliš, da je ves trezen svet alep, da faktor ni več, da je vsa zgodovina že spisana in zapečatena? Ali nič ne misliš, kako se razvija monarhizem, ki ga tudi Ti pomagaš kreirati? Na primer Tvoj list sam poroča, da se bodo "volitve" v Jugoslaviji vršile v okviru partizanske fronte, torej ene same stranke. Ali ne diši to po totalitarstvu? Ali je to tista demokracija, ki jo poje naša propaganda?

Celih devet mesecev nosi že Prosveta dva obraza: totalitarnega za Jugoslavijo, demokratičnega za ostale kraje. Kaj misliš, koliko časa boš vlekel čitatele na ta način? In koliko časa še bo Prosveta sistematično krila, syobodomiselno načelo s poklonitvami simbolom katolištva v izjavah partizanskih duhovnikov, ki jih objavlja Titušova propaganda? Dalje nikar ne misli, da treznim ljudem imponirajo deklaracije duhovnikov, ki presedlajo s klerofašističnega na partizanskega konjčka. Kaj pa je tem ljudem presedlati, če računajo z novo kariero pod drugo barvo in drugimi gesli, s kariero, ki jim ohrani zdravo kožo? Namen posvečuje sredstva! Si pozabil? To je zelo lahko pri ljudeh, ki nimajo pojma o demokraciji. Saj so Ti znani primeri, ko so komunisti čez noč postali fašisti (Doriot etc.) in zakaj bi ne bilo narobe? Ti pa tako navdušeno citiraš te pojave, ki niso nič novega pod soncem, razen kraja in imena. Silly! Prav nič se ne bom šundil, če se tudi škof Rožman pokloni partizanskim zvezdi (namen posvečuje sredstva!) in vi se boste divili velikemu dogodku. Bedaki! Pišeš, da je Tituš velikodušen, ker vabi s pogojem amnestije slovenske fašiste pod svojo zastavo. Hm! Toliko je velikodušen kot so španski komunisti, ki se zdaj večjejo z monarhisti in največjeji španskim klerofašistom Roblesom. Kaj da Tituš na principu! Glavno je, da je prizna njegova najvišja oblast. In kdor se mu upre, bo enostavno "fašist" neglede na to, kaj je v resnici. Namen posvečuje sredstva! To velja pri komunističnih jezuitih, kakor velja pri klerikalnih. Ti si to dobro pogurital v članku o perzijskem olju; če bi to apliciral tudi na Jugoslavijo, bi bil dosleden. Tako pa nisi.

Daj, priznaj enkrat, da moj spor z gl. odborom je nastal zaradi tega, ker je gl. odbor pod pritiskom Adamića in sopotnikov ignoriral bistvo resolucije zadnje konvencije SNPJ, resolucije, ki obsojajo totalitarstvo in poudarjajo demokracijo. To je bil edini vzrok. Diktat je dejstveno bil, da mora Prosveta pozabiti na demokracijo in postati totalitarska z ozirom na Rušijo in Jugoslavijo. Izvriješ bi puč in jaz sem se moral umakniti — kajti za nobeno ceno nšem hotel biti, niti ne bom,



Na sliko vidite MARY VIDMAR, tajnico društva 3 SNPJ v Johnstownu, Pa., ki je bila v vseh treh kampanjah v zadnjih dveh letih med vodilnimi agitatorji. V zadnji jubilejni kampanji je pridobila 39 novih članov, v kampanji smage 71 in lani v kampanji v proslavo 20-letnice mladinskega oddelka 23—skupaj v teh treh kampanjah 133 novih članov, kar je gotovo sijajen rekord. Čestitke, sestra Vidmar!

pljuvalec v lastno skledo. Prosim, upoštevaj ta fakt, če Ti je kaj za resnico in pravico. Ker si me zdaj javno napadel, mi moraš dati zagovor v listu, ako je Prosveta še kaj demokratična. To zadoščenje mi lahko daš najbolje s tem, da v prihodnji sredini številki (Tvoj napad je bil v sredo) objaviš to moje pismo.

Z bratskim pozdravom
Ivan Molek.

Pripomba uredništva: Komentarije v uredniški koloni.

MILWAUŠKI ODMEV ČIKASKE PRIREDBE

Milwaukee.—V nedeljo, dne 10. decembra, sem se napotil z drugimi člani Naprepa v naše največje predmestje — Chicago, da tam z njimi vred zapojem eno ali dve in pa, da vidim igro "Norec", katero so na ta dan uprizorili Čikažani. Vožnja tja in nazaj je bila zelo prijetna — zabava s Čikažani pa še bolj. Drama "Norec" mi je bila zelo povšeči. Je ena tistih iger, ki zahteva izvežbane igralce—in v Čikagu jih imajo! Težka, silno težka je, ker v nji ne nastopajo ostro zarisani tipi, temveč vsaka oseba več ali manj predstavlja celo plast človeških instinktov. Toda o igri sami ne bom kvasil—vsi Milwaukeeci jo bodo imeli priliko videti dne 18. februarja, na Naprejev dan! Le toliko rečem: vredna je, da se jo pogleda, vsakogar bo zadovoljila.

Sedaj pa še par besed o uprizoritvi. Ne bom kritiziral! Za kritiziranje je božja previdnost postavila bolj brihtne glave—jaz ne spadam v njih revir. Pri takem opravilu je treba zavzeti pozo modrijana, katerega je pa v meni prav malo ali nič. Črni oči si tudi ne maram natakati — rajši gledam lepoto takšno, kot je v resnici. . . . zato se pa na noben način ne maram ščititi v bratovščino "kritikov"! Rečem le to, da je bila drama odigrana nad vse pričakovanje dobro. Vloge so bile razdeljene imenitno, kar pri tako težki drami ni majhna reč.

Zelo se mi je dopadla lepa izgovorjava našega jezika, kateri je, ako se ga prav izgovarja, silno lep. Obratno pa zelo okoren in človeka kar po glavi trga, če

NA NOVO SO SE NAROČILI NA DNEVNIK PROSVETA

Anton Pogorelec, Bell Gardens, California
Anna Tesak, Pueblo, Colorado
John Tomatin, La Salle, Illinois
Katherine Medic, Lyons, Illinois
John Vranic, Peru, Illinois
John Grum, Waukegan, Illinois
Charles Novak, Calumet, Michigan
Andrew Kraemer, Detroit, Michigan
John Krasic, Keewatin, Minnesota
Frank Krasovitz, Cleveland, Ohio
Frank Reven, Richmondville, New York
Giovanni Posenel, Ogden, Utah
Fred Raket, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Anton Rohida, Sheboygan, Wisconsin
Anton Janecic, Osgood, West Virginia

poskušamo na odru rabiti tisto "solsko" slovenščino. Je preveč neokretna in nič kaj blagodoneča za povprečna ušesa. Po tej izgovorjavi bi Janez "vozil", Micka bi bila bolna in tako naprej. V Čikagu sem z veseljem opazil, da je ta "voziv", ona pa je bila "bovna". Tak jezik je mehak in blagovlasen in občinstvo se ga ne naveliča poslušati. V resnici, prijatelji Čikažani, podali ste nam zelo lepo in dobro odigrano dramo v kupi še lepše slovenščine. Prepričan sem, da boste dne 18. februarja v polni meri zadovoljili milwaško občinstvo.
France Puncer.

Iz gibanja SANSa in JPO-SS

VELIKI SHOD

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dne 17. decembra se je sestel federacijski odbor SNPJ iz zapadne Penna z odborom SANSa in zaključil je bil, da skupno priredimo velik shod, kateri se bo vršil 28. januarja v Slovenskem domu. Na shodu bo govoril tudi naš pisatelj Louis Adamić in več drugih govornikov. Govorili bodo za pomoč Jugoslaviji. Več shodu bomo še pravočasno poročali.
Paul Klun, 118.

DOMAČA ZABAVA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Odbor za jugoslovanski relief priredi domačo zabavo dne 30. decembra od osmih zvečer v Slovenskem domu. Ves čisti prebitek te vese lice bo šel v sklad za čiščenje obleke.

Za čiščenje obleke smo do sedaj potrošili že nad \$80 in se prevoz v New York pa nad \$100. Vljudno vabimo rojake in rojakinje, da se veseliče udeležijo v velikem številu, kajti s tem boste pomagali našim bednim bratom in sestram v stari domovini. Na programu bo tudi pevsko društvo France Prešeren. Z ples pa bo igrala dobra godba. Imeli bomo tudi prigrizek itd. Zaključimo skupaj staro leto!
Paul Klun, 118.

PRIREDBA ZA RELIF

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ob koncu leta se navadno delajo računi, da lahko doženemo uspeh ali naza-dovanje tekom leta. Račune se mora dati za narodno, kulturne in politično delovanje. K tem pa moramo dodati še društveno polje, ki je nekaka podlaga za vse poštene namene.

V naši nasebini na žalost ni mogoče beležiti skoraj nobenih izvanrednih aktivnosti razen tega, da mala skupina žena in moških dela za reliefno akcijo za stari kraj. Pridno delo naših žensk, ki zbirajo obleke, denar in šivajo za naše reveže, je rodilo lep rezultat. Lahko bi bilo več, ako bi bilo več zanimanja in ako bi se nam pridružile vse sile, ki bi morale vsaj enkrat delati skupaj za tako plemenito stvar kakor je zbiranje reliefa. Upajmo

torej, da se bo v bodoče tudi to izboljšalo.

V soboto zvečer dne 30. decembra prirejamo domačo zabavo s plesom in plesom. Dobiček je namenjen za pomoč jugoslovanskim narodom, na katere smo vsi ponosni, ker niso klonili svojih glav in hrbtov pred Hitlerjem in njegovimi rablji. To bo prva prireditve za relief in radi tega je upati, da ne bo nihče ostal doma. Vsak zavezen rojak in rojakinja mora vzeti to odgovornost, da bo omenjeni večer prišel in vsaj na ta način doprinesel nekaj do večjega uspeha. Vstopnina je zelo nizka. Program pa je dovolj zanimiv, da ne bo nobenemu žal, da je posvetil eno večerno zabavo za naš narod.

F. Oblak, 118.

FEDERACIJA SNPJ

LETRA SEJA UTAHŠKE FEDERACIJE

Spring Glen, Utah.—Naznanjam odbornikom in zastopnikom tukajšnje federacije SNPJ, da se bo vršila prihodnja federacijska seja v nedeljo, 7. januarja, ob dveh popoldne v Spring Glenu v društvenem prostoru. Na tej seji bomo izvolili odbornike za prihodnje leto in na dnevnem redu bomo imeli tudi več drugih važnih zadev. Vabljamo ste, da se udeležite seje v polnem številu.
Anton Kokal, zapisnikar.

Društvene vesti

Kitzville, Minn.—Naznanjam članstvu društva št. 161 SNPJ, da se bo vršila letna seja v nedeljo, 31. decembra, ob desetih popoldne v običajnem prostoru. Seja bo važna, ker moramo izvoliti društveni odbor za l. 1945.
Charles Kerzie, tajnik.

Cleveland, O.—Na letni seji društva št. 126 SNPJ so bili izvoljeni sledeči odborniki in zastopniki za leto 1945:

Predsednik Anton Abram, podpredsednik Matija Lučić, tajnik John J. Gabrenja, 22010 Ivan ave., telefon IV 6975, blagajnik Anton Smith, zapisnikar Blaž Novak.

Nadzorniki: predsednik Louis Smrdel, Math Martinčić, Ema Mihalich, Anton Pogačar, vratar, zastopnik za Prosveto John Gabrenja, društveni zdravniki: F.

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Naše društvo podpira sledeče ustanove: SANS, Prosvetno matično, JPO-SS št. 2, Slovensko šolo SND, Slovenski narodni muzej, Slovensko narodno čitalnico.

Seje se obdržavajo vsako tretjo nedeljo v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair ave.

John Gabrenja, tajnik.

Danville, Ill.—Vsaka članica ali član naj se prijavi tajniku kadar zbolí, in sicer v teku treh dni, kakor določajo pravila. Bolnik lahko naznani ustmeno ali pismeno. Kadar zdravnik izpolni bolniško listino, potem jo naj član pošlje meni ali pa jo naj izroči na seji.

Ob tej priliki prosim brate in sestre, plačujte redno asesment.

MARTIN POTOKAR

Pionir S.N.P.J.

voščil vsem

SREČNO NOVO LETO

Vsem, ki so mi poslali voščilne karte in drugim mojim znancom in prijateljem voščim na tem mestu res srečno novo leto.

Kart nisem pisal, zato hvala vsem, ki so jih mi poslali.

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BARTOL BENEDICT

Umrl je za posledicami, ko je bil smrtno ranjen v premogorovniku v Hiawathi, Utah.—Počivaj v miru. Ljubi oče, in lahka naj Ti bude ameriška zemlja.—Žalujči ostali: Joseph Benedict, sin v armadi; mrs. Jennie Chesnik mrs. Frances De Grendel, mrs. Albina Mipham in mrs. Ida Lopan, hčere, Helper, Utah.

V blagi spomin prve obletnice smrti

od kar je preminul ljubljani soprog in oče

JOHN REPOVŠ

Umrl je dne 24. decembra 1943.

Eno leto je minulo, od kar si Ti zapustil nas, a v srcih naših še vedno živi naš spomin na Tebe in bo živel do konca življenja našega. Ni doeva ne ure, da nam nisi Ti pred očmi. Ostaneš nam v trajnem spominu. Počivaj v miru.—Žalujči ostali: Marija Urbančič, soproga, pet hčera in štirje sinovi, od katerih sta dva v armadi.—Southview, Pa.

V blagi spomin prve obletnice smrti

Leto dni je minulo, od kar je preminul moj ljubljani soprog in oče

Anton Urbančič

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V blagi spomin prve obletnice smrti

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(Konec prihodnjo sredo)

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Prav rad Ti ustrezem s priobčitvijo Tvojega pisma v sredini Prosveti. In sicer ne toliko zato, da Te uverim, da je pri Prosveti še demokracija—te ni nič manj kot kdajkoli v preteklosti in tudi ostane, dokler bom jaz urednik—marveč zato, ker si kot član jednote prav toliko upravičen do njenih kolon kot kdo drugi, dokler piše stvarno in v mejah dostojnosti. Dasi ta list ni "moj", kot zmotno praviš, marveč last jednote, vsega članstva. Te zagotavljam, kar se uredništva tiče, da imaš lahko v Prosveti prav toliko svobode, ako se je hočeš poslužiti, kot si jo imel, ko si bil njen urednik. Tudi Te zagotavljam, da Ti ne bom ničesar črtal v zvezi s Tvojim mišljenjem in nazori, čeprav se z njimi mogoče ne bom strinjal—kakor si včasih že Ti meni, ker se nisi strinjal z mojimi nazori.

Žal mi je, ker smatraš tisto mojo opombo v oklepaju (da si naselil lopovski propagandi jugoslovanske zamejne vlade) kot osebni napad na Tvojo osebo. Spominjaš se lahko, da sem Ti parkrat osebno iste besede povedal v obraz, ko sva v čisto prijateljskem tonu argumentirala pri kosilu pri Bergerju o Osvobodilni fronti in partizanih v starem kraju. Takrat tistih besed vsaj vidno nisi smatral kot osebni napad. To je bilo moje odkrito mnenje takrat in to je moje odkrito mnenje še danes, kakor tudi mnogih drugih, pa če Ti je všeč ali ne. Temu si sam kriv, ne jaz; zato tudi posledice sam nosiš. Če bi glavni odbor na zadnji februarjski seji ne bil storil, kar je bil prisiljen storiti, bi danes tudi jednota nosila posledice—vsaj to je razvidno iz Tvojega pisma. Če kdaj jaz pridem v enak konflikt z glavnim odborom, tedaj bo njegova dolžnost, da me odstrani, ako ne bi hotel storiti tega, kar si storil Ti. To velja tudi za vse druge izvršne odbornike.

Toda vzemimo, da se motim in da nisi naselil lopovski propagandi jugoslovanske zamejne vlade—da ni bila lopovska, kot je še danes v Ameriški Domovini, boš težko zanikal. Toda če nisi naselil te propagandi, kateri propagandi si potem naselil? Sam nisi bil v starem kraju, da bi se mogel prepričati na licu mesta, kaj je resnica in kaj ni. Od neke in od nekoga si moral dobiti informacije. In te informacije ali "informacije" so morale biti podobne "informacijam", ki jih je širila zamejna velebrska vlada v Londonu, kajti drugače bi si ne mogel ustvariti enake sodbe o osvobodilnem gibanju in partizanih kot jo je širila propaganda te čaršijske kliše.

Za svojo osebo odprto povem, da sem "naselil" tisti propagandi o Mihajloviču in četnikih, sploh smo naselili vsi, kajti v svet je prišlo le ono iz Jugoslavije, oziroma Londona, kar je hotela zamejna "vlada" in kar je hotel dovoliti angleški zunanji departament. Ampak to je stara stvar. Potem, ko smo zaslišali drugo plat zvona, smo "naselili" pa partizanski propagandi, ker se nam je zdelo veliko bolj objektivna, veliko bližje resnici in aktualnemu položaju v starem kraju. Ta propaganda je bila lahko sem pa tam "nategnjena", toda kolikor danes vemo, ni bila zavajalna, skregana z resnico.

Da Ti nisi hotel ali mogel "nasesti" propagandi Osvobodilne fronte, je vzrok v—komunističnem baybavu. Kakor hitro zaslišiš besedo "komunist", reagiraš tako kot neka domača žival, ko zagleda rdečo kunj. Odpovedi Ti vse možganske fakultete za objektivno in trezno presojanje. (Oprostite mi to kratki psihoanalizi.) Enako reagirajo tudi uredniki pri New Leaderju, ki je v marsičem izborn list, toda preveč trpi na antisovjetski in antikomunistični bolezni, ki je pri marsikom postala psihopatična. Toda o tem več pozneje.

Vprašam te, kje imam "fakte, kje solidne dokaze" za svojo sodbo, radi katere se pritožujem in jo smatraš za napad na Tvojo osebo. Zame so konkretna in solidna sledeča dejstva—in torej tudi dokazi:

1) Med Tvojim stališčem glede osvobodilnega boja in partizanov v Jugoslaviji in med stališčem ali propagando bivših zamejnih velebrskih "vlad" v Londonu ni absolutno nobene razlike. Ta propaganda je slika in še danes slika v Ameriški Domovini, Srbobranu in tudi v New Leaderju vse osvobodilno gibanje in posebno še partizane za komunistično gibanje v najslabšem pomenu besede—za "bandite, morilce, ubojce" in krvoželjne "diktatorje". Podobno si jih tudi Ti nekajkrat "analiziral" v svojih uvodnikih v Prosveti in tudi v osebnih argumentih si izrazil enake misli. Teh misli si menda še danes, kajti v svojem pismu praviš: "Partizansko gibanje je bilo od začetka, kakor je še danes, v interesu Stalinove diktature!" (Podčrtanje je moje.)

2) Ameriška Domovina, ki je še danes odprto glasilo te lopovske propagande, je večkrat citirala tvoje članke in te pohvalila kot "edinega pravega slovenskega socialista v Ameriki." Prvič v zgodovini Prosvete se je zgodilo, da je A. D. imela dobro besedo za ta list in njenega urednika. (Kadar bo A. D. iz ideoloških razlogov hvalila Prosveto pod mojim uredništvom, tedaj bo nekaj narobe z menoj, ali pa se bo A. D. spremenila iz Savla v Pavla, za kar pa ni nobenega upanja.)

3) Franc Snoj, tedanji minister zamejne vlade, je v Clevelandu na nekem sestanku dejal: "Dokler je Prosveta na naši strani, se ne brigamo, kaj niso ostali slovenski listi v Ameriki." (To mi je osebno povedal Janko Rogelj.) Z uredniškimi smernicami Prosvete je bil zelo zadovoljen tudi pozneje v Londonu, ko se je držal še stare "linije"—predno se je "spremenil iz Savla v Pavla" in šel v Jugoslavijo, "da reši, kar se rešiti da..." (To mi je povedal Mike Kumer.)

Lahko bi navedel še par dejstev, zame "konkretnih in solidnih", ki potrjujejo mojo sodbo, o kateri se pritožuješ. Toda naj to zadržim. Prihodnje sredo Ti bom skušal dokazati, kako si po moji sodbi v napačnem glede osvobodilnega gibanja, ker ga smatraš za totalitarskega in za veliko nesrečo jugoslovanskega ljudstva.

Glasovi iz
nasebina

VABILO NA SILVESTROVO

Chicago, Ill.—Leto 1944 se bliža koncu. Po svetu so se tudi v tem letu godile strašne reči, kot še nikoli poprej. Trpljenje, ki ga prenaša naš narod v stari domovini in pa skrbi naših mater, očetov, sester in žena za svoje drage, ki se bore v ameriški armadi na tuji zemlji, tudi nam dela skrb in žalost.

Gotovo, da vsi pričakujemo konca vojne. Ker pa je človek, ki dela iz dneva v dan, potreben ne samo počitka, temveč tudi razvedrila in zabave, da tako lahko pozabi malo na vsakdanje skrbi, ki nas navadno mučijo celo v spanju, je popolnoma na mestu, da imamo od časa do časa kakšno veselico.

Vse to je imelo v mislih članstvo društva Rožnik št. 18 SNPJ in sklenilo, da priredi Silvestrovo večer, in sicer to nedeljo, 31. decembra, zvečer v Bergerjevi dvorani na 2653 S. Lawndale ave., poleg jednoteinega poslopja.

Igrala bo Možinova trojica, katera je zelo ugajala vsem na zadnjem Prešernovem koncertu. Pridite in zabavajte se z nami po domače. Pijače in jedade najbrže ne bo zmanjkalo. Postrani sem izvedel, da bo precejšnje število Prešernovcev posetilo našo zabavo in kjer so Prešernovci, tam je petja in vsestranske zabave in plesa nič koliko.

Ne bo vam žal—pridite! Pridite zgodaj ali pozno, ampak pridite!

Za društvo Rožnik:
Paul Berger, blagajnik.

VESELICA V SPRINGFIELDU

Springfield, Ill.—Kakor vsako leto, tako se bo tudi letos vsila veselica v Slovenskem delavskem domu na starega leta večer, 31. decembra. Direktorji bodo skrbeli, da bodo imeli vsi dobro potrebo. Za ples bo igral orkester Johna Gorška ml.

Vstopnina bo samo 50c. Vsi, ki se zanimajo za Dom, pripelje s seboj tudi svoje prijatelje. Tudi naši rojaki in rojakinje iz sosednjih nasebin so dobrodošli. Želeli si bomo veselo novo leto in se malo razveselili. Torej na Silvestrovo večer se vidimo v Slovenskem delavskem domu. Na koncu pa izrazim upanje, da bi se naši fantje kmalu zdravi povrnili iz vojne.

Joseph Ovca.

ŽENA IN DOM

Cleveland, O.—Pod naslovom "Žena in dom" je bilo spisanih že mnogo razprav, duhovitih in površnih, v katerih se je razpravljalo o vlogi, ki jo igra žena kot zakonska družica, kot ljubica mati ali kot skrbna gospodinja. Moj namen ni podajati se v modrovanje o teh stvareh. Te vrstice pišem z drugega vzroka: opozoriti hočem čitatelje na rodoljubno delo, ki ga izvršujejo naše žene v prid našim narodnim in društvenim domovom po vseh nasebinah, kjer imamo svoje narodne domove, posebno pa še naš ženski klub pri Slov. delavskem domu v Collinwoodu.

Obiskal sem že precej nasebin po Ohio, Pennsylvaniji in drugod. Povsod, kjer imajo društvene domove, dobimo skupino

žen pod imenom ženski klub ali gospodinjki klub, ki se trudi dan za dnem, teden za tednom, leto za letom, brez prestanka, pogostoma brez vsakega priznanja, za koristi in napredek narodnega središča v dotični nasebini. Meni je seveda najbolj poznano delo naših žen pri Slov. delavskem domu na Waterloo roadu v Collinwoodu, ker stanujem v bližini in sem več ali manj aktiven pri tej lokalni instituciji.

Ni velik ta krožek slovenskih žena na Waterloo roadu. Še en ducat jih ni. Obiskovalci naših društvenih prireditev jih dobro poznajo. Je pa veliko naših rojakov in tudi delničarjev Delavskega doma, ki jih ne poznajo. Ker imajo člani SNPJ in naša društva veliko večino delnice (samo društvo V boj št. 53 ima za \$13,000 delnice), se mi vidi pravilno, da jih predstavim čitateljem Prosvete.

Predsednica ženskega odseka pri Slov. del. domu je Mary Rijavec, goriska Slovenka. Druge članice so sledeče: Mrs. Johana Perko, Mary Rupnik, Frances Globočnik, Frances Blatnik, Louise Zabukovec, Tina Vojk, Josephine Levstik in Tina Marash. Da ne bodo samo kikle, moram dodati še eno osebo, ki nosi hlače, in to je Frank Marash, domov oskrbnik, ki našim ženskam pri njihovem delu mnogo pomaga.

Bilo je v decembru leta 1943, ko so naš uradnik Delavskega doma nekega večera poklicale na svojo sejo. "Kaj pa je vendar posebnega?" smo se vprašali. Za odgovor ni bilo treba dolgo čakati. Predsednica Rijavec vstane in položi na mizo malo kuverto, v kateri je bil ček za \$2000. "Tole vsoto podarimo Domu, da odplačilo dolg na Kegljišče," je izjavila. Tako je bil ta ček zadnje odplačilo na dolg, ki je bil napravljen pri gradnji Kegljišča. Bilj—smo jako preseenečeni, posebno za to, ker so že par mesecev poprej potrošile nad \$1500 pri moderniziranju kuhinje in pa gostilniških prostorov.

Kakor lani, tako smo bili tudi letos pred par dnevi pozvani na sejo ženskega odseka. In kakor lansko leto, tako je tudi na tej seji vstala predsednica Mary Rijavec in položila na mizo znano kuverto, iz katere je gledal ček za \$2000. "Tole je naš delež pri odplačilu dolga na mortgage pri SNPJ," je pristavila.

Z rednimi dohodki našega podjetja in s pomočjo tega čeka nam je bilo mogoče letos odplačati, poleg drugih manjših dolgov, tudi nad deset tisoč dolarjev na dolg pri Slovenski narodni podporni jednoti. (Priporočam tistim, ki so temu posojilu nasprotni, da ta stavek še enkrat prečitajo.) Še par let na ta način in imeli bomo slavnost sežiganja tega nesrečnega "morgača".

"Kje ženske dobe ta denar?" se vprašate. To ni nobena skrivnost. Na isti način kakor ga pridobijo društva, kadar imajo svoje prireditve. S pridnim delom v kuhinji, za baro, pri prodaji vstopnic itd. Kadar koli imajo priliko, najamejo dvorano in prirede ples. Tisti, ki se pečajo

s takimi stvarmi pri svojih družtvih, vedo, kaj to pomeni. Delo, trudapolno delo. In pri tem zasledujejo samo en cilj: koristi Slov. delavskega doma.

Delujejo pa tudi za druge koristne stvari. Ravno sedaj se pripravljajo, da prirede ples v korist našim slovenskim vojakom, kadar se vrnejo iz vojske. Nekateri izmed njih so matere in imajo svoje sinove na vojnih poljanah. Kot ljubice matere žele nekaj zanje storiti. Ta ples se bo vršil na novega leta večer, to je v ponedeljek, dne 1. januarja ob 8. uri zvečer v Slov. del. domu. Vabijo vas, da se tega plesa udeležite. S svojo udeležbo jim pokažete nekaj priznanja za njihovo delo—drugega plačila tako ne pričakujete.

Mati Petrovich,
predsednik SDD.

VABILO NA SILVESTROVO
VESELICO

Denver, Colo.—V nedeljo, 31. decembra, ob osmi uri zvečer, priredi Slovenski dom v Denverju običajno letno veselico v lastni dvorani, kamor je vabljeno članstvo ABZ, KSKJ, ZSZ, SNPJ in ostali rojaki in rojakinje v Denverju in okolici. Udeležite se te zadnje veselice v tekočem letu za našo domačo ustanovo v naši lepi denverski slovenski nasebini.

Ves dobiček, ki ga bomo naredili, bo obrnjen v stavbinski sklad za nov Slovenski dom, ki ga bomo pričeli graditi kakor hitro bodo razmere ugodne. Vstopnina bo samo \$1.00 in boste upravičeni poleg izvrstne godbe tudi do okusnega prigrizka v obliki domačih klobas, kakršne zna narediti samo mr. John Malovrh, kakor tudi do fine potice, kakršno zna speči samo mrs. Epich. Torej ne zamudite te ugodne prilike, da se malo razveselite med svojimi prijatelji in znanci ter da skupno damo slovo letu 1944 in pozdravimo veselješe in zmagoslavno leto 1945.

Ob tej priliki se prisrčno zaljubim društvu Columbine št. 218 SNPJ za \$50.00, ki jih je darovalo za naše uboge in oropane brate in sestre v stari domovini. Ravno tako se zahvaljujem društvu sv. Jožefa 21 ABZ, 113 KSKJ, št. 1 ZSZ, št. 12 ABZ in Slovenskemu domu, ki so darovali po \$25.00 za reveže v stari domovini. Lepa hvala tudi vsem darovalcem, ki ste darovali gotovino in obleko in ki ste pomagali obleko skupaj zbrati ter pakirati, da smo poslali 77 zabojev dne 26. decembra na sledeči naslov: War Relief Fund of Americans of South Slavic Descent, 161 Perry Ave., New York, N. Y. Obleka je tehtala 2255 funtov, kar bo gotovo v veliko pomoč našemu ubogemu narodu v Jugoslaviji. Vsi tisti, ki se niste nič darovali, kakor tudi oni, ki ste žed darovali in imate še kaj takega na rokah, da lahko darujete našemu junaškemu in oropnemu narodu, lahko pošljete zabojo direktno na zgoraj omenjeni naslov.

V nadi, da bo leto 1945 prineslo trajen in pravičen mir za vse narode in pa, da se bodo naši sinovi in bratje vrnili z bojnih poljan v najboljšem zdravju k svojem, želim srečno novo leto vsem čitateljem tega lista ter ostajam z bratskim pozdravom za Slovenski dom,

Anthony Jersin, predsednik.

V Prosveti so dnevne svetovne in delavske vesti. Ali jih čitate vsak dan?

Društvene prireditve

VESELICA DRUŠTVA
SNPJ V EVELETHU

Eveleth, Minn.—Dne 31. decembra, to je na starega leta večer, bodo priredila društva št. 69, 130 in 650 SNPJ plesno zabavo v dvorani SNPJ.

Naznanjam, da je odbor doma SNPJ sklenil, da povabi vse člane in članice vseh treh društev na to zabavo. Vstopnina bo prosta. Na veselico vabimo tudi ostalo članstvo, prijatelje in znance iz mesta Eveletha, da se bomo malo razveselili in pozabili na vsakdanje skrbi. Imeli bomo dobro godbo in tudi prigrizka ne bo manjkalo.

Pridite vsi, mladi in stari! Želim veselo in srečno novo leto.

Louis J. Lessar,

tajnik št. 69 SNPJ.

VESELICA DRUŠTVA
ŠT. 266 SNPJ

Muskegon Heights, Mich.—Naznanjam oddaljenim članom in članicam društva št. 266 SNPJ, da bomo priredili veselico na starega leta večer, 31. decembra, v Ukrajinski dvorani na 9th st. in Hackley, Muskegon Heights.

Vljudno vabimo članstvo in prijatelje, da se udeležite veselice v velikem številu. Vabimo tudi vse iz Grand Havena, še posebej pa članstvo društva št. 550 SNPJ in Farmarski klub.

Torej na veselo svidenje 31. decembra zvečer!

Anton Pavlin, tajnik.

DRUŠTVENA VESEICA
V GIRARDU

Girard, O.—Društvi št. 643 in št. 49 SNPJ priredita skupno veselico v soboto, 30. decembra. Pripravljalna odbora obeh društev sta pridno na delu, da pripravita vse potrebno, da bo izid priredbe enako zadovoljiv kot je bil meseca maja t. l., ko smo obhajali 40-letnico SNPJ.

Od vsega početka, odkar je bilo organizirano angleško posluško društvo, sta obe društvi sodelovali v vseh ozirih in priredili sta že več priredb, ki so vse dobro izpadle.

Za to veselico je zopet precej zanimanja in vse kaže, da bo dober uspeh. Namen teh vrstic je, da opozorim nekatere člane društva št. 49 SNPJ, da bi se odzvali vsaj enkrat in posetili to veselico, ki se vrši 30. decembra v Slovenskem domu. Znano vam je, da društvo z nad 200 člani ima vedno razne stroške in včasih celo velike. Prav tako vam je znano, da je društvo vsako leto razpisalo posebno naklado. Letos tega ni bilo, to pa vsled tega, ker je veselica obeh društev, ki se je vršila meseca maja, dobro izpadla. Torej tukaj je razvidno, da je članstvo, katero je žrtvovalo na veselici, pripomoglo, da ni bilo treba razpisati naklade.

Upam, da ne bo na tej veselici manjkalo nikogar. Seveda so izjeme: bolezen, delo, a drugega vzroka pa ne bi smelo biti. Vsak član naj se zaveda, da je tudi njegova dolžnost žrtvovati se za društvo na ta ali oni način, prav tako kot taktat, ko ste upravičeni kaj dobiti.

Pred vojno so naši mladi člani posetili veselice, nekateri so bili tudi delavni, toda sedaj teh ni, zato je dolžnost nas vseh, posebno tistih, ki so preji zostajali, da jih nadomestijo. Zapomniti si moramo, da imamo 52 članov od obeh društev SNPJ v vojaški službi. Pred časom, kadar smo imeli priredbe, smo vedno imeli dober poset članov in drugih prijateljev iz bližnjih nasebin. Sedaj tega ne moremo pričakovati, ker ni gasolina za avtomobile. Ampak vseeno upamo, da nas bodo nekateri vseeno posetili. Na primer Cvelbar iz Sharon, Kikel iz Youngstowna, Brelih iz East Palestine, Mihevčev iz Salema in pa Jež iz Warrenu ter nekateri drugi. Vsi boste dobrodošli in si boste po stari navadi voščili vse najboljše za leto 1945.

Torej ponovno apeliram na vse Girardčane, da se gotovo udeležijo naše veselice. Saj ni nikakega zadržka! Le predramimo se! Pogledimo malo, kaj vse delajo po drugih nasebinah, a v Girardu ni tiste aktivnosti in življenja kot je bilo nekoč. Včasih smo propagirali za to ali ono stvar in vedno kolektali za kakšno koristno stvar in imeli smo precej uspeh. Seveda, včasih smo slišali, češ, ta pa vedno sitnari, zdaj!

za to, drugič za drugo stvar. A tega nadlegovanja od teh ljudi danes ni in ni ga tudi od drugih, zato smo sedaj v nekakšnem zastoj. Upam, da bomo oživeli.

Še enkrat opominjam, da ne pozabite na našo veselico, ki se bo vršila v soboto, 30. decembra, v Slovenskem domu!

Drugi dan, v nedeljo, 31. decembra pa se bo vršila seja okrožne federacije SNPJ, ravno tako v tukajšnjem Slovenskem domu.

Naj se na tem mestu zahvalim prijateljem in članom za obisk v bolnišnici in na domu in tudi za cigare ter voščilne karte, ki ste jih poslali v bolnišnico.

John Tancek.

WESTALIŠČANI PRIPRAV.
LJAJO GOSTIJO

West Allis, Wis.—Ob poslovtvi starega leta priredi domačo zabavo društvo Združenje št. 104 SNPJ na West Allisu v nedeljo, 31. decembra, v Kraljevi dvorani na 6001 W. Madison St. Začetek ob 8. uri zvečer, konec pa drugo leto. Za to izvoljeni odbor se bo potrudil, da bo vsem udeležencem dobro postreženo. Na razpolago bo razna suha roba in prašičevi ostanki. Nekaj članic se je tudi izjavilo, da bodo napravile več pečenih dobrot iz moke, kakor potice, krofe in seveda bodo tudi še drugi prigrizki. Tudi muzikanta bomo imeli za sukanje po dvorani.

Vsa ta pojedina in ples bosta stala le \$1.00 za osebo. Seveda po večerji, kateri bo hoteli malo zaliti, ga bo stalo še par nadaljnjih grošev. Po domače rečeno, kdor bo prinesel petak v žepu, bo lahko plačal večerjo, poleg tega se ga bo lahko pošteno nasrkal ter plesal zraven in bo še lahko nesel nekaj drobica domov za srečen začetek novega leta.

Zabava se priredi zato, da se vsaj enkrat v letu članstvo pokaže, koliko nas je vseh skupaj. Poleg tega, ako ostane kaj čez stroške, se pa tudi vedno radi, ker društvo ima poleg rednih stroškov vedno še kaj izrednih. Darovali smo za ambulanco, za ruski relief, za Rdeči križ, za SANS ter za jugoslovansko pomožno akcijo. Tudi vojne bonde smo kupili. Potreba bo pa še velika za pomoč revežem v Jugoslaviji, še nadaljnjih darov iz naše blaginje.

Torej člani in članice, ker bo ravno po prazniku in k prazniku, mislim, da bomo imeli malo več časa in udeležite se vsi, kdor ni bolan. S tem pa ni rečeno, da je vabljeno članstvo samo našega društva, ampak rojaki in rojakinje vseh westaliških in milvaških društev ste najvljudneje vabljeni, da poiščete omenjeni prostor ter se udeležite staro-novoletne zabave.

Voščim in želim vsem rojakom in rojakinjam širom Amerike veselo in srečno novo leto. Posebno srečo v prihodnjem letu pa želim vsem vojakom, kateri so pod zastavo Strica Sama, da bi se kmalu srečni in zdravi vrnili nazaj na svoje domove.—Za prireditveni odbor,

Anton Demšar.

Društvene vesti

Barberton, O.—Sporočam vsem tistim članom in članicam, ki se niste udeležili letne seje društva št. 48 SNPJ, da smo izvolili stari odbor za leto 1945. Nadalje je bilo sklenjeno, da ostane ista društvena doklada kot smo jo imeli do sedaj, in sicer \$2 na leto za tiste člane, ki so zavarovani za smrtnino in bolniško podpora, a tisti, ki so zavarovani samo za smrtnino pa plačajo samo \$1 na leto. Polovico doklade je treba plačati do 30. junija, ostalo polovico pa do 31. decembra 1945.

Pri vojakih in mornarici imamo 13 članov in dve članici. Vsi ti so oproščeni društvene doklade, dokler so v službi Strica Sama.

Prosim vse člane, ki se niste plačali društvenih prispevkov za drugo polovico leta, da jih plačate do 31. decembra 1944. Ako ne dobim plačano, vas bom prisiljen suspendirati.

Veselo božične praznike in srečno novo leto želim vsemu članstvu SNPJ in čitateljem Prosvete!

Alois Océpek, tajnik.

AGITATORJI
V JUBILEJNI
KAMPANJI SNPJ

LOUIS SASSO,
tajnik društva 124,
Forest City, Pa.



JOHN ZUGICH,
tajnik društva 59,
De Pue, Ill.



ANGELA SEVER,
članica društva 223,
Greensburg, Pa.

Zgoraj so trije nadaljni kontestanti, ki so se v zadnji jubilejni kampanji v proslavo 40-letnice Jednote povzpeli na častno listo. Louis Sasso je pridobil 10 novih članov. John Zugich 11 in Angela Sever 14—enako število kot jih je pridobila Mary Russ, tajnica društva 223 v Greensburgu, Pa. Čestitke!

On the Threshold of a New Year

With the New Year but a few days off, it is appropriate that we briefly review our past work and look into the immediate future.

In 1944, in spite of wartime conditions, our Society observed its fortieth anniversary. Although conditions prevented large-scale anniversary celebrations, many regional and local SNPJ observances were carried out quite successfully. This is a credit particularly to those loyal members who are always ready and willing to work for their Society; this is a credit to the members who never offer alibis but always take advantage of every opportunity in assisting at various lodge affairs by their presence as well as actual help.

Also, in 1944, in spite of adverse conditions, our Society conducted its anniversary membership campaign, which, as reported here last week, was a great success. The campaign brought the Society a total of 3557 new members for both departments in eight months. In addition, four non-campaign months brought the SNPJ a total of 867 new members. Which means that the total gain during the past twelve months was 4427 new members. This, too, is a credit to our loyal members who are ever-ready to aid in the growth and progress of our organization.

It was during 1944 that the total number of our soldier-members in the U.S. Armed Forces passed the 5,000 mark. Our local lodges and members have seen to it that the boys in service have not been forgotten; they are being remembered with letters regularly and with gifts on holidays.

In the new year we will face new problems and responsibilities—problems and responsibilities which are of tremendous importance to each one of us.

The new year of 1945 will inherit all the unpleasant effects of the long war along with the most urgent problems—a just peace and postwar employment. Who will solve these problems, the government or big business? The latter is still primarily interested in huge profits, therefore, it must be up to the government—the people—to do it. These problems concern everyone who earns his living by honest labor. We must do our part with the rest of the workers to try to solve them in a democratic way.

And while we are conscious of our national problems which can and must be solved by exercising our power and by organizing in free labor unions, let us not forget our duty to our own Society. Let us resolve to make 1945 another banner year for it.

We all know that our Society proclaims and defends the fundamental principles of democracy as an inalienable right of the people. We believe in open discussions and in hearing both sides of any controversial question, for this is a device which makes for better democracy.

We also know that tremendous technical strides have been made during recent years, while social legislation has been lagging far behind. We must use our voting power and pressure so that the postwar period will not find the country unprepared, that is, faced with another depression.

According to our Society's rules and decisions, it is the duty of its publications to carry on an educational program in the light of democracy and freethought, in order that both of these principles may be spread among our people.

The official organ will continue to be on guard against any outside enemies of the Society wherever they may attempt to obstruct its progress. Our organ will continue the policy of giving help to any serious move which may lead toward a successful solution toward labor unity.

Also, the Prosveta will continue to work toward organizing our people into cooperatives for their economic betterment, and will continue to support our progressive cultural organizations.

It goes without saying that we will continue to support our country in its war effort against the enemy, at the same time striving to attain a just peace for all small and big nations alike.

NOTATIONS

By Frances L. Rak

CHICAGO.—The lower SNPJ hall will be the scene of the annual meeting of Perfect Circle on Thursday evening, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock. The meeting will be short and election of officers will take place. Juvenile Director M. Verhovnik will be present with that "surprise" for active members. A social will follow, with refreshments and exchange of gifts, and a phonograph will be on hand with those good old polkas. Members are urged to be present and parents are also invited.

I take this opportunity to thank the members of Perfect Circle 26 of SNPJ for their thoughtfulness in presenting me with such a lovely Christmas present. The swing cabinet will always represent the Circle in our household. It will always bring fond memories of my association with such a splendid group of boys and girls. Again, thank you for your kindness.

New Year's Eve Party.—A good time to ring out the old and ring in the New Year will be at the Slovene Labor Center, 2301 S. Lawndale Ave. Good dance music, plenty to eat and drink, and a general good time will be had by all. Invite your friends to spend New Year's Eve at the Slovene Labor Center. Admission is free.

Servicemen.—On Saturday forenoon a call comes thru at SNPJ headquarters inquiring the whereabouts of John Rak. It so happened

he was working that morning and to his surprise, it was T/Sgt. Stanley Pevc of the Young Valley Knights, West Newton, Pa., that inquired. We hadn't seen Stanley in four years and it was mighty nice seeing him for those few hours again. Stanley is a flight engineer on those huge B-29's and he tells us he's going overseas soon—to get even with those Japs who have snuffed out the lives of many of his buddies—yes, and among them my own brother. Here's wishing you the best of luck; our thoughts will be of you.—Frank Groser pens us a V-mail from France telling us he's rejoined his outfit. He's glad about the good progress of the Pioneers in the membership campaign and other lodge activities.—Lt. Oscar B. Godina met Frances Tershel in France.

All-A-Round.—Lt. Mike Kumer gave a nice lecture at Slovene Labor Center last Friday evening after the Branch 1 JSP meeting. Bob Sonnemann was on business in Peoria last Wednesday. All the servicemen's articles made very interesting reading matter in last week's Prosveta. "Our Front" by Louis Beniger carried a nice resume of Perfect Circle's activities of the past year.

This week's "Notations" are concluded with a wish to every SNPJ member for a Happy New Year and that it will bring an end to this awful needless butchery in this so-called civilized world.

Integrity Broadcast Spirit-o-Grams

By Whoosiz

CHICAGO.—The annual meeting of the Integrity lodge on Dec. 22 was fairly well attended. The following officers were elected: Julius Abram, President; Martin Bergles, Vice President; Michael Fleischhacker, Secretary; Agnes Mejasch, Treasurer; Jennie Abram, Recording Secretary; Jewel Bergles, Sgt.-at-Arms. John Lenassi, Chairman of Auditing Committee; Louis Bafetti, and Martin Abram. Lodge physicians, Drs. J. J. Zavernik and Westgate.

Midwest Athletic Board, Louis Bafetti and Martin Abram. Michael Fleischhacker was selected for nominee for the National Athletic Board from this district. Federation committee: Louis Bafetti, Jim Modic, Agnes Mejasch and M. R. Fleischhacker.

The regular monthly meetings are held on the 4th Friday of each month at 2436 Diversey avenue until further notice.

The progress of the consolidation with Lodge 86 is very favorable. A committee of six from the two lodges will meet on Sunday, Jan. 7, at 2436 Diversey Ave., at 2 p. m. The final report will be given at next month's meeting.

Sis. Rose Obregar, the first Integrity member to join the Waves, left for Hunters College, N. Y., for training. Best of luck, Rose. Sis. Mary Kallinger, of Lodge 198, Willard, Wis., spent a week visiting here.

In behalf of our members we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved Notto, Cermosnik and Vepisnik families in the loss of their father, Mr. Venianik, who passed away recently. He was an SNPJ member at Pittsburg, Kans.

We are extending the season's greetings to all our members and friends.

Sick members: Augusta Di Cenzo, John Strah Sr., Lena Suppi. We wish them a speedy recovery. Ann Antognoli, Ray McCarthy, Mary Abram, Antonia Bordik and Helen Heidenreich have reported well.

Fred Knez and wife spent a few days in Chicago, Fred being on furlough from the Navy. Leo Kotar was home on furlough about a month ago. We have received a letter from Rudy Trybalski who is somewhere in the Pacific for over 30 months. He says they hunt down the Japs like rabbits in Kansas. Rudolph Kallinger, who spent some time in the Atlantic, is now in the Pacific. Joseph Jereb is in Alaska. Joe Pavonk is in France. Albert Brill is in Italy, Wm. Kinderney in the Pacific and John Klanenik in Africa.

We would like to hear from all our boys, also from Sis. Obregar who is in the Waves.

MICHAEL R. FLEISCHHACKER, Secretary of SNPJ Lodge 631.

(Editor's note:—Your letter postmarked Dec. 19 at 6:30 p. m. reached us Dec. 20 at 8 a. m., too late for last week's paper.)

Sugar to Be Scarce

Americans will have to curb their "sweet tooth" for the rest of the war, J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, declared last week. He said sugar will remain scarce "for the duration."

Thinking Out Loud

According to Uncle Joe, the farmer and the city feller are pretty much alike. They're just ignorant on different subjects.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Our annual Xmas party will be held Sat. nite, Dec. 30, at Albrecht's Hall, 3549 Arsenal (east of Grand, next to Evans' Cafe). Everyone is cordially invited; yes, that means Planinski Raj, Radnicka Sloga and all of your friends—and above all, don't forget to bring the juveniles as Santa will be there distributing gifts. Sandwiches, cake, coffee will be given free. There will be other refreshments also, as well as good polka music, games, prizes, movies, and all that goes in having a swell time. So be there!

We are glad that Pete Kokal will be home for the Xmas party. He is stationed in Norfolk, Va. Stanley Hervatin was home from Texas. To Leroy Hervatin who is resting at the Great Lakes Hospital, we extend the season's greetings hoping he will be home soon.

It would be nice if SNPJ members in various cities where army and navy hospitals are located, would visit our sick or wounded SNPJ servicemen. We would be glad to visit them if you would forward Secretary Odella Markoff, 3939 Randall St., the names of those that are probably here at the Jefferson Barracks Hospital.

It was a sad Xmas at the home of Jack Tomsic, Lodge 230, Granite City, as the family received a telegram that their second son Albert, also a Lodge 230 member, has been killed in action during the Philippine battle. Their third son is also in a fierce battle somewhere in the Pacific and we do hope the Navy will send him home to be with his heartbroken parents. The first son was killed just about a year or so ago. It's a mighty big sacrifice to lose two healthy sons. To the Tomsic family we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and only wish we could in some way ease your sorrow.

Walter Youngman has been temporarily transferred to Lincoln, Nebraska. We wonder how Francis Sethylar is in England? Anne Spiller's brother, Joe Pogorelec, has left for overseas.

Anne Kokal's brother, Christy Demitrovich, is enjoying his 30-day leave. He was reported missing and was found in Holland. He parachuted after their plane was shot down during the night raid and he landed on a farm, slept in barns and haystacks during the day and at night tried to find his way to the allied lines. The farmers gave him food. The third week he met two of his buddies and the three then kept going, dressed as peasants. They had several narrow escapes as the German soldiers were within a few feet. Then one day the town was ordered to evacuate so the people took what they could and started down the road. So Christy and his partners also picked up some farm implements and joined the crowd, and after trotting wearily along for some time, the British tanks broke thru the lines. They noticed the Yanks march and a certain clew saved them on the 38th day of struggle to life and were sent to London and finally the good old USA. We hope that by next Xmas all of our boys will be home again forever.

In conclusion, dear readers, accept Whoosiz's best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Spirits, if you forgot to send your "Secret Pal" a Xmas remembrance, we suggest you bring it to the Xmas party Dec. 30, and put in Santa's gift bag.

Jolly Allis Lodge

WEST ALLIS, WIS.—Officers in charge of running the Jolly Allis lodge for the next year are as follows: President, Yousty Yammik; Vice President, Adolph Yersin; Secretary, Ann Komatz (formerly of Washington, D. C.); Treasurer, George Goronja; Rec. Secretary, Josephine Musich; Sgt.-at-Arms, Joseph Radelj; Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Rose Praznik (sorry we don't know your new name since you're a Mrs.). Congratulations to all, and we wish them a very successful year.

The entertainment committee is going to start off with a bang, and it promises entertainment after the installation at our next meeting, Jan. 21, 1945. A toboggan party is being planned for a couple of weeks later.

Don't forget to pay your Jan. dues at the new Secretary's home at this address: 911 S. 89th St. Phone Gr. 6220.

If you are looking for a reasonable evening's entertainment on New Year's eve, I strongly suggest Kralj's Hall on 60th and Madison. Our senior lodge Zdrufenje will be the host at the party. The admission will be the nominal sum of \$1 per person. For this sum you'll be dancing to a very fine modern and old country accordionist and also get some eats of the finest quality that only "Ma" can make. For a good old-fashioned time and at a reasonable price, you can't go wrong. "ADIE," 686.

SNPJ Lodge No. 700 Elects Officers

ROUNDUP, MONT.—The Harmonizers, SNPJ lodge 700, at their annual meeting elected almost all new officers; they are: Frank Oset Jr., president; Alex Hilderman, vice president; Erma Hilderman, secretary; Ward Compton, recording secretary; Henry Bujok, sergeant-at-arms; Erma Hilderman, treasurer. Eldena Compton, chairman of sick committee; Ward Compton, chairman of auditing committee; Amelia Bedey, chairman of entertainment committee.

Harmonizers plan to start out the New Year with initiation of new members. Watch for the plans in the future. LEA OSET, Sec'y.

Lodge 106 to Hold Dance on Dec. 30

IMPERIAL, PA.—SNPJ lodge 106 will hold its annual dance Saturday evening, Dec. 30, at the local Slovene Hall, featuring Jackie Martinic's orchestra. All members and friends as well as nearby lodges are cordially invited to attend. All members of Lodge 106 who failed to attend the Dec. 10 meeting are notified of the decision that each and every adult member shall pay 50c into the lodge treasury whether they attend the dance or not; exempt are only soldier-members and those on the sick list. The season's greetings to one and all. MARY POLSAK, Sec'y.

SWH Will Give New Year's Eve Dance

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Board of Directors of the Slovene Workers' Home extend invitation to its members and their friends to attend the regular New Year's dance to be held Sunday, Dec. 31. Music will be furnished by John Gorsch and his orchestra. Dancing will be from 9 to 2. Favors and noisemakers for all. FRANCES GORSEK.

FLASHES

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

CHICAGO.—Acknowledgements for the Xmas parcels sent by the Pioneers are coming in steadily. From a distant spot, Tony Strukelj says that it came in mighty handy. He is somewhere in France.—John Winter, somewhere in the Pacific, thinks it mighty nice to remember the fellows that way. He adds that he was glad to hear that Frank Groser has recovered from his injuries.—A fine note came in from John Vogrich who seldom writes but who was inspired by the package to tell us that he has the right feeling for the Lodge and that the morale of the boys has improved tremendously since the invasion in France.—William Laben jots down that the package was received and that it came in handy.—The same for Robert Arko. Bob is still in Geneva, Nebraska, instructing new crews for the large planes.—From somewhere in the rainy South Pacific Edwin Yzbec adds that it couldn't have been chosen more to his desire even if he had selected the merchandise. We are glad that these parcels arrived and that the things were of use to the boys and, like all of them, we are plugging darned hard to put an end to this conflict.

Other notes this week include a card from Enno Pechnik who is now in Italy, and one from Ernest Dreshar telling us that he has spent five days of his furlough in Edinburgh, Scotland.—From Ukiah, California, we finally heard from Dr. Nicholas Zbitnoff. He now has two children. The entire family is well. Many of his Chicago friends wouldn't mind seeing him come back.—Berea, Kentucky, is getting to be like a town up North, writes Mary Hougren. The students and visitors have jammed Boone Tavern.—We heard from our friend Louis Adamic of Milford, N. J., the fellow who has done so much to make the Americans understand the Yugoslavs and Tito's Yugoslav Partisans. He has been the guiding spirit behind the Yugoslav Central Organization for Yugoslav relief and political action.

Millie Jakse Kehle reports the arrival of their second child on Dec. 9. Both mother and child are well.—The stork left a Christmas pack-

age with the Frank Videgars. The baby was born on Christmas Day, which means two presents for the child each Christmas.—An amount of \$405 has been turned over to the Yugoslav War Relief treasurer by this writer. The latest contributors have been Sylvia Bozicnik 32, Anton Medie \$10, and Matt and Mary Videgar \$5. In our last report we forgot to list Ruth Medie who contributed \$5. We want to make this correction. Again, many thanks to all and may the results be a satisfaction to the givers.

Local 25 of SANC will hold its annual meeting Thursday, Dec. 28, at the SNPJ hall. All members should be present so that officers for 1945 can be elected.

In the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) they have already built some experimental homes which will be known as the electrical homes and which will be the model postwar homes. You'll press the button to turn on the heat, to wash the dishes, to dispose of the garbage, and to warm the water for a bath. This can readily be done because of the low cost of electricity which is supplied by the TVA. This note is interesting because it makes us believe that it is possible to have publicly owned generating plants which will sell the current so cheaply that it can be used by everyone for all modern conveniences. Even though those in control of our system object to publicly owned plants for the very reason that they would supply electricity too cheap, progress is being made in this direction. We hope that some day the people will realize what benefits they can attain from publicly owned and operated plants and then demand them.

It wouldn't be right to say Happy New Year as in traditional normal times. We've got a job to perform and we need the help of everyone to see that it is done. That job is to get the war over and to return to boys to their homeland and then to instill the people with a new sense of duty and responsibility, knowledge and understanding to prevent future wars. Those should be our hopes for the new year.

Veronian News

VERONA, PA.—A happy New Year to everyone. A good gesture on the part of our 1944 entertainment committee that consisted of Mary Krulc, Steffie Krulc and Frank Bozich, is the booking of the Moonlight Riders orchestra to play at our Veronian Club on Sunday, Dec. 31, New Year's eve. A better band than plays polkas couldn't have been picked to help celebrate the old year out and the new year in than these boys because their hours for this dance are going to be from 10 to 2. But when our new entertainment comm. step in after midnight you can wager a pretty penny that Elmer Eiffler, the new chairman, will have these boys playing way after their scheduled hour. Yes, there is going to be food at this New Year's dance, so here it is Veronians, a perfect spot, our club, to bring your families and friends for that last fling at 1944. Oh yes, our neighboring SNPJ lodges are always welcome.

Tony Bergoich, vice-pres. and John Lipesky, auditor, were the two new additions on the officers' staff, and only because Will Kaus, our former vice pres. is in the Navy and Andy Lipesky, who at this writing is furloughing at home, was the auditor before going into the army. Down the line it's Elmer Eiffler, Pres.; Larry Cassol, Sec'y; Kay Miller, Treas.; Nellie Gorun, Rec. Sec'y, and yours truly, Fin. Sec'y, still elected to keep trying to tell of happenings in our Veronian Lodge. Names or more members of various committees will be in next week's issue.

What a contrast this nineteen inches of snow from the good old summer time. Looking out of the window, the time suddenly reverts to July when we see walking down the steps and into their motorboat Johnnie Kobala, Steve Ruskevics and families for a jaunt down the river, and then onto the island nearby, to enjoy a rest and also a good old-fashioned picnic. Yes, when you think of something like this it gives out a little warmth, anyway.

Are you making preparations to attend our President's Ball on Sun. Jan. 28? This old country grape festival affair will be in the hands of the Porovne family. Mr. and Mrs. Porovne Sr. to instruct and assign all Veronian volunteers to their respective jobs, and Frankie (Taran) Porovne Jr. with his new band will furnish the music. The proceeds, which we hope will be a

grand amount, will go towards our country's fight against infantile paralysis. Names of Veronians to work at this ball will soon be announced.

Louis Zigon, pres. of the Morning Star lodge of Lawrenceville, was met—of all places!—at the Seuf Co. where this scribe is employed. This happened while Louis, who is employed by a construction company, was inquiring of Steffie Krulc who the Veronian scribe was.

Remember Red Vrbancic, the boy with the fiery red hair who used to patrol the leftfield garden of the Veronian softball team? He is home again for a while because of his new job being nearby.

MICHAEL LIPESKY

New Year's Eve Party Sunday, Dec. 31st

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Slovene Center Social Club will hold a New Year's Eve Party at 2301 S. Lawndale Ave., Sunday, Dec. 31, starting at 5 p. m. Good dance music and other entertainment will be at your disposal. Invite your friends to spend a pleasant evening at our party. The admission is free.

During 1944 our club has had many out-of-town visitors. Servicemen and women from all parts of the country have made it a stopping place while in Chicago. From our own ranks we have 39 members in the armed forces. All of them have been remembered with a Yule gift. Yes, our club is a social center, where members get together and meet friends and partake in the various social functions and entertainment. And one of these is the New Year's Eve Party, Dec. 31. Let's have a nice turnout and help the progress of our Social Club going ever forward. COMMITTEE.

Lodge No. 18 to Hold New Year's Eve Dance

CHICAGO, ILL.—SNPJ Lodge Rošnik No. 18 will hold a New Year's Eve dance Sunday, Dec. 31, at Berger's Hall, 2553 S. Lawndale Ave. Music will be furnished by Muzina's Trio. A cordial invitation is extended to all members and friends to attend. Ring out the old, ring in the new... at our dance and have a real good time. Will be waiting for you Sunday night, Dec. 31—New Year's Eve. COMMITTEE.

Honor Roll Contestants of Jubilee Campaign



MARY VASIL
Sec'y Lodge No. 182
Milwaukee, Wis.



FRANCES NOVAK
Pres. Lodge No. 755
Sharon, Penna.



FRANCES RAK
Lodge No. 559
Chicago, Ill.

Prominent among the successful contestants of the Jubilee Campaign were the three members whose pictures appear above. Leading the group is Mary Vasil of Lodge Veners, Milwaukee, Wis., who finished in seventh place with a total of 44 new members to her credit; Frances Novak, President of the Keystoners, Sharon, Pa., who accounted for 15, and Frances Rak of the Chicago Pioneers whose campaigning netted her a total of 14 members. Congratulations!

Our Front Sgt. Strazar Writes Descriptive Letter

By Louis Beniger

Edwin A. Lahey, popular columnist of the Chicago Daily News, the other day wrote somewhat whimsically that "a man ought to know enough to keep his nose out of the Polish issue."

"If you think the Curzon line does violence to the Atlantic Charter (now completely forgotten), the Communists will quickly dub you a Fascist. If you suggest that the Polish government in exile at London is mad at the Soviet Union because the great Polish estates are on the eastern side of the Curzon line, and thus subject to distribution among the peasants, many Poles in this country will tag you as a Red. But the subject is a fascinating invitation to discussion."

"To talk of the 'validity' of a boundary line that has no geographical features to identify it is fruitless. . . . There are two sets of Polish governments, one in London, sponsored now by practically no one, and one in Lublin, sponsored by the Soviet Union."

Lahey goes on by saying that the Lublin government has as much right to cling to its Russian sponsor as the Polish government in London has to harbor a lot of broken-down colonels and landed barons.

"And what about the people who have been 'betrayed' to Russia in eastern Poland?" Lahey asks. "If the land problems there, dating back to feudal times, are being solved, their 'betrayal' would not seem too harsh. . . . great estates in eastern Poland are being divided among the tenants," according to a dispatch in the Information Bulletin of the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

I might add that the Bulletin reprinted the dispatch from War and the Working Class, which is a Moscow publication.

The dispatch, according to Lahey, tells of the landlord Zaluski, in the liberated Polish village of Brusy.

"Zaluski owned 900 hectares of arable and forest land, more than all the land owned by the 150 peasant families in the village. Zaluski took it on high when the Nazis retreated. Now his former tenants and workers have cut up his land and are working it for themselves."

"The eight large estates of Count Potocki, in the district of Lancut, provided holdings for 1,500 landless peasant families. Count Potocki's estate, where he entertained King Alfonso XIII of Spain after the latter's abdication, was taken over as 'national property.'"

The dispatch says that by last Nov. 15 a "total of 565 large estates had been divided in liberated Poland, and preparations completed for the division of 273 more."

Lahey concludes that if the foregoing is true, "it is perhaps not rash to suppose that many shoeless peasants in eastern Poland must be enjoying their 'betrayal.'"

Voorhis Says NTEA Seeks to Destroy Co-ops

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, IND. (CLNS)—Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California, speaking at a cooperative conference here, revealed that "the National Tax Equality Association—so-called—had attempted to collect \$25,000 from the president of one large railroad company."

"Be it said to the credit of this railroad president that he not only did not give them the money, he also immediately turned the letter over to one of the large cooperative organizations," Voorhis said. "But I relate this fact to warn everyone in the United States who is sincerely interested in free enterprise—and the cooperatives are the freest of free enterprise—that NTEA is engaged in an effort to destroy cooperatives."

"This association," Voorhis continued, "is insisting upon a principle of taxation for the cooperatives which would, if it were applied to all corporations, compel an automobile company, for example, to pay thrice taxes on the money it paid out to its employees for wages. There is no Supreme Court of which I could conceive or of which any other reasonable man could conceive which would approve of any such interpretation of the word 'income.' I suspect the men behind NTEA know that as well as you and I know it. But that is not what they want. They are not after tax equality. They want to destroy cooperative enterprise."

60 Million Jobs Can Be Provided—Hedges

LOUISVILLE, KY.—America's capacity for output is great enough to provide 60,000,000 jobs after the war, declared Marion Hedges, research director of the Electrical Workers, in an address to the Workers' Educational Council.

"It will take an annual income of \$50 to \$75 billion dollars to make that many jobs," he said. "But we can reach that. War and civilian production combined are now running at that rate or better."

"If we can achieve such a miracle of production in war, we can do so in peace."

Sgt. Strazar Writes Descriptive Letter

November 25, 1944

Somewhere in Germany Haven't received a paper in over a month but I guess when I do I will get them all at once.

We are resting a little after spending two weeks in our tanks without hardly ever getting out. We manage to cook and sleep in them and it is very crowded especially for me since I am 6 ft. 3 in. tall. We have a one-burner gasoline stove which does all of our cooking and to a tank it is the most valuable piece of equipment he is issued. I feel much better since I have been able to stretch out, wash and shave and change clothes.

The weather has been terrible as it just keeps raining almost all the time. The mud is knee deep, it gets cold but I guess it's war.

Today while we were sitting around we talked about all the action we had been in which was plenty and the story we all liked to tell was about our first day or I should say our first night in action. We were given orders to cross the Vire river in France and move to a jump-off position for a dawn attack.

We crossed the Vire river near midnight and the Germans were shelling hell out of the bridge and in fact they made a direct hit on it and the engineers had to repair it before we could continue. The town on the other side of the river was so battered by our artillery that there wasn't a single building left standing and one could smell stench of dead cattle, etc. We moved into a small field off of the side of the road and we were told that we would remain there until dawn so the boys began taking their bedrolls off of their tanks and getting ready to get some sleep. I had been over to the C. O.'s tank and had started back to my tank with a fellow tank commander and had just reached his vehicle when all hell broke loose. We didn't know it but we had moved into a German bivouac, the Germans on one side of the hedge and we on the other. They fired machine-guns, machine pistols and high velocity 75s from their tank guns and the stuff sure was flying low. I have yet to see a display of traces and fireworks like I saw that night. Strange to say no one seemed afraid and it seemed like a game or something.

The Sgt. I was with started to climb up on his tank, he had his pistol in his hand and shouted, "shoot, you krauts, I got you covered." A stream of machine-gun traces hit the turret of the tank and the Sgt. didn't waste any time hitting the dirt. The first Sgt. had posted a Cpl. with his 37 MM. gun and crew ahead of us in a cut out portion of the hedge. It so happened that the krauts had prepared the position so that wasn't so good because the Cpl. and his crew were digging in and throwing dirt over the hedge and someone else was digging on the other side throwing it back at them so finally "Hank" the Cpl. said, "watch where in the hell you're throwing that stuff" which brought him a stream of machine-gun fire. Just behind Hank's crew one of our half-tracks opened up with his 50 cal. M. G. and Hank was caught in a cross-fire, enemy machine guns kicking dirt in his face and our machine-guns peppering his rear. Hank figured he had better pull out of there and get behind our tanks so about 2 a. m. I heard a motor rev. up and go tearing through the brush. I stuck my head through the hedge and I shall never forget the picture the 3 quarter ton truck made as it tore across the rough ground with Hank's little 37 gun bouncing high in the air. Hank stutters so the story would be much better if you could hear him tell it.

During all this time we could hear Germans talking and one of them was always saying "Hugo, Hugo" from which I got the name Hugo for all Germans. Every time a German plane flies over or every time we see a German we say it's Hugo and everyone in our company knows who Hugo is. Hugo had one of his panzerkraftwagen stuck, panzerkraftwagen is German for tank. One of the Germans remarked that

if we didn't stop that shooting he would take his tank and kill all of us damned Yanks. I had taken two years German under "Rade" and some of the other boys understood it, too, so we knew what they were talking about. They fired at us all night and it was no joke to see those tracer filled armor piercing 75s come tearing thru the brush but they never hit a darned thing as the brush was so thick they couldn't see where they were shooting. The next morning our company moved to the right and another company to the left. We ran into 6 German Mark IV tanks. The gunner I now have got two of them and the other company got 4. We also took a number of prisoners and were very fortunate in that, in all this shooting we just had one man slightly wounded.

Well, Ed, we have come a long way since that night and many things have happened. We have chased the super-men all the way across France, Belgium and are now giving it to them on the Vaterland. The other day I was pinned to the ground by a German artillery barrage. I looked around for a fox-hole and saw a German prisoner calmly combing his hair.

I must bring this thing to a close so regards to the staff and Nokomis. As ever,

S-Sgt. TONY STRAZAR.

(Ed. note: Sgt. Strazar's home is in Nokomis, Ill., where his parents and family reside; all are members of the SNPJ.)

30-Hour Week in Our Time!

Sooner or later, the 30-hour week is bound to come in this country. That's the conclusion drawn by Victor Riesel and Paul Sann in an article carried in the December issue of the "Magazine Digest," a nationally known monthly published in Toronto and New York.

Riesel is labor editor of the New York Post and Sann a staff member. Though the authors summarize both sides of the argument for the shorter week, they line up on the affirmative side.

"Not so many years ago men worked 70 and 80 hours a week," they point out. "Yet when the N.R.A. laid down a universal 40-hour week there was nothing terribly shocking about it. The nation was ready for it. . . . A shorter work-week is bound to come in our time."

"Out of the Frying Pan—"

Du Chaillu, the African traveler, while in an African village resting after a long journey, was considered a spirit by the old men of the tribe, and they desired that he should remain with them.

Early one morning he was surprised to see between six and seven hundred young women of the tribe march up and form a circle around him.

An old man, who acted as spokesman, stated that as they wished to have him stay with them, they had brought their young women to him so that he might choose a wife.

Du Chaillu was cornered, but declined, saying that as he was a good spirit he did not wish to make all the others unhappy by choosing only one.

At this the old men withdrew for consultation. Soon the spokesman appeared—and said:—"You have spoken truly, good spirit. If you took one the rest would be unhappy. Take them all!"

That night Du Chaillu silently stole away.

Irony

The late Herbert Mundin served through the last war on a British mine-sweeper. Like all men in that dangerous service, he was required to wear a life preserver at all times. It was bulky, uncomfortable, and he came to hate it with a deadly hate. It symbolized all the discomforts of war.

One morning, when his ship was on patrol in the North Sea, the wireless brought news of the armistice. With a wild whoop of joy, Mundin tore off his life jacket and hurled it overboard. It sank like a rock.



MARTIN MEZMARICH SR.
Lodge No. 700
Roundup, Montana

The oldest of the E. S. Lodge contestants was Martin Mezmarich Sr., of Lodge 700 (Harmonizers), Roundup, Montana, who enrolled a total of 20 new members before leaving with his wife for sunny California late in October. Brother Mezmarich, seventy years old on his last birthday, was one of three successful contestants in this lodge, the other two being Frank Polack, President, who enrolled 22 new members, and Frank Oset Jr., who got ten. Incidentally, the Harmonizers have the honor of being the only lodge in the Society to qualify three contestants for special campaign awards. Congratulations!



JENNIE PADAR
Sec'y of Lodge No. 580
Brooklyn, N. Y.
ON THE HONOR ROLL

Although the All-Americans, Lodge 580, Brooklyn, N. Y., did not have an official individual contestant in the recent Jubilee Campaign, the member most responsible for keeping it among the first ten in the ESL group and surpassing its quota of new members was Jennie Padar, able and active secretary and also manager of the local Juvenile Circle. The All-Americans were eighth in the standings of the E. S. Lodges with a total of 15 new members. Congratulations!

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Junior Harmonizers Had a Yule Party on Dec. 15

ROUNDUP, MONT.—The Junior Harmonizers, Juvenile Circle No. 28, had a Christmas banquet in Methodist gym on Dec. 15. Twenty-four members attended it. They had a ham dinner, finishing it with chocolate cake and ice cream.

After the meal Santa Claus appeared. This was a surprise to all. Children noticed he was rather thin. Remarks were made, "Why a slim Santa?" Maybe because of food rationing or the war being on keeps him very busy.

Then the juveniles were entertained by Signe School. Lea Oset, Circle supervisor, teaches this rural school. Also Charles Maris, a cute member, played a selection on the piano. We wish to thank everyone helping with the program and banquet.

CIRCLE 28.

Purchasing Co-ops Save Members \$17 Million

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CLNS)—The seventeen largest cooperative purchasing associations in the United States saved their members \$17,702,625 on their purchases for the fiscal year ending in 1943, Dr. Joseph C. Knapp, principal agricultural economist of the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration revealed in a recent article in "The United States News."

These savings were made on a total volume of business of \$356,133,612, according to Dr. Knapp. Of these savings \$12,687,955 was paid out directly in patronage savings; returns in cash or additional capital stock or certificates of equity. An additional \$650,493 was paid out in cash dividends on stock; and the balance was retained in reserves and actually constituted an addition to capital.

Building Boom Foreseen

If the Nazis are licked by spring, building construction in 1945 will hit the four billion dollar mark, the War Production Board predicted last week. That will include public works—housing, private construction, military installations, and other undertakings.

Major Volcansek Wins Air Medal

(The following story was written by Cpl. Frederick A. Orzech, U. S. Marine Corps, of 1264 E. 59th St., Cleveland, Ohio.)

MIRAMAR, CALIF.—Marine Corps Air Depot.—Winner of the Air Medal for shooting down a Zero, Marine Major Max J. Volcansek, 29, of Santa Barbara, Calif., a fighter squadron commander and one of the highest ranking Slovene officers in the Marine Corps, said on his return here that "close teamwork and superior planes" play major roles in Allied air success in the Pacific.

His wife, the former Mildred Marble, lives at 852 Emerson Ave., Santa Barbara. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Volcansek, 416 Jones St., Eveleth, Minn.

Major Volcansek cited the record of his squadron as proof of his statement. Within a six-week period of combat flying in the Solomon Islands area, his "Flying Deuces" shot down 22 Zeros.

"Since the squadron fought like a football team, the 22 planes were bagged by 16 different pilots," the Marine flyer said. "The Japs scattered during dogfights, but we held together to offset terrific odds."

Major Volcansek is credited with destroying the Zero over Bougainville in an air battle he termed his "most exciting combat experience." Twenty-five Zeros attacked his seven Corsairs.

"My plane's superior speed certainly came in handy when two Zeros dived for my tail," he said. "I managed to shoot one down. The other was eliminated by my wingman."

When his squadron advanced from Munda to Bougainville late last year, Major Volcansek became a fighter command officer and charted missions for Allied attacks on Rabaul, New Britain.

He next was transferred to Hawaii as an air liaison officer for all Marine Aviation in the Pacific. Here he helped plot aerial strategy for the invasions of Palau, Guam, Saipan and Tinian.

Admiral William F. Halsey commended Major Volcansek for "skillful airmanship and administrative ability" in a citation accompanying the Air Medal.

Major Volcansek was graduated from Eveleth Junior College and MacAlester College, St. Paul, Minn., where he played football and basketball, receiving All-State honors in 1936. He entered flight training in July, 1936; was commissioned at Quantico, Va., in November, 1937, and was promoted to his present rank in February, 1943.

His father, Eveleth's city assessor, is active in the Slovene lodges and communities on the "Iron Range" of Minnesota.

Medical Kits for Schools in Europe

Medicines sufficient for the needs of 1,000,000 school children are being sent by the American Junior Red Cross to schools in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Belgium. The medicines in question are contained in kits now being purchased at a cost of \$87,500.

Each kit will contain approximately 30 different standard medical items, such as aspirin, boric acid, soap and gauze. The kits are designed to serve 400 children and are distributed to schools in the countries in question through the Joint Commission of the International Red Cross Committee. Under this arrangement kits may be sent to occupied areas as well as those that have been liberated. A total of 2,500 kits is being shipped, 1,000 to Yugoslavia, 1,000 to Greece, and 500 to Belgium.

Airmail Letter-Cards To War Prisoners Postage Free

The U. S. Post Office Department announces that airmail letter-cards addressed to American or other Allied prisoners of war in enemy territory no longer require postage. This also applies to internees in neutral countries and civilians interned in enemy territory. The letter-cards are distributed free through post offices. The order affects only letter-cards and not regular airmail letters. The postage rate for regular airmail letters to prisoners of war is still six cents a half-ounce, while no postage is charged for letter service by surface craft.

Papers Won't Play Up These Strike Facts

You wouldn't know it from reading the state headlines in the newspapers, but time lost by strikes has taken a nose-dive, the Department of Labor revealed last week.

During October, the last month for which figures are available, man-days lost from work stoppages amounted to 690,000, or a mere 9/100 of 1 per cent of time put in by the nation's workers.

That's a decline of 322,534 man-days below losses from strikes for the corresponding month a year ago, the department said.

Winston Churchill Plays with Fire

Edgar Ansel Mowrer

It begins to look as though Winston Churchill might go down in history as one of the strong, bull-headed men who lose empires. He is discrediting in advance any Big Three claim to rule the world. He is also making Britain—after Germany—the most hated country in Europe, the Austria of the 20th Century.

Britain is anything but popular with 450,000,000 Chinese and 15,000,000 Burmese and a goodly bunch of Malaysians, is hated by most of nearly 400,000,000 Indians, is disliked by a whole string of Moslem peoples from the Indus to the Nile. Now, in addition, Churchill is fanning the resentment of the Greeks, the Italians, the Spaniards, and possibly of the Belgians as well.

Why this persistence in an unpopular policy? Because it is Britain's "mission" to give the liberated peoples "legitimacy" and "democracy"—as Mr. Churchill sees it.

To Churchill, "legitimacy" as the only principle of "order," resides primarily in "recognized" monarchy. Popular approval is desirable, but not essential.

Modern Europeans Are Weary

Modern Europeans are weary of Churchillian "legitimacy." For them a ruler who flouts the will of his people becomes a usurper. They recognize no "legitimacy" but the peoples' sovereign will.

Mr. Churchill's description of "true" democracy based on decent men using ballots and not on gangsters using tommy guns sounds good. Only Mr. Churchill has never stood by it. Mussolini came into power by tommy guns—and Mr. Churchill supported Mussolini. Bloody Franco came into power in Spain by the organized gangsterism of Germans, Italians and Moors. And for a long time Mr. Churchill supported Franco. At home Mr. Churchill is a democrat of the purest water. But for other "inferior" peoples, democracy is less important to him than "order" (and respect for British imperial interests).

American People Want No Part of It

In many ways, Britain in Greece is doing exactly what the Soviet Union has done in the three little Baltic states and in Poland. Churchill, like Stalin, is trying to set up a part of Europe in his own image. Only Churchill's is a "personal" 18th Century image and Stalin's is a 20th Century image, though distorted by totalitarianism. Therefore, whereas Stalin is succeeding (some say only too well), Churchill seems bound to fail. For, while Stalin glorifies the right to revolution, Churchill repudiates it (except, no doubt, for Englishmen). Yet there is going to be revolution in large parts of Europe regardless of Mr. Churchill. If this revolution is accepted and supported by the great democracies, it will be peaceful and democratic; if opposed, it will become violent and totalitarian.

But there is worse. Mr. Churchill has stated that for the support of Belgian Premier Pierlot by British troops, American Gen. Eisenhower is co-responsible. Lord Halifax insisted that there was "substantial understanding" between Britain and the United States concerning Greece and Italy. This would seem to make the United States co-responsible for the coercion of our allies, regardless of any State Department repudiation. The American people, we may be absolutely sure, accept no such co-responsibility. They want no secret arrangements involving us in policies of which we cannot approve.

Unilateral action by Britain or the Soviet Union is a logical consequence of the American hands-off policy. The alternative is not moral admonition of our allies, but insistence on collective action in the name of commonly accepted, modern principles.—(Chicago Sun)

Negroes Given Praise For Part in War Effort

That Negroes have made an impressive contribution to the war was revealed in a War Department report. They have supplied 701,675 men to the armed forces, of whom 411,368 are overseas. Also, 5,804 are commissioned officers, including many serving as dentists, physicians and chaplains.

Simple

During the question period following a lecture, a man arose and put a foolish query to the speaker. The latter replied:

"The logic of your question makes me think of another. Can you tell me why fire engines are always red? You can't. Well, fire engines have four wheels and eight men. Four and eight are 12. Twelve inches make a foot. A foot is a ruler. Then Queen Elizabeth is the largest ship that sails the seven seas. Seas have fish. Fish have fins. The Finns fight the Russians. The Russians are Red. Fire engines are always rushing. Therefore, fire engines are always red. I hope this answers your question also."

This and That

By Peter Eliah

For the Sake of the Record

A stratagem used by the GOP in the recent unimpressive election was an attempt to smear the CIO and its leaders. Over 3 million copies of a booklet labeled "Clear Everything with Sidney" were distributed. This libelous booklet defamed Sidney Hillman, Mayor La Guardia of New York, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other prominent labor and political figures, picturing them either as aliens, communists, or just simply as gangsters.

The majority of the press of the nation instead of condemning this smear campaign, on the contrary, gave aid and substance to it. Some went further by running front page editorials about how the "wicked" CIO and the PAC were desiring to "buy up" the election with a huge cash fund, which one paper said may reach 25 millions dollars. Almost unanimously, they condemned the CIO for getting active politically and for raising funds for political purposes.

Radio commentators joined in on this fight, and announcers drooled about reports that they received from CIO members who stated that they were forced or coerced to contribute money to the PAC. These reports, of course, were untrue, but they served the desired political purpose.

The election is over, and in accordance with the law, the various political parties, organizations and candidates have filed expense accounts. In the nation, the Republican expenditures were five times as great as the Democrats'. The afore mentioned "wicked" CIO and its organizations spent something like a half million dollars; which is less than the Republicans distributed to their faithfuls in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To raise their fund, the PAC had thousands of contributors who gave a dollar or less, but the GOP raised the same amount and more with a handful of well-heeled contributors.

The Pews, Grundys, Fricks, Mellons and Weirs, as usual, were the financial angels of the Grand Old Party. The Republican Party of Pennsylvania still is in hook to Joe Pew to the tune of something like a \$100,000. Certainly the big boys contributed heavily to the GOP, but being smart boys they know where to put their investments.

Money, in elections, as in other phases of life can become an evil. No advocate of good government advocates lavish and promiscuous spending of money in elections. It tends to corrupt not only the giver, but the receiver as well; and in its wake bad government follows. Its expenditure, therefore, should be held to a minimum, and for purposes that are legitimate such as advertising, literature, etc. Our laws governing expenses are still too mild and full of loopholes.

But to condemn the CIO for raising an insignificant fund compared to the Republican and Democratic Parties' expenditures is decidedly unfair, especially so when the other groups are not even censured. It is bad government and bad policy.

In fact, it smacks of favoritism and partisanship, and it shows the true spirit of some journals who claim to be liberal and in favor of the people. To them, what is good for the goose is not good for the gander. And we should judge them accordingly.

Insurance Co-ops Buy 3rd Office Building

COLUMBUS, OHIO (CLNS)—The Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, largest U. S. cooperative auto insurance company and fourth largest mutual insurer of automobiles in the nation, has purchased the Schultz building, 228-234 North High st., adjacent to the present headquarters of the Farm Bureau cooperative insurance group and the Farm Bureau Cooperative Association.

This is the third building acquired by the co-ops. The first is an eight story "co-op skyscraper", the second is a four story building next door purchased when the cooperatives filled the first building to capacity. The third building is five stories high and provides an additional 43,000 square feet of floor space. The cooperatives now own the entire frontage on High Street between Chestnut and Hickory.

The four companies comprising the Farm Bureau cooperative insurance services serve more than half a million policy-holder members in twelve states and the District of Columbia and reported premium income of more than \$14 million in 1943.

Press Services Ordered To Give Union Security

The nation's big press services—Associated Press, United Press and International News Service—lost a long battle last week against entering into "union security" agreements with the American Newspaper Guild. The National War Labor Board ordered them to sign such agreements and rejected their claims that "freedom of the press" would be imperilled.



Philip Murray, president of CIO, pins convention badge on Vice President Henry A. Wallace who received a tremendous ovation at the CIO convention in Chicago.

The Choice We Face

By James Patton, President National Farmers Union

Our time is a time of great events, and a time of change. I think that somewhere in the future, how far away from us it is hard to say, historians will begin to look upon the present as one of the great crossroads of history. This is pretty clear to most of us now, so far as the world at large is concerned. It is much more difficult, however, for us to realize that we stand at a turning-point in the history of our country, of our own state, and of our own community.

In no part of our economy do we face a sharper choice than in agriculture. A little thought will, I believe, show that it is true beyond argument. In the turmoil of the war and in the cushioning of a tremendous home-front prosperity during the war, most of us have been inclined to forget some of the hard insurmountable facts of agricultural economics and history.

It has been a truism of economists for many years, since Frederick Jackson Turner propounded the theory, that the frontier is gone. No longer is it possible just to pick up stakes and move on farther West. Just as, in foreign trade, the United States changed from a debtor to a creditor, so within its own limits the nation changed from expansion to more intensive cultivation of its resources.

Perhaps exploitation would be a better word than cultivation. For we all are aware now of the reckless impulse that cut over the forests and plowed up the grasslands, that ignored the basic elements of good farm management in the settlement of new lands. We are aware of the futility of simply opening land to homesteading without regard to capacity of the land itself or to the need of the homesteader for a better chance in an economy pretty well-stocked against him.

Major Trends in Conflict

At all events, the closing of the frontier has thrown us back on our own resources of intelligence as well as of nature. It took the great crash of the late '20s and early '30s to make us face some of the cold factual implications of our changed position. And even then we did not face all of them, nor did we change the economic order sufficiently to do more than alleviate some of its worst evils.

Looking still more closely at the state of agriculture when the United States entered the war, what do we find? The two most salient trends revealed in the 1940 census of agriculture are apparently in conflict. One of these trends is that toward larger and larger units in agriculture. In other words, a trend toward that most ominous of all monopolies, a monopoly of the land. The other trend is a turn downward in the percentage of farm tenancy for the first time in the history of farm statistics.

Between 1910 and 1940 the most striking increase in any category of farms in the United States was of farms 1,000 acres or more in size. In 1910 there were 50,135 of these farms. In 1940, there were 100,531, more than double as many. Moreover, farms of between 500 and 1,000 acres in size increased in number from 125,295 to 163,694.

At the same time this was happening farms of the smaller size were decreasing in number. In only one other category was there an increase, that including farms of between 260 and 500 acres, which rose slightly. But farms of between 175 and 260 acres, of between 100 and 175 acres, of 50 to 100 acres and so on—all of these declined in number. In fact, the decrease in number of farms of between 20 to 260 acres during those three decades amounted to nearly 700,000—to be exact, 694,781 farms.

These categories of farms include nearly all of the family-type farms in the country. Only a relatively small number of average family farmers own more than 250 acres. Thus, the last 30 years have shown a steady tendency toward displacement of the farmer who always has been regarded as the backbone of American agriculture and the embodiment of the ideal of Jeffersonian democracy.

What this means in terms of total land in agriculture and of total agricultural income is clear. In 1910 there was more land included in all the farms of between 100 and 175 acres and in those of 175 to 260 acres than in any other category. But by 1940, the farms of more than 1,000 acres in size included more than double the land included in any of the other main types of farm. (Continued next week)

Labor Learns Its Lessons

By Matthew Wolf,
Vice President, A.F.L.,
President Labor League for
Human Rights

The good-faith of the United Nations requires that we protect the rights of small nations, of minority groups, of oppressed peoples all over the world. It requires that we think of military victory, not as an end in itself, but as the signal for the building of a cleaner, brighter, more hopeful future. And it requires that we remember at all times that ours is only incidentally a struggle against men and machines, and that it is essentially a war to defeat an invidious and unholy philosophy.

We are no longer innocents in this struggle. We are aware that Nazism is not necessarily exclusively German. Our native American fascists draw sustenance and inspiration from their Nazi cousins, but it would be folly to assume that they will disband automatically with the defeat of Hitler, or that our own indigenous variety of totalitarianism will not be a danger in the turbulent postwar world. It was the late Huey Long who said cunningly that if fascism came to America it would come in the guise of so-called anti-fascism. But that was over a decade ago. We have since been armed with experience, and I am confident that the overwhelming majority of Americans can no longer be misled by demagoguery or false promises.

For we have at least one infallible test to apply in analyzing the character and quality of any new political movement. There is at least one requirement common to all brands of fascism, from the flamboyant guffawing of Oswald Mosley's British Blackshirt and the brutal efficiency of Hitler's followers, to the stubborn cunning of our own Smiths and Pelleys and Death-creeps. That requirement is political anti-Semitism. The use of Jewish people as scapegoats, the deliberate fomenting of hatred against the Jews and the calculated mis-formation of lies about the Jews as a cover and smoke-screen for an attack upon the rights and personages of all free men. We have the formula recorded in Hitler's own words quoted by Hermann Goering:

"The Jew is a valuable hostage against the democracies. Anti-Semitic propaganda in all countries is an indispensable medium for the stimulation of our political campaign. You will see how little we shall need in order to upset the ideas of the whole world simply and purely by attacking Judaism."

The lesson that was taught by the fall of the splendid German labor movement is constantly in the minds of organized labor. They know that the organized labor-baiters, those who have been clamoring for oppressive measures against

the devoted army of American workers, are the very elements in this country who profess a creed of anti-Semitism and are working to spread and foster that creed. They know that if anti-Semitism is allowed to grow in the United States, it will be only a matter of time before the American labor movement, like the free trade union movements of Europe, is undermined and destroyed. And they are fully aware of the urgent need to fight both of these reactionary tendencies with all the means at their disposal, lest we find when the war is over that we have won a military victory and sustained a spiritual defeat.

These are facts we must remember, not only for the sake of our immediate safety, but also for the sake of the postwar world. The great and complex task of social reconstruction cannot proceed as it should unless we clear the atmosphere of the noxious gases. We face at least a decade of concentrated effort; we face a vital need for a long range program of education, enlightenment, and practical reform if we are to succeed in re-establishing a state of social, moral, political and economic health within the nation.

Neither organized labor nor a minority people can continue to exist and function in freedom without a democratic framework of political, social and moral ideas. The democratic ideal—the democratic way of life—offers the only hope for the future of either element. And organized labor considers the fight against anti-Semitism an integral part of labor's battle to improve, preserve, and expand democracy.

FAUX PAS

"Your stockings seem rather wrinkled."
"You brute!" exclaimed the girl, "I have no stockings on."

Prompt Publicity in Prosveta

When writing to the Prosveta, observe the following rules:

1. The deadline for long articles is Monday and for short notices Tuesday morning of each week; time your letters according to distance from destination.
2. Write legibly in ink on ONE side of paper only, or type your letter, double spacing; use standard size paper (8 1/2 x 11).
3. Give full name, address and lodge number; pen name may be used but the REAL name MUST accompany it; no anonymous contributions will be considered.
4. Unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures will not be returned.
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PROSVETA

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Co-op Refinery Assn Votes to Put \$150,000 In Internat'l Setup

KANSAS CITY, MO. (CLNS)—Cooperatives in this section of the United States gave tangible evidence that they "mean business" when it comes to international cooperation by voting to invest \$150,000 in the proposed International Cooperative Trading and Manufacturing Association. The action was taken by the Cooperative Refinery Association, during the meeting of the Consumers Cooperative Association here November 9 and 10.

More than a thousand representatives of the 792 local cooperatives in nine midwestern states took part in the 16th annual meeting of the Consumers Cooperative Association and its three subsidiaries—the Cooperative Refinery Association, Cooperative Pipe Line Association and the Cooperative Oil Producing Association.

Howard A. Cowden, president of CCA described the proposed international organization as a federation of cooperative wholesales in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Sweden and other countries to handle petroleum products, food and related supplies on a world wide basis.

Mr. Cowden created quite a stir when he proposed that the "Big Inch" pipe line built by the government from Texas to the Eastern Seaboard be turned over to returning ex-service men, cooperatives and independent oil businesses for operation as a common carrier if the government is to give up its ownership and operation at the close of the war.

During the 12 months that ended August 31, CCA handled \$16,255,193 of business and made net savings of \$1,525,804. It is extremely significant, Cowden pointed out in his annual report, that savings on wholesale operations for the year were \$236,976—a gain of \$35,000 over last year. But that the savings made by the manufacturing enterprises owned by CCA were five times as great as the wholesale savings. In other words production through consumer owned co-op manufacturing enterprises were responsible for five-sixths of the savings made by the regional association. Goods produced in the co-op's own factories totaled \$9,883,308 during the year.

A highlight of the annual meeting was the dedication of the newly acquired headquarters, a five story office building at Tenth and Oak Streets.

During the year just closed, the Consumers Cooperative Association began the manufacturing of livestock feed by purchasing a 75-ton-a-day mill at Enid, Oklahoma; started potato dehydration at Scottsbluff, Nebraska; purchased the National Refining Company properties at Coffeyville, Kansas; began operation of the government-owned high octane refinery at Coffeyville; purchased a building for Iowa headquarters in Des Moines and purchased its new Kansas City headquarters.

The grocery department of CCA boosted its volume to \$854,826 and aided in the organization of 17 modern self service stores. Nine were set up as departments of co-op oil associations. Five are combination locker plants and stores. Twenty stores were remodeled and enlarged.

A collection for the Cooperative Freedom Fund brought in an additional \$322.63 for cooperative relief and reconstruction. Major attention of the forthcoming district meetings will be devoted to the Freedom Fund Drive. Among the distinguished speakers and visitors were Ray Newton, of the National Association of Cooperatives; Walter Meyer of the Civic Education Association; and William C. Hewitt and W. A. MacPhail, directors of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society; J. J. Lindsay, manager of the SCWS Mills and John B. Fisher, SCWS representative at Winnipeg.

Outrunked

A young British lieutenant was passing through a deserted canteen in London one day when a dirty, disheveled scrub woman looked up from the floor she was scouring to call out, "Hi, there, young man! Bring me some more water, will you?"

The young man stopped, looked down at the woman in astonishment and replied: "My good woman, I'm an officer. Dash it all, you can't address an officer like that."

The woman lifted her head, blew a wisp of hair out of her eye, and rejoined, "Dash it all, man, I'm a duchess!"

Measure for Measure

Marshal Moneve, one of the tallest men in Napoleon's army, once found his commander-in-chief vainly trying to reach a book on an upper shelf in the Royal Library.

"Permit me, sire," he said, stepping forward eagerly. "Let me get it for you. I am higher than Your Majesty."

Napoleon raised himself to his full diminutive stature. "You are longer, marshal," he frowned.

Stop, Look and —

An Ozark centenarian died recently after seeing an automobile for the first time. He did not see it soon enough.

Very Rare

"Your husband seems to be a man of rare gifts."
"I'll say he is—he hasn't given me one since we were married."



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, who was an honorary guest at the recent CIO convention in Chicago. She told the delegates to watch Congress and to continue the Political Action Committee. Mrs. Roosevelt is known for her social-mindedness and is an outstanding leader among American women for social justice.

Incompetents Trying to Cover Up

Manpower Shortage Will Disappear Over Night If Officials Will Use a Little Sense and Cooperate With Unions

Apparently, the newspapers will forgive a public official anything if he will only blame the labor unions for his shortcomings. At the moment we are having a fine example of this technique.

Chiefs of the Army and Navy, the War Production Board and other government agencies made wretchedly poor guesses as to what they would require to win the war. They closed down a number of plants and threw tens of thousands of war workers out of their jobs.

Then they discovered their error, but instead of saying to the American people, "We made a mistake, but we know how to remedy it," they offered alibis of various kinds, called for half a billion dollars to build new plants, and finally fell back on the one "sure shot" and began blaming the workers.

Young Mr. Krug of W.P.B., shifting uneasily before a congressional committee, finally blurted out a demand for a law to draft labor for private profit. He insisted it must have plenty of "teeth." In other words, Mr. Krug evidently imagines the way to make an American work is to have a soldier back of him tickling the lower end of his spinal column with a bayonet.

Lieutenant General Somervell, who had made most of the bad guesses, rushed away to a convention of the National Association of Manufacturers and delivered a rather hysterical harangue.

Then "Assistant President" Byrnes came forth with an order to "work or fight." He camouflaged his proposal, but that's what it means.

This unfortunate performance is entirely unnecessary. The United States is facing a shortage of certain types of munitions, but it is not facing a crisis. We can and will produce everything needed on every front; that is if these hysterical bureaucrats will only get their feet on the ground and use a little common sense.

The bureaucrats don't seem to know exactly how many men are required. Their estimates run from 200,000 to 300,000.

This force can be supplied almost

overnight, if the bureaucrats will tell union labor chieftains the numbers needed, where they should go and when. The Labor Department should be used as a clearing house. It's well-equipped for the job; in fact, it has performed similar jobs in the past.

General Somervell knows that. He knows that when he recently needed thousands of men for his "secret plants," he didn't go to the newspapers. He went to the unions and the Labor Department, and they delivered the goods.

If he pursues the same policy now, he can get all the men he can use.

The matter of "turnover" in other plants can be handled in the same way. There is no need for a draft law.

LABOR makes the above statements without reservations. It repeats: There is no manpower shortage, that the labor unions and the Labor Department can't handle, if officials will just stop scaring the people in the hope they can cover up their own mistakes. —Labor.

Better Try a Voting Machine

Young Mrs. Barker did not take her little daughter with her this time when she voted. The last time she went to the polls, the youngster soberly watched her while she marked her ballot, and then remarked, "You voted for the man you loved best, didn't you, mother?" "Gracious, child!" exclaimed the astonished woman. "Why did you say that?"

"Because," was the answer, "you put a kiss after his name."

He that values a jewel by its golden frame, or a book by its silver clasps, or a man by his vast estate, errs.

And It Lasted Longer, Too!

The mild-mannered, middle-aged little man had allowed himself, much against his better judgment, to invest a ticket to a football game. In the midst of a wild demonstration following a touchdown, his young host, a college man, slapped him enthusiastically on the back and exclaimed, "Now tell me, did you ever get so much excitement for two dollars?"

"Oh, yes," replied the little man. "That's what my marriage license cost me."

SNPJ SPORTS

Nominate Candidates for National Athletic Board

The term of present members of the SNPJ National Athletic Board will expire when the annual meeting of the Supreme Board is held in February, 1945. At the same meeting an election will take place for the ensuing term.

The rules provide that candidates for the National Athletic Board may be nominated by the various lodges in each of the five athletic districts of the Society, irrespective of whether they are English or Slovene speaking lodges. Each lodge has the right to nominate a candidate for the district in which it is located.

It is further provided that the members of the National Athletic Board shall be elected by the Supreme Board or, when necessary, by the Supreme Executive Committee, from candidates so nominated.

All lodges are instructed to take up the matter of nominating a candidate for the Athletic Board at the regular meeting, either in December or January, and in each instance mail the name of the nominee to the Athletic Director on or before the first day of February, 1945.

The five athletic districts of the Society for which candidates are to be nominated and later elected for the term of 1945 are as follows:

- Dist. 1—Eastern Pennsylvania and New York.
- Dist. 2—Western Pennsylvania (West of Cambria County) and West Virginia.
- Dist. 3—Ohio and Michigan.
- Dist. 4—Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
- Dist. 5—Wisconsin and Minnesota.

MICHAEL VRHOVNIK, Athletic Director.

What Big Business Gets from Reconversion

(From "Let's Keep the Tools of Plenty"—Postwar World Council)

By Lewis Corey

One of the big postwar problems, which Big Business plans to "solve" to promote its own reactionary purposes, is this: What shall be done with the war plants built and owned by the government—plants that can pile up a tremendous amount of goods for civilian use as they are now piling them up for military use?

It involves the future of servicemen, of all Americans. For on how the problem is solved will largely depend whether there are plenty of jobs or a scarcity of jobs; whether living standards go up or down; whether farmers get cheaper agricultural implements and fertilizer; whether the number of professional people, including teachers, will multiply or become smaller.

The problem also involves major elements of national economic policy: Shall government dispose of the war plants in ways to increase the power of monopoly Big Business to dominate and limit economic activity, for scarcity; or to promote economic freedom and abundance?

A third aspect of the problem involves international economic policy: Shall the resources of American industry be used to promote economic cooperation and peace among the world's nations; or shall they be used, under pressure of monopoly imperialism, to fight for economic domination of the world and thus dynamite security and peace?

A New Industrial Empire—What Shall Be Done With It?

American industry emerges out of the war with greater economic resources than prewar. Our country alone, among the major belligerents, will have had none of its productive facilities destroyed; it alone has added to those facilities a great new capacity to produce. By 1946, assuming full production and full employment, the national income can be \$150,000,000,000 (at 1940 prices). That would make it possible to assure every American family a yearly minimum income of \$3,500, where the great majority of families now gets less than half that sum. Poverty can be ended forever.

American manufactures will have expanded, as war ends, by almost one-third in comparison with prewar years. Some of the expansion, a little, has come from private enterprise, but most of it has come from government investment and activity. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, primarily through its subsidiary Defense Plant Corporation, has spent up to \$15,000,000,000 of public money on 1,500 new plants. Only a small number of them represent inconvertible ordnance plants that cannot be used for peace. Most of the plants, especially in basic materials and manufacture of general-purpose machine tools, are easily convertible to civilian production.

The scope of government industrial ownership may be summed up in one striking fact: plants built and owned by the government represent one-fifth of the nation's total manufacturing facilities. In some cases, especially in the newer industries, the bulk of the facilities are governmental. The government now owns—

—10% of the steel capacity. At a cost of \$1,000,000,000 of public money the government has built 125 plants, which represent a productive capacity of 10,000,000 tons of steel yearly.

—50% of the capacity to build machine tools. Output of machine tools in 1943 was about three times as great as in 1940, and fifteen times as great as the average of the ten depression years.

—70% of the aluminum capacity.

At a cost of \$760,000,000 of public money the government has built nine plants with a capacity to produce 1,200,000,000 pounds of aluminum and forty-five plants for the fabrication of aluminum. The exclusive monopoly of the Aluminum Corporation of America (Alcoa) is broken by the new capacity, and also by the fact that Defense Plant Corporation has encouraged use of the new process of extracting alumina from clay, which is everywhere abundant; Alcoa's monopoly was based on ownership and control (through cartel agreements) of the world's limited bauxite deposits as the source of alumina.

—90% of the facilities for producing synthetic rubber. Government invested \$750,000,000 of public money in the construction of plants with a capacity to produce 860,000 tons of synthetic rubber yearly, more than our total prewar consumption of natural rubber.

—90% of aircraft production facilities. At a cost of \$3,000,000,000 of public money the government built 521 plants for the complete manufacture of aircraft, engines, parts and accessories.

—90% of the facilities for shipbuilding and repairs. Government spent \$2,000,000,000 of public money to build new facilities, whose output rose from 342,000 tons in 1939 to 25,000,000 tons in 1944. (The government also owns a merchant marine which, when war ends, will be vastly larger than in the prewar period; larger, probably, than the combined merchant marine of the three great maritime nations.)

—90% of the magnesium capacity.

The program calls for a final government investment of \$430,000,000 of public money and a yearly productive capacity of 625,000,000 pounds of magnesium. Dow Chemical, the sole American prewar producer, had an output of only 6,000,000 pounds in 1939. One government plant in Nevada now produces thirty times the 1936 world output of magnesium, the "miracle metal" which is lighter and stronger than aluminum and which has infinite uses in alloys and as a structural metal.

In addition the government has invested \$500,000,000 in plants for the manufacture of high octane aviation gasoline; \$20,000,000 in a tin smelter and plants for the treatment of ores yielding zinc, vanadium, antimony and tungsten; \$180,000,000 for 3,800 miles of pipelines to move oil; and larger sums for production of chemicals and other materials.

Finally, the government has invested \$5,000,000,000 of public money on plants for the manufacture of explosives, ammunition, combat vehicles, guns, etc. Some of these plants should be kept as standbys and some scrapped. But many, if not most, of the plants can be converted to the production of civilian goods; e.g. nitrate plants, which produce explosives for war, can be converted into fertilizer plants. (Continued next week)

Servicemen and Civilians

You may have read about the recent incident in Kansas City when a group of some 40 servicemen, aroused by an unauthorized strike at a North American Aviation plant, stormed the plant entrance, dispersed the three pickets who were outside and tore up their picket signs. At that time the strikers were being urged to return by a regional director of their union, the UAW-CIO, which had condemned the strike as a violation of the union's no-strike pledge.

You may also have read the story a few days later, when another group of servicemen in Kansas City seized the sign from a picket in front of a liquor store and tore off an American flag that had been attached to the sign.

Now, it is wishful thinking to imagine that soldiers overseas, or even in the States, are growing any closer to civilians. They aren't. That goes particularly for many men abroad who feel that no one really has it tough unless he is overseas—and they're right. But this attitude leaves them wide open to stories about how much money the workers back home are making, how many women they've got, how soft a life they have. It's the easiest thing in the world to put over these ideas, especially since a man overseas usually doesn't have access to all the facts.

That most of these stories are exaggerated and sometimes untrue is buried beneath the anger. Tell a soldier that the national average of strikes is at the lowest level in the history of the U.S.—6/100 of 1 percent of man-hours worked—and he probably won't be very interested. What hell are man-hours, anyway?

But you can't disguise the fact that the AFL and CIO have outlawed strikes for the duration, that the few you read about are wildcat strikes. You can't ignore figures: in the first 10 days of the Normandy invasion we put ashore 17 million ship-tons of Allied vehicles and supplies, more than twice the total received by Gen. Pershing through friendly ports in the entire 19 months of our participation in the first World War. Who do you think made that stuff—pixies?

No one is condoning strikes in wartime. There shouldn't even be the few there are. But the kind of action that took place at Kansas City is loaded with trouble. It may be spontaneous. Or it may be instigated by unscrupulous people who would like to see a wild scramble between veterans and civilians for jobs after the war. It would seem, though, that this is not exactly the way to get that "national unity" everyone talks about. There is a lot of discussion about those two words, but what they mean is simply that we are all part of the same country. We are winning the war by working together, and we will have to work together after the war if we want jobs and prosperity. It is going to be tough enough reconverting to full civilian production without starting a fight among the men who will do the producing. And if you begin by setting Protestants against Catholics, Catholics against Jews, white against Negro—you will wind up having the very thing we are fighting the war to destroy. —The York