

SOVJETSKE ČETE SE BLI- ŽAJO ESTONIJI

**Zavezniki raztegni-
li mostišča na fronti
pri Rimu**

**BOMBNI NAPAD NA
OTOK WAKE**

London, 1. febr.—Ruska armada pod poveljstvom generala Leonida A. Govorova je udrla v predmestja Kingiseppa, predvojne carinske postaje, osem milj od meje Estonije, poročila Moskva. Prekoračila je tudi reko Lugo, 27 milj vzhodno od Kingiseppa, v smeri Narve, stare estonske vojaške trdnjave.

Sovjeti so naznanili okupacijo Lipe, dve milj nad zapadnim bregom reke Luge, in dveh drugih naselbin. Kingisepp leži deset milj zapadno od Veimarna, strateškega mesta, ki je bilo zavzeto zadnjo nedeljo. To je zadnji center železnice, ki vodi v Estonijo.

Rusi so zasedli čez 60 naselbin v prodiranju na ozemlju med jezerom Peipusom in Finskim zalivom, nadaljnjih 30 pa v prodiranju v južnozgodnji smeri od Narve proti Lugi in Pskovu.

Zavezniki stan v Alžiru. 1. febr.—Zavezniki sila je raztegnila mostišča na ozemlju Anzo-Nettuna z uspešnimi naskoki na Cisterno, nemško vojaško trdnjavo, 26 milj južno-vzhodno od Rima, se glasi naznanilo. Glavna sila pete ameriške armade je prebila nemško bojno črto pri Cassinu na drugem koncu italijanske fronte.

Izgleda, da bodo Nemci skušali držati bojno črto med Cisterno in Rimom za vsako ceno. Pričakuje se, da bo poveljstvo zavezniška mostišča. Cisterna je ob apjiški cesti, ki vodi v Rim, 15 milj severovzhodno od Anzija.

V zadnjih 48 urah so bile ameriške čete zavojevane v najljutejših bitkah na italijanskem obrežju, na katerem so se izkrcale. Nemško poveljstvo je zagnalo v bitke tanke in topniške enote, katere so Američani napadli z ročnimi granatami. V teh bitkah so demonstrirali največje junaštvo. Ko je Američanom zmanjkalo streliva, so navalili na sovražnika, izrgali orožje iz njegovih rok in nadaljevali boji. Mnogo vojakov je izgubilo življenje, ko so napadli tanke z granatami.

London, 1. febr.—Ameriška bojna letala in bombniki so ponovno metali bombe na vojaške objekte na obrežju severne Francije in nemška letališča v Holandiji. Napad je sledil bombardiranju Berlina.

Ozemlje Pas de Calaisa v severni Franciji je bilo glavna tarča bomb. Američani so na leteli na neznan odpor s strani nemških letalcev. Uradno poročilo pravi, da so se vsa ameriška letala srečno vrnila v svoja oporišča po izvršenem napadu.

Pearl Harbor, Havaji. 1. febr.—Dočim je tokijska radiopostaja naznanila akcije zavezniške sile pri Maršalskih otokih, se je ameriška letalska in pomorska ofenziva razširila na otok Wake. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz poroča, da je 30 bojnih letal in bombnikov metalo bombe na ta otok.

Otok Wake so Japonci zasedli 24. decembra 1. 1941 po ljuti bitki z ameriškimi pomorski. Od takrat je bil večkrat bombardiran z morja in iz zraka. Sodi se, da so bombe razdeale vse glavne vojaške objekte na otoku.

Tri partizanske ofenzive v teku

**Napadi na nemške
zalagalne črte**

London, 1. febr.—Tri partizanske ofenzive v Jugoslaviji v krajih, ki so daleč drug od drugega, so v teku proti nemški okupacijski sili. Znamenja kažejo, da so sile osvobodilne armade maršala Tita uspešne v operacijah proti sovražniku in napadih na nemške zalagalne črte.

Partizanske enote skušajo pretrgati zalagalno črto, po kateri nemške čete v Banjaluki, vzhodna Bosna, dobivajo orožje in strelivo.

Tito poroča, da srdite bitke med partizani in Nemci divjajo v južnovzhodnem delu Črne gore, v bližini Berana ob reki Lim, vzhodna Bosna, in na obrežju severne Hrvaške. Mobilne partizanske enote so presekale železnico Beograd-Zagreb v dveh krajih in iztirile tri nemške vojaške vlake.

Zasedanje kanadskega parlamenta

**Governer Athlone
apeliral za enotnost**

Ottawa, Kanada, 1. febr.—Generalni governer Athlone je v svojem govoru, ko se je parlament sestel v petem zasedanju, apeliral za enotnost in združitev vseh narodov, ki so zdaj v vojni proti osi, v svetovni organizaciji.

„Čas je prišel, ko se morajo vsi narodi, zedinjeni v borbi za doseg zmag, odločiti za ustanovitev svetovne organizacije, da se zajamči trajni mir,“ je dejal. „Taka organizacija bo onemogočila agresije v bodočnosti s kooperacijo vseh miroljubnih ljudstev.“

Athlone je orisal program vzajemne pomoči, na čigar podlagi bodo zavezniški dobili, od Kanade material v vrednosti milijarde dolarjev v tem letu. Dejal je, da člani posebnega odbora sestavljajo načrte glede izboljšanja sistema socialne zaščite. Člani tega odbora se posvetujejo z reprezentanti drugih držav o ustanovitvi svetovne organizacije.

Obsodba poročila o japonski brutalnosti

Washington, D. C., 1. febr.—Senator Chavez, demokrat iz Nove Mehike, je okral vladno, ker je objavila poročilo o japonskem mučenju in umorih ameriških in filipinskih vojni ujetnikov na Bataanu več ko eno leto, odkar so se dogodili. Dejal je, da so avtoritete pripovedovale ameriškim materam, da njihovi sinovi v japonskih taboriših dobivajo pomoč, sedaj pa so jim razkrile, da so šli skozi agonijo obsojencev. Vprašanje je, ali je bilo to potrebno. Edini odgovor je izjava federalnega zakladnika, da bo poročilo o japonski brutalnosti povečalo kupovanje vojnopranih bonдов.

Grški kmetje beže pred Nemci

London, 1. febr.—Grški kmetje in meščani v Peloponezi in Tesaliji beže pred Nemci v hribih iz bojazni pred represalijami kot rezultat bitk med grškimi partizani in nacistično okupacijsko silo. Sem dospela poročila pravijo, da je čez 100.000 ljudi pobegnilo v hribe.

Australija imenovala preiskovalno komisijo

Canberra, Avstralija, 1. febr.—Vlada je imenovala posebno komisijo za preiskavo japonskih krutosti proti Avstralcem v južnozgodnjem delu Pacifika. Za južnozgodnjem delu Pacifika. Za načelnika je bil izbran vrhovni sodnik William Webb.

KANADA BO MOR- DA DOBILA SOCIA- LISTIČNO VLADO

Vodja stranke napovedal zmago pri volitvah

OPOZICIJA PROTI ZVEZI S KOMUNISTI

New York, 1. febr.—„Kanada je storila že velike korake na poti v socializem in možnost je, da bo dobila socialistično vladno prihodnjih parlamentarnih volitvah.“ Tako je izjavil M. J. Coldwell, vodja socialistične grupe poslancev v parlamentu. Socialistična stranka je znana pod imenom Canadian Commonwealth Federation.

Coldwell je govoril na banketu Lige za industrijsko demokracijo, ki mu je bil prirejen v počast. On je omenil razloge, ki pojasnjujejo pohod socializma v Kanadi. Ti so:

Tesna zveza med Kanado, Veliko Britanijo in drugimi deželami, ki spadajo v društvo britskih ljudstev; priseljevanje britskih unionistov in socialistov v Kanado; uspehi javnega lastništva mnogih podvzetij in združenih naporov v vojni ekonomiji.

Coldwell je dejal, da je glavni cilj nadomestitev kapitalističnega sistema, spojenega s krivicami in izkoriščanjem delavcev, s socialnim redom, ki bo odpravil izkoriščanje ene grupe po drugi, in načrtno gospodarstvo, ki bo prineslo izobilje vsem slojem, ne samo nekaterim. Socialistična stranka je zmagala pri volitvah v provinciah in v nekaterih zbornicah ima večino sedežev. Socialistična stranka je za ustanovitev združnega občestva z demokratičnimi sredstvi, za produkcijo in razpečevanje blaga v sistemu socialnega lastništva. Tak sistem ne bo zaviral poslov onih podjetij, ki ne spadajo v vrsto posebnih interesov.

„Ponudbe komunistov za zvezo z nami smo odklonili,“ je dejal Coldwell. „Naše stališče je, da bi poskus za zedinjenje grup, ki se fundamentalno razlikujejo med seboj, prinesli le nesrečo demokratičnim gibanjem. Skozi komunističnih strank pred in po izbruhu sedanje vojne s ploti na plot to potrjujejo. Mi stremimo za ustanovitev svetovne zveze narodov, ki bo jamčila pravice in varnost vsem.“

Unija CIO zmagala pri volitvah

Chicago, 1. febr.—Unija United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers, včlanjena v Kongresu industrijskih organizacij, je zmagala pri volitvah v tovarni Aermotor Co. in s tem postala predstavnik vseh delavcev pri kolektivnih pogajanjih. Volitve so se vršile pod nadzorstvom federalnega delavskega odbora.

Sin bivšega francoskega premierja deportiran

London, 1. febr.—Michel Clemenceau, sin francoskega premierja v prvi svetovni vojni, je bil deportiran v Nemčijo, se glasi poročilo iz Švice. To ne omenja vzroka deportacije. Sodi se, da je bil deportiran, ker je protestiral proti zlorabljanju imena svojega očeta po Lavalovi vladi v propagandne namene.

Browder za eno predsedniško listo

Cleveland, O., 1. febr.—Earl Browder, tajnik ameriške komunistične stranke, je priporočil voditeljem republikanske in demokratske stranke, naj v interesu vojnih prizadevanj preišče možnost osvojitve ene predsedniške liste v tem letu. On je govoril pri proslavi 20-letnice izhajanja lista Daily Workerja.

Domače vesti

Is Californije

San Francisco, Cal.—Dne 18. jan. je tukaj umrl Frank Mušič, star 68 let in rojen v Podzemlju v Beli Krajini. Bil je član društva 304 SNPJ in tukaj zapušča ženo in brata.

Is Waukegana

Waukegan, Ill.—Dne 30. jan. je zaradi težke poškodbe v kamnolomu v Elmhurstu, Ill., umrl Jos. Shustar, star 47 let in doma iz Primorske. Bil je član društva 14 SNPJ in nekje v Coloradu zapušča sestro.

Bolniki v Minnesoti

Duluth, Minn.—V tukajšnji bolnišnici St. Mary's se zdravi Fr. Masera, star naseljenec iz Eveletha in član SNPJ, ki se je dalj časa prej zdravil doma.

Rojak izgubil nogo

Milwaukee.—V bolnišnici St. Michael leži rojak Frank Terčak iz W. Allisa, ki je drugače poznan kot Čuježev Francej iz Rečice v Savinjski dolini. Zaradi infekcije so mu morali odrezati levo nogo nad kolenom. Ker je Frank dober družabnik, mu bodo obiskali dobrodošli.

Operacija na zapadu

Kemmerer, Wyo.—V tukajšnji bolnišnici je pred dnevi srečno prestala operacijo Sophie Lebo, članica društva 267 SNPJ. Članstvo ji želi hitrega okrevanja. Članice so naprošene, naj jo obiščejo.

Is Clevelanda

Cleveland.—Dne 29. jan. je umrla Frances Blatnik, roj. Campel, stara 86 let in doma iz Hinja na Dolenjskem. V Ameriki je bila 50 let zapuščena tri sinove (dva v armadi), tri hčere, tri brate in vnuke.

Japonci drže rojaka

Cicero, Ill.—Frank Mařinček, ki so ga Japonci ujeli v začetku vojne na Filipinih, se je pred kratkim oglašal s pismom svojim staršem. Piše, da mu „gre dobro,“ glavno pa je to, da je še živ.

Morilec kralja Aleksandra v Zagrebu

Dobil je službo v Paveličevi vladi

Bern, Švica, 1. febr.—Major Raič, edini še živeči član skupine štirih Hrvatov, ki so l. 1934 skovali zaroto proti jugoslovanskemu kralju Aleksandru in ga umorili v Marseillesu, Francija, se je vrnil na Hrvaško, se glasi poročilo. On se je nahajal v ječi v Toulonu, iz katere so ga Nemci izpustili 27. novembra l. 1942.

Po povratku v Zagreb se je Raič pridružil ustašem, vojaški organizaciji lutarske Paveličeve vlade. Trdi se, da je bil imenovan za poveljnika ustaškega oddelka, ki straži dr. Vladimira Mačka, voditelja hrvaške kmetijske stranke. Slednji je pod stalnim nadzorstvom ustašev v Zagrebu.

Poročilo pravi, da je Raič direktno odgovoren Paveliču, Hitlerjevi lutki.

Bivši uradniki tožijo unijo voznikov

Chicago, 1. febr.—Štirje bivši uradniki unije voznikov, soferjev in pomagavcev, včlanjene v Ameriški delavski federaciji, so vložili tožbo pri okrožnem sodišču z namenom, da spet s sedejo urade. Ti so John O'Neill, Thomas Conley, John Miller in William Cullen. Urade so izgubili, ko je mednarodna bratovščina voznikov prevzela jurisdikcijo. A. C. Lewis, odvetnik tožiteljev, je dejal, da je bila odstavitev kršenje ustave unije.

FRANCOSKI ODBOR APELIRA NA ZAVEZNIKE

Dostavljanje orožja podtalnim organizacijam

LJUDSTVO MORA BITI INFORMIRANO

Alžir, Alžirija, 1. febr.—Na seji članov odbora za osvoboditev Francije je bil sprejet predlog, naj se apelira na zavezniške za oborožitev članov francoskih podtalnih organizacij, da bodo lahko vodili borbo proti nemški oboroženi sili. Načelnik tega odbora je general Charles de Gaulle. V teku debate so se ališale ostre kritike zaveznikov, ker ne nudijo zadostne pomoči francoskim gerilcem.

Govorniki so naglašali, da bi bila borba proti nacistični sili uspešnejša, če bi zavezniški dostavljali orožje članom podtalnih organizacij. Eden je dejal, da mora biti francosko ljudstvo informirano, ali bodo zavezniški oboroževali gerilce ali ne, da se ustavi nepotrebno prelivanje krvi. Če jih ne bodo, bo ustavljen sabažeta in gerilci ne bodo mogli pomagati zavezniškim silam. Članice so naprošene, naj jo obiščejo.

Paul Giovoni, bivši senator in član radikalne stranke, je v svojem govoru omenil možne razloge, zakaj zavezniški ne dostavljajo orožja francoskim gerilcem v večjem obsegu. Eden je mnenje, da bodo gerilci igrali neznamno vlogo, kadar bodo zavezniške sile invadirale Francijo. Velika Britanija in Amerika se bojita, da bi nastal konflikt med komunističnimi in drugimi podtalnimi grupami, ki bi pozneje ogrožal vzpostavitev francoske republike.

Komunist Fernand Grenier je dejal, da je oboroženo podtalno gibanje važno v Franciji, ker drži veliko nemško vojaško silo v deželi. Spopadi med francoskimi gerilci in nemškimi vojski so na dnevnom redu. Gerilci in saboterji so v zadnjih osmih mesecih iztirili in razbili 221 nemških vojaških vlakov. Grenier je izjavil, da sta središčni odpora proti Nemcem Lyons in provinca Haut Savoie.

Palestina naj postane židovska država

New York, 1. febr.—Govorniki, ki so nastopili na konferenci splošnega sveta za Palestino, so priporočali ustanovitev svobodne in demokratične židovske države v Palestini in neomejeno priseljevanje židov v to deželo, kar naj bi rešilo problem židovskih begunciev. Med govorniki sta bila Jan Masaryk, češloslovaški zunanji minister, in senator Barkley, vodja demokratske večine v višji kongresni zbornici. Na konferenci je bilo soglasno sprejeta resolucija z apelom na predsednika Roosevelta in državne tajnika Hulla, naj pridobita britsko vladno za preklje odredbe, ki imajo ustaviti priseljevanje židov v Palestino po 31. marcu tega leta.

Debat o volilni pravici vojakov

Washington, D. C., 1. febr.—Debat o zakonskem načrtu, da ameriški vojski onstran morja dolo pravico udeležitve predsedniških volitev v prihodnjem novembru, ki se je pričela v senatu zadnji teden, se nadaljuje. Avtorja načrta sta senatorja Lucas in Green. Lucas je predlagal omejitve debate, toda senat je predlog odklonil. Pričakuje se, da bo nista zbornica prej glasovala o načrtu nego senat.

Roosevelt pozdravil kooperatorje

Zadruga čaka velika naloga

Washington, D. C.—Predsednik Roosevelt je 17. januarja pozdravil zastopnike na mednarodni konferenci kooperativnih organizacij s sledečim pismom, ki ga je naslovil Murrayju D. Lincoln, predsedniku Kooperativne lige v Ameriki:

„Pravilno je, da se stoletnica rojstva resnično demokratičnih ročalaskih principov slavi z mednarodno konferenco o združni rekonstrukciji sveta. Tkalcji iz Rochdala, ki so pred sto leti ustanovili podjetje, u ravnoteženo na neodvisnosti in medodvisnosti, na dobri volji in smotni akciji, so odprli človeštvo novo dobo. Vsako uspešno reševanje problema mednarodne pomoči in obnove, ki čaka črteve osilne agresivnosti, mora temeljiti na teh ozirih. Kooperativno gibanje, ki ni monopol nobenega naroda ali dežele, temveč izvira iz tradicij vseh demokratičnih ljudstev, je torej najprimernejši instrument za izvrševanje te velike naloge. Upam, da bo vaša konferenca uspešna in še bolj dvignila kooperativne organizacije vsega sveta v dobi miru, ki je pred nami.“ — Franklin D. Roosevelt.“

CIO zahteva odpravo Smithovega odseka

Urad za kontrolo cen kritiziran

Washington, D. C., 1. febr.—Člani eksekutivnega odbora Kongresa industrijskih organizacij so na svoji seji sprejeli resolucijo z zahtevo, da mora biti kongresni odsek, ki preiskuje federalne agenture, takoj razpuščen. Načelnik tega odseka je kongresnik Smith, demokrat iz Virginije in sovražnik delavskih unij.

Resolucija naglašala med drugim, da je ta odsek že demonstriral, da je njegov glavni cilj uničenje vseh federalnih agencur, ki skušajo ojačiti ameriške vojne napore. To dokazujejo poročila, katera je doslej objavil.

Člani eksekutivnega odbora so udarili tudi po uradu za kontrolo cen in ga obdolžili zamerjenja dolžnosti. Izjavili so, da ni storil še nobenega odločnega koraka za preprečje inflacije in da je odgovoren za navijanje cen v času, ko so meze „zamrznjene“.

Z drugo resolucijo je odbor ponovno potrdil vladi dano zagotovilo, da unije CIO ne bodo stavkale, dokler traja vojna.

Ameriški letalci potopili 775 japonskih parnikov

Cungking, Kitajska, 1. febr.—Letalci štirinajstega ameriškega letalskega zbora na Kitajskem so v zadnjih 18 mesecih potopili 775 japonskih ladij in parnikov, pravi uradno poročilo. Tonaža teh je znašala čez 250.000 ton. V zadnjih štirih mesecih je tonaža japonskih parnikov, katere so potopili, znašala 125.000 ton.

Poslopje japonskega poslanstva v Berlinu poškodovano

San Francisco, Cal., 1. febr.—Polovica poslopja japonskega poslanstva v Berlinu je bila poškodovana v angleškem bombnem napadu na nemško glavno mesto zadnji petek, poroča tokijska radiopostaja. Poslanik Hiroši Ošima in člani njegovega štaba so na varnem, dostavila poročilo.

ZVEZA MED ŠPANIJO IN PUČEM V BOLIVIJU

Velika Britanija podprla stališče ameriške vlade

FRANCO JAČI OBO-ROŽENO SILO

Washington, D. C., 1. febr.—Odlučno stališče, katerega je zavzela ameriška vlada napram Španiji, se deloma pripisuje odkritju evidence, da je špansko poslanstvo v Boliviji imelo svoje prste vmes v nedavnem puču, ki je strmoglavil režim predsednika Penarande. Poslanstvo je imelo zveze z revolucionarnimi elementi v La Pazu, glavnem mestu Bolivije, in osilnimi agenti ter špioni v Argentini.

Državni department je dobil dokument, vsebujejo zadevne dokaze, ki tudi razkrivajo, da so pristali Pedra Ramirez, predsednika Argentine, in Hitlerjevi agenti skovali zaroto proti bolivijski vladi 20. decembra preteklega leta in postavili protizavezniški režim na krmljo.

Ameriška grožnja z razkritjem zveze je dobila odmev v Argentini zadnji teden v pretrganju diplomatskih odnosov z Nemčijo in Japonsko. Ramirezova vlada se je ustrašila ekonomskih sankcij in to pojasnjuje odločitev glede preloma odnosov z osilcem.

London, 1. febr.—Samuel Hoare, bivši poslanik v Madridu, je dal razumeti španskemu diktatorju Francu, da Velika Britanija podpira stališče ameriške vlade in odlok glede ustavitve dovoza olja iz karibejskih luk v Španijo.

Doznava se, da je Carlton J. Hayes, ameriški poslanik v Madridu, konferiral s španskim zunanjim ministrom Franciscom Jordanom in ga informiral, da Amerika in Velika Britanija nista zadovoljni s špansko „nevarnostjo.“ Opozoril ga je tudi, da bosta obe revidirali stališče napram Španiji, če se položaj ne bo izboljšal.

Čprav diktator Franco naglašala mirovne namene svoje politike, ga dejstva postavljajo na laž. Od skupnega proračuna v vsoti 8.000.000.000 pezet, bo šlo 4.500.000.000 pezet za ojačanje oborožene sile in stranko falangistov (fašistov), vojaško organizacijo, formirano po vzoru Hitlerjevih napadalnih čet. To je nadaljnji dokaz, da je propaganda o liberalnih smernicah Francove vlade zavajanje javnosti.

Draginja v Turčiji stalno narašča

Ankara, Turčija, 1. febr.—Živiljenjski stroški so poskočili za 500 odstotkov od l. 1939 in še vedno naraščajo. To dejstvo razkriva poročilo, ki ga je pravkar objavil poseben odbor, kateremu je parlament poveril preiskavo naraščajoče draginje.

Datumi odmerkov

Konzerve: Zelene znamke K, L in M, ki so postale veljavne 1. februarja, potečejo 20. marca. —Zelene znamke G, H in J potečejo 20. februarja.

Meso: Rjave znamke V in W potečejo 26. februarja.

Sladkor: Znamka št. 30, dobra za pet funtov, poteče 31. marca.

Kurivno olje: Kuponi za periodo 4 in 5 postanejo veljavni 8. februarja.

Čevlji: Znamka št. 18 v 1. knjižici in znamka št. 1 s sliko letala v 3. knjižici je dobra za par čevljev do preklica.

Gazolin: Kuponi št. 10 v knjižici A so dobri do 21. marca.

Iz gibanja SANSA in JPO-SS

Shod SANSA v Chicagu in poročilo o kolektu

Chicago, Ill. — Kakor je bilo že prej ponovno poročano, smo ob priliki zborovanja širšega odbora Slovenskega ameriškega narodnega sveta, ki se je vršil 8. januarja t. l. v Chicagu, imeli isti večer v dvorani SNPJ tudi velik narodni shod s programom pod pokroviteljstvom podružnice SANSA in JPO.

Pripravljalni odbor se s tem najlepše zahvaljuje vsem, ki so se tako blagohotno odzvali za delo v zvezi s pripravami za omenjeno prirediteljo ter tako s svojo požrtvovalnostjo pripomogli do tako lepega uspeha.

Nadalje se pripravljali odbor toplo zahvaljuje govornikom in pevcem ter vsem, ki so sodelovali pri programu, zlasti pa pevskemu društvu Francetu Prešernu, ženskem pevskemu društvu tukajšnje podružnice SZZ, Plutovi trojček, Angelini, Evelini ter Stankotu Možini. Vsi so se navdušeno odzvali za sodelovanje pri tej naši narodni stvari in s svojimi nastopi na odru so prijetno zabavali udeležence, zaeno pa imenito povečali naš program. Plutovi in Možinatovi so vsi še zelo mladi in mnogo obetajoči.

Častna zahvala gre nadalje članicam kluba Ljubljane, ki so nastopile v narodni noši ter pridno pomagale pri kolektu, kakor tudi SNPJ, ki je dala prostoro na razpolago in brezplačno.

Kakor znano, je bil vstop na to prirediteljo brezplačen. Namesto pristopnine smo apelirali na občinstvo za prostovoljne prispevke za osvojiteljsko delo v starem kraju, katerega vrši naš SANS. Objubili smo tudi, da bomo ob času prireditelje imena vseh darovalcev ter koliko je kdo dal in koliko bo čistega dobička s prirediteljo, kar poskušamo s tem poročilom izvesti.

Naslednje je torej seznam darovalcev, sestavljen na podlagi poročila kluba Ljubljane, ki so razdelile in pobirale kuverte ter šteje denar:

Po \$10 so darovali: dr. Zavertnik in žena, Clement Lovišek, John Skavich in žena, Agnes Gross; po \$5 Ant. Tušek, Jack E. Bolker, Mary Jurca, Detroit, Mich., Katy Krainz, Detroit, Mich., Louis Volk in žena, Zvonko Novak, Leo Jurjovec in žena, Agnes Zalokar, Cleveland, O., Ignac Podbevšek in žena, Frank Zaitz in žena, Louis Beniger, F. A. Vider, Rosa Skrinar, David Pajšoli in žena, John Chamažar, Anton Garden, Louis Zidar, August Grum in žena, Louis Klančnik, Adolf V. Klančnik, Joan Helena Zavertnik, Anton Trojar, Valentin Markol, John Železnikar, Vincent J. Meden, Anton Golenko, Mary Golenko, Jacob Zupančič in žena, Math E. Kure, Louise Harmon, Cleveland, Ohio, Anton Jordan, Helena Kušar, John Turk, Raymond Erdek in žena, Josephine Zakrajšek, Cleveland, O., Frank Aleš in žena, Vera Levec, Frank Ermenc, Milwaukee, Wis., Frank Pechnik, Joseph Švigelj in žena, John Thaler, Johanna V. Mervar, Cleveland, O., Frank Omahen in žena, John Hujan, John Olip, Rudolph Sedlar, A. Špolar, Frances Blažon, Jennie Koren.

Po \$3 Math Cukale in žena, Fr. Nagel, Detroit, Mich., Frank Tegar, Filip Godina in žena, Lorene Brezovec, Joe Brezovec in žena, Frances Prebil; po \$2.50 Louis Kosele in žena in Louis Steblay; po \$2 Frank Udovih, Frank Vidic, Ciril Mrva, Frank Koren, Frances Mihelič, Mary Golubović, Mirko G. Kuhel, Ernest Krusič, Rudolf Hribar, Joseph Kosich, Paul Berger, Robert J. Sannemann, P. Brojan in žena, Ana Kosich, Andrej Cizej, Josephine Koren, John Gregorich, Frances Jerina, John Rokavec, Frank Zvokel in žena, Mary Vertnik, Peter Doljanin, Frank Benčina, Jim Modic, Frank Gerdanc in žena, John Dolar, Radley, Kans., Stanley Možina, Frank Bucik, Frank Robaus, John Mihelich, Otto Tekautz, Michael Vrhovnik, J. P. Kristan, Joe Poropat, Frances Gradishek, Anton Slabe in žena, Joe Dremelj, Frances Vrecheck, John Potokar in žena, Joe

Kukman, Anton Kukman, John Borse in Angela Perme.

Po \$1 Vincencija Jurman, Angie Podbevšek, John Zvezich, Mathew Lepej, Ladislav Kuhelj, L. Todorovich, Ida Varšek, Milan Bigo, Ch. Moselley, Louise Gradisher, Joe Durn, Cleveland, O., Mary Polutnik, Lorain, O., M. J. Brozovich, Ph. Sober, Slovenec, Mary Church, L. Maceri, F. S. John Fabian, Joseph Bele, L. Rigler, Mary E. Novak, Frank Kosič, Anna Hawryluk, Nick Blattner, Frank Ceglar, Ida Simon, J. H. Andrew Milavec, Houston, Pa., Victor Zupančič in žena, Michael Masin, Jacob Krek, Josip Oblak, Anton Ivkovich, Josephine Malovich, Joe Slogar, Joseph Gage, John Fabian, Frank Krasich, John Sechen in žena, A. Spolar, Frank Preskar, Mary Bizjak, Joseph Plut, Josephine Trojar, M. Racič, Mark Basič, F. Carr, Ursula K. Gradišek, Olga Martinjak, Anton Putz, Paul Kováčič, Freddie Pavec, A. Zupančič, Mary Kováčič, Mary Kolenc, Frank Cvenkar, John Alič in žena, Mary Calce, Ludvik Katz, Prijatelj iz Ohiya, Myra Beniger, Geo. Odarich, Geo. Strahak, John Strah, A. Miško, Andrew Koren, M. Ciganich, Mary Constantine, John Podgornik, D. Sodnik, Nick Kodrich, Anna Krek, Slovenec, Mary Thaler, Louis Slammik in žena, Frank Kováčič, Frank S. Tauchar, Rev. S. Maletich, New York City, M. Komorac, Hresto Djanjevich, Mary Udovich, Louis Pogacar, Bob Simon, John Rak ml., Joseph Martinek, Katherine Dobey, John Gottlieb, Katarina Poropat, Anna Krapenc in Mary Crvenka. V kuvertah brez imen je bilo \$18.11. Torej znaša kolekta \$511.11. Čistega dobička od ward-robe, bare in kuhinje je bilo 84.27.

Skupaj poslano Sansu \$595.38. Za prirediteljni odbor: V. Cinkar, Anton Trojar.

Shod Sansa v Penni dobro uspel

Bridgeport, Pa. — V nedeljo, 23. jan. se je vršil shod Sansa v Pittsburghu pod pokroviteljstvom društev SNPJ in podružnic SANSA in JPO-SS. Udeležba na shodu je bila velika od blizu in daleč. Shod, ki se je izvršil v najlepšem redu, je vodil dr. F. J. Arch.

Vsi govorniki so bili zelo odbojavani, posebno pa Etbin Kristan, predsednik SANSA, ki je v podrobnostih poročal o delu SANSA, katerega je do sedaj izvršil in nam razložil cilje in pomen osvobodilnega gibanja v Jugoslaviji. Janko Rogelj, publicitetni direktor JPO-SS je v svojem govoru raztolmačil trpljenje naših rojakov v starem kraju in na nas apeliral, da jim nudimo pomoč v vseh ozirih. Zelo pomemben govor je imela tudi Anna Krasna, ki je apelirala na vse žene, naj simpatizirajo s to idejo in pomagajo našemu narodu onbese.

Besede govornikov so naredile velik vtis na poslušalce. Govoto se je vsakdo nahajal v mislih v rodni kraj, kjer mu je tekla zibeljka. Na tem shodu smo aličali resnico in naša dolžnost je, da se vsi bolj zanimamo za Sansa, da se ustanove podružnice po vseh naselbinah zapadne Penne in da skupno delujemo za zmago Združenih narodov in posebnost za zmago Združenih držav. Na shodu se je nabrala vsota \$537 prostovoljnih prispevkov za Sansa.

John Kvaritch, predsednik federacije.

Federacije SNPJ

Zapisnik bridgeportske federacije

Bridgeport, O. — Letna seja federacije društev SNPJ v vzhodnem Ohiu in bližnji West Virginiji se je vršila 23. jan. v društveni dvorani na Boydsville. Predsednik Frank Kolenc otvoril sejo ob dveh popoldne. Uradniki navzoči vsi razen tajnika blagajnika Louisa Pavliniča in nadzornikov Sodnikarja, Smrdela in Matkota. Brata Pavliniča, ki je bolan, zastopa Jos. Snov.

Predčan in sprejet je zapisnik zadnje seje in korespondenca vzeta na znanje.

Poročila zastopnikov: Od društva 13 poročajo, da gredo dobro naprej in da so v zadnji kampanji imeli dober uspeh. Pri društvu 258 gredo naprej kakor mo-

rejo, ker tam ni našega naroda. Od društva 283 so poslali pismo-poročilo. Pri društvu 407 so dobili par novih članov v zadnji kampanji. Od društva 536 poročajo, da imajo težkoče, ker je odšlo veliko članov v mesto za delom. Pri društvu 562 gredo naprej z delom za SNPJ kolikor prilike nanesejo. Pri društvu 333 imajo složne seje, so pa v finančnih stiskah radi svoje dvorane; podpirajo vse dobre stvari. Od društva 628 poročajo, da tam ni naših ljudi, vendar pa store, kar morejo v prid društva in jednote.

Vsa tukajšnja društva so v Prosvetni matici razen dveh, ker tam ni skoro nič Slovencev razen par družin. Vsa društva so pridobila nekaj novih članov v mladinski oddelek v zadnji kampanji.

Odborniki poročajo, da so delovali v korist federacije, kar je bilo v njih moči. Zabava po zadnji federacijski seji pri bratu Jos. Skofu na Bartonu je prinesla \$29.91 čistega. Snov poroča za tajnika-blagajnika, da je bilo od zadnje seje \$70.47 dohodkov, stroškov pa \$75.40. V blagajni je \$496.92, od tega \$137 v vojnih bondih. Sklenjeno je, da federacija zopet kupi bond četrtga vojnega posojila in da to uređ brat Snov. Predsednik priporoča, da bi se potrudili v pridobivanju novega članstva za 40-letnico SNPJ.

Sklenjeno je, da federacija še ostane pri Prosvetni matici in da zopet daruje pet dolarjev za Sans in pet dolarjev za JPO-SS. Sklenjeno je, da pravila in plače ostanejo po starem, tako tudi vojni stroški zastopnikov, razen ako jih hoče kdo darovati nazaj federaciji. Prihodnja seja bo zopet v društveni dvorani na Boydsville v nedeljo, 23. aprila ob dveh popoldne.

Nato se je pričela razprava glede razmer pri Prosveti in radi urednika Molka. Debate so se udeležili vsi zastopniki in zaključili, da apeliramo na glavni odbor skozi Prosveto, da preneha ta polemika, ker dela le škodo listu, SNPJ in tudi Sansu.

Sklenjeno je, da John Vitez zastopa federacijo na okrognem zborovanju Slovenskega kongresa, ki se vrši v nedeljo, 30. jan.

V odbor federacije za 1944 so izvoljeni sledeči: Predsednik Frank Kolenc, podpredsednik John Vitez, tajnik-blagajnik Louis Pavlinich, zapisnikar Joseph Snov. Nadzornike imenuje predsednik pred vsako sejo, da pregledajo knjige.

Frank Kolenc, predsednik, Joseph Snov, zapisnikar.

Uradniki milwauške federacije.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Na letni seji tukajšnje federacije SNPJ so bili izvoljeni sledeči uradniki za 1944: Predsednik Louis Marr, podpredsednik Matt Smole, tajnik-blagajnik Frank Primozich, zapisnikar Frank Britz; nadzorniki Joe Britz, Anton Demshar in Louis Ambrozich.

Opominjam vsa društva, spajajoča k federaciji SNPJ, da izvolijo svoje zastopnike, in sicer take, ki bodo pohajali na federacijske seje. Vse, kar spada federaciji, naslovite na tajnikov naslov: Frank Primozich, 1424 W. Mineral st., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

Frank Primozich, tajnik.

Izjava bridgeportske federacije

Bridgeport, O. — Na zadnji seji okrogne federacije društev SNPJ smo prišli na točko "časopisja" oziroma Prosveto. Par zastopnikov je poročalo, da so njih društva mislila poslati proteste v glavni urad, naj bi se ustavilo pisanje in prerekanje v Prosveti proti gl. uredniku Molku, toda so mislili, da se bo stvar polegla, ampak gre kar naprej.

Mi vidimo, da to prerekanje nima nobenega opraveka ali vezi med Prosveto in SNPJ, pač pa ji dela le škodo, kajti radi te kritike proti Molku je postalo že precej članov mrtvih in škodovalo je tudi zadnji mladinski kampanji, poleg tega pa škoduje tudi Sansu, katerega vsi podpiramo. Vsi navzoči zastopniki osmih društev SNPJ smatramo, da se Molek drži sklepov konvencije in urejuje Prosveto v smislu sprejete resolucije. Tudi vidimo iz raznih dopisov, ako se to vleče še dolgo naprej, da bo še večja škoda. Zato apeliramo na glavni od-

bor, ki se snide na svoji polletni seji, da stori konec temu prerekanju, ki ne koristi partizanom, ne Rusiji, pač pa ravno obratno. Mi vsi podpiramo partizane, kajti oni so menda edini v Jugoslaviji, ki se bore proti nacijem. Ampak smo najprvo ameriški državljani in hočemo biti tudi lojalni sklepom konvencije SNPJ.

Frank Kolenc, predsednik, John Vitez, podpredsednik, Joseph Snov, zapisnikar in namestnik tajnika.

Društvene vesti

Wilsonville, Ill. — Sporočamo žalostno vest, da je smrt vzela iz naše srede člana društva Složne bratce št. 498 SNPJ, brata



Johna Galoviča. Pokopan je bil 28. novembra 1943 na benidskem pokopališču v Benidu, Ill. Pokojnik je bil rojen v selu Gerovcu, občina Barilovič v Jugoslaviji in je umrl po dolgi, 23-mesečni bolezni 24. novembra 1943 v bolnišnici v Litchfieldu, Ill. Pokopan je bil 28. novembra 1943 na benidskem pokopališču v Benidu, Ill. Pristopil je k društvu 356 v Benidu, Ill., in kasneje je vzel prestopni list k društvu 498 SNPJ v Wilsonville, Ill., pri katerem je bil dolgo let odbornik, dokler ni obolel. SNPJ je bila njegova edina tolažnica v času njegove bolezni. Tukaj zapuščala žalujočo ženo in mnogo prijateljev ter znancev. Da je bil resnično dobro poznan in priljubljen, je pokazal njegov mrtvaški oder, ki je bil obložen s krasnim cvetjem; prav tako je pokazala velika udeležba pri pogrebu.

Počivaj v miru, dragi brate, in lahka ti naj bo ameriška gruda! Njegovim dragim pa naše sožalje. — Mary Baković, tajnica društva 498 SNPJ.

Summit, Ill. — Obveščam one člane društva 707 SNPJ, ki odlašajo s plačanjem asesmenta do zadnjega dne, da bo v tem nekoliko spremembe. Zadnje leto

KDO VE ČE JE IMEL pred kratkim od avtobusa ubiti v Akronu, Ohio. JOSEPH INDIAN, samski, kakšne sorodnike v Ameriki. Rojen je bil leta 1891 v Velikih Poljanah v Sloveniji. Pojasnila piše na Joseph Irman, 792 1/2 Washington St., Akron (11), Ohio. — (Adv.)

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Wilsonville, Ill. — Sporočamo žalostno vest, da je smrt vzela iz naše srede člana društva Složne bratce št. 498 SNPJ, brata

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sem bil precej popustljiv napram vam: čakal sem do zadnjega v mesecu in včasih še do prvega na asesment. Ne vem, ali me hočete izrabljati ali ste preveč malomarni.

Ako ne plačate asesmenta na dan seje sami ali pa ga daste kateremu drugemu, da ga plača za vas, ga boste morali od zdaj naprej poslati po pošti na moj dom. Ako pustite denar pri bratu Franku Horvatu st. po društveni seji, boste suspendirani. Vedite, da moram delati sedem dni v tednu v tovarni za vojne potrebe in torej nimam časa, da bi letal sem in tja in gledal, ako so vsi člani plačali asesment.

Torej skušajte plačati svoj asesment na društveni seji sami, ali pa izročite denar komu, da plača za vas. Žal mi je, ako se vam zdime preveč "rough", toda ako hočete imeti društvo, katerega bodo ljudje respektirali, morate storiti tako kot je prav.

Stephen Horvat, tajnik.

Milwaukee. — Tudi na naši društveni fronti umirajo. Društvo Sloga 16 SNPJ je kar tri mesece zaporedoma izgubilo enega člana. Ker je naše društvo eno izmed najstarejših v jednoti, so tudi člani prišli v leta. Priznanje in časten spomin vsem, ki so dovršili svoje delo po svoji najboljši moči na tem ali drugem polju.

Dne 25. jan. je naglo umrl naš član John Jenko v starosti 57 let, zadet od mrtvouda. Rojen je bil v Gornjem gradu na Štajerskem in bil je vdovec — žena mu je umrla pred več leti. Tukaj zapuščala dva sinova, dve hčeri in več sorodnikov. Njegovo truplo je bilo upepeljeno 28. jan. na pokopališču Forest Home, tam, kjer počiva tudi njegova žena. Društvo izreka globoko sožalje družini!

Naši bolniki: Br. M. Keshin se je vrnil domov iz bolnišnice, prav tako br. Frank Mihelič.

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Br. Jos. Chande se je zelo opekel na roki, sestra R. Podlesnik pa si je zvilila nogo, ko je šla na delo. Vsi se zdravijo doma.

Na zadnji seji je bilo sklenjeno, da meseca marca plača vsak član 50c v društveno blagajno. Društvo ima dosti stroškov. Zadnje leto smo imeli šest pogrebov in društvo plača za vsakim članom avtomobil, kar stane \$12 in tudi venec za pet dolarjev. In vsota se hitro nabere. So tudi drugi stroški: \$12 letno za Prosvetno matico, \$12 za mladinski krožek, \$5 za Sans. In poleg teh so še drugi stroški. V tem času pa se ne izplača, da bi priredili kako zabavo, ker ni dobička za blagajno. In iz tega razloga tudi ne bomo imeli nobene priredbe, dokler traja vojna. Tak je sklep društva.

Ker imamo po vsaki seji pijančo in prigrizek brezplačno in ako bi se članstvo udeležilo seje v polnem številu, bi kdo lahko vzel klobuk in pobral od članov, kolikor bi kdo hotel prispevati in bi šlo v blagajno. Imamo dobre roke, da damo drugam, za društvo je pa le malo.

Torej udeležite se prihodnje seje v torek, 8. febr. v polnem številu. Po seji bo pivo in prigrizek. Ker se bliža Pust, je naša sestra Žužek obljubila, da bo v ta namen spekla špehovo potico in jo prinesla v dvorano na glavi v košari, tako kot je nosila v starem kraju delavcem na nji-vo.

Frank Perko, tajnik.

Najzanesljivejše dnevno delavsko vest so v dnevniku "Prosveti." Ali jih čitate vsak dan?

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

Dr. John J. Zavertnik

Glasovi iz nasebin

O vojnem posojilu in prispevkih za Sans in JPO-SS

Eveleth, Minn.—Leto 1943 je za nami in sedaj se že nahajamo v letu 1944 in še vedno v vojni. Upajmo, da bo to leto bolj srečno. Vojaški voditelji so nam obljubili, da bodo ugonobili našega sovražnika, nacizem in fašizem v tem letu, zatorej pomagajmo, da kupimo čim največ 4. vojnega posojila, ker denar naložen v U. S. bonde, je najbolj varno naložen. Če posodimo denar vladi, ga bomo dobili nazaj; če bomo mrtvi napram USA, se pa lahko zgodi, da nam denar vzamejo, potem pa res ne bomo imeli nič za izgovor.

V teku imamo sedaj kampa-njo za 4. vojni posojilo. Za nas evelethske Slovence je bil določen teden, da prodajamo bonde po trgovinah. Ker sem bila imenovana za eno izmed prodajalk okraja Saint Louis in države, se vam na tem mestu prav-lepo zahvalim, ker ste se tako dobro odzvali. Lokalna zveza združenih Slovencev v Minnesoti je tudi zelo aktivna za prodajo U. S. bondov. Vodi jo seznam, koliko bondov bodo kupili Slovence v našem mestu. Odbor apelira, da vsi, ki kupite bonde, zapišete vsoto kupljenih bondov in vržete listek v "voting box" v dvorani SNPJ.

Ko zasledujem naše časopise, vidim, da so skoraj vse nasebine v akciji; pobirajo prostovoljne prispevke za SANS in pomožno akcijo S. S. Tudi pri našem društvu Eveleth 130 SNPJ smo pobirale prostovoljne prispevke v letu 1943. Prispevale so sledeče članice:

Ursula Ambrozich \$4, Agata Bizil 50c, Frances Benchina \$1; Mary Bots \$1.10, Antonia Cerar \$1.30, Terezija Carr 60c, Jennie Chapell 50c, Frances Chad \$3, Frances Fink \$1.25, Josephine Frantar \$3.25, Angela Intihar 70c, Terezija Kaphs 50c, Agnes Klemenčič 70c, Anna Kranic \$1.40, Terezija Kralj 10c, Frances Kaučič 60c, Frances Klander 45c, Frances Kaplja 90c, Mary Jemc \$2.85, Matilda Jagunich 30c, Mary Lenich \$1.30, Ivana Longar \$1, Rose Modic \$1.10, Frances Novljan 25c, Ivana Ozanich 50c, Johana Paučnik \$1.05, Mary Palkovich 15c, Alexandra Peritz 20c, Mary Petik 10c, Mary Primožič 20c, Frances Russ 50c, Matilda Roberts \$1, Mary Rupert \$1, Mary Stibel 20c, Mary Starin 25c, Angela Serša 10c, Antonia Sedey 35c, Julia Sestnik 15c, Anna Sedey \$2, Jennie Sostarsich 50c, Mary Veranth \$1.35, Jennie Zadkovich 50c, Frances Zakrajšek \$4.35, Jennie Mikolič \$1, Neimenovana 5c, Neimenovana 80c. Skupaj \$44.95.

Nabrana vsota \$44.95 je bila izročena tajniku podružnice Sansa in JPO-SS Johnu Habjanu, kakor tudi vsota \$16, nabrana na konvenciji Združenih Slovencev in izročena meni. Poleg te vsote se je pobralo tudi po nasebinah. Ves nabrani denar se bo poslal na pristojno mesto za Sans in pomožno akcijo. Pazite na vaša imena, katera bodo priobčena iz urada Sansa itd.

Nabrano bi se lahko dosti več po nasebinah kot se je. Žal, da smo precej mrtvi in ne preveč navdušeni za pomoč našim ljudem v stari domovini. Slišijo se opazke, češ, bomo že našim pomagali in poslali, ko bo vojne konec itd. Taki izgovori so sedaj bolj slabi, ker pomoč je nujna sedaj, da se informira ameriško vlado in druge državniče o položaju naših bednih v stari domovini. Večkrat me kdo vpraša, kako da sem tako vnetja za stari kraj—saj sem vendar tukaj rojena. V odgovor na to bi lahko precej napisala, pa naj navedem samo to, da tisti, ki ste bili rojeni v stari domovini, bi morali biti še bolj delavni kot smo mi.

Na društvenem polju smo dobro organizirani. V mestu Eveleth imamo tri društva SNPJ. In za naše društvo Eveleth 130 moram reči, da imamo zelo točno in aktivno tajnico ses. Frantar. Tudi naše članice so aktivne, na vsaki seji nas je lepo število. Na tem mestu se vam kot predsed-

nica lepo zahvaljujem in apeliram še na ostale članice, da se tudi one udeležijo naših sej.

Ursula Ambrozich,
predsednica društva 130.

Na naslov br. Barbiča

Lincoln, Ill.—Br. Fr. Barbič opozarja naše društvo št. 116 SNPJ, da bi bili morali vprašati zavarovalniški departvment v Springfieldu, Ill., če smejo pod-porne organizacije podpirati z denarjem kakšne politične kampanje, predno smo poslali naš apel v javnost. Ne razumem br. Barbiča. Naše društvo ni nikdar podpiralo kakšne politične kampanje in se tudi ni nikdar pritožilo proti nikomur, ampak br. Barbič je bil tisti, ki se je pritožil javno v Prosveti, da se je moral pokoriti večini svojega društva. Zakaj se ni na poslužil zakona, katerega nam priporoča?

Namen našega apela na splošno članstvo SNPJ je bil, naj takšne stvari izostanejo iz Prosvete in naj se poravnajo pri prizadevanju društva, namesto da se prepričamo v Prosveti, kar nič ne koristi ne Prosveti in ne jednoti.

Mi nismo imenovali nasebine in ne društva in ne imen posameznikov, br. Barbič se pa razburja in pravi, če ga nimamo radi, je to naša zadeva. Seveda je naša zadeva, ampak mi nismo nič rekli, da te imamo radi ali te nimamo radi. To sploh ni važno. Kar smo mi hoteli in kar še hočemo, je to, da prenehajo kritike v Prosveti, katerih zadnje čase toliko prihaja baš iz tvoje nasebine, br. Barbič. Čas je že, da svoje spore poravnate doma, ne pa v Prosveti.

Br. Barbič nas opominja, naj spoštujemo zakone države Illinois, drugače lahko pridemo navskriž z oblastmi. Nikar si ne beli glave, br. Barbič, kaj dela naše društvo. Kadar bo naše društvo potrebovalo informacij o zavarovalniških zakonih, si jih bomo že sami poiskali, saj smo le 30 milj oddaljeni od Springfielda. Ne boj se, da bomo pisali motorniku v Cleveland, naj nam razložita zakone države Illinois. S tem je ta zadeva za nas končana.

Anton Stigl. 116.

Razgovor iz So. Chicago

South Chicago.—Br. Gorenc piše v Prosveti z dne 19. jan., naj jaz dobro premislim, predno njega sodim tako slabo. Jaz sodim br. Gorencu po besedah in delu, drugače ga ne morem—in če bi bil tudi on dobro presodil, predno so njegovi dopisi o polemiki prišli v javnost, ne bi bilo treba tega pisanja.

Br. Gorenc piše, da se pripravim med seboj in vlečemo ena dve strani, namesto da bi kooperirali. Saj vendar delamo skupno v So. Chicago, vsa društva različnih podpornih organizacij delujejo skupaj brez ozira na prepričanje v prid naši stari domovini—kje pa je br. Gorenc? On je, ki vleče v drugo smer, mi drugi pa delamo skupaj. Daj-le piše, da on ne bo močlal, dokler ne pride resnica na dan in dokler ne bo zmaga demokratičnega. Tukaj smo skupaj, br. Gorenc, če smo! Mi delamo, da bo zmaga demokratičnega Amerike in obenem, da tudi naš narod v starem kraju dobi svobodo, če nam je kraj do našega naroda. Torej br. Gorenc, stopi kot Slovencev v naše vrste, da bomo še bolj močni.

Naš narod v starem kraju potrebuje pomoči, da ga ne bodo spet podjarmili kakšni kralji in diktatorji, kakršni ga zdaj uničujejo z namenom, da bi ga docela zatrli. Toda s pomočjo Združenih narodov bo naš narod vstal. Po Atlantskem čar-terju ima pravico, da živi in naša dolžnost je, da pomagamo partizanom in osvobodilni armadi. Naš narod tamkaj ne gleda, kdo ga danes vodi in kakšnega prepričanja so voditelji, glavno je, da je njegov brat in da ga čim prej reši izpod proklete fašistične pete.

Br. Gorenc nadalje pravi, da o drugem se lahko osebno razgovori s Kosičem in s tem bo prihranil br. uredniku delo, s ka-

terim je zaposlen zaradi sitnih bratov. Bravo, Gorenc! Poziva nas tudi, naj bomo trezni in naj kooperiramo za zmago Amerike, kajti zmaga v tej vojni bo tudi zmaga naše rojstne domovine Slovenije. Zase in svojo družino lahko rečem, da delujemo stoprocentno za zmago Amerike; pomagamo na vse načine mi, ki smo doma, v armadi je pa sin, ki se uči, kako bo nekeka den-metal "železne hruške" na Hitlerja in Tojota. To je dolžnost vsakega pravega državljanja, komur je do zmage in svobode.

Glede naše rojstne domovine Slovenije sva pa, br. Gorenc, daleč narazen. Kakšne Slovenije? Kam naj pa Slovenija spada po vojni? To naj br. Gorenc pove nam sitnim bratom in uredniku Molku.

Finančno je br. Gorenc pričel prispevati v oba naša sklada—to-oda, odkar smo se javno spili??

Ko to pišem, je radijski poročevalec Julian Bentley naznanil, da se partizani bojujejo severno od Jadrana v Istri. Kot Istrana me misel ponese v mojo rojstno vas, med ljudi, ki so postali žrtve fašizma še predno so partizani prišli v Istru. Narod, ki veruje, da brez boja ni zmage! In temu svojemu narodu moramo zaupati. Če mu ne bomo mi, kdo mu bo? Kot Jugoslovani moramo biti ponosni, da se je naš narod postavil proti največji oboroženi sili v svojem boju za svobodo.

Končno v odgovor br. uredniku, ki je v mojem zadnjem dopisu pripomnil, da besedica "mi" še ne pomeni, da član govori v imenu društva. Za urednika lahko pomeni kar hoče, toda nas je učitelj in ljudski šoli učil, da "mi" je množina. Tako se lahko pripravimo do sodnjega dne. Če pa verujemo v princip demokracije, da večina zmaga, bo nasvet br. Alesha za splošno glasovanje še najbolj pameten. Večina naj odloči, pa bo mir.

Pred nami je štiridesetletnica Delavca št. 8 SNPJ. Ne smemo dopustiti, da bi ta obletnica šla mimo nas in proslaviti jo moramo ne samo člani Delavca, temveč vsi člani SNPJ v So. Chicago, saj so prvotno vsi bili člani Delavca. Proslava se vrši v nedeljo, dne 30. aprila 1944 v Hrvatskem domu. Pripravljani odbor je že na delu.

Joseph Kostich. 8.

Vesti iz Bridgeporta

Bridgeport, O.—Ker je v Prosveti objavljen protest tukajšnje federacije proti kritikom urednika Molka radi njegovih smernic, bo gotovo dosti članov sumilo, da je to zopet delo Snoya. Na seji tukajšnje federacije, ki se je vršila 23. jan., je bilo namreč zaključeno, da odbor sestavi in objavi protest v Prosveti, s katerim naj apelira na glavni odbor, da napravi konec tej kritiki v glasilu, kar ni nič odpravka s SNPJ ali Prosveto, dela pa škodo, zmešnjavo in zastoj med članstvom.

Jaz nisem avtor tega, marveč so sprožili drugi, ki so bili delegati na zadnji konvenciji. Jaz sem le rekel, naj le pišejo, saj ta kritika bo že odnehala. Enakega mnenja smo bili tudi pri društvu 13 na zadnji seji. Ampak stvar gre naprej in je že postala osebna in zastopniki federacije so dejali, da je čas, da se pove članstvu, da mi nismo za splošno glasovanje glede te afe-re. Molek se drži sklepov in resolucij zadnje konvencije.

Nisem izpustil še nobene federacijske seje razen ene vsled bolezni, toda rečem, da se nisem slišal take debate kot na zadnji seji, in to ne samo od slovenskih, marveč tudi od hrvatskih zastopnikov. Vsi ti so za partizansko gibanje kot smo tudi ostali, ampak so stoodstotno za stališče, ki ga zavzema Prosveta, katera ne spreminja stališča vsake kvatre. Med zastopniki so bile tudi žene obeh narodnosti, vse urednice društev.

To pišem, da pojasnim stališče članstva v teh krajih glede Molka in Prosvete in da povem, da jaz nisem kriv tega, kakor me nekateri radi dolže, češ, vsega je Snoy kriv. Pravijo tudi, kaj bomo spadalci k federaciji in s tem Snoya podpirali. Zgodilo se je že tudi, ko sem prišel na piknik nekega društva SNPJ, me je nekdo takoj nahrulil: "Snoy, ti lahko hodiš okoli, ker ti je SNPJ zgradila hišo." Take zahvale dobivamo oni, ki se žr-

tujemo in delamo za delavske stvari in za jednoto.

Glede te zadeve sem že povedal svoje mnenje in Prosveti, druge jaz ne pišem, razen ako mi je uradno naloženo. Vendar pa vidim, da ta afera že postaja osebna. Neki dopisnik na primer pravi, s kakšno malo večino je bil Molek izvoljen na zadnji konvenciji. Rad bi vedel, ali zato, ker je bil preveč konservativen ali preveč radikalen. Po razpoloženju delegatov bi sodil, da je bil preveč radikalen, ker sta jim bili še besedi "socialna demokracija" v resoluciji prera-dikalni. Ko je član resolucijskega odbora čital resolucijo, je ne-ki clevelandski delegat skoraj skočil na stol in kričal, da on ni socialist. In bilo je več takih.

Yes, proti Molku je bilo dosti agitacije na konvenciji, ampak ne, da ni dober urednik, marveč da mora iti ven in naj pride drugi na njegovo mesto. Je prav tako kot dr. Arch, ki je izjavil, da bo napravil ne vem kaj vse za SNPJ, če bo izvoljen, zdaj pa toži jednoto, če se niso še pobotali. Principi? Kaj še—ven z njim, pa naj ima še take zaslu-gue in naj se še tako drži skle-pov konvencije. Ali smo res de-lavsko zavedni? Ne, če upšteva-mo te kritike. Ali bo SNPJ na boljem, če se iznebimo Molka na ta način? Ne. Še večji kaos bi postal, ker bi vstali stari pionirji, ki so že dosti storili za jednoto, toda danes molče.

Ne rečem, da je Prosveta nezmojljiva. Toda ali je kak slovenski urednik v tej deželi, ki bi včasih ne naredil pomote? Ali je kak slovenski list v tej deželi, ki bi ustregel vsem čitateljem? Ga ni. Prosveta je urejevana v duhu resolucij, ki so sprejete na konvenciji in tako mora biti. Dogodki v inozemstvu ne smejo preurediti njenih smernic.

Ponovim, da je žalostno čitati take kritike in še žalostneje jim je odgovarjati. Te kritike so vzele precej volje do dela in tu-di prestiža jednoti. Ni bila kri-va splošna uposlenost, da kampanja za mladinski oddelek ni bolj uspela, več je bila kriva ta kritika. Le pomislite, da tisti, ki so sledili Molku 30 let, ga ne bodo kar tako zavrgli brez pravih vzrokov in jim je hudo, ko čitajo take kritike.

Delo za SNPJ in Proletarca je moje veselje, ki sem ga dobil od Zavetnika, Kristana, Molka in Zaitza. Ti so me spravili na pot, o kateri mislim, da je pravilna. Danes naj bi pa glasoval proti njemu? Nikdar! Se prej odstranim iz slovenske javnosti kot bi se tako ponizal, da bi glasoval proti človeku, ki je s svojim pe-resom in močmi pustil vse svoje življenje za pošteno delavsko gibanje in največje slovensko podporno organizacijo. Dosti bo-jev sem preстал in še vedno na-prej, ampak to bi me pa ubilo. Toliko zaupanja imam v svoje delavske učitelje. In nisem sam, čeprav sam zase govorim. Po-znam dosti dobrih mož tudi v metropoli, ki se še niso oglasili; ako bi se, ne vem, kako bi se strinjali s menoj. Mi lahko v Prosveti pišemo v prid osvobo-dilni fronti kolikor hočemo, saj nam Molek ne krati te pravice. In to tudi delamo, oglašamo pri-redbe in kolektamo. S tem de-lom bomo še tudi nadaljevali.

Ako je človek vse svoje živ-ljenje trd socialen demokrat, se bori za te principe, ne morete od njega zahtevati, da bi se predru-gačil. Tudi nihče ne ve, kakšna bo Jugoslavija in njena vlada po tej vojni. Torej zakaj bi se o tem prerekali? Treba je iti na delo, da se narod osvobodí in da se mu nudi pomoč, kakor hitro bo mogoče. Hudo mi je, ko to pišem, ali moja vest in zavest mi to veleva. Delam za Sans in JPO-SS; sem predsednik obeh postojank in rabim taktiko, da je oboje dobro uspevalo. Treba je previdnosti in tudi zavesti, da sloja jači, nesloga pa tlači, in to posebno še v tej kritični uri.

Joseph Snoy. 13.

Barbič in Zornik

Cleveland, O.—Dne 26. janu-erja sem zapisal, da gredo moji dopisi za nekaj časa na poštini-ce. Imel pa sem pred tem več dopisov v uredništvo, ki še niso bili priobčeni in menda pridejo kasneje na vrsto. Toliko v po-jamilo.

Medtem sem pa opazil, da je brat Anton Zornik zavil tri male žilice možganskih medi-cin. To nikakor ne zadostuje in

moral bo vzeti še tri velike žilice. Naslov njegovega dopisa je "Odgovor Barbiču," v resnici bi se pa moral glasil "Zagovor Barbiča," ker me Tone nevede in nehoti zagovarja. Hvala, To-ne!

Bo že res, da čitatelji ne vidi-jo radi večnega "spikanja," ampak ljudem je treba odpreti oči, da bodo videli napade, ki se de-lajo. Ali naj dopustimo, da bodo pri jednoti delali napake, kakr-šne delajo pri nekaterih delav-skih unijah? Ne! Kdor hoče, da njegov prijatelj agitira zanj, naj sam seže v svoj žep in plača za svojo agitacijo. Ali ni tako? Do-kazov črno na belem ni treba, ker so tako očiti, da jih lahko z roko otipljesh, ampak bilo je legalno! Bilo je pravilno pred-lagano in pravilno odglasovano, zato je zakonito—in zato ni pri-tožb in ne obtožb, le javnost je lahko sodnik.

To se pa prav nič ne tiče brata Zornika. Če pa Zornik misli, da je ta zadeva že tri leta stara in prestara, potem so še bolj sta-ri njegovi govori, ki so že po 50 let stari in on jih še vedno po-greva—namreč kar je slišal in čital, ko je bil še v Nemčiji.

Frank Barbič.

V spomin Christini Renarjevi

Chicago, Ill.—Poročilo je že bilo v tem listu, da je preminu-la dobro poznana in priljublje-na Christina Renar, katero smo v soboto, 29. jan. t. l. ob veliki udeležbi spremili na zadnji po-ti k večnemu počitku na pokopališče Woodlawn, oddelek SNPJ.

Christina je bila vesele narave ter naprednega mišljenja. Pred leti je bila članica različ-nih kulturnih organizacij—se zanimala za dramo ter večkrat nastopala v raznih vlogah na odru, dokler ji ni bolezen pre-kinila vse aktivnosti ter jo vrgla na kalvarijo večletnega trplje-nja. V imenu pevskega zbora Prešerna izrekam naše globoko sožalje bratu Charlieju Renarju, hčeri Mary, zetu in sinu Milanu, ki je pri letalskem oddeku ne-kje na pacifiškem otočju kot štabni saržent. Christino Renar pa ohranimo v častnem spomni-—naj ji bo lahko ameriška gru-da! "Le v miru počivaj—bolesti tam ni, vsaj s časom za tabo tu!" pridemo mi!"

Predsednik zbora.

Še eno mnenje iz Metropole

Cleveland, O.—Tudi jaz bi rad nekaj napisal za naš cenjeni list o tisti polemiki, ki se vleče kot morska kača in v kateri večino-ma nastopajo naši napredni mo-žakarji, ki se sami med seboj ne razumejo in najraje se kar čez noč predrugečajo. Nekateri pravi-vo: Proč z urednikom, kar na smetišče z njimi—zaradi tega, ker noče do pike tako pisati, ka-kor bi oni hoteli.

Jaz sem naročnik Prosvete od prvega dne, ko je začela izhajati. Čitam tudi druge liste, toda nobenega tako rad ne čitam kot Prosveto. Zame je Prosveta naj-boljši slovenski list v Ameriki. Ne vem, kaj hočejo oni bratje, ki zahtevajo splošno glasovanje. Glasovanje o čem? In kdo bo glasoval? Menda hočejo, naj člani s splošnim glasovanjem iz-premenijo smernice Prosvete. Kateri člani? Ali tudi tisti, ki so že 25 let člani pa še niso naro-čeni na Prosveto in tudi tedni-ka nikdar ne pogledajo? Bil sem že pri več društvih naše jedno-te in vem, kakšni so člani. Poz-nam člana, ki je že mnogo let pri jednoti in ni bil še nikdar na seji—razen na prvi, ko je bil sprejet—in ko je bil nekoč po-klican, naj gre za pogrebom umrlega člana, ni prišel, poslal pa je za namestnika rojaka, ki še član ni bil! Takšnih članov je dosti—in ti naj zdaj glasujejo, kakšne smernice naj ima Pro-sveta!

Zadnjič je član zapisal v Pro-sveti, da je on zadnji, ki bi za-lučal kamen v urednika Molka—in baš ta član je, če se ne motim, prvi zapisal, naj gl. odbor odstavi urednika ali pa naj raz-piše splošno glasovanje.

Čudno mnenje imajo nekateri naši naprednjaki. Ako človek reče, da je Amerika dobra de-žela in tudi sedanja ameriška vla-da ni preslaba, pa brž pokažejo na črnce; če rečeš kakšno dobro besedo za Angleže, pa hitro po-kažejo na Indijce. Povsod je na-robe in z ničemer jim ne ustre-žeh. Danes hvalijo samo Ruse in partizane, vsi drugi in ves

svet je zanič. Niti enkrat še ni-sem opazil v Prosveti, da bi kdo teh naših naprednjakov pohva-lil naše fante, ki zdaj umirajo po vsem svetu in pomagajo, da bodo zavezniki čim prej prema-gali tiste nemške divljake. Ame-rika jim ni nič! Nekdo je celo pisal, da on rad ne vidi, da bi Amerika in Anglija bili pri mi-rovni mizi; nekdo drugi je pa pi-sal, da je Rusija edina, ki ima pravico sklepati mir. Tako se smešijo naši napredni možaki.

Anton Kovačič. 126.

Poročilo o federacijski seji

Latrobe, Pa.—V nedeljo, 23. jan. se je vršila seja westmore-landske federacije društev SN-PJ v Herminietju. Navzočih je bilo okrog 25 zastopnikov. Neka-tera društva niso imela poroči-la, nekatera pa obširno.

Društvo 223 v Greensburgu ima 117 članov v odraslem in 17 v mladinskem oddelku; v zadnji kampanji so pridobili 18 članov v mladinski oddelek, pri voljnih pa imajo 13 članov. Društvo v West Newtonu ima 20 članov pri voljnih; pridobili so 17 novih članov in eden je umrl. Društvo 583 v Lowberju ima 12 članov pri voljnih.

Sklenjeno je bilo, da federaci-ja priredi shod in za govornika povabi Louisa Adamiča, ako bo mogel priti. Dneva za shod ni-smo določili, ker ne vemo, do-kler ne slišimo od Adamiča, kdaj bo mogel priti.

Ponovno je bil izvoljen ves stari odbor federacije razen podpredsednika, na katero me-sto je bil izvoljen M. Mavro-vich, član društva 223 iz Greens-burga. Prihodnja seja federaci-je se bo vršila v Yukonu 23. apri-la, to je četrto nedeljo v mesecu. Pri društvu 725 imamo sedaj dva bolna člana. Bolan je že od lanskega junija Jakob Fabjan-čič, najstarejši član društva, ki je pristopil v jednoto februarja leta 1912. Math J. Hrebar ml. pa je bil operiran na slepiču. Zelimo obema, da čim prej ozdravita.

Pri voljnih imamo pet članov, od katerih sta dva na Angle-škem, eden v Californiji, eden v Kentuckiju in eden v North Carolini. Zelimo, da se kmalu vrnejo domov živi in zdravi.

Mary E. Fradel.

Is Prešernovega delokroga

Chicago, Ill.—Dne 1. februar-ja t. l. je minilo 15 let, odkar se je ustanovil moški pevski zbor France Prešeren. Da! Teh 15 let je v zgodovini človeštva zapisanih z debelimi črkami—ne radi Prešerna, pač pa radi sve-tovnih dogodkov.

Depresija in vojna, dve naj-večji šibi, ki moreta zadeti člo-veštvo—in vendar se je skozi vsa ta leta zbor Prešeren raz-vijal ter uspešno delal na po-lju kulture. Dasi je danes zbor šibkejši kot je bil pred petimi leti, vendar dela vztrajno in še v večjo vnemo, zavedajoč se po-trebe kulturnih organizacij v teh težkih časih.

Da je zbor šibkejši kot je bil pred petimi leti, je kriva vojna, ki je zboru začasno vzela 16 do-brih, mladih, vnetih pevcev, ka-teri so morali iti na klic Strica Sama in so danes razkropljeni po vseh krajih sveta ter se bore za mir, svobodo in boljšo bodočnost zatiranih—vsaj tako se da-nes obeta.

Da se pa vsaj v duhu drži sku-paj vse te pevce, ki so razkrop-ljeni po svetu, je pevski zbor Prešeren začel pred enim letom izdajati mesečno publikacijo "Prešernov glas" ali "Voice of Prešeren". Urejuje ga Tom Pre-slesnik. Izšel je ta mesec na štirih strojepisnih straneh. Ta pu-blikacija je poslana vsem aktiv-nim podpornim in častnim čla-nom, neglede kje se nahajajo. Poroča se jim poleg zborovih aktivnosti in poročil tudi naslo-ve članov v armadi in kopije pi-sem, ki jih člani pišejo zboru. Tako član zboru, ki je v Novi Gvineji, ve, kako se godi soča-lnu v Italiji, Afriki ali kje v dru-gem taborišču. Pišejo si lahko med seboj in tako ostane živa vez med člani, ki so po svetu in onimi, ki smo doma. Preveč bi vzelo prostora, da bi vam popisal hvalne iz-raze članov, ki so po svetu in onimi, ki smo do-ma. Preveč bi vzelo prostora, da bi vam popisal hvalne iz-raze članov, ki prejema-jo Prešernov glas. Da! Hvale vredno delo.

Da je pa zboru mogoče vse to vršiti, gre velik del hvaležnosti vam, ki ste moralno in gmotno podpirali zbor preteklih 15 let. Hvala vsem, ki ste na kateri koli način pripomogli k uspe-hu prvih 15 let. Zbor upa in že-li, da mu boste šli tudi v bodoče na roke. Da pa ne bo kdo mislil, da je Prešeren držal roke kri-žem in čakal, da se dvorana zbo-rovih priredb napolni—naj po-vem, da je zbor nastopil 127-krat na programih številnih podpornih, kulturnih ter dobro-delnih organizacij ter tako dru-gim pomagal do zaželjenega uspeha.

Zahvalim se tudi Prosveti, ka-tere smo se posluževali za ogla-šanje zborovih priredb in uspeh je bil vedno nadvse zadovoljiv. Upam, da bo šel list zboru-tudi v bodoče na roke.

Zbor bo proslavil svojo 15-letnico z zanimivim programom enkrat to ponedel. Datum bo oznanjen v tem listu pravočas-no. Zatorej, kakor v preteklo-sti, želimo, da bi tudi v bodoče šli roko v roki. Zboru in Prešernovemu glasu naj zaključim besede pesnika Franceta Preš-erna: "Naj tvojih dni število še narašča!"

Anton Udovick. 1.

Kampanja za prodajo vojnih bondov

Milwaukee.—V nedeljo, 6. fe-bruarja bo v Milwaukeeju zo-pet dan, ki nam bo dal priliko, da zopet pokažemo, da nam ni vseeno, kdaj in kako se vojna konča. To bo zopet slovenski dan, dan prodajanja oziroma ku-povanja vojnih bondov. Rojak Anton Muhlič nam je dal dvorano Tivoli zastoj in ta namen. Torej v nedeljo se bomo tam zbrali in kupovali bonde.

Vabimo vse naše prijatelje in rojake, da pridete to pot med nas in globoko sežete v žep in s tem pomagate naši novi in tudi stari domovini do hitrejšega zma-ge. Kaj nam pomaga, če imamo denar v bankah ali doma, če pa bi izgubili vojno. Sovražnikom se že sline cedijo po Ameriki, kar so sami priznali, ko so po-vedali, da ne odnehajo prej, do-kler oni ne diktirajo pogojev mi-ru v našem Washingtonu.

Signurem sem, da ni nobenega Slovenca v Milwaukeeju, ki bi kaj takega želel. In ravno to naj nas v nedeljo privede sku-paj in v kupujemo toliko bondov kolikor nam je največ mogoče. Samo če pomagamo po naši mo-či pri kupovanju bondov, bo nam mogoče pobiti sovražnika, oziroma bodo to storili naši fan-tje, ker mi smo že prestari za v vojno. Torej vam kličem: "Come one, come all and help us win the war."

Da ne bo manjkalo zabave, nam bo vojni department dal na razpolago več filmov iz vojne, katere boste lahko videli za-stoj. V prijazno pojasnilo vam radevolje poročam, da smo mil-vaški Slovenci do sedaj poku-pili vojnih bondov za nič manj kot poldrug milijon dolarjev. To poročilo je uradno in ni ka-kšno ugibanje.

Torej na svidenje v nedeljo, 6. febr. v Tivoliski dvorani ob pol-treh popoldne. Prinesite s seboj polne mošnjčke. Dvorana je na S. 5th st. in W. National ave. Za publicijski odbor—

Frank Ermenc.

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"Prosveta služi pred vsem propagandi za SNPJ, nato pa izobrazbi in kulturi v smislu politične, ekonomske in socialne demokracije ter svobodne misli." — Iz resolucije o publikacijah SNPJ, sprejete na 12. redni konvenciji SNPJ v Pittsburghu, Pa.

"Z ozirom na današnjo svetovno situacijo in še posebej na odnose Združenih držav do zunanjega sveta ter z ozirom na našo staro domovino, Slovenska narodna podpora jednota po svojih zastopnikih na 12. redni konvenciji v Pittsburghu, Pa., najstrožje obsodijo diktatorsko in barbaro totalitarstvo vsake vrste in poudarja svojo globoko vero v demokracijo in v končno zmago demokracije po vsem svetu." — Iz resolucije o starem kraju in svetnem položaju, sprejete na 12. redni konvenciji SNPJ.

Tedenske kritične misli

Število članov SNPJ, ki služijo strica Sama v tej vojni, stalno raste in kmalu doseže 5000. Število vseh ameriških Slovencev v ameriških oboroženih silah bo najbrž 25,000, ako ni večje. Naši vojaki in pomorščaki nam pišejo iz vseh postojank na širokem Pacifiku, oglašajo se iz Italije in mnogo jih je na Angleškem, odkoder odhajajo na redne bombniške polete nad Nemčijo. Ameriški vojak slovenske krvi je povsod, kjer koli danes Amerika bije boj Združenih narodov. Z Ameriko do zmagel!

Pred nekaj dnevi je prišlo iz Washingtona uradno poročilo, ki pripoveduje, kako zverinsko postopajo Japonci z ameriškimi vojnimi ujetniki na Filipinih. Trije ameriški častniki, ki so ušli od tam potem, ko so prestali leto dni nepopisnega trpinčenja, so obelodanili vse, kar so doživeli in videli. Čez 5000 Američanov, in mnogo več Filipincev je že umrlo v japonskih ujetniških taboriščih na posledicah mučenja s stradanjem, pretepanjem, izpostavljanjem solnčarici in na druge bestialne načine. Dva ameriška častnika sta bila obglavljena in druge so žive pokopali.

Nobena prejšnja vojna izza srednjega veka ni padla tako nizko glede grozovitosti, izvrševanih na ujetnikih in civilistih, kakor je sedanja. Masni masakri ujetnikov in civilistov, vsteviš ženske in otroke, so že več kot štiri leta vsakdanji dogodki v nacifašističnih deželah in v krajih, ki so pod okupacijo nacifašistov. Nacisti, fašisti in japonisti so absolutno ignorirali mednarodni zakon, ki šteti vojne ujetnike in civiliste zasadenih dežel. Le Združeni narodi še upoštevajo ta zakon. Nemški, italijanski in japonski ujetniki v Ameriki in Angliji žive kot gospodje napram našim ujetnikom v Nemčiji, Japonski in deloma v Italiji. To je razlika med civilizacijo in barbarizmom.

Civilizirani, demokratični ljudje se z veliko težavo premagujejo in obdržijo hladno kri, ko danes gledajo na splošno propalost in podivjanost velikega dela človeštva. Toda morajo se premagovati in ostati trezni! Morajo se držati zakonov, ki jih je postavil človeški razum v dobro civiliziranih ljudstev in v imenu teh ljudstev. Podivjanost in masnega klanja bo enkrat konec, pa naj traja še leto dni, dve ali tri leta in tedaj bo treba treznih ljudi za obnovo in podvig civilizacije. Vsi oni, ki so cinčno zavrgli zakone in se prepustili do skrajnosti svojemu sadizmu in pijanosti čustev, so se s tem zapisali destruktiji in smrti.

Demokracija, pomanjkljiva kakor je, je pokazala, da je do danes najboljša forma družbenega življenja in človeške civilizacije. Kadar se demokracija raztegne tudi na gospodarstvo in socialno področje, bo še boljše—sploh najboljša forma, katero si more predložiti človeški um na stopnji svojega sedanjega razvoja. Totalitarci in avtoritarci vseh vrst, ki sovražijo demokracijo, so zavrgli demokratske zakone in svobodščine povsod, kjer koli so si prisvojili oblast. Tako so zavrgli tudi zakon za zaščito ujetnikov in civilistov v vojnem času. To jih bo grdo teplo; ni daleč čas, ko bodo veseli, da bodo za svoje sedanje zločine sojeni po zakonih, ki so jih oni zavrgli.

Vojna sama na sebi je nasilje in ironično se zdi, da bi za nasilje veljal kakšen zakon. A je tako. Boksanje je sport telesnega nasilja, vendar veljajo zanj stroga pravila. Če se boksa spozabi in sune tekmeča v trebuh, je prelomil strogo pravilo in nikdar več ne sme stopiti v areno. To pravilo je sad demokratske civilizacije, katere se je dvignila nad barbarizem toliko, da hoče imeti pošten sport in "pošteno" vojno. Ironija? Najbrž je—ampak zavzorni danes dokazujejo, da je med vojno poštenih in nepoštenih težav velika razlika.

Vse kaže, da bo za masne zločine potrebna masna kazen. Lincovski umori v Ameriki navadno ostanejo nekažnovani, ker ni moč izslediti odgovornih krivcev. Kadar bo vse odraslo prebivalstvo prizadete občine nosilo odgovornost, bo nasilje te vrste kmalu izgubilo, kajti poštena večina bo pazila na teroristično manjšino, da ne bo tipala zaradi nje. To bo veljalo tudi za dežele, kadar bo vsa država kolektivno odgovorna za zločinska dejanja svoje vlade, izvršena nad sosednjo deželo z oboroženim napadom. Če bi se Nemci, Japonci in Italijani zavedali, da bodo masno odgovorni za grozodejstva svojih armad v okupiranih krajih, bi bilo manj teh grozodejstev.

Amerika bo s svojimi zaveznički vred zmagala v tej vojni, ampak ta zmaga ne bo nič vredna, če ne bo s totalitarskimi armadami vred uničena tudi totalitarska ideja. Ako demokratsko življenje ne dobi svobodnega razmaha povsod—bo ta vojna z vsemi svojimi strašnimi žrtvami zaman. Totalitarska ideja, ki je povzročila vse današnje gorje, mora biti totalno uničena. Ivan Molek.

Glasovi iz
naselbin

O seli federacije in drugem.

Imperial, Pa. — V nedeljo, 23.

jan. se je vršila seja federacije društev SNPJ zapadne Penna v Slovenskem domu v Pittsburghu. Zastopanih je bilo 26 društev s 57 zastopniki. Tako samo se zopet sestali v velikem številu na tej seji, o kateri pa ne bom pisala. Samo toliko naj omenim, da je naša federacija prispevala \$50 za Sans, kator tudi pet dolarjev isti organizaciji kot časten spomin za pokojnim bratom Lovrencom Kaučičem, večletnim blagajnikom federacije.

Kaj je bil pokojni brat Kaučič v življenju, mi ni treba omenjati. Vsi, ki smo ga poznali, žalujemo za njim, kakor tudi naša dobra jednota. Izgubili smo zvestega člana, kakor tudi njegovo društvo št. 6 in ohranimo ga v častnem spominu.

Naj omenim, da je bil na letni seji federacije izvoljen tudi publicitetni odbor. Kdo so, boste lahko čitali v zapisniku.

Yes, letos bomo zopet slavili SNPJ Day. Tako je bilo sklenjeno na letni seji federacije. Članstvo naših društev je zopet pokazalo, da je med nami še dobra volja za dobro stvar in v korist naši veliki SNPJ.

Po federacijski seji pa smo se sestali z mnogimi, ki so prišli iz vseh krajev na Sansov shod, ki se je vršil v Slovenskem domu kot seja. Tam sem prvič videla Mrs. Anno P. Krasno, ki je bila poklicana na oder, da je izpregovorila par besed. Veliko je bilo govornikov, ali najboljši govor je imel Etbin Kristan. On je že dočkal visoko starost, toda glas ima še tako čvrst kot mladenič. Govoril je o delu Sansa in o osvobodilnem gibanju v Jugoslaviji — o partizanih.

Čestitam odboru naše federacije in drugim, ki so aranžirali shod, kakor tudi vsem govornikom, v imenu federacije pa hvala vsem, ki ste se udeležili in posegli v žep ter prispevali po svojih zmognostih za osvoboditev in združenje Slovencev.

Anna Gorenc. 106.

Priporočilo gl. odboru in tajništva.

Gross, Kans. — Nihče ne more dvema gospodarjema služiti. To velja tudi za dva glavna odbornika, ki sta bila poklicana v vojaško službo, in sicer prvi gl. podpredsednik in podpredsednik za tretje okrožje. Mislim, da ne bo nikdo skušal zanikati, da sta izpraznjeni njuni mesti.

Vsak glavni odbornik ima po konvenciji določene dolžnosti. Tako tudi ta dva. V seznamu gl. odbornikov pa sta še vedno na svojem mestu. To menda pomeni, da sta še vedno pravomočna glavna odbornika, dasi sta že dalj časa odsotna iz svojega delokroga in jima torej ni mogoče vršiti svojih dolžnosti kot glavna odbornika. Njuna pozicija pa tudi ni tako malenkostna, da bi se jo kar enostavno prezrlo.

Pri najboljši volji ne more noben član, ki je v vojaški službi, vršiti svojih dolžnosti kot glavni odbornik. Njihove dolžnosti so važne na polju organizatorskih aktivnosti. Vsaj zadnja konvencija je porabila precej časa z namenom, da geografsko pravilno porazdeli okrožne podpredsednike.

Glavnemu odboru priporočam, da postavi namestnike na izpraznjena mesta z vsemi pravicami in dolžnostmi, in sicer za čas, dokler se prizadeta ne vrne v civilno življenje. Vsekakor bi nekdo moral prevzeti njuna mesta za nadaljevanje njihovih aktivnosti v prizadeti okrožjih.

Oblgatna številka Prosvete pa naj bi na primer pod rubriko "Jednotni člani padli za svobodo" (ali kaj podobnega) prinašala tedensko vsa imena in družbene številke jednotnih članov, ki so ali še bodo padli na bojišču ali umrli v tujakih taboriščih.

To je bil nekakšen poklon in časten spomin članom, ki so žrtvovali svoje življenje za ohranitev našega ameriškega življenja. V Prosveti se prostor porabi za vsa važna in manj važna imena, kar je prav. Mislim pa,

da bi bilo tudi pravilno, da bi se tedensko častno spominjali vseh jednotnih članov, ki so padli v najlepši mladeniški dobi za našo novo in staro domovino. Priobčeni naj bi bili po vrsti kot so umrli ali padli.

Ko svoji prejmejo od vladnega vojnega ali mornariškega departamenta uradno obvestilo, da je njih dragi padel na bojišču ali umrl v taboršču, sorodniki zahvaljujejo listine za izplačitev smrtnine. Tako naj bi glavno tajništvo priobčilo v posebni rubriki v Prosveti ime in družveno številko padlega člana. Tako bi tudi članstvo imelo jasno sliko o vojnih žrtvah svojih padlih bratov.

Ker nam obetajo še več in več vojnih žrtv, bo mogoče to vplivati tudi na solventnost smrtninskega sklada, da bo mogoče nekake dne treba poseči v žep po izredni assessment. To sicer še ni na vidiku in upam, da ne pride do tega. Vendar pa moramo biti tudi na to pripravljeni.

Časten spomin vsem padlim članom! Tudi Prosveta naj jim odstopi časten kotic v svojih kolonah, in naj se jih tedensko spominja z objavo njih imen v spomin na njih herojsko delo.

John Shular. 206.

O božičnici milvauskih krožkov

West Allis, Wis. — Želim poročati o božičnici, katero je priredila milvauska federacija SNPJ za mladino in tudi za starejše 19. dec. v S. S. Turn halli. Na ta način našo mladino malo razveselimo. Navadno so taka poročila bolj suhoparna in čitatelji jih radi prezrejo. Toda to poročilo je vredno čitati, ker bodo omenjeni tudi naši dobitniki.

Torej naj poročam, kakšno veselje je bilo med otroci, ko so začeli gledati sivobradega Miklavža v rdeči obleki. On jim je razdelil razne pripravljene dobrine in s tem zadovoljil okrog 80 otrok izpod 13 let starosti. Starejša mladina pa je bila obdarovana s tiketi, da so si lahko kupili bombonov, sendvičev in sodavice.

Ko sem omenil trgovcu Mr. Kovatiču (skrajšano Kovak), da se pripravljamo na božičnico, se je takoj ponudil, da tudi on želi nekaj prispevati, ako se zgledim čez par dni. Ko pridem naokrog, je imel pripravljenih okrog sto komadov in potem smo napravili prav toliko zavrtkov. On ima trgovino z žido in raznim blagom za ženske obleke in je zelo simpatičen. Prodajalno ima na 111. West (ali East?) Wisconsin ave. v tretjem nadstropju. Posebno našim šiviljam priporočam, naj si ogledajo njegovo trgovino.

Naš drugi dobitnik pa je daleč okrog poznani pogrebnik Frank Ermenc. On je že enkrat prej zbral skupaj našo mladino in jo peljal v Milwaukee Auditorium in cirkus in plačal vstopnino za vse. S tem je otrokom zelo ustrege.

Za preteklo božičnico pa mi sporoči, da želi prispevati v gotovini in če bi bil toliko prijazen, da bi prišel po ček. Mislim, da se še šali. Potem sem mislil, da bom dobil par copakov ali kvečjemu petak. Šel sem in prejel ček za \$25 pod pogojem, da vsak pevec in pevka mladinskega zbora All Stars Chorusa SNPJ, kolikoli jih bo nastopilo pri božičnici, prejme nov dolarski bankovec. Stori sem po navodilu našega dobitnika in izročil pevskemu zboru omenjeno vsoto, katero so seveda hvaležno sprejeli in njih veselje je bilo podvojeno.

V imenu milvauske federacije SNPJ in pripravljalnega odbora iskrena hvala bratu Ermencu in Mr. Kovatiču za tako lep dar in se še priporočam.

Naj omenim, da je priredba povojno izpadla. Filmske slike, katere je predvajal mladinski direktor jednote brat Michael Vrhovnik, so izpolnile program in navzoči so bili zadovoljni z njimi, kajti videli smo jih prvič.

Naj se na tem mestu zahvalim vsem, ki so pripomogli na ta ali drug način ali delali na pri-

redbi. Posebna hvala Miklavžu br. E. za njegov trud. Da ni priredba finančno bolj uspela, je vzrok pičila udeležba — premalo kooperacije s strani članstva. Sicer je ostalo nekaj desetakov šistega, ali lahko bi več napravili, kajti pripravljalni odbor je pripravil vsega za sto ljudi več. Še enkrat hvala vsem delavcem na prireditvi.

Joseph Radelj. 686.

Še eno mnenje iz Minnesote

Duluth, Minn. — Zadnji odstavek načelne izjave SNPJ se glasi: "Jednota priznava članom osebno svobodo verskega, filozofičnega, etičnega in političnega prepričanja, noben član pa nima pravice ovirati izvajanja svobodne misli, bodisi pri svojem društvu ali v jednotnih publikacijah."

Ta del načelne izjave je sprejet od konvencije do konvencije in zato še danes drži. Današnji svetovni položaj je vrzel iz tira vse življenje in tudi ustvarja nesporazum med onimi, pri katerih bi imela biti največja slova. Pri SNPJ se je že večkrat pojavila polemika vsled ene ali druge stvari, katere je aktivno članstvo razdelila v dve struji, za in proti, kar je že bilo na dnevnem redu. Zadržne čase je veliko polemike zaradi partizanov v Jugoslaviji in voditeljev sovjetske Rusije; kakor prejšnje tako tudi današnja polemika deli aktivne člane v dva tabora. Jaz ne mislim nadaljevati tega, le da zadostim nekaterim čitateljem, ki so me spraševali, kakšno stališče zavzemam, me je prisililo, da se oglašam in povem moje mnenje o tem vprašanju.

Nimam namena koga žaliti, niti ustvarjati sovraštva; nimam povoda, da bi osebno sovražil ne tega in ne onega. Kar bom zapisal, prihaja zgolj iz mojega notranjega čuta pa naj bom v pravem ali ne. Upam, da bodo tisti, ki bodo to čitali, vzeli to v takem smislu kot jaz pišem.

Svetovno vojno je začela nacifašistična diktatura, katero so financirali mednarodni bankirji, posebno v Nemčiji, kjer so Hitlerju posodili sedem milijard dolarjev. To je bilo objavljeno v časopisu Labor v Washingtonu, kar je pred nekaj tedni ponatisnil tudi Proletarec.

Nacifašistična horda se vdrle tudi v Jugoslavijo in pomanjale tam vse človeške pravice, kar mi ni treba tukaj ponovno opisovati. Nacifašistična sila je porodila protisilo v okviru osvobodilne fronte, katere si je naredila nalogo boriti se na življenje ali smrt, za biti ali ne biti slovenskemu oziroma jugoslovanskim narodom. Ljudi, ki so začeli to osvobodilno fronto, poznamo pod imenom partizani.

Veliko se piše o teh ljudeh in o njih heroškem uporu proti modernemu opremljeni vojni mašini, katere se je vezbala za ta krvavi nastop več let, partizani pa so takorekoč zrastle čez noč, potem ko je jugoslovanska vlada pustila ljudstvo na cedilu in se umaknila na varno, kjer kuje in špekulira, kako bo po vojni prišla nazaj in zopet obremenila jugoslovanske narode s svojim tiranstvom. Upam, da se to ne bo zgodilo!

Med nami v Ameriki sta se pojavile dve strani vsled partizanov in voditeljev Sovjetske unije, kar je pokazala polemika v Prosveti, zaradi katere jaz tole pišem! Pisali so simpatično in izizvalno, kar je povzročilo furijo in mogoče sovraštvo. Upam, da ne!

"Komunisti, sopotniki, nevedneži, bandurji"—karkoli že to pomeni—je padalo z ene strani in "zlafarji, diktatorji" itd. z druge. "Če ti je toliko za Rusijo, zakaj ne greš tja," je spet kdo zalučal. Medtvpisi so prišli v dopise in še dolgi komentarji, kar je pomagalo k še večjemu nasprotju.

"Noben član pa nima pravice ovirati izvajanja svobodne misli," pravi med drugim naša načelna izjava. Po mojem mnenju vsakdo, kdor psuje člana nasprotnega mnenja z gornjimi priimki, ovira svobodno izražanje svojemu bratu, kar ni v smislu naših principov. Če bi malo pomislili, predno damo duška svojim slabim nagibom, bi se veliko bolje zastopili, pa če bi se prav naše ideje včasih kržale. Nazivati drug drugega z žaljivkami ni prikladno, pose-

no ne naprednim ljudem, ki se štejejo za inteligentne. Tolerantnost mora biti na obeh straneh. Ljudje, ki uživajo člansko zaupnost, se lahko imenujejo voditelji, od katerih se pričakuje, da postopajo s tistimi, s katerimi se ne strinjajo, bolj tolerantno, potem bi lahko zahtevali isto od drugih.

Voditelji partizanov nazivajo komuniste. Če so, jim gre priznanje za njih drznost, ker se upajo nastopiti tako herojsko proti večji in bolj oboroženi sili. Če bi bil jaz v stari domovini, bi se gotovo pridružil partizanom, kajti globoko doli v svojih prsih čutim, da se borijo za to, za kar sem po svojih skromnih močeh deloval vse svoje možko življenje. Deloval sem s tistimi, ki so oznanjevali principe socializma. Svoboda, enakopravnost in bratstvo je odmevalo od govornikov in naših pisateljev in mi, smo jih podpirali s tem, da smo razpečali knjige in skušali prepričati delavsko maso, naj se pridruži v delavsko unijo in v socialistične vrste. Skušali smo jih pridobiti v vrste, v katerih so nas učili resnične bratstva in uresničenja takega človeškega reda, v katerem bodo vojne pozabljene. Če bi se delovno ljudstvo strnilo v naše vrste ob času, ko sem se jaz, bi ne imeli ne prve in ne druge svetovne vojne. Koliko gorja, trpljenja in tuge bi bilo prihranjeno! Namesto tega so nam rekli ne samo "stoprocentnež" in klanovci, pač pa dostikrat tudi zapeljani delavci: "Če ti ni všeč tukaj, zakaj ne greš nazaj, odkoder si prišel."

Nikdar nisem pričakoval, da bom kaj takega čul od onih, ki so v preteklosti delali za iste cilje kot sem in še delujem jaz.

Priporočal bi, da se v bodoče opuste vse življive opazke iz uredniških člankov, kakor tudi iz dopisov in da se pogovorimo kot možaki, pa čeprav se naše ideje vselej ne vjemajo. Tako bomo prišli do boljših zaključkov in do boljše vzajemnosti. Po teje vojni bomo potrebovali vso inteligenco za postavitev novega reda, ki bo predvideval svetovni trajni mir, pravico do poštenega dela in najvišje stopnje življenja za vse in uničenje izkoriščanja človeka po človeku. Za pravo svobodo, enakopravnost in resnično bratstvo! Če naših moči ne združimo sedaj, bo mogoče prepozno; če zamudimo priliko danes, bomo mogoče jutri v hušji sužnosti kot jo je svet še kdaj poznal. Torej delavstvo vsega sveta, z vzhoda, zahoda, juga in severa, delavci vseh narodov, združimo se, dokler je čas! Izgubiti nimamo drugega kot trpljenje, pomanjkanje in vojne, katere vojujemo na komando izkoriščevalcev, pridobimo pa lahko vse dobrote sveta, vključivši trajen mir! In to z inteligentnimi in tolerantnimi razpravami.

John Kobi. 205.

Br. Celin se ne strinja

Cleveland - Collinwood, O. — V Prosveti z dne 29. dec. je bil moj dopis, med dopisom pa je bilo pojasnilo urednika in jaz se z njim ne strinjam, kakor se on ne z mojim dopisom. Jaz še vedno trdim, da ima celokupni gl. odbor na podlagi tistega stavka v resoluciji pravico dajati navodila uredniku. Kaj je urednik mislil pri pisanju resolucije in kaj je govoril med debato na konvenciji, ali je mislil na Ameriko ali Kitajsko, ni važno. Važno je, kar je zapisano, namreč, kar še enkrat ponovim: "Politične smerice Prosveti določa po potrebi in razmerah gl. odbor."

Nikjer ni zapisano, da je za Ameriko. Torej ta stavek lahko tolmači vsak po svoje—lahko ga nekdo tolmači, da velja le za državo Illinois in ne za Ohio. Če kdo misli, da sem jaz za Rusijo in želim, da bi urednik napisal kakšno kolono v prid Rusiji ali partizanom, se prav grdo moti.

Jaz sem in ostanem pri tem, da urednik piše svoje pripombe in pojasnila le med onimi dopisi, ki ne hvalijo njega. Zakaj ne pojasnjuje tudi drugim dopisnikom, kadar so v zmoti, kajti pomote lahko dela vsak dopisnik, posebej mi navadni delavci. (Br. Celin je do danes edini dopisnik, ki piše, da si lahko vsakdo po svoje tolmači omenjeni stavek v resoluciji o smericah. Ur.)

Priznam, da je urednik tiste resolucije sam spisal, rečem pa tole: če bi bila uredniku bolj pri-

sicu SNPJ, bi bil lahko spisal kakšno resolucijo in prid članstva, od katerega je plačan, na primer resolucijo v pomoč brezposelnim članom, te resolucije pa ni bilo in je vsa stvar nekam zaspala.

V Prosveti veliko pišejo znani dopisniki pa tudi urednik, naj bomo Američani in naj podpiramo Ameriko! Saj nismo otroci, da ne bi vedeli, kaj živimo! Saj podpiramo Ameriko! Baš danes sem čital v članku v Prosveti, koliko delavcev je ubitih v vojnih industrijah in to so le vidne žrtve. Koliko je nevidnih? Saj smo dali in dajemo vse, kar moremo iz vleči iz nas. Mene je zdravnik že drugič v enem ležnem domu, ker sem izgubil moč, da ne morem več delati.

Ždam pa poglejmo, če bi se dalo kaj storiti pri naši tiskarni Prosvete za A. Danes primanjkuje papirja, naša tiskarna pa tiska na tisoče izvodov Prosvete, tako da prihajajo po tri ali štiri izvodi v nekatero hišo. Ali ne bi zadostovalo eno samo glasilo za družino člana? Glasilo se pošilja mladim članom, ki ga ne čitajo, toda papir se rabi in Ameriki primanjkuje papirja. Seveda, demokracija je, da vsakdo dobi svoje, če hoče ali ne. Prosveta je bila dobra v onih časih, ko so bili člani le oni, ki so prišli iz starega kraja in niso znali čitati drugega jezika. Potrebno je splošno glasovanje, ki naj odloči, kdor hoče glasilo, naj ga prejema, kdor ga ne, mu ga ni treba pošiljati. Potem bi videli, če bi se kdo še šopiril, češ le naj pusti list, briga nas, saj ga plačuje vseeno, mi smo pa gospodarji.

Morda se bo našel nekdo, ki bo spet zapisal, da se nekateri dopisniki le širokoustimo, daj pa nismo še nič. Naj bo povedano, da smo dali tudi mi, a ne potrebujemo kakšnih zastopnikov, ker vemo sami, kam se denar pošilja. Imam dokaze, ki jih lahko pokažem vsakomur. Tudi na drugi način pomagamo. Društvo, pri katerem sem član, prispeva po šest dolarjev mesečno za Sans, dvesto dolarjev je pa dalo za JPO-SS. Pri tem imam podpisani precej zaslug, kajti jaz sem tisti, ki je društvo pripravil, da ima danes "novac" v blagajni. Oni pa, ki se danes bahajo, da so nekaj naredili, so meni nasprotovali. Če ne bi društvo imelo denarja v blagajni, ne bi moglo zdaj pomagati ne temu in ne onemu. Pa kaj bi pisal o tem? Saj ste "vi" vse, mi pa smo nič! Naj zadostuje, kajti z ljudmi, ki vidijo le sebe, ni mogoče delovati ali se razgovarjati z njimi.—Frank Celin. 142.

Članstvu društva Lunder-Adamič

Cleveland, Ohio. — Nekoliko pojasnila članstvu društva Lunder-Adamič št. 28 SNPJ. Minilo je 35 let, odkar je bilo ustanovljeno društvo pod imenom Lunder-Adamič. 35 let je preteklo, odkar so nemčurji preganjali naše Slovence v beli Ljubljani, Ptuj, Celju in Mariboru. V Ljubljani je prišlo do vrhunca, ko sta padli dve nedolžni žrtvi, Lunder in Adamič.

Ustanovitelj društva je bil Jacob Hočevar, kateri je tudi spisal igro "Krvava noč v Ljubljani". On je bil ravno na obisku ob času tragedije v stari domovini. Prvi sestanek je bil meseca decembra leta 1908. Podporni društvo je postalo junija leta 1909. Vsako važnejšo obletnico, kot 20., 25. in 30. smo obhajali s kakim dramsko predstavo.

Ker smo sedaj v vojnem času, bomo našo 35-letnico obhajali dne 4. marca s plesno veselico v Slovenskem narodnem domu na St. Clair Ave. Da nas bo tem več skupaj, je letna seja sklenila, da vsaki član plača 50 centov v društveno blagajno, za katero vsoto pa dobi prosto vstopnico za veselico.

Ta doklada se bo plačevala v februarju in marcu. Prosim vse tiste, kateri pošljejo otroke z assesmentom, da jim daste 50c več poleg običajne vsote. Izvzeti so bolni člani in pa vojaki. Potni člani plačajo enako kot ostali. Prosim, da članstvo upoštevate, ker to je prva doklada po petih letih za društveno blagajno. Upam, da ne bo nihče oporekal društvu sklepu.

Vabimo še sedaj tudi ostalo članstvo SNPJ, da nas obišče 4. marca. Čim več nas bo, tem večja zabava bo. Na evidenji! Wm. Candon, tajnik.

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jodnota

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meseca decembra 1943

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December, 1943

Dr. št.

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31 Črtan: Norbert Sterle, c. 95986.
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130 Črtana: Ursula M. Orazem, c. 104330.

31 Črtan: Norbert Sterle, c. 95986.
91 Črtana: Mary Shragal, c. 59724.
104 Umrla: Stefania Miklavčič, c. 48281.
105 Črtana zopet sprejeta: Giesella Slavey, c. 111175.

109 Črtan: Rino Manzini, c. 96692.
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129 Umrl: Frank Mayer, c. 15846.
130 Črtana: Ursula M. Orazem, c. 104330.

682 Črtana: Enrie McQuillis, c. 91914.

684 Črtane: Josephine Krzanowski, c. 81002; Alice Polasc, c. 72802.
699 Umrl: John J. Cvitko, c. 81674.
700 Črtana: Ruth Schmauch, c. 104239.

715 Črtan: Robert Vuletic, c. 103556.
716 Črtan: Michael A. Sitarik, c. 99227.

742 Črtana: Pauline E. Krahovetz, c. 94324.
747 Črtani: Wenzel Starich, c. 103205; John Starich, c. 89977.
F. A. VIDER, gl. tajnik.

RAČUN MED DRUŠTVI IN JEDNOTO

meseca novembra 1943

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

November, 1943

VPLAČILA

Odrasli Mlad. Odrasli Mlad.
oddel. oddel.
Receipts Juve'le Disbursements Adult Juve'le

1 432.40 10.72 149.00
2 425.26 12.36 588.50
3 297.60 22.50 132.00
4 106.80 2.04 6.50
5 1,452.53 28.62 424.00
6 748.48 106.51 324.00
7 748.48 11.28 533.50
8 499.20 22.04 265.00
9 253.07 5.80 31.00
10 794.25 26.09 1,428.00
11 36.70 1.18 20.00
12 335.88 3.20 145.00
13 253.72 23.69 40.00
14 887.85 16.46 1,174.00
15 25.38 3.74 1.00
16 845.64 12.94 524.00
17 401.98 10.32 104.50
18 272.01 8.78 142.00
19 103.46 4.04 1.00
20 320.90 1.62 143.00
21 602.40 21.94 83.00
22 102.10 7.26 85.00
23 113.08 2.35 630.00
24 125.01 4.17 17.50
25 49.82 5.00 1.00
26 475.34 21.56 150.00
27 141.63 3.94 36.00
28 805.20 22.27 422.50
29 242.20 20.12 59.00
30 126.78 4.96 3.00
31 214.63 14.17 33.00
32 51.62 7.74 3.00
33 411.37 12.14 253.00
34 408.36 8.63 33.50
35 61.87 4.17 4.00
36 202.95 4.98 161.50
37 66.42 2.06 1.00
38 127.39 3.30 1.00
39 426.00 16.09 226.00
40 242.00 1.12 34.00
41 171.39 7.76 1.00
42 134.04 7.74 59.00
43 130.60 7.19 19.00
44 246.18 11.07 153.00
45 160.71 1.00 1,008.00
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Losses on the Industrial Front

Accidents on the industrial front are rapidly mounting. Since Pearl Harbor there were many more casualties on the home front than on the battle fronts.

Recently, to emphasize the enormity of the accident toll on the home front, the National Safety Council offered the following comparison:

U.S. War toll—from Pearl Harbor to January 1, 1944—139,858 killed, wounded, missing and captured.

U.S. accident toll, during the same period, 190,000 killed and 18,500,000 injured.

The Office of War Information furnished the war casualty figures.

Of course, there is no wish on the part of the National Safety Council to imply that wartime activities on the home front can compare in danger with actual fighting on the battle front. But the comparison does most graphically reveal the tremendous waste of manpower from needless accidents and points out the need for greater effort in preventing such accidents in war plants, in the mines, shipbuilding yards and factories.

It is a well known fact that many an accident could be prevented if it were not for the absence of preventive measures and application of safety devices in industries. Where profit is the chief motive and the lives of workers are considered as cheap commodity, accidents will always mount.

According to the Office of War Information, the actual war toll up to January 1, 1944, consists of 32,078 killed, 45,595 wounded, 32,478 missing and 29,707 captured.

On the other hand, reports show that accidents to workers alone, on and off the job, have killed 94,000 and injured 8,800,000. These figures were supplied by the National Safety Council.

In traffic accidents the total dead was 54,000 and 1,900,000 injured, while accidents in American homes totalled 63,500 dead and 9,500,000 injured.

Let us stop to think for a moment and compare these figures. Let us consider the time lost from injuries, as well as the enormous loss of life on the home front. Are these losses in any way justified? Could not many if not most of these accidents be prevented?

It can be safely said that there is no more justification for this enormous loss of life on the industrial front than there could be for any appreciable loss of life on the battle front as a result of, let us say, poison food. That so little has been done to reduce these appalling casualties is a sad commentary on this nation's sense of values—of values in human lives.

We repeat that a great majority of accidents on the industrial front, as well as traffic accidents and those occurring at homes, could be prevented and avoided.

How could this be done?

The National Safety Council is conducting its annual safety campaigns regularly, warning the people to avoid accidents. This apparently is not enough in view of the rising tide of new accidents. A far more comprehensive plan for the preservation of human life must be undertaken on a national basis.

On the industrial front, safety devices in workshops should be installed. Profits must be restricted and controlled by the government and our sense of values in human lives must be raised. In this the local, state and federal governments must cooperate, and cooperate effectively. Only then will we be able to reduce casualties on the home front, only then will we be able to show to the world that we are truly an enlightened nation.

Our Society, along with the rest of fraternal, is directly affected by the stupendous loss of life and by accidents and injuries on the home front. It is therefore important that we guard our lives at work and at home always.

The Fourth War Loan

The Fourth War Loan drive is an opportunity to demonstrate the power of democracy in action. It is the personal business of every American to see that this drive succeeds.

Our most difficult military operations are ahead of us—not behind us. Until we have actually occupied Berlin and Tokyo we cannot indulge for a moment in the pleasant day dream that the war is almost over. Our troops must have overpowering superiority in every kind of weapon and fighting equipment—in the air, on the sea, under the sea and on land. That is the quickest way to achieve victory—and the least costly in human lives and sorrow.

During the Fourth War Loan drive all of us have an opportunity to do our share in shortening the war and causing the unconditional surrender to the enemy.

Every dollar invested in War bonds is an addition to our offensive power, a contribution to our future happiness and security. Let's all back the attack!

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Little Fort Lodge News

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—First of all I will name the officers elected by the members of Little Fort Lodge 568 of the SNPJ at the annual meeting of Dec. 15 for the current year. They are as follows:

Josephine Bezek, president; Angela Korenchan, vice president; Christine Stritar, secretary; Tony Kerzic, treasurer; Dorothy Gabrossek, recording secretary. Auditing Committee: Edith Dobnikar, Eva Simic, and Mrs. Andrew Furlan.

Members, please note there will be collection of dues on the third Saturday of each month only instead of the first and third Saturday of each month.

More members are urged to attend the monthly meeting of the lodge. We need alternates for trustees. So come on, members, try to attend meetings so we won't have to put the same members on the committee that always attend the meetings.

Let's see how many will come at the next meeting. We are sorry to hear that on the sick list were Albina Krainc, Anna Rode and Tillie Mesec. The members wish them all a speedy recovery.

Home on furlough and happy to see them again were Frank Jerab and Joe Babnik.

We are all happy to hear of the engagement of Edith Dobnikar to Jack Strazior. Good luck to you, Edith. DOROTHY OGRIN, 568.

Eastern Visitor: "Has the advent of the radio helped ranch life?"

Pinto Pete: "I'll say it has. Why, we learn a new cowboy song every night, and, say, we've found out that the dialect us fellers have used for years is all wrong."

A well-read fool is the most pestilent of blockheads. —Stanislav.

Y. V. K.'s Lodge News and Views

WEST NEWTON, PA.—It has been quite a task for us members of the Yough Valley Knights lodge 739 of the SNPJ to keep going in these wartime conditions. This can be seen by the fact that over one-third of our members have been called into service, or, to be exact, 14 in all thus far. They are the following:

Lawrence Merella, Stanley Pevc, Victor Povirk, John Shink, John Povirk (Dan), Paul Povirk, Anton Vitgoy, Donald Kargle, Frank Povirk, Anton Valencic, Carl Glaser, Joseph Tekavec, Frank Zupancic, and John Povirk (Teddie). The majority of these boys attended our lodge meetings regularly and we surely do miss them and are hoping for their speedy return after the war is won.

We received some interesting letters and cards from our members in service, thanking us for the yule gifts. It just goes to show how much a small gift is appreciated.

About the only affairs that we can sponsor now are euche parties. Our sincere thanks to the Slovene Club for making it possible to have these parties the fourth Saturday of each month.

The Slovene Club is having its annual masquerade dance on Saturday, Feb. 12, and none other than Jackie Martincic and his orchestra will furnish the entertainment. For those who have heard him are convinced that he can surely keep both, young and old alike, stepping to the Slovene polkas and popular tunes of the day—and those that haven't heard him as yet surely don't realize what they are missing. You are bound to enjoy yourself. Everyone from far and near is cordially invited.

By the way, two new officers have been elected by the Y. V. K.'s for 1944—namely, Matilda Merella as secretary and Rose Ulicny as vice president.

Last reminder: Members, attend meetings! We are urging your cooperation so that we can keep going—and, when Victory is won, our boys in service can return home to a lodge that they will be proud to be members of. Our meetings are still being held the fourth Sunday of each month at 10:30 a. m.

JUSTINE ZORKO, Rec. Sec'y.

Young American Lodge 564 News

DETROIT, MICH.—Rudy Grum's mother showed us a letter from Rudy, who is a prisoner of war in Germany. He writes that he and his buddies cook for themselves, and he also says that he is in good health. He met a friend en route to the camp—a fellow who graduated with him and whom he hasn't seen since.

Congratulations to Al and Kay Peternel who are the proud parents of a baby boy. May he grow up to become president of the Young Americans as his poppa did.

Joe Briceley's brother, Tom, from Johnstown, Pa., was a recent visitor to Detroit.

George Stimac, the Young American's new President, was unable to be present at the January meeting because he had a nose operation and his tonsils removed only a few days before.

In the Slovene-Croatian Bowling League, the Young American Screwballs hold a six-point lead, although our best bowling authorities predicted an early downfall for the team a short while after they took first place. The boys have amazed everybody, even themselves, I suspect. I am convinced that the secret of their success lies in their collective spirit, so ably displayed through their "Zigee" cheering section, which consists of the entire team.

The Young American SND, in third place, is hot on the heels of the Onyx Toppers, who are in second. Not to forget our third Young American team, our Tigers now have undisputed possession of the cellar. Yours truly modestly admits being a member of the Tigers.

Elwood Blake leads the league with his 196 average. Andy Werholtz and Joe Golia are next, with 181 each. Blake has a high single game of 246. Frank Baker, 242; and John Ruzich, 241. In the individual high three, Blake leads with a 647 series, Ruzich has 645, and Golia, 618. SND has a high team game of 1068. The Screwballs' best game to date has been 995; and 3046 is the record of SND in the high three-game column, while the Screwballs have 2801.

The Young Americans' next meeting is Friday evening, February 11, at 17153 John R.

ADOLPH KOSS, 564.

COMRADES' NOTE BOOK

By J. F. Fifolt

Bond Dances Feb. 5 and 12
CLEVELAND, O.—Saturday, Feb. 5, is the night. If everyone who has been contacted will put in their appearance, a large crowd will be on hand. The music will be provided by Johnny Zalokar and his Twilight Melodies. This engagement, incidentally, will be about his only one at the hall. He has been booked for Twilight Gardens for the season. The members are cooperating in seeing that liquid refreshments will not be lacking. This past week, Ed. Grum, John Smole, Alice Popotnik came across. Mary Krizmanic, Mary Zak, Pauline Spik, Dani Fifolt, Vera Sebenik, Svetes, informed me they will not be wanting. How about you? Remember there'll be two affairs.

Fourth Loan Drive
The forthcoming dances are stirring up a great deal of interest in the purchase of war bonds. Members have been calling up stating that applications for bonds will be signed by them at the affairs. Indications are that every member's home will carry the 4th War Loan sticker. You certainly cannot be without it. Other individuals not members, when receiving invitations asked to subscribe. In order to take care of them I was drafted as a Bondholder. The writer stopped off to bid Vida Belinger, who was leaving to be married in Frisco, a fond goodbye. She, however, had already left. The writer did not go away empty handed; Mr. Leo Belinger saw to it by subscribing to a \$50 bond. Other Comrade War Bond purchasers at this writing (Friday, Jan. 28) are as follows:

Miss Blanche Hochhauser	\$ 50.00
Mrs. A. Sterle	300.00
Lodge Comrades	200.00
Bill Sitter	25.00
Mathias Oblak	50.00
James Macerol	100.00
Donald Fifolt	25.00
Joan Fifolt	25.00
Margaret Rich	25.00
Elizabeth Rich	25.00
Frank Rich Jr.	25.00
Joseph Rich	25.00
Jacob Rich	25.00
Josephine Rich	500.00

The Sebeniks, Spiks, Azmans, Erste, and many others have indicated their intentions. With the start we have we should hit the \$5,000.00 mark. At the dance by the cashier's window will be posted the names of War Bond purchasers. Dance numbers as played by Johnny Zalokar will be announced and dedicated to the patriotic individuals.

All in all it looks like the 5th will be a big night and no sooner than this will be over, plans for the Feb. 12 affair with music by Pete Srinck will receive the finishing touches. We are counting on you, your wife, friends, etc. to be with us these nights.

In the Service
Remembrance gifts were mailed last week to Sue Pakis and Frank Klemenc.

An Apology
An apology is in order to our good friend Julius Pirnat Jr. The writer fell asleep and his name was inadvertently left off the invitational cards which were printed. We're sorry, Julius. To his folks we also wish to apologize.

Communications
A letter from Sgt. Frank Golob, 390 N.T.S., San Marcos, Texas, wishing the gang success on their dances.

A very interesting letter from Lt. Michael Kumer, 0-100-2801 Force Hq. B. C. APO 887, c/o Postmaster, N. Y., which I intend to send in for publication.

Lodge Dues
The writer wishes to thank members for their courtesy in taking the time and effort to call and let me know they failed to pay their dues on time.

Lodge 615 Mask

Dance Feb. 12th

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—SNPJ Lodge 615 will hold a masquerade dance on Saturday, Feb. 12, at IWO Croatian American Hall, 330 S. Ford Blvd., East Los Angeles. Dancing 8 to 12 p. m. Good orchestra, good eats, and plenty to quench the thirst. Admission 55 cents. All members with the exception of servicemen or members with medical reports must pay the 55 cents into the treasury whether they attend the dance or not. You know, Brothers and Sisters, we haven't added anything to our treasury for two years, but expenses go on just the same, so let's cooperate and see if we can build our treasury up.

See you all at the dance and I am sure that you will enjoy the

Ramblers Plan Valentine Hop

HARMARVILLE, PA.—Believe it or not, the Ramblers are in circulation once again. Yes sir, we're starting off with a Valentine dance. Forget all your troubles and come along with the Ramblers and have a good old-fashioned time, like we used to have in the good old days. It's a Valentine dance on February 12, at the Harwick Union Hall. Music furnished by that ever-popular Frank's Trio.

The two big events of the evening will be the cake-walk and the heart to heart dance. Each person, when entering the dance, will be given a heart (white hearts for the fellows, and red hearts for the girls). These hearts each will possess a number. An announcement will be made when this dance will begin. At that time you fellows or girls will look for your partner which will hold the same number as you. When you find your partner, you have the situation well in hand, from then on you're on your own. Who knows this might be the time you find your valentine.

If your reason for not coming is because you don't dance, you need not worry. Anyone enjoys sitting and listening to good music, and then there are drinks of all kinds for young and old at the bar (not rationed) with good, delicious sandwiches to hush that hungry feeling after twirling the little lassies around the floor.

What do you say? Sharon, Sygan, Moon Run, Morning Stars, Library, Universal (and we didn't forget Sherry, we still have that dance we promised at 10 o'clock, just for you). Last but not least you Veronians. What say 100% showing from you? It surely will make us happy to see all you turn out at this dance. We promise you a good time.

To you men and women of the service our cordial invitation to spend an evening of your furlough with us, and to those that can't be here our deepest regrets, but we shall be thinking of you.

We leave you now, but not for long, until the dance, we say so long. HELEN and DOT, Lodge 713.

Victorians Will Meet on Feb. 3rd

Chicago.—Victorians, here we are again in our second month of the year, still playing balina at the Slovene Labor Center every Sunday. What beautiful weather we are having! Of course, we should be having our snow, but perhaps we'll get it in the spring.

To those of you who do not know where the Slovene Labor Center is—it is at 2301 S. Lawndale. It's an ideal place to spend Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings.

Bowling News: Victorians are going very good. We bowl with the Pioneers, and we girls are in second place and the boys in 4th place. Bowling is lots of fun and a good sport. Why don't you bowl for your health? It's wonderful.

We have a Victorian member who is playing a few days at the Civic Opera House with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. He is Brother Radie Lah. If possible try and hear him play.

Members, try and visit our sick members, Sister Jennie Cemosnik at 321 E. 134th st., and Sister Fannie Dervar at 2020 N. Cicero ave., both in Chicago. We wish both of them a speedy recovery.

At our last meeting, Brother Andrew Spolar brought in some homemade blood sausage, and Mrs. Berger baked them. Gee, they surely were good. Mrs. Berger is an excellent cook. We wish to thank both.

Victorians, our regular monthly meeting will be Thursday, Feb. 3, at Berger's Hall, 2653 S. Lawndale ave., at 7:30 p. m. Please be on time. Social after the meeting, also bunco and cards will be played. Come and join us. You know we Victorians always welcome newcomers.

Victorians, if anyone asks you to buy a ticket for the bond to help the boys in service, please don't turn any good lodge or party down on account of a few pennies. We are at home working and that is the least we can do—to help keep the boys supplied with cigarettes and candy now and then.

Let's do our part and buy bonds when we can. Will be seeing you Feb. 3 at the meeting.

MARY E. NOVAK, Sec'y.

Shorten our casualty lists by lengthening our war buying lists.

Evening. If you can not attend, please send in your 55 cents so that I can straighten out my books in February.

AUGUST ROTCHNIK, Sec'y.

Golden Eagles

GIRARD, OHIO.—Saturday, Feb. 12—Dance by Barborton Buckeyes at the Slovene Center Hall. Music by Taffy and his orchestra.

Sunday, Feb. 13—Regular monthly meeting of Eagles.

SANS Branch 79
Branch No. 79 is doing commendable work here in Girard. The last meeting produced several new items and increased enthusiasm generally. For one thing, the following Executive Board was elected: Pres., Louis Blazich; Vice Pres., Joe Pliskur; Rec. Sec'y, Joe Laurencic; Treasurer, Matt Kogovsek; Sec'y, Frank Rezek. Joe Leskovec, Frank Prevec and John Rovnan are members of the Auditing Committee.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made, a huge SANC rally will be held here this spring or early summer. Authorities are being contacted who might assure the presence of either Louis Adamic or Etbin Kristan. Developments will be released as they appear. It would be well for the progressive, alert people in Girard as well as the people in the entire Mahoning Valley to listen to the opinions and activities of these two very prominent personalities.

The good people of Girard are again asked to contribute financially to SANC. Prevec, Rovnan, Laurencic, Zadnikar, Zaubi, Selak, Muster, Kogovsek and others are canvassing various homes and neighborhoods with the hope that a record collection can be obtained. These men are devoting their own time and efforts to this important and vital task and they deserve every ounce of cooperation you give them. Frank Ogler of Cleveland was a visitor at our meeting.

Steelworkers' Requests

We list below the changes requested by the United Steelworkers of America from the steel industry. We print this list only because the commercial papers throughout the country insist on making capital of the fact that the steelworkers are requesting a general wage raise. Many such papers force prominent notice on this particular fact while omitting other provisions of the requests. We cannot say this too strongly—THAT THE NEW REQUESTS, IF GRANTED, WILL GUARANTEE FULL BENEFIT AND PROTECTION TO THE HOME-COMING SOLDIERS AS WELL AS THE NOW HOME-TO-STAY CIVILIANS! It is a protection for the future for soldier and civilian alike!

1. A 17c per hour general wage increase.
2. Severance pay when plants or departments are closed.
3. An annual wage. A GUARANTEE of 40 hours per week.

J. Z. Jr. Bright Spots

LIBRARY, PA.—This is being written at the Slovene Hall while waiting for some of the members to come and pay their dues. With this time on our hands, we decided it was an excellent opportunity to sit down and write about the J. Z. Jr.'s dance on Feb. 6.

We know things aren't like they used to be and so forth, but in spite of the fact we girls are making a sincere effort to make this dance a success. The date is Sunday, February 6; the time is 8 p. m.; the place is Library Slovene Hall; and the music is, none other than Marty Kuk and His Musical Group. Now, we ask you, "What is holding you back?" We're depending on our neighboring lodges and definitely all the home-towners. The purpose of this dance is to raise enough money to buy a bond for this 4th War Loan drive and then later (after the war is over) use it to really welcome our boys home.

This n' That
The Federation meeting on Jan. 16 presented a few familiar faces after the long absence. As a whole, much was accomplished at the meeting, but the Veronians really topped things off by serving such a delicious meal. (Yum, yum, we surely could go for that apple strudel with nuts, right now.)

While in Verona we met Mr. and Mrs. Kern and their daughters, along with Larry Cassol Jr. We enjoyed our visit, and remember next time it is my turn to hold L. Jr.

The most outstanding thing that comes to our mind at this point is the promise we got from the Veronians, Ramblers, Comets, Lucky Stars and Musketeers, to attend our dance on the 6th. We haven't forgotten about it so here's hoping you remember.

Although we have no further news about the boys at this writing, they can be sure that we haven't forgotten about them. In case anyone of them reads this all we can say is, "Write when you can, the best of luck and we will keep the mail rolling your way." Best wishes for a speedy recovery.

4. Vacation of one week for all one-to-three-year employees; two weeks for three years or more.
5. Length of service to be the key factor in determining seniority rights.
6. Speed up of grievance adjustment procedure.
7. Sick leave seven-days pay for one to three year employees; 14 days for three years or more.
8. Elimination of wage differentials between different geographical areas.

There are more provisions—many more. These requests are made up on companies whose profits have soared to unprecedented heights. There is no justice to a condition which permits a "feast" to a few and "famine" to the very many.

OFF THE RECORD—Carl Swaback can be located at the C.A.M.A. Exchange at Needles, Calif. A V-mail the other day from an old friend, Pvt. John Ujcia, Co. A-H, 9th Bn, 1st Reg't Depot, APO 761, c/o Postmaster, N. Y. He sends his regards to his many friends, including Frances Novak, Paulenich, Ruperts, etc. He urges his friends to write to him. Why not send him a flood of letters?

L. Laddie Zindar sent us an engraved invitation to his graduation exercises. He is now at BOQ-393 CCTS, AAB, Sioux City, Iowa. It is a wonderful contribution to our SNPJ Scrap Book, Laddie.

We have on hand pictures of Lt. Michael Kumer, and Master Sgt. William "Beachy" Bruce taken when the two were together "somewhere in England." Both derived a great deal of pleasure from the meeting as can be noticed by the happy smiles. Without their uniforms, one could easily imagine that they were at Strabane or Detroit or Chicago. Both were the finest of SNPJs. And, by the way, the Slovene boys are making a remarkable record in obtaining promotions. "No dummies," these boys of ours.

Simply due to a curious mind, we wonder why the Prosveta not represented at the general meeting of SANC held recently in Chicago? The Prosveta enjoys the largest circulation of any Slovene newspaper and yet it was a stranger at this important meeting! (Ed. note: The SNPJ publications were officially represented at the meeting by Louis Beniger, member of the editorial staff. See his report in the Jan. 12 issue of Prosveta.)

A thousand thanks to those who are offering congratulations and such to the Golob-Rezek engagement. A thousand thanks from both of us. FRANK REZEK, 643.

edy to (Uncle) Joseph Hrovat of Lodge 386. We're glad to hear that Sisters Mary Kossan and Alvina Opecek are up and around again.

Sister Anne Kossan is (at this writing) California bound. So far she has taken in Missouri, and a number of the southern states. The members wish her loads of luck, good health and that in her travels she is able to meet a few of the Western Slovenes.

Hello to Joe and Mary Kaus. We'll be looking for you on your know when.

After all this chatter, we hope we haven't taken your thoughts away from our (you know what) — dance on February 6.

Until then, so long for now. FRANCES DERMOTTA, ROSE PODLESNIK, 682.

Integrity Sports

CHICAGO.—The Midwest SNPJ Athletic League will meet Sunday, Feb. 6, at 10 a. m. at the Labor Center, 2301 S. Lawndale ave. All lodges affiliated with the league are urged to send their representatives to the meeting. Election of officers will take place.

The regular Integrity lodge meeting was held on Jan. 28 and was very well attended. After the meeting refreshments were served and music was furnished by Al Nott and Emil Heidenreich. Our new treasurer, Sis. Agnes Hendenreich will be asked to make a few calls for the writer within a few weeks to secure a few more juvenile applications as I will be pretty busy until Feb. 18. After that I can cooperate a little more.

Now to all the Integrity lodge members. Please try and be at our next month meeting and this time you are being asked for real cooperation for a really successful 16th anniversary banquet and dance to be held some time in April. It will be a real surprise for all attending. More about our anniversary observance will be heard from Pres. Julius Abram and Sec'y M. Fleischacker.

A closing reminder: Buy more bonds for victory.

LOUIS A. BAFFETTI, Treas.

Our Front Know Your Society

By Louis Bender

World War II is often described as the most terrible conflict in all history. It is the most terrible war not only because of bombings of civilians but also because of many atrocities committed by the enemy. Last week official reports revealed the story of Japanese atrocities inflicted upon our soldiers and civilians on Bataan. The story tells of the most barbaric punishment our fighting men have faced since the days of the Indian wars. Thousands of our soldiers were tortured most inhumanly by the Japanese savages. If the report were not official it would be hard to believe, but it is substantiated by three men who saw and heard the victims go through this diabolical torture devised by the Japanese, and were fortunate enough to escape the same fate. That the facts were known to the government months ago and not released until now, is of no importance. The important thing is to know now what a savage enemy America has in the Japs.

No doubt the government will do everything possible to bring the responsible criminals of Japanese atrocities to justice. They must pay for the terrible crimes committed against our men. We can all help speed the day of reckoning by redoubling our war effort all along the line.

It is sometimes said that stories of war atrocities are frequently exaggerated, that they are designed for propaganda purposes. However, the story of Japanese atrocities is all too well substantiated to be dismissed merely as "another atrocity story."

Certainly, the government must have had a good reason for holding back the report until now. It is said that everything possible was done in order to help the still living prisoners of war in Jap hands, alleviate their fate by interceding through neutral sources. It was only when everything else failed that the government decided to inform the public of the terrible crimes committed by the Japs. But the Japs are not the only guilty ones; they are merely imitating their Axis partners—the German Nazis. The Nazis are credited with having initiated barbaric treatment of their victims in the occupied countries. Witness their atrocities inflicted upon our people in Slovenia and in other parts of Yugoslavia, in Poland and in Russia, to mention a few places where the Nazis have let their power loose.

Only the victory of the United Nations can bring such Axis bestiality to an end. Let us hope that the day is not distant.

Last year the Nazis went so far with their atrocity program as to ascribe the killing of 11,000 Polish soldiers to the Russians.

And they succeeded because the Polish government in exile fell for the propaganda and immediately asked the Red Cross to investigate the "incident." This caused the break of relations and certainly does not help the present Russo-Polish border dispute. In fact, the Allies' principal "headache" at this moment seem to be the attempt to reconcile the sharply conflicting claims of Russia and the Polish government in exile. Russia reiterates its willingness to set up a free Poland, providing the Russians are permitted to take over that part of disputed territory which is regarded as Russian. In this territory the majority of the people are Russians while the small minority of titled landowners are Polish.

According to my opinion the problem will very likely be settled in accordance with the so-called Curzon Line established after World War I. This seems to be the only fair settlement.

Utopians Will Stage After-Meeting Socials

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Starting Feb. 12 and for next two months following, the SNPJ Utopians will hold their regular meetings on the second Saturday of the month. With considerable complications arising in sponsoring dances this group will have a social after each of these meetings. If successful this plan will be carried out further with outdoor get-together meetings in the summer months. This coming meeting social will be quite a celebration in form of birthdays of two Utopian members, Albina Gruden and Vic Hribar.

Officers elected for the year 1944: Pres., George Jelinek, Vice-Pres., Stanley Benedict; Fin. Sec'y., Jennie Gerchman; Rec. Sec'y., Joseph Matthews; Treas., Stella Zorman; Auditors: Frances Pucel, Henry Zorman and John Spilar. Rep. to Federation, H. Zorman and T. Gerchman. Rep. to Athletic League, J. Spilar and G. Jelinek.

Also in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Lisch, Charles and Frank Krivec, Valeria Artel, Angie Spahar, Ann Madey, Vic Hribar and Frank Strehovec.

J. J. SPILAR, 604.

By Michael Vrhovnik, Juvenile Director

This being the 40th Anniversary Year of the SNPJ, many lodges and certainly all active federations of the Society should arrange to celebrate this noteworthy event. It has already been announced, through the columns of the Prosveta, that the Chicago Federation plans to honor this outstanding birthday sometime during the month of April, for it was on April 6, 1904, that the opening session of the first Convention of the SNPJ was held in the Old National Hall Building, located at 18th Street and Centre (now Racine) Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

It was this Convention of two score years ago that officially organized the SNPJ; adopted a sound declaration of principles imbued with freethought and democratic ideals; approved the initial set of by-laws; gave the Society the name it has proudly retained through the entire forty years of progressive existence; elected the first supreme officers; established a sick benefit fund, etc.

It was this Convention that laid the foundation and the cornerstone of today's SNPJ, an event every member should be happy to celebrate and commemorate on the appointed day. The Chicago Federation deserves congratulations in taking the lead in setting a good example despite the unfavorable circumstances of the times.

Although we have just emerged from a year of activities in which our juvenile members were given a prominent role, nevertheless, it will be no drawback to the Society to again concentrate our attention on them. In fact, we want them in the very thick of SNPJ activities all through the year of 1944; this to prove that, while a great past lies behind us, an even greater future awaits us. So, let's continue where we left off in 1943 by working and growing with our juveniles for a more glorious future in the SNPJ and America.

The juvenile way is the sure road to success. It must not be forgotten that the activity of your lodge is judged a great deal by the activity of your juvenile members, by the encouragement, cooperation and support you give them, by the manner in which they in turn accept and return the favors offered by the SNPJ—for it is to this source that lodges will have to look for perpetuation.

Not only is the SNPJ interested in helping your boy or girl to become a loyal member of the Society, but what is equally important, to make better citizens of them through the teachings of the fundamentals of democracy and fraternalism—through cooperative activities of many kinds. Our Juvenile Circles, where supervision and management is alert and actively interested in the perpetuation of the Society, form schools of practical education in the fraternal field. It is here that our juvenile members can get their first real taste of the value of cooperation. Parliamentary procedure in its simplified form, cultural training, literary development, social etiquette, physical exercise and competition, etc., are only a few of the benefits one may derive from membership in the Juvenile Circles.

When we read in the daily newspapers of the rapid rise in juvenile delinquency because of conditions brought about by the war, it makes us realize more than ever that never was juvenile leadership more necessary in America than it is right in these times. No service is more important than one that looks after the welfare of our boys and girls, tomorrow's men and women—many of them leaders to be in a new world now in the making. It will be a better world only if today's children are prepared to meet and solve tomorrow's problems, but first they must be made strong of mind and body, strong of character, eager to be of real service to humanity, understanding and democratic. Then only can we hope for an improved world. Our Juvenile Circles and their leaders can be of great help in this program.

Lodges in every locality should not hesitate to organize a Juvenile Circle. Where this cannot be done because of lack of capable leadership, lodges should at least make an effort to bring the juveniles together at certain meetings—twice or three times during the year, and more if the interest is great enough. Besides this, special treats should be provided them at the annual picnic (also, a program of games and contests with a prize list for winners). An SNPJ Parents' Day (honoring both fathers and mothers), a Halloween party, and the Christmas holiday celebration should be MUST juvenile affairs on every SNPJ Lodge calendar in 1944.

Make this a year of education. When the juveniles are called together for a meeting, have someone, who knows, tell them what a fine organization the SNPJ is. Don't be afraid to repeat the facts. Explain the Society's origin, why it was organized, what some of its main objects are; inform them of its progress and achievements, step by step, down through its two score years. Lodges should devote a part of every meeting, especially meetings to which juvenile members are invited, to a review of the history of the SNPJ. A Committee (call it the KNOW YOUR SOCIETY-SNPJ Committee) should be appointed or elected to prepare a list of questions and answers as leads for discussions. Such information could be furnished by the main office. In this way everyone will have an opportunity to learn over again FACTS THEY SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE SNPJ, and why we form the largest and most progressive fraternal benefit society in the world among the Slovenes. KNOW YOUR SOCIETY... Let that be the slogan of every Lodge, every Juvenile Circle and every member of the SNPJ in 1944!

Bond Dollar Goes to War in 7 Days

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Your money goes to war within a week when you buy War Bonds.

You purchase the War Bond from a regular issuing agent, who reports his sales and makes his deposits with his district Federal Reserve Bank at least once each week. The Federal Reserve Banks credit these sales each business day to the account of Treasurer of the United States which is maintained with the Federal Reserve Bank.

These credits are reported each business day to the United States Treasury Department and the sales are distributed by the Treasury to the proper loan account. These funds are included in and shown as a part of the General Fund appearing in the Treasury daily statement.

War expenditures are segregated by the Treasury Department in its daily statement but the money used for payment is withdrawn from the general fund.

Actually the dollars spent for War Bonds rarely leave the district in which they are paid, as the physical

removal of currency from any locality would unbalance the trade and commercial channels of the community. It is only the credit for the purchases that moves in banking channels the same as money moves in other financial transactions.

Issuing agents for War Bonds, such as banks; building loan and savings associations, retail stores, radio stations, theaters, credit unions, employers under the Payroll Savings Plan and Post Offices all are equipped to send your War Bond dollars into fighting equipment with the least possible delay.

The earth belongs to the living, not to the dead.

—Thomas Jefferson.

WHERE THE FUEL GOES

Groom: "How did you make this cake, dear?"
Bride: "Here's the recipe. I clipped it from a magazine."
Groom: "Are you sure you read the right side? The other side tells 'ow to make a rock garden.'"

Gosh, come to think of it, what a lot of darning might be saved, if they painted socks on Pa and on little Willie, too.

Juvenile Circles of the SNPJ

Jolly Kansas Juvenile Circle Will Meet Feb. 6

FRANKLIN, KANS.—The first meeting of the year for the Jolly Kansas Juvenile Circle No. 11, was held on January 9 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Shular in Arma. The president called the meeting to order at 2:30 p. m. The attendance was fair.

At the meeting the members drew names for the purpose of buying a present for Valentine. The prizes were won by Frances Kumer, John Zilbert, Rosie Burger, Betty and James Alex. The social committee read jokes and riddles for entertainment.

The next meeting of our Circle will take place Sunday, Feb. 6, at the Casa Vecchia Hall in Camp Fifty. All members are urged to attend.

FRANCES SLANSEK, Sec'y.

Members of Circle 28 Planning Valentine Party

CHICAGO.—Saturday morning, Jan. 28, a group of the smaller children of Perfect Circle No. 26 met at the SNPJ hall. Mrs. Sammann, our manager, gave us some paper and patterns and we made some valentines: hearts, cupid, arrows, and some of the boys were planning posters.

We were given some work to take home. It is for our own party. We played some games and then went home.

ANTOINETTE SCHIAVONE, Perfect Circle No. 26.

Attention, Members of Summit Lodge No. 707

SUMMIT, ILL.—To those members of SNPJ lodge 707 who have been putting off paying their assessments to the last day, I wish to remind you that there will be some changes made.

For the past year, I have been pretty easy with you, I waited until the last day and even the first day of the following month for the assessment. Well, either you are taking advantage of me or you are too lazy. Another thing, if you don't pay your assessments on the day of the meeting, or if you don't have someone else pay for you, you will have to send the money to me at my home address. If you leave the money with member Frank Horwat Sr. after the meeting, you will be suspended. After all I'm working seven days a week in a war plant and I haven't got time to be running back and forth to see if all the members have paid their assessments.

So please try to get in your assessments by the day of the meeting or give the money to someone who will pay for you. I'm sorry I have to resort to this plan but if you want to have a lodge that people will respect, you have to do things right.

STEPHEN HORWAT, Sec'y.

Lt. E. Barbic Pens Note from Alaska

CLEVELAND, O.—The other day we received a letter from Eugene Barbic stationed in Alaska. Among other things he writes that he has been promoted from 2nd to 1st lieutenant. "For the past six months he was stationed out on the Aleutian Islands, but right now he is back in civilization being in the city of Juneau, Alaska."

Eugene claims that Juneau is quite a city for those parts. It has a moving picture theater, and also a dance hall which compares in size with our Slovene Home on St. Clair Avenue.

He also said that Ingrid Bergman, the motion picture star, came up there to entertain the boys in the service with a big show. The pilot of the plane was a buddy of his who went through his training back in Sedalia, Mo. He and his buddy spent a few nights together, enjoying their renewed acquaintance.

Eugene's hope is to get a month's furlough to come home, but he doesn't know whether he will be successful or not. We hope that he gets his desire.

The other day, I met Cpl. Edison A. Terbovec, who resides at 37 Capistrano Ave., San Francisco, Calif. He was on a visit to Cleveland to see his father here. I asked him whether he knew "Big Tony" Tom-sick of Oakland, Calif. He said he knew his sons, and also Leksan.

FRANK BARBIC SR., 33.

Groom: "How did you make this cake, dear?"

Bride: "Here's the recipe. I clipped it from a magazine."

Groom: "Are you sure you read the right side? The other side tells 'ow to make a rock garden.'"

"How can you have the heart to swindle people who trusted in you?" "But people who don't trust you cannot be swindled."

New York All-American Lodge 580.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The annual Valentine dance of the New York All Americans Lodge 580 of the SNPJ will be held on Saturday evening, Feb. 12, at the Astor Bar, 66-91 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood (Forest "L" station on the BMT).

This year just as the past two years, this annual affair will be held in spite of wartime conditions. We ask our members and friends to come and leave their cares and worries behind for a few hours of relaxation and enjoyment. The admission price is only fifty cents, including all taxes. All service men and women will be admitted free. Tickets can be purchased from any member or at the entrance to the hall.

The entertainment committee is busy making all the necessary arrangements so that each one present will have a really enjoyable evening. I don't know if it will make any difference but we can also keep in mind that this year is Leap Year. This will also be a most suitable time to celebrate Lincoln's birthday which also falls on the same date.

Suitable dance music has been engaged by the committee to satisfy the young as well as the old. Let's make this one of the best Valentine dances ever held here.

All members of other nearby SNPJ lodges are cordially invited to participate in the fun of the evening.

At a banquet supper given by singing society Slovan, I recently made the acquaintance of Zvonko Novak who has just a short time ago relinquished his position with the SANC office in Chicago to work for the OWI here. It was gratifying to note that quite a number of years ago he was a member of a singing society from which the present-day Slovan originated. Therefore, many of his old friends were on hand to talk over old times. Time was short and there was just about enough time for an introduction that evening, but I hope in the very near future our paths will cross again.

I am further convinced that this is a small world after all, or shall I say the Prosveta made it so in this case. I recently received a letter from Frank Abe all the way from Sapucay, Republic of Paraguay, South America, sent on Nov. 6, 1943. He wished to get word from a friend of his who he knew lived in Brooklyn but didn't know the exact address. He obtained my address through this newspaper and communicated with me in this means. Fortunately, I was acquainted with

Tolerance and Victory

The Hitler myth of Aryan superiority, and Hitler's arrogant claims of superiority for his people, are so many excuses for injustice and inhumanity, so many justifications for the desire to keep another people or another individual in suppression. This, in essence, was the theme of an editorial widely reprinted in recent weeks in the labor press of the country.

This editorial was based on a study, made by the Labor League for Human Rights, of a pamphlet called "The Races of Mankind," which is a popular presentation of the basic scientific facts on racial origins and differences. Its findings lead to the conclusion that racial prejudice is a "comparatively modern disease," caused by fear, and that (to quote from the editorial) "culture—history, custom, religion, language—cuts across racial lines. And so do principles."

Now comes the news that this valuable and informative pamphlet has been banned by the USO from their YMA-operated centers, to which it had been previously distributed by the Army and Navy Committee of the YMCA. "The Races of Mankind" is controversial material, contends the USO. It has a definite point of view on the race problem. It does more than present the problem; it seems to indicate a solution. It offers material on "one side of a debate only," explains the USO. And presentation of such material, it appears, is outside what the USO considers to be its province.

There can be no question of entering into a controversy with the USO on this point. The incident itself is unimportant in comparison with the USO's value to the war effort and the excellence of its achievements. But we do doubt the wisdom of its decision in this case, and we do hope that it is an isolated instance of what might be called fence-straddling in the realm of ideas.

For ideas are as much a part of this war as are guns and tanks, and the USO is a part of an overall relief movement which in itself is a reflection of those fighting ideas. In the war relief and community chest work of the National War Fund each citizen does his part towards bringing to the needy and unfortunate, freedom from fear and freedom from want, without regard to race or creed or color.

That idea fights for us, and our cause; we should have the courage to fight for it. And it is encouraging to see that two other agencies of the National War Fund, the AFL's own Labor League for Human Rights and the YMCA, are doing exactly that—Labor League for Human Rights.

the person he sought and his letter was delivered and has already been answered. If the letter sent him will take just as long to reach its destination he shall receive it sometime in mid-March.

Members are urged to attend meetings more regularly in the future, as in wartime many important problems arise which must be properly discussed. Therefore, various opinions are most necessary to draw correct conclusions. The next monthly meeting will take place on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock, at 253 Irving Ave.

Take a tip from the juveniles and attend meetings as they do in almost 100% attendance. Before the meeting is adjourned each one has his say and everybody is satisfied. The next meeting for the Junior All Americans will take place on Sunday, Feb. 13. There, too, are many plans and definite preparations to make.

Here is a reminder that every lodge secretary here in New York will be an official representative to solicit funds for the forthcoming drive of the American Red Cross. This year more than ever before strong support is necessary and I am sure no further explanation be given. The nationwide drive does not start until the month of March, therefore we have a head start of one month. Give your donation to the American Red Cross for 1944 to your lodge secretary so it can be forwarded in one lump sum to the credit of the Slovenes in New York City. Last year a total of \$1,004.00 was contributed. Shouldn't we do a lot better this year?

JENNIE PADAR, 580.

Valley Between Beautiful Ranges

ALAMOSA, COLO.—Here is a brief description of the surrounding territory and farm on which I live. I thought it would interest the readers of Prosveta and members of the SNPJ, of which I am a member.

Sixteen years ago, my parents came to Alamosa, Colorado, and started to farm. Since then they have prospered and are living on a well-improved 240 acre farm, located near the center of the San Luis Valley, in the south-central part of Colorado. The valley is located between two mountain ranges, the Sangre De Cristo on the east and the San Juan on the west. The ranges completely surround the valley which is the largest mountain valley in the United States.

The outstanding feature of the climate is the daily prevalence of sunshine throughout the year. In this altitude of 7,600 feet, it is cool in the shade on the hottest days and on the coldest days it is comfortable in the sunshine.

Some of the chief crops grown on the farm, are potatoes, sugar beets, grain and alfalfa. Most of the feed crops are fed to sheep, hogs, poultry and registered short horn cattle.

In the recent years, tractor power has taken place of the many horses, which were worked throughout the season.

From home one can observe Mt. Sierra Blanco, third highest peak in Colorado. In the early years, many visitors worshipped this towering mountain, which reaches high up into the blue skies.

Only thirty miles from Alamosa, are Mountains of Shifting Sand piled symmetrically against the rugged sides of the magnificent old Sangre De Cristo range, delicate in color, lovely in contour, with origin unknown, but always beautiful and mystifying. Such are the Singing Sands of Alamosa.

MARY JANCAR.

SNPJ Ladies' Bowling League of Cleveland

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Comrades No. 1 paced by Pauline Spik with 505, followed by her sister Frances with 476 and Albina Vehar's 478, took three games from Comrades No. 4 team. Ottila Stefanic led her team with 320 series.

Comrades No. 2, the up and coming gang, took three from the third place Strugglers No. 2. Marge Beljan had 531, Mary Perdan 464 and Mollie Koren 456 for the winners. Theresa Clements paced the losers with 448.

The league leading Strugglers No. 1 took two games from Concordians, retaining their first lead by four games. Anne Karlinger was high with 463 and Frances Perusek followed with 455 for the pacers. Mary Menich, a second year bowler, was high for the losers with a 182 game and 471 series—high game and series for Mary this season.

Comrades No. 3 won two games from Utopians in a close match. Mary Saraps leading the winners with 466 and Antonette Skok with 419. Anne Madey of the losers had a beautiful 179-178-484 series, and Fanny Svetina 456. Remember, girl, 7:30 p. m. It's a date, so don't be late.

PAULINE ROSS, Sec'y.

My country is the world, and my religion is to do good.

THOMAS PAINE.

They Said Last Week

President Roosevelt:

"We have come to a clear realization of the fact that true individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence. People who are hungry and out of a job are the stuff of which dictatorships are made. In our day these truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all, regardless of station, race or creed. Among these are:

"The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

"The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

"The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

"The right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

"The right of every family to a decent home;

"The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

"The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

"The right to a good education."

"All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being."

Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri:

"Without attempting to prophesy the time when the war will end, I can tell you that the production of war material in some items has been so great that about \$2,000,000,000 of Army contracts and about \$3,000,000,000 of Navy contracts have been canceled. This is only the beginning of such cancellations. Almost daily in the coming year you will see newspaper notices of contract cancellations, of plant shutdowns, of elimination of graveyard shifts, and of reduction of employees. Although the manpower problem will continue as a serious one for the nation as a whole, many communities will find that in their area they have a manpower surplus. In some communities there will even be a serious unemployment problem. This makes it very important that sound action be taken to provide for increased production of civilian articles. The problems which will have to be met in reconverting industry are serious, because any change of such vast extent is serious. They are not insuperable."

Mauris M. Gottlieb, special field commissioner for the Jewish Welfare Board and USO:

"Our soldiers have stopped thinking of their companions as white or black, Christian or Jew, Irish or Italian. Men are judged solely on the basis of character, on their courage, and willingness to sacrifice for the common good. This is one of the greatest benefits that America will receive from this horrible war. Our men are not fighting for the territory in New Guinea. They are fighting for a continuation of the kind of life they have learned in the fellowship and danger of jungle war."

David Dubinsky, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union:

"We are told that the boys overseas are resentful of any idea of strikes in industry. Good and well, I concede that this may be true. I can very well imagine that a soldier or sailor in the fighting front would be resentful of strikes. But have these boys, among whom are millions of trade union members, been shown the entire picture? Have they been told, as we were told a few months ago, that the actual number of manhours lost through strikes amounted to less than a fraction of 1 percent since the war started? Have they been told that only three weeks ago the Navy and War Departments gave out figures that nearly six million American workers had been awarded the Army-Navy 'E' for excellence of production since Pearl Harbor? Have they been told that while labor has imposed upon itself a no-strike policy the employers have consistently refused to adopt a no-excess profits policy since the war began?"

—Common Council.

Too Billy

Wife—Isn't this a ducky frock?

Husband—'d call it a pelican, judging by the bill.

First Motorist: "I love the beauty of the countryside."

Second Motorist: "So do I. Sometimes I give 'em a lift."

THE S.N.P.J.

Is Proud of Its More Than

4,400

Members Who Are Now in

the Service of Our Country



Views and Reviews

By Michael Vrhovnik

A SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION
From the manager of the Co-operative Store in Strabane, Pennsylvania, came a letter informing the writer that, while he, the employees and the Board of Directors were grateful for the fine publicity given the store in one of my recent columns in the Prosveta, the total volume of business in 1943, however, actually was \$45,000 more than my write-up disclosed, and from there went on to explain many other interesting highlights and details of the operation and success of a real people's store. The error certainly deserves special mention and correction, although, it must be stated that an approximate average volume, over a period of years, was used as a basis for the earlier figure.

It was twenty-two years ago last month, when I first started to work in the same store and worked until the day of my enrollment in the township high school at Linden, eight months later. The manager then was the late Frank Drenik, as fine a man as one would want to work for—he and I were the only employees. Today, there are, perhaps, four times as many workers steadily employed. In those early days, the annual volume of business was not much over the total amount of dividends distributed last December for a single year, when a little less than \$25,000 was returned to the stockholders and customers in form of cash and discounts.

The stockholders received a dividend of \$1 per share, plus 18 per cent on all purchases, or \$18 for each \$100 of groceries, meats and other merchandise bought during the year. Non-stockholder customers were given a 3 per cent return on their purchases. This splendid record speaks for itself. To some people the amount of profit might seem somewhat excessive for a co-operative business, but the fact that all of it, except a few dollars which were put into the standing fund, was returned to the people who own the store, and who buy there, is enough to justify any excess.

This further proves that co-operative businesses, owned and controlled by the people, supervised and managed by elected officials, provide a way for the people to obtain more for their money or labor. This can be attained either through a profit sharing plan at the close of the business year, such as is effective in Strabane, or by a plan in which prices are kept at a minimum level and yet high enough above cost to assure a sufficient margin of safety and fair return to the stockholders on the original investment and subsequent improvements. The co-operative movement offers the people a way out against enterprise for private profit. It is pure and simple economic democracy.

HOW'S YOUR IMAGINATION?

Many people learn before it is too late that a good imagination is not always an asset. To give you an idea of what is meant in this case, let's take for example an important news article which appeared on the front page of the Chicago Sun last Saturday morning.

In it the readers were informed, that petroleum shipments from this country to Spain have been suspended because of the discovery that Franco's Madrid Government has, among other breaches of neutral agreements, permitted export of vital war materials to Germany; provided a haven for enemy agents; has military forces fighting against Russia; and has interned a number of Italian ships in her ports.

Our State Department at Washington is beginning to wake up and recognize, as facts, that which has been suspected, even by the common layman, for months and months. How long do you think this actually has been going on? Since the war started? Is it possible that this business of war has become so rotten that, directly or indirectly, certain of our industrial and financial leaders have allowed war materials to be shipped to pro-Axis Spain (and, perhaps, also to Sweden and Turkey whose leanings have been in the same general direction), who in turn relayed them to Germany and then, most likely, were used against the Russians and, probably, to a limited extent, even against our own American troops on African and Italian soil, and in the air battles over Germany and France? Can you imagine such inhumanity? An interesting investigation (especially for the Dies Committee) must be one that would disclose who have furnished the capital to make these treasonable acts possible.

If you just let your imagination roam freely for a few minutes, you might suddenly find yourself thinking: Yes, perhaps it's true... The real powers behind the scenes, the INTERNATIONAL BIGWIGS, first supplied the means that enabled the Fascist nations (Germany, Italy and Japan) to build powerful armies to be used against... The same powers, seeing the tide turn against their original plans and wishes, quickly set in motion the machinery which, almost overnight, produced enough equipment, ammunition, etc., for all the Allied forces, including Russia, whom,

perhaps, there never was sincere intention of admitting as a partner, not even as a temporary one... But even this failed to satisfy the selfish aims of the certain powerful interests, for we are now informed that, through open and subterranean channels, knowingly or unknowingly, they also have been furnishing the enemy with materials necessary to their war efforts—preserving the conflict at the expense of American lives and American dollars, not to overlook those of other Allied nations.

Profit seems to be the main goal—nothing else matters... Profit here and profit there—profit not only once, but twice, thrice, a fourth and a fifth time... and after the war, profit again and again and again, no matter what the cost to the masses... If the profit system were removed, is it possible that wars, too, would come to an end? It makes your blood boil, just thinking about it!

But, no matter what the trend of events, don't close your eyes or your imagination to TRUTH. Don't try to drown your thoughts to the point where you don't know what is going on around you at home. Get better acquainted with your next door neighbor, for he is the one you have to live with. Know the men who represent your ward, your town, your district, your state and your country in the various branches of government. Support labor unions, fraternal organizations and cooperative movements of all kinds. Save every dollar you can afford for the future—you'll need them. Give all you can, not in money alone, to insure the safe return of our men from the battlefields... and let's hope, when they are back with us, they will not forget what they fought for so nobly—that in their eagerness to make up for lost time, they will not forget that real democracy, social, economic and political, must live and thrive in peace.

IN JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS

The stories of the atrocities inflicted upon the Bataan prisoners of war, as related to General MacArthur by the late Lt. Col. William E. Dyess and others who escaped, was dramatically and effectively released to newspapers and radio communications to coincide with the Fourth War Loan drive, the results of which already have had a tremendous influence on the buying power and patriotism of the American people. If the stories are only half true, they are horrible enough—in fact, too horrible to believe.

Will this new expose of barbaric treatment effect Russia's relationship with Japan? What eventual effect might it have on the unity of Britain and the United States with Russia? Will Russia finally be forced to break off all diplomatic and other agreements with the Tokyo government? Will she now yield to the demands of her Allies for air bases in Siberia—or, will Russia first investigate the stories of the prison atrocities, and then decide. If satisfied in their truth, what else can the average American expect of her except immediate severance of all ties with Japan. Russia is on the spot—Which way will she move this time?

We'll Be There

The world labor conference in London next June opens the door to active collaboration between the labor movements of all the United Nations for winning the war and rebuilding a free, prosperous and peaceful post-war world.

It should be labor's counterpart to the Cairo and Teheran conferences between the leaders of the United Nations.

Such a get-together on the part of world labor has long been advocated by the CIO, and Pres. Murray has enthusiastically accepted the invitation issued by the British Trades Union Congress, stressing "the imperative need for closest collaboration of the workers of all the United Nations."

While the governments, the armies and the people of the United Nations have been drawn closer and closer together in the common fight—it is to be regretted that a parallel unity between their official labor movements has been so long in developing, due to petty considerations of jurisdictional prestige and petty political prejudices on the part of some labor leaders.

It is to be hoped that those AFL leaders who have been blocking world labor unity will reconsider their position or be overruled, so that all American labor may be represented in the all-inclusive London conference.

CIO and AFL members are working and fighting together in the war industries and on our farflung battlefronts. Countless American workers owe their lives to fighting allies from the work-shops and unions of Britain, the Soviet Union and the other United Nations.

It is hard to imagine how any American union leader can refuse to shake hands and sit down with the union representatives of our allies, to map common plans for furthering the common cause for which the workers of all the United Nations are working, fighting and giving their lives.—The CIO News.

Quotas Featured in Bond Drive

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Feature of the Fourth War Loan in connection with the payroll savings plan is the establishment of plant quotas on the basis of an average sale of a \$100 bond to every worker. This means purchase will be credited whether the bond is paid for outright, in installments or through payroll savings deductions.

The Treasury points out that 27,000,000 American workers are purchasing bonds through payroll deduction plans in the plants throughout the country. In October, 1943, payroll deductions reached their peak dollar value with a total of \$445,000,000.

During the Third War Loan it was found that there is a tremendous reservoir of surplus cash, over and above payroll savings deductions, in the hands of the workers. It is to reach this surplus that the \$100 bond per worker quota has been established.

If a company, for example, has 100 employees, the quota would be \$7,500 cash, a \$100 bond costing the employee \$75. If the regular monthly payroll deductions in any one plant during the Fourth War Loan amounted to \$1,500 it would go as a credit on the quota, leaving \$6,000 extra cash to be raised during the loan in this plant.

Treasury records show that 184,261 plants in the United States are participating in the payroll deduction plan.

Federal civilian employees of the United States, numbering 2,745,000 are doing their share in helping to finance the war. The quota for the Fourth War Loan is \$32,000,000 more than was invested in the Third War Loan.

Early reports show that plants and firms have accepted quotas aggregating \$914,000,000. The national goal of the payroll allotment group in the Treasury's War Finance Division is \$1,581,000,000.

Bar Mail Slogans for Prisoners in Germany

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker has been informed, through the Department of States that the German authorities will confiscate mail for American prisoners of war when the envelope bears patriotic slogans, appeals for purchase of war bonds, postage stamps having such themes as "Win the War" or "For Defense," or similar patriotic wording or symbols.

Department of State officials advise that they are protesting this interference with the delivery of mail to our men.

To assure delivery of this mail, therefore, the public now is asked to hand personally to postal employees in the post offices all mail addressed to prisoners of war; or, when mailing in a letter box or slot, to place it inside a second envelope, unsealed, with this inscription on the outside envelope: "Postmaster—Prisoner of War Mail." The outer envelope need not be stamped. Mail so delivered to post offices will be handled separately and inspected carefully to make sure that it bears none of the forbidden legends or symbols. Such slogans as "V for Victory," "Win the War," "Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps," and similar wording are among those which may result in nondelivery of the mail by the Nazis.

Mail bearing the slogans or symbols that might result in confiscation by the Nazis, when found in the postal system, will be returned to the senders for corrective attention. Parcels for prisoners, bearing such slogans, will not be accepted for mailing.

Donald M. Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board:

"To my way of thinking the psychopathic Hitler worshippers and the foolish men who give them aid are asking for trouble and, if they persist, will assuredly get it. In my experience the inviolable sign of the Hitler mind is the way it distorts and ignores facts and shrilly insists on having its own way at any cost to the people. These are the men who make up our pressure groups, who seek to make big profits out of the war, or who produce our wartime strikes—men in any class who would recklessly gamble with the nation's future in order to gain some petty temporary advantage for themselves."

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy:

"There is no safety or peace in unpreparedness. The unspeakable folly of the theory that we are more likely to resort to war, or become involved in war, because we are reasonably prepared against the danger of war, has been made so plain that few will be found to deny it. Therefore, I believe, thoroughly, that one of the best measures we can take to insure that our individual liberties will be preserved and that free Americans will remain free is to require that every boy, when he attains the age of 17 or 18, shall be required to spend at least one year in training on land, or at sea, against the possibility that sometime his services may be required to help protect the country."

Your Dollar

By CONSUMERS UNION

Sheets

Seconds are still being sold as firsts. Consumers Union found in this year's tests of bed sheets. And many do not conform to OPA's requirements for tensile strength for their type—which constitutes a hidden ceiling price violation. There are still some good sheets on the market, however, according to the current Consumer Reports, in which the results of the tests are published.

CU bought in the stores and tested 37 brands of sheets. The sheets were tested for six different factors of weight and strength, all adding up to a comparison of the service which could be expected of each brand. CU found some excellent buys at low prices. It also found a number of sheets highly overpriced. Wamsutta Supercare at \$5.75, for example, was of lower quality than 7 other percale sheets, ranging in price from \$1.98 to \$4.50.

Here are a few of the good buys CU discovered:

Muslin: Macy's Mayflower, \$1.96; Fruit of the Loom Extra Weight, \$2.09; Lady Pepperell, \$2.09. Percale: Pepperell Princess, \$2.69; Macy's Percale, \$1.98; Fieldcrest Duracore, \$2.14; Pequot, \$2.49.

Union Made Sheets

The following sheets tested by CU are union-made, under contract with the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO):

Nashua Mfg. Co.: Dwight Anchor, Indian Maiden. Pacific Mills: Truth, Pacific. Pepperell Mfg. Co.: Lady Pepperell, Pepperell Percale, Duchess, Princess and Peeres. Pequot Mills: Pequot. Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills: Utica.

Wamsutta Mills: Wamsutta Supercare.

Among non-union-made brands are Cannon and Fruit of the Loom, reports the TWUA.

Phony Sulfur Remedies

The Food & Drug Administration has moved against one of the many new sulfur products now on the market. They are taking action against the makers of Pao-Ridial, a sulfur ointment advertised as a remedy for psoriasis and other skin infections. Label claims for the ointment are false and misleading, says the F & D A.

As Consumers Union has pointed out several times, indiscriminate use of sulfur drugs can be dangerous. Use sulfur products only on your doctor's prescription.

Scouring Powder

No one brand of scouring powder is suitable for every household use. CU investigators found in their tests of 35 brands. A cleanser suitable for bathroom fixtures is too mild to use on tile floors. No coarse cleanser is safe for aluminum.

Cleansing by scouring powders depends on a double action—mechanical action of an abrasive such as pumice, silica, powdered marble,

etc., and chemical action of soap or builder (non-soap cleanser). If the abrasive is too harsh, it will roughen the surfaces of enamel, porcelain or glass and make them harder to clean the next time. Alkalies also are harmful to porcelain enamel sinks and to aluminum, and most scouring powders are alkaline.

CU classified scouring cleansers as mild, moderate and harsh in action. Here are some of the Best Buys in each class:

Mild: Co-op Scouring Cleanser; Crystal White, Sunbrite. Moderate: Gold Dust; Lighthouse; Red & White, IGA. Harsh: White Salt; Babbitt's; Co-op Red Label.

YOUR DOLLAR is a regular monthly feature. The facts and opinions given are based on Consumer Union Reports, the monthly magazine of Consumers Union, 17 Union Square West, New York City, a non-profit organization, whose main object is to safeguard buyers by testing and reporting on consumer goods. Note especially the information on labor conditions under which products are made.

37,600 Workers Killed in Two Years—Military Fatalities Less!

WASHINGTON.—Some startling figures on war casualties were issued last week by the OWI and next to nothing was said about them by the daily press and radio. These figures showed:

1. 37,600 persons were killed in industry—from Pearl Harbor to Jan. 1, 1944—7,500 more than the military fatalities.
2. That 210,000 were permanently disabled—80 times more than the military wounded and missing.
3. That injuries account for four times as many lost man-hours as strikes and that 50,000 workers in manufacturing are absent every day because of accidents.
4. That deaths and injuries on the job are occurring now at the rate of 270,000,000 lost man-days a year, the equivalent of the withdrawal of 900,000 workers for a full year from the production lines.

Sources consulted, the OWI said, included the Department of Labor, Natl. Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries, Natl. Safety Council, War and Navy Depts., Maritime Commission, War Production Board, CIO, AFL and the managements of individual war production plants.

In reckoning the cost of these production line casualties to the War Effort, the OWI report declared that "the death or disability of a skilled war worker here can mean the death of several fighting men overseas. Men close to the picture of tight delivery schedules and of assembly-line coordination say this statement can be accepted in its most literal sense."

Aim above morality. Be not simply good; be good for something. HENRY THOREAU.

PROMPT PUBLICITY IN PROSVETA

When writing to the Prosveta, observe the following rules:

1. The deadline for ALL long articles is Monday of each week, and for short notices Tuesday forenoon of each week; time your mail according to destination.

Write legibly in ink on ONE side of the paper ONLY or, still better, typewrite your letter, double spacing it; use standard size paper—8 1/2 x 11.

2. Give FULL name, address and (odge number); pen name may be used but the REAL name MUST accompany EACH letter; no anonymous contributions will be considered.

3. Unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures will not be returned.

4. The editor reserves the right in accordance with the SNPJ by-laws to accept or reject any letter or article intended for publication.

5. Address all communications intended to the paper—NEVER individuals—ALWAYS to:

PROSVETA
2657 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

FACTS ABOUT WAR BONDS

1. War Bonds cost \$18.75, for which you receive \$25 in 10 years—or \$4 for every \$3.
2. War Bonds are the world's safest investment—guaranteed by the United States Government.
3. War Bonds can be made out in 1 name—or in 2, as co-owners.
4. War Bonds cannot go down in value. If they are lost, the Government will issue new ones.
5. War Bonds can be redeemed, in case of necessity, after 60 days.
6. War Bonds begin to build up interest after 12 months.

The World in Action; Manpower Will Win!

The warring nations are taking final count of the root of their fighting strength—MANPOWER. Four years ago we thought this war a struggle of machines but every campaign has proved it is men, not machines, that count.

In pre-war years, human work-power was a commodity to be hired in beam and fired in slump. In North America alone, 15 million unemployed were thrown on "the human scrap heap." Today America's Selective Service chiefs must assemble 11 million men for battle—12 thousand men every 24 hours, more each day than Washington commanded at Valley Forge. Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt seeks volunteers for industry from America's one remaining labor pool—12 million women free from family ties. British Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin has sent two-thirds of all adults to either the working or fighting fronts, keeps an army of civilian defense workers, many over 60, at their posts. In Canada, fourth largest Allied armament producer, there remains at home a labor force of less than 8 million. Basic industries—agriculture, mining, logging—are critically short of labor.

With Nazi manpower reserves exhausted, Germany's labor dictator Robert Ley has demanded that Pierre Laval ship 50 thousand Frenchmen at a time to replace German workers drafted to the front. Today the Nazis are realizing too late that, with foreign workers, every plant is in peril from saboteurs as well as bombers.

In contrast to Nazi slavery is the new era of industrial democracy in the free nations. Instead of old, hazardous systems of employment, there is training to fit every man's skill to the needs of war production. With government urging, management and labor are beginning to sit as equals on joint committees for production policy and planning. Cooperation is solving the problem of swift adjustment of industry to changing needs of war. No revolution wrought by war has been so significant and irrevocable as that which has swept away unemployment.

With harder battles to come, the vital need of warplants is to remove all causes of lost time. Surveys show that the true causes of absenteeism are not irresponsibility and shirking. If women are to work, they should be relieved of domestic cares and chores. Inadequate transportation tires thousands before they clock in. If workers transfer to new districts, a roof and bed should be ready for them. In converting industry to war, we perhaps paid too little attention to those factors of human well-being vital to strength and endurance. Only if these problems are faced can we remove irritation leading to local disorder. Belligerent democracies now take for granted that only if there be the best in life can the best be expected and achieved in work. Good food for the man is recognized as equally vital as good oil for the machine. The people see in this change the promise of their brighter world of tomorrow by which history will judge whether or not this war was well and truly won.

Wherever individual aims have merged with the collective drive for the benefit of all, willpower as well as workpower has been mobilized to a formerly unknown pitch. When victory comes and the fighting men come home, they will seek and expect to find the opportunities of peace. The men and women who did the impossible in time of war will know that it can be achieved again in peace. And they will expect—every one of them—the right to contribute their workpower and willpower to the peoples' century.

That is the best government which desires to make people happy, and knows how to make them happy. MACAULAY.



General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces:

"Charts, graphs and strategy would mean nothing without the devotion, anger and bitter pride of our men. The reading public has been almost surfeited with fabulous accounts of how they live and what they do, how after having had three engines and a wing shot off they come in on the other wing, one engine... Unfortunately, it always takes two wings and usually two engines to return. The crews are made up of men, and it is as men, not as heroes, that they have to fight this war. It is a dirty war, as dirty as any. Heroes or not, our men have done heroic things... not without regard to consequences, as some like to think, but knowing full well what the odds were... Behind them and behind every man in uniform are the men and women who work in our aircraft factories, the farmers who raise their food, the miners who bring up the ore, the women who make parachutes, the 600,000 volunteers who acted as plane spotters until they could be released for other defense work. But final tribute must be to the airmen who pit their flesh, skill and steel against the flesh, skill and steel of our enemies. It is they who are fighting this war."

Carl W. Ackerman, dean of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism:

"Immediately after the war there must be an end to secret international conferences and to official governmental propaganda financed and operated for the purpose of influencing public opinion in foreign countries. Every nation in the Western Hemisphere, whether large or small, is entitled to international news freedom without being subject to international propaganda pressures and inducements. Even the Government of the United States of North America should go out of the international propaganda business, first of all within the Western Hemisphere, so that the free flow of information between all nations, victor and vanquished alike, may be on a basis of equality from the standpoint of news interest and values."

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission:

"Prisoners of war now in this country constitute a very important reserve source of manpower. This despite the fact that many circumstances militate against their utilization. In the first place, the War Manpower Commission itself requires that before need for such labor is certified, all supplies of free labor, including secondary sources, within the area from which workers normally come to perform work of this type, must be exhausted. If there still is labor to be obtained by study of local employment office registration or Selective Service questionnaires; by recruitment of workers by personal canvass, advertising, or through cooperation with labor organizations and other community groups, or in any other way, then it cannot be said that an area's supply is 'exhausted.' In the second place, when a need is established, beyond question, there are certain conditions that must be met. These include limitations imposed by the Geneva Convention as to type of labor, etc., shortage of guards; transportation difficulties, the fact that detention camps are concentrated in areas where few work opportunities exist, and the unwillingness of the War Department to bring prisoners of war into congested areas. In any event, the War Manpower Commission will continue to operate, with respect to the employment of prisoners of war, in conformity with this fundamental policy: 'Prisoners of war shall not be used in any way which will impair the wages, working conditions and employment opportunities of resident labor, or displace employed workers.'—Common Council.

VICTORY VERSES



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