

VOJNA V AFRISKI PUŠČAVI



Italijanska kolonija Libija v Afriki je večinoma puščava. Je pa s svojimi ukani strateške vrednosti, ker je Italiji nudila priložnost prodirati v Egipt. In proti sosednemu prekopolu. Nekaj časa je bilo Italijanom po sreči. Ko pa so se Angličani odločili za ofenzivo, so vrgli Italijanske čete iz Egipta in jih potegnili daleč v Libijo. Okrog 60.000 mož italijanske armade so Angličani vneli. Na gornji sliki so italijanski vojaki, ki utrjujejo pot v Libiji, ki drži v Egipt. Malili so prodirati po nji, sedaj pa jim je prišla zelo prav za beg.

PRESOJANJA DOGODKOV DOMA IN PO SVETU

Italijanski "imperij" se je v sedanji vojni zelo slabo izkazal. V Egiptu in v Libiji so italijanske armade nabili Angličani in Avstralijski. V Albaniji pa Grki. Mussolini se je v teh porazih morda naučil, da je bahavo govorjenje lahko delo, tudi groziti je lahko, toda uresničiti grožnje in baharije z dejanji pa je druga stvar. Italija ji ni bila kos, torej naj jo skuša Hitler izveličati iz blata.

Mala Grčija se ponaša, da sta proti nji dve največji evropski sili — Italija in Nemčija, pa se prvi ne samo uspešno upira že blizu tri mesece, nego njene čete tudi podi. Z nemško armado ne bo imela toliko sreče. Ampak Mussolinija in Hitlerja je lahko sram, da je treba za poraz tako šibke dežele, kot je Grčija, njune združene militaristične sile.

Sovjetski Rusiji ne more biti vseeno, kaj se godi na Balkanu. A Stalin se dosedaj ni še nič izdal, kaj je njegov pravi namen na tem kraju Evrope. Vsa Rumunija je postala nemški vojaški tabor. Vse proge med Nemčijo in Rumunijo preko Madžarske služijo dovažanju nemških čet v Rumunijo. Enako Donava, v kolikor je plovnata v tem času. Čemu Nemčiji treba toliko armade v Rumuniji? Ali proti Rusiji? V Berlinu pravijo, da ne, ker vse kar Nemčija na Balkanu počne, de-

la sporazumno z Moskvo. Ali proti Grčiji? Da, toda vmes sta Bolgarija in Jugoslavija. V Bolgariji zahtevajo komunisti zvezo z Rusijo. Vlada pa je pro-nemška. Kralj Boris je za neodvisnost svoje dežele. V tem položaju je sovjetska vlada pozvala svoje poslanike iz Sofije, Beograda, Bukarešte in Budapešte na posvetovanje v Moskvo. Čudno je, da je Rusija dopustila Nemčiji okupirati Rumunijo. Čudno bo, ako ji bo dovolila pograbititi tudi Bolgarijo in Grčijo. In nato Dardanele in Turčijo. A v Berlinu vzlic temu trdijo, da nima Rusija nič proti, če gre nemška mehanizirana armada dalje na Balkan. Veliko jih je, ki menijo, da se bo nekega dne, morda že to zimo, ali pa na pomlad, odločila iti v Ukrajino, ki je ena glavnih točk v Hitlerjevem osvojevalnem načrtu. Vsakdo ve le, da je desetletni nenapadalni pakt med Hitlerjem in Moskvo brez desetletne vrednosti.

Unija ILGW (AFL), ki je ena najjačjih v deželi, je bosse osupnila s predlogom, da jih je pripravljena učiti v sposobnosti pri upravljanju obratov. ILGW je priznana v tovarnah ženskih oblik. Glavni center te industrije je mesto New York. Delavci v nji so plačani večinoma od komada (piece work). Vsled neoposobnih ravnateljev (Nadaljevanje na 4. strani.)

NOVI KONGRES NA PRAGU ZELO VAŽNIH ODLOČITEV

Zrtve totalne vojne v Angliji večinoma civilno prebivalstvo

Od 1. junija pa do konca decembra minulo leto je bilo v napadih nemških letalcev na angleška mesta ubitih ali pa ranjenih nad 50.000 ljudi. Točne številke je objavila vlada v Londonu od 1. januarja do zadnjega novembra. V tem času je bilo 19.545 ljudi ubitih in 27.570 ranjenih. Na vsakih 9 ubitih je bilo 13 ranjenih. Največ ubitih je bilo septembra, namreč 6.954 in 10.615 ranjenih.

Vrh tega je prizadeto vse prebivalstvo valed porušenih stanovanj, prezebanja v zakloniščih, valed nereda v prehranjevanju, oviranega transporta in radi mnogih drugih težkoč, ki jih prinaša "totalna" vojna.

Izgube življenj v vojni na Kitajskem

Vojni oddelek japonske vlade naznanja, da je bilo lani v vojni na Kitajskem ubitih 590.000 Kitajcev in le 13.000 Japoncev, od početka vojne julija 1937 pa 1.800.000 Kitajcev in 100.000 Japoncev. Japonske izgube so prejkone veliko večje kot pa jih priznava vlada. V gornjih podatkih ni všeto število ranjenecv in pogrešanih.

Japonski se cede sline po Indokini

Indokitajska, ki je bila do zadnjega poletja neoporečno francoska posest, je sedaj primorana poslušati Japonce. Kajti Indokina je bogata dežela. Riža pridelava za okrog \$35.000.000 na leto in ga mnogo izvažajo. Zahteva ga Japonska. Ima tudi veliko olja in kavčuka. Tu di to pripada "novemu redu" v Aziji, pravi Japonska. Leta 1939 je znašal izvoz kavčuka iz Indokine \$25.000.000. Zed. države so ga kupile okrog polovico.

Pomanjkanje obuval

V neokupirani Franciji je bil 5. jan. izdan dekret, da ne dobi nihče obuval brez posebnega dovoljenja. Vsakdo, ki jih potrebuje, mora to najprvo dokazati pristojni oblasti, ki mu izda dovoljenje, da si sme kupiti nove. Nato pa mora pričeti z iskanjem usnja, ali pa že izdelanih obuval. Edine obutve, ki so izvzete iz te določbe, so ona, narejena iz slame in pa "coklje" (obuvala iz lesa).

ZED. DRŽAVE SO V SVOJEM NAJVEČJEM ZGODOVINSKEM RAZDOBJU.—KAKO HITLER PRODIRA NA AMERISKO CELINO? ROOSEVELT O STANJU "AMERISKE UNIJE".—STRAH PRED VOJNO IN TOTALITARNIMI SILAMI

Dne 3. januarja se je zbral na svoje redno zasedanje novi ali 77. zvezni kongres. Predsednik Roosevelt pa je nastopil pred njim s poročilom o stanju "Ameriške Unije" v ponedeljek 6. januarja.

"Zgodovinsko razdobje"

Listi so oglašali, da bo ta seja, oziroma predsednikova poslanica, pomenila novo zgodovinsko razdobje v razvoju naše republike, kar najbrže ni bilo pretiravano.

Svet je v vretju. Kaj se iz njega izkuha, ali prekuha, je težko ugotoviti. A za vlado naše dežele, kakor vsake druge, je silno važno, kako se naj pripravi na vse možnosti.

Roosevelt govori

Novemu ali 77. kongresu je predložil zadnji ponedeljek (6. januarja) svojo poslanico novi (ob enem stari) predsednik Roosevelt, ki je že pred tem napravil svoj vvod z domačinskim pomenkom, ki ga je imel po radiu 29. decembra. On vztraja, da je vsako "apizanje" koncem konca ne samo v škodo svetovni demokraciji, svobodi malih kot velikih narodov, nego tudi Zed. državam. Kajti če osiše zmaga, bodo Zedinjene države zadnji otok, po katerem bodo prežale zmagovite totalitarne sile in ga držale stalno pod bodalom.

Problem oboroževanja

Sedanja zvezna administracija, s kongresom vred, je z veliko večino ameriške javnosti uverjena, da je nam oboroževanje najnujnejši problem. V te svrhe je sedaj usmerjena vsa industrija, vse gospodarstvo, ves ameriški finančni sistem.

Oboroževanje je zaeno sharnonizirano s podpiranjem zaveznikov — pred vsem Anglije, v vojni z Nemčijo. Mnogo ta dežela pomaga tudi Kitajski in ob enem obljublja podpirati vsako drugo deželo, na primer sedaj Grčijo, ki se zaplete v vojno z osiščem.

Te reči bodo morale Zed. države plačati, pa je naravno, da bo novi kongres hočeš nočeš naložil tudi nove davke. Roose-

velt obljublja, da bodo pravilni. Izjavil je, da ne bo nihče bogatel na stroške oboroževanja, ne na račun mizerije ljudstva drugih dežel.

Kongres slabega slovesa

Enako, kot je apeliral Roosevelt na sedanji kongres, je na svoj način vplival na onega, ki je teoretično preminul koncem leta, a v bistvu je le nadaljevanje novega. Vendar pa se stara zbornica lahko ponaša z marsičem, posebno še s konservativnostjo. Pa tudi z dejstvom, da je prvič v zgodovini te dežele uvedla v mirnem času obvezno vojaško službo. In pa da je prilično uspevala v zahtevah za odnehanje newdealskega socialnega programa.

Pokojni kongres, ki je dne 3. januarja znova vstal pod novo serijalno številko, se je odlikoval posebno v svojem neprijeteljskem nagnjenju do zakonov, kateri so bili v času krize sprejeti v korist unij ter delavcev in farmerjev v obče.

Socialnim zakonom je bil čezdalje bolj neprijazen, kar pa ni samo njegova krivda, nego v prvi vrsti je temu vzrok nepomirljiva borba med AFL in CIO.

Ali zaidemo v vojno?

Kakorkoli so naše notranje razmere posebno v unijskem pokretu zapletane, in četudi imamo težkoče v industriji, in da je med nami še vedno problem brezposelnosti, je glavna točka zanimanja ameriške javnosti vprašanje, "ali zaidemo v vojno?"

V resnici smo tehnično že v nji. Kajti če je Hitlerju, mikadu in drugim ni treba napovedati, nego trdijo da vojne sploh ni, tedaj se te "nove tehnike" lahko poslužijo tudi vlada Zed. držav.

Materialno smo v vojni s Hitlerjevo Nemčijo, zelo tudi z Japonsko in neposredno z Italijo.

Dalje smo v vojni z nacijsko propagando, kateri ni para na svetu. Celo komunistična v Moskvi je obsenčena ob nji. Nacizem močno deluje v Zed. državah, ker upotrebljava za naložbi tudi nove davke. Roose-

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

KLUBI J. S. Z. IN NJIHOVA VLOGA

Kjerkoli se je kak klub JSZ razpustil, je bilo ideja naprednosti na škodi. Niti v eni naselbini v vsej zgodovni našega gibanja ni moglo nadomestiti kaj drugega pod drugim imenom delo, ki spada v področje JSZ.

Naloga, ki jih JSZ vrši, so ji tradicionalno zasnovane. Nobena socialistična stranka, nobena druga skupina jih ne bo vršila ZA NAS. Vsakdo, ki tei resnici kljubuje, pomdga na svoj način NAŠIM NASPROTNIKOM in reakciji v splošnem.

Ako se v kaki naselbini klub JSZ "odcepi", pomeni to škodo, ne pa KORIST socialističnemu pokretu. Vzemimo za primer Milwaukee. Kar je v SLOVENSKI naselbini naprednega, je delo SLOVENSKIH socialistov in drugih naprednjakov, nikdar in v nobenem slučaju pa ne kake druge narodnostne skupine. Kajti vsem drugim smo morali MI pomagati finančno in z aktivnostmi.

Naj tako tudi ostane. Bilo bi škoda, ako bi se na liubo par osebam uničile organizacije, ki v naši javnosti, namreč v NAŠI, res kaj pomenijo.

Ameriški predlogi za mir brez zmag ne dobe odziva

SENATOR WHEELER VZTRAJA PRI SVOJEM PREPRICANJU, DA BOMO S PODPIRANJEM ANGLIJE ZAGAZILI V VOJNO. — NEMCIJA ZA POBOTANJE SAMO POD SVOJIMI POGOJI

Ko je predsednik Roosevelt govoril dne 29. decembra ameriškemu ljudstvu in vsemu svetu po radiu in izjavil, da je mir mogoč edino ako pade nacizem, mu je dan pozneje v imenu opozicije odgovoril senator Burton K. Wheeler. Tudi njegova izjava je bila oddana v javnost po radijskem omrežju.

Argumenti za mir

Senator iz Montane je argumentiral za mir s stališča, da nas Rooseveltova politika vodi neizogibno v vojno. Naševal je hibe in grehe angleške vlade, mimogrede pa omenil, da je on prav tako proti Hitlerju in njegovemu terorističnemu sistemu kakor vsak drug pošten Amerikanec. Kritiziral je Roo-

gal Hitlerju in Churchillju) sledeče točke:

1. Nemčija naj dobi meje kakor jih je imela l. 1914, z avtonomno Poljsko in Čehoslovasko.
2. Francija, Holandska, Norveška, Belgija in Danska naj dobe neodvisnost.
3. Alžacijo in Loreno naj se vrne Franciji.
4. Nemčiji naj se vrne kolonije, ki jih je imela pred svetovno vojno.
5. Sčitenje vseh narodnostnih in verskih manjšin v vseh deželah.
6. Internacionaliziranje suškega prekopa.
7. Nič odškodnin, nič reparacij.
8. Omejitev oboroževanja.

Wheeler je te točke predlagal s stališča, da je bil Versailleski mir krivičen, kar je resnica. Toda tudi njegovi pogoji so tako elastični, da jih Hitler lahko sprejme ne da bi kaj izgubil ob njih.

Poljaki in Čehi žrtvovani

Ker je senator iz Montane v ameriški politiki mogočna osebnost, je naravno, da so njegov mirovni načrt tudi v Nemčiji dobro preudarili. Gotovo je, da ga Hitler lahko mirne vesti sprejme ne da bi kaj izgubil. Na primer, Wheeler ne predlaga, da naj dobijo Čehoslovaska in Poljska neodvisnost, nego le "avtonomijo" (v mejah Hitlerjeve Nemčije). Čehi že imajo nekako "avtonomijo", Slovaki so tudi "avtonomna" država pod Hitlerjem, torej je treba le še, da Hitler da "avtonomijo" tudi Poljakom, pa je ta točka rešena ne da nam bi bilo treba v vojno radi nje. Kakšna je avtonomija pod Hitlerjem, pa senator Wheeler očividno ne ve.

Tudi njegov predlog za obnovo neodvisnosti Francije, Belgije, Danske in Holandske je za Hitlerja sprejemljiv. Kajti vse te dežele so "neodvisne". Razlika je le, da jih vlada od Hitlerja odvisni režimi.

Račun brez krčmarja

Lahko še tako priznavamo, da je Wheeler pošten v svojih namelih, da je socialno misleč, kaj se namerava s njim. Ena teh stvari je šolstvo. V naši deželi je svobodno, kolikor ga je v upravi države. Dovoljeno in svobodno je tudi cerkveno in drugo privatno šolstvo, ako odgovarja tozadevnim zakonom.

Kar se javnega šolstva tiče, je po ustavi ločeno od cerkve. Cerkve pa so v politiki marsikje toliko močne, da so se preirile tudi v naučne ustanove. Mnogokje odločujejo v njih.

Edin vzrok, da naše javno šolstvo ni še docela podvrženo cerkvam je, ker jih je toliko različnih sekt, da nobena izmed njih ne more sama na sebi biti odločujoča. sila v našem šolstvu.

V izjemnih razmerah, kot so sedaj, se lahko marsikaj spremeni, ne da bi ljudstvo sumilo, kaj se namerava s njim. Ena teh stvari je šolstvo. V naši deželi je svobodno, kolikor ga je v upravi države. Dovoljeno in svobodno je tudi cerkveno in drugo privatno šolstvo, ako odgovarja tozadevnim zakonom. Kar se javnega šolstva tiče, je po ustavi ločeno od cerkve. Cerkve pa so v politiki marsikje toliko močne, da so se preirile tudi v naučne ustanove. Mnogokje odločujejo v njih. Edin vzrok, da naše javno šolstvo ni še docela podvrženo cerkvam je, ker jih je toliko različnih sekt, da nobena izmed njih ne more sama na sebi biti odločujoča. sila v našem šolstvu.

Vzlic temu pa naše javno šolstvo bolj in bolj prehaja pod kontrolo cerkveno usmerjenih krogov. Ponekod so si ga cerkve že docela podvrgle vzlic temu, da s tem kršijo ustavo. Druge si iščejo skeme, da zavladajo nad njim.

Katoliška cerkev v Zed. državam ima svoje šolstvo od otroških vrtcev pa do univerz. Ze nešteto krat je v raznih krajih dežele poskusila njim v prid odtegniti svoj delež davkov, če, da s katoličani dvakrat obremenjeni, prvič z davki za javno šolstvo in drugič s svojimi protovoljnimi davki za vzdrževanje katoliških šol.

Večina drugih cerkev (v glavnem protestantske sekte) se zadovoljuje največ s takozvanimi "nedeljskimi" šolami

(poučevanjem veronauka).

V tem listu je bilo svoječasno poročano, da je nekeje v Minnesoti slovenska farmerska naselbina, v kateri je ondotna javna šola katoliška, enako ves šolski odbor. V takem slučaju se ustavo lahko prezre.

Vse nekaj drugega pa so poskusili za pocerksenjenje šolstva v velemestih, kajti v njih se gre ne le za par sto nego za sto tisoče otrok.

V Chicagu je podvzel akcijo za pocerksenjenje šolstva sam superintendent javnih šol William H. Johnson. On predlaga, da bi dobili vsi učenci in učenci srednjih šol dve uri svojega regularnega časa za veronauk, ki je jim bi štel ob zaključku vsakega šolskega leta v dobro. Ti dve uri bi šli na primer katoli-



BURTON K. WHEELER

sevelta, ker je označil propagandiste, kakršni je on (Wheeler) za ljudi, ki počno natančno to, kar totalitarne viade žele, da delajo.

Wheeler je prepričeval govornik, človek s širokim socialnim obzorjem, toda v ameriški politiki je ozkogruden izolacionist, četudi ne toliko kot na primer senator Johnson iz Californije, ali bivši senator Holt iz West Virginije.

Ako Roosevelt s svojo politiko res potiska to deželo v vojno, ne da bi imela kaj vzroka umešavati se vanjo, tedaj je Wheeler s svojo skupino "apizarjev", ki je v ameriški javnosti zelo močna, v pravem.

Nimamo kaj pridobiti

Z vojno nimamo kaj pridobiti, pravi on. Pač pa bomo trpeli na izgubi civilnih svobod, žrtvovali življenja naših mož in fantov in se zadolžili, ne da bi s tem kaj koristili ideji trajnega mira.

Izjavil je, da tudi ako bo osamljen, bo Rooseveltovi politiki nasprotoval vzlic temu, da tudi on želi uspeh Angliji. Toda ne na stroške Zedinjenih držav. Na kratko, senator Wheeler zahteva, da naj se Zed. države drže proč čimbolj daleč, Anglija pa si naj v vojni s Hitlerjem pomaga kakor ve in zna.

Tipanje za mir

Predsednik Roosevelt je navsote, da naj vpraša Hitlerja, pod kakšnimi pogoji bi bil pripravljen skleniti mir, zavrnil z ugotovitvijo, da je mir s tolovaji nemogoč. Nasprotno pa senator Wheeler smatra, da je treba vsaj poskusiti. In ker tega ni hotel storiti Roosevelt, je v imenu svoje skupine nasprotnikov vojne Wheeler navedel, pod kakšnimi pogoji je on za mir v Evropi. V govoru po radiu dne 30. dec. je našel za svoj mirovni program (ki ga je ob enem neposredno predla-

Prizadevanja cerkva za kontrolo nad šolstvom

Naslov za list in tajništvo je:

2657 So. Lawndale Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

PROLETAREC SE TISKA PRI NAS

Nasa prihodnja prireditel
vrši v nedeljo 2. marca v dv
rani SNPJ, ki je namenjena
korist Proletarca. — P. O.

PROLETAREC SE TISKA PRI NAS

A New Year and New Duties

The new year is born naked, clothing trades workers say, and add the suggestion that you resolve to take extra precautions this year to clothe it in union made goods.

It will be well to stretch the same resolution to embrace all your food supplies and other items purchased in the new year, as the union label promotes the brotherhood of man through honest work, fair bargaining and a fair reward for all. It elevates the standards of thought and living and permits time for cultural pursuits.

Any number of resolves could be made for the new year, but, if the common belief that resolutions are made to be broken is accepted, it is better not to make them at all.

1941 offers unlimited opportunities for strengthening our Federation through new activity.

From our experience of the last year it is apparent that the most vital section of our Federation today is its Educational Bureau. And increasing its membership, service and sphere of activity in the new year must be placed at the very top of the list. Likewise, our popular annuals—American Family Almanac and May Herald—should command full attention, as here are two publications of popular favor which have won their way into the hearts of our Slovene reading public all over the country.

As in other years, vigorous campaigns both for subscriptions and the sustaining fund of Proletarec will be important items on the calendar of the new year. Proletarec's sustaining fund campaign proposed by the JSF convention to be carried out in 1940 was edged out of the picture by conditions resulting from reorganization of the Federation which is now in progress.

Under the plan of reorganization, likewise, a full year of work awaits the new executive committee now being elected. Candidates have been elected both for the Chicago executive committee and the national committee, and ballots have been sent to all JSF Branches. Within a short time the new executive committee will be elected, announced and called together to plan the Federation's activities.

Branches, lamenting that insufficient activity keeps their meetings dull and their members disinterested should adopt the plan of the most active Branch in the Federation, Branch No. 1, which keeps up a continual stream of activity from the first day of the year to the last. Interest in meetings is stepped up and enlivened by the responsibilities arising from a continuous program of social, dramatic and cultural pursuits.

The average member is responsive, but the program put forth must be such as to command his attention. And nine times out of ten a lively plan of social, dramatic, cultural and educational activity will not go amiss.

Unlimited prospects appear on the horizon of the new year. Numerous items clamor for attention. Much work is to be done. Let's employ every day of the new year to plan and perform it meritoriously.

Labor Highlights of 1940

JANUARY

President Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (AFL) called upon the rank and file of both AFL and CIO to "rise and demand" an end to the split in labor's ranks.

The golden jubilee convention at Columbus of the United Mine Workers (CIO) was featured by blistering attacks on the administration, especially on its failure to solve the unemployment problem.

Mrs. Richard Law, wife of an official of the International Woodworkers (CIO), was murdered by vigilantes in Aberdeen, Wash.

A picketing marathon lasting six years ended in victory when AFL strikers at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, won a union agreement.

National Tool and Die Conference meets in Kenosha.

FEBRUARY

Kenosha's famed unity is lauded in lead story of February issue of the Labor Information Bulletin of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Tom Girdler's Republican Steel corporation used five naked women to build up attendance at a company union meeting in Gadsden, Ala.

Collective Bargaining Associates, a new organization to promote collective bargaining, was formed.

Courts have no right to overrule the NLRB because they do not agree with the board's findings of fact, the United States supreme court held.

Denver's 50-year-old anti-handbill ordinance was ruled unconstitutional.

The first conviction in the government's anti-trust drive came in Pittsburgh where fines totaling \$54,150 were imposed on 57 electrical contractors, union officials and corporations.

Despite a 54-day strike of its 55,000 workers, the Chrysler corporation doubled its net profits in 1939, a financial statement showed.

MARCH

Court cases arising from the 1939 WPA strike ended when the last five indicted workers were put on probation. Fifteen were given up to eight-month jail sentences, 18 were freed and four were acquitted.

Institution of the AFL's "great-est organization drive in the south" was announced after a two-day conference in Atlanta.

The Wagner act requires employers to put agreements in writing, the New York United States circuit court of appeals ruled.

Virtual destruction of the national

S. L. C. Social Club's Annual Meeting Jan. 11

CHICAGO.—All members of the Slovene Center Social Club have been notified of the annual meeting which will be held at the S. L. Center Saturday, January 11.

As customary, a Slovene dinner will be served after the meeting. Election of officers for the present year and discussion of the Club's program for 1941 will be on the agenda. A Slovene dinner will be served free.

As this is the most important meeting of the year all members are urged to be present. The meeting will be called to order at 8 p. m.

Ray Bozianik, Secretary.

Still a Subject of General Conversation

CHICAGO. — Although a number of oldtimers, without whom no New Year's Eve party of Branch No. 1 was ever complete, were not among those present, the good spirit and comradeship that draws crowds to this event from year to year was certainly not wanting.

One very pleasant aspect of the entire affair was the presence of young folks in large numbers—the group upon which all Branch affairs will depend more and more for success in the future.

Again, a vote of thanks is due all who worked so diligently to make the party what it was.

FAMILY SIZE SHRINKS

American families are increasing, but their size, which has been shrinking for 30 years, has now reached the low average of 3.8 members, the Bureau of the Census reported last week. In 1890 the average family numbered 4.9 persons, and in 1930, 4.1 persons.

JSF Branches Elect Officers for New Year

Branch No. 11, Bridgeport, Ohio, has elected the following officers for 1941: Joseph Snoy, sec.-treas.; John Vitez, rec. sec.; Joseph Skoff and Frank Matko, auditors; Louis Gorenc, organizer for Bridgeport; Frank Mielich, organizer for Blaine; Joseph Skoff, organizer for Barton; Florian Pisek, organizer for Neffs, Ohio; and Joseph Snoy, Proletarec representative. The Branch will meet every third Sunday of the month at 10 A. M. in the SNPJ hall, Boydsville.

Branch No. 114, Detroit, re-elected its entire old slate of officers at a recent meeting and took in as a new member, Rudy Potocnik, president of "Svoboda" singing society in Detroit.

"Zarja's" officers for 1941 are: Leo Poljsak, pres.; Josephine Turk, vice-pres.; Sue Pakis, rec. sec. and correspondent; Sophie Turkman, financial sec.; Katherine Jurman, Vida Skapin and Joe Tekavec, custodians; Andrew Turkman, August Komar, Katherine Jurman, Albert Fatur and Valeria Weiss, program committee; Andrew Turkman, John Krebel, Mike Trebec, Danni Slabe, Alvera Petic, Andy Elersich and Marian Splehar, publicity committee.

Branch 27 Meets Friday

CLEVELAND, O. — The regular monthly meeting of Branch 27 JSF, will be held Friday, Jan. 10, at 8 p. m. A discussion after the meeting will be led by Joseph Jauch.

In addition to its own members, all progressive workers interested in the work of the Branch are invited to attend.—J. K.

ated Press warned that such a step would endanger the defense program.

Sixty per cent of all workers—union and non-union—favor the principle of unionism. Fortune magazine reported after a nation-wide poll.

The story-sponsored attack on the wage-hour law met defeat when the house killed proposed amendments by a roll call vote of 205 to 175.

Georgia became the first state to act for curtailment of civil rights under pressure of the acute war hysteria.

Three officials of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) were arrested for distributing leaflets in front of the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor company.

The International Ladies Garment Workers' union returned to the AFL by a 640 to 12 vote of delegates attending the union's 40th anniversary convention.

JUNE

The Smith amendment to wreck the national labor relations act was adopted in the house.

In a nation-wide tour Warren K. Billings warned labor to guard against frameups in the present war hysteria.

After a near breakdown of negotiations, the General Motors corporation reached a new agreement with the United Automobile Workers (CIO).

The first major strike in a defense industry, which provoked wild charges from anti-labor congressmen, ended with a union agreement. The firm was the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock company of Kearny, N. J.

(To be continued.)

CLEVELAND REFLECTIONS

By ANDREW TURKMAN

The annual meeting of "Zarja" was very well attended and ably executed. Good judgement was shown by the membership in their selection of officers for 1941. Leonard Poljsak, president; Josephine Turk, vice-president; Sue Pakis, recording secretary. The song-ship Zarja is again assured of a goodly crew at the helm to guide it through another "round the year cruise."

That we remain members of the Educational Bureau of the JSF was unanimously approved by the members.

Interesting discussions of the future work and brick elections brought the meeting to a quick conclusion after which the "Zarja movies" were shown. Although technically not perfect, the scenes are very kaleidoscopic; the characters discernable, although sometimes a bit out of focus, but on the whole it was undeniably thrilling for the "Zarja" members to be able to witness their own performance. Science has produced for the world many wonderful and indispensable inventions; but it is a woe of fact that we have lagged so far behind in our economical life as to make the application of some of these inventions detrimental to the human race. Nevertheless, it was a heart-warming feeling of harmony and good cheer that prevailed among the older and younger members as they danced, sang, and played together until with one accord they harkened to the call of home and thus terminated the annual meeting of "Zarja" for the year 1940.

It was an inspired cast acting in an emotional and interpretive manner that presented the unquestionably true-to-life social drama "Rdece roze" by John Molkric.

The undiverted attention with which the goodly crowd followed the enactment, scene after scene, was indeed a silent tribute to the Cankar Foundation which has pledged itself to promulgate the ideals and works of Ivan Cankar among the Slovenes in this country.

Unexpected, but nevertheless welcome, was the overwhelming turnout for the dance in the evening which left no doubt as to the success of the commemoration to Ivan Cankar.

Rejuvenation is a wonderful but difficult accomplishment.

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM

By JOHN PAINE and DAVID DACHS

Jerome King, Dies committee witness, was expelled from his union for espionage and has been convicted of killing a union member.—News item.

A list of Dies committee witnesses would make a neat little volume under the title: "Who's Through in Unionism."

BACK TO WORK—IN REVERSE

Proposals for a 7-day week when 8,000,000 jobless are still tramping the streets are just like seeing J. P. Morgan on the We the People program.

The nearest an Associated Farmer ever came to a farm was when he saw The Grapes of Wrath.

EGYPTIAN FILM

A glass worker writes that X-ray pictures were taken of his chest.

AS USUAL

The place for those sweeping anti-sabotage bills is the same as for all sweepings: the ashcan.

WHY, BILL!

Suggested headline for news story about William Allen White adopting allegedly communistic slogan, "The Yanks Are Not Coming."

WHITE TURNS RED IN WAR BLACKOUT

Our Hollywood observer reports that if you look closely at Joan Crawford, you can't tell whether she has false eyelashes or Venetian blinds.

FROM LITTLE ACORNS

Woolworth's is about to spend six million bucks, no less, for a radio advertising campaign.

Do you still wonder why Barbara Hutton can afford to make such an ass of herself on your nickels and dimes?

ONE ADVANTAGE

If the four-man super-defense board can't do anything else, at least they can get up a good bridge game.

THE MARCH OF LABOR

DURING THE MINERS' STRIKES IN THE EARLY PART OF THE CENTURY IN IDAHO AND COLORADO, THE MILITIA WOULD ROUND UP THE PICKETS, FORCE THEM TO BUILD A "BULL PEN", AND KEEP THEM IMPRISONED IN IT UNTIL THEIR CASES WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE COURTS.

FIRST SIT-DOWN STRIKE

IN AN ANCIENT BONE TWO LEGIONS OF SOLDIERS SAT ON THEIR WEAPONS UNTIL THEIR BACK PAY WAS FORTH-COMING.

MACHINES ARE REPLACING THE HUMANITY WORKER IN CALIFORNIA'S SPECIALTY CROP FIELDS. IN THE HOP, VEGETABLE, COTTON, SUGAR-BEET, FRUIT, AND NUT FIELDS MACHINES ARE NOW BEING MADE AVAILABLE THAT REDUCE HAND LABOR BY 100 TO 2000 PER CENT.

OLD WORDS OF A SALESMAN CANNOT REPLACE THIS GUARANTEE OF A UNION-MADE HAT. REMAIN THIS LABEL IN THE HAT YOU BUY. HAVE BE CERTAIN THAT IT WAS MANUFACTURED UNDER FAIR LABOR CONDITIONS.

REGISTERED

IN THE NEWS

RADIO WAR OF MUSIC IS ON

Came New Year's day and the radio owners of this country discovered that something has gone haywire with radio music. No longer will the airwaves bring much of the modern classical and most of the popular music you have been accustomed to hearing—from Gerchwin, Kreisler, Stravinsky, Gainger to Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern, Sigmund Romberg and the lesser-known maestros of Tin Pan-Alley. For the beginning of the new year brought the final showdown on a musical "class struggle" that has been raging for months between the National Association of Broadcasters and the big moguls in the field of musical composition, organized in the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

On January 1, the network turned their collective back on approximately 500,000 compositions—200,000 of these being considered on the present "active" list—ranging all the way from the classical to the "hot."

These 500,000 compositions comprise the huge catalogue of music, the rights to which are controlled by the ASCAP. Replacing them on the limited list of Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI) supplemented by the compositions of the old masters—Beethoven, Bach, Haydn, Schubert, Mozart, Johann Strauss, etc.—which anyone is free to use gratis.

The fight for control is by no means settled, and a string of court battles are already underway.

"LITTLE STEEL" STRIKERS GET VACATION PAY

In Pittsburgh, Pa., Republic Steel Corporation is paying vacation money for the years 1938, 1939 and 1940 to some 5,000 to 7,000 strikers involved in the "little steel" strike of 1937. Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee has revealed.

The amount they are receiving is conservatively estimated at \$350,000. A powerful union able to take its cases to court and defend them is the worker's best guarantee of getting the full fruits of his toil.

5,000,000 REGISTERED IN CANADA

Canada's national registration in which 8,000,000 males and females, 16 years and over, have been enrolled, discloses that \$1,800,000 are in "reserve occupations," meaning occupations which are concerned with wartime industry.

They have approximately 1,250 occupations. By the end of January a complete list, classified, with their names and addresses, will be ready and handed over to the departments dealing with munitions, labor and defense "to be acted upon as they consider necessary to meet war needs."

HUMANITY PAYS BIG WAR BILL

The staggering cost of what may be the final desperate struggle of the private profit system to survive was emphasized last week in figures made public by government agencies. They estimated that the six major nations at war are spending at the rate of \$50,000,000,000 annually. Embattled Britain's war cost was placed at close to \$20,000,000,000 a year or about as much as all of the United Kingdom's 47,000,000 people earned last year.

Canada, with an income of \$4,000,000,000, will spend about \$1,000,000,000 for war this year, it was said.

Compared with these staggering outlays, the amount the United States is putting into armament seems negligible, it was emphasized.

OREGON AND WISCONSIN

The Milwaukee Evening Post terms the ruling of the state supreme court, upholding the constitutionality of the Wisconsin "employment peace" act one of those specimens of judicial reasoning which leaves a layman in open-mouthed bewilderment.

"Coming so soon after a similar law in Oregon was found unconstitutional by that state's supreme court in a decision, by the way, which cited the federal supreme court in a Maine case of similar type, the opinion of the Wisconsin court is even more puzzling. And the fact that the court was unanimous just passes all understanding," the Post states.

"NEW PINS AND NEEDLES"

A Clever, Well Posed Show

Although a few numbers of the new "Pins and Needles" play, now in Chicago, appear quite insignificant, such as "Oh, Give Me The Good Old Days," "Alone On The Range," and "History Right To The Bar," the rest of the bill containing 19 numbers in all is one of the cleverest shows Chicago has been favored with for quite some time.

Some of the top numbers are "Poker Players" showing the dictators at the world card table playing with cards representing the small countries of Europe and the world; "The Harmony Boys," lambasting the Nazis; "Bertha, The Sewing Machine Girl" and "Sunday In The Park," a lone survival of last year's show.

The price scale for "Pins" (\$1 top and \$1.50 at week-ends and holidays) has been the source of much surprise and speculation.

One of Chicago's leading play critics has this to say about this unusual bargain which packed daily performances show Chicago unionists are responding.

"The box office scale of any commercial theatrical production, admittedly, ought to be a matter of sublimine unconcern to this detached and other-worldly department. But the sudden appearance, in a Rialto accustomed to \$2.75 and \$3.30 top prices, of a first class—if starless—musical revue at a little more than movie prices does inevitably precipitate a discussion of the economics of theatrical production.

"How can 'New Pins and Needles' afford to play at \$1 and \$1.50 top if other plays and musical shows must charge at least twice as much in order to subsist profitably?

"To begin with, Labor Stage, Inc., is no longer eager to make a profit from 'New Pins and Needles.' In an earlier phase of its New York engagement a higher admission was charged. Labor Stage derived a neat nest egg from the Broadway scale applied during this period, and the reserve in the treasury is now held to be sufficient for all immediate needs. If the weekly income at the Studebaker is sufficient to take care of the weekly outgo the management asks nothing more."

It must also be remembered that this ILGW group is not paid Hollywood salaries. The salary paid to one single star in some of the other plays or musicals in town would easily pay off all of the "Pins and Needles" cast.

"We know we can't expect to make a fortune," Julius Hochman, president of Labor Stage, a non-profit sharing corporation organized for educational purposes, says, "but we can do the theatre a service by proving that there is a tremendous enthusiastic audience awaiting any producer who has the good sense to lower prices.

Some enthusiasts predict that the play will stay in town until the Fourth of July.

J. D.

More \$\$ For Ford

Continuing its policy of ignoring labor's protests against awarding juicy government contracts to anti-union firms, the National Defense Advisory Commission recently awarded the Ford Motor Company contracts totalling more than two million dollars.

This is in addition to \$122,323,020 formerly awarded to Ford for aircraft engines. The latest awards are \$1,387,500 for trucks and \$625,200 for five-passenger Sedan cars for the Quartermaster Corps.

VISITORS

CHICAGO. — Frank Klune, of Chisholm, Minnesota, visited at the Slovene Labor Center last week.

The thoughts that come often unsought, and, as it were, drop into the mind, are commonly the most valuable of any we have, and therefore should be secured, because they seldom return again. — Locke.

Ideality is only the avant-courier of the mind, and where that, in a healthy and normal state goes, I hold it to be a prophecy that realization can follow.—H. Mann.

Prejudice is the child of ignorance.—Hazlitt.

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